

NARMADA – III (2009 COURSE) – SUMMER - 2017
SUBJECT : SHALYA TANTRA (PAPER I)

Day : Friday
Date : 02/06/2017

Time 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM
Max. Marks : 70

N. B.

- 1) All Question are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figure to the right indicates full marks
- 3) Both the sections should be written in the same answer book

Section - I

- Q.1** Define Anesthesia and explain in details about Spinal Anesthesia (15)
- Q.2** Explain indications , contra-indications of blood transfusion and complications with its management (10)
- Q.3** Write Short notes (Any two) (10)
- a) X- Ray in urinary system
 - b) Kshar sutra
 - c) Types of Agnikarma

Section -II

- Q.4** Explain in details about Samprapti, Lakshana, Chikitsa of Vranashopha (15)
- Q.5** Write in details about Pramad Dagdha. (10)
- Q.6** Write Short notes (Any two) (10)
- a) Treatment of Abscess
 - b) Chipp (Parnychiya)
 - c) Vrana Pariksha

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- N. B. 1) All question are compulsory.
2) You have to make $\sqrt{\quad}$ such kind of marks in the box of appropriate answer with ball pen
3) This question paper is self as an answer script, you have to return to the supervisor after 10 minutes.
4) There is no negative marking.

Seat No. _____

Total Marks Obtained : _____

Jr. Supervisor's Signature : _____

Signature of the examiner : _____

Q. 1 M. C. Q.

- 1) ----- is used for sterilization of suture material
- a) Gamma radiation
b) Autoclave
c) Fumigation
d) Boiling
- 2) Field block is a type of ----- anaesthesia
- a) General
b) Local
c) Epidural
d) Spinal
- 3) ----- चिकित्सा आमाशयज प्रनष्ट शल्य मे की जाती है ।
- a) विरेचन
b) बस्ती
c) वमन
d) हर्ष

P.T.O.

4) ----- बंध शिर प्रदेश मे उपयोग मे लाना चाहिए ।

- a) स्थगिका
- b) अनुवेष्टित
- c) वितान
- d) मंडल

5) बिंदू यह ----- का प्रकार है ।

- a) अशिकर्म
- b) जलौका
- c) अलाबू
- d) शृंग

6) ----- should not be excised

- a) Corn
- b) Keloid
- c) Warts
- d) Fibroma

7) जिन्हातलाभो यह ----- व्रण के लक्षण है ।

- a) शुध्द
- b) दुष्ट
- c) रूढ
- d) अशुध्द

8) चिपिटिकावन्तो यह ----- अवस्था के व्रण का लक्षण है ।

- a) रुढ
- b) रूह्यमान
- c) शुध्द
- d) दुष्ट

9) शोफसमुत्थ यह ----- का लक्षण है ।

- a) व्रण
- b) विद्रधी
- c) व्रणशोथ
- d) कदर

10) ----- ulcers are difficult to heal

- a) Mouth
- b) Skin
- c) Varicose
- d) Limb

NARMADA – III (2009 COURSE) – SUMMER - 2017
SUBJECT : SHALYA TANTRA (PAPER II)

Day : Saturday
Date : 03/06/2017

Time 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM
Max. Marks : 70

N. B.

- 1) All Question are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figure to the right indicates full marks
- 3) Both the sections should be written in the same answer book

Section – I

- Q.1 Explain in details about Clinical features, types, and management of Peptic ulcer. (15)
- Q.2 General Management of Long bone fractures (10)
- Q.3 Write Short notes (Any two) (10)
- a) Phlegmon
 - b) P/R Bleeding – differential diagnosis
 - c) Treatment of Parikartika

Section -II

- Q.4 Explain in details about Clinical features, types, and management of Inguinal hernia (15)
- Q.5 Liver abscess in details. (10)
- Q.6 Write Short notes (Any two) (10)
- a) Types of Renal calculus according to modern science
 - b) Paraphimosis
 - c) Treatment of hydrocele

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NARMADA – III (2009 COURSE): SUMMER - 2017
SUBJECT : SHALYA TANTRA – PAPER – II

Day : Saturday
Date : 03/06/2017

Time :
Max. Marks : 10

N. B. :

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) You have to make \surd such kind of mark in the box of appropriate answer.
- 3) This question paper is self as an answer script, you have to return to the supervisor after **10** minutes.
- 4) There is no negative marking.

Seat No. _____

Marks Obtained: _____

Jr. Supervisor's Signature _____

Signature of the Examiner: _____

Q. 1 Obstructed gall stone may cause _____.

- a) Appendicitis
- b) Renal colic
- c) Obstructive jaundice
- d) Pancreatitis

Q. 2 Pseudo cysts are common in _____.

- a) Spleen
- b) Liver
- c) Pancreas
- d) Intestines

Q. 3 _____ kidney is a congenital anomaly.

- a) Horse shoe
- b) Acquired
- c) Common
- d) Infective

Q. 4 Diverticulum is seen in _____.

- a) Liver
- b) Spleen
- c) Pancreas
- d) Urinary bladder

P. T. O.

Q. 5 Meckle's diverticulum is seen in _____ % people.

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

Q. 6 _____ inguinal hernia is common in elderly people.

- a) Incomplete
- b) Direct
- c) Indirect
- d) Femoral

Q. 7 Pebble like calculus is seen in _____.

- a) Kidney
- b) Ureter
- c) Urinary bladder
- d) Urethra

Q. 8 Circumcision is the treatment for _____.

- a) Renal calculus
- b) Phimosiis
- c) Hernia
- d) Hydrocele

Q. 9 Hydatid cysts are seen in _____.

- a) Intestines
- b) Uninary bladder
- c) Liver
- d) Rectum

Q. 10 परिवर्तिका म्हणजेच _____ होय.

- a) Phimosiis
- b) Torsion testis
- c) Para-phimosiis
- d) Diverticulitiis

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