

**POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN ACUPUNCTURE
(PGDACP)**

00632

Term-End Examination

December, 2010

**PGDACP-02 : ACUPUNCTURE MERIDIANS/
BASICS OF ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT**

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 70

Note :

- (i) *There are multiple-choice type of questions in this examination, which are to be answered in OMR Answer Sheets.*
- (ii) *All questions are compulsory.*
- (iii) *Each question has four options and only one of them is correct. Answers have to be marked in figures in the appropriate rectangular boxes corresponding to what is the correct answer and then blacken the circle for the same number in that column by using HB or lead pencil. DO NOT USE INK OR BALL PEN in OMR Answer Sheet.*
- (iv) *If you mark more than one option it will be taken as the wrong answer and no mark will be awarded for this.*
- (v) *Erase completely any error or unintended marks.*
- (vi) *There are 70 questions in this paper and each question carries one mark.*
- (vii) *There is no negative marking for wrong answers.*
- (viii) *No candidate shall leave the examination hall at least for one hour after the commencement of the examination.*

1. Three yin channels of hand meet three yin channels of foot in the :

(1) head	(2) face
(3) chest	(4) abdomen

2. Lung channel originates from :

(1) lung	(2) upper jiao
(3) middle jiao	(4) lower jiao

3. Channel distributed at back of body includes :

(1) bladder channel	(2) kidney channel
(3) stomach channel	(4) chong channel

4. Channel linked with throat includes :

(1) lung channel	(2) spleen channel
(3) urinary bladder channel	(4) heart channel

5. Channel disturbed to cheek includes :

(1) stomach channel	(2) gall bladder channel
(3) liver channel	(4) bladder channel

6. Channel linked with the "eye system" includes :

(1) spleen channel	(2) liver channel
(3) kidney channel	(4) du channel

7. Channel linked with teeth includes :

(1) stomach channel	(2) kidney channel
(3) urinary bladder channel	(4) lung channel

8. Liver channel passes through :

(1) external genitalia	(2) lungs
(3) ears	(4) posterior aspect of the malleolus

9. Channel entering the brain includes :

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) du channel | (2) liver channel |
| (3) small intestine channel | (4) gall bladder channel |

10. Channel distributed to the ear includes :

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| (1) Hand - Shaoyang | (2) Hand - Taiyin |
| (3) Foot - Jueyin | (4) Foot -Yangming |

11. The common indications of the points of three yang channels of foot are :

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) lung diseases | (2) disorders of the eyes |
| (3) febrile diseases | (4) disorders of the ears |

12. The common indications of the points of three - yin channel of hand are :

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) mental illness | (2) febrile diseases |
| (3) disorders of the ear | (4) disorders of the chest |

13. The common indications of the points of Ren and Du channels are :

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) disorders of Zang - Fu organs | (2) respiratory diseases |
| (3) gastrointestinal disorders | (4) febrile diseases |

14. Hegu (LI.4) is :

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) Luo - Connecting point | (2) Xi - Cleft point |
| (3) Jing - River point | (4) Yuan - Source point |

15. Lieque (L.7) is :

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) Xi - Cleft point | (2) Luo - Connecting point |
| (3) Jing - River point | (4) Yuan source point |

16. Taiyuan (L.9) is :

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) Shu - Stream point | (2) back - shu point |
| (3) mu - front point | (4) Luo - Connecting point |

17. The indication of Yingxiang (LI.20) is :
- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) nasal obstruction | (2) watering from eyes |
| (3) fracture of facial bones | (4) pain and itching of eye |
18. Indication of Chengshan (B.57) is :
- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| (1) Inter scapular pain | (2) Neck rigidity |
| (3) Hemorrhoids | (4) dysmenorrhea |
19. Which one of the following points is located 5 cun above the transverse crease of wrist ?
- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Hegu (LI.4) | (2) Sanyangluo (SJ.8) |
| (3) Ximen (P.4) | (4) Kongzui (L.6) |
20. Which one of the following points is located 3 cun above the malleolus ?
- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|---------|
| (1) UB.59 | (2) GB.34 | (3) SP.7 | (4) K.7 |
|-----------|-----------|----------|---------|
21. Which one of the following points is contraindicated for both acupuncture and moxibustion ?
- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Quepen (St.12) | (2) Shenque (Ren.8) |
| (3) Shimen (Ren.5) | (4) Ruzhong (St.17) |
22. Which one of the following points would you not use on a pregnant woman ?
- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Quchi (LI.11) | (2) Shenmen (H.7) |
| (3) Yanglingquan (G.36) | (4) Sanyinjiao (Sp.6) |
23. Which one of the following statements is false ?
- | |
|--|
| (1) The "mother" point of the lung channel is (Lu.9) |
| (2) The "mother" point of the large intestine channel is (LI.11) |
| (3) The "mother" point of the small intestine channel is (SI.2) |
| (4) The "mother" point of the kidney channel is (K.7) |

24. Which one of the following points would you select to treat febrile diseases ?
 (1) Du.12 (2) Du.19 (3) LI.11 (4) UB.12
25. Which one of the following channels originates in the middle jiao ?
 (1) Ren channel (2) Du channel
 (3) Chong channel (4) Lung channel
26. Pathway of the Hand - Yangming channel does not pass through :
 (1) forearms (2) upperarms
 (3) radial side of the index finger (4) medial side of the elbow
27. Tibial branch of the stomach channel terminates at :
 (1) medial side of the big toe
 (2) lateral side of the big toe
 (3) lateral side of the middle toe
 (4) medial side of the middle toe
28. Dorsum of foot branch of stomach channel terminates at :
 (1) medial side of the big toe
 (2) lateral side of the big toe
 (3) lateral side of the middle toe
 (4) medial side of the middle toe
29. Which one of the following channels has a branch that arises from the lung, joins the heart and runs into the chest ?
 (1) Hand - Taiyin (2) Foot - Shaoyin
 (3) Hand - Taiyang (4) Hand - Shaoyin
30. All the following channels pass through the lung except :
 (1) Hand - Jueyin (2) Hand - Shaoyin
 (3) Foot - Jueyin (4) Foot - Shaoyin

31. Branch of the pericardium channel which links with the Sanjiao channel arises from :

- (1) Ximen (P4)
- (2) Jianshi (P5)
- (3) Neiguan (P.6)
- (4) Laogong (P.8)

32. Distance between two nipples is :

- (1) 5 cun
- (2) 6 cun
- (3) 8 cun
- (4) 9 cun

33. Distance from the anterior hairline to the posterior hairline is :

- (1) 8 cun
- (2) 9 cun
- (3) 10 cun
- (4) 12 cun

34. Distance between the inferior border of the medial condyle of the tibia and the tip of the medial malleolus is :

- (1) 8 cun
- (2) 10 cun
- (3) 12 cun
- (4) 13 cun

35. Distance between Yintang (Extra) and Baihui (Du.20) is :

- (1) 18 cun
- (2) 15 cun
- (3) 8 cun
- (4) 12 cun

36. Distance between Guanyuan (Ren.4) and Jiùwei (Ren.15) is :

- (1) 8 cun
- (2) 9 cun
- (3) 5 cun
- (4) 10 cun

37. Which of the following pair of points is 2 cun apart ?

- (1) Waiguan (SJ.5) - Sanyangluo (SJ.8)
- (2) Xialian (LI.8) - Shanglian (LI.9)
- (3) Yangxi (LI.5) - Pianli (LI.6)
- (4) Daling (P.7) - Jianshi (P.5)

38. Which of the following point is selected to treat neck rigidity ?

- (1) Zhongfu (L.1)
- (2) Chize (L.5)
- (3) Lieque (L.7)
- (4) Taiyuan (L.9)

39. Which of the following point is in level with the tip of Adam's apple, on the anterior border of muscle sternocleidomastoid ?
- (1) Futu (LI.18) (2) Daying (St.5)
(3) Renying (St.9) (4) Shuitu (St.10)
40. Which of the following points is located 1 cun above the umbilicus, and 2 cun lateral to Shuifen (Ren.9) ?
- (1) Burong (St.19) (2) Guanmen (St.22)
(3) Taiyi (St.23) (4) Huaroumen (St.24)
41. Point on the midline 4 cun below the umbilicus is :
- (1) Henggu (K.11) (2) Dahe (K.12)
(3) Daju (St.27) (4) Shuidao (St.28)
42. Which of the following point is used to treat insufficient lactation ?
- (1) Shaoze (SI.1) (2) Shaochong (H.9)
(3) Zhongchong (P.9) (4) Lidui (St.45)
43. Point used in the treatment of various blood syndromes is :
- (1) Shenmen (H.7) (2) Weizhong (B.40)
(3) Taibai (Sp.3) (4) Geshu (B.17)
44. Which one of the following point has the property of regulating the heart rate ?
- (1) Zusanli (S.36) (2) Neiguan (P.6)
(3) Hegu (LI.4) (4) Jaque (Ren.14)
45. When a patient is standing erect with his hands hanging down at his sides, what point do the tips of the middle fingers touch ?
- (1) Zhongdu (G.32) (2) Xiyangguan (G.33)
(3) Fengshi (G.31) (4) Juliao (G.29)

46. Twelve regular channels are named after :
- (1) Yin - Yang, the Five Elements and Zang - Fu organs
 - (2) Hand - foot, and Five elements and Zang - Fu organs
 - (3) The Five Elements, hand - foot and Zang - Fu organs
 - (4) Zang - Fu organs, hand - foot and yin - yang
47. Which one of the following statement about the Jing - Well points is correct :
- (1) The Jing - Well point on Yang channel is attributed to metal and the Jing - Well point on Yin channel is attributed to wood.
 - (2) The Jing - Well point on Yang channel is attributed to water and the Jing - Well point on Yin channel is attributed to fire.
 - (3) The Jing - Well point on Yang channel is attributed to wood and the Jing - Well point on Yin channel is attributed to earth.
 - (4) The Jing - Well point on Yang channel is attributed to fire and the Jing - Well point on Yin channel is attributed to metal.
48. Insertion of a needle by stretching the skin is applied to :
- (1) Puncture with a long needle
 - (2) Puncture with a short needle
 - (3) Puncture those points where the skin is loose
 - (4) Puncture those points where the skin is thin
49. All the following points should be punctured obliquely except :
- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Lieque (L.7) | (2) Jiuwei (Ren.15) |
| (3) Shangxing (Du.23) | (4) Touwei (St.8) |
50. All the following are reinforcing methods except :
- (1) lifting the needle gently and slowly
 - (2) inserting the needle gently
 - (3) keeping the hole closed
 - (4) rotating the needle gently and slowly with small amplitude

51. All the following points are pricked to bleed except :
- (1) ear apex (2) Weizhong (B.40)
(3) Shixuan (Extra) (4) Hegu (LI.4)
52. Needles should be sterilized in an autoclave at 1.5 atmospheric pressure and 125°C for :
- (1) 10 minutes (2) 15 minutes (3) 20 minutes (4) 30 minutes
53. Grain - like intradermal needle should not be imbedded into the point :
- (1) Xinshu (UB.15) (2) Shenmen (H.7)
(3) Ruzhong (St.17) (4) Zusanli (St.36)
54. Auricular point for treating diarrhea is :
- (1) large intestine point (2) small intestine point
(3) sympathetic point (4) spleen point
55. Depth of insertion of a needle depends upon :
- (1) position of the patient (2) location of the point
(3) height of the patient (4) length of the needle
56. Bent needle may result from :
- (1) gentle needling
(2) needle striking the soft tissue
(3) a sudden change of the patient's posture
(4) twirling the needle with too large amplitude
57. Moxibustion with ginger can be used to treat :
- (1) Invasion of dampness (2) invasion of heat
(3) yang deficiency (4) yin deficiency
58. The function of moxibustion on ginger includes :
- (1) clearing pathogenic heat (2) dispelling damp
(3) detoxification (4) warming the middle jiao

59. A deficiency of spleen yang results in :
- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) polyuria | (2) oliguria |
| (3) both (1) and (2) | (4) neither (1) nor (2) |
60. Deficiency of yang can be the cause of :
- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) constipation | (2) diarrhea |
| (3) both (1) and (2) | (4) neither (1) nor (2) |
61. Deficiency of qi can be the cause of :
- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) dizziness | (2) blurring of vision |
| (3) both (1) and (2) | (4) neither (1) nor (2) |
62. Course of kidney channel runs :
- (1) 2 cun lateral to the midline at the level of the sternum
 - (2) 4 cun lateral to the midline at the level of the sternum
 - (3) 6 cun lateral to the midline at the level of the sternum
 - (4) 3 cun lateral to the midline at the level of the abdomen
63. Channel that distributes to the upper teeth is :
- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) channel of Foot - Yangming | (2) channel of Hand - Yangming |
| (3) both (1) and (2) | (4) neither (1) nor (2) |
64. The point selected for moxibustion to correct the position of fetus is :
- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) Hegu (LI.4) | (2) Zhiyin (UB.67) |
| (3) both (1) and (2) | (4) neither (1) nor (2) |
65. Points selected for treating chronic diarrhea are :
- (1) Pishu (UB.20), Zhangmen (Liv.13)
 - (2) Dachangshu (UB.25), Tianshu (St.25)
 - (3) both (1) and (2)
 - (4) neither (1) nor (2)

66. Point Neiguan (P.6) is :
- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) Luo - Connecting point | (2) confluent point |
| (3) both (1) and (2) | (4) neither (1) nor (2) |
67. Point Shangguan (GB.3) is :
- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) Luo - Connecting point | (2) confluent point |
| (3) both (1) and (2) | (4) neither (1) nor (2) |
68. Which one of the statements regarding the depth of needle insertion is correct ?
- (1) The deeper a needle is inserted, the better the result.
 - (2) The needle is inserted only deep enough to produce the arrival of Qi (De Qi).
 - (3) both (1) and (2)
 - (4) neither (1) nor (2)
69. Insertion of needle by pinching up the skin applies to ().
- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| (1) Neiguan (P.6) | (2) Huantiao (G.30) |
| (3) Dicang (St.4) | (4) Guanyuan (Ren.4) |
70. Inserting needle with the fingers stretching the skin applies to ().
- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| (1) Neiguan (P.6) | (2) Huantiao (G.30) |
| (3) Dicang (St.4) | (4) Guanyuan (Ren.4) |
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