

AIAPGET Homeopathy 2025 Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :120 Minutes	Maximum Marks :480	Total questions :120
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General Instructions

Read the following general instructions carefully and adhere to them strictly:

1. The total duration of the exam is **120 minutes (2 hours)**.
2. The question paper consists of **120 questions**, with a total of **480 marks**.
3. The question paper includes **Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs)** with four options for each question.
4. Each **correct answer** will carry **4 marks**.
5. For each **incorrect answer**, **1 mark will be deducted**.
6. There will be **no option shuffling** in the exam.
7. Options marked with **green color** and a check icon (✓) are **correct**.
8. Options marked with **red color** and a cross icon (✗) are **incorrect**.
9. Ensure that you attempt **all questions**, as **no question is to be skipped**.
10. Use only the **provided examination tools and materials**.

1. Which potency is commonly used for acute cases in Homeopathy?

- (A) 200C
- (B) 1M
- (C) Q Potency
- (D) 30C

Correct Answer: (D) 30C

Solution:

Step 1: Potency selection depends on the nature and depth of the disease. For sudden, short-lasting acute conditions, a moderate potency is safe.

Step 2: For acute diseases like fever or cold, 6C or 30C is commonly given.

Step 3: Higher potencies (200C, 1M) are preferred for deep chronic or constitutional cases.

Q potency (Mother tincture) is used for organ support, not acute prescribing.

Hence, the correct choice is (D) 30C.

Quick Tip

In acute conditions, think quick — 30C is the go-to!

2. Which drug is best suited for punctured wounds in Homeopathy?

- (A) Hypericum
- (B) Ledum Palustre
- (C) Calendula
- (D) Arnica

Correct Answer: (A) Hypericum

Solution:

Step 1: Identify wound type — puncture wounds like nail pricks, bites, splinters.

Step 2: Hypericum perforatum is famous for injuries to nerves. Its key use is for puncture wounds with shooting pains due to nerve involvement.

Step 3: Arnica is for blunt trauma and bruises. Calendula is for clean cuts. Ledum also helps puncture wounds but more for bites and coldness — Hypericum is first choice.

Thus, the correct answer is (A) Hypericum.

Quick Tip

Nerve pain? Puncture wound? Think Hypericum!

3. Which aphorism in Organon mentions the “Highest Ideal of Cure”?

- (A) Aphorism 1
- (B) Aphorism 2
- (C) Aphorism 3
- (D) Aphorism 4

Correct Answer: (A) Aphorism 1

Solution:

Step 1: Organon of Medicine is the core text written by Hahnemann.

Step 2: Aphorism 1 states the physician’s highest ideal — a rapid, gentle, permanent restoration of health.

Step 3: Aphorism 2 describes the mission of the physician. Aphorisms 3 and 4 talk about knowledge of disease and health.

So, the answer is (A) Aphorism 1.

Quick Tip

Remember: Aphorism 1 = “Highest Ideal of Cure”.

4. Which miasm is related to destructive processes in the body?

- (A) Psora
- (B) Syphilis
- (C) Sycosis
- (D) Tubercular

Correct Answer: (B) Syphilis

Solution:

Step 1: Miasm theory divides chronic diseases into Psora, Syphilis, Sycosis.

Step 2: Syphilitic miasm causes ulceration, tissue breakdown, bone deformities — purely destructive.

Step 3: Psora affects function. Sycosis causes overgrowths. Tubercular is mixed but Syphilis is purely destructive.

So, the correct answer is (B) Syphilis.

Quick Tip

Destruction = Syphilis. Overgrowth = Sycosis. Disturbance = Psora.

5. Which repertory is based on Kent's but arranged alphabetically?

- (A) Boenninghausen's Therapeutic Pocket Book
- (B) Boger-Boenninghausen Repertory
- (C) Knerr's Repertory
- (D) Boericke's Repertory

Correct Answer: (D) Boericke's Repertory

Solution:

Step 1: Kent's Repertory is logical and anatomical.

Step 2: Boericke's Repertory, which appears with his *Materia Medica*, arranges Kent's rubrics alphabetically.

Step 3: Boenninghausen's Boger's are based on complete symptom approach. Knerr is for Hering's Guiding Symptoms.

Hence, answer is (D) Boericke's Repertory.

Quick Tip

Boericke's = *Materia Medica* + simple alphabetical repertory.

6. Which alcohol strength is used for preparing most mother tinctures?

- (A) 90%
- (B) 95%
- (C) 70%
- (D) 45%

Correct Answer: (B) 95%

Solution:

Step 1: Alcohol is the main solvent in Homeopathic Pharmacy.

Step 2: 95% rectified spirit is used for most mother tinctures, especially dry parts, barks, roots — to extract maximum active principles.

Step 3: Lower percentages are used for juicy herbs with more water.

So, the correct answer is (B) 95%.

Quick Tip

95% rectified spirit = standard mother tincture solvent.

7. Which is NOT a cardinal symptom of Belladonna?

- (A) Sudden onset
- (B) Burning discharges
- (C) Congestion with redness
- (D) Throbbing pain

Correct Answer: (B) Burning discharges

Solution:

Step 1: Belladonna's key features: sudden onset, red face, congestion, throbbing pains.

Step 2: Burning discharges are more typical of Arsenicum Album or Sulphur, not Belladonna.

Step 3: Belladonna discharges are not prominent in its picture.

Hence, (B) is correct.

Quick Tip

Belladonna = sudden, hot, throbbing — no burning pus.

8. Which potency is mostly used in LM scale?

- (A) 3C
- (B) 6C
- (C) 50 Millesimal
- (D) 30C

Correct Answer: (C) 50 Millesimal

Solution:

Step 1: LM potencies are called 50 Millesimal scale potencies.

Step 2: Hahnemann introduced them in the 6th edition of Organon for gentle, repeated doses.

Step 3: They are denoted as LM 1, LM 2, etc., prepared by 1/50,000 dilutions.

So, the answer is (C) 50 Millesimal.

Quick Tip

LM = 50 Millesimal scale for mild, repeatable cure.

9. What is a common serious complication of Typhoid Fever?

- (A) Intestinal perforation
- (B) Asthma
- (C) Arthritis
- (D) Otitis media

Correct Answer: (A) Intestinal perforation

Solution:

Step 1: Typhoid is caused by *Salmonella typhi* — affects intestines, especially Peyer's patches.

Step 2: These ulcerate and may perforate, leading to life-threatening peritonitis.

Step 3: Asthma and arthritis are not typical complications. Otitis is unrelated.

Hence, answer is (A) Intestinal perforation.

Quick Tip

Typhoid → ulceration → perforation → peritonitis.
