

**MAHARASHTRA UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH
SCIENCES, NASHIK**

FACULTY OF HOMOEOPATHY

PROSPECTUS

OF

**THIRD BACHELOR OF HOMOEOPATHIC
MEDICINE & SURGERY**

SYLLABUS OF B.H.M.S. IIIrd. Year

SURGERY

4. [Where medicine fails surgery begins. Affection of external parts requiring, mechanical skill properly belong to surgery; but frequently when the injury is so extensive or violent as to evoke dynamic reaction in the organism, dynamic treatment with remedies is necessary.

Surgery removes the end products of disease; but pre and post operative treatment is essential to correct the basic dyscrasia and prevent sequelae or complications.

A large number of conditions being amenable to internal medication in homoeopathy, the scope of the latter is much wider and that of surgery is to that extent limited. But as a supplement to medicine, surgery has definite place in homoeopathy and should be taught accordingly.]

Syllabus for IIIrd B.H.M.S.

SURGERY ENT OPHTHALMOLOGY DENTISTRY AND HOMOEOPATHIC THERAPEUTICS – (x)

Homoeopathy adopts the same attitude towards these subjects as it does towards medicine and surgery, But while dealing with Surgery cases, a Homoeopathic physician must be trained in special clinical methods of investigation for diagnosing local condition and discriminating cases; there surgical intervention either as a life saving measure for removing mechanical obstacles is necessary.

- A) A course of systematic instructions in the principles and practice, of Surgery including. the applied anatomy and physiology
- B) Instructions in Homoeopathic Therapeutics and prescribing.
- C) As a matter of convenience, it is suggested that instructions may be given in the following manner during two years of clinical course, with in 200 hrs. in two years for therotical and 150 hrs. in two terms of three months each in surgical ward., O.P.D.. for Practical/Clinical/Tutorial Classes.

Affection of external parts requiring mechanical skill properly belong to Surgery. But frequently when injury is so extensive or violent to evoke dynamic reaction in the organism, dynamic treatment with remedies is necessary.

Surgery removes the end products of disease but pre and post operative treatment is essential to correct the basic dyscrasia and prevent sequelae or complications.

A large number of conditions being amenable to internal medication in Homoeopathy the scope of latter is much wider that of surgery is to that extent limited. But as a suppliment medicine, surgery has, deffinite place in Homoeopathy and should be thought accordingly.

- A) A course of systematic instructions in the principals of surgery and Homoeopathic therapeutics.
- B) During the first three months of the Clinical period when the students will not be in charge of bed. They will be given instructions of fundamentals of clinical examination including physical sign, uses of common instruments, a sepsis and antisepsis, dressing of wounds etc.
- C) Practical instructions in surgical method .including physiotherapy.
- D) Practical instructions in minor operative surgery on the living being.

- E) Instructions in the following subjects
- i). Radiology and electro-therapeutics and their application to surgery
 - ii) Venereal diseases
 - iii) Orthopaedics,
 - iv) Dental diseases.
 - v) Surgical diseases of infancy and childhood
 - vi) E.N.T.
 - vii) Ophthalmology

(During the II. B.H.M.S. Years)

1. **General Surgery**

Applied Anatomy and Applied Physiology General Surgical procedure

Inflammation, Infection specific and non-specific.

Suppurations, bacteriology of surgical diseases.

Immunity

Injuries, contusions, wounds, Haemorrhage, shock, Burns & Scalds

Tumours and Cysts.

Injuries and diseases of skin, subcutaneous tissues, ulceration gangrene.

Diseases of Blood vessels and lymphatic system.

Injuries of the pelvis, diseases and tumours of bone and cartilages diseases of joints

Clinical manifestations of diseases of individual joints deformities of limbs.

Amputation artificial limbs.

2. General diseases.

3. Dental Surgery :-

4. Lecture demonstrations on bandages and other surgical appliance

During IIIrd B.H.M.S. Course

1. General Surgery -

Injuries diseases of the scalp and skull, brain and its membranes, face, lips, mouth, jaws tongue salivary glands, neck, thyroid, parathyroid, breast, chest and thoracic viscera spine and abdominal parietes and peritonium, stomach, duodenum, liver gall bladder and bile ducts pancreas and spleen rectum and anal canal Intestinal obstruction, Hernia, Injuries and diseases of Ureter bladder and urethra and genitalia diseases of supra-renal. and autonomic nervous system.

2. (Otorhinolaryngology) E.N. T.

Knowledge of common diseases and accidents of ear, nose and throat including tracheobronchial tree and oesophagus with a knowledge of Anatomy , Physiology, Pathology, treatment and simple operative measures.

3. Ophthalmology :

Subjective and objective elementary anatomy of eye clinical. examination of eye. Common diseases of, lid lacrimal apparatus conjunctive, cornea, Sclera, iris, ciliary body and lens glaucoma orbital cellulitis, exophthalmos, enophthalmos.. Panophthalmitis, common , diseases of retina and the optic nerve , associated with general conditions. Injuries of eye lids and eye ball. Elementary refraction of the eye squint, ophthalmoscope, common. Operations of eye and its appendages.

4. Lectures demonstrations on X-Ray (Radiology)

5. Surgical disease of infant and childhood.

Note :-

1. Through out the whole period of the study, the attention of the student be directed by the teachers of this subject to the importance of its preventive aspects.
2. Instructions in these branches of medicine should be directed to the attainment of sufficient knowledge to ensure familiarity with the common conditions, their recognition and homoeopathic treatment.
3. Every student shall prepare and submit 20 complete case histories ten each in II and III B.H.MS. Classes respectively.

The examination in surgery shall consist of two theoretical papers, one oral examination not less than one hour being allowed to each candidate for the examination of and report on his case with special reference to the scope of Homoeopathic therapeutics vis-a-vis the necessity of surgical treatment particular cases.

A written paper in surgery shall be distributed as follows.

PAPER I.

General surgery: - Inflammation specific & non-specific infections. Haemorrhage, shocks, Burns, ulcers – gangrene, Tumours, system, bursae, Disease of lymph, vascular system including spleen. Head Neck Surgery including gastro intestinal system, bones & Joints. Injuries & Diseases of spine, Deformities of limb. Thoracic surgery and Genitourinary surgery and Homoeopathic therapeutic.

PAPER II.

Ophthalmology (E. N. T.) :- General diseases ophthalmology, Dental diseases and Homoeopathic therapeutics and scope of surgery in Homoeopathy.

DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY

B.H.M.S IInd Year

1. General Surgery
 - Applied Anatomy and Applied Physiology
 - General Surgical procedure
 - Inflammation, Infection specific and non-specific.
 - Suppurations, bacteriology of surgical diseases.
 - Immunity
 - Injuries, contusions, wounds, Haemorrhage, shock, Burns & Scald
 - Tumours and Cysts.
 - Injuries and diseases of skin, subcutaneous tissues, ulceration gangrene. Diseases of Blood vessels and lymphatic system
 - Injuries of the pelvic, diseases and tumours of bone and cartilages diseases of joint clinical manifestations of diseases of individual joints deformities of limbs.
 - Amputation artificial limbs.
2. General diseases
3. Dental Surgery
4. Lecture demonstrations on bandages and other surgical appliance.
 - Introduction to surgery - History of surgery
 - Wounds - Classification & T/t
 - Infections including its microbiology; Pathology
 - Sterilization techniques
 - Shock
 - Burns
 - Cyst β-- - Seboliams
Dermatology
Others
 - Tumors β Benign
Malignant
 - Skin β Ulcer; Wounds
 - Blood Vessels
 - § Burgers diseases
 - § Atherosclerosis

- § Gangrene
- § Varicose veins
- § Aneurysms

- Lymphomas
 - § T.B. Lymphadenitis

- **Orthopedics**

- i. Introduction
- ii. Fractures in General
- iii. Important Fractures region wise
- iv. Fractures of
 - Superior introduction
 - Inferior introduction
 - Spine
 - Cervical
 - Thoracic
 - Lumbar
 - Pelvis
- v. Affection of bones
 - i. Infective
 - ii. Pathological
 - iii. Destructive - Age bound processes
 - vi. Tumors of bones
 - vii. Affection of joints --- Infection -->
 - * Tubercular arthritis
 - § Suppurative
 - § Diabetic neuropathics

---- osteoarthritis

Superior Gutta

- i. Regional anatomy
 - Shoulder
 - Humerus
 - Radius ulna
 - Wrist (carpal bones) - Scaphoid

-Shoulder - Diseases around shoulder

- i. Periarthritis shoulder
- ii. Frozen shoulder
- iii. Paralytic arm syndrome
- iv. Rotator cuff lesions

v. Supraspinatus tears

-Elbow -tennis elbow, stiff elbow, flail elbow

- Humerus
 - Surgical anatomy
 - Fractures head and neck
 - Shaft
 - Supracondylar fractures
 - Medial and lateral condyles

Radius + ulna +upper end

- i. Fracture both bones - Monteggia
- Side swipe injury

- ii. Shaft of Radius and ulna
- iii. Lower and at wrist
 - Colles fracture
 - Smith's fracture (Reverse Colles)

Tumours of Bones - Benign
- Malignant

- i. Benign - Cysts, Aneurysmal, bone cyst
- Exostosis
- ii. Malignant - Ewing's sarcoma

Inferior Extremity

- i. Fractures of Femur - Fracture neck femur
 - Intertrochanteric fractures
 - Shaft
 - Condylar
- ii. Fracture Tibia Fibula
 - i. Upper end fractures
 - ii. Bumper fracture (Fv. Medial/ Lat condyle)
 - iii. Shaft fractures

Malleolar fractures

At. Ankle - Pott's fracture

Cotton fracture

Spine fractures in general.

Spine Deformities - Scoliosis

v. Affection of Bones

- i. Infective - Ac & ch. Osteomyelitis
 - Suppurative
- ii. Pathological - Diabetic osteomalacia, Rickets
- iii. Destructive - Age bound -
 - Osteoporosis
 - Osteoarthritis

- Dental disease - caries tooth
- Demonstrations & Lecture
- Tracheostomy
- Catheterisation
- Sterilisation
- Venescution
- Ryle's tube
- Bandages
- Dressing.

-Clinical

- History taking
- General examination
- Systemic examination

DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY
B.H.M.S. IIIrd. YEAR

1. General Surgery :- Injuries diseases of the scalp and skull, brain and its membranes, face, lips, mouth, jaws tongue salivary glands, neck, thyroid, parathyroid, breast, chest and thoracic visera spine and abdominal parieties and peritonium, stomach, duodenum, liver gall bladder and bile ducts pancrcas and spleen rectum and anal canal Intestinal obstruction, Hernia, Injuries and diseases of Kindly, Ureter bladder and urethra and genitalia diseases of supra-renal and autonomic nervous system.

1. Scalp :-

- Tumors -Cysts
- Benign tumors
- Malighant tumors
- Haematomas

2. Skull Fractures :-

- Vault
- anterior, Middle, Posterior , Cranial Forsa

3. Head injury

- Concyssion .Contusion, Laceration of Cerebrum, Cerebellum
- Exfradural, subdural, Haematomas
- Clinical. presentation
- Role of special investigation
- Life CAT- Scan, M.R.I

4. Oral Cavity

- Inflammatory disoreders
- Ulcers
- Carcinoma of oral carity
which includes Ca. Tongue, Ca. Alvesiur Ca. floor or oral lanty & others.
- Jaw tumors including cysts.

5. Salivary :-

- Surgical Anatomy of Parotid submandibnlar & sublingnal glands.
- Inflammatory disorders
- Tumors -Adenomas & Adeno careihone

6. Neck :-

- Surgical anatomy
- Lymphadenopathy
- Carotid tumors
- Cystic Hygroma
- Ludwigs angina

7. Thyroid:-

- Anatomy & physiology of thyroid secretion.
- Physiology goitre
- All other Goitre

- Hypothyroidism
- Hypothyroidism,,,
- ,Invertigations & Management
- Thyroid cancers.

8. Breast :-

- Surgical anatomy including Br. Supper, Lyhrphatic drainace;
- Inflaminatory breast diseases
- (the –mastitis / Breast abees.)
- Benigh breast disease
 - § Fibrodenosis
 - § Cysts
 - § Duct ertasia
- Carcinoma of Breast
- Gyhaecomastia
- Roal of maruonography

IV) Thorax :-

- Fracture ribs
- Haemo-pneuhrothorx
- Pyothorax
- Carcinohs of Desophyus
- Achalalia cardio

10. Stomach & Doudenum:-

- Surgical Anatomy
- Gastric ulcers & Duodeeum ulcers
- Role of Barium meal Vs. endoscopy
- Complication of ulcers
 - Pyloric stenosis
 - Duodenal perforation peritohitiis.
 - Haematemesis
 - Carcinoma of stomach.

11. Liver

- Surgical Anatomy of liver a portal vein
- Liver abeesses - Pyogenic
 - Amoebic
- Hydatid cyst
- Hepatic trauma
- Liver tumors - Primary
 - Secondary
- Diagnostic methods of liver disorders
- Portal Hypertension

12. Gall bladder & Bile ducts :-

- Surgical Anatomy
- Gall stones with its complication
- Obstructive joindice

13. Pancreas :-

- Pancreatitis
- Ca. head of pancreas
- Pseudopancreatic cyst.

14. Spleen :-

- Trauma

15. Intestinal obstruction :-

- Dynamic
- Adynamic
- Small gut
- Large gut

16. Appendix :-

- Anatomy
- Appendicitis & its complications

17. Rectum & Anal Canal :-

- Surgical anatomy
- Rectal Polyps
- Haemorrhoids / fissure / fistulas
- Causes of Bleeding PR:
- Investigating methods
- Ca. rectum & anal canal.

18. Hernias:-

- Anatomy of surgical canal
- Inguinal Hernias
- Incisional Hernia

19. Kidney:-

- Anatomy
- Investigations of Urinary tract.
- Haematuria
- Stones
 - Kidney –
 - Ureter
 - Bladder
- Infections
- Renal trauma
- Renal tumors - Wilms' tumor.
 - Hypernephroma

20. Prostate :-

- Surgical Anatomy prostate
- Prostatitis
- Benign Hyperplasia
- Carcinoma of prostate
- T/t of Retention of urine

21. Genitals:-

- Balanoposthitis
- Phimosis

- Urethral stricture
- Urethritis
- Ca. Penis
- Hydrocele
- Epididymorchitis
- Testicular tumors
 - Seminoma
 - Teratoma

2. (Otorhinolaryngology) E.N.T.

Knowledge of common diseases and accidents of ear, nose and throat including tracheobronchial tree and oesophagus with a knowledge of Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology treatment and simple operative measures.

- **Ear**
 - Surgical Anatomy
 - Otitis externa
 - Otitis media & its complications
 - Mastoiditis
- **Nose**
 - Anatomy
 - Epistaxis
 - D.N.S.
 - Rhinitis
 - Nasal Polyps
 - Sinusitis
- **Throat**
 - Tonsillitis
 - Pharyngitis
 - Laryngitis
 - Hoarseness of voice
 - Tracheostomy

3. Ophthalmology :-

Subjective and objective elementary anatomy of eye clinical examination of eye. Common diseases of lid, lacrimal apparatus conjunctive, cornea, sclera, iris, ciliary body and lens glaucoma orbital cellulitis, exophthalmos, enophthalmos. Panophthalmitis, common diseases of retina and The optic nerve, associated with general conditions. Injuries of eye lids and eye ball. Elementary refraction of the eye squint, ophthalmoscope, common operations of eye and its appendages.

- Surgical Anatomy
- Disease on lid – Styes : chalazion : Blepharitis
- Dacryocystitis
- Conjunctivitis
- Corneal ulcers : Opacity
- Iridocyclitis
- Glaucoma
- Cataract
- Orbital cellulitis
- Refractive errors & Optometry.

Paediatric surgery

- Congenital Pytoic Stenosis

- Tracheoesophageal fistula
- Imperforate anus
- Congenital megacolon
- Congenital hydrocoele & hernia
- Hydrocoele

A. Demonstration

- Instruments
- X-rays
- Specimens & Bones

Clinical Case Taking

- Long Case
- Short Case

LIST OF DEMONSTRATION

- 1 History of Taking
- 2 General examination of patient
- 3 Examination of swelling
- 4 Examination ulcer
- 5 Examination of peripheral vascular diseases 1
- 6 Examination of lymphatic system
- 7 Examination of Head injury
- 8 Examination of Head & face
- 9 Examination of Salivary glands
- 10 Examination of tongue
- 11 Examinations of Cheek, Oral Cavity
- 12 Examination of Neck
- 13 Examination of Thyroid gland
- 14 Examination of Breast
- 15 Examination of Acute abd.
- 16 Examination of Chronic abd
- 17 Examination of abd. lump
- 18 Examination of rectal Case
- 19 Inguinal hernia
 - Scrotal hernia
- 20 Penis
- 21 Surgical specimen
- 22 Surgical X-Ray
- 23 Instruments
- 24 Investigation in surgery
- 25 Pre- Post operative management of patient
- 26 Demonstration of surgical procedure
 - Abscess draining, swelling examination, hernias, Hydrocoele, Appendix Appendectomy, Inter costal draining, peritoneal tapping, urethral Catheterization.

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Orthopaedics

1. Examination of individual joints

2. Examination of Head
3. Examination of face
4. Examination of spine
5. Examination of bones & joints injuries
6. Examination of peripheral
7. Importance attachment of muscles & relation of structure to bone.
8. Orthopaedics X-Ray.

E.N.T.

1. Examination of Ear.
2. Examination of nose & paranasal sinuses
3. Examination of neck
4. Examination of Throat, Pharynx & Larynx
5. Clinical approach to case dysphagia.

Diseases :- Tonsillitis, Pharyngitis,
Deviated nasal septum (D.N.S.)
Otitis externa & Otitis media

Operation :- D.M.C. Tympanoplasty,
Operation of Ear.

Dental :-

1. Oral cavity examination .
- Tongue, Palate, Cheek, Floor of the mouth, Examination of jaws & Temporomandibular joint,
- Ophthalmic Examination :- Disease of Eye & Lacrimal Apparatus,
Diseases Conjunctiva, Cornea, Lenses, Glaucoma, Cataract,
- Operation of Eye :- Cataract extract.

List of Demonstration

B.H.M.S. IIIrd. Year

1. X-rays
2. Instruments
3. Specimens
4. Bones

5. Journal writing
6. E.N.T. Examination
7. Ophthalmic Examination.
8. Pre-operative & Post Operative management of patient.
9. Demonstration of minor surgical, procedure.

The written papers in obstetrics and gynaecology

Paper I

General surgery – Inflammation specific & non-specific infections. Haemorrhage shock, Burns ulcers – gangrene, Tumours, cysts, bursae, Disease of lymph, vascular system including spleen. Head Neck Surgery including gastro intestinal system, bones & joints. Injuries & Diseases of spine, Deformities of limb. Thoracic surgery and Genitourinary surgery and Homoeopathic therapeutic.

Paper II

Otorhinolaryngology (ENT) – General disease ophthalmology, Dental diseases and Homoeopathic therapeutics and scope of surgery in Homoeopathy.

Pattern of Question Paper

B.H.M.S. IIIrd Year

In the Subject Surgery

Paper I

Inflammation specific & non-specific infections. Haemorrhage, shock, Burns, ulcers – gangrene, Tumours, cysts, bursae, Disease of lymph, vascular system including spleen. Head Neck Surgery including gastro intestinal system, bones & joints. Injuries & Diseases of spine, Deformities of limb. Thoracic surgery and Genitourinary surgery and Homoeopathic therapeutics)

Paper I Consist of Section A - M.C.Q. - 30 Marks

Section B - S.A.Q. - 35 Marks

Section C - L.A.Q. - 35 Marks

Section A

Total Mark – 30

M.C.Q.

TOPICS

1. - a) Topic form IIInd Year Syllabus – 5 MCQ
 b) Topic form IIIrd Year Syllabus – 5 MCQ
2. - c) Topic form IIInd Year Syllabus – 5 MCQ
 d) Topic form IIIrd Year Syllabus – 5 MCQ
3. - e) Topic form IIInd Year Syllabus – 5 MCQ
 f) Topic form IIIrd Year Syllabus – 5 MCQ

Section B

Total Mark – 35

S.A.Q.

Q. 2. Solve any 3

5 X 3 = 15 Marks

- | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|-------|-------|-------|
| A) | - | 5 | Marks | Topic | ----- |
| B) | - | 5 | Marks | Topic | ----- |
| C) | - | 5 | Marks | Topic | ----- |
| D) | - | 5 | Marks | Topic | ----- |

Q. 3. Answer any 2 out of 3

5 X 2 = 10 Marks

- | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|-------|-------|-------|
| A) | - | 5 | Marks | Topic | ----- |
| B) | - | 5 | Marks | Topic | ----- |
| C) | - | 5 | Marks | Topic | ----- |

Q. 4. Write short notes on

5 X 2 = 10 Marks

- | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|-------|-------|-------|
| A) | - | 5 | Marks | Topic | ----- |
| B) | - | 5 | Marks | Topic | ----- |

Section C

Total Mark – 35

L.A.Q.

TOPICS (Surgery II / III years Syllabus)

Q. 5. Describe etiology clinical features (sign / symptoms) Investigation & management of
15 Marks

Q. 6. Describe the detail working knowledge -----

(Name of Drg) in the administration / keyprescribing / pre operative management /post operative management of --- (Name of Disease)

10 Marks

Q. 7. Describe etiology clinical features (sign / symptoms) investigation management of ----
(Topic II / III Syllabus)

10 Marks

OR

Describe etiology clinical features (sign / symptoms) investigation management, operative procedure of ----- (Topic II /III years)

10 Marks

SYLLABUS of B.H.M.S. IIIrd. Year OBST. GYNAECOLOGY

XII) OBSTETRICS GYNAECOLOGY (INCLUDING INFANT HYGIENE) AND HOMOEOPATHIC THERAPEUTICS

Homoeopathic adopts the same attitude towards these subjects as it does towards medicine and surgery, But while dealing with obstetrical and gynaecological cases, a Homoeopathic physician must be trained in special clinical methods of investigation for diagnosing local conditions and discriminating cases, there surgical intervention either as a life saving measure for removing mechanical obstacles is necessary.

The best time to eradicate familial dyscrasias in a woman or to purify the foetus of such dyscrasia; which it may inherit, during pregnancy and this should be specially stressed.

Students should also be instructed in the case of the newborn. The fact that the mother and child form a single biological unit and that this peculiar close psychological relationship persists for at least the first two years of the child's life should be particularly emphasised.

A) A course of systematic instructions in the principles and practice, of obstetrics and gynaecology and infant hygiene including the applied anatomy and physiology of pregnancy and labour.

B) Instructions in Homoeopathic Therapeutics and prescribing.

C) As a matter of convenience, it is suggested that instruction may be given in the following manner during clinical course in Obstetrics and Gynaecology. A course of system of instruction in obstetric, gynaecology and infant hygiene including Homoeopathic Therapeutics of at least 200 hrs. in 2 years, for theoretical and 150 hrs. for 2 terms of 3 months, homoeopathic therapeutics each in obstetrics and gynaecology ward and OPD for practical / Clinical / Tutorial Classes.

During II BHMS Course –

Obstetrics :- Applied anatomy, development of ovum. The foetus and appendages. Pregnancy normal pregnancy prenatal care, introduction to abnormal pregnancy.

Labour :- Normal introduction to abnormal labour.

Puerperium :- Normal puerperium, post natal care.

Gynaecology :- Applied anatomy and physiology, gynaecological examination. Development anomalies of the female generative organs, sex hormones, sex hormones and disorder of functions, menstrual anomalies displacement.

Infant Hygiene :- care of New-Born.

During III BHMS Course -

Obstetrics – Pregnancy abnormal pregnancy, abortions, molar pregnancy, extrauterine pregnancy. Diseases of placenta and membranes, toxemia of pregnancy. Antepartum haemorrhage. Disorders of genital tract retroversion, prolapse tumours etc, multiple pregnancies. Protracted gestation common disorders associated with pregnancy, labour abnormal presentation and position twins, prolapse of cord and limbs. Abnormalities in the action of the uterus. Abnormal conditions of the soft parts. Contracted pelvis obstructed labour complications of the third stage of labour. Injuries of birth canal. Common obstructed operation Puerperium. Infection, other common disorders.

Gynaecology -

Inflammation, ulcerations, and traumatic lesions of female genital organs. New growths common gynaecological operations and radiotherapy. Subject their mutual relations and relation with the whole living organism.

Importance of learning the essentials of these subjects for efficient application of the principles of Homoeopathy for the purpose of cure and Health.

Infant Hygiene –

Breast feeding artificial feeding, management of pre-maturity, asphyxia, birth injuries & common disorders of the new born.

Note –

1. Through out the whole period of the study the attention of student should be directed by the teachers of this subject of the importance of its preventive aspects.

2. Instructions in this branch of medicine should be directed to the attainment of sufficient knowledge to ensure familiarity with common conditions their recognition and treatment.
3. Every student shall prepare and submit 20 complete case histories, ten each in the II and III BHMS classes respectively.

The examination in obstetrics, gynaecology and infant hygiene including disease of new born shall consist of two theoretical papers one oral examination including questions on pathological specimen, model and X-ray film, including questions on instruments and one clinical examination and report on his cases (One obstetrics and one gynaecology case preferably) with special reference to both nosological and therapeutic diagnosis from Homoeopathic point of view.

DEPARTMENT OF OBST. GYNAECOLOGY

B.H.M.S. IInd. YEAR

A sick person carries signs in his approach to his illness and each individual is the possessor of a totality of psychic relation, physical and biologic reaction's that belongs to him alone & constitutes his temperament,

Homoeopathy individualizes and its application should be: - First specific to the individual & second, by individualizing the remedy we best define the morbid process & remove them.

To supply the practitioner of Homoeopathic medicine with reliable, practical & condensed indication's for the more important remedies in disease. It differs from the various works on the practice of medicine in that it is exclusively devoted to Homoeopathy and from works on materia medica as it treats only at therapeutics,

The object has been to restrict rather than to elaborate to give the practical indication's for a few of the most prominent remedies rather than to dwell on the elaborated possibilities of may.

- Ø Gynaecology & obstetrics is a clinical subject that deals with female's physiology. Pregnancy & infant health is major factor in Women's. The psychological relationship between mother and infant. The fact that mother & child form single biological, unit should be particularly emphasised to the student's

The Gyneac. & Obst. is a course of systemic instruction's in the principle & practice includes applied Anatomy & physiology of pregnancy & labour, menstruation infant hygiene.

Homoeopathy deals with this subject & is so related with it while studying Gynaecology & Obstetrics. A Homoeopathic student must be trained in a special clinical method of investigation for diagnosing local condition whether it is surgical intervention either as a life saving measure for removing the mechanical obstacles or whether to be treated simply with remedies. It also play's a important role in a application of the remedy for the purpose of cure & management for this purpose, clinical classes in the OPD as well as IPD Should be regularly taken so that he should be able to select group of remedies at the bed side with this the mode of application of remedy the mode of employment of remedy' Should be taken in consideration.

During teaching the therapeutics following points should be stressed.

- a) Therapeutics utility of the drug's in acute clinical condition in the Gyna. / Obst.
- b) Therapeutics utility of the drug's in chronic clinical condition in the Gyna. / Obst.
- c) What is the utility of diff / diagnosis in administration of the drug in the Gyna./ Obst.
- d) Therapeutics utility of this polycrest remedy / antimiasmatic remedy / constitutional remedy in this given chronic clinical condition in the Gyna. / Obst.
- e) Role of miasmatic remedy in this acute clinical condition in the Gyna. / Obst.
- f) Role of miasmatic remedy in this chronic clinical condition in the Gyna. / Obst.
- g) Reputation of doses & Potency selection in the Gyna. / Obst.
- h) Diet Regimen in the Gyna. / Obst.

The instruction for gynaecology obstetrics infant hygiene including Homoeopathic Therapeutics at least 20 hrs. Theory in year's lectures should be taken, regular tutorials. Regular approach of student's to patient's in IPD & OPD for practical / clinical and demonstration must be done daily.

Through out the whole period of the study the attention of student should be given by the teacher's of this subject to the importance of its preventive aspect.

Special attention should be given to the knowledge of H. therapeutics to ensure familiarity with common their recognition & treatment.

Every student should prepare & submit at least 100 complete case histories 40 in IInd year & 60 in IIIrd BHMS with there treatment programme.

As matter of convenience, it is suggested that the instruction may be given in the following manner during the two years of clinical course within 200 hrs. in the two years of three month of each in Gyna. / Obst. Ward, OPD for practical clinical / tutorial classes during the IInd. Year BHMS

Gyna.

Obst.

- 1) Menorrhagia Gynaecology 1) Hyperemesis gravidarum

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 2) Polymenorrhoea | 2) Threatened Abortion |
| 3) Dysmenorrhoea | 3) Incomplete Abortion |
| 4) Dysfunctional uterine bleeding | 4) Recurrent Abortion |
| 5) Fibromyoma of uterus | 5) Vesicular mole |
| 6) Prolepses | 6) Acute Ectopic pregnancy |
| 7) Metrorrhoea | 7) Chronic Ectopic pregnancy |
| 8) Carcinoma of cervix | 8) Placenta Praevia |
| 9) Carcinoma of Endometrium | 9) Accidental Haemorrhage |
| 10) Leucorrhoea | 10) Toxaemia of pregnancy |
| 11) Pruritus vulva | 11) Eclampsia |
| 12) Bartholin's Abscess | 12) Twin Pregnancy |
| 13) Vesicovaginal fistula | 13) Anaemia during pregnancy |
| 14) Sterility | 14) Pregnancy with Rh-negative woman |
| 15) Primary Amenorrhoea | 15) Pregnancy with Diabetes Mellitus |
| 16) Cryptomenorrhoea | |
| 17) Secondary Amenorrhoea | |

Syllabus II years

A. TOPICS OF OBSTETRICS

1. Applied Anatomy of female Reproductive system.
2. Development of Ovum
3. Placental & foetal membrane
4. Foetus and appendages
5. Physiological changes during pregnancy
6. Diagnosis of pregnancy
7. Normal labour
8. Normal puerperium
9. Hyperemesis Gravidarum

DETAIL OBSTRETICS LESSON PLAN II Years

1. Introduction to Obstetrics

Applied anatomy of Female Reproductive Organ

- Anatomy of Ext Genital Organ
- Anatomy of Uterus, fallopian Tube, ovary, vagina

2. Development of Ovum

- Oogenesis
- Spermatogenesis
- Ovulation
- Sterilization
- Implantation

3. Placenta and foetal Membranes

- Development of placenta
- Functions of placenta
- Foetal Membranes

4. Foetus and Appendages

- Foetal Physiology
- Foetal circulation

5. Physiological changes during pregnancy

- Changes in Genital organs
- Changes in Breast
- Cutaneous Changes
- Weight gain and water metabolism
- Haematological changes
- Heart circulation
- Metabolic changes
- Systemic changes.

6. Diagnosis of Pregnancy

- Diagnosis of Pregnancy in Ist Trimester
- Diagnosis of Pregnancy in IInd. Trimester
- Diagnosis of Pregnancy in IIIrd. Trimester
- Differential diagnosis of Pregnancy

7. Normal Labour

- Defination
- Causes
- Physiology of Normal labour
- Clinical causes of labour
- Management.

8. Normal Purperium

- Involution of uterus
- Changes in other organ during purperium
- Lactation
- Management
- Post natal care

9. Vomiting in pregnancy
- Hyperemesis Gravidarum
 - Definition
 - Aetiology
 - Clinical Features
 - Management

B. TOPICS PAEDIATRICS II Years

Care of the New Born

DETAIL PAEDIATRIC LESSON PLAN

- 1) Care of the Newborn
- Immediate care at birth
 - Physical features at birth
 - Postnatal care
 - i. Maintenance of Nutrition
 - ii. Maintenance of Body Temp
 - iii. Avoidance of Infection.

C. TOPICS GYNAECOLOGY II Years

1. Applied Anatomy of female Genital Organs and other pelvic organs.
2. Physiology of Menstruation
3. Puberty
4. Menopause & climacteric
5. Menstrual Disorders.
6. Congenital Anatomy of F.G.T.

DETAIL GYNAECOLOGY LESSON PLAN II Years

1. Anatomy of Female Genital Organs AND Other Pelvic Organs
2. Physiology of Menstruation
3. Endocrine Mechanism of Menstruation
4. Puberty
5. Menopause and climacteric
6. Menstrual Disorders
 - Amenorrhoea
 - Dysmenorrhoea
 - Polymenorrhoea
 - Menorrhoea

Dysfunctional uterine bleeding

Postmenopausal Bleeding

Cryptomenorrhoea

Menorrhoea

7. Congenital Anomaly of F.G.T.

Imperforate hymen

Congenital Absence of Vagina

Septate Vagina.

Therapeutic in Gynaecology II Year

Therapeutic Utility of different remedies for management.

1. Importance of learning the essentials of therapeutic utility in treatment / management of Gyn. / Obst. case for the efficient application of the principles of Homoeopathy for the purpose of cure & Health.

2. The detailed working knowledge of the drugs is expected, a part from the conventional style of teaching therapeutic of the different remedies the key prescribing features/ preventive /administration of does / skill of differentiation of drugs / follow up analysis , etc for management of case is expected during study of course

3. Student shall be able to

1) Interpret Investigational finding for choice of Drugs 2) Prescribe & Monitor the therapy in the clinical situation, 3) Out line management of complication predict & suggest therapeutics for management of adverse reaction, 4) Establish causality between adverse event's, 5) Provide unbiased, scientific information related to the topic 6) Prepare to protocol experimental & clinical for evaluation of cases, 7) Justify therapeutic role statings etc.

Topics

1. Introduction of Gynaec / Obst. with Therapeutics
2. Normal pregnancy Therapeutics utility of different drugs for the management of normal pregnancy.
3. Normal labour with its therapeutics
4. Therapeutic utility of different drugs for the management of normal labour.
5. Abnormal labour with it's therapeutic for the management
6. Puerperium with it's therapeutic for the purpose of cure.
7. Hyperemesis Gravidarum with its different group of remedies for cure.

1. Puberty :- Management with Homoeopathic remedies Delayed puberty with it's therapeutic's of different remedies for cure.

2. Menstruation :-

Menstrual disorder.

a. amenorrhoea :- Therapeutic utility of different remedies for cure.

b. Dysmenorthoea: - Therapeutic utility of different remedies for cure.

c. Polymenorrhoea: - Therapeutic utility of different remedies for cure.

d. Menorrhoea: - Therapeutic utility of different remedies for cure.

e. Disfunctional uterine bleeding: - utility of different remedies for cure.

i. Postmenopausal bleeding: - Therapeutic utility of different remedies for cure.

g. Metrorrhoea: - Therapeutic utility of different remedies for cure.

3. Menopause & Climetric :-

-

-

-
-

Therapeutics' / Obst.

1. Normal pregnancy cure with the help of Homoeopathic Remedies in this following clinical condition.

A) a) Anorexia b) Diarrhoea c) Constipation d) Nausea & vomiting e) Piles

B) Derangement of circulation

Anaemia-cure with different group of remedies.

Heart diseases with pregnancy Management

C) Management :-

Pregnancy with Asthma, pregnancy with Diabetes

D) Cure: –

Pregnancy with ptialism

Pregnancy with Disurea.

Pregnancy with incontinence of urine.

toothach in pregnancy.

pacnfull breast.

Colic

Cramp's in leg's

Sleeplessness in pregnancy.

E) Normal labour :- Management.

Hour-glass contraction, uterine inertia, cervical dystocia

Pecerperial fever.

Peurperial sepsis.

Uterine bleeding (Post Parium Haemorrhage)

Disease's nipple.

B.H.M.S. IIIrd. YEAR
Therapeutics (Gynaecology / Obst.)

1) Therapeutics on Abnormal pregnancy.

Management in the case of: -

- a) Ectopic gestation
- b) Hydatidiform mole
- c) Hydramnios
- d) Placenta previa
- e) Abruptio placenta
- f) Retained placenta cure with the help of H. remedies.
 - i) Eclampsia.
 - ii) Preeclampsia
 - iii) Puerperal fever.
 - iv) Puerperal sepsis.

2) Therapeutics on spontaneous Abortion

Management in the following clinical condition.

- i) Threatened abortion.
 - ii) Inevitable abortion.
 - iii) Complete abortion.
 - iv) Incomplete abortion.
 - v) Missed abortion.
 - vi) Septic abortion.
- Cure & prevention with recurrent abortion.

3) Management of Induced abortion.

4) Management of Multiple pregnancy.

5) Management in the cases of Injuries to Birth canal, puerperal venous thrombosis
Subinvolution of uterus.

Gynaecology

1) Therapeutic utility of group of remedies for the purpose of cure in the following cases.

A) Disorder of Menstruations.

- i) Amenorrhoea
- ii) Dysmenorrhoea
- iii) Menorrhagia
- iii) Metrorrhagia.

B) Leueorrhoea & infection.

C) Diseases of Vulva

- i) Vnlvitis
- ii) Pruritus Vulva.
- iii) Bartholinitis.

D) Diseases of Vagina

- i) Acute Vaginitis
- ii) Trichomonos Vaginitis.
- iii) Senile vaginities
- iv) Viginismus.

E) Disease of cervix

- i) Cervicitis
- ii) Acute endocervicitis
- iii) Chronic endocervicitis.
- iv) Erosion of cervix.

F) Disease's of uterus.

- i) Acute endometritis.
- ii) Chronic Endometritis.
- iii) Senile endometritis.

G) Diseases of Fallopian tube's

- i) Acute Salphingitis.
- ii) Chronic salphingitis.

H) Diseases of Ovaries

i) Oophoritis

I) Disease of pelvic peritoneum

- i) Acute peritonitis
- ii) Chronic Peritonitis
- iii) Acute / Chronic pelvic cellulites
- iv) Abscess of pelvic

J) Diseases of breast : Mastitis,

K) Infertility & sterility

Management of following clinical conditon.

- i) Tumor's of cervix – Carcinoma (carcinoma of uterus)

Palliation in the cases of :

- a) Pathological vaginal discharge.
- b) Fibroid
- c) Malignant tumor's

d) Cyst.

Department of Gynaec. Obst.

B.H.M.S. IIIrd Year

Obstetrics Topics.

Haemorrhage in Early pregnancy

A) Abortion

1. Spontaneous Abortion Defination, Varieties
 Aetiology
 Threatened Abortion
 Inevitable Abortion
 Complete Abortion
 Incomple Abortion
 Missed Abortion
 Septic Abortion
 Recurrent Abortion
- II. Induction of Abortion (MTP)
 In First Trimester
 In second Trimester

B) Eclopic Pregnancy /

- Defination
- Sites of Implantation
- Aetiology of Tubalpreg.
- Mode of termination
- Clinica11features
- Management
- Abdominal pregnancy -lry , llry .

C) Hydatidiform mole

- Defination
- Aetiology
- Clinical features
- Complication
- Management

2. Multiple pregnancy

Twin pregnancy /
Aetiology Clinical features
Diagnosis of Twin complication
Management of twin

3. Hydramnios
Aetiology
Clinical features
Complications
Management
Oligohydramnios

4. Abnormalities of placenta and cord
 - Placenta
 - Succenturiata
 - Placenta Extra choralis
 - Placenta Membranacea
 - Battled sore placenta
 - Velamentous placenta

5. Hypertensive Disorders in pregnancy
 - A. Pre Eclampsia
 - Definition
 - Causes
 - Clinical features
 - Complications
 - Management
 - B. Eclampsia
 - Definition
 - Clinical features
 - Complications Management
 - C. Gestational Hypertension

6. Antepartum Haemorrhage
 - Definition Caused
 - A. Placenta previa
 - Definition Aetiology
 - Types, c/f
 - Investigations D /D
 - Complications
 - Management
 - B. Abruptio Placentae
 - Definition
 - Aetiology
 - Pathogenesis
 - Clinical features
 - Treatment

7. Medical & Surgical illness Complicating
 - Anaemia During pregnancy
 - Heart Disease in pregnancy
 - Diabetes with pregnancy

8. Preterm Labour
 - Aetiology
 - Management

9. Post maturity

10. Pregnancy with Rh-ve Woman

11. Abnormal uterine actions
 - Uterine inertia
 - Cervical Dystocia
 - Bandt's Ring

12. Malposition, Malpresentation
 - Occiput posterior position
 - Breech presentation
 - Transverse lie
 - Cord presentation & cord prolapse

13. Prolonged Labour
 - Definition
 - Causes
 - Treatment

14. Obstructed Labour

15. Complications of III stage of labour
 - Postpartum Haemorrhage
 - Retained placenta
 - Inversion of uterus
 - Placenta Accreta

16. Injuries to the Birth canal
 - Perineal Injury
 - Rupture of the uterus
 - Injury to cervix vagina

17. Abnormalities of the puerperium
 - Puerperal pyrexia
 - Puerperal venous Thrombosis
 - Breast complications
 - Subinvolution of uterus.

PEADIATRIC

- 1) Breast Feeding -Artificial feeding
 - Importance
 - Feeding schedule
 - Contraindications

- 2) Asphyxia Neonatorum
 - Aetiology

APGAR score
Management

- 3) Neonatal Jaundice
- 4) Management of Prematurity
Birth injuries.

GYNAECOLOGY (IIIrd year)

1. Sterility and Intertility
Defination
Aetiology
Investigations – Male Female
2. Genital Prolapse
Aetiology
Clinical features
Management
3. Benign Tumours of the Genital Tracts
Uterine Fibromyoma
Uterine polypi
Endometriosis
4. Genital Malignancies
 - i) Ca cervix
Aetiology Staging spread
Clinical features
Investigations
Management
 - ii) Ca Body of uterus
 - iii) Ca Vagina
 - iv) Ca Valvae
 - v) Ca Falapian Tube
5. Ovarian Tumour
 - i) Benign ovarian Tumour
 - ii) Malignant ovarian Tumour
6. Retroverted uteus
7. Genitourinary Fistula
8. Pelvic infections.
 - i) Pelvic Inflammatory Diseases (PID)
 - ii) Infection of lower genital Tract
9. Leucorrhoea Pruritus vulvae.
10. Radiotherapy in Gynaecology

L1ST OF PRACTICAL

1. History taking in obstetrics
2. Antenatal care
3. History taking in Gynaecology
4. Foetus in Utero
5. Contraceptives & Family planning
6. Operations in Obst. & Gynaecology
 - Suction Evaluation
 - Dilatation and Evaluation
 - D & C
 - Endometrial Biopsy
 - Episiotomy
 - Version
 - Forceps
 - Ventouse
 - Tubectomy
 - Hysterectomy
 - Caesarean section
7. Investigations in Gynaecology
 - Colposcopy
 - Pap's smear (Cervical cytology)
 - Hystero salpingiography
 - Bacteriological Examination of Vag. smear
 - Hysteroscopy
 - Laparoscopy
 - Ultrasonography
8. History Taking of patient
 - Threatened Abortion
 - Habitual Abortion
 - Pre Eclampsia
 - Eclampsia
 - Placenta Praevia
 - Abruptio placentae
 - Anemia
 - Heart disease
 - Fibromyoma
 - Prolapse
 - Ca. cervix
 - Puberty Menorrhoeia
 - Dys functional Uterine Bleeding
 - Sterility, Infertility

LIST OF DEMONSTRATION

1. Foetal Skull
2. Maternal Pelvis
3. Instruments
4. Specimens, Models – Demonstration

5. Mechanism of Normal Labour
6. Contracted pelvis and Assessment of pelvis.

-
-
-
The written papers in obstetrics and gynecology.

Paper I :- Obstetrics, new-born, Infant hygiene and Homoeopathic therapeutics.

Paper II :- Gynaecology and Homoeopathic Therapeutics.

-
-
Pattern of Question Paper

B.H.M.S. IIIrd Year

-
In the Subject Gynaecology / Obst. & Infant Hygiene including Homoeopathic Therapeutic

(Paper I :- Obstetrics, new-born, Infant hygiene and Homoeopathic therapeutics.)

Paper 1 :- Consist of Section A M.C.Q. - 30 Marks

Section B.,S.A.Q. - 35 Marks

Section C.L.A.Q. - 35 Marks

-
Section A

Total Mark – 30

Total M.C.Q. – 30

TOPICS

1. : Obst.
 - a) Topic from IIInd. Year Syllabus – 5 M.C.Q.
 - b) Topic from IIIrd. Year Syllabus – 5 M.C.Q.
2. : Infant hygiene
 - c) Topic from IIInd. Year Syllabus – 5 M.C.Q.
 - d) Topic from IIIrd. Year Syllabus – 5 M.C.Q.
3. : Therapeutic
 - e) Topic from IIInd. Year Syllabus – 5 M.C.Q.
 - f) Topic from IIIrd. Year Syllabus – 5 M.C.Q.

Section B

Total Mark – 35

S.A.Q.

Q. 2. Solve any 3

5 x 3 = 15 marks

A) - 5 Marks

Topic-

Obst.(IIInd. / IIIrd. yr)

B) - 5 Marks

Topic-

Therapeutic(IIInd. / IIIrd. yr)

C) - 5 Marks

Topic-

Infant Hygiene(IIInd. / IIIrd. yr)

D) - 5 Marks

Topic-

Therapeutic(IIInd. / IIIrd. yr)

Q. 3. Answer any 2 out of 3

5 x 2 = 10 marks

A) - 5 Marks

Topic-

Obst.(IIIrd. yr)

B) - 5 Marks

Topic-

Therapeutic(IIIrd. yr)

C) - 5 Marks

Topic-

Neonatology & Therapeutic(IIIrd. yr)

Q. 4. Write Short note on

5 x 2 = 10 marks

A) - 5 Marks

Topic-

Obst.(IIIrd. yr)

B) - 5 Marks

Topic-

Therapeutic(IIIrd. yr)

Section C

Total Mark – 35

L.A.Q.

Q. 5. Describe aetiology clinical features (sign / symptoms) Investigation and Management with therapeutic drugs of -----

(TOPICS - Obst. IIInd/IIIrd year Syllabus + Therapeutic II/IIIrd. year Syllabus)

15 Marks

Q. 6. Describe aetiology clinical features (sign / symptoms) Investigation and Management of -----

(TOPICS :- Obst. IIInd / IIIrd Year Syllabus)

10 Marks

Q. 7. Describe the detail working knowledge of ----- (Name of the drugs) In the administration / key prescribing / Management in the treatment of ----- (name of the disease.)
(TOPICS :- Therapeutic IInd / IIIrd Year Syllabus)

10 Marks

OR

Describe the operative procedure in Obst.
(TOPICS :- Obst. IIIrd Syllabus)

10 Marks

SYLLABUS of B.H.M.S. IIIrd. Year Homoeopathic Materia Medica
XII. HOMOEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA

- Homoeopathic Materia Medica is very fascinating & yet exasperating subject. Its simplicity & its vastness and its apperant similarity symptoms in different drugs throws a tremendous challenge to student.

Homoeopathic Materia Medica is schematic record of actual occurance of events that really took place on healthy human beings and so we get the complet & essential knowledge about the drug.

In addition to the list of drugs for the Ist and IInd. B.H.M.S. Examination the following additional drugs are included in the syllabus of Materia Medica for III B.H.M.S. Examination.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Abies can | |
| 2. Abies Nigra | |
| 3. Acalyphya Indica. | |
| 4. Actea Spicata | |
| 5. Adonis Vernalis | |
| 6. Arenalin | |
| 7. Anthracinum | |
| 8. Antimonium Ars. | |
| 9. Artemisia vulgarils | |
| 10. Asafoetida | |
| 11. Asteruas Rubenas | |
| 12. Avena Sativa | |
| 13. Bacillinum | |
| 14. Baryta Mur. | |
| 15. Bellis Perennis | |
| 16. Benzoic Acid | |
| 17. Blatta Orientalis | |
| 18. Bufo Rana | |
| 19. Caladium. | |
| 20. Cannabis Indica | |
| 21. Cannabis Sativa | |
| 22. Capsicum | |
| | 36. Coffea Crud |
| | 37. Collinsonia |
| | 38. Condurango |
| | 39. Corallium |
| | 40. Crataegus |
| | 41. Crocus Sat. |
| | 42. Crotalus Horridus |
| | 43. Corton Tig. |
| | 44. Cuprum Met. |
| | 45. Cyelamen |
| | 46. Dioscorea Villosa. |
| | 47. Diptherinum |
| | 48. Equisetum. |
| | 49. Erigeron |
| | 50. Eupatorium Perfol. |
| | 51. Flouric Acid |
| | 52. Glonoine. |
| | 53. Helonias. |
| | 54. Hydrastis |
| | 55. Hydrocotyle. |
| | 56. Hypericum. |

23. Carbo Animalis
 24. Carbolic Acid
 25. Cardus Marianus
 26. Carcinosin
 27. Caulophyllum
 28. Cedron
 29. Ceanothus
 30. Chininum Ars.
 31. Choiestrinum
 32. Cicuta Virosa
 33. Clematis
 34. Coca
 35. Coccus Indica

57. Iodum.
 58. Kalmia Lat.
 59. Lac. Caninum
 60. Lac. Def.
 61. Lillium Def.
 62. Lithium Carb.
 63. Lobelia Inflata
 64. Lyssin.
 65. Magnesia Carb.
 66. Magnesi Mur.
 67. Malandrimum
 68. Medorrhinum
 69. Mephitis
 70. Meilotus A.

The student should be expected to learn the Applied principle Drugs included in syllabus. It is suggested that the instruction in Homoeopathic Materia Medica be given in the following manner.

1. Drug Picture (Detail working knowledge of the drugs)
 2. Therapeutic Materia Medica
 3. Comparative Materia Medica
 4. Applied Materia Medica
 5. Clinical Materia Medica
2. Through out the whole period of the study the attention of student should be directed by the teachers of this subject or the importance of its preventive aspects.
 3. Instruction in the branch of Homoeopathic Materia Medica should be directed to the attainment of detailed working knowledge to ensure familiarity with the clinical condition, therapeutic utility, the element involved in the application of Materia Medica and Philosophical identification & analysis their recognition in the treatment.
 4. A student is expected to learn the technique & selection of Homoeopathic drug during Hospital training.
 5. Every student shall prepare & submit 20 complete cases on Acute condition of various illness & 20 complete cases on chronic condition of various illness during the clinical classes respectively.
 6. A student is expected to learn the detail working knowledge of drugs to ensure familiarity with comparative / clinical / applied / pathogenesis and therapeutic of drug in detail.
 7. The examination in Materia Medica shall consist of one theoretical paper, one oral examinations and one bed side practical Examination of two short cases not less than half an hour being allowed for Examination of and report on each case.

8. A) All polycrest drugs should be taught in detail under following headings.

- i) Constitution, causations, modalities, mentals, physical generals and particulars.
- ii) Before teaching a polycrest drug "Group symptoms" of that particular drug should be taught. e.g. Nosodes, Ophidia, Carbon etc.

Teaching of group symptoms shall be mandatory in Illrd B.H.M.S. as to understand and differentiate the drugs, which are so close to each other.

- iii) Clinical application and utility should be taught in detail.
- iv) Relationship of each drug with other related drug should be discussed and told to the students.

B) Small and rare drugs which have limited action on some system or few organs of the body should be taught, only salient feature of these drugs on those system/organs, with comparison with other drugs should be well covered in the lecture.

C) Tutorials must be introduced so that students in small batches can be in close touch with the teachers and can be made to understand MATERIA MEDICA in relation to its application in the treatment of the sick.

D) Lectures on comparison & therapeutic utility should be integrated with each lecture of the drugs.

E) Lectures should be made interesting by adopting latest Audio-Visual aids, slides, overhead projector etc.

F) To make Materia Medica more & easy to comprehend the drugs should be divided into groups before teaching e.g. cardiac group, liver remedies, convulsions etc.

G) Bacillinum, Caladium, Carbo animals, Carbolic acid, Carcinosin, Caulophyllum, Crotalus, Cuprum Met, Fluoric acid, Iodium, Lac Can, Mag Carb, & Medorrhinum, can be listed under polycrest drugs.

H) Other remaining drugs should be taught under small and organ remedies.

J) The case seminar should be a joint presentation with Dept. of Medicine/Organ/Physiology.

The instruction in comparative study of drug should be so planed as present the general knowledge of the drugs, the amount of detail which is required to memorise should be reduced to minimum. Major emphysis should be laid to the functional action of the drugs

for enabling the student to pick strange rare & uncommon symptoms from pathogenesis of individualisation of patient & drug for the purpose of applying law of similimum in Homoeopathic practice.

Only such detail as have a professional or general educational value for the student should be presented to him.

The purpose of comparison is not to create technically expert but to give the student recognition of anatomical, physiological, clinical principles of drugs & enabling to determine & correlate the comparison in understanding of value at the time of prescription.

The clinical, applied comparative study of the drug should be arranged in the lectures or demonstration & preferably be given by clinical demonstrating basis.

Seminar & group discussion be arranged periodically with a view of presenting clinical cases in an integrated manner lectures.

A formal classroom lectures should be reduced but the demonstration & bedside comparative analysis of materia medica be emphasised from from IInd year onwards during the medical postings of students.

There should be joint teaching with demonstration & applied session with the material illustrating aspects of subject.

The application of comp. Materia medica should be demonstrated from the cases in the outdoor & hospital ward.

There should be a joint seminar in the department of materia medica & organon which should be organised with the clinical presentation of cases on the following by a senior teacher.

1. a) Two cases on acute spasmodic disease.
b) Two acute epidemic cases.
c) Two cases on acute sporadic disease.
d) Two cases on eruptive fevers.
2. a) Three chronic metabolic diseases.
b) Three cases on deficiency diseases.
c) Three chronic etrogenic diseases.

4. Applied Materia Medica

The aspect of applied materia medica comprises of

Mode of employment
Administration of doses
Management of acute diseases.

Application of drug's on totality of symptoms.

Differentiation of drugs by way of comparison its therapeutic utility in the treatment of acute/chronic disease.

The utility of drug pathogenesis, pathognomic selection of potency from the drug to be prescribed.

The follow up of analysis for the said drug be taught with the demonstration & clinical case presentation by senior teacher in OPD, IPD, in bedside clinic.

The special emphasis should be given to those drugs & day clinical prevailing diseases so that student should be acquainted with their applications.

The following attention is needed.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1. | Clinical features. |
| 2. | Diff. Diagnosis. |
| 3. | Therapeutics. |
| 4. | Comparative study of drugs. |
| 5. | Miasmatic study of diseases. |
| 6. | Miasmatic study of diseases. |
| 7. | Mode of employment – management /treatment/ cure. |

During the study of applied materia medica there should be a joint seminar in the department of material medica & organon on the clinical presentation of following cases.

CHRONIC CONDITION.

- 2 chronic cases cardiovascular affections.
- 2 chronic cases of Central Nervous System.
- 2 chronic cases of respiratory ailments.
- 2 chronic cases of gastro intestine system.
- 2 chronic cases of urinary tract affection.
- 2 chronic cases of endocrine affection.
- 2 chronic cases of reproductive system.

2 chronic cases from paediatrics sections.

ACUTE CONDITIONS.

- a. Two cases on acute spasmodic disease.
- b. Two acute epidemic cases.
- c. Two cases on acute sporadic disease.
- d. Two cases on eruptive fevers.

DRUG PICTURE

i) Part of the Introduction

- Nature and scope of homoeopathic materia medica
Sources of homoeopathic materia medica; and
different ways of studying the materia medica

1. Common Name
2. Nature of Order
3. Habitate
4. Part used / when
5. Proved by
6. Drug chilly/Hot
7. Miasm

ii) Part Of Introduction of the Drug

- 1. Clinical condition
 2. Systemic diseases
 3. Physiological condition
 4. Sphere Of action
 5. Pathogenesis of the drug

iii) Pharmacological data (5 key notes)

- 1. Symptomatology of the drug emphasising the characteristic , symptoms and modalities.
 2. Constitutional
 3. Temperament
 4. Relation with heat & cold
 5. Miasm / according to the drug

6. Causative factor.

iv) Marked Features of Drug.

- - 1) Guiding symptoms / Red lines / Key notes
 - 2) Characteristic symptoms
 - 3) Short summary / Generalities
 - 4) Mentals (in detail)
 - 5) Particulars from head to foot / with symptoms.

v) Part with peculiarities

- 1. Causation/locations
 2. Character/Sensation
 3. Duration/Concomitant
 4. Modalities

vi) Part -Drug relations. Complimentary inimical antidotal and concordant remedies

- 1. Therapeutic
 2. Comparisons
 3. Library guidance

vii) Comparative study of drugs

- 1. Drug or choice related
 2. Modalities
 3. Mentals
 4. General

The written papers in Homoeopathic Materia Medica & Therapeutic

Paper I : Drug picture included Ist / IInd / IIIrd year syllabus in comparative / Therapeutic / Applied Homoeopathic Materia Medica.

Pattern of Question Paper

B.H.M.S. IIIrd Year

In the Subject Homoeopathic Materia Medica & Therapeutic.

(Paper I : Homoeopathic Materia Medica & Therapeutics)

Paper I :- Consists of Section A M.C. Q. – 30 Marks

Section B S. A. Q. - 35 Marks

Section C L. A. Q. - 35 marks

Section A

Total marks - 30

Total M.C.Q. – 30

TOPICS

-

a) Ist Year Syllabus

- Comparative - 2 M.C.Q.
- Drug Picture - 4 M.C.Q.
- Applied - 2 M.C.Q.
- Therapeutic - 2 M.C.Q.

b) IInd Year Syllabus

- Comparative - 2 M.C.Q.
- Drug Picture - 4 M.C.Q. à 30 M.C.Q.
- Applied - 2 M.C.Q.
- Therapeutic - 2 M.C.Q.

a) IIIrd Year Syllabus

- Comparative - 2 M.C.Q.
- Drug Picture - 4 M.C.Q.
- Applied - 2 M.C.Q.
- Therapeutic - 2 M.C.Q.

Section B

Total Mark - 35

S.A.Q.

Q. 2 Solve any 3.

5 X 3 = 15 Marks

- A) - 5 Marks Topic – Guidings symptoms/ Mentals/ Systemic disorder/causation / Relation - (I/II) Syllabus
- B) - 5 Marks Topic – Guidings symptoms/ Mentals/ Systemic disorder/ Causation / Relation - (IIIrd) Syllabus

- C) - 5 Marks Topic –Constitution/ Introduction to Materia Medica - (I/II) Syllabus
- D) - 5 Marks Topic –Constitution (III) Syllabus

Q. 3 Answer any 2 out of 3. 5 X 2 = 10 Marks

- A) - 5 Marks Topic – Compare / Contrast (III)Syllabus
- B) - 5 Marks Topic – Compare / Contrast (I/II) Syllabus
- C) - 5 Marks Topic – Compare / Contrast (III) Syllabus

Q .4 Write short notes on 5 X 2 = 10 Marks

- i. - 5 Marks Topic – Guiding symptoms/ Mental/ Female disorders / Systemic /Disorders (IIIrd) Syllabus
- ii. - 5 Marks Topic - Guiding symptoms/ Mental/ Female disorders / systemic/Disorders (IIIrd) Syllabus

Section C

Total Mark - 35

L.A.Q.

- Q. 5. Drug Picture (Polycrest Drug) 15 Marks
- Q. 6. Applied Materia Medica Therapeutic(I/II/IIIrd. Syllabus) 10 Marks
- Q. 7. Compare & Contrast of two (Acid/Metal/Vegitable /Animal group /Polycrest Drugs(I/II/IIIrd. Syllabus) 10 Marks

OR

Q. 8. Applied Materia medica/Therapeutic (I/II/IIIrd. Syllabus)

SYLLABUS OF B.H.M.S. IIIrd. Year ORGANON & HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY

Syllabus for B.H.M.S. **B.H.M.S. IIIrd. Year**

XIII) Subject :- Organon & Homoeopathic Philosophy

SYLLABUS

Hahnemann Organon of Medicine is the high watermark of medical Philosophy is an original contribution in the field of medicine in a condensed form.

A study of organon as well as of the history of Homoeopathy & its founder's life story well show that homoeopathy is a product of application of the inductive logical method of reasoning to the solution of one of the greatest problems of humanity namely the treatment and cure of the sick.

A through acquaintance with the fundamental principles of logic both deductive and inductive, is therefore, essential.

The organon should accordingly be taught in such manner as to make clear to the student the implication of the logical principles by which Homoeopathy was worked out and built up and with which a Homoeopathic Physician has to conduct his daily work with ease and facility in treating every concrete individual case.

It is suggested that the instruction in Organon & Homoeopathic Philosophy may be given in the following manner.

1. Must Know Part (MK)
2. Desire Part (DK)

Organon course for B.H.M.S. 3rd year comprise of (Syllabus including 1st. 2nd. 3rd. B.H.M.S. :-

1) Hahnemann's Organon of Medicine.

- 5th & 6th edition – Introduction as per
- 1st year syllabus
- Difference between 5th & 6th edition
- What are the instructions laid in 5th edition,
- How does it differ in 6th edition regarding. Mode of employment of medicine, repetition of dose, its application, external application, management of Acute & Chronic cases.

2) A) History of Homoeopathic Medicine :-

- How Homoeopathic system existed during Hahnemann's time.
- Early life of Hahnemann
- Why he got disgusted with the existing system of treatment
- How he discovered & came to the formulated law of similars
- History of Late life of Dr. Hahnemann.
- Introduction of Homoeopathy in various countries
- Pioneer of Homoeopathy & their contribution.
- Development of Homoeopathy upto the present trends in the development of Homoeopathy influence of Homoeopathy on other systems of medicine.

2 B) Homoeopathy in India :-

Spread & development of Homoeopathy in 19th century & 20th century, Present history of Homoeopathy in India its development,

Establishment function's & inacted by Central Council of Homoeopathy & their aim's & objective of Homoeopathy, National Institute of Homoeopathy, Pharmacopoeia Labortory.

3) Homoeopathic Philosophy

The outline of Homoeopathic philosophy study of man as whole both & health disease, introduction to Philosopahy of Homoeopathy and its study integrated approach towards the other systemic diseases (Medical Surgical & Gynacological diseases.)

Duriling the Illrd. Year :- The lectures on Homoeopathic philosophy the following items should be elucidated including the topic's of lind. Syllabi.
In IInd. Year –

- a. Scope of Homoeopathy & its Limitation with its merits. Advantages & disadvantages of Homoeopathy.
- b. Logic of Homoeopathy – Inductive & deductive logic the logic & Philosophy.
- c. Life health disease & Indisposition with their correlation of term with each other.
- d. Susceptibility, reaction and immunity. These should be explained with their difference.
- e. General pathology of Homoeopathic theory of acute & chronic disease miasms.

Homoeopathic Philosophy on section of Organon

- A) Sick Care
- B) Ideal of Cure
- C) Unprejudice observe
- D) Indisposition
- E) Vital force
- F) Homoeopathic Posology.
- G) Susceptibility
- H) Examination of patient
- I) Value of symptom
- J) Individualisation.
- K) Prognosis after observing the action of remedy.
- L) Aggravation.
- M) Second prescription
- N) Palliation & suppression.

During IIIrd. Year Homoeopathic philosophy it includes:

1. Homoeopathic is science & art.

Why homoeopathy is said to be logistic science-

What is logic ?

The data of science is fact – uses & systematization.
Formulation of hypothesis as a tentative solution, its.
Collection of additional facts, development testing of hypothesis –
Why it is necessary.

2. Chronic disease

Principles of chronic disease its classification, types differentiation & management.
Kentian view of psora, syphilis & sycosis.
Roberts view of psora, syphilis & sycosis.
Hahnemannian view of psora, syphilis & sycosis.
Suppression of miasm
Allens view about chronic miasm.

3. Idiosyncrasies.

Definition types treatment & management, idiosyncratic provers with the help of
Kentian observation is to be explained.

4. Temperament & Constitution

Definition, Character
Importance & classification.
Relation with susceptibility & constitution.
Difference between temperament & constitution.

5. Predisposition to disease is to be taught with the difference between idiosyncrasy & predisposition.

6. Hahnemann's book on chronic diseases

Nature of chronic disease – cure of chronic disease – What is psora, sycosis of
Syphilis & their symptoms.

TOPIC WISE STUDY OF ORGANON
During first year B.H.M.S Course

- A) Lectures on doctrinal part / Theoretical part** **(Aphorism 1-70)**
- a) Aim of physician and highest ideal cure Aph. 1&2
 - b) Knowledge of physician Aph. 3&4
 - c) Knowledge of disease which supplies the indication Aph. 5 to 1
Aph. 5,6,7,9,10
Foot note 5,6,7,& *
Related to Aph.11
 - c) Knowledge of medicine Aph. 19 to 21
 - d) Evaluation of Homoeopathic method from other methods of treatment Aph.22 to 69.

Aph. 24,26,29,32,35,
36,38,40,44,46,50,56,
63,64,65,70
Foot note 14,19,39,63,
67, & * related to 67 foot
note.
 - f) Summary three conditions for cure Aph. 70
 - g) History & life and contribution of pioneer's
: Contribution &
writings of pioneer's

During IInd year B.H.M.S Course

- B) Lectures on Practical Part of Organon is to be divided into and taught under the following subjects.**
- a) That is necessary to be known in order to cure the disease and case taking method
Aph. 71

Aph. 73,77,78,79,
80,83,86,89,
Foot note 81,83,95,100,101

- b) The pathogenetic powers of medicine i.e. drug proving or how to acquire knowledge of medicine Aph. 105-145

Aph.107

,108,113,114,121,
123,125,126,127,128,135,
139,140,141, Foot note 108

B.H.M.S.IIIRD. Year

Lecture's on practical Part of Organon is to be continued as follows...

- c) How to choose the right medicine. Aph. 146 to 155

Aph. 150,153,155,
Foot note 108

- d) The right does Aph. 155 to 172

Aph. 157,158,163 171,
Foot note 110

- e) Local disease Aph. 172 to 203

Aph. 172,173,174,180,
182,185,186,189,194,
197, 198,203,
Foot note 111 &112

- f) Chronic disease Aph.204 – 209

Aph.206,
Foot note 118

- g) Mental diseases Aph.210 – 230

Aph.210,215,216,221,
224,225,227,228,
Foot note 121,123,125

- h) Intermittent disease Aph.231 –245 Aph.231,232,233,234,235

Foot note 127,128,130

Mode of employment Aph. 245,258

Aph.246,248,251,252.
Foot note 132,134,135,138

- i) Diet regimen and the modes of employment medicines. Aph.259-263

Pharmacy and Drug dynamisation. (Aph.264-274)

Aph.260,261,262,263,266
267,268,270,271,
Foot note 140,142,143,
144,149,150

- j) Homoeopathic Aggravation & influences of medicine Aph.275-284

Aph. 275,280,281,282
Foot note 162,163,164

k) Other therapeutic measures Aph. 285-291 Aph.286,288,289,290,291
Foot note 165,167,168,
169,170

PRACTICAL OF ORGANON

A student is expected to learn the technique and selection of Homoeopathic drug during Hospital training. Practical application of knowledge of Organon Clinical, Applied, lectures in both in and Out patient departments, examination of the patient from homoeopathic point of view.

- a. Disease determination
- b. Disease individualization.

In Homoeopathy we do not stop the diagnosis of the disease but go further to diagnose the patient as well.

The placing of a nosological label will help us to utilize in full our knowledge of clinical science, of the natural history of disease: and it is through the fiction "disease" that we shall better appreciate the reality, the individual patient.

Disease determination can be effected through the analytical process or through the intuitional process; usually the two are combined. It presupposes in both a great knowledge of clinical science acquired at the bed-side and through books. The constitutional individualization is to be investigated to actual psycho-physical construction, development's hereditary investigation, environment.

- c. Evaluation of symptom
- d. Gradation of symptom.

The more a symptom possesses the individualizing feature, the higher the place it occupies in the evaluatory gradation. As the mental symptoms and physical general symptoms are individualizing in the highest degree-the homoeopathic similimum drug must cover those symptoms.

e. Selection of medicine & potency & repetition.

The speed with which the cure will be effected depends on the potency of the drugs. The susceptibility, seat of the diseases nature & intensity, stage & duration & previous treatment are to be considered for choosing the potency of the Homoeopathic drugs.

f. Disease aggravation or Homoeopathic aggravation.

g. Miasmatic diagnosis.

The miasm should be classified accordingly primary, secondary & tertiary manifestation, constitutional miasmatic diagnosis is to be labeled.

h. Second prescription :-

What is the type of second prescription with its indication.

i. Prognosis after observing the action of the remedy.

The observation made, the inference drawn in follow up of the patient is to be justified and taught.

Applied Organon Syllabus

(Must Know Part)

Greater emphasis should be laid on the teaching of the principles of Homeopathy with the help of case demonstration. Student should be taught the principles with the special reference to the emergence of Homoeopathy, contribution made by Hahneman with their critical evaluation,

Comparative study of fundamentals of various system of medicine their inter-relationship & relevance to the clinical subject importance of Bio-chemistry & Pathology in Homoeopathic Practice. (As an illustration a little exposure to the clinical materials) The outline of Homoeopathic Philosophy study of man as whole both & health disease, introduction to Philosophy of Homoeopathy and its study integrated approach towards the other systemic diseases (Medical Surgical & Gynaecological diseases.) Acquaintance with Pharmacological action of some of the commonly used modern drugs so as to give them idea about the iatrogenic diseases caused by those modern drug and introduction to Biostatistics, a brief study of logic, psychology, and psychiatry, the role of a physician in the changing society, national health and family welfare needs and programmes of the country.

The principles of the Homoeopathy should be taught with the help of case demonstration.

Case taking & steps of case taking should be illustrated with its importance & how the general evaluation of symptom of the case should be done with their gradation & their importance.

Identification & joint analysis of acute of chronic cases for differentiating with the acute classification (Individual, Epidemic, Sporadic & Acute Miasms (five cases each) As well as chronic classification (Pseudo chronic, Artificial Chronic, True chronic diseases five case each) The following topics should be applied during the demonstration of cases for the purpose of proper selection.

1. Individualisation
2. Disease Classification.
3. Cause of Disease.
4. Nature & types of symptom
5. Vital force in Health, disease & cure
6. Miasmatic expression.
7. susceptibility.
8. Dissimilar disease condition.
9. Primary & Secondary action.
10. Principle of Chronic Disease
11. Selection of Medicine.
12. Potency selection.
13. mode of employment of Medicine (Acute & Chronic disease)
14. Management of Acute & Chronic Case
15. Sure signs of improvement of the case.
16. Follow up of case in hand and observation.
17. Hering's movements Law
18. Homoeopathic Aggravation.
19. Second Prescriptions.
20. Palliation
21. Suppression.
22. Predisposition
23. Disposition
24. Management of difficult & incurable case.
25. Analysis & evaluation of symptoms in a case
26. Constitution & temperament
27. Idiosyncrasy
28. Indisposition.
29. If any obstacles how to remove them in person in health.
30. What are the things that derange health and cause disease.

During the applied study of Organon & Homoeopathic Philosophy there should be joint seminar with the department of Materia Medica, Repertory, Medicine, Surgery, Gynecology Department.

Organon & Homoeopathic Philosophy

B.H.M.S. IIIrd. Year M

EXAMINATION

The examination in Organon & Homoeopathic Philosophy consist of two theoretical paper, one Oral Examination & One Bed-side, Practical Examination, & One long case & One Short case in the application of the tenets of the Organon in case taking, analysis and evaluation of symptoms and guide lines for treatment not less than 2 hours being allowed for examination of and reporting on his case.

Paper I :- Consist of Section A M.C.Q. - 30 Marks
Section B, S.A.Q. - 35 Marks
Section C.L.A.Q. - 35 Marks
(Total 100 Marks)

Paper II :- Consist of Section A M.C.Q. - 30 Marks
Section B, S.A.Q. - 35 Marks
Section C.L.A.Q. - 35 Marks
(Total 100 Marks)

Practicals (Total 100 Marks)
Orals (Total 100 Marks)

Portion of Organon & Homoeopathic Philosophy Theory

The written papers in Organon & Homoeopathic Philosophy

Paper I :- Introduction to Organon
(Total 100 Marks)
Preface to Organon
Aphorism 1 to 291

Paper II :- History & Life of Pioneer's (Total 100 Marks)
Homoeopathic Philosophy
Chronic Diseases
Applied Organon of Principles of Homoeopathy