MAHARASHTRA UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES, NASHIK

FACULTY OF HOMOEOPATHY

PROSPECTUS

OF

THIRD BACHELOR OF HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINE & 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 IInd 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 supplement medicine, surgery has, definite 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 & Scald Tumours and Cysts.
   Injuries and diseases of skin, subcutaneous tissues, ulceration gangreae.
   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
   visera spine and abdominai paires and peritonium, stomach, duodenum, liver gall
   bladder and bile ducts pancreas 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.

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:**

4. Lectures demonstrations on X-Ray (Radiology)

5. Surgical disease of infant and childhood.

**Note:**

1. Throughout 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 attachment of sufficient knowledge to ensures 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 is surgery shall consist of two theoretical papers, one oral examination not less than one hours being allowed to each candidate for the examination of and report on his case with special reference to the scope of Homoeopathic therapeutics vis-avis the necessity of surgical treatment particular cases.

   A written paper in surgery shall be distributed as follows.

**PAPER I.**

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 IIInd 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 gangreae. 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
   - Seboliams
   - Dermatology
   - Others
   - Tumors
   - Benign
   - Malignent
   - Skin
   - Ulcer; Wounds
   - Blood Vesscls
   - § Burgers diseases
   - § Atherosclerosis
§ Gangrene
§ Varicose veins
§ Ancurisms

- Lymphomas
  § T.B. Lymphadenitis

- Orthopedics
  i. Introduction
  ii. Fractures in General
  iii. Important Fractures region wise
  iv. Fractures of
     · Superior introduction
     · Infrav introduction
     · Spine - Cervical
     · - Thorsacic
     · - Lumbar
     · - Pelvis
  v. Affection of bones
     i. Infective
     ii. Pathological
     iii. Dentructive - Age bount procerses
     vi. Tumbus of bones
     vii. Affection of joints --- Infection --> * Tubercallar arthritis
         § Suppurative
         § Diabetic neuropathics

- Superior Gutrcmity
  i. Regional anatomy - Shoulder
     - Humerus
     - Radins ulna
     - Wrist (carpal bones) - Scarphrid
  -Shoulder - Diseases arround shoulder
     i. Periarthritis shoulder
     ii. Frogen shoulder
     iii. Pariful are syndrome
     iv. Rotator cuff lesivns
     v. Supra spinatous tears
  -Elbow -tennis elbow, stiff elbow, flail elbow
  Humrus - Surgical anatomy
     - Fractures head and neck
     - Shaft
     - Supra andylar fractures
     - Medical and leteral condyles
     - Radius + ulara +upper end
  i. Fracture both bones - Manteggia
  Side swipe injury
ii. Shaft of Radius and ulna
iii. Lower and at wrist
   - Culles fracture
   - Smitus fracture (Ruerse colles)

Tumours of Bones
   - Benign
   - Malignant
   i. Benign - Cysts Anuresmal, bone cyst
      - Exostosis
   ii. Malignant - Eurings sarcoma

Inferior Extromily
i. Fractures of Femur
   - Fracture neck femur
     - Intertrochanteric fractures
     - Shaft
     - Condylar
   ii. Fracture Tibia Febula
     i. Upper end fractures
     ii. Bumper fracture (Fv. Medial/ Lat cvudyle
     iii. Shaft fractures

Malleolan fractures
At. Ankle - Potts fracture
Cutton fracture
Spine fractures in general.
Spine Defarmicties - Scoliosis

v. Affection of Bones
   i. Infective - Ac & ch. Ostcomylitis
      - Suppurative
   ii. Iathological- Diabetic ostomalasiya, Rickets
   iii. Destructive - Age bound -
       - Ortooporosis
       - Ostco arturitis

- Dental disease - caries tooth
- Demonstrations & Lecture
- Tracheostomy
- Cathitcrisation
- Sterilisation
- Venescetion
- Rylis tube
- Bandages
- Dressing.

-Clinical
- History taking
- General examination
- Systemic examination
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, pancreas 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
     - Malignant tumors
   - Haematomas

2. Skull Fractures:
   - Vault
     - anterior, Middle, Posterior, Cranial Forsea

3. Head injury
   - Concussion
     - Contusion, Laceration of Cerebrum, Cerebellum
   - Extradural, subdural, Haematomas
   - Clinical presentation
   - Role of special investigation
     - Life CAT Scan, M.R.I

4. Oral Cavity
   - Inflammatory disorders
     - Ulcers
   - Carcinoma of oral cavity
     - which includes Ca. Tongue, Ca. Alvesilur Ca. floor or oral lanty & others.
   - Jaw tumors including cysts.

5. Salivary:
   - Surgical Anatomy of Parotid submandibular & sublingual 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
- Thyroid cancers.

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

IV) Thorax:–
- Fracture ribs
- Haemo-pneuhrrothorx
- 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 or pancreas
- Pseudopancreatic lyst.

14. Spleen:
- Tralema

15. Intestinal obstruction:
- Dynamic
- Adynamic
- Small gut
- Large gut

16. Appendix:
- Anatomy
- Appendicitis & its complications

17. Rectum & Anal Canal:
- Surgical anatomy
- Rectal Prolyps
- Haemorrhoidcs/ firsure / tistulas
- 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 –
  - Urater
  - Bladder
- Infections
- Renal trauma
- Renal tumors - wilnis tu.
  - Hyperhephrome

20. Prostate:
- Surgical Anatomy pros
- Prostatitis
- Beniffh Hyperplasia
- Carcinoma of prosta
- T/t of Retention of urine

21. Genitals:
- Balgonoposthitis
- Phimmosis
- Urethral stricture
- Urethritis
- Ca. Penis
- Hydrocele
- Epididymoorchitis
- Testicular tumors
  - Semilhom
  - 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
    - Masal Polyps
    - Sinustis
- **Throat**
  - Tonsilitis
  - Pharyngitis
  - Laryngitis
  - Hoarseness of voice
  - Trachcostomy

3. Ophthalmology :


- Surgical Anatomy
- Disease on lid – Styes : chalasion : Blephitis
- Dacryocysitis
- Conjunctivitis
- Corneal ulcers : Opacity
- Iridocyclitis
- Glaucoma
- Cataract
- Orbital cerululitis
- Retractive errors & Optometry.

Paediatric surgery
  - Congenital Pyetoic Stenosis
- Tracheoesophaeal fistula
- Imperforaapc anus
- Compenital megacolon
- Congenital hydroicper & hemia
- Hydrocyohalus

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 periferal 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 tong
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. Examinaton of Chronic abd
17. Examination of abd. lump
18. Examination of rectal Case
19. Inguinal harnia
   Scrotal harnia
20. Penis
21. Surgical specimen
22. Surgical X-Ray
23. Instruments
24. Investigation in surgery
25. Per- Post operative management of patient
26. Demonstration of surgical procedure
   - Absess draing, swelling examination, hernias, Hydrocele, Apendix Appetiactomy,  
     Inter costel draining, peritoneal tapping, urathral Cathererization.

Orthopadices

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 peripheraler
7. Importance attachment of muscles & relation of structure to bone.

**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 :- Tonsilites, Pharyneites,
Devitaed neseal symptom (D.N.S.)
Otitis externa & Otitis media
Operation :- D.M.C Tympanoplasty,
Operation of Ear.

**Dental :-**
1. Oral cavity examination.
   - Tong Plalate, Cheek, Floor of the mouth, Examination of jaws & Tempomandular joint,
Ophthalmic Examination :- Disease of Lead & Lacrimal, Appratus,
   Diseases Conjunctiva, Cornia, Lenses, Glacoma, Catract,
Operation of Eye :- Catractextract.

**List of Demonstration**

**B.H.M S Illrd. Year**

1. X-rays
2. Instruments
3. Specimens
4. Bones
5. Jonural writing
6. E.N.T. Examination
7. Ophthalmic Examination.
8. Pre-operative & Post Operative management of patient.

The written papers in obstetrics and gynaecology

**Paper I**


**Paper II**

Ophthalmolaryngology (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**

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

Total Mark – 35  
S.A.Q.

Q. 2. Solve any 3  
   5 X 3 = 15 Marks
   A) -  5 Marks  
   B) -  5 Marks  
   C) -  5 Marks  
   D) -  5 Marks

Q. 3. Answer any 2 out of 3  
   5 X 2 = 10 Marks
   A) -  5 Marks  
   B) -  5 Marks  
   C) -  5 Marks

Q. 4. Write short notes on  
   5 X 2 = 10 Marks
   A) -  5 Marks  
   B) -  5 Marks

Section B

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 Dorg) in the administration / key prescribing / 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 –
Labour :- Normal introduction to abnormal labour.
Puerperinum :- Normal puerperinum, post natal care.

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

Infant Hygiene :- care of New-Born.

**During III BHMS Course -**

**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 principals 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 hygient 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. II Ind. 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 possess & remove them.

To supply the practitioner of Homoeopathic medicine with reliable, practical & condensed indication's for the more important remedies in disease. It deffer's from the various works on the practise 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 practicle indivation'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 & practise 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 an 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 Gyan. / 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.

Throughout 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) Menorrliogia Gynaecology  1) Hyperemesis gravidarum
2) Polymenorrhoea  2) Threatened Abortion
3) Dysmenorrhoea  3) Incomplete Abortion
4) Dysfunctional uterine bleeding  4) Recurrent Abortion
5) Febromyoma of uterus  5) Vesicular mode
6) Prolepses  6) Acute Entopic pregnancy
7) Metrorrhoeagia  7) Chronic Entopic pregnancy
8) Carcinoma of cervix  8) Placenta Pvcvia
9) Carcinoma of Endometrium  9) Accidental Haemorrhage
10) Leucorrhoea  10) Toxaemia of pregnancy
11) Pruritus vulva  11) Eclampsia
12) Bartholins Abscess  12) Twin Pregnancy
13) Vesicovaginal fistula  13) Anaemia during pregnancy
14) Sterility  14) Pregnancy with Rh-ve woman
15) Primary Amenorrhoea  15) Pregnancy with Diabetes Mellitus
16) Cryptomenorrhoea
17) Secondary Amenorrhoea

**Syllabus II years**

**A. TOPICS OF OBSTRETICS**

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 purperium
9. Hyperemesis Gravidarum
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
   - Stertilization
   - 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
   - Definition
   - 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
   - Defination
   - Actiology
   - 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. Maintaince of Nutrition
   ii. Maintaince of Body Temp
   iii. Avoidance of Infection.

C. TOPICS GYNAECOLOGY II Years

2. Physiology of Menstruation
3. Puberty
4. Menopause & climactic
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 climactic
6. Menstrual Disorders
   Amenorrhoea
   Dysmenorrhoea
   Polymenorrhoea
   Menorrhoegia
Dysfunctional uterine bleeding
Postmenopausal Bleeding
Cryplomenorrhoea
Melrorrhoegia

7. Congenital Anatomy of F.G.T.
   Imperforate hymen
   Congenital Absence of Vagina
   Septete 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 staitings 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.
8. Puberty :- Management with Homoeopathic remedies Delayed puberty with it’s therapeutic’s of different remedies for cure.
9. Menstruation :-
   - Menstrual disorder.
     a. amenorrhoea :- Therapeutic utility of different remedies for cure.
     b. Dysmenorrhoea: - 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. Metrorrhoeia: - Therapeutic utility of different remedies for cure.
10. Menopause & Climetric :-
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 ptyalism
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) Peripartum fever.
      iv) Peripartum 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, peripartum 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) Metrorrhagia
      iv) Menorrhagia.
B) Leueorrhoea & infection.

C) Diseases of Vulva
   i) Vulvitis
   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 Salpingitis.
   ii) Chronic salpingitis.

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

   Palliation in the cases of :
   a) Pathological vaginal discharge.
   b) Fibroid
   c) Malignant tumor's
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) Eclonic Pregnancy /
   Defination
   Sites of Implantation
   Aetiology of Tubalpreg.
   Mode of termination
   Clinical features
   Management
   Abdominal pregnancy -Iry , Ilry .

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 chorialis  
   Placenta Membranacae  
   Batiledsre placenta  
   Velament aus 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. Anteparture Heamorrhage  
   Definition Caused  
   A. Placenta previa  
      Definition Aetiology  
      Types, c/f  
      Investigations D /D  
      Complications Management  
   B. Abruption 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, Malpresenzation
   Occipitopost 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 Acrest

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

17. Abnormalities of the perurperium
    Perpereal pyrexia
    Perpereal 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
   Definition
   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


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
   - Becteliologica1 Examination of Vag. smear
   - Hysteroscopy
   - Laparoscopy
   - Ultrasonography
8. History Taking of patient
   - Threatened Abortion
   - Habitual Abortion
   - Pre Eclamlpsia
   - Eclamipsia
   - Placenta Praevia
   - Abruptio placentae
   - Aneamia
   - Heart disease
   - Fibromyoma
   - Prolapse
   - Ca. cervix
   - Puberty Menorrhoegia
   - 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. Contacted pelvis and Assessment of pelvis.

The written papers in obstetrics and gynecology.


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  
A) - 5 Marks  Topic- Obst.(IInd. / IIrd. yr)  
B) - 5 Marks  Topic- Therapeutic(IInd. / IIIrd. yr)  
C) - 5 Marks  Topic- Infant Hygiene(IInd. / IIIrd. yr)  
D) - 5 Marks  Topic- Therapeutic(IInd. / IIIrd. yr)  

5 x 3 = 15 marks

Q. 3. Answer any 2 out of 3  
A) - 5 Marks  Topic- Obst.(IIIrd. yr)  
B) - 5 Marks  Topic- Therapeutic(IIIrd. yr)  
C) - 5 Marks  Topic- Neonatology & Therapeutic(IIIrd. yr)  

5 x 2 = 10 marks

Q. 4. Write Short note on  
A) - 5 Marks  Topic- Obst.(IIIrd. yr)  
B) - 5 Marks  Topic- Therapeutic(IIIrd. yr)  

5 x 2 = 10 marks

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 apparent similarity symptoms in different drugs throws a tremendous challenge to student.

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

In addition to the list of drugs for the Ist and IIInd. 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 vulgaris
10. Asafoetida
11. Asteruas Rubenas
12. Avena Sativa
13. Bacilllinum
15. Bellis Perennis
16. Benzoic Acid
17. Blatta Orientalis
18. Bufo Rana
19. Caladium.
20. Cannabis Indica
21. Cannabis Sativa
22. Capsicum
23. Carbo Veg.
25. Celloidin
26. Cephalin
28. Cereale.
29. Cereus
30. Cereus.
31. Chelidonium
32. Chelidonium. Al.
33. Chelidonium. C.
34. Chelidonium. C.
35. Chelidonium. C.
36. Coffea Crud.
37. Collinsonia
38. Condrango
39. Corallium
40. Crataegus
41. Crocus Sat.
42. Crotalus Horridus
43. Corton Tig.
44. Cuprum Met.
45. Cyelamen
46. Dioscorea Villosa.
47. Diptherinum
48. Equi setum.
49. Erigeron
50. Eupatorium Perfol.
51. Flouric Acid
52. Glonoine.
53. Helonias.
54. Hydrastis
55. Hypercotyle.
56. Hypericum.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Drug Name</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Drug Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Carbo Animalis</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>Iodum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Carbolic Acid</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>Kalmia Lat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Cardus Marianus</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>Lac. Caninum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Carcinosin</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Lac. Def.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Caulophyllum</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>Lillium Def.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Cedron</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>Lithium Carb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Ceanothus</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>Lobelia Inflata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Chininum Ars.</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>Lyssin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Choistrinum</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>Magnesia Carb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Cicuta Virosa</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>Magnesi Mur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Clematis</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>Malandrinum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Coca</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>Medorhhinum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Cocculus Indica</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>Mephitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Cocculus Indica</td>
<td>70</td>
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The student should 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. Throughout the whole period of the study the attention of student should be directed by the teachers of this subject or the importance of is 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 or 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 IIIrd 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) Bacillumin, 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 material medica be emphasises from IInd year onwards during
the medical postings of students.

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

The application of comp. Material 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 estrogenic diseases.

4. Applied Marteria Medica

The aspect of applied materia medica compares of

Mode of employment
Administration of doses
Management of acute diseases.
Application of drug’s on totality of symptoms. 
Differantiation of drugs by way of comparison its theraptic utility in the treatment of acute/chronic disease.

The utility of drug pathogenesis, pathognomic selection of potency fro 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.

During the study of applied materia medica there should be a joint seminar in the department of material medica & oraganon 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 ailements.
2 chronic cases of gastro intestine system.
2 chronic cases of urinary tract affection.
2 chronic cases of endocrine affetion.
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 eruptative 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. Provcd by
6. Drug chilly/Hot
7. Miasm

ii) Part Qf Introdution of the Drug

1. Clinical condition
2. Systcmic diseases
3. Physiological condition
4. Sphere 0f action
5. Pathogncsis of thc drug

iii) Pharmacological data (5 key notes )

1. Symptonlatology of the drug emphasing the characterastic , symptoms and
modalities.
2. Constitutional
3. Temparment
4. Relation with heat & cold
5. Miasm / according to the drug
6. Causative facter.

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/Concornitatnt
   - 4. Modalities

vi) **Part - Drug relations. Complimentary inimical antidotal and concordant remedies**
   - 1. Therapeutic
   - 2. Comparisans
   - 3. library guidence

vii) **Comparative study of drugs**
   - 1. Drug or choice rcelated
   - 2. Modalities
   - 3. Mentals
   - 4. General

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The written papers in Homoeopathic Materia Medica & Therapeutic


**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

Total marks - 30
Total M.C.Q. - 30

TOPICS
- a) 1st Year Syllabus
  - Comparative - 2 M.C.Q.
  - Drug Picture - 4 M.C.Q.
  - Applied - 2 M.C.Q.
  - Therapeutic - 2 M.C.Q.

- b) 2nd 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) 3rd 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

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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 condifed 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 Park (MK)
2. Desire Part (DK)

Organon course for B.H.M.S. IIIrd year comprise of (Syllabus including Ist. IInd year syllabus)

B.H.M.S. :-

1) Hahnemann's Organon of Medicine.
   - 5th & 6th edition – Introduction as per
   - IInd year syllabus
   - Difference between 5th & 6th edition
   - What are the instruction laid in 5th edition,
   - How does it differ in 6th edition regarding. Mode of employment of medicine, repetition of does lit 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 1900 century & 20th century, Present history of Homoeopathy in India it's development,
Establishment function’s & inacted by Central Council of Homoeopathy & their aim’s & objective of Homoeopathy, National Institute of Homoeopathy, Pharmacopoeia Laboritory.

3) **Homoeopathic Philosophy**

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 & Gynecological diseases.)

During the IIIrd. Year :- The lectures on Homoeopathic philosophy the following items should be elucidated including the topic’s of IInd. 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 lbe 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 differentation & management.
   Kentian view of psora, syphillies & sycosis.
   Roberts view of psora, syphillies & sycosis.
   Hahnemanin view of psora, syphillies & sycosis.
   Suppression of miasm
   Allens view about chronic miasm.

3. Idiosycrasies.
   Defination types treatment & managemnt, idiosyncratic provers with the help of
   kentian observation is to be explained.

4. Temperament & Constitution
   Defination, Character
   Importance & classification.
   Relation with susceptibilitly & constitution.
   Difference between temperament & constitution.

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

6. Hahnemanns book on chronic diseases
   Nature of chronic disease – cure of chronic disease – What is psora, sycosis of
   Syphillies & 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 10
      Foot note 5, 6, 7, & *
      Related to Aph. 11
   d) Knowledge of medicine Aph. 19 to 21
   e) 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

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

   g) History & life and contribution of pioneer's
      Contribution & writings of pioneer's
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
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 drug must cover those symptoms.
e. Selection of medicine & potency & repetation.

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. Miaasmatic diagnosis.

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

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 inferance 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 imergence of Homoeopathy, contribution made by Hahneman with their critical evaluation,

Comparative study of fundamentals of various system of medicine heir are 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 & Gynacolgical diseases.) Acquaintance with Pharmacological action of some of the commonly used modern drugs so as to give them idea about the Iatrogenice diseases caused by those modern drug and introduction to Biostatistics, a brief study of logic, psychology, and psychiatry, the role of a phgysician in the changing societry, national health and family welfare needs and programmes of the country.

The principles if 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, Artifical Chronic, True chronic diseases five case each) The following topics should be applied during the demonstration of cases for he 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
7. susceptibility.
8. Dissimilar disease condition.
10. Principle of Chronic Disease
11. Selection of Medicine.
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. Herings movements Law
20. Palliation
22. Predisposition
23. Disposition
25. Analysis & evaluation of symptoms in a case
26. Constitution & temperament
27. Indiosyncracy
28. Indisposition.
29. If any obstacles how to remove them in person in health.
30. What are the things that the 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  
Orals  
(Total 100 Marks)  
(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