

KERALA UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

THRISSUR – 680 596, KERALA



**REGULATIONS, CURRICULUM, AND SYLLABUS OF
BACHELOR OF HOMOEOPATHIC
MEDICINE
AND SURGERY (B.H.M.S)**

**AS PER THE HOMOEOPATHY (DEGREE COURSE) AMENDMENT
REGULATIONS 2003**

(With effect from 2010-11 onwards)

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Preamble

The regulation of the Bachelor of Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery (B.H.M.S) being conducted by the Kerala University of Health Sciences is in accordance with the recommendations of Central Council of Homoeopathy with an emphasis on the health care needs of the Kerala State.

2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF COURSE

Basic objectives of education and training in a Homoeopathic institution is to prepare a competent Homoeopathic Physician who is capable of functioning independently and effectively under Rural and Urban set ups.

In order to achieve this, the following syllabus and curriculum has been designed.

A. SOUND FOUNDATION

To function effectively as a Homoeopathic Physician, a thorough grasp over the medical concepts is imperative. For this, the educational process shall be perceived as an integrated evolving process and not merely as an acquisition of large number of disjointed facts.

A student shall have to pass through a training procedure which encompasses the above, well right from I B.H.M.S to IV B.H.M.S. and also during the Internship period.

He/she shall undergo an education process wherein learning of facts and concept right from I year are in continuity, in an evolutionary & progressive pattern. In I B.H.M.S, student shall study the fundamental principles of Homoeopathy and will also learn more of applied anatomy than a multitude of minor anatomical details.

In the II B.H.M.S., a student shall be exposed to a very vital concept of Susceptibility and symptomatology with Analysis – Evaluation, details of the Homoeopathic concepts and Logic of Homoeopathy. These will attain much deeper significance (if care is taken by Teachers of Pathology and Organon – Philosophy) when the correct knowledge of INFLAMMATION, IMMUNITY is correlated well with concepts of susceptibility.

In III B.H.M.S., there is an opportunity to fortify the foundation at the best by correlating between Theory of chronic diseases and the Patho-Physiological facts on the Gynaecology, Surgery and Medicine. A student shall have to be taught the spectrums of various diseases in correlation with the spectrum of Miasmatic manifestations. He will be able to use a well concluded EVALUATION ORDER OF Characteristics to derive an operationally valid reportorial totality.

The knowledge gathered in this pattern, will keep him constantly aware of his objectives and his role as a Homoeopathic Physician. The integration will eliminate the state of confusion. The therapeutic action then will be right and complete, utilizing the full repertories of the Medical and Non-medical measures, keeping him up-to-date about all fresh scientific developments and inculcating values of continuous Medical Education.

B. EXECUTION

Maximum emphasis shall be placed on the applied aspects of all the subjects. Thus teachings of Anatomy, Physiology and Biochemistry will demand greater emphasis on applied aspects of these sciences. Teaching of Pathology will demand sharp focus on general Pathology, while regional Pathology will come up as an application. It shall require correlation with Medicine, Surgery and Gyneacology. All these need to be studied from Homoeopathic perspectives, hence emphasis on applied aspects of Organon philosophy & Homoeopathic therapeutics representing application to all other subjects.

C. INTER-DEPARTMENTAL CO-ORDINATION:

Essentially, the entire approach becomes an integrated approach. All departments shall develop a cohesive well defined programme which demand marked inter-departmental co-ordination. It is therefore desirable to have teaching programmes wherein, by rotation each department participates in the teaching, coordinating well with other faculties with constant updating and evaluation. The coordination has to be in the ways as, given in the text under each subject inside these regulations. This will ensure fundamental and exceptional clarity.

D. DEDUCTIVE-INDUCTIVE TEACHINGS:

While teaching, there shall be balance in designing deductive and inductive process in mind. There shall be less emphasis on didactic lectures. Major portion of the time of the students shall be devoted to demonstrations, group discussions, seminars and clinics. Every attempt shall be made to encourage students to participate in all these to develop his personality, character, expressions and to ensure the grasp over concepts rapidly.

E. PATIENT ORIENTED TEACHINGS:

In order to impart the integrated medical education, patient has to be in the centre right from day one of the II B.H.M.S. importance of social factors in relation to the problem of health and disease shall receive proper emphasis through out the course and to achieve this objective, the educational process shall be community as well as hospital based.

Based on the above concepts, the course of studies as laid down in these Regulations will help to fulfill these needs. While doing so, the need of the hour, past experience in learning and teaching is taken into consideration.

3. REGULATIONS

3.1 Academic Eligibility for Admission

No candidate shall be eligible for admission unless

a) He / She has completed the age of 17 years on or before 31st December of the year of his admission to the first year of the course.

b) He / She has passed the higher secondary examination (10+2) with Physics, Chemistry and Biology as optional subjects or examination recognized by the University as equivalent thereto.

c) A candidate for admission to B.H.M.S. course must have obtained not less than 50% marks in Biology separately and not less than 50% marks in Physics, Chemistry and Biology taken together at the qualifying examination.

Qualification and allocation of the seats will be as per the directions issued by the Government of Kerala from time to time.

3.2 Selection of Students

The Selection of students for the B.H.M.S course shall be made based strictly on merit as decided by the competent authority approved by the Government of Kerala/Kerala University of Health Sciences and as per guidelines of Central Council of Homoeopathy.

3.3 Registration

A candidate on admission to the B.H.M.S course shall apply to the University for Registration.

- a. By making a formal application in the prescribed format.
- b. Original mark lists of qualifying examination.
- c. Allotment letter from the competent authority.
- d. Eligibility and migration certificate wherever needed.
- e. Original SSLC/equivalent certificate.
- f. The fees prescribed for the course.
- e. Transfer Certificate from the previous institution.

3.4 Duration of course

The total duration of the course is five and half years, including one year internship. Every candidate for admission to the B.H.M.S. examination shall

undergo a course of certified study extending over four and a half academic years from the date of commencement of his study as per syllabus and curriculum prescribed for the course in Homoeopathic Medical College affiliated to the University. The academic course of studies is divided into four phases as follows

PHASE	DURATION
First B.H.M.S	1 ^{1/2} Academic years
Second B.H.M.S	1 Academic year
Third B.H.M.S	1 Academic year
Final B.H.M.S	1 Academic year

The study of the first phase shall comprise of Pre-clinical subjects along with Homoeopathic Philosophy, Pharmacy and Materia Medica.

The remaining academic phases shall be devoted to the study of clinical subjects. During the second phase, the Para-clinical subjects shall be taught concurrently. At the end of each phase, examinations will be conducted by the University.

No student shall be admitted to the second / Third / Final B.H.M.S examination unless he has passed the First / second / Third / B.H.M.S examinations held for the previous phases.

After passing the final B.H.M.S. examination, he shall undergo a period of one year rotating internship in the Collegiate Hospital.

No student shall be admitted to the Second B.H.M.S. examination unless he/she pass First BHMS examination. But the student shall be permitted to continue in the Third and Final B.H.M.S courses without passing the second and Third B.H.M.S. examinations.

3.5 Medium of Instruction

Medium of instruction shall be in English.

3.6 Course outline

Subjects: Subjects for study and examinations for the B.H.M.S (Degree Course) shall be as under:

1. Anatomy, Histology & Embryology
2. Physiology including Biochemistry
3. Organon of Medicine, Principles of Homoeopathic Philosophy & Psychology
4. Homoeopathic Pharmacy
5. Homoeopathic Materia Medica
6. Pathology & Microbiology including Parasitology, Bacteriology & Virology
7. Forensic Medicine & Toxicology
8. Practice of Medicine & Homoeopathic Therapeutics
9. Surgery including ENT, Ophthalmology, Dental & Homoeopathic Therapeutics

10. Obstetrics & Gynaecology, Infant care & Homoeopathic Therapeutics
11. Community Medicine
12. Case Taking & Repertorisation

3.7 Migration and Transfer

No migration or transfer will be allowed during the entire course of study and internship.

3.8 Attendance

A minimum of 80% attendance both in theory and clinical/practical separately is needed to appear for the University examination.

3.9 Examination

3.9.1 Essentialities for qualifying to appear in professional examinations.

The performance in essential components of training are to be assessed, based on:

3.9.2 Internal Assessment

(a) Criteria for the calculation of the internal assessment

20% of the marks of the semester and model examinations may be added as marks for internal assessment, both for theory and Practical / clinical separately in each subject. The marks for internal assessment in various subjects are given in the appendixes 5 to 8 of the amendment regulations 2003.

The allocation of marks for internal assessment for each subject for various phases of the BHMS degree course shall be in the following proportions:

Theory

1. Internal assessment examinations : 80%
2. Assignment /general performance :10%
3. Based on the percentage of attendance secured : 10%

Practical/Clinical:

1. Internal assessment examinations : 80%
2. Seminar / Clinical Presentation/Other assignments : 10%
3. Based on the percentage of attendance secured : 10%

(b) Internal assessment examinations

During each phase of the course, Internal Assessment examinations shall be conducted both in theory and practical / clinical at an interval of 5 months. There shall be three examinations for the first BHMS course and two examinations for the Second, Third and Fourth BHMS courses, including one model examination in all. The questions for the internal assessment examinations shall be on the model of University examinations.

A minimum of 35% marks in internal assessment in theory and clinical/practical + viva voce (or viva voce alone) separately is needed to appear for university examination.

(c) Assignments

Each student shall prepare assignments in each subject of examinations as specified by the concerned department. There shall be minimum three assignments for First BHMS course and two assignments for Second, Third and Fourth BHMS courses in each subject. The assignments shall be submitted to the department before each internal examination. The valued assignments shall be returned to the students.

(d) Seminar / Clinical presentations

Each student shall be required to present a seminar / clinical case on a selected topic in each subject. The evaluation of the seminar / clinical presentation shall be done by the faculty of the concerned department, based on the seminar paper, presentation and participation in discussion.

3.9.3 Eligibility to appear for the University Examination

A student who has secured 35% marks for internal assessment is qualified to appear for University examination provided he/she satisfies that percentage of attendance requirement as said already.

3.9.4 University Examinations

I) FIRST BHMS EXAMINATION

- (i) The student shall be admitted to the First BHMS Examination provided he/she has required attendance as per regulation 13 (iii) to the satisfaction of the head of the Homoeopathic Medical College.
- (ii) The First BHMS university examination and publication of results shall be completed towards the end of 18th month of admission to First BHMS.
- (iii) The minimum number of hours for lecture, demonstration/ practical and seminar classes in the subjects shall be as under:

FIRST BHMS COURSE -DISTRIBUTION OF HOURS

Sl .No	Subject	Theory	Practical/Clinical				
		Theory includi ng interna l exam	Practical/ Clinical including internal Exam	Tutorial	Seminar	Total	Grand Total
01	Organon of Medicine, Principles of Homoeopathic Philosophy and Psychology	200	Nil	15	10	25	225
02	Anatomy, Histology and Embryology	265	355	15	20	390	655
03	Physiology including Biochemistry	265	355	15	20	390	655
04	Homoeopathic Pharmacy	100	75	15	10	100	200
05	Homoeopathic Materia Medica	120	Nil	15	10	25	145
	TOTAL						1880

(iv) Examination in Organon of Medicine, Principles of Homoeopathic Philosophy and Psychology shall consist of one theory paper and one oral examination.

(v) Examination in Anatomy including Histology and Embryology shall consist of two theory papers. Practical includes oral, identification of specimen and histology slides.

(vi) Examination in Physiology including Biochemistry shall consist of two, theory papers and one practical including oral.

(vii) The examination in Homoeopathic Pharmacy shall consist of one theory and one practical including Oral.

(viii) The examination in Homoeopathic Materia Medica shall consist of one theory and one oral examination.

(ix) Full marks for each subject and the minimum marks required for passing First BHMS should be as follows:

FIRST BHMS –Scheme of Examination

Subject	THEORY				ORAL & PRACTICAL						Grand Total	Aggregate minimum for pass
	University Exam Written	Min for Pass	Int. Assessment	Total including internal	University practical	Exam Viva	Total	Min for pass	Int. Assessment	Total including internal assessment		
Homeopathic Pharmacy	100	50	20	120	50	50	100	50	20	120	240	120
Anatomy	100+100	100	40	240	100	100	200	100	40	240	480	240
Physiology including Biochemistry	100+100	100	40	240	100	100	200	100	40	240	480	240
Homeopathic Materia & Medica	100	50	20	120	Nil	50	50	25	10	60	180	90
Organon of Medicine, Principles of Homoeopathic Philosophy and Psychology	100	50	20	120	Nil	50	50	25	10	60	180	90

II) SECOND BHMS EXAMINATION

(i) No candidate shall be admitted to the Second BHMS Examination **unless he has passed the First BHMS** examination and he/she has required attendance as per regulation 3.8 to the satisfaction of the , head of the Homoeopathic Medical College.

(ii) The Second BHMS university examination and the publication of results shall be completed towards the end of 30th month of admission to First BHMS.

(iii) The minimum number of hours for lecture, demonstration/practical and seminar classes in the subjects shall be as under:

SECOND BHMS COURSE -DISTRIBUTION OF HOURS

Subject	Theory	Practical/Clinical				
	Theory including internal exam	Practical /Clinical including internal Exam	Tutorial	Seminar	Total	Grand Total
Pathology and Microbiology including Parasitology Bacteriology and Virology	200	70	10	--	80	280
Forensic Medicine & Toxicology	80	20	10	40	70	150
Organon of Medicine and Principles of Homoeopathic Philosophy	125	75	10	--	85	210
Homoeopathic Materia Medica	75	75	10	--	85	160
Surgery including ENT, Eye Dental and Homoeo therapeutics	75	75	Nil	Nil	75	150
Obstetrics & Gynaecology Infant care and Homoeo therapeutics	75	75	Nil	Nil	75	150
Practice of Medicine and Homoeo. Therapeutics	75	75	Nil	Nil	75	150
Total						1250

(iv) Examinations in Pathology and Microbiology shall consist of two theory paper and one practical including oral. Identification of microscopic slides and specimens shall be apart of practical examination.

(v) Examination in Forensic Medicine and Toxicology shall consist of one theory paper and one oral examination including identification and spotting of specimens.

(vi) Examination in Organon of Medicine, Principles of Homoeopathic Philosophy and Psychology shall consist of one theory paper, practicals and oral examination.

(vii) Examination in Materia Medica shall consist of one theory paper and one practical including oral examination.

(viii) In order to pass the Second BHMS examination, a candidate has to pass all the subjects of the examination.

(ix) Full marks for each subject and the minimum number of marks required for passing should be as follows:

SECOND BHMS COURSE- Scheme of Examination

Subject	THEORY				ORAL & PRACTICAL						Grand Total	Aggregate minimum for pass
	Theory	Min for Pass	IA	Total including internal assessment	Uni. Practical	Exam Viva	Total	Min for Pass	IA	Total including internal assessment		
FM	100	50	20	120	50	50	100	50	20	120	240	120
PATHO	100+100	100	40	240	100	100	200	100	40	240	480	240
MM	100	50	20	120	50	50	100	50	20	120	240	120
OM	100	50	20	120	50	50	100	50	20	120	240	120

III) THIRD BHMS EXAMINATION

(i) No candidate shall be admitted to the Third BHMS examination unless he has passed the Second BHMS examination and he/she has required attendance as per regulation to the satisfaction of the head of the Homoeopathic Medical College.

(ii) The Third BHMS university examination and the publication of results shall be completed towards the end of 42nd month of admission to First BHMS.

(iii) The minimum number of hours for lecture, demonstration/practical, clinical and seminar classes in the subjects shall be as under:

THIRD BHMS COURSE -DISTRIBUTION OF HOURS

Sl .No		Theor y	Practical/Clinical				
	Subject	Theory including internal exam	Practical/Clinical including internal Exam	Tutorial	Seminar	Total	Grand Total
01	Practice of Medicine & Homoeo therapeutics	75	75	Nil	Nil	75	150

02	Surgery including ENT, Ophthalmology & dental & Homoeo. therapeutics	150	75	10	20	105	255
03	Obstetrics & Gynaecology Infant care & Homoeo. therapeutics	150	75	10	20	105	255
04	Homoeopathic Materia Medica	120	100	10	20	130	250
05	Organon of Medicine, Principles of Homoeopathic Philosophy	120	100	10	20	130	250
06	Case taking & Repertorisation	40	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	40
07	Community Medicine	80	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	80
	TOTAL						1280

(iv) Examination in Surgery shall consist of three theory papers and one practical examination. One theory paper shall be exclusively on Homoeo therapeutics. The Practical examination shall consist of clinical examination and oral. In the clinical examination the students shall be examined on his skill on the surgical instruments, bandages and general measures related to surgery, scope of Homoeopathic therapeutics and examination and diagnosis of surgical disease through clinical examination, X-ray and other common diagnostic techniques. The case studies reports of the students carried out during the course shall also be considered for the oral examination.

(v) Examination in Obstetrics & Gynaecology including infant care shall consist of three theory papers and one practical examination. One theory paper shall be exclusively on Homoeo therapeutics. The Practical examination shall consist of clinical examination and oral. In the clinical examination the students shall be examined on his skill on the specimens, models, instruments, and general appliances related to Obstetrics, scope of Homoeopathic therapeutics and examination and diagnosis of Gynaecological disease through clinical examination, X-ray and other common diagnostic techniques. The case studies reports of the students carried out during the course shall also be considered for the oral examination.

(vi) Examination in Homoeopathic Materia Medica shall consist of one theory paper and one bedside practical examination. The bedside examination shall be on two acute cases with special reference to their nosological diagnosis and therapeutic diagnosis from Homoeopathic point of view.

(vii) Examination in Organon of medicine shall consist of one theory paper and one oral and practical.

(viii) In order to pass the Third BHMS examination, candidates have to pass in all the subject of the examination.

(ix) Full marks for each subject and the minimum number of marks required for passing should be as follows:

THIRD BHMS COURSE - Scheme of Examination

Subject	THEORY				ORAL & PRACTICAL						Grand Total	Aggregate minimum for pass
	University Exam Written	Min for pass	Int. Assessment	Total including internal assessment	University practical	Exam Viva	Total	Min for pass	Int. Assessment	Total including internal assessment		
Surgery	100+100+100	150	60	360	100	100	200	100	40	240	600	300
Obstetrics & Gynaecology	100+100+100	150	60	360	100	100	200	100	40	240	600	300
MATERIAL MEDICA	100	50	20	120	50	50	100	50	20	120	240	120
Organon of Medicine	100	50	20	120	50	50	100	50	20	120	240	120

FOURTH BHMS EXAMINATION

(i) No candidate shall be admitted to the Fourth BHMS examination **unless he has passed the third BHMS** examination and he/ she has required attendance as per regulation to the satisfaction of the head of the Homoeopathic Medical College.

(ii) The Fourth BHMS university examination and publication of the results shall be completed towards the end of 54th month of admission of First BHMS.

(iii) The minimum number of hours for lecture, demonstration/practical, seminar and clinical classes in the subjects shall be as under:

Examination in Practice of Medicine including Pediatrics, Psychiatry and Dermatology shall consist of three theory papers and one bedside practical examination. One theory paper shall be exclusively on Homoeo. therapeutics. The Practical examination shall consist of clinical examination and oral. In the clinical examination the students shall be examined on his skill on the nosological and therapeutic diagnosis, through clinical examination, X-ray and other common diagnostic techniques and detailed case takings on long and short cases. The case reports of the students carried out during the course shall also be considered for the oral examination.

(v) Examination in Case taking and Repertory shall consist of one theory paper and one practical examination. The Practical examination shall consist of the Homoeopathic principles on case taking of one long case and one short case and the methods of arriving the reportorial totality, through case analysis and actual repertorisation. The skill of finding rubrics from Kent and Bonninghausan Repertories, the case reports of the students carried out during the course shall be considered for the oral examination.

(vi) Examination in Homoeopathic Materia Medica shall consist of two theory papers and one bedside practical examination. The bedside examination shall be one long case and one short case with special reference to their nosological diagnosis and therapeutic diagnosis from Homoeopathic point of view. The case reports of the students carried out during the course shall be considered for the oral examination.

(vii) Examination in Organon of Medicine and Principles of Homoeopathic Philosophy shall consist of two theory papers and one practical examination. The practical examination shall be on the Homoeopathic orientation of cases in relation to miasmatic diagnosis, general management, posology, second prescription etc.

(viii) The examination in Community Medicine including Health Education and Family Welfare shall consist of one theory paper and one oral examination. The oral examination shall be on spotting and identification of specimens and matters related to the community oriented problems.

(ix) In order to pass the Fourth BHMS examination, candidates have to pass in all the subjects of the examination.

FOURTH BHMS COURSE – DISTRIBUTION OF HOURS

Sl.No		Theory	Practical/Clinical				
	Subject	Theory including internal exam	Practical/ Clinical including i Exam	Tutorial	Seminar	Total	Grand Total
01	Practice of Medicine & Homoeo therapeutics	150	220	--	--	220	370
02	Homoeopathic Materia Medica	100	95	--	--	95	195
03	Organon of Medicine, Princip Homoeopathic Philosophy	100	95	--	--	95	195
04	Case taking & Repertorisation	125	150(Includin Semianr)	--	--	150	275
05	Community Medicine	100	100	--	--	100	200
	TOTAL						1235

(x) Full marks for each subject and the minimum marks required for pass are as follows

FOURTH BHMS COURSE - Scheme of Examination

Subject	THEORY					ORAL & PRACTICAL					GrandTotal	Aggregate Minimum for Pass
	University Exam Written	Min for pass	Int. Assessment	Total	University practical	Exam viva	Total	Min for pass	Int. Assessment	Total		
Practice of Medicine	100+ 100+ 100	150	60	360	100	100	200	100	40	240	600	300
Case taking & Repertory	100	50	20	120	50	50	100	50	20	120	240	120
Homoeopathic Materia Medica	100+ 100	100	40	240	100	100	200	100	40	240	480	240
Organon of Medicine	100+ 100	100	40	240	100	100	200	100	40	240	480	240
Community Medicine	100	50	20	120	50	50	100	50	20	120	240	120

3.10 Criteria for Pass

Considering the C.C.H norms the following criteria shall be observed.

1. In each of the subjects, a candidate must obtain 50% of the aggregate for a pass.

[University theory + university practicals/clinical + viva voce + internal assessment]

This should be implemented to all the examinations from January 2013 onwards.

2. In the university theory, the candidate must obtain 50% marks exclusively.
3. In the university practicals/clinical+viva voce, the candidate must obtain 50% marks exclusively.

This shall be implemented to all the examinations from January 2013 onwards.

3.11 Declaration of class

Candidates who pass the whole examination shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks and shall be arranged in three classes .

- i. Distinction - 75% and above
- ii First Class - 65% and above, less than 75%
- iii Second Class - 50% and above, less than 65%

All candidates who fail in the first attempt in any subject and pass subsequently shall not be ranked in distinction or first class.

3.12 Award of Rank

- i. Only candidates who have passed all the subjects of the examination in first attempt will be considered for ranking.
- ii. Marks obtained in supplementary examinations will not be considered for ranking.
- iii. Rank will be awarded only after the Final BHMS examination.
- iv. For ranking in the Final BHMS, aggregate marks secured in all the subjects from I to IV BHMS will be counted.

3.13 Results and Re-admission to Examination

(i) Examining body may ensure that the results of the examination are published in time so that the student who successfully completes the BHMS examinations can complete the course in 5 ½ yrs after admission.

(ii) Candidates who have passed in one or more subjects need not appear in that subject or those subjects again in the subsequent examinations if the candidate passes the whole examination with in four chances including the original examination.

(iii) Facility to keep term: Notwithstanding with the foregoing regulations, the students shall be allowed the facility to keep term on the following conditions:

- (a) The candidate must pass the Second BHMS examination at least one term (6 months) before he is allowed to appear in the Third BHMS examination.
- (b) The candidate must pass the Third BHMS examination at least one term (6 months) before he is allowed to appear in the Fourth BHMS examination.
- (c) No candidate shall be given more than 4 chances to appear in First BHMS examination in the same subject.

(iv) A candidate who appears at Second or Third BHMS examinations, but fails to pass in the subject or subjects, he may be admitted to the next examination in the subject or subjects. However candidates shall be allowed to keep term as provided in (iii) above.

(v) If a candidate fails to pass in all the subjects with in four chances in examinations, he shall be required to prosecute a further course of studying all the subjects and in all

parts for one year to the satisfaction of the head of the college and appearing for examination in all the subjects.

Provided that if a student appearing for the Fourth BHMS examination has only one subject to pass at the end of prescribed chances, he shall be allowed to appear at the next examination in that particular subject and shall complete the examination with this special chance.

(vi) The examining body may under exceptional circumstances, partially or wholly cancel any examination conducted by it under intimation to the Central Council of Homoeopathy and arrange for conducting re-examination in those subjects within a period of thirty days from the date of such cancellation.

(vii) Grace marks may be awarded to the students at the discretion of the University / examining body on exceptional circumstances

3.14 Qualification for Examiners

No person other than the holder of qualification prescribed for the teaching staff in Homoeopathy (Minimum Standards of Education) Regulation as amended from time to time shall be appointed as an internal or external examiner or paper-setter for the BHMS Degree Course.

Provided that:-

(a) No such person shall be appointed as an examiner unless he has at least three years continuous regular teaching experience in the subject concerned, gained in a degree level Homoeopathic Medical College.

(b) Internal examiners shall be appointed from amongst the teaching staff of the Homoeopathic Medical College.

(c) A paper setter shall not be appointed as an internal or external examiner.

3.15 Internship

1. Each candidate shall be required to undergo compulsory rotating internship of one year, after passing the final BHMS Examinations, to the satisfaction of the Principal of the Homoeopathic College. Thereafter only, the candidate shall be eligible for the award of Degree of Bachelor of Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery (B.H.M.S.) by the University.

(i) (a) All parts of the internship training shall be undertaken at the hospital attached to the College, and, in cases where such hospital cannot accommodate all of its students for internship then such candidates/students shall be informed in writing by the college and it shall be the responsibility of the College to ensure that each of such students is put on internship training in a Homoeopathic Hospital or dispensary run by Government or local bodies approved by University. Training outside college will be granted only with prior permission of the University.

(ii) To enable the State Board/Council of Homoeopathy to grant provisional registration of minimum of one year to each candidate to undertake the internship, the University concerned shall issue a provisional passed certificate on passing the final BHMS examination to each successful candidate.

Provided that in the event of shortage or unsatisfactory work, the period of compulsory internship and the provisional registration shall be accordingly extended by the State Board/Council.

(iii) Full registration shall only be given by the State Boards if the BHMS degree awarded by the University concerned is a recognized medical qualification as per Section 13 (1) of the Act, and Board shall award registration to such candidates who produce certificate of completion or compulsory rotating internship of not less than one year duration from the Principal of College where one has been a bonafide student which shall also declare that the candidate is eligible for it.

(iv) The internee students shall not prescribe the treatment including medicines, and, each of them shall work under the direct supervision of Head of Department concerned and/ or a Resident Medical Officer. No intern student shall issue any medicolegal document under his/her signatures.

(v) Each candidate shall complete the internship training at the maximum within a period of 24 months after passing the final year examination.

2. The internship training shall be regulated by the Principal in consultation with concerned Heads of Departments and R.M.O. as under:-

(i) Each internee student shall be asked to maintain a record of work which is to be constantly monitored by the Head of concerned Department and/ or Resident Medical Officer under whom the internee is posted. The scrutiny of record shall be done in an objective way to update the knowledge, skill and aptitude of internee.

(ii) The stress during the internship training shall be on case taking, evaluation of symptoms, nosological and miasmatic diagnostic analysis, repertorisation and management of sick people based on principles of Homoeopathy. Weekly seminars shall be conducted wherein interns in rotation be given a chance to present their cases for discussion, and, concerned teachers/R.M.O. shall assess performance of each of interns.

(iii) Rotation of intern-students shall be as under:

(a) Practice of Medicine - 2 Months wherein internee will be rotated in each Psychology, Respiratory, Gastro-intestinal, Endocrinology, Skin and V.D., Loco- motor, Cardiology, Paediatrics sections.

(b) Surgery – 1 Month.

(c) Obstetrics & Gynaecology -1 months

(d) Community medicine (including PHC/CHC) - 1 month.

(e) Organon of Medicine – 2 Months

(f) Meteria medica – 2 Months

(g) Case taking and Repertorisation-2 Months

(h) Clinical Pathology – 15 days

(i) Pharmacy – 15 days

(iv) Each internee shall be given exposed to clinicopathology work to acquire skill in taking samples and doing routine blood - examination, blood smear for parasites, sputum examination, urine and stool examination. Students shall be trained to correlate laboratory findings with diagnosis and management of sick people.

(v) Each internee shall be given opportunities to learn the diagnostic techniques like x-rays, Ultrasonography, E.C.G., Spirometer and other forthcoming techniques and correlate their findings with diagnosis and management of cases.

(vi) Each internee student shall be given adequate knowledge about issuing of medico-legal certificates including medical and fitness certificates, death certificates, birth certificates, court producers and all of such legislation's be discussed which were taught in curriculum of Forensic Medicine.

(vii) Each internee shall maintain records of 40 acute and 25 chronic cases

(viii) It shall be compulsory for each intern-student to prove at least one drug during the Period of internship.

(ix) Each internee shall be given a liberty to choose an elective assignment on any subject, and complete out-put shall be furnished in writing by the internee in respect of elective assignment to the Principal of the College within internship duration.

(x) Each intern shall be posted on duty in such a manner that each of them attend at least 15 days in O.P.D. and 15 days in I.P.D. at least in each month (except for duty in Community Medicine) and attend the other parts of duty including self-preparation in Library.

(xi) Each intern-student shall be made to learn importance of maintaining statistics and records, intern-student shall also be familiarized with research-methodology.

(i) Each internee shall have not less than 80% (310 days) of attendance during the internship training.

(ii) Each internee shall be on duty of at least 6 hrs. per day during the compulsory internship training.

(iii) The internee can avail 20 casual leave and 35 extraordinary leave during the internship period.

(xii) As the teaching given in the Homoeopathic subjects namely Materia Medica, Organon of Medicine and case taking & Repertory have to be utilized by the interneers while undergoing internship in the departments of Medicine, Surgery and Gyneacology & Obstetrics, the integration of knowledge and training of the internee in the said subjects need to be supervised by all the teaching faculty concerning these departments.

So, the holistic approach has to be maintained in the teaching & training. To facilitate this, the postings of the interneers shall be done as per the following schedule.

SCHEDULE OF POSTINGS FOR INTERNSHIP

Department	Number of days
Materia Medica	60
Organon of Medicine	60
Case taking & Repertorisation	60
Practice of Medicine	60
Surgery	30
Obstetrics & Gynaecology	30
Community Medicine	30
Clinical pathology	15
Pharmacy	15

The remaining 5 days of the year as per schedule shall be utilized to make up the shortage of postings during the month of February and to give additional postings in various departments to complete 365 days of posting during the whole period of internship.

I BHMS

SYLLABUS

ORGANON OF MEDICINE, PRINCIPLES OF HOMOEOPATHIC

PHILIOSOPHY & PSYCHOLOGY

SYLLABUS AND CURRICULUM:

INTRODUCTION TO SCIENCE OF HOMOEOPATHY

Organon - Philosophy is a vital subject which builds up the conceptual base for the Physician. It illustrates those principles which when applied in practice enable the Physician to obtain results, which he can explain rationally and repeats them in practice with greater competence. Focus of the Education and Training should be to build up the conceptual base.

Homoeopathy should be introduced as a Complete Rational System of Medicine with its Holistic, individualistic and Dynamistic approach to life, Health, Disease, Remedy and cure.

In order to achieve this, study of logic, psychology and the fundamentals of Homoeopathic Science become quite important. It is imperative to have clear grasp over, Inductive-Deductive Logic, and its application and comprehending the fundamentals of Homoeopathic Science. Homoeopathic approach for the patients is a Holistic approach. Science demands from the Homoeopathic Physician, to comprehend his patient as a PERSON, his dispositional state of Mind (and Body), along with the disease process with its causes. Since we lay great emphasis on knowing the mind, knowledge of the psychology becomes imperative for a Homoeopathic Physician. Thus introduction to Psychology will assist HOMOEOPATHIC student to build up his conceptual base in his direction

1. Fundamentals of Homoeopathic Science

Preliminary lectures on the evolution of medicinal practice by the ancients giving stress to rationalistic and vitalistics thoughts.

1. History of Medicine
2. Short history of Hahnemann's life and contributions
3. Fundamental Principles of Homoeopathy
4. General Introduction to organon of medicine & its diff. edition
5. Brief life and contributions of early pioneers after Hahnemann

6. Brief study of the early history of spread of homoeopathy & position of Homoeopathy in various countries.
7. Introduction to Organon of Medicine.
8. Hahnemann's Organon of Medicine from 8 Aphorisms 1 to 70
9. Health: Hahnemann's and modern concept
10. Introductory lectures on diseases, their classification, drug, diseases, case taking and drug proving

II. Logic

The term 'Logic' means 'thought' 'reason' 'Law' and is used to denote the totality of rules to which the process of thought is subjected, a process that reflects the reality. It is also used to denote the science of the rules of reasoning and the forms in which it occurs.

As discussed earlier, to comprehend ORGANON - PHILOSOPHY, it is essential to acquaint with understanding of LOGIC in order to grasp inductive-deductive reasoning and the forms in which it occurs.

III. Introduction to Psychology

1. Definition of Psychology as a Science and its differences from other Sciences. Concept of Mind-Contemporary schools of Psychology with special reference to Behavioristic and Psychoanalytic approaches.
 2. Scientific study of behavior, intelligence, cause-effect relation, behaviorist (Pavlov; Watson, Skinner) and dynamics of behavior (Freud and Neo Freudians).
 3. Basic concepts of sensation, perception, illusion, Hallucination, Delusion, imagination, intelligence, aptitude, attention, thinking and memory.
 4. Emotion, motivation, personality, anxiety, conflict, frustration, psychosomatic manifestations and dreams.
 5. Developmental psychology-normal-developments since birth to maturity (both physical and psychological) and deviations - its effects on later behavior.
- * The attempt should be made to make a student receptive to various terms in teachings of Materia Medica and Homoeopathic Philosophy

TEACHING PLAN

I BHMS

Total Hrs: 200

I Semester	-hrs 66
History of Hahnemann's life and contribution	- 10 hrs
Life and contribution of early pioneers after Hahnemann	- 10 hrs
Brief history of medicine	- 10 hrs
Short study of spread of Homoeopathy in various countries	- 5 hrs
Fundamental principles of Homoeopathy	- 17 hrs
Health: Hahnemann's and modern concept	- 5 hrs
Revision and examination	- 9 hrs
II Semester	- hrs 66
Logic, with reference to Stuart Close-chapter 16	-10 hrs
Psychology	- 30 hrs
Introductory lectures on diseases, their classification, drug, disease, case taking and drug	
Proving	- 4 hrs
General introduction to Organon of medicine and its different editions	- 3 hrs
Hahnemann's introduction to Organon of medicine	- 10 hrs
Revision and examination	- 9 hrs
III Semester	- 68 hrs
Organon of medicine - aphorisms 1 to 70	- 56 hrs
Revision and examination	- 12 hrs

I BHMS

Model Question Paper

**ORGANON OF MEDICINE, PRINCIPLES OF HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY
& PSYCHOLOGY**

Time 3 hrs

Total Marks 100

Essay

1. Explain briefly cardinal Principles of Homoeopathy? 3+3+4 = 10
2. What happens when 2 dissimilar diseases meet together in a human being, explain with examples? 3+3+4 = 10

Write Notes on

3. Greek Medicine
4. Knowledge of physician
5. Types of logic
6. Various systems of medicine
7. Illusion, Delusion, Hallucination
8. Contributions of Dr. Kent
9. Attention
10. Bad effects of antipathy
11. Unprejudiced observer
12. Mixture Prescription

10x5 = 50

Write Short Notes

13. Duce Natura
14. Trephening
15. Theoritic Medicine
16. Aude Sapere
17. Highest ideal of cure
18. What is Organon
19. Uncertain & Hazardous Homoeopathic remedies
20. Define Intelligence
21. Define Totality of Symptom
22. Health

10x3 = 3

I BHMS

Scheme of Valuation

ORGANON OF MEDICINE, PRINCIPLES OF HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY

PSYCHOLOGY

Essay

1. State cardinal principles – law of similar, law of simplex and law of minimum dose. Aphorism number and explanation.
2. §36, § 38 and §42. State three conditions with examples.

Notes

3. Ancient Greek concept of sickness. Greek God of Medicine, Hippocrates
4. § 3, what are the knowledge? Explanation for each.

5. Define logic, Types, Deductive and inductive logic.
6. Allopathy, Antipathy, Homoeopathy and Isopathy, with brief explanation.
7. Definitions for each with its further classification and examples.
8. Dr Kent as a teacher, as a doctors and his literary works.
9. Definition, nature and classification of attention
10. §58 and §59 what are the bad effects, How it happens with examples.
11. §6, what is unprejudiced observer? How it happens and its result?
12. Where Hahnemann mentions it? What is it? What are the contents?

Short Notes

13. Where is it mentioned? What is it?
14. What is it? Why this method is used?
15. Where is it mentioned? What is it?
16. Word meaning, Derived from
17. §2
18. Word meaning, Derived from, wrote by
19. §50, what is it, with examples.
20. WHO definition.
21. Definition according to §7
22. WHO definition.

List of Text Books for I BHMS

1. Organon of Medicine 5th and 6th translated with an appendix by R E Dudgeon
2. Samuel Hahnemann His Life and Works by Richard Haehl
3. General Psychology by S K Mangal

4. History of Medicine Dr Samareendar Reddy
5. Pioneers of Homoeopathy by Mahendra Singh

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY

Study of Normal Man in Pre-Clinical Period

Human anatomy is the most difficult of all sciences to study. Man is a conscious being, living being and functions as a whole. Human knowledge has become so vast that for precise comprehension of man, as a whole development of different branches of science like anatomy, physiology and psychology was necessary. But such a division is only an expedient; man nevertheless remains indivisible.

Consciousness, life and its phenomena cannot be explained in terms of cell physiology or of quantum mechanics nor by physiological concepts which in their turn are based on chemico - physical concepts.

Though anatomy and physiology are hitherto being taught as entirely different subjects, a water-tight barrier should not be erected between them; structure (anatomy) and function (physiology) are but correlated aspects and the physio-chemical processes are but an external expression of an inexplicable phenomenon which is life.

So anatomy and physiology shall be taught with the following aims:

1. To provide for the understanding of the morphological, physiological and psychological principles which determine and influence the organism of the living body as a functioning unit;
2. To co-relate and interpret the structural organism and normal physiology of the human body and thus to provide the data on which to anticipate disturbance of functions;
3. To enable the student to recognize the anatomical, physiological and psychological basis of the clinical signs and symptoms of disorders due to injury, disease and mal development;
4. Similarly, to give the student to understand the factors involved in the development of pathological processes and the possible complications which may arise there from;
5. To give the student such knowledge of pre clinical subjects as will enable him ultimately to employ competently and rationally all the ordinary methods of

examination and treatment (treatment (including surgery) that may involve such knowledge; and

6. For enabling the student to pick out strange, rare and uncommon symptoms for individualization of patients and drugs for the purpose of applying the law of similar in homeopathic practice.

ANATOMY, HISTOLOGY AND EMBRYOLOGY

Instructions in anatomy should be so planned as to present a general working knowledge of the structure of the human body. The amount of detail which he is required to memorise should be reduced to the minimum. Major emphasis should be laid on functional anatomy of the living subject rather than on the static structures of the cadaver, and on general anatomical positions and broad relations of the viscera, muscles, blood-vessels, nerves and lymphatics. Study of the cadaver is only a means to this end. Students should not be burdened with minute anatomical details which have no clinical significance.

Though dissection of the entire body is essential for the preparation of the student of his clinical studies, the burden of dissection can be reduced and much saving of time can be effected, if considerable reduction of the amount of topographical details is made and the following points:-

1. Only such details as have professional or general educational value for medical student should be presented to him.
2. The purpose of dissection is not to create technically expert prosecutors but to give the student an understanding of the body in relation to its functional, and the dissection should be designed to achieve this end, for example, ignoring of small and clinically unimportant blood vessels results in such cleaner dissection and a much clearer picture of the main structure and their natural relationships.
3. Much that is at present taught by dissection could be demonstrated as usefully through prepared dissected specimens.
 - a. Normal radiological anatomy may also form part of practical training. The structure of the body should be presented linking functional aspect.
 - b. Actual dissection should be preceded by a course of lectures on the general structure of the organ or the system under discussion and then its function. In this way anatomical and physiological knowledge can be presented to students in an integrated form and the instruction of the whole course of anatomy and physiology and more interesting, lively and practical.

- c. A good part of the theoretical lectures on anatomy can be transferred to tutorial classes with the demonstrations.

A few lectures or demonstrations on the clinical and applied anatomy should be arranged in the later part of the course. They should preferably be given by a clinician and should aim at demonstrating the anatomical basis of physical signs and the value of anatomical knowledge to the clinician.

Seminars and group discussions to be arranged periodically with a view of presenting different subjects in an integrated manner.

Formal class room lectures to be reduced but demonstrations and tutorials to be increased.

There should be joint teaching-cum-demonstration sessions with clinical materials illustrating applied aspect of Anatomy in relation to clinical subjects. This should be arranged once a fortnight and even form part of series of introductory lectures if be needed.

There should be joint seminars with the departments of Physiology and Bio-Chemistry and should be organized once a month. There should be a close correlation in the teaching of gross Anatomy, Histology, Embryology and Genetics. The teaching of areas and systems in Anatomy, Physiology including Bio-chemistry should be integrated as far as possible.

THEORETICAL

A complete course of human anatomy with general working knowledge of different anatomical parts of the body. *Emphasis should be laid down on the general anatomical positions and broad relations of the viscera, muscles, blood vessels, nerves and lymphatics. Candidates should not be burdened with minute anatomical details of every description which has no clinical significance.*

Candidates will be required to recognized anatomical specimen and to identify and answer questions on structures displayed in recent dissections, to be familiar with the bones and their articulations including the vertebrae, the skull and with the manner of classification of the long bones.

Emphasis will not be laid on minute details except in as far as is necessary to the understanding of or in their application to medicine and surgery. Candidates are expected to know the attachments of muscles sufficiently to understand their actions, but not the precise-details of the origin and insertion of every muscle. Knowledge of the minor details of the bones of the hand, foot, their articulations and details of the small bones of the skull will not be required.

The curriculum of anatomy should be divided under the following headings:-

(I) **Gross Anatomy**-to be dealt under the following categories:-

- a. Introductory lectures with demonstrations.
- b. Systematic series.

The study to be covered by deductive lectures, lecture, demonstration surface and radiological anatomy, by dissection of the cadaver and study of dissected specimen. Knowledge thus obtained together with correlation of facts should be integrated into living anatomy. Details of topographical relation should be stressed for these parts which are of importance in general practice.

- I. Superior extremity, inferior extremity, head, neck, thorax, abdomen and pelvis to be studied regionally and system by system (special reference to be made to development and its anomalies, regional, innervation, functional groups of muscles in relation to joint of otherwise and Applied Anatomy).
 - II. Endocrine organs-with special reference to **development** and applied anatomy.
- (II) **Development anatomy**-General principles of development and growth and the effect of hereditary and environment factors to be given by lectures, charts, models and slides.
- (III) **Neuro-anatomy**, Gross Anatomy of brain and spinal cord and the main nerve tracts. The peripheral nerves. Cranial nerves their relations course and distributions.

N.B: The practical study should proceed the study of physiology nervous system. Early correlation with the clinical course desirable.

Autonomic nervous system-Development and anomalies, Applied Anatomy. The study to be covered by lectures, lecture-demonstrations, of brain and cord, clinical correlation.

- (IV) **Mirco-anatomy (Histology)**-Modern conceptions of cell, epithelial tissue, connective tissue, muscular tissue, nervous tissue and systematic structure.

A. Introductory Lectures

a. Modern conception of cell-components and their functions, why a cell divides, cell division, types with their signification.

b. Genetic Individuality :

- i. Elementary genetics definition, health and disease, result of interaction between organism and its environments, utility of knowledge from Homoeopathic point of view
- ii. Mendel's Laws and their significances
- iii. Applied genetics.

B. Embryology.

C. General anatomy & micro-anatomy

D. Regional anatomy:

Regional Anatomy shall be taught with emphasis on developmental anatomy, broad relationship, surface marking, Radiological anatomy, and applied anatomy.

a. Extremities:-

- i. Skeleton, position and functions of joints,
- ii. Muscle groups, lumbar plexus,
- iii. Arterial supply, venous drainage, neuro vascular bundles, lymphatics and lymph nodes, relation of nerves to bones.
- iv. Joints with special emphasis on lumbo - sacral, hip, knee and ankle joints, muscles producing movement, results of nerve injury.
- v. Radiology of bones and joints, classification, determination of age.
- vi. Applied anatomy
- vii. Surface marking of main arteries, nerves.

b. Thorax :-

- i. Skeleton of joints of muscles of chest wall-diaphragm, innervation of abdominal and thoracic respiration, difference with age. The mammary gland lymphatic drainage.

- ii. The pleura & lungs.
- iii. Arrangements structures in the mediastinum, heart, coronary arteries, great vessels, trachea, oesophagus, lymph nodes, thymus.
- iv. Radiology, of heart, aorta, lung, bronchogram.
- v. Surface marking - pleura, lung, and heart - valves of heart, border, arch of aorta, sup, vena-cava, bifurcation of trachea.

c. Abdomen And Pelvis :-

- i. The abdominal wall-skin and muscles, innervation of fascia, peritoneum, blood vessels, lymphatics, autonomic, ganglia and plexuses.
- ii. Stomach, small intestine, caecum, appendix, large intestine.
- iii. Duodenum, pancreas, kidneys, uterus, supra renal.
- iv. Liver and gall bladder
- v. Pelvis, skeleton and joints, muscles of the pelvis, organs internal and external genitalia in male and in the female, lumbosacral plexus, vessels, lymphatics, autonomic ganglia, and plexuses.
- vi. Blood vessels and nerve plexuses of abdomen and pelvis, the portal venous system.
- vii. Applied anatomy of referred pain, portal systemic anastomosis, catheterization of the urinary bladder in the male and female.
- viii. Surface marking of organs and blood vessels.

d. Head and Neck :-

- i. Scalp - Innervation, vascular supply middle meningeal artery.
- ii. Face-main muscles groups, muscles of facial expression muscles of mastication, innervation of skin and repair muscles, vascular supply, principles of repair scalp and face wrinkles.
- iii. The eyelids, eyeball, lacrimal apparatus, the muscles that move the eyeball.

- iv. The nasal cavity and nasopharynx, septum, conchae, paranasal sinuses, Eustachian tube lymphoid masses.
- v. Oral cavity and pharynx.
- vi. Larynx and laryngeal part of Pharynx structure (No details) functions, nerves supply, laryngoscope appearances.
- vii. Cervical vertebrae, joints of head and neck.
- viii. Structures of neck, sternomastoid, brachial plexus, main arteries and veins, disposition of lymph nodes, areas of drainage, phrenic nerve, thyroid gland and its blood supply, para-thyroid, the trachea, oesophagus. The position of the Sub-mandibular and sub-lingual salivary glands.
- ix. Teeth and dentition.
- x. The external middle and internal ear.
- xi. Applied anatomy
- xii. Surface marking: Parotid gland, middle meningeal artery, thyroid gland, common internal and external carotid arteries.

e. Neuro anatomy :-

- i. Meanings-functions of
- ii. Cerebrum-areas of localisation, vascular supply basal ganglion, internal capsule.
- iii. Cerebellum-functions.
- iv. Pons, medulla midbrain, cranial nerves, palsies.
- v. Cerebro-spinal fluid-formation, circulation function, absorption.
- vi. Cranial nerves, origin, courses (with minimum anatomical detail) areas of distribution.
- vii. The sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous system location, distribution, functions.

- viii. Applied anatomy of lumbar puncture, referred pain, spinal anesthesia increased intracranial pressure.

f. Histological study systematic

PRACTICAL

Demonstration of dissected parts / Dissection of the whole human body.

Identification of histological specimen of tissues and organs viz., liver, kidney, lungs, thyroid, pancreas, spleen, trachea, oesophagus, stomach, tongue intestine, large intestine, testes, every bone, adipose tissue, spinal cord, suprarenal glad, parotid gland, anterior pituitary salivary glands, skin, parathyroid gland, cerebellum, cerebral cortex, cardiac muscle.

The written papers in Anatomy shall be distributed as follows:-

Paper I - Upper extremity, head, face, neck, brain and Embryology.

Paper II - Thorax, abdomen, pelvis and lower extremity and Histology.

TEACHING PLAN

First Semester (6 Months)

1. General Anatomy

-35 hrs

Epithelium	: Classification, Simple and compound epithelium, glandular and Sensory epithelium
Connective tissue	: Cells, Matrix
Cartilage	: Classification, structure, cells, matrix
Bone	: Types, development, ossification, blood supply
Joints	: Classification and structure of synovial joint
Vascular tissue	: Artery and Vein
Lymphatic tissue	: Lymph node , structure and function

Muscular tissue

Skin

Nervous tissue

2. General Embryology

30 hr

Oogenesis, Ovarian cycle

Menstrual cycle

Spermatogenesis

Fertilization, implantation

Bilaminar embryo

Trilaminar embryo

Intra embryonic mesoderm and folding of embryo

Formation and circulation of placenta

Foetal membranes

Structure of umbilical cord and placenta

3. Upper limb

15hrs

Brachial Plexus

Mammary Gland

Shoulder joint

Palmar space

Axilla

SEMINARS (give importance to applied anatomy)

10hrs

Elbow joint, wrist joint, carpometacarpal joint

Axillary artery

Brachial artery

Radial, ulnar and Median nerve

4. Lower Limb

15hrs

Hip joint

Knee joint

Arches of foot

Popliteal fossa

SEMINARS (give importance to applied anatomy)

10hrs

Joints of the foot

Femoral triangle and Adductor canal

FIRST INTERNAL ASSESSMENT EXAMINATION (during the last month of the Semester)

15hrs

SECOND SEMESTER (6 MONTHS):

5. Thorax

20hrs

Thoracic wall

Pleura

Lungs

Pericardium

Blood supply of heart

Foetal circulation

Mediastinum

SEMINARS (Give importance to applied anatomy)

10hrs

Arch of aorta

Thoracic duct

Chambers of heart

Oesophagus

6. ABDOMEN AND PELVIS

35hrs

Anterior abdominal wall and Rectus sheath

Inguinal canal spermatic cord and descent of testis

Peritonium

Stomach

Portal vein

Liver

Kidney, developmental anomalies

Diaphragm

Uterus

Prostate and male urethra

Rectum and anal canal

Urinary bladder and ureter

Perineal pouches

Ischiorectal fossa

SEMINARS (give more importance to applied anatomy)

10hrs

Duodenum

Pancreas

Supra renal gland

Pudendal nerve

Pelvic floor

Second internal assessment Examination (during the last month of the semester) **15hrs**

THIRD SEMESTER (6 Months):

7. HEAD AND NECK

25 Hrs

Scalp

Dural Venous sinuses

Cervical fascia

Extra ocular muscles

Temporo-mandibular joint

Thyroid gland

Pharynx

Larynx

Eye Ball Layers

Tongue

Facial Nerve

8. SEMINARS

10hrs

Triangles of the neck

Nasal Cavity and PNS

Salivary glands

9. BRAIN AND SPINAL CORD

30HRS

Spinal cord

Superficial blood supply of brain

Medulla Oblongata

Pons

Cerebellum

Ventricles of brain

Midbrain

Sulci,gyri and functional areas of brain

Internal capsule

Deep blood supply of brain

Basal ganglia

Thalamus

Third Internal Assessment Examination and University Examination

Including the publication of the result during the last 2 months of the semester. **15hrs**

List of books

Sl. No:	Recommended text book	Sl. No:	Supplementary Books	Sl No:	Reference books
1.	Cunningham's Manual of Practical Anatomy Vol I, II & III	1.	Gray's Anatomy - Standring	1.	Text book of anatomy - Dr. T. Raghanadhan
2.	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy	2.	Regional Anatomy - LAST	2.	Essential clinical Anatomy -

	Vol I, II & III				Keith.L.moore
3.	EMBROLOGY – INDERBERSIGH	3.	Gray’s Anatomy for students – Drake	3.	Clinical Anatomy by SNELL
4.	TEXT BOOK OF OSTEOLOGY - PODDER	4.	Clinical embryology – SNELL	4.	Embryology – Keith.L.Moore
5.		5.	Clinically orientated Anatomy – Kadasne	5.	ANATOMY – DUTTA Vol I, II & III
		6.	Text Book of Anatomy – SAMAR MITRA Vol I, II & III	6.	Fundamentals of Anatomy – A.S.Moni
		7.	Human Anatomy – Byas der ghosh		

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

ANATOMY PAPER-I

(Draw diagrams where ever necessary)

(Answer all Questions)

Time: 3 hrs

Max Marks 100

Essays

10x2 =20

1. Describe Brachial Plexus

2. Describe Thyroid Gland

Write Notes on

5x10=50

3 Cavernous sinus

4 Cubital Fossa

5 Clavicle

6 Palmar arterial arch

7 Layers of eye ball

8 Muscles of mastication

9 Axilla

10 Spermatogenesis

11 Carotid triangle

12 Anterior interosseous nerve

Write Short notes

3x10=30

13 Carpal tunnel syndrome

14 Bicipital groove

15 Flexor retinaculum

16 Middle ear ossicles

17 Falx cerebri

18 Morula

19 Meninges

20 Thymus

21 Corpus callosum

22 Hamate

ANATOMY PAPER- 11

(Draw diagrams where ever necessary)

(Answer all questions)

Time 3 hrs

Max marks 100

Essays

10x2=20

1 Define mediastinum and its divisions and contents

2 Describe the stomach and its blood supply

Write Notes on

5x10=50

3 Duodenum

4 Urinary bladder

5 Calf muscles

6 Acetabulum

7 Male urethra

8 Uterus

9 Mesentery

10 Coronary artery

11 Vermiform appendix

12 Right kidney -relations

Write Short notes

10x3=30

13 Pericardium

14 Arch of aorta

15 Gall bladder

16 Portal vein

17 Ligamentum patellae

18 Azygos vein

19 Femoral artery

20 Pouch of Douglas

21 Pyramidalis

22 Epiploic foramen

PHYSIOLOGY INCLUDING BIOCHEMISTRY

The purpose of a course in physiology is to teach the functions, processes and inter-relationship of the different organs and systems of the normal disturbance in disease and to equip the student with normal standards of reference for use while diagnosing and treating deviations from the normal. To a homoeopath the human organism is an integrated whole of body, life and mind; and though life includes all the chemico-physical process it transcends them. There can be no symptoms of disease without vital force animating the human organism and it is primarily the vital force which is deranged in disease. Physiology shall be taught from the stand point of description physical processes underlying them in health.

There should be close co-operation between the various departments while teaching the different systems. There should be joint courses between the two departments of anatomy and physiology so that there is maximum co-ordination in the teaching of these subjects.

Seminars should be arranged periodically and lecturers of anatomy, physiology and bio-chemistry should bring home the point to the student that the integrated approach is more meaningful.

THEORETICAL

Introductions	: Fundamental phenomena of life. The cell and its differentiation. Tissues and organs of the body.
Bio-chemical principles	: Elementary constituents of protoplasm, chemistry of proteins, carbohydrates and lipids, Enzymes.
Bio-physical principles	: Units of concentration of solutions, ions, electrolytes and non-electrolytes filtration, diffusion, ultra-filtration, dialysis, surface

tension, absorption, hydrotrophy, domain equilibrium, colloid, acid-base concentration.

ENVIRONMENTAL PHYSIOLOGY:

1. Skin - structure and functions.
2. Regulations of body temperature hypothermia.

SKELETO - MUSCULAR SYSTEM

1. General introduction and classification of muscle fibers.
2. Excitation-contraction coupling and molecular basis of contraction.
3. Properties of skeletal muscles and factors affecting development of tension.
4. Energy metabolism of muscles.

NERVE:

1. Structure and function of nerve cell.
2. Bioelectric phenomena in the nerve and muscle. R.M.P., Action and its propagation, neuromuscular transmission.
3. Classification and properties of nerve fibers.
4. Wallerian degeneration, regeneration and reaction of degeneration.

BLOOD COMPOSITION:

1. Composition and functions in general.
2. Physiology of plasma proteins, normal values, E.S.R. & other blood indices.
3. Physiology of R.B.C. W.B.C. and platelets formation, fate and physiological and functions of formed elements of blood.
4. Body fluid compartments, their measurements, blood volume and its regulation.
5. A.B.O. and R.H. Blood group systems.
6. Lymphatics and RE system.

7. Coagulation & haemostasis.

CARDIO-VASCULAR SYSTEM: (C.V.S.):

1. Structure and properties of cardiac muscle.
2. Generation and conduction of cardiac impulse, E.C.G. (Normal).
3. Cardiac cycle with reference to pressure, volume changes, heart sounds etc.
4. Heart rate and its regulations.
5. Haemodynamics, B.P. and its regulation.
6. Nervous and chemical control of blood vessel.
7. Physiological basis of shock.

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM:

1. Introduction, general organization.
2. Mechanics of respiration, compliance.
3. Pulmonary volumes and capacities.
4. Pulmonary and alveolar ventilation.
5. Physical principles of gaseous exchange and transport of respiratory gases.
6. Nervous and chemical control of respiration.
7. Hypoxia, acclimatization, cyanosis, dyspnoea, asphyxia, abnormal respiration.
8. Pulmonary function tests.
9. Effect of high and low atmospheric pressure effect of respiration on circulation, artificial respiration.

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM:

1. General introduction, Organisation plan and evolutionary significance.

2. Composition, function and regulation of salivary, gastric pancreatic intestinal and biliary's secretions.
3. Movements of G.I.Tract.
4. Absorption of G.I.Tract.
5. Physiology of Liver and Gall bladder structure and functions.

EXCRETORY SYSTEM:

1. General introduction, structure and functions of kidney.
2. Mechanism of formation of urine.
3. Mechanism of concentration and dilution of urine.
4. Physiology of micturation.

ENDOCRINE:

1. Physiology of pituitary, thyroid, parathyroid, pancreas adrenal cortex and adrenal medulla.
2. Regulation of secretion of endocrine glands.

REPRODUCTION:

1. Introduction in general and types of reproduction.
2. Physiology of testes and ovaries.
3. Physiology of menstruation, pregnancy and lactation.
4. Placenta and its function, foetal circulation and respiration.

CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM:

1. General Organisation, structure and function of nerve cell and neuralgia.
2. Cerebrospinal fluid.
3. Physiology of synapse and receptor organs.
4. Physiology of reflex action - classification properties etc. of reflexes.

5. Sensory and motor tracts and effects of sections transaction & hemi-section of the spinal cord.
6. Spinal. decerebrate and decorticate preparations and Regulations of posture and equilibrium.
7. Reticular formation.
8. Cerebellum and basal ganglia.
9. Sensory and motor cortex.
10. Physiology of voluntary movements.
11. Higher functions of cortex: sleep and wakefulness. EEG. Memory, speech, learning.
12. Physiology of thalamus and hypothalamus and limbic system.
13. Physiology of autonomic nervous system, peripheral and central mechanism.

SPECIAL SENSES:

1. Physiology of taste and smell sensation.
2. Ear-General anatomy, conduction of sound waves through external, middle and internal ear.
3. Peripheral and central mechanism of hearing and auditory pathways.
4. General anatomy refractory media and protective mechanisms in Eye.
5. Formation, circulation and functions of aqueous humor.
6. Physiology of optics, Formation of image, accommodation errors of refraction, acuity of vision.
7. Physiology of retina photographer functions, dark and light adoption, photochemistry of vision, colour vision.
8. Visual pathway and effects of various levels.

NUTRITION:

Balanced diet and special dietary requirements during pregnancy, lactation and grown.

BIOCHEMISTRY

1. Biochemical principles and elementary constituents of protoplasm.
2. Chemistry of proteins.
3. Chemistry of carbohydrates.
4. Chemistry of lipids.
5. Enzymes and vitamins.
6. Metabolism of proteins, fats carbohydrates, minerals. Biophysical process and their principles in relation to human body.

PRACTICAL

LIST OF PRACTICALS IN PHYSIOLOGY

1. The Microscope-Construction; Use & Care.
2. Haemoglobinometry.
3. Total White Blood Cell Count.
4. Differential WBC count.
5. Packed Cell Volume.
6. Calculation of Blood Indices.
7. E.S.R.
8. Bleeding Time.
9. Clotting Time.
10. Blood Groups.
11. History taking and General Examination.
12. Examination of Alimentary System.

- 13.** Examination of the cardiovascular system.
- 14.** Pulse.
- 15.** Determination of Arterial Blood Pressure in Humans and effect of posture, exercise and Cold stress.
- 16.** Clinical Examination of the Respiratory system, E.C.G.
- 17.** Stethography.
- 18.** Spirometry.
- 19.** Examination of Higher Functions
- 20.** Cranial Nerves.
- 21.** Motor Functions.
- 22.** Reflexes.
- 23.** Sensory system.
- 24.** Recording of Body Temperature.

LIST OF DEMONSTRATION

- 1.** Varieties of Stimuli: Faradic or Induced and Galvanic or Constant Current: Apparatus Used in the Laboratory.
- 2.** Excitability of Muscle.
- 3.** Effect of Graded Stimuli.
- 4.** Simple Muscle Twitch, Effect of temperature on the muscle.
- 5.** Effect of two successive stimuli on the Skeletal Muscle of Frog.
- 6.** Genesis of Tetanus.
- 7.** Fatigue.
- 8.** Effects of Fee and after Loading on Frog's Gastronomies Muscle.

9. Heart Block.
10. Properties of Cardiac Muscle.
11. Perfusion of Mammalian Heart and effect of various ions on it.
12. Effect of stimulation of Vago-sympathetic Trunk and Crescent on Frog's Heart.
13. Effect of Acetylcholine on Heart.
14. Effect of Adrenaline on Frog's Heart.
15. Action of Nicotine on Frog's Heart.
16. Photokinetic stimulation, Ophthalmoscopy and Tonometry.
17. Recording Mammalian blood pressure and respiration and study of factors influencing them.
18. Specific Gravity of Blood.
19. Gastric Analysis.

PRACTICAL IN BIOCHEMISTRY

1. Introduction to Biochemistry and familiarization with laboratory Instruments.
2. Study of Disaccharides - Lactose. Maltose & Sucrose.
3. Study of Polysaccharides - Starch, Dextrin & Glycogen.
4. Introduction of Proteins.
5. Normal Urine report (Inorganic and Organic Constituents)
6. Unknown solutions - Study.
7. Quantitative & Estimation of Glucose in Urine.

Paper – I: Elements of Bio-physics, Biochemistry, Blood and lymph, Cardiovascular system, Reticulo-endothelial system, spleen, Respiratory system Excretory System, Skin, regulation of body temperature, sense organs.

Paper – II: Endocrine organs, nervous system, nerve muscles physiology, Digestive system and metabolism, bio-chemistry of protein, carbohydrate and lipoid, enzymes, Nutrition.

Practical Examination:

1. Examination of physical and chemical constituents of normal and abnormal urine (qualitative)
2. Enumeration of total cell count of Blood (R.B.C. or W.B.C) or differential count of peripheral blood or estimation of percentage of HB.
3. Viva-voce on instruments and apparatus
4. Biochemistry examination of proteins/carbohydrate/lipoid.
5. Experimental physiology
6. Laboratory Note-Book
7. Viva-voce on experiments

PHYSIOLOGY AND BIOCHEMISTRY**TEACHING PLAN**

The purpose of a course in physiology is to teach the functions, processes and inter relationship of the different organs and systems of the normal and disturbances in disease . To a homoeopath the human organism is an integrated whole body life and mind .There should be close co operation between the .various departments of anatomy and physiology so that there is maximum coordination in teaching the of these subjects

1ST SEMESTER**1 Introduction (4hours)**

Fundamental phenomena of life. The cell and its differentiation, the tissues and organs of the body

**2 Biochemical principles (12hours)
and biophysical principles (06hours)**

Constituents of protoplasm, chemistry of carbohydrates ,lipids and proteins,diffusion,osmosis ,acidbase balance

3 Haematology (26Hours)

Composition and functions of blood, plasma proteins, E.S.R, Physiology of formed elements of blood, Anemia, hemoglobin, Blood groups, Lymph, R.E. System, coagulation, hemostasis, thrombosis, normal values

4 Muscle nerve physiology (12hours)

Classification of muscles with properties and functions, mechanism of muscle contraction structure and functions of neurone RMP, AP, Synapse, neuromuscular jn, transmission of impulse, classification and properties of nerve fibers, wallerian degeneration

5 Digestive system (18Hours)

Composition, function and regulation of salivary, gastric, pancreatic, intestinal, and biliary secretions, movements of GIT, digestion and absorption in GIT, physiology of liver and gallbladder-structure and functions-liver function tests

Seminar (10hrs)

First internal Assessment Examination during the last month of the semester

2nd SEMESTER

6 Respiratory system (20hours)

Introduction, mechanism of respiration, pulmonary volumes and capacities, pulmonary and alveolar ventilation, gaseous exchange and transport of respiratory gases, oxygen and carbon dioxide dissociation curve, nervous and chemical regulation of respiration, hypoxea, dyspnoea, acclimatisation, asphyxia, abnormal respiration, pulmonary function tests, artificial respiration

7 Metabolism of carbohydrates and proteins (18Hours)

8 Cardio vascular system (28Hours)

Structure and properties of cardiac muscle, generation and conduction of cardiac impulse, cardiac cycle, cardiac output, blood pressure, shock, ECG, Heart rate, Heart sounds, regional circulations

9 Excretory system

(15Hours)

Structure and functions of kidney, nephron, and renal blood flow, mechanism of formation of urine, GFR, reabsorption of Na, water, Cl, glucose, urea, secretion of K, H, mechanism of concentration and dilution of urine, physiology of micturition, artificial kidney normal and abnormal constituents of urine, renal function tests

10 **skin**- structure and functions, regulation of body temperature (03Hours)

11 Endocrinology

(20Hours)

Physiology of pituitary, thyroid, parathyroid, pancreas, adrenal cortex and medulla
Regulation of endocrine secretions, clinical study of hypo and hyper secretion of hormones

12 Enzymes

(15Hours)

Seminar

(10hrs)

Second internal Assessment Examination during the last month of the semester

3rd SEMESTER

13 Central nervous system

(30Hours)

CSF, Receptors, reflex action, sensory and motor tracts, effects of trans section and hemisection of spinal cord, brain-cerebrum, cerebellum, basal ganglia, pons, medulla, and reticular formation EEG, memory, speech, thalamus and hypothalamus, limbic system, autonomic nervous system

14 Special senses

(10Hours)

Vision-physiology of optics,image formation,physiology of eye , layers of retina,rods and cons,visual pathway and effects of lesions, accommodation,pupillary reflexs, errors of refraction,colour blindness

Hearing-Physiology of ear,conduction of sound waves through external,middle and intl ear, organ of corti,auditory pathway

Taste and smell –pathways

15 Reproduction (10Hours)

Physiology of testes,ovary,menstruation,pregnancy,lactation,placenta and its functions,foetal circulation and respiration

16 Metabolism of lipids and minerals,BMR,Nutrition,Balanced diet, (20 Hours)

17 Vitamins (15Hours)

Third internal AssessmentExamination and the University Examination including the publication of Result during the last 2 months of the semester

Seminars (10hrs)

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

Physiology and Biochemistry

PAPER - I

(Answer all Questions)

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

Essay

10X2=20

1. What is erythropoiesis? Describe in detail the different stages of erythropoiesis.what are the factors affecting it?
2. Define cardiac output? explain in detail the factors affecting cardiac output .

Write Notes on**10x5=50**

3. Renin angiotensin mechanism
4. G.F.R
5. Errors of Refraction
6. Blood groups
7. Sodium absorption from P.C.T
8. heart sounds
9. hypoxia
10. lung volumes
11. oxygen dissociation curve
12. organ of corti

Write Short Note**10x3=30**

13. colour blindness
14. Herring Breuer reflex
15. Periodic breathing
16. P wave of E.C.G
17. Albumin
18. haemophila
19. surfactant
20. Rh factor
21. macula densa
22. accommodation reflex

Physiology and Biochemistry

PAPER - II

(Answer all Questions)

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

Essay

10X2=20

1. Name the anterior pituitary hormones. Explain in detail the functions and regulation of growth hormone. Add note on gigantism
2. Describe anaerobic glycolysis in detail with its energetics.

Write Notes on

10x5=50

3. synthesis of HCl in stomach
4. thalamus
5. basal ganglia
6. functions of liver
7. gastro intestinal hormones
8. beta oxidation
9. enzymes
10. HMP Pathway
11. vitamin.A
12. calcium

Write Short Note

10x3=30

13. parathormone
14. action potential
15. follicular phase

16. oxytocin
17. essential amino acids
18. glycogenolysis
19. beriberi
20. pellagra
21. cynacobalamine
22. cori cycle

List of books

Sl. No:	Recommended text book	Sl. No:	Supplementary Books	Sl No:	Refference books
1.	Text book of Medical Physiology: Guyton;	1	Samson wright's applied Physiology	1	Text book of Medical Biochemistry: M.N.Chatterjee
2.	Text book of Biochemistry; Dr. Vasudevan	2	Review of Medical Physiology- Willam.F.Ganong	2	Text book of Human Physiology ; Madavan kutty
3.	Text book of Practical Physiology- Pal & Pal	3	Harper's Biochemistry	3	Biochemstry - Sathya narayanan
		4	Human Physiology – Vol I & Vol II; C.C.Chatterjee		
		5	Concise Medical Physiology – Choudhary;		

HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY.

[SYLLABUS]

THEORY

(100 HOURS)

Part 1:- (Topic for first semester)

- Schools of Medicine: their discovery, principles, pharmacology, material medica and scope and limitations.
- The terms 'Pharmacy' and 'Homoeopathic Pharmacy'.
History of Pharmacy; Importance of knowledge of pharmacy
- Homoeopathic Pharmacy (Introduction and Divisions)
Terms—Pharmacist, Pharmacology, Pharmacognosy, Pharmacodynamics and Pharmacopraxy.
- Homoeopathic Pharmacy---its speciality and originality.
- Inter relationship of different schools of pharmacy with emphasis on relationship of Allopathic and Homoeopathic pharmacy.
Homoeopathic pharmacopoeia (Definition; two types, official and unofficial)
- Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of Germany, Britain, America, India and France.
Elementary history of botany, zoology and chemistry with rules of their nomenclature
Sources of Homoeopathic drugs in detail (Veg. kingdom, Animal kingdom, Mineral kingdom, Nosodes, Sarcodes, Imponderabilia and Synthetic sources.), with sufficient examples including indigenous types.
- Collection and preservation of drugs.
Phyto chemistry (General constituents of drugs with special emphasis on secondary metabolites like alkaloids, glycosides, saponins, anthraquinone derivatives, Tannins, plant exudates and oils-----their properties and examples.) Identification tests of alkaloids and tannins.
- General laboratory methods and procedures (sublimation, distillation, decantation, filtration, crystallization etc.) Pharmaceutical instruments and appliances.
- History of art and science of pharmaceutics and literature on Homoeopathic Pharmaceutics.
Vehicles (Solid, Liquid and semisolids in detail with regards to source, preparation, properties and uses.)

[First Semester Examination to be conducted during the last month of the semester.]

Part 2:- (Topic for second semester)

- External applicants:- Their Significance and role in classical homoeopathy to be discussed.
(Ointments, Glycerols, Liniments, Opodeldocs, Lotions, Cerates, Poultices, Fomentations, Plasters, Medicated oils, Injections and Surgical Dressings)----their preparation, properties, uses and examples.)
Preparation of medicines (mother tinctures, mother solutions and mother powders) both by Hahnemannian or old method (class I to IX) and modern methods (maceration and percolation) .
Preservation of mother substances.
Potentisation :-
History , Evolution, Logic, and scientificity of potentisation.
- Different scales (Decimal, Centesimal and 50 millesimal) and procedures (Trituration and Succussion) of potentisation.
- Preservation of Potentised medicines.
Pharmaconomy (route of administration of medicines) in general and Homoeopathic remedies in particular---like oral, olfactory/inhalations, injections and external applications.
- Advantages and disadvantages of common names and botanical names.
Explanation of terms like, valid scientific names, synonyms, typonyms, metonyms, homonyms, hyponyms, common names and invalid names.
- Anomalies in the nomenclature of Homoeopathic drugs.

Identification of 30 drug substances in detail.

List of drugs for identification:-

Vegetable Kingdom :-

1. Aegle folia
2. Anacardium orientale
3. Andrographis paniculata
4. Calendula officinalis
5. Cassia sophera

6. Cinchona officinalis
7. Cocculus Indicus
8. Colocynthis
9. Croton tig
10. Ficus Religiosa
11. Hydrocotyle Asiatica
12. Justicia Adathoda
13. Nux vomica
14. Opium
15. Rauwolfia Serpentina
16. Vinca minor
17. Ocimum sanctum
18. Stramonium

Chemicals :-

19. Mercury
20. Argentum Met
21. Argentum Nitricum
22. Arsenicum album
23. Calcareo Carb
24. Carbo vegetabilis
25. Graphitis
26. Sulphur

Animal kingdom:-

27. Apis melifica
28. Blatta Orientalis
29. Sepia
30. Tarentula Cubensis

[Second Semester Examination to be conducted during the last month of the semester.]

Part 3:- (Topics for third semester)

- Posology-Homoeopathic posology-Advantages and disadvantages.
- Pharmacopallaxy (Repetition of doses).General awareness regarding this to be given to students. Prescription writing in detail with study of abbreviations, emphasizing most commonly used abbreviations.Weights and measures (Metric system, Avoirdupoise/ Imperial system and Apothecary's system.Relation of measures in Metric system with that in the two other systems.)
- Classification of Homoeopathic medicines according to their botanical and zoological ,natural orders. Scientific names,common names in english and other Indian languages with emphasis on regional language,of some of the indigenous plants.
- Technique of Homoeopathic drug proving regarding the pathogenetic properties of drugs and other similar sources ,mentioning the related aphorisms and their foot notes. Standardisation of Homoeopathic drugs in detail.
- Explanation and definition of food,poisons,cosmetics,drug substance,drug medicine and remedy.
Legal part:- Legislation in respect of Homoeopathic Pharmacy in detail (Drugs and cosmetic act and rule, Drugs and magic remedies act and rule,Medicinal and toilet preparation act,Dangerous drug act/narcotic and psychotropic drug act,Drugs price control order,Pharmacy act and Poisons act).
- Homoeopathic Pharmacy in relation to:-
 - 1.Organon of medicine (Related aphorisms and food notes to be mentioned)
 - 2.Materia medica
 - 3.National economy

Pharmacological action of 30 drugs:-

1. Aconite Napellus
2. Adonis vernalis
3. Allium cepa
4. Argentum Nitricum

5. Arsenic album
6. Belladonna
7. Cactus grandiflorus
8. Cantharis
9. Cannabis Indicus
10. Cannabis sativus
11. Cinchona officinalis
12. Coffea cruda
13. Cratageus
14. Crotalus Horridus
15. Gelsemium
16. Glonoine
17. Hydrastis canadensis
18. Hyoscyamus
19. Kali Bichromicum
20. Lachesis
21. Lithium carb
22. Mercurius cor
23. Naja Tripudiens
24. Nitric acid
25. Nux vomica
26. Passiflora Incarnata
27. Stannum met
28. Stramonium
29. Symphytum
30. Tabacum .

(Third Semester Examination to be conducted during the fifth month of the semester. University Examination is to be conducted during the sixth month of the last semester.)

PRACTICALS

(100 HOURS)

- Identification and uses of Homoeopathic pharmaceutical instruments and appliances and their cleaning.
- Preparation of external applicants (Ointments, Glycerols, Liniments, Lotions, Rectal injections, Vaginal injections)
Trituration of 3 insoluble drugs up to 6x and their conversion in to liquid potency (Fluxion/Jumping potency)

- Preparation of mother tinctures of 4 drugs (2 according to old method and 2 according to new method)
- Potentisation of 3 mother tincture up to 6th potency under Decimal scale and up to 3rd potency under centesimal scale.
- Estimation of size globules.
- Medication of :-
 - 1) Sugar of milk
 - 2) Globules
 - 3) Distilled water and
 - 4) Tablets and dispensing doses to different age groups both in acute and chronic cases.
- Preparation of ethyl alcohol from sucrose.
- Purity test of:-
 - 1) Ethyl Alcohol
 - 2) Sugar of milk
 - 3) Distilled water
- Determination of specific gravity of :-
 - 1) Alcohol
 - 2) Distilled water
- Estimation of moisture content of one drug using water bath.
- Macroscopic study of 30 drugs (that is given in the theory part ; draw diagrams of these in the practical record and write the important identifying features in the right hand side of the record.)
- Herbarium of 30 drug substances, from the list given by the pharmacy dept. of the college.

Prescription writing and dispensing the medicines (the question should go together in the practical examination) .

- General Laboratory methods:-
Sublimation,Distillation,decantation,filtration,crystallization and percolation.
- Microscopic study of two drugs up to 3X potency.
- [Every experiment done in the laboratory must be recorded in the pharmacy record and Herbarium of 30 Medicinal Plants to be prepared before the end of last semester.]
- Visit to a Homoeopathic laboratory to study the manufacture of drugs in large scale.
- Visit to a botanical garden to acquire knowledge regarding medicinal plants (Optional).

TEACHING PLAN

First Semester:-

1. **THEORY [40 hrs]:-** Schools of medicine---History of pharmacy----inter relationship of different schools of pharmacy----Homoeopathic pharmacy,its definition,divisions and speciality and originality-----Pharmacist,pharmacology, pharmacognosy,pharmacodynamics and pharmacopraxy---Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia; definition,two types,official and unofficial; different pharmacopoeiae like German,British,American,Indian and French,with special emphasis on H.P.I-----Elementary history of botany,zoology and chemistry----- sources of homoeopathic drugs in detail with sufficient examples including some indigenous plants and animal species-----collection and preservation of drugs----- General constituents of drugs; their properties and examples-----General laboratory procedures,like decantation filtration,distillation,sublimation and crystallization-----Pharmaceutical instruments-----Vehicles (solid,liquid,semisolid);their source,preparation, properties uses and sufficient examples.
2. **PRACTICALS/TUTORIAL/SEMINAR [20 hrs]:-** Laboratory instruments---- ---Preparation of different types of external applicants -----Purity tests of distilled water,ethyl alcohol and sugar of milk-----Determination of size of globules.

Second semester:-

1. **THEORY [25 hrs]:-** External applicants; their significance in classical homoeopathy, different types, their preparation, properties ,uses and examples----

-Preparation of mother tinctures, mother solutions, mother powders, both by old [class I to IX and new methods (maceration and percolation); differences between the two-----Preservation of mother substances-----Potentisation; history, evolution, logic, its scientificity, three scales and different procedures -----Preservation of potentised medicines-----Pharmacology-----Advantages and disadvantages of common names and botanical names----Explanation of terms like valid scientific names, synonyms, typonyms, metonyms, homonyms, hyponyms, common names and invalid names-----Anomalies in the nomenclature of homoeopathic drugs-----identification of 30 drugs in detail (list of drugs given in the syllabus).

2. **PRACTICALS/TUTORIAL/SEMINAR [50 hrs]:-** Triturations of 3 insoluble drugs upto 6X and their conversion into liquid potencies-----Preparation of mother tinctures of 4 drugs (2 according to old method and 2 according to new method)-----Potentisation of 3 mother tinctures upto 6X and 3C

Third semester:-

1. **THEORY [35hrs]:-** Posology; Homoeopathic posology, its advantages and disadvantages-----Pharmacopallaxy-----Prescription writing in detail with study of abbreviations, emphasizing most commonly used abbreviations-----Weights and measures-----Classification of homoeopathic medicines according to their botanical and zoological natural orders-----Scientific names, common names in English and other Indian languages with emphasis on regional language of some of the indigenous plants-----Homoeopathic Drug proving in detail Standardization of Homoeopathic drugs in detail----- Explanation and definition of food, poisons, cosmetics, drug substance, drug medicine and remedy-----Legislation in respect of Homoeopathic Pharmacy in detail-----Homoeopathic pharmacy in relation to Materia Medica, Organon of Medicine and National Economy-----Pharmacological action of 30 drugs (list of drugs given in the syllabus).
2. **PRACTICALS/TUTORIAL/SEMINAR [30hrs]:-** Medication of globules, distilled water, sugar of milk and tablets-----Preparation of ethyl alcohol and its confirmatory test (iodoform test)-----Estimation of moisture content of one drug using water bath-----Practical part of prescription writing and serving-----Practical part of common laboratory procedures-----Macroscopic study of 30 drugs given in the list of identification-----Microscopic study of 2 triturations upto 3X potency.

In addition to the practicals, visit to a Homoeopathic Laboratory to study the manufacture of drugs on large scale is mandatory. Visit to a Botanical Garden to acquire knowledge regarding some of the medicinal plants may be done (optional) .

Model question paper

Subject:- Homoeopathic Pharmacy.

Time:3 hours

Total marks: 100

[Draw diagrams wherever necessary.]

Essay Questions:-

(10x2=20)

1. Mention the sources of Homoeopathic drugs. Describe in detail the Vegetable kingdom.
2. What do you mean by the term mother tincture? Describe in detail the preparation of mother tincture by percolation method.

Write Notes on:-

(5x10=50)

3. *Pharmacopoeia*.
4. Sugar of milk
5. Alkaloid
6. Standardisation of distilled water.
7. Collection and preservation of animal drugs.
8. L.M potency.
9. Posology.
10. Parts of a 'Prescription'
11. Drug Proving.
12. Pharmacy act.

Write Short Notes on:

(3x10=30)

13. Olive oil.
14. Ointment.
15. Nux vomica (identifying features)
16. Pharmaconomy.
17. Prepared lard.

18. Cinchona officinalis (pharmacological action).

19. Filtration

20. Avoirdupois system.

21. Opodeldoes.

22. Proof spirit.

Answer Key to the model questions.

Essays:-

1. Veg.kingdom,Animal kingdom,Mineral kingdom,Nosodes,Sarcodes,Imponderabilia and Synthetic sources-----Veg.sources in detail with examples; Thallophyta (algae,fungi,lichens) -----Bryophyta-----Pteridophyta-----Whole plants including root,excluding root----different type of barks including that of root-----fresh and dry leaves-----twigs and leaves-----flowering tops-----buds and flowers----fresh,dry and hanging aerial root-----modified under ground stem-----different types of fleshy and dry fruits,pulp-----wood----- extractions.
2. Definition of mother tincture-----Percolation is a new method of mother tincture preparation----Types of drugs subjected to percolation-----Percolator and its parts----Tow and its different layers-----preparation of drug substance for percolation -----actual process of preparation of mother tincture----- time required before collection of mother tincture-----Advantages of Percolation over Maceration.

Notes:-

3. Definition of Pharmacopoeia-----divisions(official,unofficial)-----history,developments in few word-----different pharmacopoeiae available now-----special reference to H.P.I
4. Raw material used for the preparation of Sugar of milk-----preparation and purification in few words -----Physico-chemical properties in short-----usual impurities-----uses.
- 5.One of the secondary metabolytes-----properties----- pharmacological properties of some of them-----examples for alkaloids-----chemical tests of identification; Mayer's test,Wagner's test,Dragendorff's test.
6. Preparation of distilled water-----properties-----usual impurities present-----tests of identification of impurities-----preservation of dist.water.
7. Methods and manner of collection of drugs from animal species in short including snake venoms----after peper identification---to be collected in fresh form-----reliability of sources-----some from serological laboratories-----to be preserved in proper devices.
8. L.M potencies,also known as 50 millesimal potencies-----its discovery (6th edition of organon)-----preparation-----how these potencies are represented-----advantages-----method of dispensing.
9. Study of doses-----definition of dose-----types of doses-----significance of minimum dose-----factors -----determining doses.

10. Definition -----4 parts;
superscription, inscription, subscription, signature/signatura/signa-----role of abbreviations-
-----mention medico-legal importance of prescriptions.
11. Definition-----unique features of Homoeopathic Drug proving-----drug proving unit-----
-ideal prover-----precautions, protocol and procedure in short-----day book-----complete
proving.
12. Pharmacy Act of 1948-----its purpose (education regulations, approval of
institutions, registration of persons engaged in the profession)-----mention pharmacy
council of India and state pharmacy councils-----steps of registration of pharmacists.

Short Notes:-

13. Olive oil, a fixed oil-----source-----properties-----uses.
14. Ointment (therapeutic cream)----definition-----vehicles used----ratio----mention
methods of preparation----- use----examples.
15. Deciduous tree----type of leaves, flowers, berry and seeds----Seed used-----disc
shaped, flat or concavo-convex, margin round, surface ash-gray, covered with short satiny
hairs; no odour-----bitter taste
16. It is the route of administration of medicines-----
oral, olfactory/inhalations, injections, external application-----oral route preferred in our
system, why?
17. It is a semi solid vehicle-----source and preparation-----properties-----uses-----
preservation.
18. Dried outer bark of Cinchona used-----major centres of action are cerebrospinal
nervous system, venous system, G.I.T-----jaundice, anaemia destruction of W.B.C-----
malaria---mydriatic, antiseptic, disinfectant, aphrodisiac.
19. Filtration, a general laboratory method of separation-----two types; rapid
filtration/filtration under reduced pressure, hot filtration-----decantation to be done
before filtration.
20. Avoirdupois system, one of the systems of weights and measures-----different measures
of weight, volume and length in this system-----relation with metric system.
21. Opodeldocs/semisolid liniments are a kind of external applicants-----tincture of soap
is the vehicle used (white curd soap+water→gently heated), add alcohol and mother
tincture----use.

22. Proof-spirit is a mixture of alcohol and purified water weighing $\frac{12}{13}$ th of an equal volume of purified water at 51 degree F-----57.1% of ethyl alcohol and 42.9% of purified water(both by volume)-----measured by alcoholometer-----mention over-proof and under-proof.

List of Text Books

1. Homoeopathic Pharmacy for Students and Practitioners-----Dr.T.P.Elias.
2. Text book of Homoeopathic Pharmacy-----Dr.D.D.Banerjee.
3. A Text book of Homoeopathic Pharmacy-----Mandal and Mandal.

List of Reference Books.

1. Art and Science of Homoeopathic Pharmacy-----Dr.Sumit Goel.
2. Principles and Practice of Homoeopathic Pharmacy-----Dr.M.K.Sahani.
3. Homoeopathic Pharmacy-----T.C.Mondal.
4. A Treatise on Homoeopathic Pharmacy-----Dr.N.K.Banerjee.
5. Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of India----- (I to X volumes).
6. Organon of Medicine-----5th and 6th editions.
7. Physiological Materia Medica-----Dr.W.H.Burt.
8. Encyclopedia of Medicinal Plants used in Homoeopathy (Vol.I)-----Dr.K.S.Gopi.
9. Pharmaceutical Science in Homoeopathy and Pharmacodynamics-----
Dr.K.P.Muzumdar.
10. M.Bhattacharyya & Co.'s Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia.
11. Forensic Pharmacy and Ethics-----S.C.Mahajan and J.B.K.Narang.
12. Indian Medicinal Plants (4Vols)-----A.K.Gupta, Madhu Sharma, Neeraj Tandon.
'Oushadha Sasyangal' (Malayalam, 2Vols)-----Dr.S.Nesamony.

HOMOEOPATHIC

MATERIA MEDICA

1. Homoeopathic Materia Medica is differently constructed as compared to other Materia Medica. Homoeopathy considered that study of the action of drugs on individual parts or systems of the body or on animal or their isolated organs is only a partial study of life processes under such action and that it does not lead us to a full appreciation of the action of the medicinal agent; the drug agent as a whole is lost sight of.

2. Essential and complete knowledge of the drug action as a whole can be supplied only by qualitative synoptic drug experiments on healthy persons and this alone can make it possible to view all the scattered data in relation to the psychosomatic whole of a person and it is just such a person as a whole to whom the knowledge of drug action is to be applied.

3. The Homoeopathic Materia Medica consists of a schematic arrangement of symptoms produced by each drug, incorporating no theories for explanations about their interpretation or inter-relationship. Each drug should be studied synthetically, analytically and comparatively, and this alone would enable a Homoeopathic student to study each drug individually and as a whole and help him to be a good prescriber.

4. Polychrests and the most commonly indicated drugs for every day ailments should be taken up first so that in the clinical classes or outdoor duties the students become familiar with their applications. They should be thoroughly dealt with explaining all comparisons and relationship. Students should be conversant with their sphere or action and family relationship.

The less common and rare drugs should be taught in outline, emphasizing only their most salient features and symptoms. Rare drugs should be dealt with later.

5. Tutorials must be introduced so that students in small numbers can be in close touch with teachers and can be helped to study and understand Materia Medica in relation to its application in the treatment of the sick.

6. While teaching therapeutics an attempt should be made to recall the Materia Medica so that indications for drugs in a clinical condition can directly flow out from the proving of the drugs concerned. The student should be encouraged to apply the resources of the vast Materia Medica in any sickness and not limit himself to memorize a few drugs for a particular disease.

This Hahnemannian approach will not only help him in understanding the proper perspective of symptoms as applied and their curative value in sickness but will even lighten his burden as far as formal examination are concerned. Otherwise the present trend produces the allopathic approach to treatment of diseases and it contradictory to the teaching of Organon.

Application of Materia Medica should be demonstrated from cases in the outdoor and hospital wards.

Lectures on comparative Materia Medica and therapeutics as well as tutorials should be as far as possible be integrated with lectures on clinical medicine in the various departments.

7. For the teaching of drugs the college should keep herbarium sheets and other specimens for demonstrations to the students. Lectures should be made interesting and slides of plants and materials may be projected.

8. The drugs are to be taught under the following heads:-

1. Common name, natural, order, habitat, part used, preparation.
2. Sources of drug proving.
3. Symptomatology of the drug emphasizing the characteristic symptoms and modalities.
4. Comparative study of drugs.
5. Complimentary, inimical, antidotal and concomitant remedies.
6. Therapeutic applications (applied Materia Medica).

A. Introductory lectures: Teaching of the Homoeopathic Materia Medica should include:-

- (a) Nature and scope of Homoeopathic Materia Medica.
- (b) Sources of Homoeopathic Materia Medica.
- (c) Different ways of studying the Materia Medica.

B. A study of 12 tissue remedies according to Schusler's biochemic system of medicine.

List of drugs for Ist BHMS

1. Acontite nap
2. Aethusa cyan
3. Allium cepa
4. Aloe socotrina
5. Antimonium crud
6. Antimonium tart
7. Apis malefic
8. Argentum nit
9. Arnica Montana
10. Bryonia alb
11. Chamomilla
12. Cina
13. Colchium autumn

14. Colocynthis
15. Dulcamera
16. Euphrasia
17. Ipecac
18. Ledum pal
19. Nux vomica
20. Rhus tox
21. Calcarea flour
22. Calcarea phos
23. Calcarea sulph
24. Ferrum phos
25. Silicea

Teaching Plan

I BHMS

Theory – 120 hrs

Seminar / Tutorial - 25 hrs

Month	Topic
1st month of admission	Introduction to Homoeopathy / Introduction to Materia Medica / Nature & Scope of Homoeopathic Materia Medica
2nd	Sources of Homoeopathic Materia Medica / Different Types of Materia Medica / Different Ways of Studying Materia Medica
3rd	A Study of twelve tissue remedies according to Schussler's biochemic system of medicine
4th	Aethusa / Allium cepa
5th	Euphrasia / Aconite / Chamomilla
6th Month - Ist Average Examination	
7th	Ledum pal / Nux vomica

Month	Topic
8th	Aloe / Cina / Antim tart
9th	Dulcamara / Colocynth
10th	Bryonia / Ipecac / Argentum Nitricum
11th	Rhustox / Arnica
12th Month - IInd Average Examination	
13th	Silicea / Apis mel
14th	Colchicum / Calcarea Phos
15th	Ferrum Phos / CalcareaFlour
16th	Antim crud / Calcarea Sulph
17th Month - IIIrd Average / Model Examination	
18th Month - University Examination	

Department of Materia Medica

Model Question Paper **First BHMS (Juniors)** March 2011

Time: 3Hours

Marks: 100

Answer all Questions

1) Define Materia Medica? What are the different types of studying Materia Medica? Explain any 3 types with Examples, Merits & Demerits (1+3+6)

2) Compare Homoeopathic & Biochemic system of Medicine. What are the 12 Tissue Remedies. Write the constituents of Nerve cell & Bone cells (5+4+1)

Write Notes on

(5*10=50)

3. Limitations of Materia Medica
4. Aethusa – GIT Complaints
5. Apis – Urinary symptoms
6. Dulcamara – Skin complaints
7. Source books of Materia Medica
8. Relationship of Remedies
9. Aconite – Mind
10. Kali. phos. – CNS Complaints
11. Arnica – Injury
12. Write the relationship of:-
 - a. Aconite – Coffea
 - b. Apis – Rhus tox
 - c. Dulcamara – Belladonna
 - d. Drosera – Cina

Write short notes on:

(3*10=30)

13. Apis – Skin
14. Define Constitution with example
15. Arnica – Constipation
16. Define Diathesis with example
17. Differential modality
18. Cina – Respiratory complaints
19. Dulcamara – Rheumatism
20. Aethusa – Epilepsy
21. Aconite – Menses
22. Kali phos – Head complaints.

Answer Key

1. Medical materials, apply natural law of cure, proving on healthy human beings.
2. Picture type, Anatomical, Keynote, Comparative, Therapeutic.
3. No pathological study, no lower animal provings, unmanageably wast, no drug pathogenesis, management of only medicaly curably disease.
4. Vomiting, weakness, milk intolerance, Thirstlessness.
5. Strangury, Burning stinging, sore pain, thirstless, dropsy, hot patient
6. Chilly, eczema, warts
7. Hahnemann: Fragmentadevirbis
Materia medica pura
Chronic disease

T. F. Allen -Encyclopedia of pure Materia Medica

Hering -Guiding symptoms of Materia Medica

Clarke -Dictionary of Materia Medica

Huges -Cyclopedia of drug pathogenesy

8. Boeninghussen introduced

HeringsGuiding symptoms of Materia Medica

Gibson miller

ClarkeDictionary of Materia Medica 4th Volume

Relationship:

1. Complementary
- 2 Inimical
- 3 Antidote
- 4 Cognate
- 5 Concordent

9. Fear, anxiety, restlessness, acute remedy
10. Nerve tonic of schussler, lack of nerve power, brain fag, nervous prostration.
11. Bruised sore pain, blue black skin, black eye, blunt instruments, acute & chronic affections of injury

12. a Complementary
 b inimical
 c incompatible
 d follows well

13. Rosy red hue, oedema, dropsy without thirst.
14. Physical & mental make up,
 Grauvogl,
 hydrogenoid – thuja
 Oxygenoid- ,
 Carbonitrogenoid- Lyco, Sulph
15. Dog stool, pipe stem stool, due to enlarged prostate.
16. Physical predisposition to diseases.
 Eg:
 Haemorrhagic diathesis – Phos, Lach
 Rheumatic diathesis- Rhus tox
 Scrofulous diathesis – Tuber, con
17. Modalities which do not agree with the general modalities of that drug
 Eg Arsenic – General amelioration warmth, but head complaints ameliorated by cold
 Lyco – Hot patient preferring warm food and drinks
 Phos. Chilly patient prefers cold food & drinks
18. Cough dry, with sneezing, spasmodic, gagging in the morning, periodic, returning
 spring & fall, afraid to speak or move for fear of bringing paroxysm of cough.
19. Brought on by cold damp rainy weather, or sudden change in hot weather. Ameliorated moving.
20. Eyes turn down, clenched thumb, fixed dilated pupil, during dentition, summer
21. Amenorrhoea in young plethoric, after fright
22. - Occipital headache; better, after rising.
 - Vertigo, from lying, on standing up, from sitting, and when looking upward.
 - Cerebral anaemia.
 - Headache of students, and those worn out by fatigue.
 - Headaches are relieved by gentle motion.
 - Headache, with weary, empty, gone feeling at stomach.

Admission to examination, scheme of examination etc

FIRST BHMS EXAMINATION

(i) The student shall be admitted to the First BHMS Examination provided he/she has required attendance as per regulation 13 (iii) to the satisfaction of the head of the Homoeopathic Medical College.

(ii) The First BHMS examination shall be held at the end of 18th month of admission.

(iii) The minimum number of hours for lecture, demonstration/ practical and seminar classes in the subjects shall be as under:

Sl .No		Theory	Practical/Clinical				
	Subject	Theory includi ng interna l exam	Practical/ Clinical including internal Exam	Tutorial	Seminar	Total	Grand Total
01	Organon of Medicine,	200	Nil	15	10	25	225
	Principles of Homoeopathic Philosophy and Psychology						
02	Anatomy, Histology and Embryology	265	355	15	20	390	655
03	Physiology including Biochemistry	265	355	15	20	390	655
04	Homoeopathic Pharmacy	100	75	15	10	100	200
05	Homoeopathic Materia Medica	120	Nil	15	10	25	145

FIRST BHMS COURSE -DISTRIBUTION OF HOURS

(iv) Examination in Organon of Medicine, Principles of Homoeopathic Philosophy and Psychology shall consist of one theory paper and one oral examination.

(v) Examination in Anatomy including Histology and Embryology shall consist of two theory papers. Practical includes oral, identification of specimen and histology slides.

(vi) Examination in Physiology including Biochemistry shall consist of two , theory papers and one practical including oral.

(vii) The examination in Homoeopathic Pharmacy shall consist of one theory and one practical including Oral.

(viii) The examination in Homoeopathic Materia Medica shall consist of one theory and one oral examination.

(ix) Full marks for each subject and the minimum number of marks required for passing First BHMS should be as follows:

FIRST BHMS -DISTRIBUTION OF MARKS

Subject	THEORY				ORAL & PRACTICAL						Grand Total	Aggregate minimum for pass
	University Exam Written	Min for Pass	Int. Assessment	Total including internal assessment	University practical	Exam Viva	Total	Min for pass	Int. Assessment	Total including internal assessment		
Homeopathic Pharmacy	100	50	20	120	50	50	100	50	20	120	240	120
Anatomy	100+100	100	40	240	100	100	200	100	40	240	480	240
Physiology including Biochemistry	100+100	100	40	240	100	100	200	100	40	240	480	240
Homeopathic Materia & Medica	100	50	20	120	Nil	50	50	25	10	60	180	90
Organon of Medicine, Principles of Homoeopathic Philosophy and Psychology	100	50	20	120	Nil	50	50	25	10	60	180	90

DISTRIBUTION OF HOURS

	Theory	Practical/Clinical				
Subject	Theory including internal exam	Practical /Clinical includin g internal Exam	Tutorial	Seminar	Total	Grand Total
Pathology and Microbiology including Parasitology Bacteriology and Virology	200	70	10	--	80	280
Forensic Medicine & Toxicology	80	20	10	40	70	150
Organon of Medicine and Principles of Homoeopathic Philosophy	125	75	10	--	85	210
Homoeopathic Materia Medica	75	75	10	--	85	160
Surgery including ENT, Eye Dental and Homoeo therapeutics	75	75	Nil	Nil	75	150
Obstetrics & Gynaecology Infant care and Homoeo therapeutics	75	75	Nil	Nil	75	150
Practice of Medicine and Homoeo. Therapeutics	75	75	Nil	Nil	75	150
Total						1250

II BHMS SYLLABUS
PATHOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY
(Including bacteriology, virology and parasitology)

The written examination consists of 2 papers.

Prescribed hours as per syllabus

Theory	- 210 hours
Practical	- 90 hours
Tutorials	- 10 hours
Seminars	- 20 hours

First paper includes - Introduction, General pathology, Clinical pathology, Hematology and Systemic pathology (Gastro intestinal tract, Cardio vascular system, Respiratory system, Endocrine system)

Second paper includes - Bacteriology, Virology, Parasitology and Systemic pathology (Central nervous system, Geneto urinary system, Skeletal and muscular system, Common skin disorders)

SYLLABUS

FIRST SEMESTER

Topics – Introduction to Pathology

Study of Pathology must be in relation with the concept of miasm as evolved by Dr.Hahneman and further developed by Kent, Boger and Allen.

Concept of miasm in view of Pathology should be taught during the introductory classes itself. Importance of susceptibility and immunity, which explains the Homoeopathic concepts of disease and cure.

In the introductory classes itself the students should be aware about

- Characteristic expression of each miasm
- Classification of diseases according to Pathology
- Correlation of miasm to Pathology for eg : psora and inflammation

Like wise all the topics in general Pathology and Systemic Pathology must be correlated at each level. So a student will definitely understand the importance of Pathology in Homoeopathy.

General Pathology

- Normal cell
- Cell injury and adaption
- Degeneration - disturbance in various metabolism
- Amyloidosis
- Necrosis
- Gangrene
- Acute and chronic inflammation
- Regeneration, Repair and Healing
- Disorders of vascular flow and shock
- Oedema
- Hyperaemia and congestion
- Haemorrhage
- Pyrexia
- Thrombosis
- Embolism
- Infarction
- Shock
- Burns
- Nutritional Disorders

- Immunity and Disorders of Immune systems

- Innate Immunity
- Acquired Immunity - Active
Passive
- Cells of the Immune system
- Cytokines and Messenger molecules of the immune system
- Hypersensitivity
- Autoimmunity and autoimmune disorders
- immune deficiency diseases

-Growth disturbances and Neoplasm

- Hypertrophy
- Hyperplasia
- Aplasia
- Agenesis
- Metaplasia
- Dysplasia
- Anaplasia
- **Neoplasia**
Definition

Nomenclature

- Classification
- Characteristics of Benign and malignant tumor
- Precancerous Lesion
- Epidemiology
- Carcinogenesis – the molecular basis of cancer.
- Biology of tumor growth
- Etiology of cancer – carcinogenic agents
- Host defense against tumor
- Cancer due to habit and custom
- Clinical features of Neoplasia
- Skin tumors
- Grading and Staging of cancer
- Diagnosis of cancer

Clinical pathology and Haematology

- WBC disorders
- RBC disorders
- Haemoglobinopathies
- Haemorrhagic disorders
- Platelet defects
- Blood group & Blood transfusion
- Diseases of lympho reticular system
- Lymphoma
- Plasma cell disorders

Systemic Pathology

- Diseases of alimentary system
- Diseases of cardiovascular system
- Respiratory disorders
- Endocrine diseases

SECOND SEMESTER

Bacteriology

- Introduction to Microbiology
- Different types of classification of bacteria
- Culture medias
- Products of bacterial growth and metabolism
- Infections
- Disinfection and Sterilization
- Gram positive cocci

- Staphylococcus
- Streptococcus
- Pneumococcus
- Gram negative cocci
- Neisseria meningitidis
- Neisseria gonorrhea
- Mycobacterias
- Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- Mycobacterium leprae
- Spirochaetes
- Treponemas
- Leptospira
- Borrelia
- Corynebacterium diphtheria
- Bacillus anthracis
- Parvo bacterias
- Haemophilus influenza
- Brucella
- Bordetella
- Yersinia pestis
- Entero bacteriaceas
- E coli
- Klebsiella
- Proteus
- Pseudomonas
- Salmonella
- Shigella
- Vibrios
- Cholera vibrio
- Eltor vibrio
- Rickettsiae

Virology

- General characters
- Structure of virus
- Viral multiplication
- Classifications
- Important viruses with its characteristic features and Pathogenecity

Parasitology

- Protozoal parasites
- Entamoeba histolitica
- Flagellates

- Plasmodium
- Ciliata
- Cestodes
- Various tapeworms
- Trematodes
- Nematodes
- Ascaris lumbricoides
- Ankylostoma duodenale
- Trichinella spiralis
- Strongyloides stercoralis
- Enterobius vermicularis
- Filarial worms

Systemic pathology

- Common disorders of central nervous system
- Diseases of kidney, ureter, bladder and urethra
- Common disorders of male and female genital organs
- Skeletal and muscular disorders
- Common skin disorders
- Diseases caused by Bacteria, Parasites and Viruses
- Fungal diseases

PRACTICALS

FIRST SEMESTER

Haematology

- Collection of blood
- Study of Anticoagulants
- Haematology Practicals
- Total WBC Count
- Total RBC Count
- Differential count
- Haemoglobin Estimation
- ESR Bleeding time and Clotting time
- Blood grouping

Histopathology

- Demonstration of histopathological techniques
- Fixation, embedding
- Staining
- Frozen section & its importance
- Microscopic study of Histopathological slides

- Demonstration of gross pathological specimens

SECOND SEMESTER

Microbiology

- Gram staining
- Acid fast staining
- Culture
- Demonstration of other important staining methods

Urine Analysis

- Physical examination
- Chemical examination
- Microscopical examination

Stool Examination

- Study of various parasites and ova

Clinical Chemical Pathology

TEACHING PLAN

FIRST SEMESTER

THEORY

Total	- 105 hours
Introduction, Miasm, General pathology	- 35 hours
Immunity	- 12 hours
Growth disturbances and Neoplasm	- 15 hours
Clinical pathology and Haematology	- 20 hours
Systemic pathology	- 20 hours
Examination	- 3 hours

PRACTICAL

Total	- 60 hours
Haematology	- 20 hours
Histopathology	- 22 hours
Tutorial	- 5 hours
Seminar	- 10 hours
Examination	- 3 hours

SECOND SEMESTER

THEORY

Total	– 105 hours
Bacteriology	– 35 hours
Virology	– 32 hours
Parasitology	– 25 hours
Systemic pathology	– 10 hours
Examination	– 3 hours

PRACTICAL

Total	– 60 hours
Microbiology	– 12 hours
Urine analysis	– 15 hours
Stool examination	– 5 hours
Biochemical tests	– 10 hours
Tutorial	– 5 hours
Seminar	– 10 hours
Examination	– 3 hours

NAME OF TEXT BOOKS AND REFERENCES:

Pathology by Robbins
Pathology by Harsh Mohan
General pathology Walter Israyel
Text Book of pathology by Muiar
Text book of pathology by Boyd
Text book of microbiology Anantha Narayan and Jayaram Panicker
Essentials of Medical microbiology by Rajesh Bhatia
Parasitology by K D Chatterjee
Parasitology by Jayaram Panicker
Pathology by Anderson
Pathology in tropics by G M Eddington
Pathophysiology by Sylvic Anderson
Immunobiology by Janeway
Clinical Haematology by De-Gruchy
Diagnostic microbiology by Bailey and Scott
Practical Haematology by Sir John, V Dacci
Clinical Pathology by Chakraborty and Bhattacharya
Handbook of ultra sound by G S Garakal

SECOND YEAR B.H.M.S DEGREE EXAMINATION
MODEL QUESTION PAPER

**PATHOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY INCLUDING PARASITOLOGY, BACTERIOLOGY AND
VIROLOGY- Paper-I**

Time: 3hrs

Max Marks: 100

- *Answer all questions*
- *Draw diagrams wherever necessary*

Essays

(2X10=20)

1. Describe the Pathogenesis clinical features and laboratory diagnosis of Pernicious anemia.
2. Define Neoplasm. Describespread of malignant tumour in detail..

Short notes:

(10x5=50)

3. Phagocytosis
4. Gangrene
5. Amyloidosis
6. Cirrhosis
7. Infarction
8. Pulmonary embolism
9. Lymphoma
10. Repair
11. Diabetes Mellitus
12. Renal stone

Answer briefly:

(10x3=30)

13. Giant cells
14. Scurvy
15. Albuminuria
16. Milroy's disease
17. Vincent's angina
18. Gout
19. Rodent ulcer
20. Multiple myeloma
21. Virchow's triad
22. Water can pernium

PATHOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY

PAPER-1 SCHEME OF VALUATION

1. Anaemia – definition - 1 mark
Causes of pernicious anaemia – 1 mark
Pathogenesis – How it develops and a few pathological changes observed- 3 marks
Clinical features – the important clinical features by which one suspects pernicious Anaemia – 2 marks
all other clinical features – 1/2 mark
Lab diagnosis – blood picture – 1 mark
Bone marrow picture – 1 mark
Other tests – 1/2 mark
2. Neoplasm – definition by Willis – 1 1/2 mark
For all other definitions – 1/2 mark
Direct spread – local spread – 1/2 mark
Lymphatic spread (a) lymphatic permeation
(b) lymphatic embolism - 2 marks
(c) metastasis in lymph node
Haematogenous spread- how it spreads in veins, arteries and in large and small vessels
Dissemination through serous sacs - 2 marks
Spread through CSF – 1 mark
Spread by implantation on epithelial surface – 1 mark
Indirect spread - 2 marks
Metastatic spread - 2 marks

Short notes

3. Phagocytosis – definition 1 1/4 marks
Cells participating in phagocytosis 1 1/4 marks
Mechanism of phagocytosis 1 1/4 marks
End result 1 1/4 marks
4. gangrene - what is gangrene 1 1/4 marks
Types of gangrene 1 1/4 marks
Characteristic features of each gangrene 1 1/4 marks
Difference between dry and wet 1 1/4 marks
5. Amyloidosis – what is amyloidosis 1 mark
Causes of amyloidosis 2 marks
Pathological changes and clinical features – 2 marks
6. Cirrhosis – what is cirrhosis – 1 mark
Types of cirrhosis – 1 mark
Causes of cirrhosis – 1 mark
Pathological features (a) macroscopy}
(b) microscopy } - 2 marks

7. Infarction – definition – 1 mark
Presentation – 1 ½ mark
Lab diagnosis (a) enzymes }
(b) ECG changes } - 2 ½ marks
8. pulmonary embolism – definition 1 mark
Causes of embolism 1 mark
Predisposing conditions 1 mark
Fate of pulmonary embolism 2 mark
9. Lymphoma
10. Repair
11. Diabetes mellitus
Classification, Causes, Pathogenesis, clinical features, Diagnosis (1 mark each)
12. Renal stone
types, causes, investigations (2+1+2)
Answer briefly
13. Giant cell
what is it?, types, disease conditions, where is it present (½+½+2)
14. Scurvy
what is it, causes, clinical features (½+½+2)
15. Albuminuria
physiological & pathological, conditions of, diagnosis (1+1+1)
16. Milroy's disease
characteristic features, diagnosis (2+1)
17. Vincent's angina
causative organism, clinical features, associating bacteria (½+2+½)
18. Gout
definitions, pathogenesis, clinical features, complications (½+2+½)
19. Rodent ulcer
features of malignancy, site of lesion, pathological features (½+½+2)
20. Multiple myeloma
what is it, pathology and diagnosis (1+1+1)
21. Virchow's triad
changes in the blood vessel, changes in constituents,
changes in the flow of blood (1+1+1)
22. Water can perineum
causative organism, characteristic features, site (½+2+½)

SECOND YEAR B.H.M.S DEGREE EXAMINATION
MODEL QUESTION PAPER

**PATHOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY INCLUDING PARASITOLOGY, BACTERIOLOGY AND
VIROLOGY-Paper-II**

Time: 3hrs

Max Marks :100

- *Answer all questions*
- *Draw diagrams wherever necessary*

Essays

(2x10=20)

1. Describe morphology & pathogenesis of malarial parasites.
2. Define Immunity. Describe Acquired Immunity in detail.

Short notes:

(10 X 5 = 50)

3. *Oncocerca volvulus*
4. Invic Reaction
5. Herpes virus
6. Microfilaria
7. Morphology of *E. coli*
8. AIDS
9. Toxins of *Cl. welchii*
10. Viral multiplication
11. Anaphylaxis
12. Enriched media

Answer briefly:

(10 X 3 = 30)

13. Antigen
14. Infection
15. NIH swab
16. Negri bodies
17. Exotoxin
18. Egg of *Trichuris trichura*
19. Precipitation reaction
20. Biological characters of pneumococci

21. Mantoux test

22. Varicella zoster virus

Forensic Medicine & Toxicology – based on Central Council of Homoeopathy syllabus.

The subject is of practical importance to the students of homoeopathic medicine as homoeopathic physicians are to be employed by Government in areas where they may have to handle medico-legal-cases, perform autopsies, apart from giving evidence in such cases. The training in forensic medicine at present conducted is inadequate to meet these needs.

The course consist of a series of lectures and demonstrations including

1. Legal Procedure:

- Definition of medical Jurisprudence.
- Courts and their jurisdiction.
- Medical evidence.
- Conduct of a doctor in a court as a witness.

2. Medical ethics:

- Law relating to medical registration and Medical relation between practitioners and the State.
- The Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 and the Code of Ethics under it, the practitioners and the patients, Malpractices covering professional secrecy.
- The practitioner and the various legislations (Acts) Provincial and Union such as Workman's compensation Act, Public Health Act, Injuries Act, Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Act, Borstal School Act, Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act. Mental Health Act, Indian Evidence Act, Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code (Relevant

sections), Consumer's Protection Act (COPRA), Transplantation of Human Organs Act, Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (PNDT) (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, etc.

3. Forensic Medicine:

- Examination and identification of person living and dead; parts, bones, stains, etc.
- Medicolegal: Putrefaction, mummification, saponification, forms of death, causes, agencies, onset etc.
- Assaults, wounds, injuries and death by violence.
- Asphyxial death
- Impotency, sterility and Artificial insemination
- Blood examination, blood stains, seminal stains:
- Burns, scalds, lightning stroke etc.
- Starvation, pregnancy, delivery, abortion,
- Infanticide, sexual crimes,
- Insanity in relation to the State life and accident insurance.

Toxicology

- A separate course of lectures dealing poisoning in general, the symptoms and treatments of various poisons, post-mortem appearance and test should be given,
- Drugs & Cosmetics Act, Drugs Control Act, Drugs and magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, Medicinal and toilet preparations Act, Relevant sections of Indian Penal Code dealing with offences related to drugs and poisons.
- Study of the following poisons:- Mineral Acids (Sulphuric, Nitric, Hydrochloric, Oxalic and Carbolic acid), Phosphorus, Corrosive sublimate, Arsenic, Lead and its compound, Organophosphorus compounds, Abrus Precatorius, Snake poisoning, Opium and its alkaloids, Alcohol, Cocaine, Kerosene, Datura, Cannabis, Nux Vomica, Hydrocyanic acid(Prussic acid), Aconite, Cerebra thevatia, Nerium odorum, Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide, Nicotiana tabaccum, Cerbera odallam etc

4. Medico legal post-mortem:

Recording post mortem appearance, forwarding materials to chemical examiner: Interpretation of laboratory and chemical examiner's findings. Students who are attending a course of lecture in forensic medicine should avail themselves of all possible opportunities of attending medico-legal post-mortems conducted by the professors of forensic medicine. It is expected that each student should attend at least 10 post-mortems.

5. Demonstration/ Practical:

(1) Weapons, (2) Organic & Inorganic poisons (3) Poisonous plants (4) Charts, diagram, models, x-ray films etc. of medico-legal interest.

FORENSIC MEDICINE & TOXICOLOGY TEACHING PLAN FOR II B.H.M.S

Total Theory hours 60 hrs

Total Practical hours 40 hrs

Tutorials/Seminars 20hrs

I Semester : Forensic Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence

II Semester : Toxicology

Introduction- Courts- Medical Evidence
CCH acts Right and privileges of MO etc.
Identification

Forensic Thanatology
Identification

Injury- Mechanical, Thermal, Chemical,
Lightning etc.

Starvation
Blood stains, Seminal stains
Post mortem examination
Asphyxia death- Drowning, Hanging, Throttlin and other asphyxial deaths

Virginity
Impotency, Sterility
Rape
Abortion
Pregnancy
Delivery
Artificial insemination

Infanticide
Practical
Forensic psychiatry
1st Average Exam

Toxicology in general
Practical

Deliriant poisons
Somniferous poisons
Practical

Inebriant poisons
Corrosives
Gaseous poisons
Practical

Cyanides& Cardiac poisons
Organo phosphorous compounds
Metallic poisons
Non-Metallic poisons

There used to be two batches in II BHMS (Regular and supplementary). The supplementary students are also allowed to sit in the same class of regular students, after clearing the failed subjects.

So in the case of supplementary students their portions for the first semester may be ‘Toxicology’ and for the second semester it may be ‘ Forensic medicine and Medical Jurisprudence’

[This is because, it is during the second semester, the supplementary classes usually begins, so their first semester portions will start with ‘Toxicology’.]

SECOND YEAR B.H.M.S DEGREE EXAMINATION
MODEL QUESTION PAPER

FORENSIC MEDICINE AND TOXICOLOGY

Time: 3hrs

Max Marks :100

- *Answer all questions*
- *Draw diagrams wherever necessary*

Essays

(2X10=20)

1. Classify injuries? Write in detail the features, types and medico-legal aspects of incised wound.
2. Write down the action, signs and symptoms, treatment, medico-legal aspects and post-mortem appearance of organophosphorus poisoning?

Short notes:

(10x5=50)

3. M.T.P Act
4. Signs of live-birth
5. Inquest
6. Plumbism
7. Rule of nine
8. Summons
9. Grievous hurt
10. Bertillion system
11. Rule of hasse
12. Drugs and cosmetics act

Answer briefly:

(10x3=30)

13. Differentiate Arsenic poisoning and cholera
14. Differentiate Nux vomica poisoning and tetanus
15. Professional misconduct
16. Abrasion collar
17. Punishment for rape
18. Modes of death
19. Rigor mortis
20. Litchenberg's flowers
21. Signs of recent delivery
22. Mc Naughten Rule

Answer key:

1. Classification of injuries: Mechanical, Thermal, Chemical, Physical etc. Causation of incised wound – characters of an incised wound (margins, width, length, shape, haemorrhage, direction) – Calculation of age of an incised wound – Medicolegal aspects of an incised wound (Suicidal, homicidal, accidental)
2. Action of organophosphorus compounds (Phosphorylation of acetyl cholinesterase) – Signs and Symptoms (Muscarinic and nicotinic effects) – Treatment (Use of oximes and atropine) – Prophylaxis (Protective measures advised to farmers to prevent organophosphorus poisoning)
3. MTP Act, 1971 – Indications & Rules explained in MTP act for terminating a pregnancy
4. Changes seen in an infant's body helping to differentiate a still-born with a dead-born (Changes in lungs, middle ear, shape of chest and position of diaphragm, changes in stomach and intestines, other less important signs of live-birth like meconium, caput succedaneum, umbilical cord changes etc)
5. Inquest – S.174, Cr.P.C, procedure for conducting an inquest, different types of inquest (police and magistrate inquest and its indications), preparation of F.I.R
6. Plumbism – Chronic lead poisoning – causes, signs and symptoms, prophylaxis and treatment of lead poisoning.
7. Wallace rule of nine – to determine the extent of burn – division of body into 11 parts each having 9 % and 1 % for external genitalia.
8. Summons – S.61 – 69 Cr.P.C – definition, rules, procedure of issuing summons, punishment for non compliance of summons.
9. Grievous Hurt – S. 320, IPC – a brief explanation of the 8 points enumerated in S.320 IPC.
10. Dactylography = finger print system – history, classification of finger prints, identification of persons using this data.
11. Rule of Hasse – rough method of calculating the age of foetus
12. Drug's and Cosmetic Act, 1940 – legislation, DTAB (Drugs Technical Advisory Board), CDL (Central drugs Laboratory) – Different schedules of drugs, Procedure to be followed while selling a drug.
13. Differentiate Arsenic poisoning and cholera based on the GIT symptoms.

14. Differentiate Nux vomica poisoning and tetanus based on the nervous system and muscle changes (convulsions, spasms)
15. Professional misconduct – definition, citing 5 – 10 examples
16. Abrasion collar – mechanism of causation – features of abrasion collar – medico-legal importance
17. Punishment for rape – S. 376 IPC, punishment for committing rape, gang-rape, custodial rape and rape on a wife by a husband.
18. Modes of death = Asphyxia, coma, syncope, Briefly explaining the causes, signs and symptoms to identify the different modes of death.
19. Rigor mortis = causative factor, features, time of appearance and disappearance, various conditions simulating rigor-mortis.
20. Lichenberg flowers = Electrical high voltage burns – causation & features
21. Lochia = features, different types, time of appearance and its medico-legal importance
22. Mc Naughten rule = History, S. 84, IPC, medico-legal aspects of Mc Naughten Rule

LIST OF REFERENCE BOOKS FOR FORENSIC MEDICINE AND TOXICOLOGY

1. Modi's Medical Jurisprudence And Toxicology – Jaising.P.Modi
2. Essentials Of Forensic Medicine And Toxicology – Narayana Reddy
3. Principles of Forensic Medicine – Apurba Nandy
4. Modern Medical Toxicology – V.V. Pillay
5. Forensic Medicine – P.V.Guharaj
6. A Textbook of Forensic Pharmacy – B.M.Mithal

ORGANON OF MEDICINE & PRINCIPLES OF HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY

I. Hahnemann's Organon of Medicine Aphorism : 1 to 145

II. The purpose of Homoeopathic case taking is not merely collection of symptoms but comprehending the (A) person in wider Dimensions with the correct appreciation of the factors responsible for the genesis and maintenance of illness i.e. Fundamental cause

Predisposing cause, Maintaining cause & One Sided Diseases

There should be compulsory case taking term for each student wherein he learns to 'build up Portrait of the disease by undertaking:

1. Evolutionary study of the patient comprising of well defined characteristics
2. Studying individual in his life-span and in relation to his family environment and work.
3. Processing of the interview and the entire case so as to grasp the principles of Management of these patients.

He should be taught to classify various symptoms which he has elicited in his case taking. He puts down his evaluation of those characteristics. His capacity for analysis and synthesis should evolve. In appendix, 'Analytical paper' for symptom classification and Evaluation is attached. If practiced properly, has potential to improve analytical faculty of the student.

Physician, Teaching Staff, R.M.O. and House staff shall spend enough time with the student and interns and scrutinize of their written cases, discussing mode of interview and processing of the case.

There should be standardization in imparting training in Analysis and Evaluation. Each Institute shall keep the standard guideline of Case-taking.

Guidelines Analysis - Evaluation of objectives of Analysis, Evaluation of Symptoms

1. To individualize the case so as to prepare an effective totality this allows us to arrive at the Similimum, prognosis the case, and advise management and impose necessary restrictions on mode of life and diet.
2. To infer about the state of susceptibility by appreciating the quality of characteristic state of susceptibility- and diagnosis about miasmatic state would allow physician to formulate comprehensive plan of treatment.
3. Order of evaluation of the characteristics of the case would become stepping stone for the reportorial totality

III. Classification of Symptoms

Their scopes and limitations in arriving as a totality.

Symptom should not be considered superficially at its face value. It should be analyzed and evaluated by taking into account following factors.

- (i) Thorough grasp over the underlying dynamics; Psychological, Physiological, Pathological aspects.
- (ii) This would demand thorough comprehension over the evolution of Disease, taking into account the Fundamental, exciting & Maintaining Causes.
- (iii) Knowledge of socio-cultural background is quite imperative for correct analysis and evaluation.
- (iv) Details regarding Symptomatology can be comprehended by referring to the classical books in philosophy.

The Department of Organon & Philosophy while training in Case taking - shall co-ordinate with various other departments where student is sent for the pre-clinical and clinical training. This would ensure not only streamlining of the clinical Centers but also cultivate Homoeopathic perspective when student is attending other special clinics.

Evaluation Examination:

1. Student's performance shall be evaluated periodically. There shall be periodical class tests and internal (theory and practical) examinations in each academic year. The concerned teaching staff shall file his general report on the conduct of internal examinations and also on student's performance, which shall be discussed in departmental and inter-departmental meetings.
2. Each student appearing for II and III and IV BHMS shall maintain one journal comprising of 20 cases (10 short and 10 long cases) with complete processing of the case material for each examination, which shall be evaluated by the head of the department.

There shall be provisions for internal assessment of all these examinations and journal work in the Second, Third and Fourth BHMS examinations respectively.

Topics of Study shall consist of:

1. Organon of Medicine Aph 1 - 145 with reference to Kent's lectures 1 to 17
2. Classification, Analysis and Evaluation of symptoms & Totality of symptoms with reference to Hahnemann, Kent, H.A Roberts & Stuart Close
 - (a) Kent Chapters 22-33 & 35
 - (b) H.A Robert 1-12 & 14, 15 & 17
 - (c) S. Close - 1-5, 7, 11 & 12

**TEACHING PLAN
II BHMS
Total Hrs: 135**

I Semester	-67 hrs
Aphorism 71 to 104	- 21 hrs
Kent - Chapters 1 to 17 and 22 to 27	- 20 hrs
Stuart Close - Chapters 7,11,12	- 9 hrs
H.A. Robert - Chapters 1 to 11	- 11 hrs
Examination	- 6 hrs
II Semester	- 68 hrs
Aphorism 105 -145	- 22 hrs
Kent - Chapters 28 to 33 and 35	- 14 hrs
H.A Robert - Chapters 12, 14, 15 and 17	- 8 hrs
Stuart Close - Chapters - 1 to 5	- 12 hrs
Examination	- 12 hrs
 Practical and clinical hours	 -30hrs
Tutorial/Seminar	-30hrs

SECOND YEAR B.H.M.S DEGREE EXAMINATION
MODEL QUESTION PAPER

Organon of medicine and Homoeopathic Philosophy

Time: 3hrs

Max Marks :100

- *Answer all questions*
- *Draw diagrams wherever necessary*

Essays

(2X10=20)

1. Define vital force, explain concept of Kent and the qualities predicated to?
2. Classification of disease according to Hahnemann

Short notes:

(10x5 = 50)

3. Difficulties in chronic case taking
4. Define psora & explain secondary manifestations of psora
5. Idiosyncrasy
6. Susceptibility
7. Totality of symptom
8. Record keeping
9. Pseudo chronic disease
10. Primary action & Secondary action
11. Preparation of drugs for proving
12. Thorough proving drug

Answer briefly:

(10x3=30)

13. Qualities of Physician for case taking
14. Genus epidemicus
15. Surrogates
16. Logical totality
17. True materia medica
18. Ideal prover
19. Diet in drug proving
20. Chief complaints and auxillary
21. Albert von Haller
22. Dose in drug proving

Scheme of Valuation

ORGANON OF MEDICINE AND HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY

Essay

- 1 Define vital force (§9), Simple substance according to Kent
- 2 Explain according to §72 to §81

Short Notes

- 3 §91 to §96
- 4 §80, §81
- 5 §117, Clinical importance
- 6 §30, §31, §32. Explain according to philosophy
- 7 §7. Explain according to Stuart Close.
- 8 Kent chapter 27
- 9 §77
- 10 §63, §64
- 11 §123
- 12 §135.

Prescribed Texts and references

List of Text Books for II BHMS

- 1 Organon of Medicine 5th and 6th translated with an appendix by R E Dudgeon
- 2 Lectures on Homoeopathic Philosophy by James Tyler Kent
- 3 Principles and art of cure by Homoeopathy by H A Roberts
- 4 Genius of Homoeopathy by Stuart Close

List of reference books

- 1 Principles of Homoeopathy by Garth Boericke
- 2 A Commentary on Organon of Medicine by B K Sarkar
- 3 Essays on Homoeopathy by B K Sarkar
- 4 Samuel Hahnemann his Life and Times by Trevor M Cook
- 5 Life of Christian Samuel Hahnemann by Rosa Waugh Hobhouse
- 6 Life and Letters of Hahnemann by Bradford
- 7 Life of Hering Knerr
- 8 Homoeopathy Medicine of the New Man by George Vitholkas
- 9 The Science of Homoeopathy by George Vitholkas
- 10 The Man Unknown by Alexis Carrel

- 11 A Comparison of Chronic Diseases by Phyllis Speight
- 12 Miasmatic Diagnosis by S K Banerjee
- 13 Miasmatic Diagnosis by K P Mazumdar
- 14 Notes on Miasma by P S Ortega
- 15 Lectures on Theory and Practice of Homoeopathy by R E Dudgeon
- 16 The Art of Case Taking and Practical Repertorisation in Homoeopathy by R P Patel
- 17 History of Medicine by Divan Harischand
- 18 Glimpses of History of Medicine by D D Banerjee
- 19 Lesser Writings by Hahnemann
- 20 Lesser Writings by J T Kent
- 21 Lesser Writings by Farrington
- 22 Lesser Writings by Boeninghausen
- 23 Organon of Medicine 5th and 6th edition by S Hahnemann Corrected, Retranslated and Redacted by Dr Mahendra Singh and Dr Subhas Singh
- 24 Hahnemann's Homoeopathy by Peter Morrell
- 25 Art of Interrogation by Pierre Schmidt

Homoeopathic Materia Medica

Application of Materia Medica should be demonstrated from cases in the OP and IP departments

List of drugs included in the Syllabus of IInd BHMS Examination

In addition to the list of drugs for the Ist BHMS Examination, the following additional drugs are included in the Syllabus of Materia Medica for the II BHMS Examination.

Acetic acid	Actea Racemosa
Agaricus Mus	Agnus Castus
Alumina	Ambra Grasea
Ammonium carb	Ammonium mur
Anacardiam	Apocynum
Ars Alb	Ars iod
Aurum met	Arum tri
Baptisia tinct	Berberis vulg
Bismuth	Borax
Bromium	Bovista
Cactus	Calc Ars
Calendula	Camphora
Cantharis	Chelidonium Maj
Conium mac	Digitalis
Drosera	Ferrum met

Gels	Helle
Hep sulph	Ignatia
Kali brom	Kreosot
NAtrum carb	Nux Mosch
Opium	Petroleum
Phosphorus	Phytolacca
Platinum	Sepia
Spongia	Verat alb
Kali mur	Kali phos
Mag phos	Nat sulph

Teaching Plan – IInd BHMS

Theory

– 75 hrs

Clinical / Seminar / Tutorial - 105 hrs

Month	Topic
1st month of admission	Acetic acid / Actea Racemosa / Agaricus / Agnus castus / Alumina
2nd	Ambra grisea / Ammonium carb / Ammonium mur / Anacardium / Ars Alb
3rd	Apocynum / Ars iod / Aurum met / Arum Triph / Baptisia
4th	Berberis Vulg / Bismuth / Borax / Bromium / Bovista / Mag phos
5th	Cactus / Calcareo Ars / Calendula / Camphor / Cantharis / Natrum sulph
6th Month - Ist Average Examination	
7th	Chelidonium / Conium / Digitalis / Drosera / Ferrum met
8th	Gelsemium / Helleborus / Hepar sulph / Ignatia / kali brom
9th	Kreosote / Natrum carb / Nux Moschata / Opum / Petroleum
10th	Phosphorus / Phytolacca / Platina / Sepia / Spongia
11th	Veratrum alb / Kali mur / Kali phos
11th Month - IInd Average Examination	
12th Month - University Examination	

SECOND YEAR B.H.M.S DEGREE EXAMINATION
MODEL QUESTION PAPER

Materia Medica-

Time: 3hrs

Max Marks: 100

- *Answer all questions*
- *Draw diagrams wherever necessary*

Essays

(2X10=20)

1. Give a pen picture of SEPIA lady
2. Describe the salient features of the drug PHOSPHORUS both in mental & physical plane so as to complete the picture

Short notes:

(10x5 = 50)

3. Cantharies- Urinary Affections
4. Spongia- Respiratory Complaints
5. Petroleum –Skin
6. Ignatia-Mind
7. Baptisia-Fever
8. Aurum Met- Cardiovascular Affections
9. Calendula-Injury
10. Alumina- GIT Affections
11. Chelidonium- Liver Affections
12. Phytolacca- Throat Affections

Answer briefly:

(10x3=30)

13. Gelsemium- Headache
14. Camphor- Cholera
15. Actea Racemosa- Female complaints
16. Opium- GIT
17. Agaricus- CNS Affections
18. Agnus Castus- Male Sexual System
19. Nux Moschata- Mind
20. Mag Phos- Pain
21. Apocyanum –Dropsy
22. Kreosotum- Urinary Affections

II nd BHMS- Schema of Valuation

1. Sepia- Narrow Pelvis, yellow saddle across the face (1)
Physical general- Chilly (1)
Mental general- Indifference (1)
Particulars & Modalities Headache (7)
Tongue
Urinary
Uterine Affections
< & >ing factors
2. Phosphorus
Constitution- Tall slender, delicate eyelashes (1)
Mental generals- Oversensitiveness (1)
Physical generals- Burning, haemorrhage, empty all gone feeling (1)
Particulars & Modalities- Head
Face, Eyes, Respiratory, GIT (7)
< & >ing factors

Short Notes

3. Cantharides- Urging, burning pain
4. Spongia- Dry cough, Modalities
5. Petroleum skin- Site, Suppuration & Modalities
6. Ignatia Mind- Contradiction
7. Baptisia Fever- Typhoid fever, delirium, tongue
8. Aurum Met heart- Sensn as if heart stood still, palpitation
9. Calendula injury- Surgical, loss of blood, excessive pain
10. Alumina GIT- Constipation, cravings
11. Chelidonium- Pain under scapula, tongue, constipation, thirst
12. Phytolacca- Character of pain-burning, can't drink hot fluids

Answer briefly

13. Gelsemium- Headache- beginning in cervical spine, blindness with modalities < bad news, tobacco smoking
14. Camphor- Dry cholera, coldness of surface
15. Actea Racemosa- Increase of mental symptoms during menses, false labour like pains, shivers in 1st stage.
16. Opium GIT- Constipation
17. Agaricus CNS- Epilepsy, stumbling gait
18. Agnus castus- Male Sexual System- Complete impotence after frequent attacks of gonorrhoea.
19. Nux Moschata -mind- Absent minded, changeable humor, loss of memory
20. Mag Phos -pain- lightning like, modalities

21. Apocyanum –dropsy- Dropsy with thirst
22. Kreosotum- Urinary affections- Can urinate only while lying during 1st sleep, enuresis.

List of Text books

1. Lectures on Homoeopathic Materia Medica – Kent JT
2. Clinical Materia Medica - Farrington EA
3. Keynotes and Characteristics with Comparisons – Allen HC
4. Condensed Materia Medica – Hering C
5. Comparative Materia Medica – Farrington EA
6. A Synoptic key of the Materia Medica – Boger CM
7. A study on Materia Medica - NM Choudhuri
8. Leaders in Homoeopathic Therapeutics – Nash EB
9. Homoeopathic Drug Pictures - ML Tyler
10. The Materia Medica of Some Important Nosodes - Allen HC
11. Twelve tissue remedies of Schussler – Boericke & Dewey
12. Pocket Manual of Homeopathic Materia Medica – Boericke W

List of Reference Books

1. Materia Medica Pura – Hanemann S
2. The Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – Hering C
3. The Encyclopedia of Pure Materia Medica – Allen TF
4. Text Book of Materia Medica with Therapeutics - Cowperthwaite
5. A text book of Materia Medica – Lippe AD
6. Plain Talks on Materia Medica with Comparisons – Pierce WI
7. A dictionary of Practical Materia Medica (3 vols) – Clarke JH
8. Lectures on Materia Medica – Dunham C
9. Masterkey to Materia Medica – Bhanja KC
10. A Manual of Pharmacodynamics – Hughes R
11. Materia Medica Viva – Vithoulkas G
12. A Manual of Materia Medica Therapeutics and Pharmacology - Blackwood AL

SECOND BHMS EXAMINATION

- (i) No candidate shall be admitted to the Second BHMS Examination **unless he has passed the First BHMS** examination and he/she has required attendance as per regulation 7 (iii) to the satisfaction of the , head of the Homoeopathic Medical College.
- (ii) The Second BHMS examination shall be held at the end of 30th month of admission to First BHMS.
- (iii) The minimum number of hours for lecture, demonstration/practical and seminar classes in the subjects shall be as under:
- (iv) The Second BHMS University examination shall be held during the twelfth month of admission to II BHMS
- (iv) Examinations in Pathology and Microbiology shall consist of two theory paper and one practical including oral. Identification of microscopic slides and specimens shall be apart of practical examination.
- (v) Examination in Forensic Medicine and Toxicology shall consist of one theory paper and one oral examination including identification and spotting of specimens.
- (vi) Examination in Organon of Medicine, Principles of Homoeopathic Philosophy and Psychology shall consist of one theory paper and one oral examination.
- (vii) Examination in Materia Medica shall consist of one theory paper and one practical including oral examination.
- (viii) In order to pass the Second BHMS examination, a candidate has to pass all the subjects of the examination.
- (ix) Full marks for each subject and the minimum number of marks required for passing should be as follows:

SECOND BHMS COURSE- DISTRIBUTION OF MARKS

Subject	THEORY				ORAL & PRACTICAL						Grand Total	Aggregate minimum for pass
	Theory	Min for Pass	IA	Total including internal assessment	Uni. Practical	Exam Viva	Total	Min for Pass	IA	Total including internal assessment		
FM	100	50	20	120	50	50	100	50	20	120	240	120
PATHO	100+100	100	40	240	100	100	200	100	40	240	480	240
MM	100	50	20	120	50	50	100	50	20	120	240	120
OM	100	50	20	120	50	50	100	50	20	120	240	120

Surgery II BHMS

1. Infections and inflammations
All acute and chronic infections such as Clostridia, Salmonella, Mycobacteria
All viral and non-viral infections including AIDS affecting various parts of the body
2. Haemorrhage and shock
Types of haemorrhage, measurement of blood loss, management of haemorrhagic shock and blood transfusion.
Types of shock and management
Fluid and electrolyte management- fluid therapy, hypovolemia, prevention of organ failure
3. Skin and burns
Various types of infections of skin-boils, carbuncles, cellulitis, erysipelas, lupus, corns, warts, callosities, sebaceous cysts etc.
Causes, classification, complications and management of burns.
Scar and its deformities.

	Topic	Proposed Hours	
		Theory	Clinics
1	Introduction to surgery	1	75
2	Infection & Inflammation & Skin	10	
3	Injuries & Wounds	6	
4	Haemorrhage & shock, Fluid & electrolyte balance & burns	16	
5	Tumors & cyst, ulcers & sinuses	12	
6	Injuries & disease of nerves	5	
7	Disease of Muscles	3	
8	Disease of Bursa	2	
9	Disease of Lymphatics	6	
10	Arterial disorders	8	
11	Venous disorders	6	
Total		75	75

Obstetrics & Gynaecology OBSTETRICS

1. A review of applied anatomy
2. A review of applied physiology
3. Development of intra uterine pregnancy
4. Diagnosis of pregnancy

5. Ante-natal care.
6. Abnormal pregnancy : introduction
7. Normal Labour
8. Introduction to abnormal labour
9. Postnatal care puerperal
10. Abnormal puerperal
11. Care of the New born

GYNAECOLOGY

1. Applied Anatomy and physiology
2. Gynaecological examination
3. Developmental abnormalities
4. Endocrinal axis: abnormalities
5. Uterine displacements

TEACHING PROGRAMME

MONTH- 1

Obstetrics	A review of the applied anatomy
Gynaecology	Applied anatomy and physiology

MONTH-2

Obstetrics	A review of applied physiology
Gynaecology	Gynaecological examination

MONTH-3

Obstetrics	Development of intra uterine pregnancy
Gynaecology	Therapeutics

MONTH-4

Obstetrics	Diagnosis of Pregnancy
Gynaecology	Developmental abnormalities

MONTH-5 & 15 DAYS

Obstetrics	Ante-natal care
Gynaecology	Abnormal pregnancy

15DAYS

Assessments and examinations

MONTH-7

Obstetrics	Normal labour, abnormal Labour-introduction,
Gynaecology	Therapeutics

MONTH-8

Obstetrics	Post natal care
Gynaecology	Therapeutics

MONTH-9

Obstetrics	Abnormal puerperium
Gynaecology	Endocrinal axis abnormalities

MONTH-10

Obstetrics	Care of new-born
Gynaecology	Therapeutics

MONTH-11

Obstetrics	Therapeutics
Gynaecology	Uterine displacements

MONTH-12

Assessments and examinations

Practice of Medicine & Homoeopathic Therapeutics

1. Symptoms in systemic disease, respiratory system, cardio-vascular system, loco motor system, digestive system & central nervous system.
2. Clinical approach to patients: History taking, clinical examination investigations & diagnosis

3. Immunological & genetic factors in diseases: Applied physiology, Immune deficiency, Autoimmunity & Allergy
4. Environmental & Nutritional factors in diseases: Environmental diseases, Obesity, malnutrition, Diseases of micro nutrients
5. Diseases of blood, spleen and lymph glands, Anaemias, Hematological malignancies, Myeloproliferative disorders, Bleeding disorders, Venous thrombosis
6. Disorders of endocrine system-Disorders of Hypothalamus, pituitary, Thyroid & Parathyroid glands, Adrenal glands and Gonads
7. Disturbance of water, Electrolyte and Acid base balance
8. Applied materia medica / homoeopathic therapeutics in relation to the above.

Teaching Schedule

Theory

1. Environmental & Nutritional factors in disease	: 10hrs
2. Immunological & Genetic factors in diseases	:15 hrs
3. Disease of blood, spleen and lymph glands	:20 hrs
4. Disturbance of water, electrolyte and acid base balance	: 10hrs
5. Disorders of endocrine system	: 20 hrs

Total : 75 hrs

Clinical

Students should be given training to understand signs & symptoms in systemic diseases, clinical approach to patients and history taking [Total: 75 hrs]

Teaching plan

Month	Topics
1.	Immunological factors in disease: Applied physiology Anemia general consideration
2.	General consideration of endocrinology, Immune deficiency, Autoimmunity & Allergy
3.	The hypothalamus and pituitary gland. Haemolytic anaemias
4.	Adrenal glands. The Sex glands-Gonads. Nutritional & other anemias
5.	Endocrine disorders of breast. Thyroid gland and parathyroid glands. Megaloblastic anaemia
6.	Non metastatic endocrine manifestations of malignancy Iron def. Anaemia. Nutrition- General consideration, Starvation & PEM

7.	Lekaemias general consideration Acute leukaemias Disorders of Water and Electrolyte balance
8.	Chronic leukaemias. Inherited disorders of connective tissues. Fat soluble vitamins
9.	Spleen & its disorder. Inherited disorders of erythrocytes. Water soluble vitamins
10.	Myeloproliferative disorder. Haemostasis general consideration. Vascular & platelet disorders. Minerals
11.	Lymphomas. Purpuras. Bleeding disorder due to coagulation factor deficiency. Obesity.

SECOND BHMS EXAMINATION

- (i) No candidate shall be admitted to the Second BHMS Examination unless he has passed the First BHMS examination and he/she has required attendance as per regulation 7 (iii) to the satisfaction of the , head of the Homoeopathic Medical College.
- (ii) The Second BHMS examination shall be held at the end of 30th month of admission to First BHMS.
- (iii) The minimum number of hours for lecture, demonstration/practical and seminar classes in the subjects Gynaecology and Obstetrics shall be as under:

III BHMS. SYLLABUS

SURGERY

Homoeopathy as a science need clear application the part of the physician to decide about the best course of actions required to restore the sick to health.

Knowledge about surgical disorders is required to be grasped well, so that the homoeopathic physician is able to-

1. Diagnose common surgical cases
2. Institute homoeopathic medical treatment wherever possible
3. Organise pre and post-operative homoeopathic medical case as total/partial responsibility
4. Organise a complete homoeopathic care for restoring the susceptibility of the patient to normalcy

The conceptual clarity and database needed for above is possible only by an effective co-ordination of the care of the patients.

The study shall include training on:

1. Knowledge of causation, manifestation, maintenance and prognosis of health.
2. Disorders related to surgery with stress on miasmatic evolution.
3. Bedside clinical procedures.
4. Co-relation of applied aspects with factors which can modify the course of illness, including medicinal and non-medicinal measures.

The above can assist a Homoeopathic Physician who will be a Rational Physician, not one locked up in whirlpools of rare conditions, but one can apply all the basics for an ailing individual. It will also facilitate him for Individualization of the patient necessary for final Homoeopathic management.

Following is a plan to achieve the above. It takes into account about the II[second] and III[third] year BHMS syllabus and respective stage of development.

Some points are made about coordinating with other departments [for a better training in Surgery, ultimately]

That the *SURGERY* as a subject will include:

1. Principles of Surgery.
2. Fundamentals of Examination of a patient with surgical problems.
3. Use of common instruments for examination of a patient, asepsis, anti-sepsis, dressing, plaster, operative surgery etc.

4. Practical instruments, training in minor surgical methods.
5. Physiotherapy measures.
6. Include also applied study in Radiology, Diagnostics etc.
7. What are surgical cases? Orientation towards case-taking and examination of:
 - a) Surgical patients. [Details to be done as part of practical training]
 - b) Applied anatomy and physiology- its importance, demonstration with good examples.
8. Basics of general surgical procedures.

The basic topics in Surgery are to be followed up with relevant systemic topics so as to cover:

1. All common clinical conditions of various parts
2. Their evolution, examination methods and diagnosis.
3. Their investigations and prognosis.
4. Their management, especially principles.
5. Relevant minor surgical procedures.
6. Preventive aspects.

Management of common surgical procedures and emergency procedures

To be taught in theory and practice:

1. Wounds, abscesses etc- incision and drainage
2. Dressings and plasters
3. Suturing of various types.
4. Pre-operative and post-operative care.
5. Management of post-operative complications.
6. Management of shock.
7. Management of acute haemorrhage.
8. Management of acute injury case.
9. Management of a head injury case.

The above is utmost necessary for any physician

The above basically consists of mechanical skilled procedure, supplementation, etc measures which in no way interferes with scope and application of Law Of Similars.

The study will start in the second BHMS and complete in the third BHMS

The written examination shall consist of three papers

PAPER 1 & II

III BHMS

1. Tumours and cysts
Benign and malignant tumours on the surface like Adenoma, Lipoma, Fibroma, Neurofibroma. Various malignant tumours like Carcinoma, Sarcoma- their clinical features, grading, spread and management.
Type of cysts
2. Injuries and diseases of nerves
Cranial, peripheral, spinal and specific nerve injuries and diseases.
3. Injuries and wounds
Accidental, mechanical and biological wounds.
Pathophysiology of wound healing and factors interfering with wound healing.
Injuries of fat, bones, joints, warfare injuries, civil injuries, road traffic injuries.
Cervical injuries, sterna and rib injuries, intra abdominal and diaphragmatic injuries
Pelvic fracture and urinary tract injuries, hip and spinal injuries.
4. Diseases of muscles
Acute and chronic injuries to muscles and tendons.
Diseases and tears of various tendons-biceps, patellar, Achilles etc
Ganglion
5. Diseases of bursa
Acute and chronic bursitis, baker's cyst
6. Diseases of lymphatic system
Acute lymphangitis, lymphoedema, filariasis, diseases of lymph nodes, lymphomas.
7. Diseases of arteries
Acute and chronic arterial stenosis and occlusion
Vasospastic diseases of arteries- varieties of gangrene and their management.
8. Diseases of veins
Superficial and deep vein thrombosis, varicose veins.
9. Diseases of spleen
Splenomegaly, idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, hemolytic anaemia
10. General diseases like hernia.
11. Abdominal and gastrointestinal diseases

Diseases of oral cavity, tongue and salivary glands, stomach, liver, gall bladder, pancreas, peritoneum, omentum, mesentery, small and large intestines, appendix, intestinal obstruction, diseases of rectum and anal canal.

All the above to be followed up with respective therapeutic topics

PAPER II

1. Diseases of head and neck
Diseases of scalp, skull, head
Head injuries, intracranial disorders, neoplasms, vascular formations, aneurysms, epilepsy, HIV
Diseases of branchial apparatus, cervical rib, cervical lymphadenitis
Primary malignant tumours of neck.
2. Diseases of thyroid
Ectopic thyroid, Tyroiditis, Hypothyroidism
Thyroid enlargement- simple and toxic
Neoplasm of thyroid
Thyroid function tests.
3. Diseases of breast
Diseases of nipple- abnormal discharges from nipple
Infections and inflammations
Benign and malignant tumours of breast
4. Diseases of kidney, ureter, bladder, prostate, seminal vesicles, testes, scrotum, penis etc
5. Ophthalmology
Common diseases, accidents, injuries, etc of various parts of eyes. Clinical examination of eyes[various parts] using various instruments including ophthalmoscope. Common eye operations and relevant care of the patients
6. Orthopaedics
Diseases of bones and joints.
Fracture- pathology of fracture and fracture healing, clinical diagnosis and complications. Management of fracture of individual bones and joints.
Acute and chronic infections of bones and joints.
Benign and malignant tumours of bones.
Physiotherapeutic procedures
7. Thoracic surgery
Thoracic neoplasms-benign and malignant
Tumours of mediastinum, lungs and diaphragm.
Surgical diseases of heart and pericardium.
8. Oto-rhino-laryngology-[ENT]
Diseases of Ear, Nose, Throat, Tracheobronchial tree and oesophagus, such as infections, inflammations, injuries, tumours, cysts etc.
9. Dentistry
Diseases of teeth, gums, jaws and maxilla.
10. Congenital anomalies of all organs including lips and palate.

All the above to be followed up with respective therapeutic topics also

PAPER III

Homoeopathic therapeutics [based on the syllabus for Materia Medica of First, Second and Third BHMS courses.

EXAMINATION

It will be conducted in the Third BHMS at the end of 2 years of course of study in Theory and Practical training of Surgery.

Eligibility for examination will include submission of 10 complete case histories, 5 each from the study in the Second and Third BHMS.

PRACTICAL AND CLINICAL EXAMINATIONS

The examination will include one case to be prepared and presented by the examinees. The assessing examiners shall stress on:

1. Comprehensive Case-taking
2. Bedside training
3. Adequate grasp over the process of diagnosis
4. Adequate grasp over principles of management

TEACHING PLAN

Topics

Distribution of hrs

PAPER I III BHMS

1. Tumours and cysts	10 hrs
2. Injuries and diseases of nerves	5 hrs
3. Injuries and wounds	10 hrs
4. Diseases of muscles	3 hrs
5. Diseases of bursae	2 hrs
6. Diseases of lymphatic system	5 hrs
7. Diseases of arteries	5 hrs
8. Diseases of veins	5 hrs
9. Diseases of spleen	5 hrs
10. General diseases like hernia	5 hrs
11. Abdominal and gastrointestinal disorders	15 hrs

PAPER II

1. Diseases of head and neck	10 hrs
2. Diseases of thyroid	10 hrs
3. Diseases of breast	10 hrs
4. Diseases of kidney, ureter, bladder seminal vesicles, testes, scrotum, penis etc	10 hrs

5. Ophthalmology	10 hrs
6. Orthopaedics and physiotherapy	10 hrs
7. Thoracic surgery	10 hrs
8. Oto-rhino-laryngology	10 hrs
9. Dentistry	5 hrs
10. Congenital anomalies of all organs	5 hrs
Total	160 hrs

ACADEMIC PROGRAMME III BHMS

I MONTH

Tumours and cysts
Benign and malignant tumours
Benign- adenoma, lipoma, fibroma, neurofibroma
Cranial injury
Peripheral and spinal injury

II MONTH

Accidental, mechanical and biological wounds
Pathophysiology of wound healing
Carcinoma- types, methods of spread, grading and staging
Sarcomas
Specific nerve injury and diseases
Factors influencing wound healing
Types of wounds
Management of wounds
Scars and its deformities

III MONTH

Injuries of fat, bones, joints
War wounds and road traffic wounds
Types of cysts
Cervical, sternal and rib injuries
Intra abdominal and diaphragmatic injuries
Diseases of muscles, tendons and fasciae
Diseases of lymphatic system- of lymph nodes, Hodgkin's lymphoma

IV MONTH

Diseases of bursa
Pelvic fracture and urinary tract injuries
Hip and spinal injuries

Diseases of arteries
Diseases of veins
Splenomegaly
Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura
Hemolytic anaemia
Hernia
Diseases of oral cavity, oesophagus and stomach

V MONTH

Diseases of liver, biliary tract and pancreas
Diseases of scalp, skull, head
Head injuries
Intracranial disorders
Cervical rib, malignant tumours of neck
Diseases of peritoneum, omentum, mesentery
Neoplasms of head and neck
Ectopic thyroid, thyroiditis
Hypothyroidism
Thyroid enlargement
Neoplasms of thyroid
Thyroid function tests

VI MONTH -FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION

VII MONTH

Diseases of nipple
Infections and inflammations of breast
Benign and malignant tumours of breast
Diseases of small and large intestines
Diseases of appendix
Diseases of bones and joints
Intestinal obstruction

VIII MONTH

Diseases of rectum and anal canal
Fractures
Types of fracture
Pathology of fractures and fracture healing
Clinical diagnosis of fracture
Complications of fracture
Management of fracture of individual bone and joints

IX MONTH

Thoracic neoplasms
Benign and malignant neoplasms of thorax
Tumours of mediastinum
Tumours of diaphragm
Acute infections of bones and joints
Chronic infections of bones and joints
Benign tumours of bones
Malignant tumours of bones

X MONTH

Surgical diseases of heart and pericardium
Diseases of ear
Diseases of nose
Diseases of throat
Infections of tracheobronchial tree and oesophagus
Inflammation and injuries of tracheobronchial tree and oesophagus
Tumours and cysts of tracheobronchial tree and oesophagus
Diseases of teeth and gums
Diseases of jaws and maxillae
Congenital anomalies of all organs including lips and palate

XI MONTH SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION

XII MONTH THIRD BHMS UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION

SURGERY

Text books

Short Practice of Surgery	- Bailey & Love
Clinical methods in Surgery	- Das

REFERENCE BOOKS

Chamberlane's physical signs and symptoms	- Chamberlane
Operative Surgery	- Das
Surgical Therapeutics	- Gil Christ
Manual of diseases of the eye	- May & Worth
Physical signs in clinical Surgery	- Hamilton Bailey
Diseases of nose and throat	- Ivins
Manual of surgery	- Rose & Carles[2 vol]
Parson's diseases of eye	- Stephen.H.Miller
Text book of ENT diseases	- Mohammad Maqbool
Text book of ENT	- Dhingra
Manipal's text book of surgery	
Practical Homoeopathic therapeutics	- Dewey

Pharmacodynamics
Select your remedy

- Richard Hughes
- William Boericke

THIRD YEAR BHMS DEGREE EXAMINATION SURGERY AND HOMOEOPATHIC THERAPEUTICS

Paper I

Time:3 hrs

Max.marks:100

Instructions: Draw diagrams wherever necessary

ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. What are the causes of haematemesis? Describe in detail about the aetiology, pathology, clinical features, investigations and management of chronic peptic ulcer.
2. Classify tumours. Differentiate benign and malignant tumours [10x2=20]

WRITE NOTES ON:

3. Chronic pancreatitis
4. Gastro intestinal stromal tumour[GIST]
5. Hepatocellular carcinoma
6. Crohn's disease
7. Dermoid cyst
8. Supracondyle fracture of humerus
9. Internal haemorrhoids
10. ERCP
11. Intussuception
12. Carcinoma of tongue [5x10=50]

WRITE SHORT NOTES ON:

13. Bazin's ulcer
14. Peripheral Occlusive Vascular disease
15. Para-umbilical hernia
16. Hypertrophic scar
17. Tuberculous lymphadenitis
18. Oro-antral fistula
19. Hypovolemic shock
20. Splenectomy
21. Varicose veins
22. Squamous cell carcinoma [3x10=30]

**THIRD YEAR BHMS DEGREE EXAMINATION
SURGERY AND HOMOEOPATHIC THERAPEUTICS**

Paper II

Time:3 hrs

Max.marks:100

Instructions: Draw diagrams wherever necessary

1. What are the causes of haematuria? Describe the aetiology, pathology, clinical features and investigations required for diagnosis.
2. Describe in detail about the aetiology, clinical varieties, clinical features, investigations and complications of chronic suppurative otitis media[CSOM] [10X2=20]

WRITE NOTES ON:

3. Pterygium
4. Tennis elbow
5. Membranous conjunctivitis
6. Varicocoele
7. Excretory urography
8. Bronchoscopy
9. Periurethral abscess
10. Cataract
11. Epistaxis
12. Mastitis

[5x10=50]

WRITE SHORT NOTES ON :

13. Osteomyelitis
14. Primary thyrotoxicosis
15. Extradural haematoma
16. Cleft-lip
17. Glaucoma
18. Dental fistula
19. Mastoiditis
20. Hydrocephalus
21. Scoliosis
22. DNS

[3x10=30]

**THIRD YEAR BHMS DEGREE EXAMINATION
SURGERY AND HOMOEOPATHIC THERAPEUTICS**

Paper III

Time:3 hrs

Max.marks:100

1. Name important remedies for goiter. Give indications of any 5 of the remedies in detail.
2. What are the important drugs for peptic ulcer? Give the indications of any 5 drugs in detail. [10X2=20]

WRITE NOTES ON:

3. Pulsatilla and Silicea in tonsillitis
4. Gelsemium and Conium mac in Meniere's disease
5. Thuja and Causticum in senile cataract
6. Chelidonium and Bryonia in cholecystitis
7. Symphytum and calendula in injuries.
8. Pulsatilla and Dulcamara in osteoarthritis
9. Carbo.veg and Phosphorus in haemorrhage
10. Sanguinaria and Nitric acid in nasal polyps
11. Hekla lava and Bell in dental abscess
12. Cantharis and Apis in burns [5x10=50]

WRITE SHORT NOTES ON:

13. Chamomilla in otalgia
14. Sulphur in haemorrhoids
15. Apocynum in ascites
16. Hepar.sulph in carbuncle
17. Rhustox in lymphadenitis.
18. Staphysagria in styes
19. Bryonia in hydrocele
20. Merc.cor in ulcerative colitis
21. Arnica in CSOM
22. Lycopodium in hernia [3x10=30]

KERALA UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH & ALLIED SCIENCE

CURRICULUM AND SYLLABUS & SCHEME OF EXAMINATIONS OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY

Gynaecology and obstetrics including infant care

The purpose of this study is to give training in special clinical methods or investigations and treatment of Gynaecological and Obstetric cases.

Homoeopathy can be offered in many cases related to development of foetus, all stages of pregnancy and familial disorders.

The problems studied herein constitute delicate phases of female patients and have strong correlation with their general wellbeing.

The study of this subject starts in II (second) BHMS and complete in III. (Third) BHMS. Examination will be held in III. (Third) BHMS.

The study will go according to the following plan:

GYNAECOLOGY

1. Applied Anatomy and physiology
2. Gynaecological examination
3. Developmental abnormalities
4. Endocrinal axis: abnormalities
5. Uterine displacements

III. BHMS OBSTETRICS

1. Abnormal Pregnancies: abortion,
Molar pregnancy,
Extra uterine pregnancy,
Diseases of placenta and membrane,
Toxaemia of pregnancy,
Antepartum haemorrhage,
Disorders of genital tract
Retroversion,
Prolapse,
Tumours, etc.
Multiple pregnancy
Protracted gestation.

2. Common disorders and systemic diseases associated with pregnancy.
3. Labour:- Abnormal position and presentation,
 - Twins,
 - Prolapse of cord and limbs,
 - Abnormalities in the action of uterus,
 - Abnormal conditions of soft parts,
 - Contracted pelvis,
 - Obstructed labour,
 - Complications of third stage of labour,
 - Injuries of birth canal
4. Common obstetrical operations
5. Abnormal puerperal infections

GYNAECOLOGY

Inflammation ulceration and traumatic lesions of the female genital organs.
Malignant/ Non malignant growths,
Common gynaecological operations and radiotherapy.

Infant care
Neonatal hygiene
Breast feeding
Management of premature child
Asphyxia
Birth injuries
Common disorders of new born

EXAMINATION

It will be conducted in III. BHMS at the end of II year course of study.
Theoretical and practical aspects of Gynaecology and obstetrics
Eligibility for examination will include submission of 20 (twenty) completed cases of different types. (10 in Gynaecology and 10 in Obstetrics)

Paper –I: Obstetrics and infant care
Paper- II: Gynaecology
Paper-III: Homoeopathic Therapeutics

PRACTICAL AND CLINICAL EXAMINATION

The examinee will take and present one case.

The examiners shall stress on:

1. Comprehensive case taking
2. Bedside training
3. Adequate grasp over diagnostics
4. Adequate grasp over Management Principles

THIRD BHMS EXAMINATION

(i) No candidate shall be admitted to the Third BHMS examination unless he has passed the Second BHMS examination and he/she has required attendance as per regulation 7 (iii) to the satisfaction of the head of the Homoeopathic Medical College.

(ii) The Third BHMS examination shall be held at the end of 42nd month of admission to First BHMS.

(iii) The minimum number of hours for lecture, demonstration/practical, clinical and seminar classes in the subjects Gynaecology and Obstetric shall be as under:

(iv) Examination in Obstetrics & Gynaecology including infant care shall consist of three theory papers and one practical examination. One theory paper shall be exclusively on Homoeo therapeutics. The Practical examination shall consist of clinical examination and oral. In the clinical examination the students shall be examined on his skill on the specimens, models, instruments, and general appliances related to Obstetrics, scope of Homoeopathic therapeutics and examination and diagnosis of Gynaecological disease through clinical examination, X-ray and other common diagnostic techniques. The case studies reports of the students carried out during the course shall also be considered for the oral examination.

(v) In order to pass the Third BHMS examination, candidates have to pass in all the subject of the examination.

(vi) Full marks for each subject and the minimum number of marks required for passing should be as follows:

TEACHING PATTERN

SL No	CHAPTER	HOURS
1	A review of the applied anatomy	02
2	A review of applied physiology	02
3	Development of intra uterine pregnancy	04
4	Diagnosis of Pregnancy	06

5	Ante-natal care	03
6	Abnormal pregnancy- Introduction	01
7	Normal Labour	06
8	Abnormal Labour –introduction	01
9	Post natal care	03
10	Abnormal Puerperium	03
11	Care of newborn	02
12	Therapeutics	12
	Total	45

GYNAECOLOGY

Sl No	Chapter	Hours
1	Applied anatomy and physiology	04
2	Gynaecological examination	05
3	Developmental abnormalities	04
4	Endocrinal axis : abnormalities	04
5	Uterine displacement	08
6	Therapeutics	05
	Total	30

TEACHING PROGRAMME

III. BHMS

OBSTETRICS

Sl No	Chapter	Hours
1	Abnormal pregnancies	
	Abortions	03
	Molar pregnancy	02
	Extra uterine pregnancy	04
	Diseases of placenta and membrane	03
	Toxaemia of pregnancy	06
	Antepartum haemorrhage	05
	Disorders of genital tract, retroversion, prolapsed, tumours , etc	05
	Multiple pregnancy, protracted gestation	03
2	Common disorders and systemic diseases associated with pregnancy	05
3	Labour	
	Abnormal position and presentation	04

	Twins	02
	Prolapse of the cord and limbs	02
	Abnormalities in the action of the uterus	02
	Abnormal conditions of soft parts	02
	Contracted pelvis, obstructed labour	05
	Complications of 3 rd stage of labour	03
	Injuries of birth canal	02
4	Common obstetrical operations	04
5	Abnormal puerperium- Infections etc	03
	Therapeutics	35
	Total	90

INFANT CARE

1	Neonatal hygiene	02
2	Breast feeding	02
3	Artificial feeding	02
4	Management of premature child	02
5	Asphyxia	03
6	Birth injuries	02
7	Common disorders of newborn	07
	Therapeutics	15
	Total	35

GYNAECOLOGY

	Inflammation , ulceration and traumatic lesions of the female genital organs	10
	Malignant / Non Malignant growths	13
	Common Gynaecological operations and radiotherapy	02
	Pathology of conception	05
	Disorders of menstruation	10
	Therapeutics	25
	Total	65

TEACHING PROGRAMME **III.BHMS**

MONTH- 1

Obstetrics	Abortion, Molar pregnancy, Extra uterine
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	pregnancy
Gynaecology	Inflammation of genital tract/ therapeutics

MONTH-2

Obstetrics	Diseases of placenta and membrane, toxæmias of pregnancy, Ante partum Haemorrhage
Gynaecology	Traumatic lesions of genital tract/ Therapeutics

MONTH-3

Obstetrics	Disorders of genital tract, retroversion, prolapse, tumours, multiple pregnancy, protracted gestation.
Gynaecology	Non malignant growth of genital tract/ Therapeutics

MONTH-4

Obstetrics	Common disorders and systemic diseases associated with pregnancy, Labour, Abnormal position and presentation
Gynaecology	Malignant growth of Genital tract/ Therapeutics

MONTH-5 & 15DAYS

Obstetrics	Twins, prolapse of cord and limbs, abnormalities in the action of uterus, Neo-natal hygiene, breast feeding
Gynaecology	Pathology of conception / Therapeutics

15 DAYS

First Assessments and examinations

MONTH-7

Obstetrics	Abnormal condition of soft parts, contracted pelvis, injuries of birth canal, artificial feeding
Gynaecology	Common gynaecological operations / Therapeutics

MONTH-8

Obstetrics	Obstructed labour, complications of third stage of labour, Management of premature child, asphyxia
Gynaecology	Radiotherapy in gynaecology / Therapeutics

MONTH-9

Obstetrics	Common obstetrical operations, Birth injuries
Gynaecology	Disorders of menstruation / Therapeutics

MONTH-10 & 15 DAYS

Obstetrics	Abnormal puerperium- infections ..etc..
Gynaecology	Common disorders of newborn / Therapeutics

15 DAYS

Second Assessments and examinations

MONTH-12

Examinations

**OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY
TEXT BOOKS**

Sl. No:	Name of the book	Author
	Mudaliar & Menon's Clinical Obstetrics	Sarala Gopalan & Vanitha Jain
	Shaw's Textbook of Gynaecology	V.G.Padubidri, Shirish N. Daftary
	Diseases of children	Raue & fisher
	Obstetrics	Guernsey
	Text book of Gynaecology	D.C.Dutta
	Text book of Obstetrics	D.C.Dutta

	Text book of Gynaecology	C.S.Dawn
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REFERENCE BOOKS

Sl. No:	Name of the book	Author
	Textbook of Obstetrics	Sudha Salhan
	Clinical Gynaecology	K. Bhaskar Rao, N.M. Raj Chowdhary
	Manual of Obstetrics	Shirish N. Daftary Sudip Chakravarthy
	Textbook of Obstetrics	V. Padubidri Ela Anand
	Ante-natal clinics	Browne
	Text book of Obstetrics & Gynaecology	Munro kert
	Text book of gynaecology	Cowperthwaite
	Homoeopathic therapeutics as applied to obatetrics	Sheldon Leavitt
	Uterine therapeutics	Minton
	Text book of obstetrics	Guernsey
	Gems of obstetrics & Gynaecology with Homoeopathic Therapeutics	A. Deshpande
	Lady's manual of Homoeopathic treatment	Ruddock.B.H
	Repertory of the Diseases of mother & the newborn	Meera
	Diseases of the females & infants at breast	Jahr.G.H.G

MODEL QUESTION PAPERS
Third year B.H.M.S Degree Examination, January 2011
(2003-04 Admission onwards)
OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY, INFANT CARE AND HOMOEOPATHIC
THERAPEUTICS

Paper- I

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 100

Instructions: Answer all questions.

ESSAY QUESTIONS:

1. What is preparatory stage? Describe the mechanism of labour in vertex presentation.
2. What are the various causes of APH? Describe the aetiology and management of placenta previa (10X2=20)

WRITE NOTES ON:

3. Threatened abortion
4. Diagnosis of face presentation
5. Hyper emesis gravidarum
6. Acute hydramnios.
7. Convelaire uterus
8. Acute inversion of uterus
9. Indication of forceps application
10. Neonatal Jaundice
11. Aetiology of pre-term labour
12. CPD (5X10=50)

WRITE SHORT NOTES ON:

13. Effects of toxoplasmosis on pregnancy
14. Diagnosis of gestational diabetes.
15. Aetiology of Brow presentation
16. Lovset maneuver.
17. Contraction ring.
18. Prolapse of cord
19. Sub involution of uterus
20. Follow up of vesicular mole
21. Aetiology of ectopic gestation.
22. Placenta accreta. (3X10=30)

Third year B.H.M.S Degree Examination, January 2011
(2003-04 Admission onwards)
OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY, INFANT CARE AND HOMOEOPATHIC
THERAPEUTICS

Paper –II

Time : 3 hours

Max. Marks: 100

Instruction: answer all questions

1. Describe the aetiology, clinical features, classification and differential diagnosis of endometriosis.
2. Describe the causes of male infertility. What are the important investigations (10X2=20)

WRITE NOTES ON:

3. Post menopausal bleeding
4. Turner's syndrome
5. Trichomoniasis
6. Predisposing factors of carcinoma of endometrium.
7. Hysterosalpingography
8. Clinical features of genital tuberculosis
9. Vesico- vaginal fistula
10. Feminising tumours of the ovary
11. Metropathia haemorrhagica
12. CIN

(5X10=50)

WRITE SHORT NOTES ON:

13. Vault prolapse
14. Haematocolpos
15. Lichen sclerosus
16. Hydrosalpinx
17. Fixed retroversion
18. Chancroid
19. Urethral syndrome
20. Ectopion
21. Parovarian cyst
22. Investigations in breast cancer

(3X10=30)

Third year B.H.M.S Degree Examination, January 2011
(2003-04 Admission onwards)
OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY, INFANT CARE AND HOMOEOPATHIC
THERAPEUTICS

Paper –III

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 100

Instructions: Answer all questions.

ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. Give the indications of ipecac, Nitric Acid and Phosphorus in placenta previa.
2. Give the indications of four homoeopathic medicines for adenomyosis (10X2=20)

WRITE NOTES ON:

3. Actea Racemose and Pulsatilla in abortion
4. Rhustox and Merc.sol in chicken pox during pregnancy
5. Ferrum Met and Mat Mur in anaemia during pregnancy
6. Arnica and Secale cor in contraction ring
7. Apocynam and Apis in Eclampsia
8. Graphitis and Calc. carb in PCOD
9. Nat Mur and Sepia in chronic Cervicitis
10. Sepia and Murex in uterine prolapse
11. Nux Vom and Varatrum alb in congestive dysmenorrhoea
12. Cyclamen and Ipecac in menorrhagia (5X10=50)

WRITE SHORT NOTES ON

13. Sepia and opium in constipation during pregnancy
14. Cactus Gran and Kali Carb in cervical dystocia
15. Bryonia and phytolacca in acute mastitis
16. Phosphorus and Bell in APH
17. Ipecac and Ars alb in morning sickn
18. Ars alb in candidiasis
19. Pulsatilla in CIN
20. Causticum in stress incontinence
21. Thuja in PCOD
22. Trillium in Metrorrhagia (3X10=30)

DEPT OF MATERIA MEDICAL

Application of Materia Medica should be demonstrated from cases in the OP and IP departments. Each student appearing for IIIrd BHMS shall maintain one record comprising of twenty cases (five short and fifteen long cases) which shall be evaluated by the head of department.

List of drugs included in the Syllabus of IIIrd BHMS Examination

In addition to the drugs mentioned for Ist & IInd BHMS, the following additional drugs are included in the syllabus of Materia Medica for the 3rd BHMS Examinations-

1.	Actea spicata	2.	Adonis vernalis
3.	Antimonium ars	4.	Argentum metallicum
5.	Asafoetida	6.	Asterins rubens
7.	Baryta carb	8.	Benzoic acid
9.	Belladonna	10.	Bufo rana
11.	Caladium	12.	Calcarea curb
13.	Cannabis indica	14.	Cannabis sativa
15.	Carbo vegetabilis	16.	Causticum
17.	Crotalus hor	18.	Crotontig
19.	Cuprum met	20.	Cyclamen
21.	Dioscorea villosa	22.	Equisetum
23.	Graphitis	24.	Hyoscymus n
25.	Hypericum	26.	Lodum
27.	Kali carb	28.	Katisufph
29.	Kaimia iatfolia	30.	Lachesis
31.	Lycopodium	32.	32. Mercurius sol
33.	Mercurius cor	34.	Mercurius sulph
35.	Moschus	36.	Murex
37.	. Muriatic acid	38.	Naiat
39.	Natrum mur	40.	Natrum phos
41.	Nitic acid	42.	Onosmodium
43.	Oxalic acid	44.	Cinchona
45.	Phosphoric acid	46.	Phyphostigma
47.	Picric acid	48.	Plumbum met
49.	Podophylum	50.	Pulsatilla
51.	Secaler core	52.	Selenium
53.	Staphisagria	54.	Stramonium

55.	Sticta P	56.	Sulpher
57.	Sulphuric acid	58.	Symphytum
59.	Symphylinum	60.	Tabacum
61.	Taraxacum	62.	Terentula c
63.	Teribinthina	64.	Thalapsi bursa p
65.	Theridion	66.	Thuja
67.	Thyroidinum	68.	Kali bich
69.	Zincum met		

TEACHING PLAN – MATERIA MEDICA 3RD BHMS

Theory

– 100 hrs

Clinical / Seminar / Tutorial

- 100 hrs

Month	Topic
1 st month of admission	Actea spicata / Adonis / Antim ars / Argentum met / Asafoetida / Asterias reubens / Baryta carb / Benzoic acid
2 nd	Belladonna / Bufo / Caladium / Calcare carb / Cannabis indica / Cannabis sativa / Carbo veg / Causticum
3 rd	Crotalus horridus / Croton tig / Cuprum Met / Cyclamen / Dioscorea / Equisetum / Graphites / Hyoscyamus
4 th	Hypericum / Iodum / Kali carb / Kali sulph / Kalmia / Lachesis / Lycopodium / Merc sol
5 th	Merc cor / Merc sulph / Moschus / Murex / Muriatic acid / Naja / Natrum mur / Natrum phos
6 th Month - I st Average Examination	
7 th	Nitric acid / Onosmodium / Oxalic acid / Phosphoric acid / Physostigma / Picric acid
8 th	Plumbum met / Podophyllum / Pulsatilla / Secale cor / Selenium / Staphysagria / Stramonium
9 th	Sticta pulm / Sulphur / Sulphuric acid / Symphytum / Syphilinum / Tabacum
10 th	Taraxacum / Tarantula cubensis / Terebinth / Thlaspi bursa / Theridion / Thuja / Thyroidinum
11 th	Zincum met / Cinchona / Kali bich
11 th Month - II nd Average Examination	

Month	Topic
12 th Month - University Examination	

List of Text books

1. Lectures on Homoeopathic Materia Medica – Kent JT
2. Clinical Materia Medica - Farrington EA
3. Keynotes and Characteristics with Comparisons – Allen HC
4. Condensed Materia Medica – Hering C
5. Comparative Materia Medica – Farrington EA
6. A Synoptic key of the Materia Medica – Boger CM
7. A study on Materia Medica - NM Choudhuri
8. Leaders in Homoeopathic Therapeutics – Nash EB
9. Homoeopathic Drug Pictures - ML Tyler
10. The Materia Medica of Some Important Nosodes - Allen HC
11. Twelve tissue remedies of Schussler – Boericke & Dewey
12. Pocket Manual of Homeopathic Materia Medica – Boericke W

List of Reference Books

1. Materia Medica Pura – Hanemann S
2. The Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – Hering C
3. The Encyclopedia of Pure Materia Medica – Allen TF
4. Text Book of Materia Medica with Therapeutics - Cowperthwaite
5. A text book of Materia Medica – Lippe AD
6. Plain Talks on Materia Medica with Comparisons – Pierce WI
7. A dictionary of Practical Materia Medica (3 vols) – Clarke JH

8. Lectures on Materia Medica – Dunham C
9. Masterkey to Materia Medica – Bhanja KC
10. A Manual of Pharmacodynamics – Hughes R
11. Materia Medica Viva – Vithoulkas G
12. A Manual of Materia Medica Therapeutics and Pharmacology - Blackwood AL

IIIrd BHMS MODEL QUESTION PAPER

TIME—3hrs

MAX MARKS—100

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

ESSAY QUESTIONS:

- 1 Describe the drug picture of Sulphur
 2. Give the drug picture of Pulsatilla lady
- (10X2=20)

WRITE NOTES ON:

3. Lycopodium—GIT
 4. Calcarea --child
 5. Kalmia –rheumatism
 6. Podophyllum—diarrhoea
 7. Cuprum met—cough
 8. Natrum—headache
 9. Terebinth—urinary
 10. Baryta carb—throat
 11. Petroleum—skin
 12. Murex—uterine
- (10x5=50)

WRITE SHORT NOTES ON:

13. Lachesis—haemorrhage
 14. Kali carb-respiratory
 15. Bell—mania
 16. Causticum—modality
 17. Caladium—sexual symptom
 18. Asterias—cancer
 19. Merc sol—ulcer
 20. Plumbum met—colic
 21. Taraxaccum—liver
 22. Bufo—epilepsy
- (10x3=30)

Answer key

III BHMS MODEL QUESTION

1. Sulphur — constitution, mental symptoms, physical symptoms, skin, GIT, respiratory
2. Pulsatilla — lady, discharges, mind, pain, GIT, eye, menses, physical generals
3. Lyco-GIT - flatulence, constipation, satiety, lower abdomen
4. Calc carb chil - constitution, physical generals, head, GIT
5. Kalmia-rheumatism - heart complaints, pain descending, shifting, numbness
6. Podophyllum - 5 Ps
7. Cuprum met - spasmodic, 3 paroxysm, modality
8. Natrum mur - headache, lt side, sensation.
9. Terebinth - urinary-haematuria, albuminuria, odour of violets
10. Baryta carb-throat - swallow liquid only, quinsy, glands
11. Petroleumskin, - winter, easy suppuration, perspiration, cracks
12. Murex—uterine - sexual excitement, sensation, mentals, modality
13. Lachesis-haemorrhage—blood dark, non-coagulable
14. Kali carb ---respiratory—asthma modality,
15. Bell-mania—violent delirium, hallucinations
16. Causticum-modality--<clear fine weather,>damp wet weather
17. Caladium-sexual symptom-impotence, pruritus vagina
18. Asterias rubens—CA breast, ulcer, foetid odour
19. Merc.sol—ulcer-irregular, lardaceous base, syphilitic
20. Plumb met -colic—radiating, coma, drawn by a string to spine
21. Tarxaccum—mapped tongue, jaundice
22. Bufo-epilepsy—epilepsy during sleep, epilepsy connected with sexual sphere, spasm during coition, epilepsy menses during

III BHMS

ORGANON OF MEDICINE & PRINCIPLES OF HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY

When the student enters third year, he has already grasped basic sciences of Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology and has been introduced to Clinical Medicine, Surgery, Gynaecology and Obstetrics. Organon including Philosophy is the subject which builds up the conceptual base for the physician. It illustrates those principles which when applied in practice enable physician to obtain results which he can explain rationally and repeats them in practice with greater competence. Focus of the Education & Training should be to build up this conceptual base. This can be delivered effectively if there is proper integration of various disciplines, various knowledge through out the subject of Organon-Philosophy.

(1) Hahnemann's Theory of Chronic Diseases

Proper emphasis should be made on the way in which each miasmatic phase evolves and the characteristic expressions which are thrown off at various level. This will bring out characteristic pattern of each miasm.

Definite attempt should be made to understand theory of Chronic Miasm in the light of Pathology & our knowledge in basic sciences of Anatomy, Physiology and Medicine. This would demand Correlation of Homoeopathic Philosophy with allied sciences.

Teacher should bring out clearly therapeutic implications of Theory of Chronic Miasm in practice. This will demand comprehension Evolution of natural disease from miasmatic angle. This will require to be correlated with applied Materia Medica. Here you demonstrate how various drugs would come up in Psoric, Sycotic and, Syphilitic state of the clinical diseases.

Thus Organon Philosophy will bring out effectively integration of Anatomy, Physiology, Psychology, Pathology, Clinical Medicine, Materia Medica and Therapeutics. This would demand greater interdepartmental co-ordination.

(II) Hahnemann's organon of Medicine Vth & VI th editions

- (a) Kent's lectures, Robert and Stuart close works in Philosophy
- (b) Posology
- (c) Diet, Auxillary mode of Treatment
- (d) Introduction of Repertory

Student should maintain journal of 20 cases wherein thoroughly worked out cases from their clinical attendance would be there.

Cases should demonstrate student's work on : case taking - case analysis - evaluation - disease, diagnosis - miasm-posology - remedy selection.

Topics shall include the following:

- 1. Organon of Medicine Aph. 146 to 294 with reference to Kent, H.A Roberts & Stuart Close
 - (a) Kent - Chapter 18-21, 34, 36, 37
 - (b) H.A Robert - 13, 16, 18-35
 - (c) S. Close 6 -17 (Except 7, 11, 12)

2. Hahnemann's Theory of Chronic Diseases, based on the theoretical part of Chronic Diseases.

TEACHING PLAN
III BHMS
Total Hrs: 110

I Semester	-55 hrs
Hahnemann's theory of chronic miasm	- 13 hrs
Aphorism 146-244	- 24 hrs
Kent - Chapters 18, 19, 20, 21	- 4 hrs
H A Robert - Chapters 13,16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22	- 7 hrs
Examination	- 6 hrs

II Semester	- 55 hrs
Stuart Close - Chapters 6 to 17 (except 7, 11, 12)	- 9 hrs
Theory of chronic miasm	- 4 hrs
H.A. Robert - Chapters 23 to 35	- 13 hrs
Kent - Chapters 34, 36, 37	- 3 hrs
Aphorism 245 - 294	- 14 hrs
Examination	- 12 hrs

**III BHMS
Model Question Paper**

ORGANON OF MEDICINE AND HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY

Time 3 hrs

Total Marks 100

ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. Explain briefly the development, nature and manifestation of psora? (3+3+4=10)
2. Define mental disease, what are its types? and its management? (3+3+4=10)

WRITE NOTES ON:

3. Distinguish Homoeopathic aggravation, medicinal aggravation & Disease aggravation
4. Define Typical Intermittent disease, Classify it
5. Distinguish between cure and recovery?
6. Diet & regimen in chronic disease by Dr. Hahnemann
7. Suppression
8. Logic of Homoeopathy
9. Management of local maladies
10. Schiense Symptom
11. Second Prescription
12. Route of administration of remedies. (5x10 = 50)

WRITE SHORT NOTES ON:

13. Define totality of Symptom by Stuart Close
14. Characteristic Symptom
15. Define Susceptibility
16. Homoeopathic specific
17. Therapeutic dose
18. Mongrel sect
19. 3 conditions for rapid cure
20. Indisposition
21. Second best remedy
22. Fifty millesimal potency (3x10 =30)

III BHMS

Scheme of Valuation ORGANON OF MEDICINE AND HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY

ESSAY QUESTIONS:

- 1 Development, nature, manifestations of psora according to Hahnemann's "Chronic Diseases"
- 2 §210 to §230

WRITE NOTES ON:

3. §155
- 4 . §233 to §234
5. Stuart Close chapter 9
6. Chronic Disease §259 to §263
7. H A Roberts Chapter 18, Stuart Close chapter 6
8. Stuart Close chapter 16
9. §192 to §204
10. §248 (6th edition)
11. H A Roberts Chapter 16
12. §284 (6th edition)

WRITE SHORT NOTES ON:

13. Stuart Close chapter 11
14. §153
15. H A Roberts Chapter 17, Kent chapter 14, Stuart Close chapter 13
16. §147
17. Stuart Close chapter 13
18. §149 Foot Note
19. §246
20. §150, Stuart Close chapter 10
21. Stuart Close chapters 10
22. §270

List of Text Books for III BHMS

- 1 Organon of Medicine 5th and 6th translated with an appendix by R E Dudgeon
- 2 Lectures on Homoeopathic Philosophy by James Tyler Kent
- 3 Principles and art of cure by Homoeopathy by H A Roberts
- 4 Genius of Homoeopathy by Stuart Close
- 5 The Chronic Diseases by Dr Hahnemann

List of reference books

- 1 Principles of Homoeopathy by Garth Boericke
- 2 A Commentary on Organon of Medicine by B K Sarkar
- 3 Essays on Homoeopathy by B K Sarkar
- 4 Samuel Hahnemann his Life and Times by Trevor M Cook
- 5 Life of Christian Samuel Hahnemann by Rosa Waugh Hobhouse
- 6 Life and Letters of Hahnemann by Bradford
- 7 Life of Hering Knerr
- 8 Homoeopathy Medicine of the New Man by George Vitholkas
- 9 The Science of Homoeopathy by George Vitholkas
- 10 The Man Unknown by Alexis Carrel
- 11 A Comparison of Chronic Diseases by Phyllis Speight
- 12 Miasmatic Diagnosis by S K Banerjee
- 13 Miasmatic Diagnosis by K P Mazumdar
- 14 Notes on Miasma by P S Ortega
- 15 Lectures on Theory and Practice of Homoeopathy by R E Dudgeon
- 16 The Art of Case Taking and Practical Repertorisation in Homoeopathy by R P Patel
- 17 History of Medicine by Divan Harischand
- 18 Glimpses of History of Medicine by D D Banerjee
- 19 Lesser Writings by Hahnemann
- 20 Lesser Writings by J T Kent
- 21 Lesser Writings by Farrington
- 22 Lesser Writings by Boeninghausen
- 23 Organon of Medicine 5th and 6th edition by S Hahnemann Corrected, Retranslated and Redacted by Dr Mahendra Singh and Dr Subhas Singh
- 24 Hahnemann's Homoeopathy by Peter Morrell
- 25 Art of Interrogation by Pierre Schmidt

THIRD BHMS EXAMINATION

- (i) No candidate shall be admitted to the Third BHMS examination unless he has passed the Second BHMS examination and he/she has required attendance as per regulation 7 (iii) to the satisfaction of the head of the Homoeopathic Medical College.
- (ii) The Third BHMS examination shall be held at the end of 42nd month of admission to First BHMS.
- (iii) The minimum number of hours for lecture, demonstration/practical, clinical and seminar classes in the subjects shall be as under :

Sl .No		Theor y	Practical/Clinical				
			Practical/Cli nical including internal Exam	Tutorial	Seminar	Total	Grand Total
01	Subject						
	Practice of Medicine & Homoeo therapeutics	75	75	Nil	Nil	75	150
02	Surgery including ENT, Ophthalmology & dental & Homoeo. therapeutics	150	75	10	20	105	255
03	Obstetrics & Gynaecology Infant care & Homoeo. therapeutics	150	75	10	20	105	255
04	Homoeopathic Materia Medica	120	100	10	20	130	250
05	Organon of Medicine, Principles of Homoeopathic Philosophy	120	100	10	20	130	250
06	Case taking & Repertorisation	40	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	40
07	Community Medicine	80	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	80
	TOTAL						1280

(iv) Examination in Surgery shall consist of three theory papers and one practical examination. One theory paper shall be exclusively on Homoeo therapeutics. The Practical examination shall consist of clinical examination and oral. In the clinical examination the students shall be examined on his skill on the surgical instruments, bandages and general measures related to surgery, scope of Homoeopathic therapeutics and examination and diagnosis of surgical disease through clinical examination, X-ray and other common diagnostic techniques. The case studies reports of the students carried out during the course shall also be considered for the oral examination.

(v) Examination in Obstetrics & Gynaecology including infant care shall consist of three theory papers and one practical examination. One theory paper shall be exclusively on Homoeo therapeutics. The Practical examination shall consist of clinical examination and oral. In the clinical examination the students shall be examined on his skill on the specimens, models, instruments, and general appliances related to Obstetrics, scope of Homoeopathic therapeutics and examination and diagnosis of Gynaecological disease through clinical examination, X-ray and other common diagnostic techniques. The case studies reports of the students carried out during the course shall also be considered for the oral examination.

(vi) Examination in Homoeopathic Materia Medica shall consist of one theory paper and one bedside practical examination. The bedside examination shall be on two acute cases with special reference to their nosological diagnosis and therapeutic diagnosis from Homoeopathic point of view.

(vii) Examination in Organon of medicine shall consist of one theory paper and one oral and practical.

(viii) In order to pass the Third BHMS examination, candidates have to pass in all the subject of the examination.

(ix) Full marks for each subject and the minimum number of marks required for passing should be as follows

THIRD BHMS COURSE -DISTRIBUTION OF MARKS

Subject	THEORY				ORAL & PRACTICAL						Grand Total	Aggregate minimum for pass
	University Exam Written	Min for pass	Int. Assessment	Total including internal assessment	University practical	Exam Viva	Total	Min for pass	Int. Assessment	Total including internal assessment		
Surgery	100+100+100	150	60	360	100	100	200	100	40	240	600	300
Obstetrics & Gynaecology	100+100+100	150	60	360	100	100	200	100	40	240	600	300
MATERIA	100	50	20	120	50	50	100	50	20	120	240	120

MEDICA												
Organon of Medicine	100	50	20	120	50	50	100	50	20	120	240	120

CASE TAKING AND REPERTORISATION (One hour per week – 40 hours)

- A. Case taking – Definition, primary object, background knowledge required, importance and utility of observation in homeopathic case taking
- B. Effective methods & techniques of case taking. Pre-requisites, do's & don't's. Case taking in different clinical conditions and situations. Different methods of case taking in the class room, in clinic, open air, OPD, IPD, public & rural areas. How to set up a clinic.
- C. Repertorial approach in case taking
- D. Relevance of Organon in case taking & repertorisation. How to operationalize the concept of unprejudiced observer. Difficulties in taking chronic cases.
- E. Case taking – Approach & concepts by classical authors.
- F. Standardized case record, record keeping
- G. Symptomatology- types and understating of various symptoms and their importance
- H. Anamnesis, analysis & evaluation of case
- I. Relevance of other clinical & non clinical subjects in case taking
