



**BHARATI VIDYAPEETH  
(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY) PUNE (INDIA)**

Accredited by NAAC with 'A' Grade

**Faculty of Homoeopathy**

**BACHELOR OF HOMOEOPATHIC  
MEDICINE AND SURGERY  
(B.H.M.S.)**

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**Direct Degree Course, Curriculum  
(Rules and Regulations)  
(C. C. H. 2015 Course)**



**SYLLABUS AND EXAMINATION PATTERN**

## **BHARATI VIDYAPEETH UNIVERSTY, PUNE**

It had been a long standing dream of our founder to get the status of a University to Bharati Vidyapeeth. That dream was realized when the Ministry of Human Resource Development [Department of Education, Government of India] on the recommendation of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi through their notification No.F.9-15/95-U.3 dated 26<sup>th</sup> April,1996 declared a cluster of institutions of Bharati Vidyapeeth at Pune as Deemed to be University.

Thus there are 32 institutions which are the constituent units of Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be University).

As is widely known, the Central Govt. had constituted & high power Task Force consisting of very eminent and experienced academicians to evaluate the academic performance of deemed universities in the country. The Task Force appreciated the report submitted by the University and also the presentation made by Prof. Dr. Shivajirao Kadam Vice Chancellor. The Task Force noted the University's excellent performance with regard to teaching-learning process, research scientific publications by faculty and their impact and potential, innovative academic programmes, enriched infrastructure and recommended to the Ministry of Human Resources Development, Govt. of India to award 'A' Grade status. The Central Government has accepted the recommendation of the Task Force and awarded 'A' Grade status to this University.

Ours is the only University established under section 3 of the UGC. Act having under its umbrella institutions of diverse disciplines of professional technical and traditional categories such as Medicine, Dentistry, Physical Education, Natural and Physical Sciences, Social Sciences, Commerce, Law and Humanities, pharmaceutical Sciences, Management Studies, Engineering and Technology. The UGC has recognised this University u/s 12 'B' of UGC Act.

This University is a Member of Association of Indian Universities and also a member of Association of Commonwealth Universities.

## **Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be University) Pune**

Bharati Vidyapeeth, the parent organization of this University is one of the largest educational organizations in the country. It has 180 educational units under its umbrella including 80 Colleges and Institutes of conventional and professional education.

The Department of Human Resource Development, Government of India on the recommendations of the University Grants Commission accorded the status of "Deemed to be University" initially to a cluster of 12 units of Bharati Vidyapeeth. Subsequently, 17 additional colleges / institutes were brought within the ambit of Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be University) wide various notifications of the Government of India. Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be University) commenced its functioning on 26th April, 1996.

Namely

1. Medical College, Pune.
2. Dental College & Hospital, Pune.
3. College of Ayurved, Pune.
4. **HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, PUNE.**
5. College of Nursing, Pune.
6. Y M College of Arts & Commerce, Pune.
7. New Law College, Pune.
8. Social Science center, Pune.
9. Yashwantrao Chavan institute of social science, Studies & Research, Pune.
10. Research & Development Centre, applied chemistry, Pune.
11. College of Physical Education, Pune.
12. Institute of Environment Research & Education, Pune.
13. Institute of management & Entrepreneurship development, Pune.
14. Poona College of Pharmacy, Pune.
15. College of Engineering, Pune.
16. Interactive Research School for Health Affairs, Pune.
17. Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Information Technology & Biotechnology, Pune.
18. College of Architecture, Pune.
19. Abhijeet Kadam Institute of management & Social Sciences, Solapur.
20. Institute of Management, Kolhapur.
21. Institute of Management & Rural Development Administration, Sangli.
22. Institute of Management & Research, New Delhi.
23. B V Institute of Hotel Management and Catering, Pune.
24. Y M Institute of Management, Karad.
25. Medical College & Hospital, Sangli.
26. Dental College & Hospital, Mumbai.

27. College of Engineering, New Delhi.
28. Institute of Computer Application & Management, New Delhi.
29. Dental College & Hospital, Sangli.
30. College of Nursing, Sangli.
31. College of Nursing, New Mumbai.

During the last 21 years or so, the University has achieved higher pinnacles of academic excellence and has established its reputation to such an extent that it attracts students not only from various parts of India but also from abroad. According to a survey conducted by Association of Indian Universities, this University is one among the top ten Universities in the country preferred by the overseas students for admissions. At present, there are more than 850 overseas students from 47 countries on the rolls of constituent units of this University.

During the last 21 years, there has been tremendous academic expansion of the University. It now conducts in all 305 courses in its constituent units, of them 108 are Post Graduate, 45 are Under Graduate and

55 Diploma level courses. 12 Fellowship and 5 certificate courses. All the professional courses which the University conducts such as those of Medicine, Dentistry, Engineering etc., have approval of the respective statutory councils, viz., Medical Council of India, Dental Council of India, All India Council for Technical Education etc.

The University is a throbbing center of research activities and has launched Ph.D. programmes in 77 subjects and M.Phil. in 3 subjects. It has also introduced quite few innovative academic programmes such as Masters in Clinical Optometry, M.Tech. in Nano Technology etc.

The University's performance and achievements were assessed by the "National Assessment and Accreditation Council" and it was accorded **"A" Grade** in 2005 for five years. **Reaccredited with Grade 'A' in 2011.** Recently the University is **accredited with prestigious 'A+' Grade for 3<sup>rd</sup> cycle accreditation** by NAAC, Bangalore in 2017. Some Programmes of the constituent units such as College of Engineering at Pune, Management Institute in Delhi and others have also been accredited by "National Board of Accreditation". Three constituent units of Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be University) are also the recipients of ISO 9001-2001 certifications.

## **Distinct Features of this University (not as per copy given, many changes)**

### The University

- The University has been Accredited by the NACC with prestigious 'A' grade (2004) and reaccredited with 'A' grade (2011) and reaccredited in 3rd Cycle in A+ grade 2017 with 3.53 CGPA in seven point scale awarded "A" Grade by Ministry of Human Resources Govt. of India.
- Is one of the largest Universities in terms of Constituent Units established u/s. 3 of the UGC Act, 1956.
- Is a multi- faculty University with Twelve Faculties : (1) Arts, Social Sciences and Commerce, (2) Science, (3) Law, (4) Medical Sciences, (5) Dentistry, (6) Ayurveda, (7) Homoeopathy, (8) Nursing, (9) Pharmaceutical Sciences, (10) Management Studies, (11) Engineering and Technology, (12) Interdisciplinary Studies I.
- Offers a wide range of academic programmes to the students. The number of Undergraduate, Postgraduate, and Diploma Programmes are 45, 108 & 55 respectively.
- Is according to a survey conducted by the Association of Indian Universities, New Delhi, among the top ten universities and preferred by the overseas students for admissions. During the year 2009-10 there are 800 overseas students from 32 countries enrolled with constituent units.
- Has eight campuses located in different cities including New Delhi.
- Is probably the only University having three self-financing research institutes devoted exclusively for researches in health related sciences, pharmaceutical sciences and social sciences.
- Has established a separate Sports Department to promote sports activities.
- Has established a Centre for Performing Arts, which runs graduate programmes in various performing arts including dance, drama, and music.
- Three Constituent Units of the University are assessed by the National Board of Accreditation and are accredited with prestigious grades. Some constituent Units have also obtained ISO 2001-2009 certification.
- Has organized several international and national level Seminars, Conferences, etc.
- Is a University which academically and intellectually very productive whose faculty members have very laudable record of research publications and patents.
- Has digitalized libraries of its constituent units.
- Has created excellent infrastructure for all its constituent units, including well-structured spacious buildings continuously updated laboratories and libraries and hostels with all the necessary amenities and facilities for both boys and girls.

- Has built a specialized research institute accommodating 18 laboratories for the researches in pharmaceutical sciences. [Interactive Research School for Health Affairs]
- Has launched laudable outreach programmes through NSS units.
- Is proud of its Institute of Environment Science and Research Education, which has been identified as a nodal agency by the Government of India for its programmes of biodiversity and environmental products. It has adopted several primary schools with a view to create environmental consciousness among their students.
- Has established Women's Creativity Development Centre to undertake researches regarding women, particularly, those of disadvantage groups and to promote creativity among them.
- Among top 10 universities preferred by overseas students.
- BVU is a member of Association of Indian Universities [AIU] & Association of Commonwealth Universities [ACU]
- All professional programmes are approved by respective Statutory Councils.
- 29 Constituent Units spread over 8 campuses
- 12 faculties offering 281 Programmes.
- 23000 + Students & 1600 + Teachers.
- Students from almost all the states in India & from 48 Countries.

### **Our Campuses**

Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be University) has campuses in Pune, Mumbai, Solapur, Kolhapur, Sangli, Karad and New Delhi, the capital city of India. It's two Medical Colleges are located each in Pune and Sangli. Three Dental Colleges each of Pune, Sangli & Mumbai. One each of Ayurved and Homoeopathy is in Pune.

### **Homoeopathic Medical College & Homoeopathic Hospital**

Bharati Vidyapeeth Homoeopathic Medical College was established on 10th May 1990, on the auspicious occasion after the Silver Jubilee celebration of the Bharati Vidyapeeth. Earlier College was affiliated to University of Pune on a permanent basis. It is now a constituent unit of Bharati Vidyapeeth University. The Homoeopathic Medical College is located in a educational campus at Pune Satara Road, Pune-43 in well-designed building.. The College building area 35000sq.ft. accommodates well-equipped laboratories, dissection halls, spacious demonstration halls and a library with a reading hall facility. The Under Graduate

and Post Graduate courses of the College are having permanent Recognition of the Central Council of Homoeopathy, New Delhi and with capacity of 100 intake for Under Graduate and capacity of 30 intake in Post Graduate. Both the qualification are included in the second schedule HCCAct 1973 of CCH, New Delhi

The Academic Year 2015-2016 Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be University) Homoeopathic Medical College, Pune - 43 celebrated SILVER JUBILEE year.

### **Aims & Objects**

Post-graduation course in the field of Homoeopathy is the highest step in this science. The objective of this course is to produce excellent professional thinkers, practitioners, researchers and teachers in Homoeopathy. With special emphasis in the subject of their choice.

Govt. of India, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare; Dept. of AYUSH, New Delhi has accorded permission to our college to start P.G. Courses in Homoeopathy [M.D.(Hom.)] from the academic year 2006-2007 in five selected specialties with six (06) regular admissions in each Speciality. Our University has launched Ph.D. in Homoeopathy in 4 specialty subjects

Homoeopathic Medical College is one of the prominent colleges in the country. It has all the infrastructural facilities as specified by the norms of Central Council of Homoeopathy, New Delhi. Our faculty consists of senior teachers, who are enthusiastic, highly qualified, experts in their respective subjects and are student oriented.

The College maintains a herbal garden having more than 400 medicinal plants some of which are rare species.

The College Library is very spacious having more than 13508 volumes on Homoeopathic and allied Medicine along with 2357 P.G books including 257 titles. We also subscribe to important national and international periodicals and scientific journals.

The College runs exclusive Homoeopathic Hospital with 100 bed strength which is approved by **Pune Municipal Corporation**. Our OPD and IPD attracts large number of patients and students get good clinical exposure.

The college has undertaken many research projects for which Govt. of India

has sanctioned grants worth Rs, 25 lakhs,

The College not only provides better teaching and clinical facilities to the students, but also organizes various kinds of academic activities including the state and national level seminars and workshops to enrich academic experience to our students. Regularly urban & rural camps are organized.

Benefits of such camps are mainly for students & interns for imparting their respective clinical training. General public & patients are getting more benefit of these camps, as they are conducted on basis of No profit No loss. These camps followed regularly by follow-ups. Re-Orientation programme in Obst. & Gynae. Sponsored by Dept. AYUSH conducted in the college from 27th Sept. to 2nd Oct. 2010, successfully with grant of Rs. 3.5 lacks. Dept. of Ayush sanctioned 1.80 lacks Grant for Mother and Child health care to this institute in Sept- 2010.

During the study on the courses all the students are involved in various academic, Research, Teaching & Training exclusively on practical oriented acumen in association with various Experts / Eminent Homoeopaths in this field to augment standardized knowledge on the specialty subject. For all purposes our students are acquiring latest up to date knowledge through many experts in the field by conducting various Educational Tours, Eminent lectures series to become good Professional Thinkers, Research Workers and practitioners of tomorrow to alleviate human suffering from our society. We are running various educational activities from time to time for which certain photographs are appended as are conducted by our P.G. students. On the occasion of commencement of **GOLDEN JUBILEE** celebration (50th year 2013- 14) of **BHARATI VIDYAPEETH**, Pune a parent body of the Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be University) Pune (India), has awarded a vehicle for **Mobile Clinic cum Ambulance** to the **Scholars of Post Graduate Degree Course** to cater to the rural population through rural OPDs at 8 directions in 8 main centers covering 12 to 15 villages & treating good number of patients per week. The aim is to reach the homoeopathic treatment in remote areas at concessional rates. It equally helps to **built-up confidence in the minds of scholars** about rural setup of treatment and to **spread the homoeopathic treatment** at social cause to the needy population. **“Under the Scheme of -Homoeopathy at your Home”**.



## **1. Facilities for faculty and staff**

- Faculty members get facilities to attend seminars /conference / Symposium / Workshop / ROTP / CME/ Medical Technology programmes. Special leaves and financial assistance for such a programme as per University rules are been extended.
- Staff gets loans from Bharati Bank like personal loan, Housing loan, educational loan, Car loan etc.
- Staff quarters are provided.
- Indoor sports gymkhana, recreation club, Medical health scheme, Sevak Kalyan Nidhi and alike schemes provide promotional facilities for faculties.

## **2. Facilities for students**

- Hostel - Boys and Girls have separate Hostel facilities in the campus with dining facility.
- Separate common rooms are provided for Boys and Girls in college and Hospital.
- Gymkhana (Indoor / Outdoor Games) facilities are provided.
- Canteen for students is available in the campus.
- Students can study in library even after office hours till midnight 12.00 especially during examination days.
- Extra-curricular activities i.e. sport, cultural and NSS facilities are provided to students. Interested students fully utilise these facilities.
- Concessions in fees are extended to needy students.
- Book bank facility is provided for general and backward class students.

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**BHARATI VIDYAPEETH**  
**(Deemed to be University) Pune**  
**BACHELOR OF HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINE**  
**AND SURGERY B.H.M.S.**  
**DEGREE COURSE CURRICULUM AND**  
**SYLLABUS**

**A) NOTIFICATION:**

The rules and regulations adopted by Bharati Vidyapeeth University are in complete conformity to/ with homoeopathy (Degree course) regulations. In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (i), 9j) and (k) of section 33 and sub-section (1) of section 20 of the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 (59 of 1973), the central Council of Homoeopathy, with the previous sanction of the Central Government, hereby makes the following regulations, namely.

**Preliminary**

Commencement (1) This Regulation may be called (Degree Course) Reg. 1983

(2) Come into force on the date of their publication (14<sup>th</sup> July 2015)N.B.- shall apply to students admitted to I yr. BHMS (Degree Course) from Ac. Session (2015-16)

**B) PART-I**

1. **AIMS & OBJECTIVES:** The main objectives of B.H.M.S. degree course as per Central Council of Homoeopathy are, "To standardize education of homoeopathic medicine and to turn out able and efficient practitioners, Teachers and Research workers in the field, " and endeavor has therefore been made in curriculum to ensure imparting of requisite training to students undergoing this course so as to fulfill the above objective.
2. **ELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION / QUALIFICATION & AGE:**
  - a) 10+2 Equivalent after period of 12yr. study and last 2 years with Physics, Chemistry, Biology with mathematics any other with English

- b) 10+2 (PCB including practical test) English
- c) Pre-Profession pre-medical with PCB after passing pre-university or Equivalent with PCB & English
- d) First year of the three years degree course 10+2 (PCB including practical test English)
- e) Any other Examination which in scope & Standard of found to be equivalent to the intermediate science exam

**Minimum Age for Admission:**

17 years as on 31st December in the year of admission for the B.H.M.S. Course.

**3. DURATION OF THE COURSE:**

5 1/2 years including compulsory internship of one year as under :

- a) First B.H.M.S. - 1 year.
- b) Second B.H.M.S. - 1 year.
- c) Third B.H.M.S. - 1 year
- d) Final B.H.M.S. - 1 & 1/2 year
- e) Internship B.H.M.S. - 1 year

**4. DEGREE TO BE AWARDED AFTER SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF COURSE: "Bachelor of Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery (B.H.M.S.)"**

**5. MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION: English**

**6. COURSE OF STUDY**

- i) The degree courses of B.H.M.S. (Degree) shall comprise a course of study consisting of curriculum and syllabus. Provided in these regulations, spread over a period of 5 & 1/2 years including compulsory internship of 1 year duration after passing the final degree examination.
- ii) The internship should be undertaken at the hospital attached to the college and in cases where such hospital cannot accommodate all of its students for internship such students may undertake their internship in a hospital a

dispensary run by the Central Govt. and State Govt. or Local bodies.

- iii) At the completions of internship of the specified period and on the recommendation of the head of the institution where internship was undertaken the Bharati Vidyapeeth University shall issue the degree to the successful candidates.

### **Criteria for selection of student**

The Selection of students to the college shall be based solely on merit of candidate in the competitive examination conducted by University (Board any agency notified by state/Central Government)

- (a) State having one college one university conducting competitive examination
- (b) State having more than one university an more than in college competitive examination
- (c) There are more than one college in a state and only one university/board then joint selection board of principals of the colleges, constituted by the state Govt. and representative of faculty
- (d) Central Govt. notified competitive Exam.

Competitive examination conducted by university/Board or state/central Govt.

### **The Curriculum.**

Subjects of Study and examination for B.H.M.S. (Degree) Course shall be as under namely:-

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Course</b>	<b>Subject of Teaching</b>	<b>Subject of Examination</b>
1	I -Year	1) Anatomy, 2) Physiology, 3) Homeopathic Pharmacy, 4) Homeopathic Materia Medica 5) Organon of Medicine	1)Anatomy, 2) Physiology, 3) Homeopathic Pharmacy

2	II -Year	1) Pathology, 2) Forensic Medicine, 3) Homeopathic Materia Medica, 4) Organon of Medicine, 5) Surgery, 6) Obstetrics & Gynecology	1) Pathology, 2) Forensic Medicine, 3) Homeopathic Materia Medica,4) Organon of Medicine,
3	III Year	1) Surgery, 2) Obstetrics & Gynecology 3) Homoeopathic. Materia Medica, 4) Practice of Medicine, 5) Organon of Medicine, 6) Community Medicine, 7) Repertory	1) Surgery, 2) Obstetrics & Gynecology 3) Homoeopathic Materia Medica 4) Organon of Medicine, ,
4	IV Year	1) Practice of Medicine, 2) Homoeopathic Materia Medica, 3) Organon of Medicine, 4) Community Medicine, 5) Repertory	1) Practice of Medicine, 2) Homoeopathic Materia Medica, 3) Organon of Medicine, 4) Community Medicine, 5) Repertory

7. **SCHEME OF EXAMINATION :**

(i) There shall be a regular examination and a supplementary examination in a year and the supplementary examination shall be conducted within two months of declaration of results (including issue of mark sheets)

(ii) The student shall be admitted to the First, Second, Third & Fourth B.H.M.S' examination provided he has required 75% attendance at the minimum in each of the subjects (in theory and practical including clinical) for appearing in the University examinations shall be compulsory.

“The candidate shall pass First B.H.M.S, examination in all the subjects at least one term (six months) before he is allowed to appear in the Second B.H.M.S examination provided that he has passed in the subjects of Anatomy and Physiology (including Biochemistry) examinations two terms (twelve months) before he is allowed to appear in the Second B.H.M.S examination.” No candidate shall be admitted to the Second BHMS Examination unless he has passed the First BHMS examination.

- (iii) 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. No candidate shall be admitted to the Third BHMS examination unless he has passed the Second BHMS examination.
- (iv) 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. No candidate shall be admitted to the Fourth BHMS examination unless he has passed the third BHMS examination.
- (v) The first, second and third year BHMS all the students should pass all the subjects one term before they appear for the next consecutive examinations, if they fail in anyone of the subjects, in the result, it will be declared as fail in ATKT on the Marksheet.
- (vi) The First BHMS examination shall be held in the 12th month of admission. The Second BHMS examination shall be held in the 24th month of admission to First BHMS. The Third BHMS examination shall be held in the 36<sup>th</sup> month of admission to First BHMS. The Fourth BHMS examination shall be held in the 54th month of admission of First BHMS.

**NUMBER OF PAPERS AND MARKS FOR EACH SUBJECT**

- (vii) Full marks for each subject and minimum marks required for pass are as follows, namely:-

**FIRST BHMS EXAMINATIONS**

Subject	Written		Practical(including oral)		Total	
	Full marks	Pass marks	Full marks	Pass marks	Full marks	Pass marks
Homoeopathic Pharmacy	100	50	100	50	200	100
Anatomy	200	100	200	100	400	200
Physiology	200	100	200	100	400	200



### SECOND BHMS EXAMINATION

Subject	Written		Practical or Clinical including oral		Total	
	Full marks	Pass marks	Full marks	Pass marks	Full marks	Pass marks
Pathology	200	100	100	50	300	150
Forensic Medicine & toxicology	100	50	100	50	200	100
Homoeopathic Materia Medica	100	50	100	50	200	100
Organon of Medicine	100	50	100	50	200	100

### THIRD BHMS EXAMINATION

Subject	Written		Practical or clinical including oral		Total	
	Full marks	pass marks	Full marks	Pass marks	Full marks	Pass marks
Surgery	200	100	200	100	400	200
Gynaecology and Obstetrics	200	100	200	100	400	200
Homoeopathic Materia Medica	100	50	100	50	200	100
Organon of Medicine	100	50	100	50	200	100

### FOURTH BHMS EXAMINATION

Subject	Written		Practical or clinical including oral		Total	
	Full marks	Pass marks	Full marks	Pass marks	Full marks	Pass marks
Practice of medicine	200	100	200	100	400	200
Homoeopathic Materia Medica	200	100	200	100	400	200
Organon of medicine with homoeopathic philosophy	200	100	100	50	300	150
Repertory	100	50	100	50	200	100
Community medicine	100	50	100	50	200	100

Total-: 1000 + 900 + 1200 + 1500 = 4600 Marks

**8. PASS MARKS:**

Pass marks in all subjects both homoeopathic and allied Medical subjects shall be 50% in each part(written, oral and practical).

**9. RULES OF EXAMINATION/ RESULTS AND READMISSION TO EXAMINATION.**

- (i) Results of the examination are published at the **maximum within one month** of the last date examination.
- (ii) Candidate 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 within 4 chances including the original examination.
- (iii) "a candidate who appears at First B.H.M.S examination, Second B.H.M.S examination, Third B.H;M.S examination or Fourth B.H.M.S examination but fails to pass in the subject or subjects shall be re-admitted to the next examination subject or subjects (theory and practical or clinical including oral or practical or clinical wherein he has failed);"

The examination will be conducted as per prescribed norms and regulations of Central Council of Homoeopathy, New Delhi and Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be University)

Three hrs. For each theoretical paper in each subject.

If a candidate fails to pass in all the subjects with in four chances in examination, 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 4 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.

There shall be regular examination and a supplementary examination for First BHMS (only for Pharmacy subject) in a year and the supplementary examination shall be conducted within two months after declaration of results (including issue of mark sheets)

For non-appearance in an examination for any reason, a candidate shall not have any liberty for availing additional chance to appear in that examination.

Special classes, seminars, demonstrations, practical, tutorials, etc. shall be arranged for the repeaters in the subject in which they have failed before they are allowed to appear at the next examination, in which attendance shall be compulsory.

### **Grace Marks:**

Grace marks at the maximum up to ten marks in total shall be awarded if a student fails in one or more subjects (including any head of passing) and if a student is passing examination as a whole by award of grace marks.

### **Rules of ATKT:**

The first, second and third year BHMS all the students should pass all the subjects one term before they appear for the next consecutive examination, if they fail in any one of the subjects, in the result, it will be declared as fail in ATKT on the mark sheet.

#### **• I - BHMS**

A candidate appearing at First BHMS will be issued Marksheet with the result Pass, Fail or Fail ATKT as the case may be.

- 1) If a candidate fails in the subject 'Pharmacy' only, then the result will be given as Fail ATKT and he will be allowed to appear in supplementary examination, which will be held within two months after declaration of result.
- 2) If a candidate fails in subject 'Pharmacy' along with 'Anatomy' or 'Physiology' or both the subjects the result will be given as fail. In this case he will not be allowed to appear at the supplementary examination in the subject 'Pharmacy'
- 3) If a candidate passes in 'Pharmacy' subject and fails in "Anatomy" / 'Physiology' or both the subjects the result will be given as Fail.

#### **• II & III - BHMS**

- 1) Result for Second & Third BHMS examinations will be given either in fail ATKT or Pass. As the case may be.

#### **• IV - BHMS**

1. Result of IV BHMS examination will be given either Pass or Fail as the case may be.
2. Duration of Course 4 & ½ Year (Total Marks: 4600) with internship of 1 year. (First-12 months, Second -12months, Third-12months, Fourth-18months)
3. Every candidate shall complete the course including the passing of examination in all subjects and complete the compulsory internship training within a period of eleven years from the date of admission in first BHMS degree course.
4. The minimum of hours for lecture, Demonstration Practical and seminar classes in the subject shall be as under

### FIRST BHMS

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Theoretical lecture (in hours)</b>	<b>Practical or clinical or tutorial or seminars (in hours).</b>
1	Pharmacy	100	75
2	Anatomy	200 (including 10 hours each for histology and embryology).	275 (including 30 on histology and embryology).
3	Physiology	200 (including 50 hours for bio-chemistry)	275 hours (including 50 hours for Biochemistry).
4	Homoeopathic Materia Medica	35	--
5	Organon of Medicine with Homoeopathic Philosophy	35 (including 10 for logic)	

### SECOND BHMS

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Theoretical lecture (in hours)</b>	<b>Practical or clinical or tutorial or seminar (in hours)</b>
1.	Pathology	200	80
2.	Forensic Medicine and Toxicology	80	40
3.	Organon of Medicine with Homoeopathic Philosophy	160	60
4.	Homoeopathic Materia Medica	160	60
5.	Surgery	80	60 (One term of three months in surgical ward and outpatient department)
6.	Gynaecology and Obstetrics	40 and 40=80	60 (One term of three months in gynecology and obstetrics ward and outpatient department).

**THIRD BHMS**

<b>S. N.</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Theoretical lecture (in hours)</b>	<b>Practical or clinical or tutorial or seminars (in hours)</b>
1.	Practice of medicine	50}75 25}	75 One term of three months each in outpatient department and inpatient department in different wards or department.
2.	Surgery	100}150 50}.	75 One term of three months each in surgical ward and outpatient Department.
3.	Gynaecology and Obstetrics	100}150 50}	75 One term of three months Gynaecology and obstetrics ward and outpatient Department.
4.	Homoeopathic Materia Medica	100	75
5.	Organon of Medicine	100	75
6.	Repertory	50	25
7.	Community Medicine	35	15

**FOURTH BHMS**

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Theoretical lecture (in hours)</b>	<b>Practical or clinical or tutorial classes (in hours)</b>
Practice of Medicine	120}180 60}	One term of three months each in outpatient department and inpatient department respectively for case taking, analysis, evaluation and provisional prescription just for case presentation on ten cases per month.
Homoeopathic Materia Medica	180	
Organon of Medicine with Homoeopathic Philosophy	180	
Repertory	100	
Community Medicine	100	100

## **5. EXAMINERS:**

- 1) No person other than the holder of the qualification prescribed for the teaching staff in Homoeopathy (minimum standards of education) regulations amended from time to time shall be appointed an internal or external examination or paper setter for the B.H.M.S. 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 Homoeopathic Medical College.
- c) No person shall be appointed as an external examiner in any allied medical subject unless he possesses recognized Medical qualification as required for appointment to teaching post in accordance with annexure of the Homoeopathy (Minimum standards education) regulations, 1983.
- d) A paper setter may be appointed as an internal or external examiner.

The criteria for appointing the Chairman or paper-setter or moderator shall be as follows, namely:-

- (1) Chairman: Senior most person from amongst the examiners or paper-setters appointed for theory and oral or practical or clinical examinations shall be appointed as Chairman and the eligibility qualification for the Chairman shall be the same as for appointment of a Professor.
  - (2) Moderator: A Professor or Associate Professor or Reader shall be eligible to be appointed as moderator:
  - (3) Paper setter A Professor or Associate Professor or Reader shall be appointed as a paper setter. Provided that an Assistant Professor or Lecturer with three years' experience as an examiner shall be eligible to be appointed as paper setter
- For non-appearance in an examination for any reason, a candidate shall not have any liberty for availing additional chance to appear in that examination.

## **III. INTERNSHIP TRAINING:**

- 1) (i) Each candidate shall be required to undergo compulsory rotating Internship of one year, after passing the Final B.H.M.S. 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

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.

- 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 B.H.M.S. examination to each successful candidate.  
Provide 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 Board if the B.H.M.S. 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 to 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 medico legal document under his/ her signatures.

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, repertorization and management of sick people based on principles of Homoeopathy. The Principal or Head of the College in consultation with heads of concerned clinical departments (including Organon of Medicine, Materia Medica and Repertory) shall make medical units having integration of teaching faculty of concerned departments to regulate internship training to be given to each student. 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. Resident Medical Officer shall co-ordinate with teachers concerned in conduct of weekly seminars
- iii) Rotation of intern students shall be as under :
  - a) Practice of Medicine - 8 Months wherein internee will be rotated in each Psychology, Respiratory, Gastro intestinal Endocrinology. Skin and V.D., Locomotor, Cardiology, Paediatrics sections.
  - b) Surgery - 1 Month.
  - c) Obstetrics and Gynaecology - 2 months [1 month each (including Reproductive and child health care)].
  - d) Community medicine (including PHC/ CHC) - 1 month.
- iv) Each internee shall be 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. Student 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 co-relate their findings with diagnosis and



management of cases.

- vi) Each interneer 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 interneer shall maintain records of 40 acute and 25 chronic cases complete in all manner including follow up in Practice of Medicine, record of 5 antenatal checkup and 3 delivery cases attended by him/ her in Department of Obstetrics and 3 cases of Gynaecology; records of 5 surgical cases assisted by him (and demonstrational knowledge of dressings) in Surgery department, and records of knowledge gained in Primary Health Centers, Community health Centers, various health programmes.
  - viii) Each interneer shall be given a liberty to choose an elective assignment on any subject, and complete output shall be furnished in writing by the interneer in respect of elective assignment to the Principal of the College within internship duration.
  - ix) 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 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.
  - x) Each intern-student shall be made to learn importance of maintaining statistics and records; intern-student shall also be familiarized with research methodology.
3.    i)       Each interneer shall have not less than 80% of attendance during the internship training.
- ii)       Each interneer shall be on duty of at least 6 hrs. per day during the compulsory internship training.

## C) **PART-II :**

### a) **INTRODUCTION :**

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.

#### 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 a 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 shall undergo an education process wherein learning of Facts and concepts right from 1st Year are in a continuity, in an evolutionary and 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 II-B.H.M.S., a student shall be exposed to very vital concept of susceptibility and symptomatology with Analysis-Evaluation and details of the Homoeopathic concepts, old logic of Homoeopathy. These will attain much deeper significance (if care is taken by teachers of pathology and Organon- Philosophy) when the current knowledge of INFLAMMATION, IMMUNITY, is correlated well with concepts of susceptibility.

In III-B.H.M.S., there is opportunity to fortify the foundation at the best by correlating between Theory of Chronic diseases and the Patho-Physiological facts on the Gynecology, 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 then 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 Therapeutics action then will be right and Complete, utilizing the full repertories of the Medicinal and Non- medicinal measures, keeping

him up-to-date about the 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 Gynecology. All these need to be studied from Homoeopathic perspectives, hence emphasis on applied aspect of Organon Philosophy and Homoeopathic Therapeutics representing application to all other subjects.

**C. Inter-Department 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 co-ordinating well with the other faculties with constant updating and evaluation. The co-ordination has to be in the way 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 Teaching :**

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 throughout the course and to achieve this objective, the educational process shall be community as well as hospital based.

## GENERAL GUIDELINES THERAPEUTICS

Homoeopathy has a distinct approach to disease. Concept of individualization and concept chronic miasm makes it distinct.

It recognizes an ailing individual by studying him as a whole rather than in terms of sick parts. It emphasizes that study of man from the state of Health i.e. DISPOSITION DIATHESIS DISEASE, taking into account all predisposing and precipitating factors i.e. FUNDAMENTAL CAUSE, MAINTAINING CAUSE AND EXCITING CAUSE.

Hahnemann's theory of chronic miasm provides us an evolutionary understanding of the chronic disease PSORA - SYNCOSIS-SYPHILIS and acute manifestations of chronic diseases, evolution of the natural disease shall be comprehended in the light of theory or chronic miasm. However, current knowledge of Pathology and clinical medicine assist in defining this must demonstrated.

Study of therapeutics does not mean simply list of specifics. For the clinical condition, but teaching of applied Materia Medica. Here we demonstrate how various drugs would come up in psoric, sycotic, tubercular or syphilitic state of the clinical conditions. Thus emphasize would be in correlating pace of evolution of disease, peculiar, respectively and .....of characteristics.

Thus, teaching of THERAPEUTICS would essentially demand an effective correlation of

- i) Knowledge of clinical/ Medicine/ Surgery.
- ii) Appreciation of Natural disease its evolution in the light of Theory of chronic miasm. Thus correlation with Organon Philosophy.
- iii) Applied Materia Medica and Repertory.

### **NOTE :**

The modifications in this syllabus will be published as and when published by Central Government. Following shall be subjectwise Syllabus for the Bachelor of Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery(B.H.M.S.) course.

## SYLLABUS

**Syllabus for Degree Course:** Following shall be the syllabus for B.H.M.S. (Degree) Course:-

### HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY

Instructions:

Instruction in Homoeopathic Pharmacy shall be so planned as to present

- (1) Importance of homoeopathic pharmacy in relation to study of Homoeopathic Materia Medica, Organon of medicine and National economy as well as growth of homoeopathic pharmacy and research;
- (2) Originality and speciality of homoeopathic pharmacy and its relation, to pharmacy of other recognised systems of medicine.
- (3) The areas of teaching shall encompass the entire subject but stress shall be laid on the fundamental topics that form the basis of homoeopathy

A. Theory;

I. General concepts and orientation:

1. History of pharmacy with emphasis on emergence of Homoeopathic Pharmacy.
2. Official Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia (Germany, Britain, U.S.A., India).
3. Important terminologies like scientific names, common names, synonyms.
4. Definitions in homoeopathic pharmacy.
5. Components of Pharmacy.
6. Weights and measurements.
7. Nomenclature of homoeopathic drugs with their anomalies.

II. Raw Material: drugs and vehicles

1. Sources of drugs (taxonomic classification, with reference to utility).
2. Collection of drug substances.
3. Vehicles.
4. Homoeopathic Pharmaceutical Instruments and appliances.

III. Homoeopathic Pharmaceutics:

1. Mother tincture and its preparation - Old and New methods

2. Various scales used in homoeopathic pharmacy.
3. Drug dynamisation or potentisation.
4. External applications (focus on scope of Homoeopathic lotion, glycerol, liniment and ointment).
5. Doctrine of signature.
6. Posology (focus on basic principles; related aphorisms of organon of medicine).
7. Prescription (including abbreviations)
8. Concept of placebo.
9. Pharmaconomy - Routes of Homoeopathic drug administration.
10. Dispensing of medicines.
11. Basics of adverse drug reactions and pharmaco-vigilance

#### IV. Pharmacodynamics

1. Homoeopathic Pharmacodynamics
2. Drug Proving (related aphorisms 105 - 145 of organon of medicine) and merits and de-merits of Drug Proving on Humans and Animals.
3. Pharmacological study of drugs listed in Appendix -A

#### V. Quality Control:

1. Standardisation of homoeopathic medicines, raw materials and finished products.
2. Good manufacturing practices; industrial pharmacy.
3. Homoeopathic pharmacopoeia laboratory - functions and activities, relating to quality control of drugs.

#### VI. Legislations pertaining to pharmacy:

1. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 (23 of 1940) {in relation to Homoeopathy}
2. Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 {in relation to Homoeopathy}

3. Poisons Act, 1919 (12 of 1919)
4. The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (61 of 1985)
5. Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 (21 of 1954)
6. Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955 (16 of 1955).

## B. Practical:

### Experiments

1. Estimation of size of globules.
2. Medication of globules and preparation, of doses with sugar of milk and distilled water.
3. Purity test of sugar of milk, distilled water and ethyl alcohol.
4. Determination of specific gravity of distilled water and ethyl alcohol.
5. Preparation of dispensing alcohol and dilute alcohol from strong alcohol.
6. Trituration of one drug each in decimal and centesimal scale.
7. Succussion in decimal scale from Mother Tincture to 6X potency.
8. Succussion in centesimal scale from Mother Tincture to 3C potency.
9. Conversion of Trituration to liquid potency: Decimal scale 6X to 8X potency.
10. Conversion of Trituration to liquid potency: Centesimal, scale 3C to 4C potency.
11. Preparation of 0/1 potency (LM scale) of 1 Drug.
12. Preparation of external applications - lotion, glycerol, liniment, ointment.
13. Laboratory methods - sublimation, distillation, decantation, filtration, crystallisation.
14. Writing of prescription.
15. Dispensing of medicines.
16. Process of taking minims.
17. Identification of drugs (listed in Appendix B)-
  - (i) Macroscopic and Microscopic characteristic of drug substances- minimum 05drugs;
  - (ii) Microscopic study of Trituration of two drugs (up to 3X potency)
18. Estimation of moisture content using, water bath.
19. Preparation of mother tincture-maceration and percolation

20. Collection of 30 drugs for herbarium.

21. Visit to homoeopathic pharmacopoeia laboratory and visit to a large scale manufacturing unit of homoeopathic medicines (GMP compliant). (Students shall keep detailed visit reports as per proforma at Annexure. 'B')

### C. Demonstration

1. General instructions for practical or clinical in pharmacy.
2. Identification and use of homoeopathic pharmaceutical instruments and appliance and their cleaning.
3. Estimation of moisture content using water bath.
4. Preparation of mother tincture - maceration and percolation,

### APPENDIX-A

List of drugs included in the syllabus of pharmacy for study of pharmacological action:-

1	Aconitum napellus	2.	Adonis vernalis
3.	Allium cepa	4.	Argentum nitricum
5.	Arsenicum album	6.	Atropa Belladonna
7.	Cactus grandiflorus	8.	Cantharis vesicatoria
9.	Cannabis indica	10.	Cannabis sativa
11.	Cinchona officinalis	12.	Coffea cruda
13.	Crataegus oxyacantha	14.	Crotalus horridus
15.	Gelsemium sempervirens	16.	Glonoinum
17.	Hydrastis canadensis	18.	Hyoscyamus niger
19	Kali bichromicum	20.	Lachesis
21.	Lithium carbonicum	22.	Mercurius corrosivus
23	Naja tripudians	24	Nitricum acidum
25	Nux vomica	26	Pssifiora incarnata
27	Stannum metallicum	28	Stramonium
29	Symphytum officinale	30	Tabacum



## APPENDIX - B

List of drugs for identification

### I. Vegetable Kinngdom.

1	Aegle folia	2.	Anacardium orientale
3.	Andrographis paniculata	4.	Calendula officinalis
5.	Cassia sophera	6.	Cinchona officinalis
7.	Cocculus indicus	8.	Coffea cruda
9.	Colocynthis	10.	Crocus sativa
11.	Croton tiglium	12.	Cynodon dactylon
13.	Ficus religiosa	14.	Holarrhena antidysenterica
15.	Hydrocotyle asiatica	16.	Justicia adhatoda
17.	Lobelia inflata	18.	Nux vomica
19	Ocimum sanctum	20.	Opium
21.	Rauwolfia serpentina	22.	Rheum
23	Saraca indica	24	Senna
25	Stramonium	26	Vinca minor

### II. Chemicals or Minerals

1	Aceticum acidum	2.	Alumina
3.	Argentum metallicum	4.	Argentum nitricum
5.	Arsenicum album	6.	Calcarea carbonica
7.	Carbo vegetabilis	8.	Graphites
9.	Magnesium phosphorica	10.	Natrum muriaticum
11.	Sulphur		

### III. Animal kingdom

1	Apis mellifica	2.	Blatta orientalis
3.	Formica rufa	4.	Sepia
5.	Tarentula cubensis		

Note:

1. Each student shall maintain practical record or journal and herbarium file separately.
2. College authority shall facilitate the students in maintaining record as per Appendix-C.

D. Examination:

1. Theory

1.1.	Number of papers - 01
1.2.	Marks: 100

3. Practical including viva voce or oral

2.1.		<b>Marks100</b>
2.2	Distribution of marks	
2.2.1	Experiments	15
2.2.2	Spotting	20
2.2.3	Maintenance of practical records or journal	10
2.2.4	Maintenance of herbarium record	05
2.2.5.	Viva Voce (oral)	50
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

## I- BHMS.

### HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY

**3 hours**

**Marks : 100**

Section-I and Section – II, Q.1 and Q.5 are Compulsory.

They are for 20 marks. Then from remaining 3 questions from each section 15 marks each. 6 Students have to write any 2,

Q.No.	Section – I	Marks
1.	Short notes [any 4 out of -5 marks each]	20
2.	a] and b]	7,8
3.	a] and b]	7,8
4.	a] and b]	7,8
	<b>Section – II</b>	
5.	Short notes [any 4 out of -5 marks each]	20
6.	a] and b]	7,8
7.	a] and b]	7,8
8.	a] and b]	7,8

### PRACTICAL/ORALS

Table No.	Contents	Marks
E1	Table Viva	50
E2	Spotting	20
E2	Journal	10
E2	Herberium	05
E2	Practical with Viva	15
	Total	100

Total 100 marks exam. Divided in above headings

E1 --- Examiner – 1,

E2 --- Examiner - 2

# ANATOMY

## Instructions:

- I(a)** Instructions in anatomy should be so planned as to present a general working knowledge of the structure of the human body.
- (b)** The amount of detail which a student is required to memorize should be reduced to the minimum.
- (c)** 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 lymphatic and Study of the cadaver is the only a mean to achieve this.
- (d)** Students should not be burdened with minute anatomical details which have no clinical significance.
- II** 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, it considerable reduction of the amount of topographical details is made and the following points are kept in view:-
- (1) Only such details as have professional or general educational value for the medical student.
  - (2) The purpose of dissection is to give the student an understanding of the body in relation to its function, and the dissection should be designed to achieve this goal.
  - (3) Normal radiological anatomy may also form part of practical or clinical training and the structure of the body should be presented linking functional aspect.
  - (4) 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 or clinical.
  - (5) A good part of the theoretical lectures on anatomy can be transferred to tutorial

classes with the demonstrations.

- (6) Students should be able to identify anatomical specimens and structures displayed in the dissections.
- (7) Lectures or demonstrations on the clinical and applied anatomy should be arranged in the later part of the course and it should aim at demonstrating the anatomical basis of physical signs and the value of anatomical knowledge to the students.
- (8) Seminars and group discussions to be arranged periodically with a view of presenting these subjects in an integrated manner.
- (9) More stress on demonstrations and tutorials should be given. Emphasis should be laid down on the general anatomical positions and broad relations of the viscera, muscles, blood vessels, nerves and lymphatics.
- (10) There should be joint seminars with the departments of Physiology and Biochemistry which should be organised once a month.
- (11) There should be a close correlation in the teaching of gross Anatomy, Histology, Embryology and Genetics and the teaching of Anatomy, Physiology including Biochemistry shall be integrated.

#### A. Theory

- a) A complete course of human anatomy with general working knowledge of different anatomical parts of the body.

The Curriculum includes the following namely:-

##### 1. General Anatomy-

1.1	Modern concepts of cell and its components; cell division, types with their significance.
1.2	Tissues.
1.3	Genetics.

##### 2. Development anatomy (General/Special Embryology):

2.1	Spermatogenesis	2.2	Oogenesis
2.3	Formation of germ layer	2.4	Development of embryonic disc
2.5	Placenta	2.6	Development of abdominal organs
2.7	Development of cardio vascular	2.8	Development of nervous system

2.9	Development of respiratory system	2.10	Development of body cavities
2.11	Development of uro-genital system		

### 3. Regional anatomy:

This will be taught under the following regions:-

3.1	Head, Neck and Face, Brain	3.2	Thorax
3.3	Abdomen	3.4	Upper and Lower Extremities
3.5	Special Senses		

Each of the above areas will cover:-

a)	Osteology	b)	Syndesmology (joints)
c)	Myology	d)	Angiology
e)	Neurology	f)	Splanchnology (viscera and organs)
g)	Surface anatomy	h)	Applied anatomy
i)	Radiographic anatomy		

### 4. Histology (Microanatomy):

#### B. PRACTICAL

1. Dissection of the whole human body, Demonstration of dissected parts
2. Identification of histological slides related to tissues and organs.
3. Students shall maintain practical or clinical journals and dissection cards.

#### C EXAMINATION:

1. Theory: Marks 100

The written papers in anatomy shall be in two papers, namely-

##### Paper – I

a)	General Anatomy	b)	Head, Face
c)	Neck	d)	Central Nervous system
e)	Upper Extremities	f)	General Embryology

##### Paper – II

a)	Thorax	b)	Abdomen
c)	Pelvis	d)	Lower Extremities
e)	Histology (micro-anatomy)	f)	Special Embryology.

2. The Practical including viva voce or oral examination includes the following:-

2.1.		<b>Marks200</b>
2.2	Distribution of marks	
2.2.1	Knowledge of dissected parts	20
2.2.2	Viscera	20
2.2.3	Bones	20
2.2.4	Surface Anatomy	10
2.2.5	Spotting (including Radiology and Histology)	20
2.2.6	Maintenance of Practical record or journal and dissection card	10
2.2.7	Viva Voce (Oral)	100
	Total	<b>200</b>

# I - B.H.M.S.

## ANATOMY

### THEORY.

Number of Papers	02
Paper – I	100 marks
Paper – II	100 marks
Total	200 marks

Distribution of portion for Theory

<b>Paper-I</b>	<b>Paper-II</b>
1. General Anatomy	1. Lower Limb
2. Upper Limb	2. Thorax
3. Head, Face	3. Abdomen
4. Neck	4. Pelvis
5. Brain	5. Special Embryology
6.General Embryology	6. Histology

Anatomy : Theory Weightage of Marks

<b>Paper- I</b>	<b>Marks</b>	<b>Paper-II</b>	<b>Marks</b>
Upper Limb	44	Lower Limb	34
Head Face	17	Thorax	31
Neck	17	Abdomen	22
Brain	17	Special Embryology	21
General Embryology	31	Histology	10
General Anatomy	14	Pelvis	22
	140		140
	40 Marks with Optional Questions		40 Marks Optional Questions



**I - B.H.M.S.**

**ANATOMY PAPER - I**

Date-  
Day –

Time-  
Marks – 100

**Instructions –**

1. All questions are **Compulsory**.
2. Figures to the right indicate **Full Marks**.
3. Each section to be written in the **SEPARATE Answer Book**
4. Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

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**SECTION - I**

<b>Q. 1</b>		Write short notes on Any Four of the following	<b>[20]</b>
	a	Head/Face	
	b	Neck	
	c	Brain	
	d	General Anatomy	
	e	General Anatomy	
<b>Q.2</b>		Write answer in one or two sentences	<b>[10]</b>
	a	Head/Face	
	b	Neck	
	c	Brain	
	d	General Anatomy	
	e	General Anatomy	
<b>Q.3</b>		Head, Face OR Neck	<b>[10]</b>
<b>Q.4</b>		Brain	<b>[10]</b>
		<b>SECTION - II</b>	
<b>Q. 5</b>		Write short notes on Any Four of the following	<b>[20]</b>
	a	Upper Limb	
	b	Upper Limb	
	c	General Embryology	
	d	General Embryology	
	e	General Embryology	
<b>Q.6</b>		Write answer in one or two sentences	<b>[10]</b>
	a	Upper Limb	
	b	Upper Limb	
	c	General Embryology	
	d	General Embryology	
	e	General Embryology	
<b>Q.7</b>		Long Question on Upper LimbOR Upper Limb	<b>[10]</b>
<b>Q.8</b>		Long Question on Upper limb OR /And General Embryology	<b>[10]</b>

**I - B.H.M.S.**  
**ANATOMY PAPER -II**

Date-  
Day –

Time-  
Marks – 100

**Instructions –**

1. All questions are **Compulsory**.
2. Figures to the right indicate **Full Marks**.
3. Each section to be written in the **SEPARATE Answer Book**
4. Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

**SECTION - I**

<b>Q.1</b>		Write short notes on Any Four of the following	<b>[20]</b>
	A	Thorax	
	B	Thorax	
	C	Thorax	
	D	Lower Limb	
	E	Lower Limb	
<b>Q.2</b>		Write answer in one or two sentences	<b>[10]</b>
	A	Thorax	
	B	Thorax	
	C	Thorax	
	D	Lower Limb	
	E	Lower Limb	
<b>Q.3</b>		Long Question on Lower LimbOR Lower Limb	<b>[10]</b>
<b>Q.4</b>		Long Question on Thorax	<b>[10]</b>
		<b>SECTION - II</b>	
<b>Q.5</b>		Write short notes on Any Four of the following	<b>[20]</b>
	A	Abdomen	
	B	Abdomen/Pelvis	
	C	Histology	
	D	Histology	
	E	Special Embryology	
<b>Q.6</b>		Write answer in one or two sentences	<b>[10]</b>
	A	Abdomen	
	B	Abdomen/Pelvis	
	C	Special Embryology	
	D	Special Embryology	
	E	Special Embryology	
<b>Q.7</b>		Long Question on AbdomenOR Pelvis	<b>[10]</b>
<b>Q.8</b>		Long Question on Abdomen /Pelvis and/or Special Embryology	<b>[05]</b> <b>[05]</b>

## Anatomy Viva/ Practical Exam

\* Table – I [Practical/Viva]

\*

1]	Upper Limb [soft parts]	10
2]	Lower limb [soft parts]	10
3]	Upper Limb [Hard parts]	10
4]	Lower limb [Hard parts]	10
5]	Journal	10
		50 Marks

\* Table – II[Practical/Viva]

1]	Abdomen/Pelvis, [soft parts]	30
3]	Thorax [soft parts]	20
		50 Marks

\* Table – III[Practical/Viva]

1]	Head Neck &Face [soft]	20
2]	Brain	10
3]	Skull, Mandible (Head Parts)	10
4]	Surface +Living Anatomy	10
		50 Marks

\* Table – IV[Practical/Viva]

1]	Embryology	10
2]	Histology	05
3]	Radiology	05
4]	Ribs,Vertebras, Sternum,Pelvis	10
5]	Spotting	20
		50 Marks

Total – 200

# PHYSIOLOGY AND BIOCHEMISTRY

## Instructions:

- I (a) 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.
- (b) To a Homoeopath the human organism is an integrated whole of body life and mind and though life includes all the chemico-physical processes it transcends them.
- (c) 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.
- (d) Physiology shall be taught from the stand point of description physical processes underlying them in health.
- (e) Applied aspect of every system including the organs is to be stressed upon while teaching the subject.
- II (a) There should be close co-operation between the various departments while teaching the different systems.
- (b) 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.
- (c) Seminars should be arranged periodically and lecturers of anatomy, physiology and bio-chemistry should bring home the point to the students that the integrated approach is more meaningful.

### A. Theory:

The curriculum includes the following, namely:-

#### I. General physiology:

1. Introduction to cellular physiology
2. Cell Junctions
3. Transport through cell membrane and resting membrane potential
4. Body fluids compartments
5. Homeostasis

#### II. Body fluids:

1.	Blood	2.	Plasma Proteins
3.	Red Blood Cells	4.	Erythropoiesis
5.	Hemoglobin and Iron Metabolism	6.	Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate
7.	Packed Cell Volume and Blood Indices	8.	Anemia

9.	Haemolysis and Fragility of Red Blood cell	10.	White Blood Cell'
11.	Immunity	12.	Platelets
13.	Haemostasis	14.	Coagulation of Blood
15.	Blood groups	16.	Blood Transfusion
17.	Blood volume	18.	Reticulo-endothelial System and Tissue Macrophage
19	Lymphatic System and Lymph	20	Tissue Fluid and Oedema

### III. Cardio-vascular system:

1	Introduction to cardiovascular system	2	Properties of cardiac muscle
3	Cardiac cycle	4	General principles of circulation
5	.Heart sounds	6	Regulation of cardiovascular system
7	Normal and abnormal Electrocardiogram (ECG)	8	Cardiac output
9	Heart rate	10	Arterial blood pressure
11	Radial Pulse	12	Cardiovascular adjustments during exercise
13	Regional circulation- Cerebral, Splanchnic, Capillary, Cutaneous & skeletal muscle circulation		

### IV. Respiratory system and environmental physiology:

1	Physiological anatomy of respiratory tract	2	Mechanism of respiration; Ventilation, diffusion of gases
3	Transport of respiratory gases	4	Regulation of respiration
5	Pulmonary function tests	6	High altitude and space physiology
7	Deep sea physiology	8	Artificial respiration
9	Effects of exercise on respiration		

### V. Digestive system.

1	Introduction to digestive system Physiological anatomy of Stomach,	2	Composition and functions of digestive juices
3	Pancreas, Liver and Gall bladder, Small intestine, Large intestine	4	Movements of gastrointestinal tract Digestion and absorption of
5	Gastrointestinal hormones	6	carbohydrates, proteins and lipids

## VI. Renal physiology and skin:

1	Physiological anatomy of kidneys and urinary tract	2	Renal circulation
3	Urine formation: Renal clearance, glomerular filtration, tubular reabsorption, selective secretion, concentration of urine, acidification of urine	4	Renal function tests
5	Micturition	6	Skin
7	Sweat	8	Body temperature and its regulation

## VII. Endocrinology

1	Introduction to endocrinology	2	Hormones and hypothalamo-hypophyseal axis
3	Pituitary gland	4	Thyroid gland
5	Parathyroid	6	Endocrine functions of pancreas
7	Adrenal cortex	8	Adrenal medulla
	Endocrine functions of other organs		

## VIII. Reproductive system:

1	Male reproductive system- testis and its hormones; seminal vesicles, prostate gland, semen.	2	Introduction to female reproductive system
3	Menstrual cycle	4	Ovulation
5	Menopause	6	Infertility
7	Pregnancy and parturition	8	Placenta.
9	Pregnancy tests	10	Mammary glands and lactation
11	Fertility	12	Fetal circulation

## IX Central nervous system:

1	Introduction to nervous system	2	Neuron
3	Neuroglia	4	Receptors
5	Synapse	6	Neurotransmitters

7	Reflex	8	Spinal cord
9	Somato-sensory system and somato-motor-system	10	Physiology of pain
11	Brainstem, Vestibular apparatus	12	Cerebral cortex
13	Thalamus	14	Hypothalamus
15	Internal Capsule	16	Basal ganglia
17	Limbic System	18	Cerebellum — Posture and equilibrium
19	Reticular information	20	Proprioceptors
21	Higher intellectual function	22	Electroencephalogram (EEG)
23	Physiology of sleep	24	Cerebro-spinal fluid (CSF)
25	Autonomic Nervous System (ANS)		

X. Special senses:

Eye: Photochemistry of vision, Visual pathway Pupillary reflexes, Color vision, Errors of refraction

1	Ear: Auditory pathway, Mechanism of hearing, Auditory defects	2	Sensation of smell: Olfactory receptors, olfactory pathways
3	Sensation of taste : Taste receptors, Tastepathways	4	Sensation of touch

XI. Nerve muscle physiology:

1	Physiological properties of nerve fibers	2	Nerve fiber- types, classification, function, Degeneration and regeneration of peripheral nerves
3	Neuro-Muscular junction	4	Physiology of Skeletal muscle
5	Physiology of Cardiac muscle	6	Physiology of Smooth muscle
7	EMG and disorders of skeletal muscles		

Bio-physical sciences

1	Filtration	2	Ultra filtration
3	Osmosis	4	Diffusion

5	Adsorption	6	Hydrotrophy
7	Colloid	8	Donnan Equilibrium
9	Tracer elements	10	Dialysis
11	Absorption	12	Assimilation
13	Surface tension		

## B. Practical:

### I. Hematology:

1	Study of the Compound Microscope	2	Introduction to Hematology
3	Collection of Blood samples	4	Estimation of Hemoglobin Concentration
5	Determination of Hematocrit	6	Haemocytometry
7	Total RBC count	8	Determination of RBC indices
9	Total Leucocytes Count (TLC)	10	Preparation and examination of Blood Smear
11	Differential Leucocyte Count (DLC)	12	Absolute Eosinophil Count
13	Determination of Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate	14	Determination of Blood Groups
15	Osmotic fragility of Red cells	16	Determination of Bleeding Time and Coagulation Time
17	Platelet Count	18	Reticulocyte Count

### 1. Human experiments:

1	General Examination	2.	Respiratory System- Clinical examination, Spirometry, Stethography
2	Gastrointestinal System-Clinical examination	4	Cardiovascular System- Blood pressure recording, Radial pulse, ECG, Clinical examination
5	Nerve and Muscle Physiology- Mosso's Ergography, Handgrip Dynamometer	6	Nervous System- Clinical examination
7	Special Senses- Clinical examination	8	Reproductive System-Diagnosis of pregnancy



## BIO-CHEMISTRY

### A. Theory:

Carbohydrates:	Chemistry, Metabolism, Glycolysis, TCA, HMP, Glycogen synthesis and degradation, Blood glucose regulation.
Lipids:	Chemistry, Metabolism, Intestinal uptake, Fat transport, Utilization of stored fat, Activation of fatty acids, Beta oxidation and synthesis of fatty acids
Proteins:	Chemistry, Metabolism, Digestion of protein, Transamination, Deamination, Fate of Ammonia, Urea cycle, End products of each ammo acid and their entry into TCA cycle
Enzymes:	Definition, Classification, Biological Importance, Diagnostic use, Inhibition
Vitamins:	Daily requirements, Dietary source, Disorders and physiological role
Minerals	Daily requirement, Dietary Sources, Disorders and physiological role
Organ function tests	Tests and interpretation

### B. Practical:

1	Demonstration of uses of instruments or equipment
2	Qualitative analysis of carbohydrates, proteins and lipids
3	Normal, characteristics of urine
4	Abnormal constituents of urine
5	Quantitative estimation of glucose, total proteins, uric acid in blood
6	Liver function tests
7	Kidney function tests
8	Lipid profile
9	Interpretation and discussion of results of biochemical tests.

### C. Examination:

#### 1. Theory:

(1) No. of Papers-02

(2) Marks: Total marks: 200; Paper I- 100

Paper II- 100

## Contents:

### Paper-I:

a)	General Physiology	b)	Biophysics
c)	Body fluids	d)	Cardiovascular system
e)	Reticuloendothelial system	f)	Respiratory system
g)	Excretory system	h)	Regulation of body temperature
i)	Skin	j)	Nerve Muscle physiology

### Paper-II:

a)	Endocrine system	b)	Central Nervous System
c)	Digestive system and metabolism	d)	Reproductive system
e)	Sense organs	f)	Biochemistry
g)	Nutrition		

### 2. Practical Including viva voce or oral:

2.1.	Practical and viva voce	<b>Marks 200</b>
2.2	Distribution of marks	
2.2.1	Experiments	50
2.2.2	Spotting	30
2.2.3	Maintenance of Practical record/Journal	20
2.2.4	Viva Voce (Oral)	100
	Total	<b>200</b>

## PHYSIOLOGY ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

### (A) Theory

Number of Papers : 02 . Marks : [ Paper-I 100, Paper-II 100]

<b>Paper-I</b>	<b>Paper-II</b>
1) General physiology & Biophysics.	1) Endocrinology
2) Blood & body fluids, lymph, RE system	2) CNS
3) Cardiovascular system	3) Digestive system & metabolism
4) Respiratory system	4) Biochemistry. Nutrition & diet
5) Excretory system , skin & body Temperature	5) Reproductive system
6) Nerve muscle physiology	6) Special senses

### (B) Practical including Viva-Voce

<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>Viva-Voce (orals)</b>	100 marks.
<b>Experiments, spotting and journal</b>	100 marks
<b>Distribution of Experiments, spotting and journal marks</b>	
<b>Experiments</b> 1] Hematology 2] Biochemistry 3] Clinical physiology	<b>50mks Total</b> 20 marks. 20 marks. 10 marks
<b>Spotting</b> Instruments, graphs and clinical questionnaire	<b>30marks</b>
<b>Journal</b> 1] Hematology and clinical physiology. 2] Biochemistry.	<b>20marks</b>

**I – BHMS**  
**PHYSIOLOGY INCLUDING BIOCHEMISTRY-PAPER-I**

**Instructions-**

1. All questions are compulsory
2. Figures to the right indicate Full Marks

Marks: 100

Time:- 3 hours

**Section-I**

[CVS, Blood and body fluids, lymphatic's , Respiratory system]

Q-		Answer in one or two sentences( any 5 out of 6)	<b>2 marks x 5 = 10 marks</b>
	1		
	2		
	3		
	4		
	5		
	6		
Q-		Write short notes on ( any 4 out of 5)	<b>5 marks x 4 = 20 marks</b>
	1		
	2		
	3		
	4		
	5		
Q-		Solve any two out of three( <i>Long answer question</i> )	<b>10 marks x 2 = 20 marks</b>
	1		
	2		
	3		

**Section-II**

[General Physiology, Biophysics, Excretory system, Skin. Body temp. Nerve muscle physiology.]

Q-		Answer in one or two sentences( any 5 out of 6)	<b>2 marks x 5 = 10 marks</b>
	1		
	2		
	3		
	4		
	5		
	6		
Q-		Write short notes on ( any 4 out of 5)	<b>5 marks x 4 = 20 marks</b>
	1		
	2		
	3		
	4		
	5		
Q-		Solve any two out of three( <i>Long answer question</i> )	<b>10 marks x 2 = 20 marks</b>
	1		
	2		
	3		

**I – BHMS**  
**PHYSIOLOGY INCLUDING BIOCHEMISTRY-PAPER-II**

**Instructions-**

1. All questions are compulsory
2. Figures to the right indicate Full Marks

Marks:-100

Time-3 hrs

**Section-I**

[ CNS, Endocrinology, Reproductive system, Special senses.]

Q-1		Answer in one or two sentences( any 5 out of 6)	<b>2mksX5=10marks</b>
	1		
	2		
	3		
	4		
	5		
	6		
Q-2		Write short notes on ( any 4 out of 5)	<b>5mksX4=20marks</b>
	1		
	2		
	3		
	4		
	5		
Q-3		Solve any two out of three( <i>Long answer question only</i> )	<b>10mksX2=20marks</b>
	1		
	2		
	3		

**Section-II**

[Alimentary system and Metabolism, Biochemistry, Balanced diet.]

Q-4		Answer in one or two sentences( any 5 out of 6)	<b>2mksX5=10marks</b>
	1		
	2		
	3		
	4		
	5		
Q-5		Write short notes on ( any 4 out of 5)	<b>5mksX4=20mks</b>
	1		
	2		
	3		
	4		
Q-6		Solve any two out of three( <i>Long answer question only</i> )	<b>10mksX2=20marks</b>
	1		
	2		
	3		

## HOMOEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA

### Instructions:

- I (a) Homoeopathic Materia Medica is differently constructed as compared to other Materia Medicas;
  - (b) Homoeopathy considers 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 substance, the drug substance as a whole is lost sight of.
- II Essential and complete knowledge of the drug action as a whole can be ascertained only by qualitative drug proving on healthy persons and this alone can make it possible to elicit all the symptoms of a drug with reference 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.
- III (a) 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;
  - (b) 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.
- IV (a) The most commonly indicated drugs for day to day ailments should be taken up first so that in the clinical classes or outdoor duties the students become familiar with their applications and they should be thoroughly dealt with explaining all comparisons and relationship;
  - (b) Students should be conversant with their sphere of action and family relationships and the rarely used drugs should be taught in outline, emphasizing only their most salient features and symptoms.
- V 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.
- VI (a) 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.

- (b) The student should be encouraged to apply the resources of the vast Materia Medica in any sickness and not limit himself to memorize few drugs for a particular disease and 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 examinations are concerned.
- (c) Application of Materia Medica should be demonstrated from case-records in the outdoor; and the indoor.
- (d) Lectures on comparative Materia Medica and therapeutics as well as tutorials should be integrated with lectures on clinical medicine.

VII For the teaching of drugs, the department should keep herbarium sheets and other specimens for demonstrations to the students and audio-visual material shall be used for teaching and training purposes.

VIII (a) There is a large number of Homoeopathic medicines used today and much more medicines are being experimented and proved at present and more will be added in future and some very commonly used Homoeopathic medicines are included in this curriculum for detailed study.

(b) It is essential that at the end of this course each student should gain basic and sufficient knowledge of "How to study Homoeopathic Materia Medica" and to achieve this objective basic and general topic of Materia Medica should be taught in detail during this curriculum, general topics should be taught in all the classes.

(c) The medicines are to be taught under the following headings, namely:-

- (1) Common name, family, habitat, parts used, preparation, constituents (of source material)
- (2) Proving data
- (3) Sphere of action.
- (4) Symptomatology of the medicine emphasizing the characteristic symptoms (mental, physical generals and particulars including sensations, modalities and concomitants) and constitution.
- (5) Comparative study of medicines.
- (6) Therapeutic applications (applied Materia Medica).

## **FIRST B.H.M.S.**

### **A. Theory:**

General topics of Materia Medica (including introductory lectures) :-

#### **(a) Basic Materia Medica -**

1. Basic concept of Materia Medica
2. Basic construction of various Materia Medicas
3. Definition of Materia Medica

#### **(b) Homoeopathic Materia Medica**

1. Definition of Homoeopathic Materia Medica
2. Basic concept and construction of Homoeopathic Materia Medica.
3. Classification of Homoeopathic Materia Medica.
4. Sources of Homoeopathic Materia Medica.
5. Scope and Limitations of Homoeopathic Materia Medica.

Note: There shall be no examination in First B.H.M.S.



## SECOND B.H.M.S.

### A. Theory:

- (a) In addition to syllabus of First B.H.M.S. Course, following shall be taught, namely: -
- (i) Science and philosophy of Homoeopathic Materia Medica.
  - (ii) Different ways of studying Homoeopathic materia medica (e.g. psycho-clinical, pathological, physiological, synthetic, comparative, analytical, remedy relationships, group study, portrait study etc.)
  - (iii) Scope and limitations of Homoeopathic materia medica.
  - (iv) Concordance or remedy relationships.
  - (v) Comparative Homoeopathic materia medica, namely:- Comparative study of symptoms, drug pictures, drug relationships,
  - (vi) Theory of Biochemic system of medicine, its history, concepts and principles; according to Dr. Wilhelm Heinrich Schuessler. Study of 12 Biochemic medicines, (tissue remedies).
- (b) Homoeopathic Medicines to be taught in Second B.H.M.S as per Appendix -I.

### APPENDIX-I

0	Aconitum napellus	26.	Dulcamara
2.	Aethusa cynapium	27.	Euphrasia
3.	Allium cepa	28.	Ferrum Phosphoricum
4.	Aloe socotrina	29.	Gelsemium
5.	Antimonium crudum	30.	Hepar sulph
6.	Antimonium tartaricum	31.	Hypericum perforatum
7.	Apis mellifica	32.	Ipecacuanha
8.	Argentum nitricum	33.	Kali muriaticum
9.	Arnica montana	34.	Kali phosphoricum
10.	Arsenicum album	35.	Kali sulphuricum
11.	Arum triphyllum	36.	Ledum palustre
12.	Baptisia tinctoria	37.	Lycopodium clavatum
13.	Bellis perrenis	38.	Magnesium phosphoricum
14.	Bryonia alba	39.	Natrum muriaticum
15.	Calcarea carbonica	40.	Natrum phosphoricum
16.	Calcarea fluorica	41.	Natrum sulphuricum
17.	Calcarea phosphoric	42.	Nux vomica
18.	Calcarea sulphurica	43.	Pulsatilla
19.	Calendula officinalis	44.	Rhus toxicodendron
20.	Chamomilla	45.	Ruta graveolens
21.	Cina	46.	Silicea
22.	Cinchona officinalis.	47.	Spongia tosta
23.	Colchicum autumnale	48.	Sulphur
24.	Colocynthis	49.	Symphytum officinale
25.	Drosera	50.	Thuja occidentalis

B: Practical or clinical:

This will cover,-

- (i) Case taking of acute and chronic patients.
- (ii) Case processing including totality of symptoms, selection of medicine, potency and repetition schedule

Each student shall maintain practical record or journal with record of five cases.

C. Examination:

The syllabus covered in First BHMS and Second BHMS course are the following, namely:-

1. Theory:

1.1.	Number of papers- 01	
1.2.	Marks: 100	
1.3.	Distribution of marks	
1.3.1.	Topics of I B.H.M.S.	30 Marks
1.3.2.	Topics of II B.H.M.S.	70 Marks

2. Practical including viva voce or oral

2.1.		<b>Marks100</b>
2.2	Distribution of marks	
2.2.1	Case taking and Case processing of one long case	30
2.2.2	Case taking of one short Case	10
2.2.3	Maintenance of Practical record or journal	10
2.2.4	Viva Voce (oral)	50
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

### THIRD B.H.M.S

In addition to the syllabus of First and Second B.H.M.S. including the use of medicines for Second BHMS (Appendix-I), the following additional topics and medicines, are included .in the syllabus of Homoeopathic Materia Medica for the Third B.H.M.S examination.

#### A. General Topics of Homoeopathic Materia Medica-

In addition to the syllabus of First and Second B.H.M.S. including the use of medicines, for SecondBHMS (Appendix-I), the following additional topics and medicines are included in the syllabus of Homoeopathic Materia Medica for the Third B.H.M.S. Examination.

- (a) Concept of Nosodes - definition of nosodes, types of nosodes, general indications of Nosodes.
- (b) Concepts of constitution, temperaments, diathesis-  
Definitions, various concepts of constitution with their peculiar characteristics, importance of constitution, temperaments and diathesis and their utility in treatment of patients.

#### B. Concept of mother tincture.

#### C. Homoeopathic medicines to be taught in Third B.H.M.S. as in Appendix-II

### APPENDIX-II

1.	Acetic acid	40.	Graphites
2.	Actea spicata	41.	Helleborus niger
3.	Agaricus muscarius	42.	Hyoscyamus niger
4.	Agnus castus	43.	Ignatia amara
5.	Alumina	44.	Kali bichromicum
6.	Ambra grisea	45.	Kali bromatum
7.	Ammonium carbonicum	46.	Kali carbonicum
8.	Ammonium muriaticum	47.	Kreosotum
9.	Anacardium orientale	48.	Lachesis muta
10.	Apocynum cannabinum	49.	Moschus
11.	Arsenicum Iodatium	50.	Murex purpurea

12.	Asafoetida	51.	Muriatic acid
13.	Aurum metallicum	52.	Naja tripudians
14.	Baryta carbonica	53.	Natrum carbonicum
15.	Belladonna.	54.	Nitric acid
16.	Benzoic acid	55.	Nux moschata
17.	Berberis vulgaris	56.	Opium
18.	Bismuth	57.	Oxalic acid
19.	Borax	58.	Petroleum
20.	Bovista Lycoperdon	59.	Phosphoric acid
21.	Bromium	60.	Phosphorus
22.	Bufo rana	61.	Phytolacca decandra
23.	Cactus grandiflorus	62.	Picric acid
24.	Caladium seguinum	63.	Platinum metallicum
25.	Calcarea arsenicosa	64.	Podophyllum
26.	Camphora	65.	Secale cornutum
27.	Cannabis indica	66.	Selenium
28.	Cannabis sativa	67.	Sepia
29.	Cantharis vesicatoria	68.	Staphysagria
30.	Carbo vegetabilis	69.	Stramonium
31.	Chelidonium majus	70.	Sulphuric acid
32.	Conium maculatum	71.	Syphilinum
33.	Crotalus horridus	72.	Tabacum
34.	Croton tiglium	73.	Taraxacum officinale
35.	Cyclamen europaeum	74.	Tarentula cubensis
36.	Digitalis purpurea	75.	Terebinthina
37.	Dioscorea villosa	76.	Theridion
38.	Equisetum hyemale	77.	Thlaspi bursa pastoris
39.	Ferrum metallicum	78.	Veratrum album

Sr.No	Group studies
1	Acid group
2	Carbon group
3	Kali group
4	Ophidia group
5	Mercurius group
6	Spider group

D. Practical or clinical:

(1) This will cover,-

(a) Case taking of acute and chronic patients.

(b) Case processing including selection of medicine, potency and repetition schedule

(2) Each student shall maintain a journal having record, of ten (10) case takings.

E. Examination

1. Theory:

1.1.	Number of papers- 01
1.2.	Marks: 100
1.3.	Distribution of marks:
1.3.1.	Topics of Second B.H.M.S. - 50Marks
1.3.2.	Topics of Third B.H.M.S. - 50 Marks

2. Practical including viva voce or oral:

2.1.		<b>Marks100</b>
2.2	Distribution of marks	
2.2.1	Case taking and Case processing of one long case	30
2.2.2	Case taking of one short Case	10
2.2.3	Maintenance of Practical record or journal	10
2.2.4	Viva Voce (oral)	50
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

## FOURTH B.H.M.S.

In addition to the syllabus of First, Second and. Third BHMS including the medicines taught as per the Appendices I and II, the following additional topics and medicines are included in the syllabus for the Fourth BHMS examination.

- A. General topics of Homoeopathic materia medica - Sarcodes - definition and general indications.
- B. Medicines indicated in Appendix-III shall be taught in relation to the medicines of - Appendices-I and II for comparison wherever required.

### APPENDIX-III.

1.	Abies canadensis	62.	Capsicum
2.	Abies nigra	63.	Cedron
3.	Carbo animalis	64.	Eupatorium perfoliatum
4.	Carbolic acid	65.	Abroma augusta
5.	Condurango	66.	Calotropis gigantea
6.	Fluoricum acidum	67.	Carica papaya
7.	Hydrastis canadensis	68.	Cassia sophera
8.	Raphanus sativus.	69.	Ficus religiosa
9.	Magnesia carbonica	70.	Jonosia asoca
10.	Magnesia muriatica	71.	Justicia adhatoda
11.	Anthracinum	72.	Ocimum sanctum
12.	Bacillinum:	73.	Syzigium jambolanum
13.	Lac caninum	74.	Ratanhia peruviana
14.	Lac defloratum	75.	Collinsonia canadensis
15.	Lyssin	76.	Antimonium arsenicosum
16.	Medorrhinum	77.	Sticta pulmonaria
17.	Psorinum	78.	Asterias rubens
18.	Pyrogenium	79.	Iodium
19.	Vaccininum	80.	Thyroidinum
20.	Variolinum	81.	Argentum metallicum
21.	Hydrocotyle asiatica	82.	Cuprum metallicum
22.	Mezereum	83.	Plumbum metallicum
23.	Radium bromatum	84.	Zincum metallicum
24.	Urtica urens	85.	Adonis vernalis .
25.	Vinca minor	86.	Kalmia latifolia
26.	Abrotanum	87.	Physostigma venenosum
27.	Rheum palmatum	88.	Mercurius corrosivus
28.	Sanicula aqua	89.	Mercurius cyanatus
29.	Acalypha indica	90.	Mercurius dulcis

30.	Corallium rubrum	91.	Mercurius solubilis
31.	Lobelia inflata	92.	Mercurius sulphuricus
32.	Mephitis putorius	93.	Causticum
33.	Rumex crispus	94.	Bacillus No, 7
34.	Sabadilla officinalis	95.	Dysentery co
35.	Sambucus nigra	96.	Gaertner
36.	Squilla maritima	97.	Morgan pure
37.	Baryta muriatica	98.	Morgan gaertner
38.	Crataegus oxyacantha	99.	Proteus bacillus
39.	Lithium carbonicum	100.	Sycotic bacillus
40.	Rauwolfia serpentina	<b>Additional medicines</b>	
41.	Caulophyllum	101.	Aesculus hippocastanum
42.	Cocculus indicus	102.	Adrenalinum
43.	Crocus sativus	103.	Artemesia vulgaris
44.	Helonias dioica	104.	Avena sativa
45.	Lilium tigrinum	105.	Blatta orientalis
46.	Sabina	106.	Carcinosin
47.	Trillium pendulum	107.	Carduus marianus
48.	Viburnum opulus	108.	Ceanothus
49.	Cicuta virosa	109.	Chininum arsenicosum
50.	Ranunculus bulbosus	110.	Cholesterinum
51.	Rhododendron chrysanthum	111.	Coca erythroxylo
52.	Clematis erecta	112.	Diphtherinum
53.	Sabal serrulata	113.	Erigeron canadensis
54.	Sarsaparilla officinalis	114.	Malandrinum
55.	Coffea cruda	115.	Menyanthes
56.	Glonoine	116.	Onosmodium
57.	Melilotus	117.	Passiflora incarnata
58.	Millefolium	118.	Ustilago maydis
59.	Sanguinaria canadensis	119.	Stannum metallicum
60.	Spigelia	120.	Valeriana officinalis
61.	Veratrum viride	121.	X-ray

Sr. No.	Group studies
1.	Baryta group
2.	Calcarea group
3.	Magnesia group
4.	Natrum group
5.	Compositae family
6.	Ranunculaceae family
7.	Solonaceae family

C. Practical or clinical:

Each student shall maintain a journal having record of ten (10) acute and ten (10) chronic casetakings.

D. Examination:

1. Theory:

1.1.	Number of papers-02
2.1	Marks: 200
2.1.1	Distribution of marks:
2.1.2	Paper-I: Topics of First, Second and Third B.H.M.S. - 100 Marks
2.1.3	Paper-II Topics of IV B.H.M.S. - 100 Marks

2. Practical including viva voce or oral:

2.1.		<b>Marks 200</b>
2.2	Distribution of marks	
2.2.1	Case taking and Case processing of one long case	60
2.2.2	Case taking of one short Case	20
2.2.3	Maintenance of Practical record or journal	20
2.2.4	Viva Voce (oral)	100
	<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>



## II- B.H.M.S.

### HOMOEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA

**Day –**  
**Date -**

**Total Marks -100 marks**  
**Time – 3 hours.**

Two sections of 50 marks each

SECTION – I, to be based on I<sup>st</sup> & II<sup>nd</sup> BHMS syllabus

SECTION – II, to be based on II<sup>nd</sup> BHMS syllabus

#### **Instructions:**

- 1) All questions are compulsory.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks
- 3) Each section to be answered in separate answer books
- 4) Answers written in inappropriate section will not be assessed

#### **SECTION-I**

Question No.	Questions	Marks
1	Solve any one out of two (from Ist year)	10
2	Short notes(4 out of 5 from Ist year)	20
3	Short notes(4 out of 5 from IInd year)	20

#### **SECTION-II**

Question No.	Question	Marks
4A	Long question based on 6 topics in theory (solve any 1out of 2 from IInd year)	9
B	Solve any one out of two (Drug picture – II year)	9
5	Short notes on drug indications ( 4 out of 5 – II year)	16
6	Comparisons (4 out of 5- II year)	16

## PRACTICAL AND ORAL EXAMINATION

**EXAMINERS: 2**

**Marks: 100**

1. Each examiner shall conduct the examination of not more than 50 marks.
2. One examiner shall be internal and the other external.

**PRACTICAL – MARKS DIVISION**

**Marks: 50**

<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Marks</b>
Case taking and case processing of one long case i.e. analysis, evaluation and formation of totality with selection of medicine, potency and repetition schedule.	30
Case taking of one short case	10
Journal	10
Total	50

**ORAL - MARKS DIVISION**

**Marks: 50**

<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Marks</b>
Ist BHMS syllabus	15
IInd BHMS syllabus	25
Comparative Materia Medica	10
Total	50
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>100</b>

### III- BHMS HOMOEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA

Day –

Date -

Total Marks -100 marks

Time – 3 hours.

Two sections of 50 marks each

Section – I to be based on IInd BHMS syllabus.

Section – II to be based on III<sup>rd</sup> BHMS syllabus.

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**Instructions:**

- 1) All questions are compulsory.
  - 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks
  - 3) Each section to be answered in separate answer books
  - 4) Answers written in inappropriate section will not be assessed
- 

**Section- II**

Question No.	Question	Marks
1A	General topic 1out of 2 (IInd year)	09
1B	Drug picture 1out of 2 ( IInd year )	09
2	Short notes 4 out of 5 ( IInd year)	16
3	Comparisons 4 out of 5 (IInd year)	16

**Section – II**

Question No.	Question	Marks
4A	General topic or Group ( IIIrd year)	09
4B	Drug picture 1 out of 2 (IIIrd year)	09
5	Write as indicated 4 out of 5 ( IIIrd year)	16
6	Short Notes 4 out of 5 ( IIIrd year)	16

## PRACTICAL AND ORAL EXAMINATION

**EXAMINERS: 2**

**Marks: 100**

- 1. Each examiner shall conduct the examination of not more than 50 marks.**
- 2. One examiner shall be internal and the other external.**

### **PRACTICAL – MARKS DIVISION**

**Marks: 50**

<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Marks</b>
Case taking and case processing of one long case i.e. analysis, evaluation and formation of totality with selection of medicine, potency and repetition schedule.	30
Case taking of one short case	10
Journal	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>

### **ORAL - MARKS DIVISION**

**Marks: 50**

<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Marks</b>
IInd BHMS syllabus	15
IIIrd BHMS syllabus	25
Comparative Materia Medica	10
Total	50
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>100</b>

## IV- BHMS

### Paper I- HOMOEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA

Day –  
Date -

**Total Marks -100 marks**  
**Time – 3 hours**

**Paper I** –Syllabus of Ist, IInd and IIIrd BHMS - 100 Marks

**Section I** – Syllabus of Ist, IInd BHMS - 50 Marks

**Section II** – Syllabus of IIIrd BHMS - 50 Marks

- 
- Instructions:**
1. All questions are compulsory.
  2. Figures to the right indicate full marks
  3. Each section to be answered in separate answer books
  4. Answers written in inappropriate section will not be assessed
- 

### Paper I

Each section should be of 50 marks in both papers

#### Section-I

Question No.	Question	Marks
1A	General topic 1 out of 2 (IInd year)	09
1B	Drug picture 1 out of 2 ( IInd year)	09
2	Short notes 4 out of 5 ( Ist year)	16
3	Write as indicated 4 out of 5( IInd year)	16

#### Section-II

Question No.	Question	Marks
4A	General topic or Group ( IIIrd year)	09
4B	Drug picture 1out of 2 ( IIIrd year)	09
5	Write as indicated 4 out of 5 ( IIIrd year)	16
6	Comparisons 4 out of 5 ( IIIrd year)	16

## IV – BHMS

### Paper II - HOMOEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA

Day –

Total Marks -100 marks each

Date -

Time – 3 hours each

Paper II – Section I & II - Syllabus of IVth BHMS - 100 Marks

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- Instructions:**
1. All questions are compulsory.
  2. Figures to the right indicate full marks
  3. Each section to be answered in separate answer books
  4. Answers written in inappropriate section will not be assessed
- 

#### Section-I

Question No.	Question	Marks
1A	Drug picture any 1 out of 2 (IV BHMS)	09
1B	Short notes on Bowel Nosodes & Sarcodes 3 out of 4 (IV BHMS)	09
2	Short notes 4 out of 5 (IV BHMS)	16
3	Write as indicated 4 out of 5 (IV BHMS)	16

#### Section-II

Question No.	Question	Marks
4A	Group or Family (IV BHMS)	09
4B	Drug picture 1 out of 2 (IV BHMS)	09
5	Write as indicated 4 out of 5 (IV BHMS)	16
6	Comparisons 4 out of 5 (IV BHMS)	16

## IV- BHMS

### PRACTICAL AND ORAL EXAMINATION

**EXAMINERS: 4**

**Marks: 200**

**1. Each examiner shall conduct the examination of not more than 50 marks.**

**2. Two examiner shall be internal and two will be external.**

#### **3. PRACTICAL – MARKS DIVISION**

##### **1) Chronic case**

**Marks: 100**

<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Marks</b>
Case taking and Nosological diagnosis	20
Analysis , Evaluation, Totality	20
Selection of remedy with differentiation , potency selection and repetition	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>

##### **2) Acute case**

<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Marks</b>
Analysis , Evaluation, Totality	10
Selection of remedy with differentiation , potency selection and repetition	10
Journal	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>

##### **3) ORAL - MARKS DIVISION**

**Marks: 100**

<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Marks</b>
Ist BHMS syllabus	10
IInd BHMS syllabus	20
IIIrd BHMS syllabus	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>

##### **4)**

<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Marks</b>
IVth BHMS syllabus	40
Comparative Materia Medica	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>

**Grand Total - 200**

## **ORGANON OF MEDICINE WITH HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY**

### **Instructions for all classes from Ist BHMS to IVth BHMS.**

- I (a) Organon of Medicine with Homoeopathic Philosophy is a vital subject which builds up the conceptual base of the physician.
- (b) It illustrates those principles which when applied in practice enable the physician to achieve results, which he can lay logically and rationally in medical practice with greater competence.
- (c) Focus of the education and training should be to build up the conceptual base of Homoeopathic Philosophy for use in medical practice.
- II Homoeopathy should be taught as a complete system of medicine with logical rationality of its holistic, individualistic and dynamistic approach to life, health, disease, remedy and cure and in order to achieve this, integration in the study of logic, psychology and the fundamentals of Homoeopathy becomes necessary.
- III (a) It is imperative to have clear grasp of inductive and deductive' logic, and its application and understanding of the fundamentals of Homoeopathy
- (b) Homoeopathic approach in therapeutics is a holistic approach and it demands a comprehension of patient as a person, disposition, state of his mind and body, along with the study of the disease process and its causes.
- (c) Since Homoeopathy lays great emphasis on knowing the mind, preliminary and basic knowledge of the psychology becomes imperative for a homoeopathic physician and introduction to psychology will assist the student in building up his conceptual base in this direction.
- IV The department of Organon of medicine shall co-ordinate with other departments where students are sent for the pre-clinical and clinical training and this will not only facilitate integration with other related departments, but also enhance the confidence of / the students when they will be attending specialty clinics.



# ORGANON OF MEDICINE WITH HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY

## FIRST B.H.M.S.

Instructions I to IV to be followed

### A. Theory:

#### 1. Introductory lectures

Evolution of medical practice of the ancients (Prehistoric Medicine, Greek Medicine, Chinese medicine, Hindu medicine and Renaissance) and tracing the empirical, rationalistic and vitalistic thoughts.

Short history of Hahnemann's life, his contributions, and discovery of Homoeopathy, situation leading to discovery of Homoeopathy

Brief life history and contributions of early pioneers of homoeopathy like C.V. Boenninghausen, J.T. Kent, C. Hering, Rajendra Lai Dutta, M.L. Sircar

History and Development of Homoeopathy in India, U.S.A. and European countries  
Fundamental Principles of Homoeopathy.

Basic concept of:

Health: Hahnemann's concept and modern concept.

Disease: Hahnemann's concept and modern concept.

Cure.

Different editions and constructions of Hahnemann's Organon of Medicine.

#### 2. Logic

To understand Organon of medicine and homoeopathic philosophy, it is essential to be acquainted with the basics of LOGIC to grasp inductive and deductive reasonings.

Preliminary lectures on inductive and deductive logic (with reference to philosophy book of Stuart Close Chapter 3 and 16).

#### 3. Psychology

3.1.	Basics of Psychology
3.2.	Study of behavior and intelligence.
3.3.	Basic concepts of Sensations
3.4.	Emotion, Motivation, Personality, Anxiety, Conflict, Frustration, Depression, Fear, Psychosomatic Manifestations
3.5	Dreams.

#### 4. Aphorisms 1 to 28 of Organon of medicine

#### 5. Homoeopathic 'Prophylaxis

B. Examination: There shall be no examination in the subject in First B.H.M.S

# ORGANON OF MEDICINE WITH HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSIOPHYSECOND SECOND - B.H.M.S.

Instructions I to IV to be followed

A. Theory – In addition to the syllabus covered in FIRST BHMS following topics should be Taught.

Aphorisms 29-104 including foot notes of Organon Medicine (5 & 6<sup>th</sup> Editions translated by R.E. Dudgeon and W. Boericke)

## 1. Homoeopathic philosophy

Chapters of Philosophy books of J.T. Kent (Chapters 1 to 17, 23 to 27, 31 to 33), Stuart Close (Chapters- 8, 9, 11, 12) and H.A. Roberts (Chapters 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 17, 18, 19, 20) related to Aphorisms 29-104 of Organon of Medicine

- Symptomatology:

Details regarding Symptomatology are to be comprehended by referring to the relevant aphorisms of organon of medicine and chapters of the books on homoeopathic philosophy

- Causations:

Thorough comprehension of the evolution of disease, taking into account pre-disposing, exciting and maintaining causes.

- Case taking

The purpose of homoeopathic case taking is not merely collection of the disease symptoms from the patient, but comprehending the patient as a whole with the correct appreciation of the factors responsible for the genesis and maintenance of illness. Hahnemann's concept and method of case taking, as stated in his Organon of Medicine is to be stressed upon

Case processing: This includes,

- |                            |                              |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| (i) Analysis of Symptoms,  | (ii) Evaluation of Symptoms, |
| (iii) Miasmatic diagnosis, | (iv) Totality of symptoms    |

## B. Practical or clinical:

1. Clinical posting of students shall be started from Second B.H.M.S onwards.
2. Each student shall maintain case records of at least ten acute cases

C. Examination:

1. Theory

1.1.	No. of papers -01
1.2.	Marks; 100
1.3.	Distribution of marks:
1.3.1.	Logic-15 marks
1.3.2.	Psychology-15 marks
1.3.3.	Fundamentals of homoeopathy and aphorisms 1 to 104 - 50 marks
1.3.4.	Homoeopathic philosophy- 20 marks

2. Practical including viva voce or oral:

2.1.		<b>Marks100</b>
2.2	Distribution of marks	
2.2.1	Case taking and Case processing	40
2.2.2	Maintenance of practical record or journal	10
2.2.3	Viva voce (oral)	50
2.2.4	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

# ORGANON OF MEDICINE WITH HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY THIRD B.H.M.S.

## THIRD - BHMS

Instructions I to IV to be followed

### A. Theory:

In addition to revision of Aphorisms studied in First B.H.M.S and Second B.H.M.S, the following shall be covered, namely:-

1. Hahnemann's Prefaces and Introduction to Organon of Medicine.
2. Aphorisms 105 to 294 of Hahnemann's Organon of Medicine, including foot notes (5th and 6th Editions translated by R.E. Dudgeon and W. Boericke)
3. Chapters of Philosophy books of J.T. Kent (Chapters- 28,29; 30, 34to37), Stuart Close (Chapters- 7,10,13,14,15) & H.A. Roberts (Chapters- 7,10,12 to 19,21, 34) related to 105- 294 Aphorisms of Organon of Medicine.

### B. Practical or clinical:

Each student appearing for Third B H.MS examination shall maintain records of 20 cases (10 acute and 10 chronic cases).

### C. Examination:

#### 1. Theory:

1.1.	Number of papers - 01	
1.2.	Marks: 100	
1.3.	Distribution of Marks:	
1.3.1.	Aphorisms 1 to 294	60 marks
1.3.2.	Homoeopathic philosophy:	40 marks

#### 3. Practical including viva voce or oral:

2.1.		<b>Marks100</b>
2.2	Distribution of marks	
2.2.1	Case taking and Case processing	40
2.2.2	Maintenance of practical record or journal	10
2.2.4	Viva voce (oral)	50
2.2.4	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

# ORGANON OF MEDICINE WITH HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY

## FOURTH B.H.M.S.

Instructions I to IV to be followed

### A. Theory:

In addition to the syllabus of First B.H.M.S, Second B.H.M.S and Third B.H.M.S, the followingshall be covered, namely:-

1. Evolution of medical practice of the ancients (Prehistoric Medicine, Greek Medicine, Chinese medicine, Hindu medicine and Renaissance) and tracing the empirical, rationalisticand vitalistic thoughts
2. Revision of Hahnemann's Organon of Medicine (Aphorisms 1-294) including footnotes (5<sup>th</sup> &6<sup>th</sup> Editions translated by R.E. Dudgeon and W. Boericke).
3. Homoeopathic Philosophy  
  
Philosophy books of Stuart Close (Chapters- 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 17), J.T. Kent (Chapters - 18 to 22) and H.A. Roberts (Chapters- 1 to 5, 20,22 to 33, 35), Richard Hughes(Chapters-1 to 10)and C. Dunham (Chapters- 1 to 7).
4. Chronic Diseases:

Hahnemann's Theory of Chronic Diseases.

J.H. Allen's The Chronic Miasms - Psora and Pseudo-psora, Sycosis

- (a) Emphasis should be given on the way in which each miasmatic state evolves and the characteristic expressions are manifested at various levels and attempt should be made to impart a clear understanding of Hahnemann's theory of chronic miasms.
- (b) The characteristics of the miasms need to be explained in the light of knowledge acquired from different branches of medicine
- (c) Teacher should explain clearly therapeutic implications of theory of chronic miasms in practice and this will entail a comprehension of evolution of natural disease from miasmatic angle, and it shall be-correlated with applied Materia Medica

## B. Practical or clinical

- (a) The students shall maintain practical records of patients treated in the Out Patient Department and In Patient Department of the attached hospital.
- (b) The following shall be stressed upon in the case records, namely:
  - (1) Receiving the case properly (case taking) without distortion of the of patient's expressions.
  - (2) Nosological diagnosis.
  - (3) Analysis and evaluation of the symptoms, miasmatic diagnosis and portraying the totality of symptoms.
  - (4) Individualization of the case for determination of the similimum, prognosis, general management including diet and necessary restrictions on mode of life of the individual patients.
  - (5) State of susceptibility to formulate comprehensive plan of treatment.
  - (6) Order of evaluation of the characteristic features of the case would become stepping stone for the reportorial totality.
  - (7) Remedy selection and Posology.
  - (8) Second prescription.

- Note;
- (1) Each student has to maintain records of twenty thoroughly worked out cases (ten chronic and ten acute cases).
  - (2) Each student shall present at least one case in the departmental symposium or seminar.

## C. Examination:

### 1. Theory

1.1.	Number of papers - 02
1.2.	Marks: Paper I: 100, Paper II: 100
1.3.	Distribution of marks:
	Paper I: Aphorisms 1-145:- 30 marks

	Aphorisms 146-294:-	70 marks
	Paper II; Chronic diseases -	50 marks
	Homoeopathic philosophy -	50 marks

2. Practical including viva voce or oral:

2.1.		<b>Marks100</b>
2.2	Distribution of marks	
2.2.1	Case taking and case processing of a long case	30
2.2.2	Case taking and case processing of a short case	10
2.2.3	Maintenance, of practical record, or journal	10
2.2.4	Viva Voce (oral)	50
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

## II - B.H.M.S.

### ORGANON OF MEDICINE WITH HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY

Date-  
Day –

Time - 3 hours  
Marks –100

#### Instructions –

1. All questions are **compulsory**.
2. Figures to the right indicate Full marks.
3. Write each section in separate answer book.
4. Answers written in, appropriate Section will not be assessed.

#### 1. THEORY

1.1.	No. of papers -01
1.2.	Marks: 100
1.3.	Distribution of marks:
1.3.1.	Logic-15 marks
1.3.2.	Psychology-15 marks
1.3.3.	Fundamentals of homoeopathy and aphorisms 1 to 104 - 50 marks
1.3.4.	Homoeopathic philosophy- 20 marks

#### THEORY SECTION – I

Question No.	Question	Marks
1A.	Long Question	8
1B	Long Question	7
2A	Long Question	8
2B	Long Question	7
3	Short notes (4 out of 6)	20

#### SECTION – II

Question No.	Question	Marks
4A.	Long Question	8
4B	Long Question	7
5A	Long Question	8
5B	Long Question	7
6	Short notes (4 out of 6)	20

#### Practical and Oral

**examination:** 100 Marks

Examiners – 02.

1. Each Examiner shall conduct the examination of not more than 50 marks.
2. One examiner shall be internal and other external.



### III - B.H.M.S.

#### ORGANON OF MEDICINE WITH HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY

Examination of Organon of Medicine shall consist of one Theory paper and one oral examination for III BHMS.

	Full Marks	Pass Marks
Written	100	50
[Practical & Oral]	100	50
Total	200	100

1. Theory:

1.1.	Number of papers – 01	
1.2.	Marks: 100	
1.3.	Distribution of Marks:	
1.3.1.	Aphorisms 1 to 294	60 marks
	Homoeopathic philosophy:	40 marks

#### THEORY PAPER

**Instructions –**

1. All questions are **compulsory**.
2. Figures to the right indicate Full marks.
3. Write each section in separate answer book

#### SECTION – I

##### 2 Sections of 50 marks each

Q.1	Compulsory question	a]	8 marks
		b]	7 marks
Q.2	Compulsory question	a]	8 marks
		b]	7 marks
Q.3	Short notes [any 4] 5 Marks each	20 marks	

#### SECTION – II

Q.4	Compulsory question	a]	8 marks
		b]	7 marks
Q.5	Compulsory question	a]	8 marks
		b]	7 marks
Q.6	Short notes [any 4] 5 Marks each	20 marks	

## PRACTICAL EXAMINATIONS

3. Practical including viva voce or oral:

**MARKS : 100**

**Examiner: 02**

2.1.	Marks: 100'	<u>Marks</u>
2.2.	Distribution of marks;	
2.2.1.	Case taking and case processing	40
2.2.3.	Maintenance of practical record or journal	10
2.2.4.	Viva voce (oral)	50
	Total	100

### ORGANON OF MEDICINE WITH HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY

II/III /IV– BHMS

#### BEDSIDE PATIENT ATTENDANCE PRACTICAL EXAMINATION:

**DAY**

**DATE**

**TIME**

**9.00 am onwards**

**Batch**

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Exam Seat No.</b>	<b>Bed No</b>	<b>Name of the patient</b>	<b>Signature</b>
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
Onwards ↓ Upto 20				

Exam. Centre: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Examiners:

- 1] \_\_\_\_\_
- 2] \_\_\_\_\_
- 3] \_\_\_\_\_
- 4] \_\_\_\_\_

## IV – BHMS

### ORGANON OF MEDICINE WITH HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY

Examination of Organon of medicine with Homoeopathic philosophy shall consist of two theory papers and one practical examination for final BHMS examination.

The practical examination shall be on the Homoeopathic Orientation of cases in relation to miasmatic diagnosis, general management, posology, second prescription etc. for final BHMS examination.

Note; (1) Each student has to maintain records of twenty thoroughly worked out cases (ten chronic and ten acute cases).

(2) Each student shall present at least one case in the departmental symposium or seminar.

C. Examination:

	<b>Full Marks</b>	<b>Pass Marks</b>
Written [Theory] Two papers	200 100 [2]	100
[Practical & Oral]	100	50
Total [1 + 2]	300	150

Note – For IV<sup>th</sup> BHMS, 2 Papers in the same pattern as per the syllabus.

## THEORY PAPER

### Instructions – [for both papers]

1. All questions are **compulsory**.
2. Figures to the right indicate Full marks.
3. Write each section in separate answer books.

### PAPER – I

Aphorism1-145 -

Aphorism 146-294 -

**30 marks**

**70 marks**

**Total Marks -**

**100**

**2 sections of 50 marks each**

**3 Hours**

### SECTION – I

Q.1	Compulsory question	a]	8 marks
		b]	7 marks
Q.2	Compulsory question	a]	8 marks
		b]	7 marks
Q.3	Short notes [any 4] 5 Marks each	20 marks	

### SECTION – II

Q.4	Compulsory question	a]	8 marks
		b]	7 marks
Q.5	Compulsory question	a]	8 marks
		b]	7 marks
Q.6	Short notes [any 4] 5 Marks each	20 marks	

**PAPER – II**

**IV-B.H.M.S.**

**Chronic Diseases - 50 marks**

**Marks – 100**

**Homoeopathic Philosophy - 50 marks**

**3 Hours**

**SECTION – I**

Q.1	Compulsory question	a]	8 marks
		b]	7 marks
Q.2	Compulsory question	a]	8 marks
		b]	7 marks
Q.3	Short notes [any 4] 5 Marks each	20 marks	

**SECTION – II**

**[Topic from Stuart Close and Roberts philosophy]**

Q.4	Compulsory question	a]	8 marks
		b]	7 marks
Q.5	Compulsory question	a]	8 marks
		b]	7 marks
Q.6	Short notes [any 4] 5 Marks each	20 marks	

## IV-B.H.M.S.

### PRACTICAL EXAMINATION:

**Marks : 100**  
**Examiners : 04**

**DAY**                      **DATE**                      **TIME**                      **9.00 am onwards**  
                                 **Batch**

### QUESTIONS REGARDING CASE TAKING AT BEDSIDE:

**Q.1 Investigate the given case [M/F – 1 to 20] under the following headings.**

**[A] CASES (02)**

2. Practical including viva voce or oral:

2.1.		<b>Marks 100</b>
2.2	Distribution of marks	
2.2.1	Case taking and case processing of a long case	30
2.2.3	Case taking and case processing of a short case	10
2.2.3	Maintenance, of practical record, or journal	10
2.2.4	Viva voce (oral)	50
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

ORGANON OF MEDICINE WITH HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY

II/III /IV– BHMS

BEDSIDE PATIENT ATTENDANCE

**PRACTICAL EXAMINATION:**

**DAY          DATE                  TIME                  9.00 am onwards                  Batch**

Sr. No	Exam Seat No.	Bed No	Name of the patient	Signature
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
Onwards ↓ Upto 20				

Exam. Centre: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Examiners: 1] \_\_\_\_\_

2] \_\_\_\_\_

3] \_\_\_\_\_

4] \_\_\_\_\_

## PATHOLOGY

### Instructions:

- I (a) Pathology and microbiology shall be taught in relation to the concept of miasmas as evolved by Samuel Hahnemann and further developed by JT Kent, H.A. Robert, J.H. Allen and other stalwarts, with due reference to Koch's postulate, correlation with immunity, susceptibility and thereby emphasizing homoeopathic concept of evolution of disease and cure
- (b) Focus will be given on the, following points, namely: -
- (1) Pathology in relation with Homoeopathic Materia Medica.
  - (2) Correlation of miasm and pathology.
  - (3) Characteristic expressions of each miasm.
  - (4) Classification of symptoms and diseases according to pathology.
  - (5) Pathological findings of diseases, their interpretation, correlation and usage in the management of patients under homoeopathic treatment.
- (c) To summarize, all the topics in the general and systemic pathology and microbiology should be correlated each juncture, with homoeopathic principles so that the importance, of pathology in Homoeopathic system could be understood by the students.

### A. Theory:

#### (a) General Pathology

1.	Cell Injury and cellular adaptation	15.	Regeneration
2.	Inflammation and repair (Healing).	16.	Hyperemia
3.	Immunity	17.	Infection
4.	Degeneration	18.	Pyrexia
5.	Thrombosis and embolism	19.	Necrosis.
6.	Oedema	20.	Gangrene
7.	Disorders of metabolism	21.	Infarction
8.	Hyperplasia and hypertrophy	22.	Amyloidosis
9.	Anaplasia	23.	Hyperlipidemia and lipidosis
10.	Metaplasia	24.	Disorders of pigmentation



11.	Ischemia	25.	Neoplasia (Definition, variation in cell growth, nomenclature and taxonomy, characteristics of neoplastic cells, etiology and pathogenesis, grading and staging, diagnostic approaches, interrelationship of tumor and host, course and management).
12.	Hemorrhage	26.	Calcification
13.	Shock	27.	Effects of radiation
14.	Atrophy	28.	Hospital infection

(b) Systemic pathology

In each system, the important and common diseases should be taught, keeping in view their evolution, aetio-pathogenesis, mode of presentation, progress and prognosis, namely:-

1. Mal-nutrition and deficiency diseases.
2. Diseases of Cardiovascular system
3. Diseases of blood vessels and lymphatics.
4. Diseases of kidney and lower urinary tract
5. Diseases of male reproductive system and prostate.
6. Diseases of the female genitalia and breast.
7. Diseases of eye, ENT and neck
8. Diseases of the respiratory system.
9. Diseases of the oral cavity and salivary glands.
10. Diseases of the G.I. system
11. Diseases of liver, gall bladder, and biliary ducts
12. Diseases of the pancreas (including diabetes mellitus)
13. Diseases of the hematopoietic system, bone marrow and blood
14. Diseases of glands-thymus, pituitary, thyroid, and parathyroid, adrenals, parotid.
15. Diseases of the skin and soft tissue.
16. Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system.
17. Diseases of the nervous system.
18. Leprosy

(c) Microbiology

(I) General Topics:

1. Introduction.
2. History and scope of medical microbiology.
3. Normal bacterial flora
4. Pathogenicity of micro-organisms
5. Diagnostic microbiology

(II) Immunology:

1. Development of immune system
2. The innate immune system
3. Non-specific defense of the host
4. Acquired immunity
5. Cells of immune system, T cells and cell mediated immunity; B cells and Humoral immunity.
6. The complement system.
7. Antigen, Antibody, Antigen - Antibody reactions (Anaphylactic and Atopic), Drug Allergies
8. Hypersensitivity
9. Immuno-deficiency.
10. Auto-immunity
11. Transplantation
12. Blood group antigens
13. Clinical aspect of immune-pathology.

(III) Bacteriology:

1. Bacterial structure, growth and metabolism.
2. Bacterial genetics and bacteriophage
3. Identification and cultivation of bacteria
4. Gram positive aerobic and facultative anaerobic cocci, e.g. Streptococci, Pneumococci.
5. Gram positive anaerobic cocci, e.g. streptococci.
6. Gram negative aerobic cocci, e.g. Neisseria, shigella.
7. Gram positive aerobic bacilli, e.g. corynebacterium, bacillus anthrax, mycobacterium tuberculosis, M. leprae, actinomycetes; nocardia, organism of enterobacteria group.
8. Gram positive anaerobic bacilli, e.g. genus clostridium, lactobacillus.
9. Gram negative anaerobic bacilli, e.g., fusobacterium.
10. Others like- cholera vibrio, spirochetes, leptospirae, mycoplasma, chlamydia, rickettsia, Yersinia and pasteurilla.

(IV) Fungi and Parasites:

1. Fungi -(1)True pathogens (cutaneous, sub-cutaneous and systemic infective agents), (2)Opportunistic pathogens.
2. Protozoa - (1) Intestinal (Entamoeba histolytica, Giardia lamblia, Cryptosporidium), (2) Urogenital (Trichomonas vaginalis) 3) Blood and Tissues (Plasmodium -species, Toxoplasma gondii, Leishmania species).
3. Helminths - (1) Cestodes (tapeworms)- Echinococcus granulosus, Taenia solium, Taenia saginata  
(2) Trematodes (3) Nematodes- Ancylostoma duodenale, Ascaris lumbricoides, Enterobius, vermicularis, Trichuris trichiura, Dracunculus medinensis, Loa loa, Onchocerca volvulus, Wuchereria bancroftii).

(V) Virology:

1. Introduction
2. Nature and classification of viruses.
3. Morphology and replication of viruses.
4. DNA viruses:
  - (i) polio virus
  - (ii) Herpes virus, varicella virus, CMV, EBV.
  - (iii) hepatic virus (hepatitis virus)
  - (iv) Pox virus- variola virus, vaccinia virus, molluscum contagiosum etc.
5. RNA viruses:
  - (a) orthomyxo virus:
    - (i) entero virus
    - (ii) rhino virus
    - (iii) hepato virus
  - (b) Paramyxo virus- rubella virus, mumps virus, Influenza virus etc.
  - (c) rhabdo virus
  - (d) rubella virus (gentian measles)
  - (e) corona virus
  - (f) retro virus
  - (g) yellow fever virus
  - (h) Dengue, chikungunya virus.
  - (i) Miscellaneous virus: arena virus
    - (i) corona virus
    - (ii) Rota virus
    - (iii) bacteriophages
    - (iv) Clinical microbiology:

(VI) Clinically important microorganisms (2) Immuno-prophylaxis, (3) Antibiotic Sensitivity Test (ABST).

(VII) Diagnostic procedures in microbiology: (1) Examination of blood and stool (3) Immunological examinations (3) Culture methods (4) Animal inoculation.

(VIII) Infection and Disease: (1) Pathogenicity, mechanism and control (2) Disinfection and sterilization (3) Antimicrobial chemotherapy (4) Microbial Pathogenicity.

(d) Histopathology:

1. Teaching of Histopathological features with the help of slides of common pathological conditions from each system.
1. Teaching of gross pathological specimens for each system.
2. Histopathological techniques, e.g. fixation, embedding, sectioning and staining by common dyes and stains.
3. Frozen sections and its importance.
4. Electron microscopy; phase contrast microscopy.

B. Practical or clinical;

- (1) Clinical and Chemical Pathology: estimation of hemoglobin (by acidometer) count of Red Blood Cells and White Blood Cells, bleeding time, clotting time, blood grouping, staining of thin and thick films, differential counts, blood examination for parasites, erythrocyte sedimentation rate.
- (2) Urine examination, physical, chemical microscopically, quantity of albumin and sugar.
- (3) Examination of Faeces: physical, chemical (occult blood) and microscopically for ova and protozoa.
- (4) Methods of sterilization, preparation of a media, use of microscope, gram and acid fast stains, motility preparation, gram positive and negative cocci and bacilli, special stains for coryne bacterium gram and acid fast stains of pus and sputum.
- (5) Preparation of common culture medias, e.g. nutrient agar, blood agar, Robertson's Cooked Meat media (RCM) and MacConkey's media.
- (6) Widal test demonstration.
- (7) Exposure to latest equipment viz. auto-analyzer, cell counter, glucometer.
- (8) Histopathology
  - (a) Demonstration of common slides from each system.
  - (b) Demonstration of gross pathological specimens.
  - (c) Practical or clinical demonstration of Histopathological techniques, i.e. fixation, embedding.

- (d) Sectioning, staining by common dyes and stain, frozen section and its importance
- (e) Electron microscopy; phase contrast microscopy.

C. Examination:

1. Theory:

1.1	Number of papers – 02	
1.2	Marks: Paper I-100, Paper II-100	
1.3	Contents	
1.3.1	Paper-I: Section A- General Pathology	50 marks
	Section B- Systemic Pathology	50 marks

1.3.1. Paper-II: Section A-

Bacteriology	25 marks
Fungi and Parasites	25 marks

Section B- -

Virology	20 Marks
Clinical Microbiology and Diagnostic procedure	10 Marks
Microbiological control and mechanism of Pathogenicity	10 Marks
General Topics Immuno-pathology	10 Marks

2. Practical including viva voce or oral:

2.1.		<b>Marks 100</b>
2.2	Distribution of marks	
2.2.1	Practical	15
2.2.2	Spotting	20 (4 spotting)
2.2.3	Histopathological slides	10 (2 slides)
2.2.4	Journal or practical record	05
2.2.5.	Viva voce (oral)	50
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

(Including 5 marks for interpretation of routine pathological reports)

## II – BHMS

### PATHOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY PAPER – I

**Date-**  
**Day –**

**Time- 3 hours**  
**Marks –100**

Instructions –

1. All questions are **compulsory**.
2. Figures to the right indicate Full marks.
3. Write in each section in separate answer Book
4. Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

<b>SECTION – A</b>			
<b>Q.1</b>	a	One full question on General Pathology	<b>[10]</b>
	b	Write Miasmatic background of above mention topic	<b>[05]</b>
<b>Q.2</b>		Write short notes [any three]	<b>[15]</b>
	a	On general pathology	
	b		
	c		
	d		
<b>Q.3</b>		Write short notes [any four]	<b>[20]</b>
	a	On general pathology	
	b		
	c		
	d		
	e		
<b>SECTION – B</b>			
<b>Q.4</b>	a	One full question on Systemic Pathology	<b>[10]</b>
	b	Write Miasmatic background of above mentioned topic	<b>[05]</b>
<b>Q.5</b>		Write macroscopic and microscopic appearance of the following organs [any three]	<b>[15]</b>
	a	Any four organs	
	b		
	c		
	d		
<b>Q.6</b>		Write short notes [any four]	<b>[20]</b>
	a	Any five short notes on systemic pathology	
	b		
	c		
	d		
	e		

**II- BHMS**  
**THEORY PAPER PATHOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY**  
**PAPER - II**

Date-  
Day –

Time- 3 hours  
Marks –100

**Instructions –**

1. All questions are **compulsory**.
2. Figures to the right indicate Full marks.
3. Write in each section in separate answer Book
4. Draw neat 10beled diagrams wherever necessary.

<b>SECTION – A</b>			
<b>Q. 1</b>	A	One full question on Bacteriology	<b>[10]</b>
	B	One full question on Parasitology	<b>[10]</b>
<b>Q.2</b>		Write short notes [any three]	<b>[15]</b>
	A	Bacteriology and Parasitology	
	B		
	C		
	D		
<b>Q.3</b>		Write short notes [any three]	<b>[15]</b>
	A	Bacteriology and Parasitology	
	B		
	C		
	D		
	E		
<b>SECTION – B</b>			
<b>Q.4</b>	A	One full question on virology	<b>[10]</b>
	B	One full question on virology	<b>[10]</b>
<b>Q. 5</b>		Write short notes [any three]	<b>[15]</b>
	A	Clinical microbiology and diagnostic procedure /Microbiological control and mechanism of pathogenicity	
	B		
	C		
	D		
<b>Q.6</b>		Write short notes [any three]	<b>[15]</b>
	A	Clinical Microbiology and Immunopathology	
	B		
	C		
	D		
	E		

**II- BHMS**  
**PATHOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY**  
**PRACTICAL INCLUDING VIVA VOICE/ORAL**

**Marks – 100**

**Distribution of Marks**

1]	Practical	Gram Stain Z N Stain Motility of Organism	[15]
2]	Spotting	4 – spots	[20]
3]	Histopathological	2 – slides	[10]
4]	Journal and Practical Record		[05]
5]	Viva Voice [oral]	Two examiners	[50]
6]		Each – 25 marks	
		Total –	100 marks



## FORENSIC MEDICINE AND TOXICOLOGY

### Instructions:

- I (a) Medico-legal examination is the statutory duty of every registered medical practitioner, whether he is in private practice or engaged in Government sector and in the present scenario of growing consumerism in medical practice, the teaching of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology to the students is highly essential.
- (b) This learning shall enable the students to be well-informed about medico-legal responsibility in medical practice and he shall also be able to make observation and infer conclusion by logical deduction to set enquire on the right track in criminal matters and connected medico-legal problems.
- (c) The students shall also acquire knowledge of laws in relation to medical practice medical negligence and code of medical ethics and they shall also be capable of identification, diagnosis and treatment of the common poisonings in their acute and chronic state and also dealing with their medico-legal aspects.
- (d) For such purposes, students shall be taken to visit district court and hospitals to observe court proceedings and post-mortem as per Annexure 'B'.

### I. Forensic Medicine

#### A. Theory:

##### 1. Introduction

- (a) Definition of forensic medicine
- (b) History of forensic medicine in India. -
- (c) Medical ethics and etiquette.
- (d) Duties of registered medical practitioner in medico-legal cases.

##### 2. Legal procedure

- (a) Inquests, courts in India, legal procedure.
- (b) Medical evidences in courts, dying declaration, dying deposition, including medical certificates, and medico-legal reports.

##### 3. Personal identification

- (a) Determination of age and sex in living and dead; race, religion.

- (b) Dactylography, DNA finger printing, foot print.
  - (c) Medico-legal importance of bones, scars and teeth, tattoo marks, handwriting, anthropometry.
  - (d) Examination of biological stains and hair.
4. Death and its medico-legal importance
- (a) Death and its types, their medico-legal importance
  - (b) Signs of death (1) immediate, (2) early, (3) late and their medico-legal importance
  - (c) Asphyxial death (mechanical asphyxia and drowning).
  - (d) Deaths from starvation, cold and heat etc.
5. Injury and its medico-legal importance
- Mechanical, thermal, firearm, regional, transportation and traffic injuries; injuries from radiation, electrocution and lightning.
6. Forensic psychiatry
- (a) Definition, delusion, delirium, illusion, hallucinations; impulse and mania, classification of Insanity.
  - (b) Development of insanity, diagnosis, admission to mental asylum.
7. Post-mortem examination (autopsy)
- (a) Purpose, procedure, legal bindings; difference between pathological and medico-legal autopsies.
  - (b) External examination, internal examination of adult, foetus and skeletal remains.
8. Impotence and sterility
- Impotence, Sterility, Sterilization, Artificial Insemination, Test Tube Baby, Surrogate mother.
9. Virginity, defloration; pregnancy and delivery.
10. Abortion and infanticide;
- (a) Abortion: different methods, complication, accidents following criminal abortion, MTP.
  - (b) Infant death, legal definition, battered baby syndrome, cot death, legitimacy.
11. Sexual Offences

Rape, incest, sodomy, sadism, masochism, tribadism, bestiality, buccal coitus and other sexualperversions.

## **II. Toxicology**

### 1. General Toxicology

- (a) Forensic Toxicology and Poisons
- (b) Diagnosis of poisoning in living and dead,
- (c) General principles of management of poisoning,
- (d) Medico-legal aspects of poisons,
- (e) Antidotes and types.

### 2. Clinical toxicology

- (a) Types of Poisons:
  - (i) Corrosive poisons (Mineral acids, Caustic alkalis, Organic acids, Vegetable acids).
  - (ii) Irritant poisons (Organic poisons - Vegetable, and animal; Inorganic poisons - metallic and non-metallic, Mechanical poisons)
  - (iii) Asphyxiant poisons (Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide, Hydrogen sulphide and some war gases).
  - (iv) Neurotic poisons (Opium, Nux vomica, Alcohol, Fuels like kerosene and petroleum products, Cannabis indica, Dhatura, Anaesthetics, Sedatives and Hypnotics, Agrochemical compounds, Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, Curare, Conium)
  - (v) Cardiac poisons (Digitalis purpurea, Oleander, Aconite, Nicotine)
  - (vi) Miscellaneous poisons (Analgesics and Antipyretics, Antihistamines, Tranquillizers, antidepressants, Stimulants, Hallucinogens, Street drugs etc.)

## **III. Legislations relating to medical profession**

- (a) the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 (59 of 1973);
- (b) the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 (68 of 1986);
- (c) the Workmen's compensation Act, 1923 (8 of 1923);
- (d) the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948);

- (e) the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 (34 of 1971);
- (f) the Mental Health Act, 1987 (14 of 1987)
- (g) the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (1 of 1872);
- (h) the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 (6 of 2007);
- (i) the Personal Injuries Act, 1963 (37 of 1963)
- (j) the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 (23 of 1940) and the rules made therein;
- (k) the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 (21 of 1954);
- (l) the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994 (42 of 1994);
- (m) the Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994 (57 of 1994);
- (n) the Homoeopathic Practitioners (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Code of Ethics) Regulations, 1982;
- (o) the Drugs Control Act, 1950 (26 of 1950);
- (p) the Medicine and Toiletry Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955 (16 of 1955);
- (q) the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) and the Criminal Procedure Code (2 of 1974) {relevant provisions}
- (r) the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 (1 of 1996);
- (s) The Clinical Establishment (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 (23 of 2010).

## **B. Practical:**

### 1. Demonstration:

- (a) Weapons
- (b) Organic and inorganic poisons
- (c) poisonous plants
- (d) Charts, diagrams, photographs, models, x-ray films of medico-legal importance
- (e) Record of incidences reported in newspapers or magazines and their explanation of medico-legal importance.
- (f) Attending demonstration often medico-legal autopsies.

## 2. Certificate Writing

Various certificates like sickness certificate, physical fitness certificate, birth certificate, death certificate, injury certificate, rape certificate, chemical analyzer (Regional Forensic Laboratory), certificate for alcohol consumption, writing post-mortem examination report.

### C. Examination:

#### 1. Theory:

1.1.	Number of papers	01
1.2.	Marks	100

#### 2. Practical including viva voce or oral:

2.1.	Practical including viva or oral	<b>Marks 100</b>
2.2	Distribution of marks	
2.2.1	Medico-legal aspect of 4 specimens	40
2.2.2	Journal or practical records	10
2.2.3	Viva voce/(oral)	50
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

## II - B.H.M.S.

### FORENSIC MEDICINE AND TOXICOLOGY

Date-  
Day –

Time - 3 hours  
Marks -100

#### Instructions –

1. All questions are **compulsory**.
2. Figures to the right indicate Full marks.
3. Write in each section in separate answer book.

#### Section – I

Q.1.A		10
B.		05
Q.2.A.		10
B.		05
Q.3.	Write short notes on <b>any FOUR</b>	20
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

#### Section – II

Q.4.A.		10
B.		05
Q.5.A.		10
B.		05
Q.6.	Write short notes on <b>any FOUR</b>	20
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

## II - B.H.M.S.

### FORENSIC MEDICINE AND TOXICOLOGY

#### EXAMINATION PATTERN

##### Theory:

Number of papers	-	01
Marks	-	100
Section	-	Section – I – Jurisprudence – 50 Marks
	-	Section – II – Toxicology – 50 Marks

##### Practical including viva voce or oral:

	Marks: 100
Distribution of marks	
Medico-legal aspect of 4 specimens*	40*
Journal or practical records	10
Viva voce (oral)	50
Total	100

\*spotting total 10 x 4 marks each = 40 marks

## SURGERY

### Instructions:

- I. (a) Homoeopathy as a science needs clear application on part of the physician to decide about the best course of action(s) required to restore the sick, to health.  
(b) Knowledge about surgical disorders is required to be grasped so that the Homoeopathic Physician is able to:-
  - (1) Diagnose common surgical conditions.
  - (2) Institute homoeopathic medical treatment wherever possible.
  - (3) Organize Pre and Post-operative Homoeopathic medicinal care besides surgical intervention with the consent of the Surgeon.
- II. For the above conceptual clarity and to achieve the aforesaid objectives, an effective co-ordination between the treating surgeons and homoeopathic physicians is required keeping in view the holistic care of the patients and it will also facilitate the physician in individualizing the patient, necessary for homoeopathic treatment and management.
- III. The study shall start in Second B.H.M.S. and complete Third B.H.M.S. and examination shall be conducted in Third B.H.M.S.
- IV. (a) Following is a plan to achieve the above and it takes into account about the Second and Third year B.H.M.S. syllabus and respective stage of development.  
(b) Throughout the whole period of study, the attention of the students should be directed by the teachers of this subject to the importance of its preventive aspects.
- V. There shall be periodical inter-departmental seminars, to improve the academic knowledge, skill and efficiency of the students and the study shall include training on,-
  - (a) Principles of Surgery,
  - (b) Fundamentals of examination of a patient with surgical problems
  - (c) Use of common instruments for examination of a patient.
  - (d) Physiotherapy measures.



- (e) Applied study of radio-diagnostics.
- (f) Knowledge of causation, manifestations, management and prognosis of surgical disorders.
- (g) Miasmatic background of surgical disorders, wherever applicable.
- (h) Bedside clinical procedures.
- (i) Correlation of applied aspects, with factors which can modify the course of illness, including application of medicinal and non-medicinal measures.
- (j) Role of homoeopathic treatment in pseudo-surgical and true surgical diseases.

## SECOND B.H.M.S.

### A. Theory:

#### (a) General Surgery

1. Introduction to Surgery and basic Surgical principles.
2. Fluid, electrolytes and acid-base balance.
3. Haemorrhage, haemostasis and blood transfusion.
4. Boil, abscess, carbuncle, cellulitis and erysipelas.
5. Acute and chronic infections, tumors, cysts, ulcers, sinus and fistula.
6. Injuries of various types; preliminary management of head injury
7. Wounds, tissue repair, scars and wound infections.
8. Special infections (Tuberculosis, Syphilis, Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome, Actinomycosis, Leprosy).
9. Burn
10. Shock
11. Nutrition
12. Pre-operative and post-operative care.
13. General management, surgical management and homoeopathic therapeutics of the above topics will be covered.
14. Diseases of blood vessels, lymphatics and peripheral nerve.

Examination: There will be no examination in the subject in Second B.H.M.S.

## THIRD B.H.M.S.

### A. Theory:

#### (b) Systemic Surgery:-

1. Diseases of glands
2. Diseases of extremities
3. Diseases of thorax and abdomen
4. Diseases of alimentary tract
5. Diseases of liver, spleen, gall bladder and bile duct.

6. Diseases of abdominal wall, umbilicus, hernias.
7. Diseases of heart and pericardium.
8. Diseases of urogenital system.
9. Diseases of the bones, cranium, vertebral column, fractures and dislocations.
10. Diseases of the joints.
11. Diseases of the muscles, tendons and fascia.

## **B. Ear -**

1. Applied anatomy and applied physiology of ear
2. Examination of ear
3. Diseases of external, middle and inner ear

## **C. Nose**

1. Applied anatomy and physiology of nose and paranasal sinuses.
2. Examination of nose and paranasal sinuses
3. Diseases of. nose and paranasal sinuses

## **D. Throat**

1. Applied Anatomy and applied Physiology of pharynx, larynx, tracheobronchial tree, oesophagus
2. Examination of pharynx, larynx, tracheobronchial tree, oesophagus
3. Diseases of Throat (external and internal)
4. Diseases of oesophagus.

## **E. Ophthalmology**

1. Applied Anatomy, Physiology of eye
2. Examination of eye.
3. Diseases of eyelids, eyelashes and lacrimal drainage system.
4. Diseases of Eyes including injury related problems.

## **F. Dentistry**

1. Applied anatomy, physiology of teeth and gums;
2. Milestones related to teething.
3. Examination of Oral cavity.
4. Diseases of gums

5. Diseases of teeth
6. Problems of dentition

General management, surgical management and homoeopathic therapeutics of the above topics will be covered. Practical or clinical: (To be taught in Second and Third B.H.M.S.)

1. Every student shall prepare and submit twenty complete histories of surgical cases, ten each in the Second and Third B.H.M.S. classes respectively.
2. Demonstration of surgical Instruments, X-rays, specimens etc.
3. Clinical examinations in Surgery.
4. Management of common surgical procedures and emergency procedures as stated below:
  - (a) Wounds
  - (b) Abscesses: incision and drainage.
  - (c) Dressings and plasters.
  - (d) Suturing of various types.
  - (e) Pre-operative and post-operative care.
  - (f) Management of shock.
  - (g) Management of acute haemorrhage.
  - (h) Management of acute injury cases.
  - (i) Preliminary management of a head Injury case.

**Examination:**

It will be conducted in Third B.H.M.S (not in Second B.H.M.S.).

1. Theory:

1.1.	Number of papers-02
1.2.	Marks: Paper I-100, Paper II-100

**Contents:**

Paper-I:

Section -1- General and Systemic Surgery including Orthopedics.	50 marks
Section -2 - Homoeopathic Therapeutics related to General and Systemic Surgery including Orthopedics.	50 marks

Paper-II

Section-1 ENT, Ophthalmology and Dentistry	50 arks
(i) ENT	24marks
(ii) Ophthalmology	20 marks
(iii)Dentistry	06 marks
Section-2: Homoeopathic Therapeutics related to ENT, Ophthalmology and Dentistry	50 marks
(i) Homoeopathic Therapeutics of ENT	24 marks
(ii) Homoeopathic Therapeutics of Ophthalmology	20 marks
(iii) Homoeopathic Therapeutics of Dentistry	06marks

2. Practical including viva voce or oral:

2.1.		<b>Marks 200</b>
2.2	Distribution of marks	
2.2.1	One long case	40
2.2.2	Identification of instruments, X-rays	30
2.2.3	Practical records, case records or journal	30
2.2.4.	Viva voce (oral)	100
	<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>

### III - BHMS

#### Surgery

#### Paper I/ I Proper part (General and Systemic Surgery including Orthopedics)

Ques no.	Sub Question no.	Question pattern	Marks
1	A	Write in brief Aetiology, Pathology, Clinical features, complications, Investigations in – a condition from – General surgery	6
	B	Short Question –Conservative & Surgical management- General surgery	4
2	A	Write in brief Aetiology, Pathology, Clinical features, complications, Investigations in – a condition from - General surgery	6
	B	Short Question – Conservative & Surgical management - General surgery	4
3	A	Write in brief Aetiology, Pathology, Clinical features, complications, Investigations in – a condition from – Systemic surgery	6
	B	Short Question – Conservative & Surgical management - Systemic surgery	4
4	A	Write in brief Aetiology, Pathology, Clinical features, complications, Investigations in – a condition from - Systemic surgery	6
	B	Short Question – Conservative & Surgical management - Systemic surgery	4
5		<b>Two line answer</b>	
	A	General surgery	2
	B	General surgery	2
	C	Systemic surgery	2
	D	Systemic surgery	2
	E	Systemic surgery	2

#### Paper I/ II Homoeopathic part (General and Systemic Surgery including orthopedics)

Ques no.	Sub Question no.	Question pattern	Marks
1	A	Homoeopathic approach in a case – General surgery	6
	B	Indication of a remedy in the above case	4
2	A	Miasmatic cleavage in a case –Systemic surgery	6
	B	Indication of a remedy in the above case	4

3	A	Scope & Limitation of Homoeopathy in a case – General surgery	6
	B	Indication of a remedy in the above case	4
4	A	Scope & Limitation of Homoeopathy in a case - Systemic surgery	6
	B	Indication of a remedy in the above case	4
5		<b>Key note symptom of a remedy in</b>	
	A	General surgery	2
	B	General surgery	2
	C	Systemic surgery	2
	D	Systemic surgery	2
	E	Systemic surgery	2

**Paper II / I Proper part (ENT, Ophthalmology, Dentistry)**

Ques no.	Sub Question no.	Question pattern	Marks
1	A	Write in brief Aetiology, Pathology, Clinical features, complications, Investigations in – a condition from - ENT	6
	B	Short Question –Conservative & Surgical management - ENT	4
2	A	Write in brief Aetiology, Pathology, Clinical features, complications, Investigations in – a condition from - ENT	6
	B	Short Question – Conservative & Surgical management - ENT	4
3	A	Write in brief Aetiology, Pathology, Clinical features, complications, Investigations in – a condition from - Ophthalmology	6
	B	Short Question – Conservative & Surgical management - Ophthalmology	4
4	A	Write in brief Aetiology, Pathology, Clinical features, complications, Investigations in – a condition from - Ophthalmology	6
	B	Short Question – Conservative & Surgical management - Ophthalmology	4
5		<b>Two line answer</b>	
	A	Dentistry	2
	B	Dentistry	2
	C	Dentistry	2
	D	ENT	2
	E	ENT	2

**Paper II / II Homoeopathic part (ENT, Ophthalmology,  
Dentistry)**

Ques no.	Sub Question no.	Question pattern	Marks
1	A	Homoeopathic approach in a case –ENT	6
	B	Indication of a remedy in the above case	4
2	A	Miasmatic cleavage in a case –ENT	6
	B	Indication of a remedy in the above case	4
3	A	Scope & Limitation of Homoeopathy in a case – Ophthalmology	6
	B	Indication of a remedy in the above case	4
4	A	Scope & Limitation of Homoeopathy in a case - Ophthalmology	6
	B	Indication of a remedy in the above case	4
5		<b>Key note symptom of a remedy in</b>	
	A	Dentistry	2
	B	Dentistry	2
	C	Dentistry	2
	D	ENT	2
	E	ENT	2

**BHARATI VIDYAPEETH  
(Deemed to be University) HOMOEOPATHIC  
MEDICAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL, Pune.  
Surgery (Practical and Viva)**

Table 1		Table 2		Table 3		Table 4	
Headings	Marks	Headings	Marks	Headings	Marks	Headings	Marks
<b>Long case</b>				<b>Proper</b>		<b>Homoeopathic</b>	
<b>Proper –</b>		<b>Instruments</b>		<b>Surgery</b>		<b>Surgery</b>	
• Case taking	5	• Metal	10	• General	15	• General	15
• Examination	5	• Rubber	10	• Systemic	10	• Systemic	10
• Investigation	5	• X-rays	10				
• Diagnosis & Management	5						
<b>Homoeopathic</b>		<b>Journal</b>		• ENT	10	• ENT	10
• Scope	5	• Cases	25	• Ophthal	10	• Ophthal	10
• Limitations	5	• presentation	5	• Dentistry	05	• Dentistry	05
• Remedies	10						
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>		<b>60</b>		<b>50</b>		<b>50</b>



## GYNAECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS

### Instructions:

- I. (a) Homoeopathy adopts the same attitude towards this subject as it does towards Medicine and Surgery, but while dealing with Gynaecology and Obstetrical cases, a Homoeopathic physician must be trained in special clinical methods of investigation for diagnosing local conditions and individualizing cases, the surgical intervention either as a life saving measure or for removing mechanical obstacles, if necessary, as well as their management by using homoeopathic medicines and other auxiliary methods of treatment.
  - (b) Pregnancy is the best time to eradicate genetic dyscrasias in women and this should be specially stressed and students shall also be instructed in the care of new born.
  - (c) The fact that the mother and child form a single biological unit and that this is a peculiar close physiological relationship persists for at least the first two years of the child's life should be particularly emphasized.
- II. A course of instructions in the principles and practice of Gynaecology and Obstetrics and infant hygiene and care including the applied anatomy and physiology of pregnancy and labor, will be given.
- III. Examinations and investigations in Gynecological and Obstetrical cases shall be stressed and scope of Homoeopathy in this subject shall be taught in details.
- IV. The study shall start in Second B.H.M.S and shall be completed in Third B.H.M.S. and examinations will be held in Third B.H.M.S and following topics shall be taught, namely:-

### SECOND B.H.M.S.

#### A. Theory:

##### 1. Gynaecology

- (a) A review of the applied anatomy of female reproductive systems-development and malformations.
- (b) A review of the applied physiology of female reproductive systems-puberty, menstruation and menopause.
- (c) Gynecological examination and diagnosis.
- (d) Developmental anomalies.
- (e) Disorders of menstruation.
- (f) Menorrhagia and dysfunctional uterine bleeding

- (g) Uterine displacements.
- (h) Sex and intersexuality.
- (i) General Management and therapeutics of the above listed topics in Gynecology.

## **2. Obstetrics**

- (a) Fundamentals of reproduction
- (b) Development of the intrauterine pregnancy-placenta and fetus.
- (c) Diagnosis of pregnancy-investigations and examination.
- (d) Antenatal care. Reproductive and child health care (a) safe motherhood and child survival (b) Risk approach -MCHcare (c) Maternal mortality-and morbidity. (d) Perinatal mortality and morbidity.
- (e) Vomiting in pregnancy. Common disorders and systemic diseases associated with pregnancy.
- (f) Preterm labour and post maturity.
- (g) Normal labour and Puerperium.
- (h) Induction of labour.
- (i) Postnatal and puerperal care.
- (j) Care of the new born Infant care - Neonatal hygiene, Breast feeding, Artificial feeding.
- (k) Management and therapeutics of the above listed topics in obstetrics.

## **THIRD B.H.M.S**

### **1. Gynaecology**

- (a) Infections and ulcerations of the female genital organs.
- (b) Injuries of the genital tract.
- (c) Disorders of female genital tract.
- (d) Diseases of breasts.
- (e) Sexually transmitted diseases.
- (f) Endometriosis and Adenomyosis.
- (g) Infertility and sterility.
- (h) Non-malignant growths of uterus, ovary, vagina and breast.
- (i) Malignancy of female genital tract.
- (j) Chemotherapy caused complications.
- (k) Management and therapeutics of the above listed topics in Gynecology.

### **2. Obstetrics**

- (a) High risk labour, mal-positions and mal-presentations, twins, prolapse of cord and limbs, abnormalities in the action of the uterus, abnormal conditions of soft part contracted pelvis, obstructed labour, complications of 3<sup>rd</sup> stage of labour, injuries of birth canal, fetal anomalies.
- (b) Abnormal pregnancies-abortions, molar pregnancy, diseases of placenta and membranes, toxemia of pregnancy, ante partum hemorrhages, multiple pregnancy, protracted gestation, ectopic pregnancy, intrauterine growth retardation, pregnancy in Rh negative woman, intrauterine fetal death, still birth;
- (c) Common disorders and systemic diseases associated with pregnancy.
- (d) Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994.
- (e) Common obstetrical operations-medical termination of pregnancy, criminal abortion, caesareansection, episiotomy.
- (f) Emergency obstetric care.
- (g) Population dynamics and control of conception;
- (h) Management of premature child, Asphyxia, Birth injuries, Common disorders of newborn.
- (i) Reproductive and child health care- Diseases of foetus and newborn.
- (j) Medico-legal aspects in obstetrics.
- (k) Homoeopathic Management and Therapeutics of the above listed clinical Conditions in Obstetrics.

### **B. Practical or clinical:**

Practical or clinical classes shall be taken on the following topics both In Second and Third B.H.M.S.

- (a) Gynaecological case taking.
- (b) Obstetrical case taking.
- (c) Gynaecological examination of the patient.
- (d) Obstetrical examination of the patient including antenatal, intranatal and post- natal care.
- (e) Bed side-training.
- (f) Adequate grasp over Homoeopathic principles and management.
- (g) Identification of Instruments and models. Record of ten cases each in Gynaecology and Obstetrics.

### C. Examination:

#### 1. Theory:

1.1.	Number of papers - 02
1.2.	Marks: Paper- I -100, Paper- II -100
1.3.	Contents:
1.3.1.	Paper –I: Gynaecology and Homoeopathic therapeutics
1.3.2.	Paper-II: Obstetrics, infant care and Homoeopathic Therapeutics

#### 2. Practical including viva voce or oral:

2.1.		<b>Marks 200</b>
2.2	Distribution of marks	
2.2.1	One long case	30
2.2.2	Practical records, case records, journal	30
2.2.3	Identification of instruments, models and specimens	40
2.2.4.	Viva voce (oral)	100
	<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>

### III - BHMS

#### GYNAECOLOGY AND HOMOEOPATHIC THERAPEUTICSPAPER I

**Day  
Date**

**Total Mark-100  
Time-3 hours**

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Two sections of 50 marks each  
Section- I to be based on CLINICAL syllabus  
Section- II to be based upon THERAPEUTICS syllabus

---

#### INSTRUCTION

1. All question are compulsory
  2. Each section to be answered in separate answer book
  3. Figures to right indicate full mark
  4. Answer written in inappropriate section will not be assessed
  5. Draw heart a labeled diagrams whenever necessary
- 

#### SECTION - I

QUESTION NO	QUESTION	MARKS
1A	Long question	10
1B	Long question	10
2	Short notes ( 4 out of 5)	20
3	Precisely 5 Questions 2 Marks Each	10

#### SECTION II

Q4 A	Long question on homoeopathic approach	10
Q4 B	Long question on homoeopathic approach	10
Q5 A	Give Indications of following drugs in given condition	10
Q5 B	Give Indication of 2 drugs in given condition.	10
Q6	Precisely 5 Questions 2 Marks Each	10

### III- BHMS

## GYNAECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS

### PAPER II

## OBSTETRICS, NEONATOLOGY AND HOMOEOPATHIC THERAPEUTICS

**Day  
Date**

**Total Mark-100  
Time-3 hours**

---

Two section of 50 marks each

Section- I to be based on CLINICAL syllabus

Section- II to be based upon THERAPEUTICS syllabus

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### INSTRUCTION

1. All question are compulsory
  2. Each section to be answered in separate answer book3:Figures to right indicate full mark
  3. Answer written in inappropriate section will not be assessed
  4. Draw heart a labeled diagrams whenever necessary
- 

### SECTION I

QUESTION NO	QUESTION	MARKS
1A	Long question	10
1B	Long question	10
2	Short notes ( 4 out of 5)	20
3	Precisely 5 Questions 2 Marks Each	10

### SECTION II

Q4 A	Long question on homoeopathic approach	10
Q4 B	Long question on homoeopathic approach	10
Q5 A	Give Indications of following drugs in given condition	10
Q5 B	Give Indication of 2 drugs in given condition.	10
Q6	Precisely 5 Questions 2 Marks Each	10

### III – BHMS

#### GYNAECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS

#### PRCTICAL AND ORAL EXAMINATION

**MARKS- 200**

#### EXAMINER 04

1. Each examiner shall conduct examination not more than 50 marks
2. Two examiner shall be internal and Two are external

#### Practical Mark division

Examiner -1	<b>50 marks</b>			
	Case taking	Diagnosis and D.D Investigations	Clinical Management	Hom. Management
	10	10	05	25
Examiner - 2	<b>50 marks</b>			
	Instruments	models	specimens	Neonatology clinical viva
	20	15	05	10
Examiner - 3	<b>50 marks</b>			
	Journal, Practical work		Obstetrics clinical viva	
	30		20	
Examiner - 4	<b>50 marks</b>			
	Gynaecology Theraps viva	Obstetrics Theraps viva	Neonatology Theraps viva	
	20	25	05	

## PRACTICE OF MEDICINE

### Instructions:

- I. (a) Homoeopathy has a distinct approach to the concept of disease.  
  
(b) It recognizes an ailing individual by studying him as a whole rather than in terms of sick parts and emphasizes the study of the man, his state of health, state of illness.
- II. The study of the above concept of individualization is essential with the a following background so that the striking features which are characteristic to the individual become clear, in contrast to the common picture of the respective disease conditions, namely:-
  - (1) Correlation of the disease conditions with basics of anatomy, physiology and, biochemistry and pathology.
  - (2) Knowledge of causation, manifestations, diagnosis (including differential, diagnosis), prognosis and management of diseases,
  - (3) Application of knowledge of Organon of Medicine and Homoeopathic Philosophy in dealing with the disease conditions.
  - (4) Comprehension of applied part.
  - (5) Sound clinical training at bedside to be able to apply the knowledge and clinical skill accurately.
  - (6) Adequate knowledge to ensure that rational investigations are utilized.
- III. (a) The emphasis shall be on study of man in respect of health, disposition, diathesis, disease, taking all predisposing and precipitating factors, i.e. fundamental cause, maintaining cause and exciting cause.  
  
(b) Hahnemann's theory of chronic miasms provides us an evolutionary understanding of the chronic diseases: Psora, Sycosis, Syphilis and acute manifestations of chronic diseases and evolution of the natural disease shall be comprehended in the light of theory of chronic miasms.
- IV. (a) The teaching shall include homoeopathic therapeutics or management in respect of all topics and clinical methods of examination of patient as a whole will be given due-stress during the training.



(b) A thorough study of the above areas will enable a homoeopathic physician to comprehend the practical aspects of medicine.

(c) He shall be trained as a sound clinician with adequate ability of differentiation, sharp observation and conceptual clarity about diseases by taking help of all latest diagnostic techniques, viz. X-ray, ultrasound, electrocardiogram, and commonly performed laboratory investigations.

(d) Rational assessment of prognosis and general management of different disease conditions are also to be focused.

V. Study of subject. - The study of the subject will be done in two years in Third B.H.M.S and Fourth B.H.M.S, but examination shall be conducted at the end of Fourth B.H.M.S.

## Syllabus of III BHMS

### Theory:

1. Applied anatomy and applied physiology of the respective system as stated below.
2. Respiratory diseases.
3. Diseases of digestive system and peritoneum.
4. Diseases concerning liver, gall-bladder and pancreas.
5. Genetic Factors (co-relating diseases with the concept of chronic miasms).
6. Immunological factors in diseases with concept of susceptibility (including HIV, Hepatitis-B)
7. Disorders due to chemical and physical agents and to climatic and environmental factors.
8. Knowledge of clinical examination of respective systems.
9. Water and electrolyte balance - disorders of.

Sr.No	Topics	Must Know	Desirable to Know	Nice to Know
<b>I</b>	<b>Respiratory Diseases</b>			
1	Upper respiratory tract infections	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, Investigations, D/D & Hom therapeutics		Rhinoscropy
2	Bronchial Asthma	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, Pathology, C/F, Investigations, D/D & Hom therapeutics	Pulmonary Functiontest	
3	Chronic ObstructiveLung Disease	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, Pathology, C/F, Investigations, D/D, Complications & Hom therapeutics		
4	Pneumonia	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, Pathology, Types, C/F, Investigations, D/D, Complications & Hom therapeutics		
5	Bronchiectasis	Definition, Etiology, Pathology, C/F, Investigations, D/D & Hom therapeutics		
6	Lung abscess	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, Investigations, D/D Complications& Hom therapeutics		
7	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, C/F,D/D, Diagnosis, Complications & Homtherapeutics		Epidemiology

8	Tropical pulmonary eosinophilia	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, D/D, Diagnosis, Complications & Hom therapeutics		Epidemiology
9	Occupational Lung Disorders	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, Diagnosis & Hom therapeutics	D/D & Complications	
10	Sarcoidosis		Definition, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, D/D, Diagnosis, Complications & Hom therapeutics	
11	Pulmonary Thromboembolism	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, Diagnosis, Complications & Hom therapeutics	D/D & General management	
12	Pleurisy & Pleural Effusion	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, D/D, Diagnosis, Complications & Hom therapeutics		Pleural Tapping
13	Pneumothorax	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, D/D, Diagnosis, Complications & Hom therapeutics	General management	Surgical management
14	Bronchial carcinomas	Definition, Etiology, Pathology, C/F, D/D, Diagnosis, Complications& Hom. therapeutics		
15	Interstitial lung diseases		Definition, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, D/D, Diagnosis, Complications& Hom therapeutics	
16	Cystic fibrosis of lung			Basics/ Associated Syndromes.
<b>II</b>	<b>Diseases of Digestive System &amp; Peritoneum</b>			
1	Disorders of Mouth& Salivary glands	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, D/D, Diagnosis, Complications & Hom therapeutics		Imaging studies
2	Esophageal disorders (GERD, ACHLASIA)		Definition, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, D/D, Diagnosis, Complications & Hom therapeutics	Dietary management

3	Peptic Ulcers	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, Pathology, Types, C/F, Investigations, Complications, D/D, General management & Hom therapeutics	Dietary management	Endoscopic changes, & Surgical management
4	Gastritis	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, Pathology, Types, C/F, Investigations, Complication, D/D, General management & Hom therapeutics	Dietary management	Endoscopic Changes
5	GI Bleeding		Causes, Manifestations, D/D, Complications & Hom therapeutics	
6	Diarrhoea	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, Investigations, Complications, General management & Hom therapeutics	Dietary management	Endoscopic changes & Sigmoidoscopy
7	Constipation	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, Investigations, Complications, General management & Hom therapeutics	Dietary management	Endoscopic changes & Sigmoidoscopy
8	Malabsorption Syndrome		Definition, Etiopathogenesis, Pathology, Types, C/F, Investigations, Complication, D/D, General management & Hom therapeutics	Intestinal Biopsy & Dietary management
9	Irritable Bowel Syndrome	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, Investigations, Complication, D/D, General management & Hom therapeutics	Dietary management	
10	Inflammatory Bowel Diseases	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, Pathology, Types, C/F, Investigations, Complications, D/D & Hom therapeutics	Dietary management	Sigmoidoscopy
11	Abdominal Tuberculosis		Definition, Etiopathogenesis, Pathology, C/F, Investigations, Complications, D/D & Hom therapeutics	

12	Peritonitis	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, Investigations, Complications, D/D & Hom therapeutics		Enzyme study
13	Neoplasia of the bowel	Definition, Etiology, Pathology, Types, C/F, Investigations, Complications, D/D & Hom therapeutics		Imaging studies
14	Anorectal disorders	Definition, Etiology, Pathology, C/F, Investigations, Complications, D/D & Hom therapeutics		
15	Diverticulitis		Definition, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, Investigations, Complications, D/D & Hom therapeutics	
<b>III</b>	<b>Diseases concerning Liver, Gall-bladder &amp; Pancreas</b>			
1	Viral Hepatitis	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, Investigations, Complications, D/D & Hom therapeutics		Serological studies
2	Alcoholic Liver Diseases	Definition, Causes, Types, Pathology, C/F, Investigations, Complications, D/D & Hom therapeutics		Liver transplantation
3	Cirrhosis of Liver	Definition, Causes, Types, Pathology, C/F, Investigations, Complications, D/D & Hom therapeutics		Histological changes
4	Portal Hypertension	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, Investigations, Complications & Hom therapeutics		
5	Liver Failure		Definition, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, Investigation, Complication & Hom Therapeutics	Liver transplantation
6	Liver abscess		Definition, Causes, Pathology, C/F, Investigations, Complications & Hom therapeutics	

7	Gallstones	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, C/F,D/D, Investigations, Complications & Hom therapeutics		
8	Cholecystitis		Definition, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, D/D, Investigations, Complications & Hom therapeutics	
9	Pancreatitis		Definition, Etiopathogenesis, Types, C/F, Investigations, Complications, D/D& Hom therapeutics	
10	LFT	Reference ranges and Interpretations with D/D of jaundice.		
11	Ascites	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, D/D, Investigations, Complications & Hom therapeutics		
12	Pregnancy and Liver Diseases			Consequences
13	Parasitic Diseases of the Liver		Types, Etiopathogenesis, Pathology, C/F, Diagnosis, prognosis, & Hom therapeutics	Diagnostics and treatment
14	Inherited Metabolic Disorder of the Liver		Types, Causes, Pathology, C/F, Diagnosis, Prognosis & Hom therapeutics	
15	Hepatocellular carcinoma	Types, Etiology, Pathology, C/F, Diagnosis, Prognosis, Hom therapeutics		
<b>IV</b>	<b>Genetic factors (co-relating diseases with concept of chronic miasms)</b>			

1	Genetic predisposition in Various diseases.	Understanding basics of genetics Its correlation with miasmatic cause and its management with respect to chronic diseases. Hereditary, congenital, familial		Hom management & Genetic Testing/ counselling
2	Down's Syndrome	Definition, Causes, C/F & Diagnosis	Concept of Miasm & Hom Therapeutics.	Scope & Limitations of
2	Turner's & Klinefelter's Syndrome	Definition, Causes, C/F & Diagnosis	Concept of Miasm & Hom Therapeutics.	Scope & limitations of Hom & Genetic Testing/ counselling
3	Cystic fibrosis Huntington's disease & Marfan's syndrome		Etiopathogenesis, C/F, Diagnosis, Concept of Miasm & Hom therapeutics.	Scope & limitations of Hom & Genetic Testing/ counselling
4	Poly cystic kidney disease		Etiopathogenesis, C/F & Diagnosis, Concept of Miasm & Hom therapeutics.	Scope & limitations of Hom & Genetic Testing/ counselling
<b>V</b>	<b>Immunological factors in disease with concept of susceptibility (Including HIV, Hepatitis-B)</b>			
1	Homoeopathic relation of immunity & Susceptibility	Homoeopathic relation of immunity & Susceptibility		
2	Hypersensitivity reactions	Types & manifestations of Hypersensitivity reactions		
3	Autoimmune diseases		Types & Manifestations of Autoimmune diseases	Autoantibody studies

4	HIV	Etiopathogenesis, C/F, Complications & Diagnosis with miasmatic & Homoeopathic management		
5	Hepatitis-B	Etiopathogenesis, C/F, Complications & Diagnosis with miasmatic & Homoeopathic management		
6	Transplantations			Basic considerations and host tissue Defences.
<b>VI</b>				
<b>Disorders due to Chemical, Physical agents &amp; Climatic, environmental factors</b>				
1	Diseases due to Chemical & Physical agents		Etiopathogenesis & Manifestations of diseases due to Chemical & Physical agents	
2	Disease due to Climatic & Environmental factors		Etiopathogenesis & Manifestations of Disease due to Climatic & Environmental factors	
<b>VII</b>				
<b>Water &amp; Electrolyte balance – disorders of</b>				
1	Hypo & Hyponatremia	Causes, Manifestations, Diagnosis General management & Hom Therapeutics		Scope & Limitations of Homoeopathy
2	Hypo & Hyperkalemia	Causes, Manifestations, Diagnosis General management & Hom Therapeutics		Scope & Limitations of Homoeopathy



3	Hypo & Hyperphosphataemia		Causes, Manifestations Diagnosis, General management & Hom Therapeutics	Scope & Limitations of Homoeopathy
4	Metabolic Acidosis & Alkalosis	Causes, Manifestations, Diagnosis, General management & Hom Therapeutics		
5	Respiratory Acidosis & Alkalosis	Causes, Manifestations, Diagnosis, General management & Hom Therapeutics		

**Note: All the topics under the heading of must to know will be taught in the class during lectures and clinics. It is expected from the candidate to study the topics under the heading of desirable to know and nice to know by himself referring to standard prescribed text book of Medicines. Any difficulty related to same will be addressed by the Faculty members.**

## **SYLLABUS OF IVTH BHMS**

### **A Theory:**

1. Nutritional and metabolic diseases
2. Diseases of Hematopoietic system.
3. Endocrinal diseases.
4. Infectious diseases.
5. Diseases of cardiovascular system.
6. Diseases of urogenital Tract.
7. Disease of CNS and peripheral nervous system.
8. Psychiatric disorders.
9. Diseases of locomotors system (connective tissue, bones and joints disorders)
10. Diseases of skin and sexually transmitted diseases.
11. Tropical diseases.
12. Pediatric disorders.
13. Geriatric disorders.
14. Applied anatomy and applied physiology of different organ and systems relating to specific diseases.
15. Knowledge of clinical examination of respective systems.
  - (a) General management and homoeopathic therapeutics for all the topics to be covered in Third B.H.M.S and Fourth B.H.M.S shall be taught simultaneously and the emphasis shall be on study of man in respect of health, disposition, diathesis, disease, taking all predisposing and precipitating factors, i.e. fundamental cause, maintaining cause and exciting cause.
  - (b) Study of therapeutics does not mean simply list of specifics for the clinical conditions but teaching of applied Materia Medica which shall be stressed upon.

<b>Sr No</b>	<b>Topics</b>	<b>Must Know</b>	<b>Desirable to Know</b>	<b>Nice to Know</b>
<b>I</b>	<b>Nutritional &amp; Metabolic Diseases</b>			
1	Protein Energy Malnutrition	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, Types, C/F, Investigations & Hom Therapeutics.	Complications	Dietary management
2	Fat soluble vitamins	C/F of Deficiency and Hypervitaminosis & Diagnosis.	Daily requirement & Role of Hom in deficiency disorders	

3	Water Soluble vitamins	C/F of Deficiency and Hypervitaminosis & Diagnosis.	Daily requirement & Role of Hom in deficiency disorders	
4	Obesity	Types, Complications & Hom management	Nutritional Assessment	
5	Wilson's disease / Hemochromatosis Porphyria's.		Definition, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, Investigations & Complications	Copper metabolism & Iron metabolism
6	Amyloidosis		Definition, Etiopathogenesis, Types, C/F & Investigations.	Complications
<b>II</b>	<b>Diseases of Hematopoietic system</b>			
1	Anemia	Definition, Causes, Classification, C/F, Investigations, Complications, General management & Hom Therapeutics		Parenteral therapy
2	Iron deficiency anemia	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, Investigations, Complications, General management & Hom Therapeutics	Iron metabolism	
3	Megaloblastic anemia	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, Investigations, Complications & Hom Therapeutics	Metabolism of Vit B12 & Folate metabolism	
4	Aplastic anemia	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, Investigation Complications & Hom Therapeutics		Scope & limitations Of Homoeopathy
5	Hemolytic anemia/ thalassemia	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, Investigations, Complications & Hom Therapeutics		Blood transfusion, Scope & limitations of Homoeopathy

6	Leukemia	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, Types, C/F, Investigations, Complications, D/D, & Hom Therapeutics		Bone marrow Transplantation
7	Lymphomas / Burkitt's lymphoma	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, Types C/F, Investigations, Complications & Hom Therapeutics	Staging (TNM)	Scope & limitations of Homoeopathy
8	Disorders due to deficiency of Clotting factors	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, & Investigations of Hemophilia-A, Hemophilia-B & Von-Willbrand disease & Hom Therapeutics		Scope & limitations of Homoeopathy
9	Platelet Disorders	Definition, Types, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, Investigations, Complications & Hom Therapeutics.		
10	Multiple myelomas.	Definition, Types, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, Investigations & Complications & Hom Therapeutics.	Staging (TNM)	
11	Hypersplenism		Definition, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, Investigations, Complications & Hom Therapeutics.	
12	Polycythemia Vera		Definition, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, Investigations, Complications & Hom Therapeutics.	
<b>III</b>	<b>Endocrinal Diseases</b>			
1	Disorders of Growth Hormone	Etiopathogenesis, S/S & Investigations of GH Deficiency & Excess	Homoeopathic Therapeutics	

2	Diabetes Insipidus	Etiopathogenesis, S/S, Investigations & Hom Therapeutics.		
3	Goiter	Definition, Types, Etiopathogenesis C/F, Investigations, D/D & Hom Therapeutics		
4	Hypothyroidism	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, Investigations, D/D, Complications & Hom Therapeutics	Congenital hypothyroidism.	Hormonal assay
5	Hyperthyroidism	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, Investigations, D/D, Complications & Hom Therapeutics		Radioactive iodine ablation/ Basics of CA Thyroid.
6	Hypo & Hyper Parathyroidism	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, Investigations & Hom Therapeutics		Calcium metabolism
7	Disorders of Adrenal Gland	Definition, types, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, Investigations & Hom Therapeutics		Functions of Glucocorticoids
8	Diabetes Mellitus	Definition, Causes, Classification, Pathogenesis, C/F, Investigations, Complications General management & Hom Therapeutics	GTT & HbA1c	
<b>IV</b>	<b>Infectious Diseases</b>			
1	Bacterial infections- Typhoid Fever, Bacillary Dysentery, Cholera, Diphtheria, Brucellosis, Tuberculosis, Pertussis, Tetanus, Septicemia,	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, Investigations, Complications & Hom Therapeutics	Vaccination.	Culture study of bacteria

2	Viral infections - Herpes infections, Swineflu, Japanese Encephalitis, Rabies, Mumps, Measles, Rubella, Poliomyelitis.	Definition, Etiopathogenesis,, C/F, Investigations, Complications & Hom Therapeutics	Vaccination.	Serological studies
3	Parasitic infestations: Amoebiasis, Giardiasis,	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, Investigations, Complications & Hom Therapeutics		
4	Fungal infections – Madura foot, Cryptococcosis		Definition, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, Investigations, Complications & Hom Therapeutics	
5	Spirochetes- Syphilis, Leptospirosis.	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, Investigations, Complications & Hom Therapeutics		
<b>V</b>	<b>Diseases of Cardiovascular System</b>			
1	Acute circulatory failure (shock)	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, Types, C/F, Investigations, D/D, General management & Hom Therapeutics	Complications	
2	Heart failure	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, Types, C/F, Investigations, D/D, Complications, General management & Hom Therapeutics		
3	Ischemic heart disease	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, Types, C/F, Investigations, D/D, Complications, General management & Hom Therapeutics		Complications, CABG PTCA, Stent & Stresstests.

4	Acute Rheumatic fever	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, Pathology, C/F,D/D, Investigations, Complications, General management & Hom Therapeutics		
5	Valvular heart diseases	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, Types, Hemodynamics, C/F, Investigations, D/D, General management & Hom Therapeutics	Complications	Surgical management
6	Infective Endocarditis	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, Types, C/F, Investigations, D/D, General management & Hom Therapeutics	Complications	
7	Hypertension	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, Types, C/F, Investigations, General management & Hom Therapeutics		
8	Cardiomyopathies		Definition, Etiopathogenesis, Types, C/F, Investigations & Hom Therapeutics	
9	Arrhythmias	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, Types, C/F, General management & Hom Therapeutics	ECG Changes	
10	Cor-pulmonale and pulmonary Hypertension.	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, Investigations, Complications, General management & Hom Therapeutics	Scope & limitation of Homoeopathy	
11	Congenital heart diseases- ASD,VSD, COA,PDA, TOF	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, Haemodynamics, C/F, Investigations, Complications,	Scope & limitation of Homoeopathy&Surgical management	

		General management & Hom Therapeutics		
12	Diseases of Pericardium	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, Types, C/F, Investigations, General management & Hom Therapeutics	D/D	Pericardiocentesis
<b>VI</b>	<b>Diseases of Urogenital tract</b>			
1	Urinary Tract Infections	Definition, Types, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, Investigations, Complications, General management & Hom Therapeutics		Culture & sensitivity.
2	Nephrotic Syndrome	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, Investigations, General management & Hom Therapeutics		
3	Glomerulopathies	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, Pathology, Types, C/F, Investigations, General management & Hom Therapeutics		
4.	Renal failure	Definition, Types, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, Investigations, Complications & Hom Therapeutics	Dialysis types & indications.	Renal Transplantation
5	Nephrolithiasis/ Obstructive uropathy.	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, Types, C/F, Investigations, General management & Hom Therapeutics		Surgical intervention



6	Tumors of Genito urinary tract		Types, Causes, Pathology, C/F, Investigations, Complications & Hom Therapeutics	
<b>VII</b>	<b>Diseases of Central Nervous System &amp; Peripheral Nervous System</b>			
1	Headache	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, Types, C/F, D/D, General management & Hom Therapeutics	Investigations & Complications of secondary headache	
2	Epilepsy	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, Classification, C/F, Investigations, D/D, Complications, General management & Hom Therapeutics		EEG
3	Cranial nerves disorders	Causes, C/F, Investigations, D/D, General management & Hom Therapeutics of Trigeminal neuralgia, Facial nerve palsy, Bulbar / Pseudo bulbar palsy	Causes, C/F, General management & Hom Therapeutics of other cranial nerve lesions.	
4	Meningitis- bacterial, viral	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, Investigations D/D, general management & Hom Therapeutics		
5	Viral infections of CNS		Definition, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, Investigations, D/D, Complications & Hom Therapeutics	
6	Neurosyphilis	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, Investigations, Complications, General management & Hom Therapeutics		

7	Movement disorders		Causes & Manifestations of different types of movement disorders	
8	Parkinsonism	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, Investigations, General management & Hom Therapeutics		Degenerative pathology of Basal ganglia
9	Myasthenia Gravis	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, Investigations, General management & Hom Therapeutics		
10	Peripheral Neuropathies	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, Classification, C/F, General management & Hom Therapeutics		Nerve conduction studies
11	Cerebellar disorders	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, Classification, C/F, Investigations, D/D, General management & Hom Therapeutics		Scope & limitation of Homoeopathy
12	Motor Neuron diseases	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, Types, C/F, Investigations, General management & Hom Therapeutics		Scope & limitation of Homoeopathy
13	Disorders of muscles (muscular dystrophies)	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, Types, C/F, Investigations, General management & Hom Therapeutics		Scope & limitation of Homoeopathy
14	Cerebrovascular diseases	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, Types, C/F, Investigations, D/D, Complications, General management & Hom Therapeutics		MRI study

15	Alzheimer's diseases	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, D/D, Investigations & Hom Therapeutics		
16	Coma	Definition, Causes, levels of consciousness, Complications, Clinical approach, General management & Hom Therapeutics		Scope & limitation of Homoeopathy
17	Multiplesclerosis		Definition, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, Investigations, D/D, Complications, General management & Hom Therapeutics	Scope & limitation of Homoeopathy
18	Spinal cord diseases (syringomyelia, brown sequard syndrome, cauda equina syndrome )		Definition, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, Investigations, D/D, Complications, General management & Hom Therapeutics	Scope & limitation of Homoeopathy
19	Tumors of CNS		Definition, Causes, Pathology, C/F, Investigations, D/D, Complications, General management & Hom Therapeutics	
<b>VIII</b>	<b>Psychiatric Disorders</b>			
1	Basic considerations of Psychiatry	Clinical approach, Classification, Psychotherapy and Hahnemannian classification		
2	Organic Brain syndromes Delirium and dementia	Etiopathogenesis, C/F, Generalmanagement, & Hom Therapeutics		

3	Mood disorders	Etiology, Types, C/F, Diagnosis, General management & Hom Therapeutics		
4	Schizophrenia	Definition, Causes, Types, C/F, General management & Hom Therapeutics		
5	Anxiety disorders	Definition, Causes, Classification, C/F, General management & Hom Therapeutics		
6	Somatoform disorders	Definition, Causes, Types, C/F, General management & Hom Therapeutics		
7	Personality disorders	Definition, Causes, Types, C/F, General management & Hom Therapeutics		
8	Substance Abuse	Effects of alcohol, dependence and withdrawal, General management & Hom Therapeutics	Manifestations and Hom Therapeutic of Cannabis, opioids & nicotine abuse	
<b>IX</b>	<b>Diseases of Locomotor System(connective tissue, Bones&amp; joint disorders)</b>			
1	Osteoarthritis	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, Investigations, General management, & Hom Therapeutics	Complications	Joint exercise & Arthroscopy
2	Rheumatoidarthritis	Definition, Etiology, Pathology, Immunopathogenesis, C/F, Investigations, General management, & Hom Therapeutics	Complications	
3	Gout	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, Investigations, General		Metabolism of Purine

		management, & Hom Therapeutics		
4	Ankylosing Spondylitis	Definition, Etiopathology, C/F, Investigations, General management, & Hom Therapeutics	Complications	
5	Reiter's Syndrome		Definition, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, Investigations & Hom management	
6	Systemic Lupus Erythematosus	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, Investigations, Complications, General management & Hom Therapeutics		ANA profile
7	Systemic Vasculitis		Definition Etiopathogenesis, C/F, Investigations, General management & Hom Therapeutics	
8	Sjogren's Syndrome & Behcet's disease		Definition, Etiopathogenesis, S/S, Investigations & Hom Therapeutics	
9	Rickets & Osteomalacia	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, Investigations, General management & Hom Therapeutics	Vit D Dosage and Complications	
10	Osteoporosis	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, Investigations, General management & Hom Therapeutics		Bone density study
11	Paget's disease		Definition, Etiopathogenesis, C/F, Complications & Investigations & Hom Therapeutics	Scope & limitations of Homoeopathy

12	Cervical Andlumbar Spondylosis	Definition, Etiopathology, C/F, Investigations, Complications,General management, & Hom Therapeutics		MRI study
13.	Osteomyelitis	Definition, Etiopathology, Types, C/F, Investigations, General management & Hom Therapeutics		
<b>X</b>	<b>Diseases of Skin &amp; Sexually Transmitted Diseases</b>			
1	Bacterial infections	Etiopathogenesis,S/S, Investigations, General management & Hom Therapeutics		
2	Fungal infections	Etiopathogenesis,S/S, Investigations, General management & Hom Therapeutics		
3	Viral infection	Etiopathogenesis,S/S, Investigations, General management & Hom Therapeutics		
4	Scabies	Etiopathogenesis,S/S, Investigations, General management & Hom Therapeutics		
5	Eczema	Definition, Etiopathogenesis,Types, S/S, Investigations, General management & Hom Therapeutics		
6	Acne	Definition, Etiopathogenesis,Types, S/S, Investigations, General management & Hom Therapeutics		
7	Urticaria and Angioedema	Definition, Etiopathogenesis,S/S, Investigations, General management & Hom		

		Therapeutics		
8	Psoriasis	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, Types, S/S, Complications, Investigations, General management & Hom Therapeutics		
9	Lichen Planus		Definition, Etiopathogenesis, S/S, Investigations, Complications & Hom Therapeutics	
10	Pigment disorders	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, Types, S/S, Investigations & Hom Therapeutics of Hypopigmentation disorders	Etiopathogenesis, Various Types, S/S, Investigation & Hom Therapeutics of Hyperpigmentation disorders	
11	Hair & Nail disorders	Etiopathogenesis, S/S & Investigations of Hair and Nails disorders		
12	Syphilis/ HIV/Gonorrhoea	Definition, Types, Etiopathogenesis, S/S, Investigations, Complication & Hom Therapeutics		
13	Vesiculo bullous disorders	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, S/S, Investigations, Complications, General management & Hom Therapeutics		
XI	Tropical diseases			
1	Malaria	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, S/S, Investigations, Complications, D/D, General management & Hom Therapeutics		Epidemiology

2	Chikungunya	Definition, Etiopathogenesis,S/S, Investigations, Complications, D/D, General management & HomTherapeutics		Epidemiology
3	Dengue	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, S/S, Investigations, Complications, D/D, General management & Hom Therapeutics		Epidemiology
4	Leprosy	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, S/S, Investigations, Complications, D/D, General management & HomTherapeutics		Epidemiology
5	Ankylostomiasis	Definition, Etiopathogenesis, S/S, Investigations, Complications, D/D, General management & Hom Therapeutics		Epidemiology
6	Elephantiasis	Definition, Etiopathogenesis,S/S, Investigations, Complications, D/D, General management & HomTherapeutics		Epidemiology
7	Schistsomiasis		Definition, Etiopathogenesis, S/S, Investigations, Complications,D/D, General management& Hom Therapeutics	
8	Leishmaniasis		Definition, Etiopathogenesis, S/S, Investigations, Complications,D/D, General management & Hom Therapeutics	



9	Trachoma		Definition, Etiopathogenesis, S/S, Investigations, Complications, D/D, General management & Hom Therapeutics	
10	Chagas Disease		Definition, Etiopathogenesis, S/S, Investigations, Complications, D/D, General management & Hom Therapeutics	
<b>XII</b>	<b>Paediatric disorders</b>			
1	Disorders of Growth & Development (Failure to thrive, Enuresis, Autistic, MR and delayed milestones)	Causes, C/F, General management & Hom Therapeutics		
2	Behavioral disorders (ADHD)	Causes, C/F, General management & Hom Therapeutics		
3	Diseases of New born infants (Neonatal jaundice & Neonatal seizures)	Etiopathogenesis, Manifestations, Diagnosis & Homoeopathic therapeutics		
4	Hydrocephalus	Etiopathogenesis, Types C/F, General management & Hom Therapeutics		
5	Immunity & Immunization	General & Homoeopathic concept of Immunity, Immunization Schedule & Homoeopathic Prophylaxis	Vaccine types	

6	Diarrhoeal Disorders in Children	Etiopathogenesis, Manifestation, Diagnosis, D/D General management & Homoeopathic Therapeutics		
7	Indian childhood Cirrhosis		Etiopathogenesis, Manifestation, Diagnosis, Complications & Homoeopathic Therapeutics	
8	Cerebral Palsy	Etiopathogenesis, Manifestation, Diagnosis & Hom Therapeutics		
9	Convulsive Disorders in Children	Etiopathogenesis, Manifestation, Diagnosis & Homoeopathic Therapeutics		
10	Common Helminthic infection(Ascaris Lumbricoides, Enterobius vermicularis & Echinococcosis)	Etiopathogenesis, Manifestation,Diagnosis & Homoeopathic Therapeutics		
11	Inborn errors of metabolism (Aminoaciduria, Lysosomal storage disorders)		Etiopathogenesis, Manifestation, Diagnosis & Homoeopathic Therapeutics	
<b>XIII</b>	<b>Geriatric Disorders</b>			
1	Geriatric care	General approach, Geriatric counseling, Reassurance		
2	Common Geriatric problems (Depression, Dementia & Insomnia)	Causes, S/S, General management& Hom Therapeutics		

3	Gait disorders	Causes, S/S, General management & Hom Therapeutics		
4	Elder abuse	Causes, S/S, General management & Hom Therapeutics		

**Note: All the topics under the heading of must to know will be taught in the class during lectures and clinics. It is expected from the candidate to study the topics under the heading of desirable to know and nice to know by himself, referring to standard prescribed Text book of Medicines. Any difficulty related to same will be addressed by the Faculty members.**

**Practical or clinical:**

- (a) Each candidate shall submit of twenty complete case records (ten in Third B.H.M.S and ten in Fourth B.H.M.S).
- (b) The examination procedure will include one long case and one short case to be prepared. During clinical training, each student has to be given adequate exposure to,-
  1. Comprehensive case taking following Hahnemann's instructions;
  2. Physical examinations (general, systemic and regional);
  3. Laboratory investigations required for diagnosis of disease conditions.
  4. Differential Diagnosis and provisional diagnosis and interpretation of Investigation reports.
  5. Selection of similimum and general management.

**Identification of specimens/ instruments –**

1. Bone marrow aspiration needle
2. Liver biopsy needle
3. Peak flow meter
4. Pulse-oxi meter
5. Blood transfusion set
6. Electrocardiogram (Any 2)
  - Myocardial infarction
  - Normal
  - Arrhythmia
  - Ventricular hypertrophy
  - Heart block
7. Foley's Catheter – Regular/ TURP
8. Malecot's Catheter
9. Simple rubber Catheter
10. Lumbar puncture needle
11. Endotracheal tube
12. Tracheostomy tube

13. Tongue depressor

14. Plain X-Ray

- CXR
- KUB
- Knee joint
- Cervical spine
- Hip joint
- Lumbar spine
- IVP procedure

15. USG

16. Endoscopy

17. MRI

- Spine
- Brain
- Table oral for 25 marks of specimen identification which will include
  - identification, findings of X-Ray and ECG with suggestive diagnosis.
  - Instruments – identification, indications for use and procedure in shortMarks distribution is as follows –
    1. X-Ray – 10 marks
    2. ECG – 05 marks
    3. Instruments – 10 marks
- Practical record will include any 10 topics
  - 4 instruments
  - 4 imaging techniques (X-Ray and imaging)
  - 2 ECG's
- Journal – 5 medical procedure
  - e.g.
    1. Concealed drainage
    2. Lumbar puncture
    3. Pleural tapping
    4. Dialysis – Peritoneal/ haemo
    5. Endotracheal intubation

Note: The case reports of the students carried out during the course shall also be considered for the oral examination,

Note: - It is expected from students that the management aspects of all the clinical conditions are ~~Home~~ while studying and writing in the paper.

## EXAMINATION PATTERN AND MARKS DISTRIBUTION

Subject	Theory		Practical and oral				Grand total	
	Max marks	Pass marks	Max practical marks	Max oral marks	Total	Pass marks	Max marks	Pass marks
PRACTICE OF MEDICINE & HOMEOPATHIC THERAPEUTICS	200	100	100	100	200	100	400	200

### A. Theory: 200 Marks

There shall be two papers, each carrying 100 marks and each paper of three hours duration. Both the papers are inclusive of therapeutics. The distribution of chapter wise marks in written paper may be as follows:

#### Paper I

Sr. No.	Name of the System	Approximate Weightage
1	Respiratory diseases	25 marks
2	Diseases of digestive system & peritoneum	25 marks
3	Diseases concerning liver, gall –bladder and pancreas	20 marks
4	Genetic factors(co-relating diseases with the concept of chronic miasms)	05 marks
5	Immunological factors in disease with concept of Susceptibility (including HIV, Hepatitis B)	10 marks
6	Disorders due to chemical and physical agents and to climatic and environmental Factors	10 marks
7	Disorders of Water and electrolyte balance	05marks

#### Paper II

Sr. No.	Name of the System	Approximate Weightage
1	Nutritional and Metabolic diseases	05 marks
2	Diseases of haemopietic system	10 marks
3	Endocrinal diseases	10 marks
4	Infectious diseases	05 marks
5	Diseases of Cardiovascular system	10marks
6	Diseases of urogenital tract	10 marks

<b>7</b>	Diseases of the Central Nervous system and peripheral nervous system	10 marks
<b>8</b>	Psychiatric disorders:	05 marks
<b>9</b>	Diseases of the locomotor system (connective tissue, bones & joints disorders	10marks
<b>10</b>	Diseases of Skin & sexually transmitted diseases:	10 marks
<b>11</b>	Tropical diseases	05 marks
<b>12</b>	Paediatric disorders	05 marks
<b>13</b>	Geriatric disorders	05 marks

**Note: The weightages of the marks mention under Paper I and Paper II may vary by 5 to 10%.**

**PAPER SEETING PATTERN  
IV-BHMS  
PRACTICE OF MEDICINE & HOMEOPATHIC THERAPEUTICS  
PAPER-I**

**Marks: 100**

- Instructions: -
- 1) Use separate answer sheet for each section.
  - 2) All questions compulsory.
  - 3) Internal options given wherever required.
  - 4) Marks on right indicate full marks

**Section – I**

<b>Q. 1.</b> Write in detail.	18
a)	
b)	
<b>Q. 2.</b> Short Notes (Any 4)	16
a)	
b)	
c)	
d)	
e)	
f)	
<b>Q. 3.</b> Allotted for therapeutics	16
a) Role/ Approach / Scope and imitation/ Miasmatic understanding etc	
b) Indications of system wise drugs	

**Section – II**

<b>Q. 4.</b> Write in detail.	18
a)	
b)	
<b>Q. 5.</b> Short Notes (Any 4)	16
a)	
b)	
c)	
d)	
e)	
f)	
<b>Q. 6.</b> Allotted for therapeutics	16
a) Role/ Approach / Scope and Limitation/ Miasmatic understanding etc	
b) Indications of system wise drugs	

**IV-BHMS  
PRACTICE OF MEDICINE & HOMEOPATHIC THERAPEUTICS  
PAPER-II**

Marks: 100

- Instructions: - 1) Use separate answer sheet for each section on.  
 2) All questions compulsory.  
 3) Internal options given wherever required.  
 4) Marks on right indicate full marks

**Section – I**

<b>Q. 1.</b> Write in detail.	18
a)	
b)	
<b>Q. 2.</b> Short Notes (Any 4)	16
a)	
b)	
c)	
d)	
e)	
f)	
<b>Q. 3.</b> Allotted for therapeutics	16
a) Role/ Approach / Scope and imitation/ Miasmatic understanding etc	
b) Indications of system wise drugs	

**Section – II**

<b>Q. 4.</b> Write in detail.	18
a)	
b)	
<b>Q. 5.</b> Short Notes (Any 4)	16
a)	
b)	
c)	
d)	
e)	
f)	
<b>Q. 6.</b> Allotted for therapeutics	16
a) Role/ Approach / Scope and Limitation/ Miasmatic understanding etc	
b) Indications of system wise drugs	



## PRACTICAL INCLUDING VIVA VOCE OR ORAL.

1. One long case (40 marks)
  2. One short case (20 marks)
  3. Practical record (5 marks), case record (5 marks), journal (5 marks) – (15 marks)
  4. Identification of specimens (X-ray – 10 marks, ECG – 5 marks, instruments – 10 marks) – 25 marks Viva voce (oral) – 100 marks
1. Syllabus of III BHMS including therapeutics – 40 marks
  2. Syllabus of IV BHMS including therapeutics – 60 marks

**Table 1:**-40 marks (preferably external examiner)

1.Long case	40Marks
• Complete case writing	10
• Bed side examination	10
• Clinical diagnosis	10
• Remedy selection	10

**Table 2:**- 40 marks (preferably internal examiner)

Identification of specimens (X-ray, E.C.G.)	25 marks
Journal checking, practical record, case record	15 marks

**Table 3:**- 60 marks (preferably internal examiner)

1.One short case -	(20 marks)
Complete case writing- Bed side examination	10 marks
Clinical diagnosis and remedy selection -	10marks
2.Topics of third B.H.M.S. with Homeopathic therapeutics viva	40 marks

**Table 4:**- 60 marks (preferably external examiner)

Topics of fourth B.H.M.S. with Homeopathic therapeutics	60marks
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## INSTRUCTIONS FOR PAPER SETTING

- 1) Please give weightage to each system as prescribed while setting the question papers
- 2) Question 3 for section I and question 6 for section II of paper 1 and paper 2 is allotted strictly for therapeutics as mentioned in paper pattern.
- 3) It is expected that therapeutics should be 30% of the total marks allotted for each paper i.e., paper I and paper II.
- 4) As far as possible do not omit any system while setting the paper.

## **LIST OF RECOMMENDED REFERENCE BOOKS FOR THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE**

1. A. P. I. - Text Book of medicine, Published by Association of Physicians of India Bombay.(63)
2. Davidson - Principles and practice of Medicine, Published by I larcourt Publishers Ltd. London.
3. Fauci - Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine. 2 Vols. Published by McGraw -Hill, New York
4. Cecil -Text Book of Medicine, Harcourt Publishers, International Company, Asia.
5. Kollegh - Practical Approach to Pediatrics.
6. Armstrong - Infectious Diseases, 2 Vol. Mosby Publishers, London.
7. Das P. C. - Text Book of Medicine.
8. Davis - Signs and Symptoms in Emergency medicine
9. Gami -Bedside Clinical Medicine
10. Kumar/ Clarke - Clinical Medicine, W. B. Saunders Harcourt Brace & Company Ltd. London.
11. Warner - Savill 's system of Clinical medicine.
12. Alagapan-Manual of practical medicine, 2nd Edition, 2002, Jaypee Publishers, Delhi.
13. Bhat - Short and long cases in Medicine, 2002, Jaypee Publishers, New Delhi.
14. Gupta - Differential Diagnosis, 6th Edition, Jaypee Publishers, New Delhi.
15. Jacques Wallach - Interpretation of Diagnostic Tests.
16. Michael Swash Hutchison - Clinical Methods.
17. Essential Orthopedice- Maheshwari
18. Chamberlian Colin Ogilive - Symptoms and Signs in Clinical Medicine
19. Rustom Jal Vakil - Physical Diagnosis.
20. Stanley Hoppenfeld - Physical Examination of the Spine and Extremities
21. P.J. Mehta - Practical Medicine.
22. Ghai Essential Pediatrics- O.P.Ghai
23. Barbara Bates - Physical Examination & History Taking.
24. John Bernard Henry - Clinical Diagnosis and Management by Lab Methods
25. James Wyngaarden Lloyd H. Smith - Cecil Textbook of Medicine- 2 Volumes
26. MacBryde - Signs & Symptoms.
27. E.A.Farrington-- Clinical Materia medica, B. Jain Publisher, New Delhi.
28. E.A.Farrington-- Comparative Materia Medica, B. Jain Publisher, New Delhi.
29. W. Boericke- Clinical Materia Medica, B. Jain Publisher, New Delhi.
30. C. M. Boger- Synoptic Key, B. Jain Publisher, New Delhi.
31. H. C. Allen Keynotes of Homoeopathic Materia Medica, B. Jain Publisher, New Delhi.
32. Clarke - Dictionary of Homoeopathic Materia Medica, B. Jain Publisher, New Delhi.
33. E. B. Nash - Leaders in Homoeopathic Therapeutics, B. Jain Publishers, New Delhi.
34. Kent: Lectures on Homoeopathic Materia Medica and New Remedies
35. Borland's - Pneumonia
36. Borland's- Influenza
37. Borland's - Digestive Organs
38. Borland's- Children's Types
39. Materia Medica of Homeopathic Medicines by Dr. S. R. Phataks
40. A concise repertory of homeopathic medicines by Dr. S. R. Phataks

## CASE TAKING AND REPERTORY

### Instructions:

I. (a) Repertorisation is not the end but the means to arrive at the similimum, with the help of Materia Medica, based on sound knowledge of Homoeopathic Philosophy.

(b) Homoeopathic Materia Medica is an encyclopedia of symptoms. No mind can memorize all the symptoms of all the drugs with their gradations.

(c) The repertory is an index and catalogue of the symptoms of the Materia Medica, neatly arranged in a practical or clinical form, with the relative gradation of drugs, which facilitates quick selection of indicated remedy and aids in Homoeopathic practice.

II. (a) Each repertory has been compiled on distinct philosophical base, which determines its structure.

(b) In order to explore and derive full advantage of each repertory, it is important to grasp thoroughly its conceptual base and construction and this will help student to learn scope, limitations and adaptability of each repertory.

### THIRD B.H.M.S.

#### A. Theory:

1. Repertory: Definition, Need, Scope and Limitations.
2. Classification of Repertories
3. Study of different Repertories (Kent, Boenninghausen, Boger-Boenninghausen):
  - (a) History
  - (b) Philosophical background
  - (c) Structure
  - (d) Concept of repertorisation.
  - (e) Adaptability
  - (f) Scope
  - (g) Limitation(s)
4. Gradation of Remedies by different authors.
5. Methods and Techniques of repertorisation. Steps of repertorisation.
6. Terms and language of repertories (Rubrics) cross references in other repertories and materia medica.
7. Conversion of symptoms into rubrics and repertorisation using different repertories.
8. Repertory - its relation with organon of medicine and materia medica.
9. Case Taking and related topics:
  - (a) Case taking.
  - (b) Difficulties of case taking, particularly in a chronic case.
  - (c) Types of symptoms, their understanding and importance.

- (d) Importance of Pathology in Disease Diagnosis and Individualization in relation to study of Repertory.

10. Case Processing

- (a) Analysis and Evaluation of Symptoms
- (b) Miasmatic Assessment
- (c) Totality of symptoms or Conceptual Image of the Patient
- (d) Repertorial Totality
- (e) Selection of Rubrics
- (f) Repertorial Technique and Results
- (g) Repertorial Analysis

B. Practical or clinical:

1. Record of five cases each of Surgery, Gynaecology and Obstetrics worked out by using Kent's Repertory.
2. Rubrics hunting from Kent's & Boenninghausen's Repertories.

**Note:** There will be no Examination in the subject in Third B.H.M.S.

## FOURTH B.H.M.S

### A. Theory:

1. Comparative study of different repertories (like Kent's Repertory, Boenninghausen's Therapeutic Pocket Book and Boger- Boenninghausen's Characteristic and Repertories, A Synoptic Key to Materia Medica).
2. Card repertories and other mechanical aided repertories- History, Types and Use.
3. Concordance repertories (Gentry and Knerr)
4. Clinical Repertories (William Boericke etc.)
5. An introduction to modern thematic repertories- (Synthetic, Synthesis and Complete Repertory and Murphy's Repertory)
6. Regional repertories
7. Role of Computers in Repertorisation and different Softwares.

### B. Practical or clinical:

Students shall maintain the following records, namely:-

1. Five Acute and five Chronic Cases (each of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics and Gynaecology) using Kent's Repertory.
2. Five cases (pertaining to Medicine) using Boenninghausen's Therapeutics Pocket Book.
3. Five cases (pertaining to Medicine) using Boger-Boenninghausen's Characteristics Repertory.
4. Five cases to be repertorised using Regional and Clinical Repertories.
5. All above mentioned 30 cases to be workout with different homoeopathic softwares (RADAR,HOMPATH, STIMULARE , CARA and MAC Repertory)

### C. Examination:

There will be examination of Case Taking and Repertory only in Fourth B.H.M.S (not in III BHMS).

#### 1. Theory:

1.1.	Number of papers	01
1.2.	Marks	100

#### 2. Practical including viva voce or oral:

2.1.	Marks	<b>Marks 100</b>
2.2	Distribution of marks	
2.2.1	One long case	30
2.2.2	One short case	10
2.2.3	Practical record or journal	10
2.2.4.	Viva voce (oral) And Rubric Hunting	50
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

**IV - B.H.M.S.**  
**CASE TAKING AND REPERTORY**

**Date-**

**Day –**

**Instructions –**

1. All questions are **Compulsory**.
2. Figures to the right indicate **Full Marks**.
3. Each section to be written in the **SEPARATE Answer Book**
4. Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

**Time-**

**Marks – 100**

Q. No.	Question Pattern	Marks
<b>SECTION - I</b>		
1	Short notes (Any Four) 5 marks each	20
2	Compulsory Question	10
3	Compulsory Question	10
4	A) Write in brief <b>OR</b> B) Write in brief	10
<b>SECTION – II</b>		
5	Short notes (Any Four) 5 marks each	20
6	Compulsory Question	10
7	Compulsory Question	10
8	A) Write in brief <b>OR</b> B) Write in brief	10

**PRACTICAL EXAMINATION**

Examiners - 02

1. External - 45 marks
1. Internal - 55 marks

External Examiner		Internal Examiner	
Topic	Marks	Topic	Marks
Chronic Case	30	Acute Case	10
		Journal	10
Table Viva and Rubric Hunting	25	Table Viva and Rubric Hunting	25
Total	55	Total	45

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Written</b>		<b>Practical or Clinical including oral</b>		<b>Total</b>	
	<b>Full marks</b>	<b>Pass marks</b>	<b>Full marks</b>	<b>Pass marks</b>	<b>Full marks</b>	<b>Pass marks</b>
Repertory	100	50	100	50	200	100

## COMMUNITY MEDICINE

### Instructions

- I. (a) Physician's function is not limited merely prescribing homoeopathic medicines for curative purpose, but he has wider role to play in the community.
  - (b) He has to be well conversant with the national health problems of rural as well as urban areas, so that he can be assigned responsibilities to play an effective role not only in the field of curative but also preventive and social medicine including family planning.
- II. This subject is of utmost importance and throughout the period of study attention of the student should be directed towards the importance of preventive medicine and the measures for the promotion of positive health.
- III. (a) During teaching, focus should be laid on community medicine concept, man and society, aim and scope of preventive and social medicine, social causes of disease and social problems of the sick, relation of economic factors and environment in health and disease.
  - (b) Instructions in this course shall be given by lectures, practicals, seminars, group discussions, demonstration and field studies.

### THIRD B.H.M.S.

#### A. Theory:

1. Man and Medicine
2. Concept of health and disease in conventional medicine and homoeopathy.
3. Nutrition and health
  - (a) Food and nutrition
  - (b) Food in relation to health and disease
  - (c) Balanced diet.
  - (d) Nutritional deficiencies, and Nutritional survey
  - (e) Food Processing
  - (f) Pasteurization of milk
  - (g) Adulteration of food.
  - (h) Food Poisoning
4. Environment and health
  - (a) Air, light and sunshine, radiation.
  - (b) Effect of climate
  - (c) Comfort zone
  - (d) Personal hygiene
  - (e) Physical exercise



- (f) Sanitation of fair and festivals
- (g) Disinfection and sterilization
- (h) Atmospheric pollution and purification of air
- (i) Air borne diseases

5. Water

- (a) Distribution of water, uses, impurities and purification
- (b) Standards of drinking water
- (c) Water borne diseases
- (d) Excreta disposal
- (e) Disposal of deceased.
- (f) Disposal of refuse.
- (g) Medical entomology- insecticides, disinfection, Insects in relation to disease, Insect control,

6. Occupational health

7. Preventive medicine in pediatrics and geriatrics

## FOURTH B.H.M.S.

### A. Theory:

#### 1. Epidemiology

- (a) Principles and methods of epidemiology
- (b) Epidemiology of communicable diseases:
  - General principles of prevention and control of communicable diseases.
- (c) Communicable diseases: their description, mode of spread and method of prevention.
- (d) Protozoan and helminthic infections - life cycle of protozoa and helminthes, their prevention.
- (e) Epidemiology of non-communicable diseases: general principles of prevention and control of non-communicable diseases
- (f) Screening of diseases.

#### 2. Bio-statistics

- (a) Need of biostatistics in medicine
- (b) Elementary statistical methods.
- (c) Sample size calculation
- (d) Sampling methods
- (e) Test of significance
- (f) Presentation of data
- (g) Vital statistics

3. Demography and Family Planning, Population control; contraceptive practices, National FamilyPlanning Programme.

4. Health education and health communication

5. Health care of community.

6. International Health

7. Mental Health.

8. Maternal and Child Health

9. School Health Services

10. National Health Programs of India including Rashtriya Bal Chikitsa Karyakram.

11. Hospital waste management

12. Disaster management

13. Study of aphorisms of organon of medicine and other homoeopathic literatures, relevant to above topics including prophylaxis.

**B. Practicals:**

1. Food additives; food fortification, food adulteration and food toxicants
2. Balanced diet
3. Survey of nutritional status of school children, Water pollution and purification
4. Medical entomology
5. Family planning and contraception
6. Demography
7. Disinfection
8. Insecticides

**Field Visits**

1. Milk dairy
2. Primary Health Centre
3. Infectious Diseases Hospital
4. Industrial unit
5. Sewage treatment plant
6. Water purification plant

**Note:** 1. For field visits, Annexure 'B' has to be kept in view.

2. Students are to maintain practical records or journals in support of above practical or field visits.
3. Reports of the above field visits are to be submitted by the students.
4. Each student has to maintain records of at least ten infectious diseases.

**C. Examination:**

There will be examination of the subject only in Fourth B.H.M.S (and not in III BHMS). Besides theory examination there shall be a practical-or clinical examination including viva-voce as per following distribution of marks-

1. Theory -

1.1.	Number of papers - 01.
1.2.	Marks: 100

2. Practical including viva-voce oral.

2.1.		<b>Marks 100</b>
2.2	Distribution of marks	
2.2.1	Spotting	30
2.2.3	Journal or practical records (including field visit records)	20
2.2.3	Viva voce (oral)	50
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

## DEPT OF COMMUNITY MEDICINE

There will be examination of the subject only in Fourth B.H.M.S (and not in III BHMS). Besides theory examination there shall be a practical-or clinical examination including viva-voce as per following distribution of marks-

1. Examination of this subject to be conducted in IV-B.H.M.S. at the end of course of study in Theory and Practical Training of Community.
2. Theory paper shall be comprised of two sections of 50 marks each and optional questions shall be available in each the section.
3. Some questions with Homoeopathic concept of prophylaxis, vaccination, immunology and personal hygiene may be asked in any of the sections.
4. Practical/ oral examination shall be on spotting and identification of the specimens and matters related to community medicine.
5. Marks :

Written		Practical		Total	
Full	Pass	Full	Pass	Full	Pass
100	50	100	50	100	50

### THEORY PATTERN :

#### SECTION-I

Question	Pattern	Marks	Remarks
1.	A) Short question	10/9 marks	Compulsory
	B) Short question	8/9 marks	Compulsory
2.	Short notes of 4 marks	16 marks	With or without internal option
3.	Short notes of 4 marks	16 marks	With or without internal option
4.	Short notes of 4 or 8 marks	16 marks	With or without internal option

## SECTION-II

Question	Pattern	Marks	Remarks
5.	A) Short question	10/9 marks	Compulsory
	B) Short question	8/9 marks	Compulsory
6.	Short notes of 4 marks	16 marks	With or without internal option
7.	Short notes of 4 marks	16 marks	With or without internal option
8.	Short notes of 4 or 8 marks	16 marks	With or without internal option

Question No.1 from Section - I will be compulsory and out of questions 2, 3 and 4 student will have option of writing any 02 questions.

Similarly in Section - II Question No.5 will be compulsory as described above. Out of remaining questions namely Q. 6, 7 and 8 students will have option of writing any 02 questions.

### PRACTICAL PATTERN :

02 Examiners

01 Internal – 25 marks  
01 External- 25marks

<b>2.Practical including viva-voce/oral;</b>	
2.1. Marks: 100	
2.2. Distribution of marks	Marks
2.2.1 Spotting	30
2.2.2 Journal or Practical record (including field visit records)	20
2.2.3 Viva voce(oral)	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

**Note:** Pass marks for theory and practical will be 50 each respectively.

