

The Rajasthan Homoeopathic Medicine Board (D.H.M.S.) Regulations, 1978

RAJASTHAN

India

The Rajasthan Homoeopathic Medicine Board (D.H.M.S.) Regulations, 1978

Rule

THE-RAJASTHAN-HOMOEOPATHIC-MEDICINE-BOARD-D-H-M-S-REG of 1978

- Published on 5 April 1978
- Commenced on 5 April 1978
- [This is the version of this document from 5 April 1978.]
- [Note: The original publication document is not available and this content could not be verified.]

The Rajasthan Homoeopathic Medicine Board (D.H.M.S.) Regulations, 1978Published vide Notification No. G.S.R. 12 /RBHM/Gen. (69)78, dated 5-4-1978, published in Rajasthan Gazette, Part 4-C, dated 27-4-1978, P. 33-70In exercise of the powers conferred by Clauses (ii), (iii) and (v) of section 40 read with sub-clauses (a), (b) (c), (e) (f), and (m) of sub-section (1) of section 58 of the said Act, the Board hereby makes the following regulations, the same having been previously published in the Rajasthan Gazette, Part 3(B), dated the 17th January, 1974.

1. Short title and commencement.

(1)These regulations may be called the Rajasthan Homoeopathic Medicine Board (D.H.M.S.) Regulations, 1978.(2)They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Rajasthan Rajpatra.

2. Definitions.

- In these regulations unless the context otherwise requires,-(a)"Act" means the Rajasthan Homoeopathic Medicine Act, 1969 (Act No. 1 of 1970):(b)"Board" means the Rajasthan Board of Homoeopathic Medicine, constituted under the provisions of the Act:(c)"Chairman" means the Chairman of the Board:(d)"Course" means the D.H.M.S. course of study:(e)"Course of Study" means a course of study and curricular duly prescribed by the Board under section 40(ii) of the Act and includes the D.H.M.S. course of study:(f)"D.H.M.S. course of Study" means the diploma course of study in Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery and the expression "D.H.M.S." shall be construed

accordingly:(g)"Institution" means a Homoeopathic educational or instructional institution and unless the context otherwise requires includes an affiliated institution:(h)"Prescribed" means prescribed by the Board:(i)"Principal" includes Vice Principal:(j)"Recognised or Affiliated" means recognised by the Board for the purpose of affiliation under section 40(i) of the Act:(k)"Recognised University" means a University established or incorporated under the Indian Universities Act or any foreign University recognised by the Government of India:(l)"Registrar" means the Registrar of the Board appointed under the Act:(m)"Regular attendance" means attendance at 75% of the lectures, practical and clinical classes in every year counted separately in a subject in a recognised institution:(n)"Regulations" means the Regulations framed by the Board under the Act:(o)"Rules" means the Rajasthan Homoeopathic Medicine Rules, 1971:(p)"section" means a section of the Act:(q)"Student" means a person who has been admitted to the D.H.M.S. course and who has paid to the institution the prescribed fee etc.:(r)"Teacher" includes Principal, Professor, Assistant Professor, Lecturer, Assistant Lecturer and Lecturer for practical:(s)Words and expressions used but not defined in these regulations shall have the meanings assigned to them in the Act.

3. Affiliation, duration and entrance qualifications.

(1)The Board may affiliate an institution for the D.H.M.S. Course of study as per regulations governing affiliation of institutions by the Board.(2)The D.H.M.S. Course of study shall be spread over a period of 4 ½ years for DHMS Course and six months for internship.(3)A student, after being declared successful by the Board at the Final D.H.M.S. examination and completion of internship shall be awarded the D.H.M.S. Diploma by the Board.(4)No candidate shall be admitted to the D.H.M.S. Course of study in an affiliated institution unless:-(i)He has passed the High School Examination with science subject or an equivalent examination with science:Provided that if the 1st two years after affiliation students with Science are not available students of Inter/1st year TDC of any faculty may be admitted.(ii)He has completed 15 years of age on the 1st October of the year in which admission is sought.(iii)He has found suitable for admission on the basis of merit.

4. Admission by affiliated institutions.

(1)Every person seeking admission to the course in an affiliated institution shall apply to the institution concerned on such form as may be prescribed by the Board before such date as may have been fixed by the institution.(2)All admissions to the course shall close on the 15th August each year but for those students who appear at a supplementary examination the admission shall close on the 15th September each year:Provided that in exceptional cases, the Chairman may under special circumstances, authorise admissions after these dates.

5. Enrolment with the Board.

- All students admitted to the D.H.M.S. Course in affiliated institution shall get themselves enrolled with the Board in the prescribed manner within a period of three months.

6. Examinations, results and award of Certificates and diplomas.

(1) D.H.M.S. Examination shall be divided into four parts:-(i) 1st Professional Examination. (ii) 2nd Professional Examination. (iii) 3rd Professional Examination. (iv) Final Professional Examination. (2) All the aforesaid examinations shall be held and conducted in the prescribed manner once a year & shall be followed by supplementary examinations. (3) Heads of all affiliated institutions shall send to the Registrar by January 31st every year a list of candidates who have had attendance and who may be admitted to any of the aforesaid examinations of the Board. (4) Every student desirous of appearing at any of the aforesaid examinations of the Board for which he is eligible shall apply to the Registrar through the head of his institution on such form as may be prescribed by the Board along with the prescribed examination fee and such certificates as may be prescribed at least two months before the date of commencement of the examination. (5) As soon as possible after the examination, the Board shall publish a list of successful candidates arranged in order of merit. If a successful candidate obtains 75% or more of the total number of marks in any subject or subjects in his first attempt, he shall be declared to have qualified with distinction in that or these particular subjects.

7. Contents of conditions of success in examination and condition for admission to subsequent examination.

- The Rajasthan Homoeopathic Medicine Board, Jaipur shall hold examination in four parts First Professional examination at the end of First year. Second professional examination at the end of second year. Third professional examination at the end of Third Year & Final Examination at the end of 4th year. Note. - Diploma of Homoeopathic Medicine & Surgery (DHMS) shall be confined on such students who successfully complete the Diploma Course of 4 years and a further internship for six months. No student shall be admitted to the internship course unless he/she has passed the Final Examination of DHMS course. (1) First Professional Examination. - (a) The First Professional Examination shall consist of the following subjects:-(i) Anatomy (ii) Physiology including Biochemistry (iii) Pharmacy (iv) Materia Medica (v) Organa of Medicine (b) The examination shall be In written, oral and practical (c) The examination in Anatomy shall consist of-(i) Two theoretical papers of three hours each of 100 marks (ii) Oral and Practical Examination of 50 marks each. (d) The examination in Physiology shall consist of:-(i) Two theoretical papers of three hours each of 100 marks (ii) Oral and Practical Examination of 50 marks each. (e) The examination in Pharmacy shall consist of-(i) One theoretical paper of three hours of 100 marks (ii) Oral and Practical Examination of 50 marks each. (f) The examination in Materia Medica shall consist of-(i) Two theoretical papers of three hours each of 100 marks (ii) Oral Examination of 100 marks. (g) The examination in Organic of Medicine shall consist of-(i) Two theoretical papers of three hours each of 100 marks (ii) One Oral Examination of 100 marks. (2) Second Professional Examination. - (a) The second professional examination shall consist of:-(i) Anatomy (ii) Physiology (iii) Pharmacy (iv) Materia Medica (v) Organa of Medicine (b) The examination shall be in written, oral and practical. (c) The examination in Anatomy shall consist of (i) Two theoretical papers of three hours each of 100 marks (ii) Oral and Practical Examination of 50 marks each. (d) The examination in Physiology shall consist of:-(i) Two theoretical papers of three hours each of 100 marks (ii) Oral and Practical Examination of 50 marks each. (e) The examination in Pharmacy shall consist of-(i) One theoretical paper of three hours of 100

marks(ii)Oral and Practical Examination of 50 marks each.(f)The examination in Materia Medica shall consist of-(i)Two theoretical papers of three hours each of 100 marks(ii)Oral Examination of 100 marks.(g)The examination in Organa of Medicine shall consist of-(i)Two theoretical papers of three hours each of 100 marks(ii)One Oral Examination of 100 marks(3)Third Professional Examination. -(a) The 3rd professional examination shall consist of-(i)Pathology including Bacteriology, parasitology and Microbiology.(ii)Social and Preventive Medicines and Family Planning.(iii)Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology.(iv)Materia Medica.(v)Homoeopathic Philosophy.(b)The examination in Pathology shall consist of-(i)One theoretical paper of 100 marks(ii)An oral examination & Practical Examination of 150 marks each.(c)The examination in Social and Preventive Medicine and Family Planning shall consist of-(i)One theoretical paper of 100 marks(ii)An oral Examination of 100 marks.(d)The examination in Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology shall consist of-(i)One theoretical paper of 100 marks(ii)An oral Examination of 100 marks.(e)The examination in Materia Medica shall consist of-(i)Two theoretical papers of three hours each of 100 marks(ii)An Oral and Practical Examination of 50 marks each.(f)The examination in Homoeopathic Philosophy shall consist of-(i)One Theoretical paper of 100 marks.(4)Final Year Examination. - (a) The final year D.H.M.S. examination shall consist of the following subjects:-(i)Practice of medicine.(ii)Surgery including Ent & Aphthalmology.(iii)Gynaecology and Midwifery.(iv)Materia Medica including Repretorization.(v)Chronic disease case taking. Philosophy & organa.(b)The examination in Practice in Medicine shall consist of-(i)Two theoretical papers of three hours each of 100 marks(ii)An Oral and Practical Examination of 50 marks each.(c)The examination in Surgery shall consist of-(i)Two theoretical papers of three hours each of 100 marks(ii)Oral and Practical Examination of 50 marks each.(d)The examination in Gynaecology & abstrictics shall consist of-(i)Two theoretical examination of three hours each of 100 marks(ii)An Oral and Practical Examination of 50 marks each.(e)The examination in Materia Medica shall consist of-(i)Two theoretical examination of three hours each of 100 marks(ii)An Oral and Practical Examination of 50 marks each.(f)The examination in chornic disease case taking shall consist of-(i)Two theoretical papers of three hours each of 100 marks(ii)An Oral & Practical Examination of 100 marks each.Note. - (B) Each of the clinical subjects of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery & Gynaecology shall have a second paper dealing with Homoeopathic therapeutics of relative conditions the same pattern shall be followed while conducting Oral and Practical examination in these subjects.(5)The examination shall Ordinarily be held in the month of April each year.(6)Students who obtain 40% marks in each subject, separately in theory & practical shall be declared to have passed. Distinction shall be awarded to those students who obtain 75% or more marks in the Final Examination.(7)The Head of the Institution of the affiliated College shall send to the Registrar of the Board of Homoeopathic Medicine Rajasthan by January 31st, every year a list of candidates, who may be admitted to the examination certifying that they have attended the regular course of study and completed attendance at least 75% of the lectures & Practical during every year study.(a)The Board shall hold every year supplementary examinations ordinarily in the month of July (following the annual examinations of April) and candidates, who are successful as its annual examinations, but fulfil the following conditions will be entitled to appear at them:-(i)They secure at least 25% marks (in aggregate of both Theory and Practical) in the subjects or subject in which they fail at the annual examinations.(ii)They must appear in all the subjects and must not have failed in all the subjects.(b)If a candidate fails in the supplementary examination he shall be allowed two more chances at the succeeding annual supplementary examination.(c)A candidate who fails to get

through to all the subjects even after giving three chances shall have to take the full examination.(d)A candidate, who passed the supplementary examination, shall simply be declared to have passed the examination and shall not be entitled to any division, position distinction or other award.(e)The advantage of grace marks shall not be given to candidates for being declared entitled for the supplementary examination.(f)The advantage of grace marks shall not be given to candidates taking a supplementary examination.(g)The benefit of supplementary examination can be availed of only in the next three supplementary examinations, one subject supplementary student will be eligible to attend the next higher class and such a student will be eligible to appear in the subject in the Annual examination and will also be eligible to appear in the next higher class examination, if there is any. But the next higher class examination result if any will be declared only in case the candidate passes the supplementary examination. If he fails to the supplementary examination, he will have to appear in the subject in the lower class examination.Note. - If any candidate fails to appear in the first professional part I, first professional part II and second professional or final diploma examination, he will be treated to have failed in that examination.

8. Conditions of admission to examinations.

- (i) He has attended at least 75% of the lectures, practical and clinical classes every year counted separately in each subject as prescribed in these regulations.(ii)He has paid to the Board the prescribed examination fee and has submitted his application for the examination on the prescribed form in the prescribed manner within the prescribed time.(iii)He is enrolled with the Board for the D.H.M.S. course.(iv)He fulfils the conditions for admission to the Examinations as stated below:-(a)First Professional Examination.-The candidate has regular attendance in the First Professional D.H.M.S. Examination Course.(b)Second Professional D.H.M.S. Examination:-(i)The candidate has had regular attendance in the second professional D.H.M.S. Examination course.(ii)He has qualified in the first Professional D.H.M.S. Examination.(c)3rd Professional D.H.M.S. Examination:-(i)The candidate has had regular attendance in the 3rd Professional D.H.M.S. examination course and(ii)He has qualified in the 2nd Professional examination.(d)Final D.H.M.S. examination:-(i)The candidate has qualified in the 3rd Professional Examination of the Board.(ii)Subsequent to his qualifying the 3rd Professional D.H.M.S. Examination:-(i)he has had regular attendance in the Final D.H.M.S. Examination Course.(ii)He has regularly attended a course of practical instructions in Clinical Laboratory work e.g. Physical. Chemical and Microscopical Examination of Urine, Stool, Sputum and Blood of not less than 15 Demonstrations during a session of two years.(iii)He has attended a course of practical instructions in bandaging, use of splint, identification and use of common surgical instruments of not less than 15 demonstrations during a session of two years.(iv)He has attended at least 3 normal labour cases.(v)He has regularly attended indoor hospital and outdoor dispensary practice during the last two years, viz.(a)Four months attendance as a clinician in the Medical wards of a recognised Hospital with a course of clinical teaching of not less than 30 lectures of demonstration during such attendance.(b)Four months attendance in surgical wards of a recognised hospital with a course of clinical teaching of not less than 30 lectures or demonstrations during such attendance.(c)Four months attendance in Gynaecological and obstetrical wards with a course of clinical teaching of not less than 30 lectures or demonstrations during such attendance.(d)Three months attendance in a Medical out-door Department with clinical teaching during such attendance.(e)Three months attendance in surgical

out door department with clinical teaching during such attendance.(f)Three months attendance in the Gynaecological out door department with clinical teaching during such attendance.(g)He has drawn up with his own hand ten medical and six surgical cases during his period of case study as a clinician in medical and surgical respectively.

9. Examination Fees.

- (i) The Examination fees for the various examinations shall be as follows or shall be such as may be fixed or refixed by the Board from time to time.-

S. No.	Name of the Examination	Fee for examination or re-examination in all the subjects.	Fee for re-examination in some of the subjects.
1	2	3	4
1.	Ist Professional Examination	50/-	40/-
2.	IIInd Professional Examination	50/-	40/-
3.	IIIrd Professional Examination	50/-	40/-
4.	Final Professional Examination	75/-	65/-

(ii)A candidate who fails to qualify or present himself for the examination shall not be entitled to claim any refund or adjustment of the examination fee under any circumstances whatsoever.

10. Number and qualifications for teachers.

(1)An institution affiliated for the D.H.M.S. course shall have on its staff:-

- (i) Ist Professional Examination 5 teachers
- (ii) IIInd Professional Examination 10 teachers
- (iii) IIIrd Professional Examination 15 teachers

(2)It shall have a Principal as the Head of the institution.(3)It shall have separate qualified teachers for teaching each of the subjects prescribed in these Regulation for a class of 40 or less than 40 students.(4)It shall not employ such teachers for teaching Homoeopathic or non-Homoeopathic subjects as do not have the following minimum qualification.

(a) Homoeopathic subjects.-

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------|--|
| (i) | Lecturer for Practical | Should be a registered Homoeopath being arecognised Homoeopathic qualification after having undergone fouryears of regular education in a recognised |
|-----|------------------------|--|

		institution.
(ii)	Assistant Lecturer	Qualification as mentioned in (a) (i) & (ii) above and in addition must have teaching experience as a demonstrator of an Assistant Lecturer for a period of at least three years.
(iii)	Lecturer	Qualification as mentioned in (a) (iii) and in addition must have an experience of 5 years teaching as an Assistant Professor. Direct Appointment may be made under exceptional circumstances, after obtaining approval of the Board.
(iv)	Professor	Essential qualification for the post of a Principal will be a diploma after undergoing four years institutional training from a recognised Homoeopathic institution in addition to having administrative and of teaching experience of 10 years.
(v)	Principal	
(b)	Non-Homoeopathic subjects	Same as above in (a) (i), (ii) (iii), in their respective class. In addition the candidate must possess a recognised degree in modern medicine. However in cases where no candidate is available with both Homeo and Modern Medicine qualifications as mentioned above, a person holding a recognised degree in Modern Medicine alone may be appointed.

11. Tuition and other fees for the Course.

(1) An institution affiliated to the Board for the D.H.M.S. Course may charge from the Students admitted to that course the following fees etc.-

(1) Admission fee	Rs. 20/- for new admissions to the course and Rs. 10/- for re-admission to the same class.
(2) Caution money (refundable)	Rs. 50/- (at the time of admission).

(3) Tuition fee per month	Rs. 25/-
(4) Library fee	Rs. 15/- (per annum)
(5) Laboratory fee	Rs. 20/- (per annum)
(6) Dissection fee	Rs. 40/- (per annum from 1st and 2nd year student only)
(7) Games fee (in case games are provided for by the institution)	Rs. 10/- (per annum)
(8) Light, water and fan charges	Rs. 15/- (per annum)
(9) Late Admission Fee.	Rs. 10/- (in case of admission after the close of admissions).

(2) On an application made to it by an institution the Board may permit an institution to recover from its students such other charges as it may deem proper. (3) No sum, fee, charges etc. not prescribed or authorised by the Board shall be paid to an institution by a student and no such amount shall be demanded or levied or recovered from a student by an institution.

12. Medium of instructions and examinations.

- The medium of instructions in the affiliated institutions and of the examinations shall be in Hindi or English. Courses of Instruction and Syllabus for Study D.H.M.S. Course.

	Durations	4 years			
	Compulsory Practical Training	6 months in a attached hospital or in a Government dispensary in rural areas.			
	Subject	Total hours	No. of Papers	Total Marks	
Theory	Practical				
	1	2	3	4	
1st Professional Examination					
1.	Anatomy	225	2	1	300
2.	Physiology including Biochemistry	225	2	1	300
3.	Pharmacy	40	1	1	200
4.	Materia Medica	150	2	1	300
5.	Organon	100	2	Oral	300
2nd Professional Examination					
1.	Anatomy	225	2	1	300
2.		225	2	1	300

	Physiology including Biochemistry				
3.	Pharmacy	40	1	1	200
4.	Materia Medica	150	2	1	300
5.	Organon	100	2	Oral	300
3rd Professional Examination					
1.	Pathology & Bacteriology & Parasitology & Microbiology	150	—	1	200
2.	Social and Preventive Medicine & Family Planning	150	1	Oral	100
3.	Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology	150	1	Oral	200
4.	Materia Medica	250	2	1	300
5.	Homoeopathic Philosophy	150	1	—	100
Final Year Examination					
1.	Practice of Medicine	225	2	1	300
2.	Surgery including ENT & Ophthalmology	225	2	1	300
3.	Gynaecology Midwifery	225	2	1	300
4.	Materia Medica including Repertorisation	250	2	1	300
5.	Chronic disease, Case Taking, Philosophy & Organon	200	2	1	300

Note. - There shall be one oral and one practical examination subject at each examination. Appendix I Syllabus for the First Professional Examination Course,

1. Anatomy

About 225 hours shall be allotted to Anatomy including histology, board ideas about embryology and human genetics, Seminars and group discussions to be arranged periodically with a view to presenting different subjects in an integrated manner. There should be a joint teaching-cum-demonstration session with clinical material illustrating applied aspects of anatomy in relation to clinical subjects. Distribution of hours, may be made as follows:- Lectures 50 hours. Demonstration 60 hours, Dissection 40 hours, Practicals 25 hours. Tutorials 30 hours. Seminars 10 hours. Examination 10 hours. Total 225 hours. First Paper Upper extremity: (a) Bones of the upper extremity - Details of small bones of the hand and foot are not required only the names of the bones

are required. (b) Muscles of the upper extremity-their origin, insertion nerve supply and actions. (c) Blood Vessels-their main relation, distribution and branches. (d) Nerves-their main relation and distribution. (e) Axilla, cubital fossa. (f) Main joints-shoulder and Elbow. Thorax-(a) Its viscera and contents with main relation. (b) Mediastinum. (c) Ribs and sternum. (d) Muscles of Thorax. (e) Diaphragm. Second Paper Lower extremity. -(a) Bones of the lower extremity. Details of small bones of foot are not required. (b) Pelvis-male and female. (c) Muscles-their origin, insertion, nerve supply and action. (d) Blood Vessels-their course, distribution, relation and branches. (e) Femoral triangle popliteal fossa, femoral canal, Abductor canal. (f) Hip and Knee joints. Text books of Anatomy-

1. Anatomy by Gray s,

2. Practical Anatomy by Cunningham Vols. I, II & III. Reference Book:

Anatomy for medical students part I, II and III by Dr. M.M. Patil. Practical-cum-Viva Voce Examination. -(a) Bones of upper and lower extremities and thorax. (b) Identification of dissected parts, Viscera-Hear, Lungs tracheas and oesophagus, bones, models and charts etc. (c) Surface marking. (d) Drawing books. (e) Dissection of upper and lower extremities.

2. Physiology

In the D.H.M.S. Course, broad principles of physiology will be taught to the students and details are to be avoided. It will be desirable to demonstrate some of the experiments incorporating the latest technological advance and use of instruments, but the students shall be required to do only those experiments which are needed for his day to day clinical work. At the same time, the interest of the students should be stimulated and they should have a passing familiarity with modern techniques of experimental physiology, biophysics and recent advances in other subjects. Other aspects of teaching in the department should be the same as mentioned for Anatomy Joint seminars should be planned in consultation with other departments. In the First Year 225 hours to be allotted for study. Distribution of hours are recommended as follows:- Lectures:- General Physiology and Biochemistry 75 hours, Practical and demonstrations 90 hours, Tutorials 40 hours. Seminar 10 hours and Examinations 10 hours, Total 225 hours. First Paper

1. Animal cell. Elementary tissues of the body such as Epithelial, Connective, Muscular, Nervous, Bone.

2. Physiology of muscles - Properties of skeletal muscular properties of plain muscles. Muscular contraction, Chronaxie and Rheobase Rigor Mortis.

3. Diet.

4. Vitamins.

Second Paper

1. Digestive system including diet etc.

Mechanism of Deglutition-Digestion of carbohydrates, protein and fats. Composition and functions of different digestive juices, Bile. Absorption of good stuffs. Movements of stomach, small intestines and large intestines-Defaction. Functions of Liver and spleen. Metabolism of Carbohydrates. Fats and Proteins.

2. Enzymes-Definition and general properties of enzymes.

3. Respiratory system-Structures of Trachea, Bronchi and Lungs. Mechanism of Respiration. Exchanges of Gases during respiration. Tidal Air, Complemental Air, Supplementary Air, Residual Air, vital Capacity, Anoxia. Ashvixia and its stages. Tissue Respiration.

4. Urinary system-Structure and function of kidneys-Mechanism of urine. Physical characters and chemical composition of urine. Common abnormal ingredients of urine and their detection.

Practical and Viva Voce examination. -Identification of the prepared histological studies of the tissue and different organs i.e. oesophagus, stomach, Deodonom, small intestine. Large intestine, rectum, liver. Pancreas, gall bladder. Examination of the normal and abnormal constituents of the urine. Text Book of Physiology:

1. By Hallibunton.

2. Human Physiology by Dr. C.C. Chatterji, M.D.

3. Pharmacy

The students should be encouraged to observe and study the plants of medicinal value in their neighbourhood. Visits to a Her-baribus and a Pharmaceutical plant may be organised. The Pharmacy Department may medicines to meet partly the needs of their attached Hospital Departments.

Total hours	40
Lectures	15
Practicals/Tutorials	25

1. Weights and Measures.

2. Homoeopathic Pharmaceutical instruments and appliances.

3. Sources of Homoeopathic drugs and vehicles.

4. Methods of preparing drugs from organic and inorganic chemicals, vegetable and animal kingdoms, disease products.

5. Posology-

(i)The decimal scale.(ii)The centesimal scale.(iii)50 milicimal scale.Oral and Practical examination. -

1. Trituration of Medicine of Mineral and Chemical Kingdom.

2. Preparation of Tincture-Triburations.

Text Book of Pharmacy - Treatise on Homoeopathic Pharmacy by Dr. N. Sinha or Manual of Homoeopathic Pharmacy by M. Bhattacharya.Reference book - American Homoeopathic Pharmacopia.

4. Materia Medica

Since the success of the Homoeopathic treatment depends upon the thorough knowledge of Materia Medica, about 700 hours for Materia Media during the 4 years of clinical should be allotted. This subject will be taught throughout these years. In all clinical subjects including Materia Medica not less than fifty percent of total hours will be utilised in the demonstration lectures in the outdoor and indoor department of the hospital.In 1 year 150 hours are allotted & these hours will be divided as follows:-

Lectures	100 hours
Tutorial including Clinical demonstration	50 hours

First PaperIntroductory lectures to Homoeopathic Materia Medica should include the following in terms:-(a)Nature and scope of Homoeopathic Materia Medica,(b)Sources of Homoeopathic Materia Medica,(c)Difference ways of studying Materia Medica.The following drugs be taught:-

1. Aconite Nap 2. Aesculus H. 3. Acthusa Cynapeium. 4. Allium Ceba. 5. Aloe. 6. Alumina. 7. Anacrdium. 8. Ant. Crud. 9. Ant. tart. 10.Apis Mel. 11. Argent Nit. 12. Arnica. 13. Ars. alb. 14. Arum. trip. 15. Aur. met.

Second Paper

1. Baptisia. 2. Belladonna. 3. Berb. V. 4. Borax. 5. Bryonia. 6. Calc. Carb. 7. Calc. phos. 8. Camphor. 9. Cantharis. 10. Carb. Veg.

11. Causticum. 12. Chamomilla. 13. Cina. 14. China O. 15. Collinsonia. 16. Colocynthis. 17. Cup. met. 18. Drosera. 19. Dulcamara. 20. Euphrasia. Oral examination - Text Books - 1. Allen's Key Notes.

2. Cowperthwaite's Materia Medica.

3. Nash's Leaders in Homoeopathic Therapeutics.

4. Pierce's Plain Talks on Materia Medica.

The students have been prepared to a large extent in the philosophical or theoretical part of the organon in the first year. During this year, the formal study of the sections of organon will be done. Total hours for the teaching of organon in 1 year shall be 100 hours. The distribution of hours will be as follows:-

Lectures 50 hours

Tutorial and Demonstration 50 hours

First Paper General. - Brief review of the system of medicine of Hahnemann's times. A brief description of the life of Hahnemann. The discovery of the Law of similars by the master. Organon - Its various editions, its translation by various authors. Short descriptions of various principles of Homoeopathy. Simple and single medicine: Initial aggravation: Infrequent repetition: Minimum dose; Theory of vital force and theory of chronic diseases. Three conditions of curing:- Investigation of disease, medicine and their appropriate application. Classification of diseases:- Indisposition; Acute and chronic disease pseudo and genuine chronic: Miasma Psora, Syphilis and Sycosis. Second Paper Theoretical portion of Organon - upto section 70. Oral Examination. - Books prescribed - Organon Boericke's Dudgeon's and Wesethoeft's translation. Reference Books. - 1. Dr. B.K. Sarcar's commentary on organon.

2. Kant's Philosophy.

Appendix II Syllabus for the Second Professional Examination Course About 225 hours shall be allotted to Anatomy including histology, broad ideas about embryology and human genetics. Seminars and group discussions to be arranged periodically with a view to presenting different subjects in an integrated manner. There should be a Joint teaching-cum-demonstration session with clinical material illustrating applied aspects of anatomy in relation to clinical subjects. Distribution of hours may be made as follows:- Lectures 50 hours. Demonstration 60 hours. Dissection 40 hours, Practicals 25 hours. Tutorials 30 hours. Seminars 10 hours, Examinations 10 hours. Total 225 hours. First Paper Abdomen and Pelvis:

1. Abdominal wall skin muscle.

Peritoneum, blood vessels, lymphatics, autonomic ganglia and plexuses.

2. Stomach, small intestine, caecum, appendix, large intestine, rectum.

3. Duodenum, pancreas, kidneys, ureters, supra- renals.

4. Liver and gall bladder.

5. Pelvis - Skeleton and joints, muscles, the pelvic organs and external genitalia in the male and female. Lumbo-sacra, plexus, vessels lymphatics, autonomic ganglia and plexuses.

6. Blood vessels and nerve plexuses of the abdomen and pelvis Portal venous system.

7. Applied Anatomy. - Referred pain, abdominal paracentesis Physiological changes in pregnancy: Local anesthesia, rectal and pelvic examination. Catheterisation of male and female bladders. Principles of Family Planning.

8. Radiology-Ba meal, Ba Enema; Pyelogram Cholecystogram.

9. Surface marking of organs and blood vessels.

Second Paper Head & Neck:

1. Vertebral column movements of

2. Scalp-Innervation, vascular supply, middle meningeal artery.

3. Face-Main muscle groups, Muscles of mastication: Nerve supply of muscles & skin. Vascular supply.

4. Parotid gland Position.

5. Eye-Eyelid & eyeball-lacrimal apparatus-muscles & nerve supply.

6. Nasal cavity: Naso pharynx. Paranasal sinuses, Eustachian link, lymphoid masses.

7. Oral cavity. Pharynx, Tongue, nerve and vascular supply, lymphatic drainage, soft palate tonsils.

8. Larynx: Functions, nerve supply

9. Cervical vertebral, joints of Head and Neck

10. Structures of neck (sternocleidomastoid, brachial plexus: main arteries and veins, position of lymph nodes, areas of drainage: phrenic nerve: thyroid gland, para thyroid, trachea, oesophagus: sub mandibular and sublingual salivary glands.

11. Dentition and teeth.

12. Ear.

13. Radiology: Skull, Sutures, mastoid air - sinuses, teeth: Barium swallow.

14. Surface markings: parotid gland; middle meningeal, artery-Thyroid gland: common, internal and external carotid arteries.

Nervous System:

1. Meninges functions

2. Cerebrum, areas of localization, vascular supply; basal ganglia, internal capsule.

3. Cerebellum: functions

4. Pons: Medulla, Midbrain

5. Cerebro spinal fluid.

6. Cranial nerves: broad outline of origin, course, distribution.

7. Spinal Cord

8. Sympathetic & para sympathetic nervous system.

Text book of Anatomy:

1. Gray s Anatomy.

2. Practical Anatomy by Cunningham Vol. I, II & III

Reference Books:

1. Anatomy for medical students parts I, II & III by Dr. M.M. Pant.

2. Physiology

In second year, 225 hours allotted for study. Distribution of hours are recommended as follows: Lectures (General Physiology & Biochemistry) 75 hours, Practical & demonstrations 90 hours: Tutorials 40 hours. Seminars 10 hours and Examinations 10 hours. Total 225 hours. First Paper

1. Circulatory system including haematology

(a) Blood-Composition & General Study of Constituents of blood, function of life history of Red and White blood cells coagulation of blood. (b) Heart.-Structure, Innervation cardiac cycle, Heart sound and their character and causation, heart block. (c) Vessels-Arteries, veins, capillaries mechanism of blood flow, Pulse-Normal character & its different forms, blood pressures, vascular tone. Vasomotor nervous mechanism. (d) Retical Endothelium system-its description and functions.

2. Cutaneous system: - Structures and functions of skin, sweat glands.

3. Regulation of body temperature.

4. Endocrinology-Structure and function (both normal and abnormal) of Thyroid, parathyroid supernal and pituatoiy bodies pancreas, Testis & ovary.

5. Reproductive system-The male Reproductive organs, Female reproductive organs, fertilisation of ovum Mammary glands Menstruation.

Second Paper

1. Nerves and Nervous system-

(a)Classification of nerve cells & nerves.(b)The Central nervous system.(i)Brain-structure and functions of cerebral, Cortex. Important areas and cortical centres.(ii)The cerebellum-structure and functions of cerebellum.(iii)The Medulla-Vasomotor, Respiratory and cardiac centre.(iv)Spinal cord-Description and function of the ascending and descending tracts of spinal cord. Function of spinal cord, spinal nerve roots.(c)Autonomic nervous system:-(i)The sympathetic system.(ii)Parasympathetic system.

2. Special senses-

(a)Eye-Structure & function of different part of eye ball, vision formation of retinal image. Mechanism of Accommodation, common errors of refraction.(b)Hearing-Anatomy and functions of external middle and internal ear, conduction of sound waves.(c)Taste & Smell Varieties of the papillae of the tongue & their structure.(d)Nerves of taste Olfactory nerve.(e)Sensory and motor and organs, varieties of cutaneous sense muscles sense.

3. Lymphatic system - Structure of lymph glands & vessels, composition of lymph, mechanism of lymph flow.

Practical-

1. Demonstration of instruments and their uses; use of recording and display system.

2. Preparation and staining of blood films and identification of blood cells Haemoglobin estimation. Blood volume (demonstration only). Demonstration of Coagulation and bleeding time Sedimentation rate, M.C.V. M.C.H. etc.

3. Identification of histological specimens such as tissues etc.

4. Microscopical and chemical examination of urine and stool for normal and abnormal constituents.

Text Books -

1. Text book of Physiology by Halliburton.

2. Text book of Physiology by Dr. C.C. Chatterji.

3. Pharmacy

In second year 40 hours are allotted for study of pharmacy. The distribution of hours are recommended as follows:-Lectures 15 hours, Practicals & Tutorials 25 hours.(a)Preparation of dilutions & patentisation.(b)Preparation of Trituration.(c)Conversion of triburation into dilutions(d)Methods of dispensing Tinctures.(i)Tinctures dispensed with sugar of milk.(ii)Tinctures dispensed with globular pillules.(iii)Tinctures dispensed with distilled water.(e)Method of dispensing triturations.(f)External application and their components.

2. Identification of important Homoeopathic drugs in the crude form their sources and official preparation. A student must be able to identify 10 crude drugs from vegetable kingdom, from Mineral Kingdom.

3. Microscopical structure of one specimen must be recorded in note books.

Oral and Practical Examination. -

1. Potentisation.

2. Finding out the drug strength of mother tincture.

3. Conversation of trituration into dilution.

4. Preparation of external application.

5. Preparation of mother tincture from fresh and dry medical plants.

Text Books-

1. Treatise on Homoeopathic pharmacy by Dr. N. Sinha or manual of Homoeopathic Pharmacy,

2. Pharmacy by M. Bhattacharya.

Reference Book-A homoeopathic Pharmacopia.

4. Materia Medica

In II year 160 hours are allotted and these hours will be divided as follows:-

Lectures	100 hours
Tutorial including Clinical demonstration	50 hours
First Paper	

1. Ferr. phos., 2. Gelsemium, 3. Graphitis, 4. Hamamelis, 5. Hep. Sul., 6. Ignatia, 7. Iodum, 8. Ipecac, 9. Kali Bich, 10. Cali Carb, 11. Kali mur, 12. Kali Phos, 13. Kresote, 14. Lachesis, 15. Ledum pal, 16. Lycopodium, 17. Mag. Phos, 18. Merc. Sol, 19. Marc Cor, 20. Nat. Mur.

Second Paper

1. Nit. acid. 2. Nat. Sulph. 3. Nux. Vom, 4. Phosphorus, 5. Phytolacca, 6. Podophyllum, 7. Psorinum. 8. Pulsatilla N., 9. Rhus tox, 10. Ruta G., 11. Sanguinaria Can, 12. Sepia, 13. Secale Cor, 14. Spongia, 15. Spigelia, 16. Sulphur, 17. Staphvsagria, 18. Verat Album, 19. Thuja, 20. Biochemic Remedies.

5. Organon

The practical part will be integrated with practical application of materia medica. As far as possible, the Organon should be illustrated by selected clinical material. Total hours for the teaching of Organon 100 hours. The distribution of hours will be as follows:-

Lectures	50 hours
Tutorial and Demonstrations	50 hours

First Paper Duties of physician and the kind of knowledge he is required to possess in order to discharge those duties well. Definition of cure Totality of symptoms and its sources, Diseases, Cure, Health and Vital Force. The importance of the existence of the signs and symptoms. The allopathic and Homoeopathic conceptions of diseases. The curative power in medicine. The Homoeopathic and antipathetic systems of treatment. Nature's Law of Cure, Similar medicines and cure Diseases and their treatment with similar medicines. Advantages of artificial similar agents over natural similar agents in the treatment of diseases. The three methods of applying medicines in diseases Homoeopathic, Antipathic and Allopathic, psopathy and Homoeopathy. The advantages and disadvantages of antipathic treatment with examples. Primary and Secondary effects with illustrations and their application to prove the superiority of Homoeopathy over antipathy.

Homoeopaths claim to be called the nature's Law of cure. Pharmacology The peculiar Homoeopathic method of developing drug power. Single and simple medicine quantity of dose. Various modes of administration. (The sole aim of study of the organon is to understand and the Homoeopathic view point regarding disease and its treatment. The idea is not so much to memorize it as to inculcate a habit of thinking on right lines. The student's mind and thoughts should be developed and trained to think independently, analytically and correctly. The practical portion should be thoroughly understood and remembered for guidance in practical work as a physician). Second Paper Theoretical portion of organon from para 71 to para 294. Practical & Oral Examination: Books prescribed: Organon-Boerhaave's Dictionnaire and Wesselhooff's Translation. Reference Books:

1. Dr. B.K. Sarkar's Commentary on organon.

2. Kent's Philosophy.

Appendix III Syllabus for the Third Professional Examination Course

1. Pathology And Microbiology

About 150 hours shall be allotted to Pathology including Bacteriology, Parasitology and Microbiology. Distribution of the hours:

General Pathology	15 hours
Systemic Pathology	40 hours
Medical Parasitology	25 hours
Immunology & Genetics	10 hours
Viruses	10 hours
Demonstration of applied Microbiology	15 hours
Tutorials	20 hours
Examinations	15 hours
	150 hours

A. General Pathology: -(1) Introduction-scope of Pathology Old School-New School (Homoeopathic). How to study Pathology. (2) Health and Disease, Etiology of diseases: infection. Definite adaptation. (3) Inflammation. Concept of inflammation - phenomena of inflammation etiology clinical manifestation of inflammation Classification of inflammation, suppuration. Disturbances of circulation-

1. Active and passive (Hyperaemia).

2. Thrombosis and embolism including infiltration.

3. Oedema (Inflammation and repair)

4. Fever.

5. Regenerative tissue changes. Hypertrophy and Hyperplasia. The healing process. Healing of special structures.

6. Degenerative tissue changes Atrophy - cloudy swelling mucoid degeneration hyaline degeneration amyloid degeneration-colloid degeneration: fatty degeneration lipoid infiltration glycogen infiltration-pigmentary changes - necrosis gangrene.

7. Proliferative tissue changes.

(a) Tumours. Etymology:- Classification-Benign Tumours, Fibroma, Myoma, Lipoma, Osteoma. Chondroma, Lymphoma. Malignant Tumours:- (i) Cancers. (ii) Sarcoma, Cysts. Infective Granulomatous (b) Immunity. Natural immunity.- Acquired Immunity-active immunity-passive immunity, phagocytosis-opsonin chemotaxis-bacteriolysin antitoxin agglutination-precipitation-cytolysis, antivenoms, antileptoids albuminolytic substances bacteriotropins theories of immunity, antigen, anaphylaxis shock. (c) Bacteriology. The Morphology. Biology and Pathogenic qualities of the following Micro organisms: Pyogenic Cocci, pneumococcus and Gonococcus B. Coli. Commensal. B. Diphtheriae; B. Tuberculosis: B. Typhosus; B. Dysentericus; B. Laprae; B. Pestis; B. Coma; B. Influenza Diplococcus, Intracellular, Meningitis, Micrococcus Catarrhatis: B. Anthrax; B. Paratyphosus. (d) Parasitology. The morphology. Biology and Pathogenic qualities of the following:- (i) Protozoa, Entamoeba histolytica. (ii) Mastigophora Leishmania. (iii) Sporozoa Plasmodium Vivax (Malariae) P. Falciparum. (iv) Helminths or Worms. (v) Spirachetes of syphilis, Weil's disease, Oxyuris Vermicularis Filaria Bancrofti Ankylostoma duodenale. Tape worms. Taenia Saginata, Solium Echinococcus. Viruses:- Small pox, chicken pox, measles, Common Cold, Herpes Zoster, Polio Myelitis, Influenza, Encephalitis Lethargica, Epidemic Infective Hepatitis, Primary Atypical Pneumonia. Practical (1) 20 Demonstrations of histological Slides of Pathological tissues and organs. (2) 20 Demonstrations of microscopic specimens of Pathogenetic Organisms. (3) 20 Demonstrations of technique of collection and preparation and examination of morbid materials such as Blood, Urine, Pus, Sputum and Exudates. Demonstration to run concurrently. Text Books of Pathology:- Pathology by Dr. D.N. Banerji II Vol. Pathology by Dr. N.C. Dey Reference book:- Green's Pathology. The examination in Pathology shall consist of:- (a) One theory paper of three hours, carry 100 marks. (b) Practical examination of 100 marks.

2. Social and Preventive Medicine with Family Planning

Total Hours 150. In view of the greater role that a Homoeopathic Physician expected to play in near future regarding the National Health Programme, hence more hours have been devoted. There is also a shift on emphasis on certain aspects of this branch of medicine in keeping with latest medical thinking in the country and abroad, so that the subject is kept upto date while emphasising its integration with other department of the college. (a) Social Medicine. - Introduction to Social Medicine Concept. Men and Society. Aims and scope of preventive and social medicine. Social diseases and social problems of the sick. Relation of economic factors and environment in health and disease. (b) Hygiene and Preventive Medicine. -

1. The nature of disease, its causation and means of spread. The nature of environment, the parts played by the environment and human beings respectively in health and disease.

2. Water: - Sources, collection and storage, uses, impurities and origin, purification, wholesale and domestic, water-borne diseases.

3. Soil:- The common soil of India-their relation to health and disease, water supplied, drainage and malaria. The climate of India, general relationship to health and disease.

4. Air composition and character of atmospheric and expired air. The physical and chemical changes in air due to human occupation. The importance of the physical changes, the relation of temperature and humidity to heat loss, to metabolism and to disease specially Rickets, Tuberculosis and Droplet Infections.

5. Food and Diet: - Classification and varieties of subsistence diet. Diseases due to over and under feeding. Preserved and tinned foods. Fermented beverages. Milk and its relation to infections, diseases. Vitamins.

6. Personal Hygiene, Hospital and School Hygiene, Cleanliness, Clothing and exercise. Rest and Sleep.

7. Conservancy:- Method in villages. Jails. Towns and cities. Septic tanks Dry earth latrines. Water closets. Disposal of Sewage Disposal of the dead. Disposal of refuse, incineration.

8. Communicable diseases and their Prophylaxis. plague, Cholera, Enteric, Tuberculosis. Malaria, Kala - Zar, Elephantiasis, etc.; Tetanus. Role of flies and Suckorial insects in spreading diseases Exanthemata. Chickenpox, Smallpox, Measles. Homoeopathic point of view regarding prophylaxis.

9. The general principles of disinfection and method of carrying them into effect.

10. Smallpox and Vaccination. - Prevention, Danger of vaccination, practical details of vaccination and method of same, sources of Vaccine Lymph preparation of Skin, aseptic precautions. Phenomena of successful vaccination.

11. The relation of the Medical profession to the State:-

(a) Local Health authorities, their chief medical responsibilities and duties, their relationship to the general Medical Practitioners. (b) Infections and contagious diseases and their methods of spread, including air borne and water borne disease and their mode of spread. (c) What the Health Authority can do to help the General Medical Practitioner and what the practitioner can do to assist in the prevention and control of these diseases. (d) The importance of the general medical practitioner in the collection of statistics. Explanation of the simpler data (birth, death, infant and maternal mortality).

12. Nutrition. - Diets, beverages and condiments, controlled milk supplies, diseases conveyed by food, procedure, in out break of food poisoning, food adulteration laws, drug control.

13. Effects of environment on Health - Housing, ventilation, water supplies, urban and rural sanitation, compact, making, elements of climatology.

14. Effect of occupation on health: duties of Examining surgeons under the Factories Act. Welfare work in industry.

Organisation of the Health Services of :- (a) The Indian Union including the Health Insurance Scheme. (b) The States. (c) The Local Bodies. (d) The Union Armed Forces. International Sanitary Conventions. World Health Organisation. International Agreement of Standard. Voluntary Health Services. Maternal, infant, child welfare and personal hygiene, population growth and control. School. Health service, Social Medicine, its aim and methods. Health Education. N.B. Demonstration of Septic Tanks and Mosquitoes. Books Recommended: Text Book of Preventive and Social Medicine by Park's. Text Book of Preventive and Social Medicine by Gosh s. Family Planning The syllabus of Family Planning:- Sex and reproduction. Birth Control and Health, Indication for birth Control,

Medical, Eugenic, Child spacing, Psychological, Social. Birth Control and Mortality, Primitive Birth Control. The Modern Planned Parenthood Movement. Voluntary Parenthood. The spacing of children. Lactation, Continuance. The safe period. Physiological Basis, Time of Ovulation, Temperature Method evaluation. Contraceptive Methods-Male Methods, Coitus interruptus. Coitus Reservatus, Sheath Condom. Female Methods-The Douche, Chemical Contraceptives. Mechanical Contraceptives. Biological Methods: Spormatoxins and Harmones. The Ideal Contraceptive Sterilisation: Male and Female indications. Voluntary and compulsory Oral Contraceptive Method.

3. Medical Jurisprudence And Toxicology

Teaching hours 60 Distribution of hours - Lectures-40 hrs.. Demonstration 20 hrs. This subject is of practical importance to the students of Homoeopathic Medicine as the Government may be employing them on posts in certain areas where they may have to handle Medico legal cases, perform autopsies apart from giving evidence and medico legal experts in daily routine. Topics

1. Legal Procedure. - Definition of Medical Jurisprudence courts and their jurisdiction evidence etc.

2. Medical Ethics. - Law relating to Medical Registration and Medical practice, relation between the practitioners and the State practitioner and the patients. Malpractice covering pre-professional secrecy: the practitioners and the various acts (not in details) like Leprosy Public Health, Child marriage restraint Acts etc.

3. Forensic Medicine. - (a) Examination and identification of persons living and dead. Parts, bones, stains etc.

(b) Death, Medico legal post mortem, signs, stages and results Putrefaction, Mummification Saponification forms of death, causes agencies, onset, etc. (c) Assaults, wounds, Injuries and death by violence. (d) Asphyxial deaths, Blood Examination, Blood stains. Seminal stains. (e) Burns, scalds, lightning stroke etc. (f) Starvation, Pregnancy, Abortion, Infanticide. (g) Sexual Crimes. (h) Insanity in relation to the State, Life and accident insurance. Toxicology is a separate course of lectures dealing with Poisoning in general, the symptoms and treatment of the various poisons, post-mortem appearance etc.

4. Medico Legal post mortem. - Records of post-mortem appearance, Methods of post-mortem examination in case of poisoning. Forwarding of material to chemical examiner. Interpretation of laboratory and chemical examiner's findings.

Medico-legal duties of a practitioner in cases of poisoning. Students should be given opportunities of

attending at least two medico legal post-mortem examination conducted by a professor of Forensic medicine or any other medical officer conducting it. Demonstrations:(For demonstration specially prepared slides may be projected on the screen)(a)Weapons.(b)Poisonous substances inorganic and organic.(c)Poisonous Plants.(d)Skeleton for changes in age and sex.(e)Microscopic examination of blood, semen, hair etc.(f)Tests for blood, semen. Pregnancy.(g)Microscopic examination of post-mortem material.Total hours 60Text book of Jurisprudence-by Bakshi or Modi.

4. Materia Medica

About 250 hours shall be allotted to Materia Medica in IIIrd Year. These lectures will be covered during the Clinical clerkship of the students. There will be much less emphasis on the lectures in the class room. These hours may be divided as follows: Lectures 80, Tutorials including Clinical Demonstration- 80 Symposia, Joint discussion 15, Applied and comparative Materia Medica (Therapeutics) 75 hours.

First Paper

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Abrotanum | 2. Acetic Acid |
| 3. Adonis. | 4. Agaricus |
| 5. Ambra Grisca | 6. Amm. Carb |
| 7. Apocynum | 8. Arg. Met |
| 9. Ars. iod | 10. Baryta Carb |
| 11. Bromium | 12. Cactus G |
| 13. Caladium | 14. Calc. Fl. |
| 15. Calendula Off | 16. Cann. Indica |
| 17. Can. Sativa | 18. Carb. Animalis |
| 19. Caulophyllum | 20. Chelidonium |
| 21. Cicuta | 22. Cocculus |
| 23. Coffea | 24. Colchicum |
| 25. Conium M | 26. Crocus S |
| 27. Croton Hor | 28. Croton tig |
| 29. Digitalis | 30. Dioscorea |
| 31. Eup. Perf | 32. Fer. Met |
| 33. Fluoric Acid | 34. Glonoine |
| 35. Helleborus | 36. Hysocyamus |
| 37. Hypericum | 38. Kali. Brom. |

Second Paper

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Kali Iod | 2. Kali Sul |
| 3. Lac. can | 4. Lil tig |
| 5. Mag. Carb | 6. Mag. mur |

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------|-----|--------------|
| 7. | Medorrhiniu | 8. | Melilotus |
| 9. | Merc.i.rub | 10. | Mezerum |
| 11. | Murex | 12. | Nat cart |
| 13. | Nat. Phos | 14. | Nu. Mosch |
| 15. | Opium | 16. | Petroleum |
| 17. | Phos. acid | 18. | Plumbum met |
| 19. | Platina | 20. | Pyrogen |
| 21. | Ran. bulb | 22. | Rumex |
| 23. | Sabadilla | 24. | Sabina |
| 25. | Sambucus | 26. | Sanicula |
| 27. | Selencum | 28. | Squilla |
| 29. | Stramonium | 30. | Sulph. acid |
| 31. | Symphotum | 32. | Spyhilinum |
| 33. | Tarentula C. | 34. | Tarantula H. |
| 35. | Tuberculinum | 36. | Urtiea urens |
| 37. | Zincum Met. | | |

Text Books:-

1. Allen's Key Notes.
2. Cowperthwait's Materia Medica.
3. Nash's Leaders in Homoeo. Therapeutics.
4. Price Plain Talks on Materia Medica.

5. Homoeopathic Philosophy

About 150 hours shall be allotted to Homoeopathic Philosophy. The professors are requested to impress upon the mind of the students the implications of the logical principles on which Homoeopathy was built and worked out; and the history of the development of Medicine in the West and Hahnemann's contributions to it in order to arrive at a right assessment of the place of Homoeopathy, in all its aspects, in the field of Medicine.

2. During the lectures on Homoeopathic Philosophy the following items should be elucidated.

3.

(1)The scope of Homoeopathy.(2)The logic of Homoeopathy.(3)Life, Health, Disease and Indisposition.(4)Susceptibility, Reaction and Immunity.(5)General Pathology of Homoeopathic theory of acute and Chronic miasms.(6)Homoeopathic Posology.(7)Potentisation and the Infinitesimal Dose and the Drug Potential.(8)Examination of the patient from the Homoeopathic point of view.(9)Significance and Implications of totality of symptoms.(10)The value of

symptoms.(11)The Homoeopathic Aggravation.(12)Prognosis after observing the action of the Remedy.(13)The second prescription.(14)Difficult and incurable cases-Palliation.Books prescribed:

1. Kent's Lectures of Homoeopathic Philosophy.

2. Stuart Close - The genius of Homoeopathy.

3. Robert's Principles and Art of Homoeopathy.

Appendix IVSyllabus for Final Year D.H.M.S. Course

1. Medicine

About 225 hours are allotted for medicine. Clinical Clerkship of three months. Medicine will be taught concurrently with other subjects during two years. Medicine proper, with the disease, their etiology Symptomatology, diagnosis with differential diagnosis, Prognosis and treatment and prevention as far as it is possible. Now, of the Homoeopathic approach to the study of diseases differ radically from that of Allopathy. According to the former i.e. Homoeopathy and according to strict canons of logic and philosophy, health and diseases are qualitative states of a concrete individual. Disease as described in text books of the "Practice of Medicine" are obstructions made by our mental concepts, the factual reality is the diseased person. But the teacher of Medicine should demonstrate to the students that the patient must be treated as a whole and not as a collection of systems and organs corresponding to the specialities of medicine. He has, in addition, to inculcate in his student the right attitude to medicine and to instill in him a sense of that intimate personal relationship between doctor and patient which is the essence of good medical practice. First

Paper Fevers-Common types of fevers, fevers caused by protozoal Infection Malaria, Black water fever, Leishmaniasis, Kala-Azar. Fevers caused by Bacterial infection. Septicemia, pyemia. Erysipelas, Typhoid fever, paratyphoid fevers. Bacillus coli infection. Rheumatic fever, fever caused by metazoa Ascariasis, fevers caused virus, infection influenza, Measles, German Measles. Chicken Pox. Small pox. vaccinia, dengue Fevers caused by physical and chemical agents, fever of unknown Etiology, Epidemic Myalgia multiple infections of fevers Diphtheria. Whooping Cough. Circulatory system-Physical examination of Heart. Inspection and palpation. Percussion-demarcation of the boundaries of heart. Pulsation of Apex beat. Epigastric Pulsation. Venous Pulsation, Thrill Auscultation of heart. Abnormal beat sounds, Asynchronism of Heart sounds, Murmurs Excardiac sounds. Instrumental examination of heart. Cardiac efficiency tests. Valvular diseases. Hypertrophy and Dilatation of Heart, Heart failures, syncope. Myocardial Infarction, Cardiac Arrhythmia, Extrasystole. Auricular fibrillation; Auricular Ectopy, Cardio vascular diseases. Aneurysm of Aorta and other big blood vessels. Heart block Angina pectoris. Coronary vessels diseases. Pericarditis, Empyema. Acute and sub-acute Bacterial Endocarditis, Blood Pressure (Hypertension). Respiratory system-Physical Examination of upper respiratory tract-Nose, Pharynx, Tonsils, Larynx, Physical examination of the lungs. Inspection Palpation, percussion, Auscultation, Breath sounds vocal resonance, Adventitious sounds friction, Special sounds, Epistaxis, Rhinitis, Pharyngitis, Tonsillitis, Adenoids, Laryngitis, Tracheitis, Bronchitis, Bronchial Obstruction,

Neoplasms of Bronchus. Bronchiectasis Pneumonia, Bronchopneumonia, Pneumonitis Abscess of Lungs, Gangrene of Lungs, Pulmonary oedema. Emphysema, Collapse of Lungs, Pulmonary Fibrosis, Pneumoconiosis Asthma Tropical Pulmonary Eosinophilia, Pulmonary Tuberculosis Syphilis of the Lung, Pleurisy, Hydrothorax, Haemothorax, Chylothorax, Pneumothorax, Diaphragmatic spasm. Mediastinal Tumour. Homoeopathic Systems:-Diseases of blood, Different varieties of Anaemia Polycythaemia Enterogenous cyanosis, different varieties of leukaemia. Agranulocytosis, Haemorrhagic diseases, Haemophilia, Purpura Scurvy. Second Paper Alimentary system;-

1. Subjective Phenomena, Appetite and Thirst. Physical Examination of Abdomen Inspection, Palpation percussion, Auscultation, Examination of Mouth, Breath, Pyorrhoea Alveolar stomatitis, Diseases of stomach malignancy of stomach Pyloric stenosis, Diseases of pancreas pancreatitis. Diseases of Liver, various types Hepatitis, Cirrhosis of Liver, Neoplasms of Liver, Liver Abscess. Liver function test Diseases of Gall bladder. Cholecystitis, Cholelithiasis, Carcinoma of gall bladder. Colitis and other diseases of the colon and caecum, Illitis Haemorrhoids and malignant disease of rectum and pelvic colon, Diarrhoea, Dysenteries, Regional Sprue, Appendicitis, Abdominal colic, Acute Abdomen, Peritonitis.

2. Ductless glands:-

Diseases of thyroid-Exophthalmic goitre, Cretinism, Myxoedema. Addison's disease:-Hypo and Hyper functional disorders of pituitary polyglandular Disease. Diseases of Lymphatic system. Hodgkin's disease, Climatic Bubo, Diseases of spleen. Diseases of Metabolic disorder. Diabetes mellitus and insipidus.

3. Urino genital system-

Renal diseases. Nephrosis, Nephritis, Tuberculosis of the Kidney, Neoplastic diseases of Kidney, pyelitis, pyuria Renal efficiency tests-Haematuria, Haemoglobinuria, Chyluria, Lymphuria, Perinephric abscess. Cystitis. Vascular diseases of Kidney Uraemia. Locomotor system:Low back pain. Hypertrophic osteo-Arthropathy, Osteomyelitis, Neoplasms of bone. Diseases of Joints:-Nonspecific Arthritis, Infective arthritis. Metabolic arthritis, periarthritis, Tubercular arthritis. Nervous system:Anatomy and physiology, physical examination, cerebrospinal fluid. Meningitis, Cranial Nerve Affections Intra-cranial Tumours, Intra-cranial Vascular Diseases, Neurosyphilis, Encephalitis, Virus Diseases. Infantile Cerebro spinal Diseases, Cerebellar Diseases, Diseases of the Spinal Cord, spinal nerve diseases. Myopathies. Mental Diseases:-Psychoneurosis, Neurasthenia, Manifest Anxiety, Psychoasthenia, Occult Anxiety, Infantile. Emotionalism Nysteria Epilepsy, Psychoses (i) Manic Depressive types (ii) Schizophrenia (iii) Paranoia. Text Books:A system of clinical medicine by Saville or Bedside Medicine by Davidson Prie Nutchinson & Hunter.

2. Surgery

About 225 hours shall be allotted to surgery. For a Homoeopathic student most of the so called surgical diseases are basically medical diseases and their treatment is done by internal medicine. In introductory lectures, the teacher has to define where an absolute need for knife is indicated. At this level it is more important to learn when a physician has to hand over the case to the surgeon. Actual details of operations, procedures etc. are not to be touched. Diagnosis of surgical conditions is of much greater importance than of learning about various kinds of malignant tumours and their differentiation. There is no need to teach the technique of operative surgery, but to teach the student to handle minor surgery confidently. Practical instruction in first aid and minor surgical methods must be given.

First Paper General Surgery: General surgical procedures. (i) Examination of surgical patient-asepsis and antisepsis, Sterilization Technique in operative surgery-preparation of patients for operation. After treatment of operation cases and post operative complications. (ii) Inflammation, infection, suppuration, Bacteriology of Surgical diseases, Immunity. (iii) Non specific and specific infections. (iv) Injuries, contusions, wounds. Hemorrhage, shock burns and scolds. (v) Ulceration and Gangrene. (vi) Common Tumours, Cysts. (vii) General considerations with regard to Injuries of Bones, fractures and dislocation. (viii) General consideration with regard to injuries of Joints. (ix) Diseases of the joints especially Hip Joint. Ear, Nose and Throat: Throat: Acute and Catarrhal Pharyngitis. Adenoids Tonsillitis Retro Pharyngeal abscess. New growths. Acute laryngitis Oedema of Larynx: New growths, Oedema elongations and Oedema. Nose- Thinitis-Chronic Sinusitis, ulcerations of the nose, Adenoids, Polypus: Epistaxis. Ear:-Otorrhoea, Mustoiditis, perforation of the drum, Tinnitus Aurium Different affections of hearing.

Second Paper Regional Surgery: (1) Injuries and Diseases of the Brain and its Membranes, Concussions, Compression. Irritation and Laceration of the Brain In-tracranial Haemorrhages. (2) Injuries and disease of the spine, Tubercular disease of the spine (Spinal cord) Psoas and Lumbar, abscess. (3) Deformities of the Lips and face. Hare Lip, Varieties of Cleft Palate, injuries of the Jaws, Dislocation of Jaws. (4) Cancer, tongue infection of Salivary Glands, Parotid Tumour. (5) Acute Mastoiditis Mastoid operation, otitis media. (6) Affection of the Tonsils.-Tonsillectomy retropharyngeal Abscess, Adenoids. (7) Diseases of the Nose:-Acute and Chronic Rhinitis, Polyps, Septal defects. (8) Structure of the oesophagus, Dysphagia Achalasia. (9) Examination of the Larynx. Benign and Malignant, Diphtheria Tracheotomy, Oedema glottidis. (10) Infections of the neck, cellulitis neck Growths about the neck. Goitre-Thyroidectomy. (11) Injuries of the chest, fracture of ribs-surgical Emphysema. (12) Diseases of the Pleura and Lungs. (13) Diseases of the Breast: Acute infective mastitis and Mammary Abscess, Growths of the Breast Simple Tumours: Malignant Tumours Operation for Carcinoma of the Breast. (14) Abdominal operations.-General considerations. Injuries of the hollow and solid viscera. Acute Peritonitis. Intraperitoneal abscess. Injuries of the hollow and solid viscera. Acute Peritonitis. Intraperitoneal abscess. Pelvic abscess, subphrenic abscess in the right iliac fossa. (15) Hernia, Clinical conditions and complications of Hernia obstructed hernia, strangulated hernia. (16) Surgical aspects of Gastric and Duodenal Ulcers and Cancer, Indications for operative treatment. (17) Surgical aspects of the intestinal affections. Intestinal perforation Intestinal obstruction and Stasis. (18) Surgical aspects of the affections of the Appendix. Appendicitis. (19) The investigation and examination of acute abdominal cases-their different diagnosis. (20) Liver abscess-Surgical treatment. Gallstone (Cholelithiasis). (21) Rectum.-Ulcers and Cancers, Haemorrhoids-Prolapses of Carcinoma Anus. Fissures and Fistula. (22) Method of Examination of the urinary tract. Renal

Calculus Rapture of bladder, Ectopia viscosa foreign bodies in the Bladder. Stone in the Bladder, stone in the bladder injuries and structure of the Urethra. Extravasation of urine. Enlargement of the prostate. Malignancy of the Prostate tumour, Hydrocele and varicocele.(23)Common Diseases of the Eye, Disease of conjunctiva. Cornea, lens, eyelids, Retina, Muscles of eye ball. Iris, Glaucoma.N.B. -Ten practical demonstrations in minor operative surgery, Physiotherapy Simple orthopaedic measure & radiology.Text Books of Surgery:

1. Essential of Modern Surgery by R.M. Hanfield Jones & Dr. A.K. Sen.

2. Clinical Method in Surgery of K.P. Das, F.R.C.S. Additional reading Rose & Carless.

3. Allen and Norton's Eye Diseases.

4. Parson's Eye Diseases.

3. Gynaecology And Midwifery

About 225 hours are allotted for Gynaecology. These subjects as far as possible should be integrated with Medicine and general lectures on Family Planning, Basic familiarity with the principles of Midwifery and Clinical training. These two clinical subjects should be continued concurrently with other subjects. Each student is expected to serve as a clinical clerk in the ward for 1 month each year. Each student will conduct at least 6 normal cases and attend. Practical training is essential as the doctor may be required to deliver babies in rural areas. He should be given special instructions in the practical care of the newborn in the department of paediatrics. Few Homoeo drug therapy in Midwifery and Gynaecology cases, there will be close operation with the Department of applied Materia Medica and Therapeutics.First PaperSex Cycle, ovulation and Menstruation, Normal Pregnancy, Amnion Chorion, Decidua, Placenta, Umbilical cord. Foetal Circulation. General Physiology', Abnormal Pregnancy:-I. Toxaemias of Pregnancy: Hyperemesis gravidarum, Acute Yellow atrophy of livers, Eclampsia, Pre-eclamptic toxemia, Accidental Haemorrhage.II. At Antenol haemorrhage- I and II Trimesters-Ectopic Gestation, Hydatidiform, Mole Abortion Haemorrhage pregnancy, Haemorrhage during third trimester.

2. Placenta Praevia, Accidental Haemorrhage.

III. Diseases of Membranes, Hydramnios Oligohydramnios Ovarian Cyst-Epithelioma.IV. Diseases associated with pregnancy.

2. Normal labour (1) Stages of labour (2) Anatomy and Physics of labour (3) Mechanism of normal labour (4) Management of normal labour.

3. Abnormal labour. Abnormal Presentation Breech Presentation Occipito Posterior face brow Shoulder, Cord Multiple pregnancy Pelvic contraction.

Post-mortem Haemorrhage Uterine Inertias: Primary and Secondary

4. Puerperium Physiology of Puerperium

Management of Puerperium Disorders of puerperium

5. The new born child.

Breast feeding.- Artificial feeding, Premature infants obstetric Injuries and diseases of New born. Injuries, diseases and death of foetus. Foetal Asphyxia causes of Foetal death. Obstetric operation-Induction of abortion. Induction of Labour forceps episiotomy-version. Second Paper

1. Anatomy of female genital organs.

2. Examination of a gynaecological case. Physiology and endocrinology of menstruation. Menopause, Puberty.

3. Menstrual disorders Amenorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea Menorrhagia Metrorrhagia.

4. Leucorrhoea.

5. Diseases of external genital organs Vulvitis. Bartholin's Ulcer of vulva, Pruritus, Tumours of vulva. Venereal diseases.

6. Diseases of vagina. Vaginitis. Tumours of vagina.

7. Diseases of Cervix-cervicitis, Erosion, polyp, Cancer.

8. Diseases of Uterus: Displacements Inflammation, Fibroids. Carcinoma Cervix Adenocarcinoma.

9. Pelvic peritonitis, Pelvic cellulitis.

10. Diseases of ovary.

11. Sterility.

12. Gynaecology operations, Dilatation and creating of Uterus.

Text Books of Midwifery:-1. by J.C. Chatterjee.

2. Eden & Hallands Manual Obstertrics edited by Alan Yuglings Accouncenhel Emergency Manual.

Text Book of Gynaecology by :

1. Young

2. Shaw

3. Dwan

Materia Medica About 150 hours are allotted for Materia Medica & Repertory in Final Year in which tutorials including demonstration 80 hours, applied and comparative Materia Medica 60 hours and joint discussions 10 hours. First Paper The lectures on comparative Materia Medica & Therapeutics as well as tutorials should be Integrated as far as possible with the lectures and the Clinical Medicine in various departments. List of Medicines:

1. Authraxinum 2. Avena Sativa 3. Acalypha Indica 4. Bufo Rana 5. Cal. Oxalate 6. Cal. Sulph 7. Capsicum 8. Carbonicum Sulph 9. Carddus 10. Chloral Hydrate 11. Carcinotin 12. Occa 13. Condurage 14. Crategus 15. Delichus 16. Eel. serum 17. Echinacea 18. Equi - setum 19. Ficus Religiosa 20. Ganphalium 21. Guaiacum 22. Hydras-tise 23. Iris Versicolor 24. Lac. def. 25. Oleander 26. Omithogalum 27. Oxalic acid 28. Passiflora Incarnata 29. Ratanhia 30. Rhus Ven 31. Senega 32. Stron carb 33. Syzigium Jamb 34. Tabacum 35. Terebin-thina 36. Thlapsi Bursa Pas 37. Trillium Pend 38. Trombidium 39. Verat Vir 40. X-ray.

Second Paper Homoeopathic Repertory Homoeopathic Repertory theoretical lectures on the subject are hardly given, to say nothing of practical demonstration and working out of cases by the students. Its value in practical application of Homoeopathic Materia Medica in the difficult, acute and chronic cases is unquestioned. Moreover it makes the study of Materia Medica much more interesting and instructive. It forces the prescriber to go back Materia Medica and for undertaking the study of the remedy in depth. The students assigned to clinical clerkship in applied Materia Medica will be expected and carry their copy of Kent's Repertory in the wards or outdoor and study the case on the spot with the help of the book. Total hours allotted for this study are 100.

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Lectures | 30 hours |
| 2. Tutorials and demonstrations | 30 hours |
| 3. Practical exercises for working out cases on Kent's repertory | 40 hours |

1. What is Repertory

2. Philosophical concept behind construction of a Repertory.

3. A short historical background of Repertory in our literature.

4. Case taking; sensation; location; modalities and concom - mitants.

5. Concept of Boenninghawsen's Repertory. Its contribution to the practice of Homoeopathy. Its value, advantages and disadvantages. Demonstration of cases worked out on this method.

6. Symptoms, types of symptoms, Diagnostic and eliminative symptoms, common and uncommon, Hahnemann's uncommon particular and characteristics symptoms. General and particular symptoms i.e. symptoms relating to the parts of the body: Pathological symptoms. Evaluation of symptoms and Kent's scheme of evaluation of symptoms.

7. Philosophical concept behind Kent's Repertory, its construction and arrangement. The use of Kent's Repertory.

8. Other general and special regional repertories.

9. Card repertories.

Practical:

1. Practical demonstration of working of different Repertories.

2. Practical exercises for working out cases on Kent Repertory.

The students in tutorial classes are to be made familiar with the location of different Rubrics and Kent's Repertory. Each student will be required to work out 20 cases (15 short and 5 long cases) on Kent's Repertory and keep neat records of such cases. Books Prescribed:

- 1. Allen's Key Notes.**
- 2. Nash's Leaders.**
- 3. Pierce's Plain talk on Materia Medica.**
- 4. Lillenthal's Therapeutics.**
- 5. Dewey's Practical Therapeutics.**
- 6. Kent's Repertory.**

Reference Books :

- 1. Kent's Lectures on Homoeopathic Materia Medica.**
- 2. Farrington's Clinical and Comparative Materia Medica.**
- 3. Cowperthwaite's Materia Medica.**
- 4. Hering's Condensed Materia Medica.**
- 5. N.M. Chowdhery's Materia Medica.**
- 6. Das Gupta's Materia Medica.**
- 7. Pulford's Drug Pictures.**
- 8. Allen's Nosodes.**
- 9. Encyclopedia of Homoeopathic Drugs by Dr. Kanshi Ram.**
- 10. Fisher's Diseases of children.**
- 11. Gyrensy's Diseases of women.**
- 12. Raus Pathology.**

13. Custis Practice of medicine.

5. Chronic Disease Case Taking Philosophy & Organon.

Total hours for teaching of the subjects should be 200. The distribution of hours should be as follows:-

Lectures	100 hours.
Tutorial and demonstration	100 hours.

The present practice of teaching organon for four year did not find favour as it increase the burden of the student with no practical benefit the same topic were repeated with the result that students lost interest in the subjects. It is desirable however refer to organon specially the applied part in clinics both in the indoor and outdoor department of the Hospital. First Paper The definition of Chronic diseases. The importance of Psora, Syphilis, Sycosis. The cardinal Symptoms of Psora, Syphilis and Sycosis. The mixed miasms. The drug miasms. The Management of the different miasms. How to take a case. Difficulties of taking a chronic case. Recording of case and the usefulness of record keeping, Acute versus. Chronic diseases. Totality of symptoms prescribing on uncommon, peculiar and characteristic symptoms. General and particular symptoms Gradation and evaluation of symptoms. Importance of mental symptoms, kinds and sources of general symptoms. Second Paper Organon Hahnemann's Organon 5th and 6th Edition Section 146 to 294 (if not completed in the first two years. Theoretical portion of Hahnemann's book on Chronic Diseases introduction to Organon (5th or 6th Edition). (1) Revision (2) Kent's Lectures on Homoeopathic Philosophy (Lectures 22 to 37).