

**PARUL INSTITUTE OF
HOMOEOPATHY & RESEARCH**

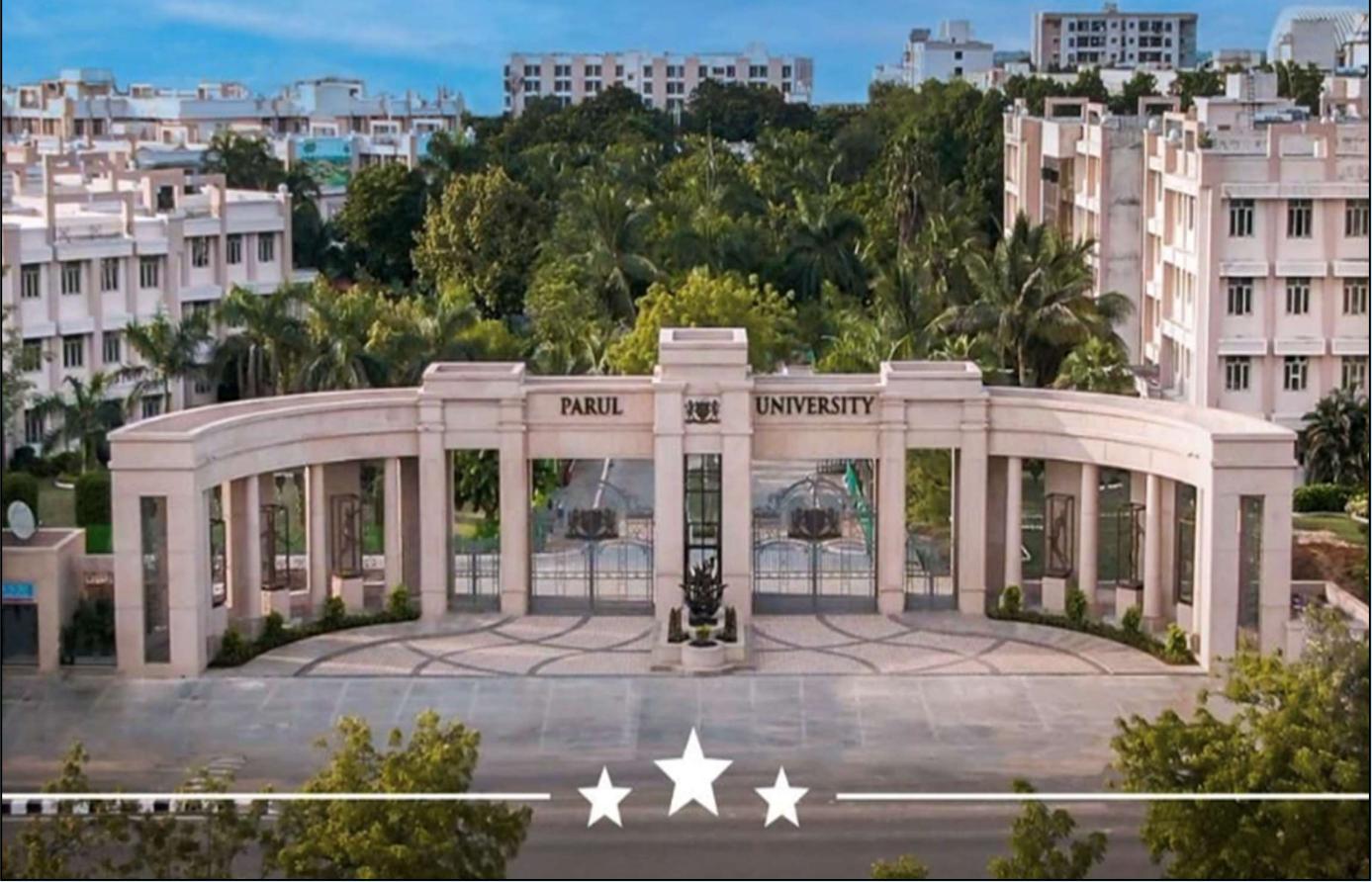
**PROSPECTUS
2023-24**



**Parul[®]
University**

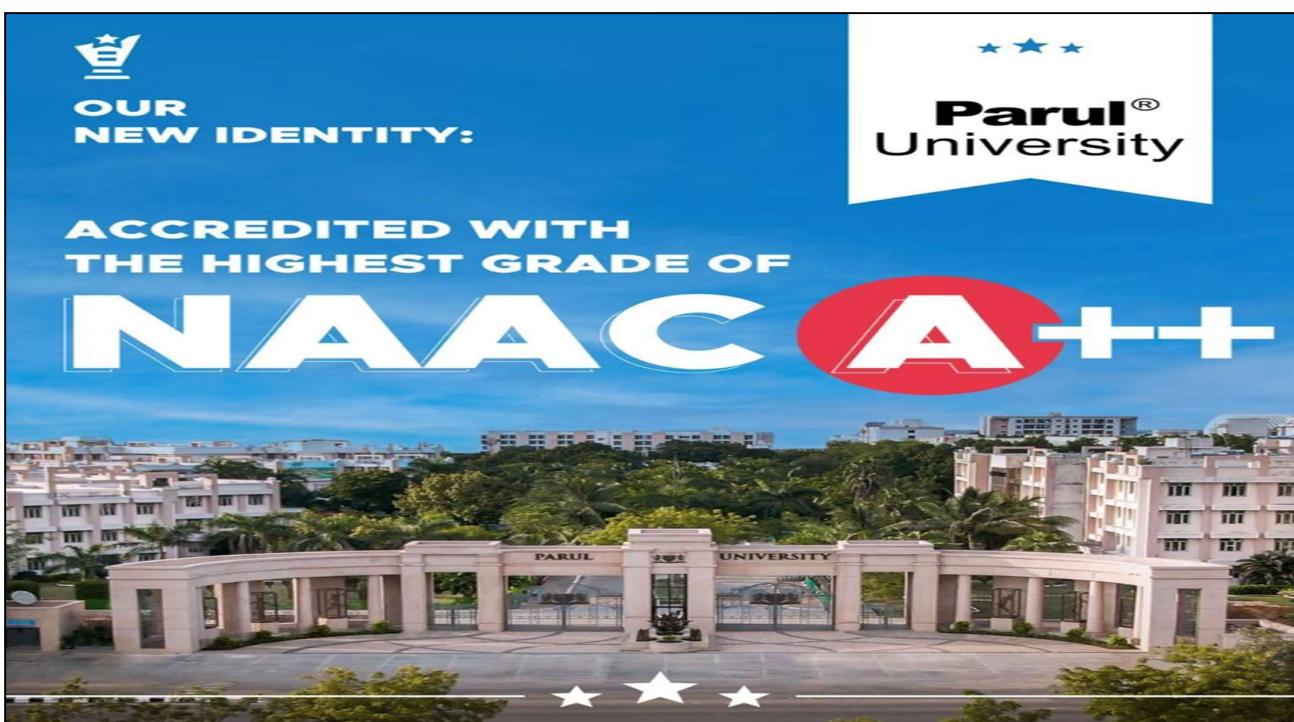
**ACCREDITED WITH
THE HIGHEST GRADE OF**

NAAC A++



About the University

A state of the art campus, situated in Gujarat's cultural capital, Vadodara. From the date of its inception in 1993, to the point of its recognition as Parul University in the year 2015, the University has grown into one of India's leading academic Institutions. Parul University is an embodiment of the essence of cultural heritage and diversity with a blend of 21st century modernity. The University is an amalgamation of 20 faculties and 36 institutes, with a plethora of diploma, undergraduate and post graduate programs in numerous disciplines. Offering a range of over 450 uniquely structured programs, designed to suit the career prospects of every student aspirant. The 150-acre lush green campus is home to over 28,000 national and international students from 56 countries, making Parul University a culturally global destination. As a mark of excellence, the University has been awarded as Best Private University in Western India by Praxis Media, Best University in Placements by ASSOCHAM and ranked among the Top 50 Private Universities for Leading Innovation Achievements 2020 by ARIIA, Ministry of Human Resource Development. Our Multidisciplinary network of expertt faculties, corporate ties, collaborative research and global parinternships provide our students with an enriching University experience, uniquely shaping every student, to shape the world.



Our Stakeholders



Dr. Devanshu Patel
President, Parul University



Dr. Amit Ganatra
Vice Chancellor,
Parul University



Dr. H.S. Vijayakumar
Pro Vice Chancellor,
Parul University



Dr. Parul Patel
Vice President, Parul University



Dr. Geetika Patel
Medical Director, Trustee



Dr. Komal Patel
Director, Paramedical Institutions,
Trustee, Parul University



Professor Manish Pandya
Registrar

Message From the Dean



Dr. Poorav Desai

Dean, Faculty of Homoeopathy

Principal, Jawaharlal Nehru Homoeopathic Medical College,
Parul University

Homoeopathy is an emerging branch of treatment in India. The homoeopathic colleges of Parul University work with the integrating approach to achieve excellence at par. All the Institutes are having highly qualified teachers, with fully ventilated classrooms with LCD mountings. All the colleges have their full-fledged functioning Laboratories and departments as per the CCH norms.

Clinical teaching is the vital part of all the medical colleges. Each colleges of our university are having full flagged Homoeopathic Hospital as per the CCH Norms, with all basic amenities like, Radiology, Pathology and all specialty OPDs. We have the MOU with multi-specialty Hospital to provide all modern medical techniques and aids to our students. We cater the health needs of the society by organizing regular Homoeopathic Camps, running mobile dispensaries at surrounding villages and also participate in National programmes like Pulse polio, Universal immunization, and Family welfare activities.

We provides excellent opportunities and learning environment to cherish good qualities that makes easier for the students to acquire good skills, abilities and attitudes to excel in diverse area of the personal and professional progress. In a short span of time, we have grown impressively in both size and reputation and become the preferred choice for many among all other self-financing institutes.

I heartily welcome you all to one of the Premium University of India,

Message from the Principal



Dr. Bibhu Prasad panda
Principal, Parul Institute of Homoeopathy & Research
Parul University

Homoeopathy is an emerging branch of treatment in India. The homoeopathic colleges of Parul University work with the integrating approach to achieve excellence at par. All the Institutes are having highly qualified teachers, with fully ventilated classrooms with LCD mountings. All the colleges have their full-fledged functioning Laboratories and department as per the CCH norms.

Clinical teaching is the vital part of all the medical colleges. Each colleges of our university are having full flagged Homoeopathic Hospital as per the NCH Norms, with all basic amenities like, Radiology, Pathology and all specialty OPDs. We have the MOU with multi-specialty Hospital to provide all modern medical techniques and aids to our students. We cater the health needs of the society by organizing regular Homoeopathic Camps, running mobile dispensaries at surrounding villages and also participate in National programmers like Pulse polio, Universal immunization, and Family welfare activities.

We provides excellent opportunities and learning environment to cherish good qualities that makes easier for the students to acquire good skills, abilities and attitudes to excel in diverse area of the personal and professional progress. In a short span of time, we have grown impressively in both size and reputation and become the preferred choice for many among all other self-financing institutes.

I hear by welcome you all to one of the Premium University of India,

VISION & MISSION OF HOMOEOPATHY / PIHR

Vision

- - To build the institute with excellence in Homoeopathic Education, Research, Service and to impart quality education with basic and advanced learning in Homoeopathy for a better tomorrow.
- - Providing quality homoeopathic education to enable students to undertake responsibilities and cope with challenges, problems and opportunities in Homoeopathy through active learning and continued education with competence and concern to ensure the practice of holistic health.

Mission

- - To encourage the new generation to uplift and maintain human values and high objectives.
- - To dedicate ourselves so as to create awareness of health and homoeopathy of high dignity by serving the suffering humanity.
- - To motivate to practice Homoeopathy in a noble way.
- - To strengthen and bring up the rural community to the main stream of nation's growth through health education.
- - To provide advanced learning in homoeopathy and upgrade our graduates for global competency.



About the Institution

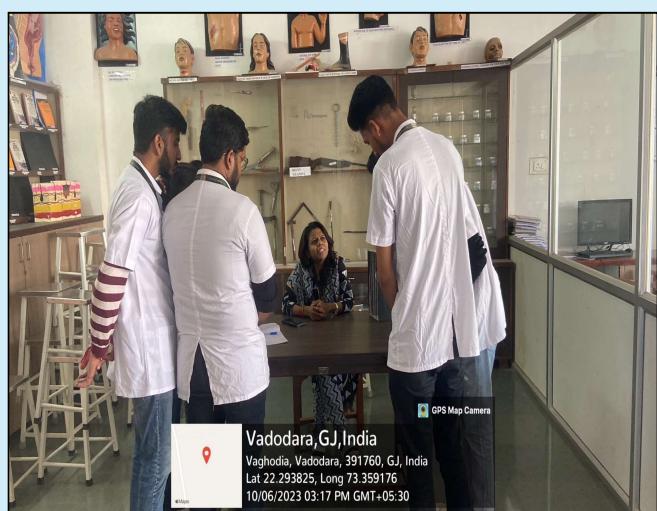
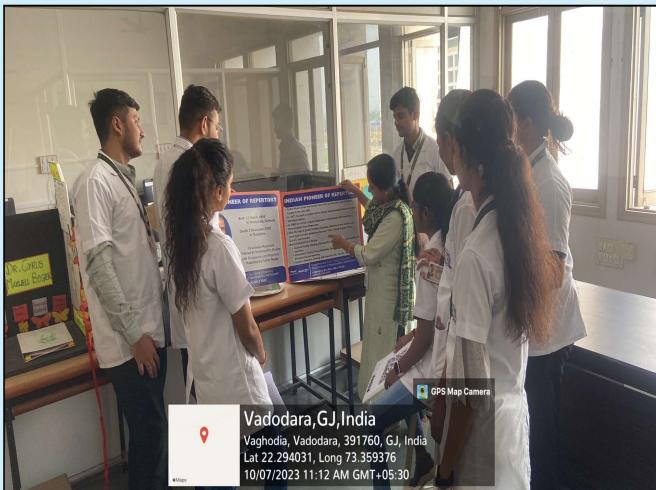
Homoeopathy is a system of medicine invented by Dr. Samuel Hahnemann (Germany) in 1796. It is based on the doctrine of “Similia similibus curentur” which means “Like cures like” Homoeopathy is an emerging branch of medicine in India and millions of patients are choosing homoeopathic medicines as preferred choice of medication. In India numbers of institutes are providing quality education in homoeopathy including bachelor’s degree, post graduate degree & even doctorates in homoeopathy. In Gujarat state at present more than 30 colleges are catering to homoeopathic education. Amongst all these colleges Parul Institute of Homoeopathy and Research is one of the top three colleges in Vadodara district and has become the preferred choice of students all over Gujarat state. The College was established in 2017 and is recognized by National commission of Homoeopathy, New Delhi it is the constituent college of Parul University since Academic Year 2017-18. The college feels overwhelmed to announce that their hospital is now accredited by “National Accreditation board for Hospitals (NABH)” in the academic year 2018-19. The College offers UG Programme in Homoeopathy (Direct BHMS Course) with intake of 100 seats and PG Programme in Homoeopathy with intake of 24 seats.

The college is having fully functional 49 bedded Homoeopathic Hospital with all basic amenities like, Radiology, Pathology and all specialty OPDs. The College is having MOU with Parul Sevashram Hospital, which is within the Campus. The Parul Sevashram Hospital is fully functioning 750 bedded hospital with all modern amenities like, ICU, 24 Hours Casualty, Major and Minor Surgical OTs, Labor Rooms, Dialysis Unit, CT Scan Facilities etc. We cater to the health needs of the society by organizing regular homoeopathic camps at remote places and with transport of mobile dispensary every day in the surrounding villages. The hospital also participates in national health programmers like pulse polio, universal immunization, and family welfare activities. The college also conducts various, sport, adventure, cultural and social- service activities for the enhancement of student’s knowledge.



About the Institution

The College is having properly ventilated departments, classrooms , laboratories with all essential amenities as recommended by the National commission of Homoeopathy New Delhi with modern amenities like ICT tools: Computers with Wi-Fi enabled departments & classrooms, audio visual aids like speakers & projectors, well equipped laboratories etc. to name a few.



About the Institution



About the Institution



Courses Offered

Parul Institute of Homoeopathic Medical College offers the following under Graduate Courses {BHMS} and Post Graduate Courses
Details of Courses offered is as under:

Sr. No.	Courses	Intake Capacity
01.	BHMS Program	100
02.	M.D.(HOM) Organon of medicine	06
03.	M.D.(HOM) Materia medica	06
04.	M.D.(HOM) Repertory	06
05.	M.D.(HOM) Pharmacy	06

Parul® University | NAAC A++

Spearheading Holistic Health!

Parul Institute of
Homeopathy & Research

Receives Approval
for a New
M.D. (Homeopathy) Course

With **24 Seats in 4 Subjects**
For the A.Y. 2023-2024

From the
National Commission
for Homeopathy

Parul University

PARUL INSTITUTE OF HOMOEOPATHY AND RESEARCH

Name of the programme	Year	No.	Course Name	Course Outcome
				Summarize the concept of cell, tissues, histology, genetics, subdivisions of anatomy and terminologies.
	1	Anatomy - 1		Contrast the knowledge of all the systems of human body. Identify and label all the muscles of upper limb. Recognize and discuss the structures of head, neck and face along with their applied anatomy.
	2	Anatomy - 2		Summarize about the structures of brain including external features, blood supply and applied anatomy of those structures. Demonstrate the whole human body including bones and dissected parts.
BHMS	1st BHMS			Summarize the concepts and knowledge of cell structure and function, histology, gross anatomy, and certain phenomenon from bio-physical sciences like filtration, diffusion, osmosis, absorption, assimilation, dialysis & surface tension etc. Identify and label all the muscles and other structures of lower limb Recognize and discuss the structures of thorax with their applied anatomy.
	3	Physiology - 1		Summarize about the structures of abdomen and pelvis including external features, blood supply and their applied anatomy. Demonstrate the whole human body including bones and dissected parts. Use an understanding of how these human organ systems are interrelated to apply a holistic approach to human health. Summarize the concepts and knowledge of cell structure and function, histology, physiology related to the integumentary, skeletal, muscular and nervous systems. Contrast amongst the different components of body fluids and reticuloendothelial system. Illustrate the physiological aspects of cardiovascular system which includes mainly properties of cardiac muscles, cardiac cycle, blood circulation & its regulation, ECG, blood pressure and regional circulations etc.
				Summarize the physiological properties of nerve, skeletal muscle, cardiac muscle, smooth muscle and relative disorders. Explain about the physiology of respiratory system including the mechanism and regulation of respiration, transport of respiratory gases, physiology of high altitude, space & deep sea, pulmonary function test etc. Demonstrate the physiological aspects of renal system and integumentary system like renal circulation, urine formation, renal function test, sweat and regulation of body temperature etc.

			Summarize the concepts and knowledge of digestive system like composition & functions of digestive juices, movements of gastrointestinal tract, gastrointestinal hormones, digestion & absorption of carbohydrates, proteins & lipids etc.
			Contrast amongst the different components of biochemistry with reference to their metabolism like carbohydrates, proteins, lipids, enzymes, vitamins and minerals.
4	Physiology - 2		<p>Illustrate the physiological aspects of endocrinology which includes mainly pituitary gland, thyroid gland, parathyroid gland, pancreas, adrenal gland with functions of other endocrine organs.</p> <p>Describe the physiological aspects male reproductive system and female reproductive system.</p> <p>Explain the physiology of central nervous system including its structures, mechanisms and functions, EEG, physiology of sleep, cerebrospinal fluid and autonomic nervous system.</p>
1st	BHMS		<p>Demonstrate the physiological aspects of special senses like vision, hearing, taste, smell and touch.</p>
5	Pharmacy		<p>Interpret the general concepts and orientation about homoeopathic pharmacy including its history, different homoeopathic pharmacopoeia, important terminologies & definitions, weights & measurements and nomenclature of homoeopathic drugs with their anomalies.</p> <p>List the raw material like drug & vehicle, sources of homoeopathic drugs, collection of drug substances, homoeopathic pharmaceutical instruments & appliances and classification of homoeopathic medicines according to their botanical & natural orders.</p>
2nd	BHMS	Pathology - 1	<p>Illustrate the homoeopathic pharmaceutics including various scales used in homoeopathic pharmacy, drug dynamisation / potentization, mother tincture & its preparation, external applications, doctrine of signature, posology, prescription, concept of placebo, pharmaconomy and adverse drug effects & pharmaco-vigilance.</p> <p>Restate the homoeopathic pharmacodynamics, drug proving and pharmacological study of drugs.</p> <p>Perform the quality control measures for standardization of homoeopathic medicines, raw materials & finished products, good manufacturing practices and functions & activities of homoeopathic pharmacopoeial laboratory.</p> <p>Recognize the legislation pertaining to pharmacy.</p> <p>Interpret the concepts of general pathology by recalling the pertaining topics like cell injury, inflammation & repair, immunity, oedema, hyperplasia, anaplasia, atrophy, degeneration, regeneration, necrosis, gangrene, neoplasia and disorders of pigmentation.</p> <p>List the other topics of general pathology like thrombosis, embolism, ischaemia, shock, infection, infarction, amyloidosis, hyperlipidaemia, effects of radiation etc.</p> <p>Contrast the knowledge of systemic pathology which includes diseased conditions of different systems of the human body. It also includes malnutrition & deficiency diseases and leprosy.</p> <p>Perform the tests pertaining clinical & chemical pathology like haematological tests, urine examinations, faeces examination, methods of sterilisation, preparation of culture medias, Widal's test demonstration exposure to latest equipment and histopathology.</p>

		Summarize the general instructions and concepts of microbiology which includes history & scope of microbiology, normal bacterial flora, pathogenicity of micro-organisms and diagnostic microbiology.
		Contrast the knowledge of immunology which includes development of immune system, acquired immunity, different cell of immune system, hypersensitivity, immuno-deficiency, auto immunity, transplantation, blood group antigens and clinical aspects immuno-pathology.
7	Pathology - 2	<p>Discuss about bacteriology with reference to its structure, growth & metabolism, identification & cultivation of bacteria, gram positive aerobic / anaerobic & gram negative aerobic / anaerobic bacilli.</p> <p>Illustrate the different types of parasites and the diseases they cause, under the two main types 1. Protozoa and 2. Helminths.</p>
		<p>Restate the topics of virology which includes its introduction, nature & classification of viruses, morphology & replication of viruses and DNA viruses & RNA viruses.</p>
		<p>Perform the tests pertaining clinical microbiology and diagnostic procedures of microbiology.</p>
		<p>Define the basic terminologies, history of FMT, medical ethics & duties of medical practitioners, legal procedures, personal identification, death & its medico-legal importance and injury & its medico-legal importance.</p>
		<p>Contrast the knowledge of general toxicology which includes forensic toxicology & poisons, diagnosis of poisoning in living & dead, principles & management of poisoning, medico-legal aspects of poisoning, antidotes & its types and corrosive & irritant poisons.</p>
8	2nd BHMS	<p>Forensic Medicine & Toxicology</p> <p>List the legislations related to medical profession.</p>
		<p>Illustrate the forensic psychiatry, post-mortem examination (autopsy), impotence & sterility, virginity, defloration, pregnancy & delivery, abortion & infanticide and sexual offences.</p>
		<p>Restate the clinical toxicology which includes asphyxiant poison, neurotic poison, cardiac poisons and some miscellaneous poisons.</p>
		<p>List the aphorisms 29-104 including foot notes of Organon of Medicine.</p>
		<p>Recall the history of medicine, life history of Hahnemann, his contributions, discovery of homoeopathy, life history & contributions of other stalwarts, history of homoeopathy in different countries, principles of homoeopathy, different editions of organon by Hahnemann, logic of homoeopathy and aphorisms 1-14 of Organon of Medicine.</p>
9	Organon of Medicine	<p>Summarize the Kent's philosophy, symptomatology, causations, case taking and case processing.</p> <p>Recite the psychology, aphorism 15-28 of Organon of Medicine and homoeopathic prophylaxis.</p>

		Materia Medica	Recall the science and philosophy of Homoeopathic materia medica, different ways of studying Homoeopathic materia medica and scope & limitations of Homoeopathic materia medica.
		Interpret the drug pictures of 50 medicines.	
2nd	10	BHMS	Summarize the topics from basic materia medica like remedy relationship, comparative Homoeopathic materia medica and theory of bio-chemic system of medicines.
			Describe each drug individually, synthetically, analytically and comparatively which help him to be a good prescriber.
			Formulate questions while case-taking.
		Surgery -1	Relate the introductory part of surgery which includes basic surgical principles, fluid, electrolyte & acid-base balance, Haemorrhage, injury & its types, wounds & repair, burn and shock.
			Contrast the knowledge of surgery which includes lesions like boils, abscess, carbuncles, cellulitis & erysipelas, tumours, cyst, ulcers, sinus & fistula, special infections and pre-operative & post-operative care.
			Recognize, resuscitate, stabilize and provide basic life support patients following trauma.
			Demonstrate the surgical instruments, x-rays and specimen.
			Perform the clinical examinations and management of common surgical procedures.
		BHMS	Relate the introductory part of surgery which includes basic surgical principles, fluid, electrolyte & acid-base balance, Haemorrhage, injury & its types, wounds & repair, burn and shock.
			Contrast the knowledge of surgery which includes lesions like boils, abscess, carbuncles, cellulitis & erysipelas, tumours, cyst, ulcers, sinus & fistula, special infections and pre-operative & post-operative care.
3rd	12	BHMS	Recognize diseases of breast, sexually transmitted diseases, endometriosis & adenomyosis, malignancy, chemotherapy & its complications and management of all such conditions.
			Demonstrate the surgical instruments, x-rays and specimen.
			Perform the clinical examinations and management of common surgical procedures.
		Obstetrics & Gynaecology - 1	Recall the applied anatomy and applied physiology of female reproductive system.
			List the developmental anomalies, uterine displacements, sex & intersexuality and their general management.
			Recognize, resuscitate, stabilize and provide basic life support patients following trauma.
			Demonstrate the surgical instruments, x-rays and specimen.
			Perform gynaecological examination and case-taking.
			Identify instruments and models.

		Obstetrics & Gynaecology - 2	Recall the fundamentals of reproduction, development of intra-uterine pregnancy, ante-natal care, vomiting in pregnancy, pre-term labour & post maturity, normal labour & puerperium, induction of labour, post-natal & puerperal care and care of the new born.
			Recognize high risk labour, abnormal pregnancies, common disorders & systemic diseases associated with pregnancy.
14			List the developmental anomalies, uterine displacements, sex & intersexuality and their general management.
			Summarize the emergency obstetric care, population dynamics & control of conception, infant care, medico-legal aspects in obstetrics and homoeopathic management of such conditions.
			Perform pre-natal diagnostic techniques and common obstetrical operations.
			Identify instruments and models.
		Organon of Medicine	List the aphorisms 1-104 including foot notes of Organon of Medicine.
			Interpret the aphorism 105-209 and philosophy of J.T. Kent, Stuart Close & H.A. Roberts respectively.
BHMS	3rd BHMS		Summarize Hahnemann's prefaces and introduction to Organon of Medicine.
			Apply the drug knowledge to disease knowledge to achieve homoeopathic cure in natural diseases.
			Perform case taking of acute & chronic patients and also case processing including selection of medicine, potency and repetition schedule.
		Materia Medica	Recognize the utility of Constitution, Nosodes, Sarcodes, Twelve tissue remedies and Mother tinctures in clinical practice.
			Interpret the drug pictures of 78 medicines.
			Identify each drug individually, synthetically, analytically and comparatively which help him to be a good prescriber.
16			Discuss group study as one of the important ways of studying materia medica with special emphasis upon six groups like acid, carbon, kali, ophidian, mercurius and spider respectively.
			Perform case taking of acute & chronic patients and also case processing including selection of medicine, potency and repetition schedule.
			Formulate questions while case-taking.

		Recall the applied anatomy and applied physiology of different systems along with the diseases pertaining to those systems like digestive system, respiratory system, genetic factors (co-relating diseases with the concept of chronic miasms), immunological factors in diseases with concept of susceptibility.
17	Practice of Medicine - 1	<p>Contrast the knowledge of disorders due to chemical and physical agents and to climatic & environmental factors and Water and electrolyte balance.</p> <p>Apply the knowledge of causation, manifestations, diagnosis (including differential diagnosis), prognosis and management of diseases.</p> <p>Perform the clinical examinations, various diagnostic techniques, viz. x ray, USG, ECG, and laboratory investigations.</p>
18	Practice of Medicine - 2	<p>Outline the applied anatomy and applied physiology of different systems along with the diseases pertaining to those systems like cardiovascular system, endocrinology, locomotor system, psychiatric disorders, nutritional & metabolic diseases, haemopoietic system, urogenital tract, skin and sexually transmitted diseases and Tropical Diseases</p> <p>Contrast the knowledge of Infectious diseases, disease of CNS & peripheral nervous system, paediatric disorders, geriatric disorders.</p> <p>Apply the knowledge of causation, manifestations, diagnosis (including differential diagnosis), prognosis and management of diseases.</p> <p>Perform the clinical examinations, various diagnostic techniques, viz. x ray, USG, ECG, and laboratory investigations.</p>
4th	BHMS	<p>List the concept of health and disease in conventional medicine and homoeopathy, man and medicine, nutrition and health, environment and health, water, occupational health and preventive medicine in pediatrics and geriatrics.</p> <p>Contrast the knowledge of Epidemiology which includes principles and methods of epidemiology, general principles of prevention and control of communicable diseases and screening of diseases.</p> <p>Summarize the concept of Demography and Family Planning with reference to population control, contraceptive practices and National Family Planning Programme.</p> <p>Apply the knowledge of Maternal and Child Health & School Health Services.</p>
19	Community Medicine	<p>Recognize the importance of Bio-statistics, Health Education, Health Care of Community, Mental Health & International Health.</p> <p>Identify the significance of National Health Program, Waste Management, Disaster Management and Homoeo-prophylaxis</p> <p>Determine the knowledge gathered from the field visits to Milk dairy, Primary Health Centre, Infectious Diseases Hospital, Industrial unit, Sewage treatment plant and Water purification plant.</p>

		<p>List the aphorisms 1-291 including foot notes of Organon of Medicine.</p>
		<p>Outline Evolution of medical practice of the ancients (Prehistoric Medicine, Greek Medicine, Chinese medicine, Hindu medicine and Renaissance) and tracing the empirical, rationalistic and vitalist thoughts.</p>
20	Organon of Medicine - 1	<p>Apply the drug knowledge to disease knowledge to achieve homoeopathic cure in natural diseases.</p>
		<p>Perform analysis and evaluation of the symptoms, miasmatic diagnosis and portraying the totality of symptoms.</p>
		<p>Demonstrate remedy selection, posology and second prescription.</p>
4th	BHMS	<p>Contrast the knowledge of Homoeopathic Philosophy by different stalwarts like Stuart Close, J.T. Kent, H.A. Roberts, Richard Hughes and C. Dunham.</p>
		<p>Restate the knowledge of Chronic Diseases with special emphasis upon Hahnemann's Theory of Chronic Diseases and J.H. Allen's The Chronic Miasms – Psora and Pseudo-psora; Sycosis.</p>
21	Organon of Medicine - 2	<p>Apply the drug knowledge to disease knowledge to achieve homoeopathic cure in natural diseases.</p>
		<p>Perform analysis and evaluation of the symptoms, miasmatic diagnosis and portraying the totality of symptoms.</p>
		<p>Demonstrate remedy selection, posology and second prescription.</p>

			Recall the science and philosophy of Homoeopathic materia medica, different ways of studying Homoeopathic materia medica and scope & limitations of Homoeopathic materia medica.
			Recite the drug pictures of 50+78 medicines of BHMS II and III respectively.
			Summarize the topics from basic materia medica like remedy relationship, comparative Homoeopathic materia medica and theory of bio-chemic system of medicines.
			Recognize the utility of Constitution, Nosodes, Sarcodes, Twelve tissue remedies and Mother tinctures in clinical practice.
22	1	Materia Medica -	<p>Discuss group study as one of the important ways of studying materia medica with special emphasis upon six groups like acid, carbon, kali, ophidian, mercurius and spider respectively.</p> <p>Identify each drug individually, synthetically, analytically and comparatively which help him to be a good prescriber.</p> <p>Perform case taking of acute & chronic patients and also case processing including selection of medicine, potency and repetition schedule.</p>
			Summarize the drug pictures of 122 medicines.
			Discuss group study as one of the important ways of studying materia medica with reference to six groups and families like Baryta group, Calcarea group, Magnesia group, Natrum group, Compositae family, Ranunculaceae family and Solonacae family respectively.
			<p>Identify each drug individually, synthetically, analytically and comparatively which help him to be a good prescriber.</p> <p>Perform case taking of acute & chronic patients and also case processing including selection of medicine, potency and repetition schedule.</p>
4th	23	Materia Medica -	<p>Outline the comparative study of different repertories like Kent's Repertory, Boenninghausen's Therapeutic Pocket Book & Boger- Boenninghausen's Characteristic Repertories & A Synoptic Key to Materia Medica, Card repertories and other mechanical aided repertories- History, Types and Use.</p> <p>Discuss the definition of repertory, its need, scope & limitation, classification, gradation of remedies by different authors, methods & techniques of repertorisation and steps of repertorisation.</p>
			<p>Illustrate modern thematic repertories like Synthetic, Synthesis, Complete Repertory & Murphy's Repertory, Regional repertories and computerised repertorisation and different softwares.</p> <p>Perform conversion of symptoms into rubrics and repertorisation using different repertories, case taking and case processing.</p>
		Repertory	Correlate repertory and its relation with Organon of Medicine and Homoeopathic Materia Medica.

			Outline key research concepts and issues.
25	MD(Hom) Materia Medica	Research Methodology and Bio-statistics and History of Medicine	<p>Comprehend and explain research articles in their academic discipline.</p> <p>Summarize, organize and display quantitative data.</p> <p>Compute and interpret the result of correlation and regression analysis.</p> <p>Compare different population sample using ANOVA.</p> <p>Identify appropriate tests to perform hypothesis testing and experimental design for biological experiment and interpret the output adequately.</p>
26	MD (Hom) Part -1	Advanced Teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy	<p>Discuss the relation between Repertory, Homoeopathic Materia & Philosophy.</p> <p>Acquire basic management skill in the area of human resources, materials and resources management related to health care delivery.</p> <p>Appreciate the social-psychological, cultural, economic and environmental factors affecting health and disease.</p> <p>Apply the principles of research and document the cases scientifically.</p> <p>Perform case taking of acute & chronic patients and also case processing including selection of medicine, potency and repetition schedule.</p> <p>Recall the science and philosophy of Homoeopathic materia medica, different ways of studying Homoeopathic materia medica and scope & limitations of Homoeopathic materia medica.</p> <p>Recognize the utility of Constitution, Nosodes, Sarcodes, Twelve tissue remedies and Mother tinctures in clinical practice.</p> <p>Interpret the drug pictures of 175 medicines.</p>
27	Materia Medica		<p>Identify each drug individually, synthetically, analytically and comparatively which help him to be a good prescriber.</p> <p>Discuss group study as one of the important ways of studying materia medica with special emphasis upon six groups like acid, carbon, kali, ophidia, mercurius and spider respectively.</p> <p>Perform case taking of acute & chronic patients and also case processing including selection of medicine, potency and repetition schedule.</p> <p>Demonstrate therapeutic application (Applied Materia Medica)</p>

		Recall the science and philosophy of Homoeopathic materia medica, different ways of studying Homoeopathic materia medica and scope & limitations of Homoeopathic materia medica.
		Outline study, plan & construction, evolution, limitation & scope of different Source Books of Homoeopathic Materia Medica.
		Recognize the utility of Constitution, Nosodes, Sarcodes, Twelve tissue remedies and Mother tinctures in clinical practice.
28	Materia Medica - 1	Interpret the drug pictures of around 127 medicines.
		Identify each drug individually, synthetically, analytically and comparatively which help him to be a good prescriber.
		Discuss group study as one of the important ways of studying materia medica with special emphasis upon six groups like acid, carbon, kali, ophidia, mercurius and spider respectively.
	MD(Hom) Part - 2	Perform case taking of acute & chronic patients and also case processing including selection of medicine, potency and repetition schedule.
		Recognize the utility of Bach flower medicines: Principles and indications, Bowel nosodes: Principles and indications and Remedy relationship.
		Interpret the drug pictures of around 125 medicines.
29	Materia Medica - 2	Interpret the drug pictures of around 125 medicines.
		Identify each drug individually, synthetically, analytically and comparatively which help him to be a good prescriber.
		Discuss group study as one of the important ways of studying materia medica with reference to six groups and families like Baryta group, Calcarea group, Magnesia group, Natrum group, Compositae family, Ranunculaceae family and Solonacae family respectively.
		Perform case taking of acute & chronic patients and also case processing including selection of medicine, potency and repetition schedule.

			Outline key research concepts and issues.
		30	<p>Research Methodology and Bio-statistics and History of Medicine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehend and explain research articles in their academic discipline. Summarize, organize and display quantitative data. Compute and interpret the result of correlation and regression analysis. Compare different population sample using ANOVA. Identify appropriate tests to perform hypothesis testing and experimental design for biological experiment and interpret the output adequately.
		31	<p>Discuss the relation between Repertory, Homoeopathic Materia & Philosophy.</p> <p>MD(Hom) Fundamentals of Homoeopathy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquire basic management skill in the area of human resources, materials and resources management related to health care delivery. Appreciate the social-psychological, cultural, economic and environmental factors affecting health and disease. Apply the principles of research and document the cases scientifically. Perform case taking of acute & chronic patients and also case processing including selection of medicine, potency and repetition schedule. <p>List the aphorisms 1-144 including foot notes of Organon of Medicine and critical & comparative study of different editions of Organon in detail.</p> <p>Describe in detail about Hahnemann's important contributions with reference to 'Essay on a new principle ascertaining the curative power of the drug' and 'Medicine of Experience'.</p> <p>Outline recent criteria given by CCRH for Homoeopathic Drug proving.</p> <p>Summarize classification of disease, case Receiving - The Art of Homoeopathy. - Guidelines Given by Master Hahnemann & Other Stalwarts, analysis & evaluation of various symptoms of patient and detail study of chronic miasm.</p> <p>Interpret detail study of "Life and Letters of Hahnemann" by T.L. Bradford & Richard Haehl.</p> <p>Perform analysis and evaluation of the symptoms, miasmatic diagnosis and portraying the totality of symptoms.</p>
		32	<p>Organon of Medicine</p>

			<p>List the aphorisms 145-294 including foot notes of Organon of Medicine and critical & comparative study of different editions of Organon in detail.</p>
			<p>Illustrate the knowledge of various types of clinical conditions and to be well versed at bedside with reference to management of One-sided diseases, Local malady, Mental diseases, Intermittent diseases, Auxiliary management, Diet & regimen, Mode of administration of medicine and Law of minimum, simplex, repetition of medicine etc.</p>
MD(Hom) Organon of Medicine	33	Organon of Medicine - 1	<p>Apply the drug knowledge to disease knowledge to achieve homeopathic cure in natural diseases.</p>
			<p>Perform analysis and evaluation of the symptoms, miasmatic diagnosis and portraying the totality of symptoms.</p>
			<p>Demonstrate remedy selection, posology and second prescription.</p>
MD (Hom) Part - 2			<p>List the aphorisms 145-294 including foot notes of Organon of Medicine and critical & comparative study of different editions of Organon in detail.</p>
			<p>Illustrate the knowledge of various types of clinical conditions and to be well versed at bedside with reference to Diathesis, Constitution & Temperament, Posology, Susceptibility, Palliation, Suppression, Second prescription, Remedy response and prognosis, Kent's 12 observations etc.</p>
MD(Hom) Organon of Medicine	34	Organon of Medicine - 2	<p>Apply the drug knowledge to disease knowledge to achieve homeopathic cure in natural diseases.</p>
			<p>Describe aetopathogenesis and miasmatic evolution of various diseases like Asthma, Pneumonia, Rheumatoid arthritis, Hypothyroidism, Hypertension, Myocardial infarction, Cirrhosis of liver, Anemia etc.</p>
			<p>Perform analysis and evaluation of the symptoms, miasmatic diagnosis and portraying the totality of symptoms.</p>
			<p>Demonstrate remedy selection, posology and second prescription.</p>

			Outline key research concepts and issues.
35	MD(Hom) Repertory	Research Methodology and Bio-statistics and History of Medicine	<p>Comprehend and explain research articles in their academic discipline.</p> <p>Summarize, organize and display quantitative data.</p> <p>Compute and interpret the result of correlation and regression analysis.</p> <p>Compare different population sample using ANOVA.</p> <p>Identify appropriate tests to perform hypothesis testing and experimental design for biological experiment and interpret the output adequately.</p>
36	MD (Hom) Part -1	Advanced Teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy	<p>Discuss the relation between Repertory, Homoeopathic Materia & Philosophy.</p> <p>Acquire basic management skill in the area of human resources, materials and resources management related to health care delivery.</p> <p>Appreciate the social-psychological, cultural, economic and environmental factors affecting health and disease.</p> <p>Apply the principles of research and document the cases scientifically.</p> <p>Perform case taking of acute & chronic patients and also case processing including selection of medicine, potency and repetition schedule.</p> <p>Outline the comparative study of different repertoires like Kent's Repertory, Boenninghausen's Therapeutic Pocket Book & Boger- Boenninghausen's Characteristic Repertoires & A Synoptic Key to Materia Medica, Card repertoires and other mechanical aided repertoires- History, Types and Use.</p>
37	Repertory		<p>Discuss the definition of repertory, its need, scope & limitation, classification, gradation of remedies by different authors, methods & techniques of repertorisation and steps of repertorisation.</p> <p>Illustrate modern thematic repertoires like Synthetic, Synthesis, Complete Repertory & Murphy's Repertory, Regional repertoires and computerised repertorisation and different softwares.</p> <p>Perform case taking and anamnesis with reference to views of Dr. Hahnemann and other stalwarts, do & don'ts of case taking, difficulties in case taking and record keeping & its importance.</p> <p>Correlate repertory and its relation with Organon of Medicine and Homoeopathic Materia Medica.</p>

		<p>Outline the comparative study of different repertoires like Kent's Repertory, Boenninghausen's Therapeutic Pocket Book & Boger- Boenninghausen's Characteristic Repertoires & A Synoptic Key to Materia Medica, Card repertoires and other mechanical aided repertoires- History, Types and Use.</p>
		<p>Discuss the definition of repertory, its need, scope & limitation, classification, gradation of remedies by different authors, methods & techniques of repertorisation and steps of repertorisation.</p>
		<p>Illustrate modern thematic repertoires like Synthetic, Synthesis, Complete Repertory & Murphy's Repertory, Regional repertoires and computerised repertorisation and different softwares.</p>
38	Repertory - 1	<p>Perform case taking and anamnesis with reference to views of Dr. Hahnemann and other stalwarts, do & don'ts of case taking, difficulties in case taking and record keeping & its importance.</p>
		<p>Correlate repertory and its relation with Organon of Medicine and Homoeopathic Materia Medica.</p>
	MD(Hom) Repertory Part - 2	<p>Describe the clinical features of any disease and different approaches according to different types of repertory to manage that particular condition.</p>
		<p>Outline the different Card repertoires and Computerised repertoires- History, Types and Use.</p>
		<p>Illustrate modern thematic repertoires like Synthetic, Synthesis, Complete Repertory & Murphy's Repertory, Regional repertoires and computerised repertorisation and different softwares.</p>
39	Repertory - 2	<p>Perform case taking and anamnesis with reference to views of Dr. Hahnemann and other stalwarts, do & don'ts of case taking, difficulties in case taking and record keeping & its importance.</p>
		<p>Correlate repertory and its relation with Organon of Medicine and Homoeopathic Materia Medica.</p>
		<p>Describe the clinical features of any disease and different approaches according to different types of repertory to manage that particular condition.</p>

		<p>Research Methodology and Bio-statistics and History of Medicine</p> <p>Outline key research concepts and issues.</p>
40		<p>Comprehend and explain research articles in their academic discipline.</p> <p>Summarize, organize and display quantitative data.</p> <p>Compute and interpret the result of correlation and regression analysis.</p> <p>Compare different population sample using ANOVA.</p> <p>Identify appropriate tests to perform hypothesis testing and experimental design for biological experiment and interpret the output adequately.</p>
41	<p>MD(Hom) Practice of Medicine</p> <p>MD (Hom) Part -1</p> <p>Advanced Teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy</p>	<p>Discuss the relation between Repertory, Homoeopathic Materia & Philosophy.</p> <p>Acquire basic management skill in the area of human resources, materials and resources management related to health care delivery.</p> <p>Appreciate the social-psychological, cultural, economic and environmental factors affecting health and disease.</p> <p>Apply the principles of research and document the cases scientifically.</p> <p>Perform case taking of acute & chronic patients and also case processing including selection of medicine, potency and repetition schedule.</p> <p>Recall the applied anatomy and applied physiology of different systems along with the pertaining diseases.</p> <p>Outline the scope and limitations of homoeopathy in management of disorders related to life threatening diseases.</p> <p>Illustrate Homoeopathic management of diseases keeping in mind curative, preventive as well as palliative measures.</p> <p>Apply the knowledge of causation, manifestations, diagnosis (including differential diagnosis), prognosis and management of diseases.</p> <p>Perform the clinical examinations, various diagnostic techniques, viz. x ray, USG, ECG, and laboratory investigations.</p>

		Recall the applied anatomy and applied physiology of different systems along with the pertaining diseases like of digestive system, respiratory system, urinary system, integumentary system, locomotor system and nutritional deficiencies.
43	Practice of Medicine - 1	Illustrate Homoeopathic management of diseases keeping in mind curative, preventive as well as palliative measures.
44	MD(Hom) Practice of Medicine Part - 2	<p>Apply the knowledge of causation, manifestations, diagnosis (including differential diagnosis), prognosis and management of diseases.</p> <p>Perform the clinical examinations, various diagnostic techniques, viz. x ray, USG, ECG, and laboratory investigations.</p> <p>Recall the applied anatomy and applied physiology of different systems along with the pertaining diseases like of cardiovascular system, endocrinology, locomotor system, psychiatric disorders, nutritional & metabolic diseases, haemopoietic system, urogenital tract, skin and sexually transmitted diseases and Tropical Diseases.</p> <p>Outline the scope and limitations of homoeopathy in management of disorders related to life threatening diseases.</p> <p>Apply the knowledge of causation, manifestations, diagnosis (including differential diagnosis), prognosis and management of diseases.</p> <p>Perform the clinical examinations, various diagnostic techniques, viz. x ray, USG, ECG, and laboratory investigations.</p>

FEE REGULATORY COMMITTEE (MEDICAL)

GUJARAT STATE

Near 5 Bungalows, Opp: National Park Society, Behind Polytechnic, Gulbai Tekra, Ahmedabad – 380 015
Phone No.079-26303990 Fax: 079-26303990

Fee Structure of the Homeopathic Medical College for the Year 2021-22 and 2022-23 and 2023-24

Sr.No	Name Of College	GOVERNMENT SEATS FEE FOR THE STUDENTS ADMITTED IN THE YEAR 2021-22	MANAGEMENT SEATS FEE FOR THE STUDENTS ADMITTED IN THE YEAR 2021-22	GOVERNMENT SEATS FEE FOR THE STUDENTS ADMITTED IN THE YEAR 2022-23	MANAGEMENT SEATS FEE FOR THE STUDENTS ADMITTED IN THE YEAR 2022-23	GOVERNMENT SEATS FEE FOR THE STUDENTS ADMITTED IN THE YEAR 2023-24	MANAGEMENT SEATS FEE FOR THE STUDENTS ADMITTED IN THE YEAR 2023-24
1	Ahmedabad Homoeopathic College, Ghuma,Ahmedabad	0.80	1.20	0.80	1.20	0.80	1.20
2	Aarifhant Homoeopathic Medical College & Research Institute, Gandhinagar	1.15	1.55	1.15	1.55	1.15	1.55
3	AaryaVeer Homoeopathy Medical College,Rajkot	0.90	1.35	0.90	1.35	0.90	1.35
4	Ananya College Of Homoeopathy, Kalol	1.15	1.55	1.15	1.55	1.15	1.55
5	Baroda Homoeopathy College,Vadodara	1.00	1.82	1.00	1.82	1.00	1.82
6	Bhargava Homeopathy Medical College,Anand	0.85	1.20	0.85	1.20	0.85	1.20
7	C. D. Pachigar Homoeopathic Medical College, Surat	0.70	1.00	0.70	1.00	0.70	1.00
8	C. N. Kothari Homeopathy College,Surat	0.99	1.55	0.99	1.55	0.99	1.55
9	Gandhinagar Homoeopathic Medical College,Gandhinagar	0.81	1.20	0.81	1.20	0.81	1.20
10	Jawaharlal Nehru Homoeopathic Medical College, Waghdadia	0.80	1.20	0.80	1.20	0.80	1.20
11	Jay Jalaram Homeopathic Medical College,Panchmahal	0.90	1.35	0.90	1.35	0.90	1.35
12	Kamdar Homoeopathic Medical College,Rajkot	0.90	1.35	0.90	1.35	0.90	1.35
13	L. R. Shah Homeopathy College, Rajkot	0.90	1.35	0.90	1.35	0.90	1.35
14	Laxmiben Homeopathy Institute and Research Centre, Bhandu, Mehsana	0.84	1.04	0.84	1.04	0.84	1.04
15	Limbdi Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Limbdi	0.90	1.35	0.90	1.35	0.90	1.35
16	Merchant Homoeopathic Medical College,Mehsana	0.90	1.35	0.90	1.35	0.90	1.35
17	Noble Homoeopathic Medical College,Junagadh	0.90	1.35	0.90	1.35	0.90	1.35
18	Parul Institute Of Homeopathy & Research, Vadodara	0.80	1.20	0.80	1.20	0.80	1.20
19	Pioneer Homeopathic Medical College,Vadodara	0.84	1.04	0.84	1.04	0.84	1.04
20	Rajkot Homoeopathy College, Rajkot	0.80	1.20	0.80	1.20	0.80	1.20
21	S. S. Agrawal Homeopathic Medical College, Navsari	0.90	1.35	0.90	1.35	0.90	1.35
	Shree B. A. Dangar Homeopathy College, Rajkot Member Secretary	0.71	1.21	0.71	1.21	0.71	1.21
	N. Shukla Homeopathic College,Rajkot Regulator Committee (Medical)	1.55	1.15	1.55	1.15	1.55	1.55

Near 5 Bunglows,

Behind Polytechnic

Gulbai Tekra, Ahmedabad-15,

Government of Gujarat.



FEE REGULATORY COMMITTEE (MEDICAL)

GUJARAT STATE

Near 5 Bungalows, Opp: National Park Society, Behind Polytechnic, Gulbai Tekra, Ahmedabad – 380 015
Phone No.079-26303990
Fax: 079-26303990

Fee Structure of the Homeopathic Medical College for the Year 2021-22 and 2022-23 and 2023-24

Sr.No	Name Of College	GOVERNMENT SEATS FEE FOR THE STUDENTS ADMITTED IN THE YEAR 2021-22	MANAGEMENT SEATS FEE FOR THE STUDENTS ADMITTED IN THE YEAR 2021-22	GOVERNMENT SEATS FEE FOR THE STUDENTS ADMITTED IN THE YEAR 2022-23	MANAGEMENT SEATS FEE FOR THE STUDENTS ADMITTED IN THE YEAR 2022-23	GOVERNMENT SEATS FEE FOR THE STUDENTS ADMITTED IN THE YEAR 2023-24	MANAGEMENT SEATS FEE FOR THE STUDENTS ADMITTED IN THE YEAR 2023-24
24	Shree Mahalaxmiji Mahila Homoeopathy Medical College, Vadodara	0.90	1.35	0.90	1.35	0.90	1.35
25	Shree Shamlaji Homoeopathy Medical College, Godhra	1.00	1.50	1.00	1.50	1.00	1.50
26	Shree Swaminarayan Homoeopathic College, Kalol	1.15	1.55	1.15	1.55	1.15	1.55
27	Shri B.G. Garaiya Homoeopathic Medical College, Rajkot	1.01	1.73	1.01	1.73	1.01	1.73
28	Smt. Malini Kishore Sanghvi Homoeopathic Medical College, Baroda	1.15	1.84	1.15	1.84	1.15	1.84
29	Smt. Vasantaben N. Vyas Homoeopathy Medical College, Amreli	0.80	1.00	0.80	1.00	0.80	1.00
30	Swami Vivekanand Homoeopathic Medical College, Bhavnagar	1.15	1.55	1.15	1.55	1.15	1.55
31	Vidhyadeep Homoeopathic Medical College, Surat	0.85	1.20	0.85	1.20	0.85	1.20
32	Ahmedabad Homoeopathy College, Ahmedabad(MD)	1.56	1.85	1.56	1.85	1.56	1.85
33	Baroda Homoeopathy College, Vadodara(MD)	0.96	1.44	0.96	1.44	0.96	1.44
34	Jawaharlal Nehru Homoeopathic Medical College, Waghdadia (MD)	1.70	1.85	1.70	1.85	1.70	1.85
35	Dr V H Dave Homoeopathic Medical College, Anand (MD)	1.15	1.25	1.15	1.25	1.15	1.25
36	Anand Homeopathic College, Anand (MD)	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55

Member Secretary
Fee Regulatory Committee (Medical)

Fee Regulatory Committee (Medical)
Near 5 Bungalows,
Behind Polytechnic
Gulbai Tekra, Ahmedabad-15,
Government of Gujarat.



THE CURRICULUM (FIRST BHMS)

Subjects in 1st BHMS – Subjects for study and examination for the 1st B.H.M.S (Degree) Course shall be as under, namely:–

Sl. No	Name of the Subject	Subject taught during	Holding of examination
1.	Anatomy	First B.H.M.S.	At the end of First B.H.M.S.
2.	Physiology	First B.H.M.S.	At the end of First B.H.M.S.
3.	Organon of Medicine with Homoeopathic Philosophy	First B.H.M.S, Second B.H.M.S, Third B.H.M.S and Fourth B.H.M.S.	At the end of Second, Third and Fourth B.H.M.S.
4.	Homoeopathic Pharmacy	First B.H.M.S.	At the end of First B.H.M.S.
5.	Homoeopathic Materia Medica	First B.H.M.S, Second B.H.M.S, Third B.H.M.S and Fourth B.H.M.S.	At the end of Second, Third and Fourth B.H.M.S.

Syllabus for 1ST BHMS Degree Course. – The following shall be the syllabus for 1st B.H.M.S (Degree) Course.

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 memorise 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 lymphatics and study of the cadaver is the only means 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, if 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 students.
 - (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 aspects.
 - (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 Bio-Chemistry 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 Bio-chemistry 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. Developmental anatomy (Embryology):

- 2.1. Spermatogenesis
- 2.2. Oogenesis
- 2.3. Formation of germ layers
- 2.4. Development of embryogenic disk
- 2.5. Placenta
- 2.6. Development of abdominal organs
- 2.7. Development of cardio vascular system
- 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) angiography
- (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:

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

1.1. Paper-I

- a. General Anatomy,
- b. Head, face and neck, Central nervous System, upper extremities and Embryology.

1.2. Paper-II

- a. Thorax, abdomen, pelvis, lower extremities and Histology (micro-anatomy).

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

2.1. Marks: 200

2.2. Distribution of marks-

	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	<u>200</u>

PHYSIOLOGY

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 describing 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. Haemoglobin and Iron Metabolism
6. Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate
7. Packed Cell Volume and Blood Indices
8. Anaemia
9. Haemolysis and Fragility of Red Blood Cells
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. Regional circulation- Cerebral, Splanchnic, Capillary, Cutaneous & skeletal muscle circulation
13. Cardiovascular adjustments during exercise

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
2. Composition and functions of digestive juices
3. Physiological anatomy of Stomach, Pancreas, Liver and Gall bladder, Small intestine, Large intestine
4. Movements of gastrointestinal tract
5. Gastrointestinal hormones
6. Digestion and absorption of 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
9. 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. Foetal 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 formation
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:

1. Eye : Photochemistry of vision, Visual pathway, Pupillary reflexes, Colour vision, Errors of refraction
2. Ear: Auditory pathway, Mechanism of hearing, Auditory defects
3. Sensation of taste : Taste receptors, Taste pathways
4. Sensation of smell : Olfactory receptors, olfactory pathways
5. Sensation of touch

XI. Nerve muscle physiology:

1. Physiological properties of nerve fibres
2. Nerve fibre- 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

XII. Bio-physical sciences:

1. Filtration
2. Ultra filtration
3. Osmosis
4. Diffusion
5. Adsorption
6. Hydrotropy
7. Colloid
8. Donnan Equilibrium
9. Tracer elements
10. Dialysis
11. Absorption
12. Assimilation
13. Surface tension

B. Practical:

I. Haematology:

1. Study of the Compound Microscope
2. Introduction to haematology
3. Collection of Blood samples.
4. Estimation of Haemoglobin Concentration
5. Determination of Haematocrit
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

II. Human experiments:

1. General Examination
2. Respiratory System- Clinical examination, Spirometry, Stethography
3. 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:

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

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: Paper I- 100
- (3) Paper II- 100

1.1. Contents:

1.1.1. Paper-I:

General Physiology, Biophysics, Body fluids, Cardiovascular system, Reticuloendothelial system, Respiratory system, Excretory system, Regulation of body temperature, Skin, Nerve Muscle physiology

1.1.2. Paper-II:

Endocrine system, Central Nervous System, Digestive system and metabolism, Reproductive system, Sense organs, Biochemistry, Nutrition.

2. Practical Including viva voce or oral:

2.1. Marks; 200

2.2. Distribution of marks;

	<u>Marks</u>
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	<u>200</u>

ORGANON OF MEDICINE WITH HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY

Instructions:

- 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 explain 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 trainin 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.

FIRST B.H.M.S.

A. Theory:

1. Introductory lectures

- 1.1. 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.
- 1.2. Short history of Hahnemann's life, his contributions, and discovery of Homoeopathy, situation leading to discovery of Homoeopathy
- 1.3. Brief life history and contributions of early pioneers of homoeopathy like C.V. Boenninghausen, J.T. Kent, C.Hering, Rajendra Lal Dutta, M.L. Sircar
- 1.4. History and Development of Homoeopathy in India, U.S.A. and European countries
- 1.5. Fundamental Principles of Homoeopathy.
- 1.6. Basic concept of:
 - 1.6.1. Health: Hahnemann's concept and modern concept.
 - 1.6.2. Disease: Hahnemann's concept and modern concept.
 - 1.6.3. Cure.
- 1.7. 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.

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. Pharmaeconomy – 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 demerits 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 05 drugs;
 (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 appliances 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. Passiflora 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 or clinical record or journal and herbarium file separately.

2. College authority shall facilitate the students in maintaining record as per Appendix-C.

E. Examination:

1. Theory

1.1 Number of paper - 01

1.2 Marks: 100

2. Practical including viva voce or oral

2.1. Marks: 100

2.2. Distribution of marks;

	<u>Marks</u>
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

Total	<u>100</u>

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 memorise a 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 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 detail 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 details 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.

FIRST BHMS EXAMINATION

First B.H.M.S examination.–

- (i) The student shall be admitted to the First B.H.M.S examination provided he has required attendance as per clause (iii) of regulation 13 to the satisfaction of the head of the college.
- (ii) The First BHMS examination shall be held in the 12th month of admission.
- (iii) The minimum number of hours for lecture, tutorial, demonstration or practical classes and seminars in the subjects shall be as under:-

Sl. No.	Subject	Theoretical lecture(in hours)	Practical or clinical or tutorial or seminars (in hours).
1.	Organon of Medicine with Homoeopathic Philosophy	35 (including 10 for logic)	--
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 Bio-chemistry).
4.	Pharmacy	100	70
5.	Homoeopathic Materia Medica	35	--

- (iv) Full marks for each subject and the minimum number of marks required for passing the First B.H.M.S examination shall be as follows, namely:-

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

Educational Tour

Components:

Number of Students:

Name of teachers accompanying students:

What the tour is about- an overview:

Prerequisites –What knowledge the students must know before going for tour

How it will be organized:

Approaches to teaching or learning and assessment:

Aim and objective:

1. To provide the basic knowledge of practical aspects of pharmacy/ FMT/ community medicine by exposure of students to pharmaceutical labs. and HPL/ district courts/ hospitals/ milk dairies/ PHC/ I.D. Hospitals/ industrial units/ sewage treatment plants/ water purification plants as the case may be.
2. To inspire students for their involvement in study during the said visits to learn the related procedures.
3. To provide the platform for evaluation of their skill and knowledge by interactive methodology.
4. To infuse confidence amongst students about homoeopathy, its future and their career.
5. To provide interaction between students, induce decision making skills and to motivate them for better vision about their future.
6. To improve cognitive skills (thinking and analysis).
7. To improve communication skills (personal and academic).

Learning outcomes:

1. To be more than a wish list objectives, need to be realistic, pragmatic, understandable and achievable.
2. The focus should be on what students will be able to do or how they will show that they know, and how this will help in their career and individual growth.
3. Knowledge we want the students to have by the end of the course.
4. Skills we want the students to master by the end of the course.
5. Attitudes we want students to demonstrate at the ends of the course.

Note: It shall be an essential part of the Journal on the subject a viva- voice can be put in respect of it.

Resources

1. Essential and recommended text books.
2. Journals and other readings.
3. Equipment and apparatus.

Visit record

1. Places visited with photographs
2. Programmes organized during visit.
3. Summary.

Assignment or project report

1. Description of assignments.
2. Due dates of assignments.
3. Preparation method for the project report
 - (i) Purpose.
 - (ii) Schedule.
 - (iii) Places visited.
 - (iv) Details of visit.
 - (v) Summary of achievements or learnings.

Syllabus for 2nd BHMS Students Degree Course

BHMS CURRICULUM

THE CURRICULUM

Subjects.– Subjects for study and examination for the 2nd B.H.M.S (Degree) Course shall be as under, namely:-

Sl.No	Name of the Subject	Subject taught during	Holding of examination
1	Organon of Medicine with Homoeopathic Philosophy	First B.H.M.S, Second B.H.M.S, Third B.H.M.S and Fourth B.H.M.S.	At the end of Second, Third and Fourth B.H.M.S.
2	Homoeopathic Materia Medica	First B.H.M.S, Second B.H.M.S, Third B.H.M.S and Fourth B.H.M.S.	At the end of Second, Third and Fourth B.H.M.S.
3.	Pathology	Second B.H.M.S.	At the end of Second B.H.M.S.
4.	Forensic Medicine and Toxicology	Second B.H.M.S.	At the end of Second B.H.M.S.
5.	Surgery	Second B.H.M.S. and Third B.H.M.S.	At the end of Third B.H.M.S.
6.	Gynecology and Obstetrics	Second B.H.M.S. and Third B.H.M.S.	At the end of Third B.H.M.S.

-: SYLLABUS :-

Syllabus for Degree Course. – The following shall be the syllabus for 2nd B.H.M.S (Degree) Course.

ORGANON OF MEDICINE WITH HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY

Instructions:

- 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 explain 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

Syllabus for 2nd BHMS Students Degree Course

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.

FIRST B.H.M.S.

A. Theory:

1. *Introductory lectures*

- 1.1. 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.
- 1.2. Short history of Hahnemann's life, his contributions, and discovery of Homoeopathy, situation leading to discovery of Homoeopathy
- 1.3. Brief life history and contributions of early pioneers of homoeopathy like C.V. Boenninghausen, J.T. Kent, C.Hering, Rajendra Lal Dutta, M.L. Sircar
- 1.4. History and Development of Homoeopathy in India, U.S.A. and European countries
- 1.5. Fundamental Principles of Homoeopathy.
- 1.6. Basic concept of:
 - 1.6.1. Health: Hahnemann's concept and modern concept.
 - 1.6.2. Disease: Hahnemann's concept and modern concept.
 - 1.6.3. Cure.
- 1.7. 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 reasoning.

Syllabus for 2nd BHMS Students Degree Course

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

SECOND B.H.M.S.

A. Theory:

1. **Aphorisms 29-104** including foot notes of Organon of Medicine (5th & 6th Editions translated by R.E. Dudgeon and W. Boericke).
2. **Homoeopathic philosophy:**
 - 2.1. 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
 - 2.2. 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.
 - 2.3. Causations:
Thorough comprehension of the evolution of disease, taking into account pre-disposing, fundamental, exciting and maintaining causes.
 - 2.4. 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.
 - 2.5. Case processing: This includes,
 - (i) Analysis of Symptoms,
 - (ii) Evaluation of Symptoms,
 - (iii) Miasmatic diagnosis,
 - (iv) Totality of symptoms

Syllabus for 2nd BHMS Students Degree Course

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. Marks: 100	
2.2. Distribution of marks:	<u>Marks</u>
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

Total	<u>100</u>

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.

Syllabus for 2nd BHMS Students Degree Course

- 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 memorise a 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 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 detail 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 details 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.

Syllabus for 2nd BHMS Students Degree Course

- (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

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 biochemical system of medicine, its history, concepts and principles according to Dr. Wilhelm Heinrich Schuessler. Study of 12 biochemical medicines. (tissue remedies).
- (b) Homoeopathic Medicines to be taught in Second B.H.M.S as per Appendix –I.

APPENDIX-I

1.	Aconitum napellus	7.	Apis mellifica
2.	Aethusa cynapium	8.	Argentum nitricum
3.	Allium cepa	9.	Arnica Montana
4.	Aloe socotrina	10.	Arsenicum album
5.	Antimonium crudum	11.	Arum triphyllum
6.	Antimonium tartaricum	1.	Baptisia tinctoria

Syllabus for 2nd BHMS Students Degree Course

2.	Bellis perrenis	21.	Ipecacuanha
3.	Bryonia alba	22.	Kali muriaticum
4.	Calcarea carbonica	23.	Kali phosphoricum
5.	Calcarea fluorica	24.	Kali sulphuricum
6.	Calcarea phosphoric	25.	Ledum palustre
7.	Calcarea sulphurica	26.	Lycopodium clavatum
8.	Calendula officinalis	27.	Magnesium phosphoricum
9.	Chamomilla	28.	Natrum muriaticum
10.	Cina	29.	Natrum phosphoricum
11.	Cinchona officinalis	30.	Natrum sulphuricum
12.	Colchicum autumnale	31.	Nux vomica
13.	Colocynthis	32.	Pulsatilla
14.	Drosera	33.	Rhus toxicodendron
15.	Dulcamara	34.	Ruta graveolens
16.	Euphrasia	35.	Silicea
17.	Ferrum phosphoricum	36.	Spongia tosta
18.	Gelsemium	37.	Sulphur
19.	Hepar sulph	38.	Symphytum officinale
20.	Hypericum perforatum	39.	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 BHMS- 50 Marks
 - 1.3.2. Topics of II BHMS- 50 Marks

Practical including viva voce or oral:

Syllabus for 2nd BHMS Students Degree Course

2.1. Marks:100

2.2. Distribution of marks;

	<u>Marks</u>
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

Total	<u>100</u>

PATHOLOGY

Instructions:

- I (a) Pathology and microbiology shall be taught in relation to the concept of miasms 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 miasms 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 summarise, all the topics in the general and systemic pathology and microbiology should be correlated, at 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
2. Inflammation and repair (Healing).
3. Immunity
4. Degeneration
5. Thrombosis and embolism
6. Oedema
7. Disorders of metabolism
8. Hyperplasia and hypertrophy
9. Anaplasia
10. Metaplasia
11. Ischaemia
12. Haemorrhage
13. Shock
14. Atrophy

Syllabus for 2nd BHMS Students Degree Course

15. Regeneration
16. Hyperemia
17. Infection
18. Pyrexia
19. Necrosis
20. Gangrene
21. Infarction
22. Amyloidosis
23. Hyperlipidaemia and lipidosis
24. Disorders of pigmentation
25. Neoplasia (Definition, variation in cell growth, nomenclature and taxonomy, characteristics of neoplastic cells, aetiology and pathogenesis, grading and staging, diagnostic approaches, interrelationship of tumor and host, course and management).
26. Calcification
27. Effects of radiation
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 haemopoetic 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

Syllabus for 2nd BHMS Students Degree Course

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 compliment 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 immuno-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, eg. Streptococci, Pneumococci.
5. Gram positive anaerobic cocci, e.g. peptostreptococci
6. Gram negative aerobic cocci, eg. neisseria, moraxella, kingella.
7. Gram positive aerobic bacilli, eg. corynebacterium, aacillus anthrax, cereus subtitis, mycobacterium tuberculosis, M. leprae, actinomycetes; nocardia, organism of enterobacteriac group.
8. Gram positive anaerobic bacilli, eg. genus clostridium, lactobacillus.
9. Gram negative anaerobic bacilli, eg. bacteroides, fragilus, fusobacterium.
10. Others like- cholerae vibrio, spirochaetes, leptospirae, mycoplasma, chlamydiae, rickettsiae, yersinia and pasteurella.

(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 parvum),
 - (2) Urogenital (Trichomonas vaginalis)
 - (3) Blood and Tissues (Plasmodium-species, Toxoplasma gondii, Trypanosoma species, leishmania species).
3. Helminths –

Syllabus for 2nd BHMS Students Degree Course

- (1) Cestodes (tapeworms)- *Echinococcus granulosus*, *Taenia solium*, *Taenia saginata*,
- (2) Trematodes (Flukes): *Paragonimus westermani*, *Schistosoma mansoni*, *Schistosoma haematobium*
- (3) Nematodes- *Ancylostoma duodenale*, *Ascaris lumbricoides*, *Enterobius vermicularis*, *Strongyloides*, *Stercoralis*, *Trichuris trichiura*, *Brugia malayi*, *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) parvo virus
 - (ii) herpes virus, varicella virus, CMV, EBV.
 - (iii) hepadna virus (hepatitis virus)
 - (iv) papova virus
 - (v) adeno virus
 - (vi) 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- rubeola virus, mumps virus, Influenza virus etc.
 - (c) phabdo virus
 - (d) rubella virus (german measles)
 - (e) corona virus
 - (f) retro virus
 - (g) yellow fever virus
 - (h) dengue, whikungunya virus
 - (i) Miscellaneous virus:
 - (i) arena virus
 - (ii) corona virus
 - (iii) rota virus
 - (iv) bacteriophages

(VI) Clinical microbiology:

- (1) Clinically important micro organisms
- (2) Immunoprophylaxis,
- (3) Antibiotic Sensitivity Test (ABST)

(VII) Diagnostic procedures in microbiology:

- (1) Examination of blood and stool
- (2) Immunological examinations.
- (3) Culture methods
- (4) Animal inoculation.

Syllabus for 2nd BHMS Students Degree Course

(VIII) Infection and Disease:

- (1) Pathogenicity, mechanism and control
- (2) Disinfection and sterilisation
- (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 haemoglobin (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 microscopical, quantity of albumin and sugar.
- (3) Examination of Faeces: physical, chemical (occult blood) and microscopical for ova and protozoa.
- (4) Methods of sterilisation, preparation of a media, use of microscope. gram and acid fast stains. motility preparation. gram positive and negative cocci and bacilli. special stains for corynebacterium gram and acid fast stains of pus and sputum.
- (5) Preparation of common culture medias, e.g. nutrient agar, blood agar, Robertson's Cooked Meal media (RCM) and Mac conkey'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

Syllabus for 2nd BHMS Students Degree Course

1.3 Contents:

1.3.1 Paper-I:	Section A- General Pathology Section B- Systemic Pathology	- 50 marks - 50 marks
1.3.2. Paper- II:	Section A- <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bacteriology• Fungi and Parasites Section B- <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Virology• Clinical Microbiology and Diagnostic procedures• Microbiological control and mechanism of pathogenicity• General Topics Immuno-pathology	- 25 marks - 25 marks - 20 marks - 10 marks - 10 marks - 10 marks

2. Practical including viva voce or oral:

2.1. Marks: 100

2.2. Distribution of marks;	<u>Marks</u>
2.2.1. Practicals	- 15
2.2.2. Spotting	- 20 (4 spottings)
2.2.3. Histopathological slides	- 10 (2 slides)
2.2.4. Journal or practical record	- 05
2.2.5. Viva voce (oral) (Including 5 marks for interpretation of routine pathological reports)	- 50

Total	<u>100</u>

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 student to be well-informed about medico-legal responsibility in medical practice and he shall also be able to make observations and infer conclusions by logical deductions 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 codes 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;

Syllabus for 2nd BHMS Students Degree Course

(d) For such purposes, students shall be taken to visit district courts 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 lightening.

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; Sterilisation; Artificial Insemination; Test Tube Baby; Surrogate mother.

9. Virginity, defloration; pregnancy and delivery

10. Abortion and infanticide

- (a) Abortion: different methods, complications, accidents following criminal abortion, MTP.
- (b) Infant death, legal definition, battered baby syndrome, cot death, legitimacy.

Syllabus for 2nd BHMS Students Degree Course

11. Sexual Offences

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

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, Antihistaminics, Tranquillisers, 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);

Syllabus for 2nd BHMS Students Degree Course

- (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 of ten 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. Marks: 100	
2.2. Distribution of marks;	<u>Marks</u>
2.2.1. Medico-legal aspect of 4 specimens	40
2.2.3. Journal or practical records	10
2.2.4. Viva voce (oral)	50

Total	<u>100</u>

GYNAECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS

Instructions:

- I (a) Homoeopathy adopt the same attitude towards this subject as it does towards Medicine and Surgery, but while dealing with Gynaecology and Obstetrical cases, a Homoeopathic physician

Syllabus for 2nd BHMS Students Degree Course

must be trained in special clinical methods of investigation for diagnosing local conditions and individualising 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 peculiar close physiological relationship persists for at least the first two years of the child's life should be particularly emphasised.

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 labour, will be given.

III Examinations and investigations in gynaecological 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) Gynaecological examination and diagnosis.
- d) Developmental anomalies
- e) Uterine displacements.
- f) Sex and intersexuality.
- g) General Management and therapeutics of the above listed topics in Gynaecology .

2. Obstetrics

- a) Fundamentals of reproduction.
- b) Development of the intrauterine pregnancy-placenta and foetus.
- c) Diagnosis of pregnancy-investigations and examination.
- d) Antenatal care.
- e) Vomiting in 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.
- k) Management and therapeutics of the above listed topics in obstetrics.

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

Syllabus for 2nd BHMS Students Degree Course

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. Organise 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 individualising the patient, necessary for homoeopathic treatment and management.
- III The study shall start in Second B.H.MS and complete in Third B.H.M.S. and examination shall be conducted in Third B.H.MS.
- 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.

Syllabus for 2nd BHMS Students Degree Course

2. Injuries of various types; preliminary management of head injury
3. Wounds, tissue repair, scars and wound infections.
- a. 8.Special infections (Tuberculosis, Syphilis, Acquired Immuno Defecency Syndrome, Actinomycosis, Leprosy).
4. Burn
5. Shock
6. Nutrition
7. Pre-operative and post-operative care.
8. General management, surgical management and homoeopathic therapeutics of the above topics will be covered.

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

THE CURRICULUM (FORTH BHMS)

Subjects in 4th BHMS – Subjects for study and examination for the 4th B.H.M.S (Degree) Course shall be as under, namely:–

Sl. No	Name of the Subject	Subject taught during	Holding of examination
1.	Organon of Medicine with Homoeopathic Philosophy	First B.H.M.S, Second B.H.M.S, Third B.H.M.S and Fourth B.H.M.S.	At the end of Second, Third and Fourth B.H.M.S.
2.	Homoeopathic Materia Medica	First B.H.M.S, Second B.H.M.S, Third B.H.M.S and Fourth B.H.M.S.	At the end of Second, Third and Fourth B.H.M.S.
3.	Practice of Medicine	Third B.H.M.S and Fourth B.H.M.S.	At the end of Fourth B.H.M.S.
4.	Community Medicine	Third B.H.M.S and Fourth B.H.M.S.	At the end of Fourth B.H.M.S.
5.	Repertory	Third B.H.M.S and Fourth B.H.M.S.	At the end of Fourth B.H.M.S.”.

Syllabus for 4th BHMS Degree Course. – The following shall be the syllabus for 4th B.H.M.S (Degree) Course.

ORGANON OF MEDICINE WITH HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY

Instructions:

- 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 explain 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 trainin 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.

FIRST B.H.M.S.

A. Theory:

1. *Introductory lectures*

- 1.1. 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.
- 1.2. Short history of Hahnemann's life, his contributions, and discovery of Homoeopathy, situation leading to discovery of Homoeopathy
- 1.3. Brief life history and contributions of early pioneers of homoeopathy like C.V. Boenninghausen, J.T. Kent, C.Hering, Rajendra Lal Dutta, M.L. Sircar
- 1.4. History and Development of Homoeopathy in India, U.S.A. and European countries
- 1.5. Fundamental Principles of Homoeopathy.
- 1.6. Basic concept of:
 - 1.6.1. Health: Hahnemann's concept and modern concept.
 - 1.6.2. Disease: Hahnemann's concept and modern concept.
 - 1.6.3. Cure.
- 1.7. 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 reasoning.
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*

SECOND B.H.M.S.

A. Theory:

1. *Aphorisms 29-104* including foot notes of Organon of Medicine (5th & 6th Editions translated by R.E. Dudgeon and W. Boericke).
2. *Homoeopathic philosophy:*

- 2.1. 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
- 2.2. 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.
- 2.3. Causations:
Thorough comprehension of the evolution of disease, taking into account pre-disposing, fundamental, exciting and maintaining causes.
- 2.4. 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.
- 2.5. Case processing: This includes,
 - (i) Analysis of Symptoms,
 - (ii) Evaluation of Symptoms,
 - (iii) Miasmatic diagnosis,
 - (iv) Totality of symptoms

THIRD B.H.M.S.

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, 34 to 37), 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.

FOURTH B.H.M.S.

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 following shall 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, rationalistic and vitalistic thoughts.
0. Revision of Hahnemann's Organon of Medicine (Aphorisms 1-294) including footnotes (5th & 6th 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:
 - 4.1. Hahnemann's Theory of Chronic Diseases.
 - 4.2. J.H. Allen's The Chronic Miasms – Psora and Pseudo-psora; Sycosis

- (a) Emphasis should be given on the way in which each miasmic 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 miasmic angle, and it shall be correlated with applied *materia medica*.

A. Practical or clinical:

- (a) The students shall maintain practical records of patients treated in the out patient department and inpatient 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 patient's expressions;
 - (2) nosological diagnosis;
 - (3) analysis and evaluation of the symptoms, miasmic diagnosis and portraying the totality of symptoms;
 - (4) individualisation of the case for determination of the simillimum, 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 repertorial 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

1. Practical including *viva voce* or oral:

2.1. Marks: 100	
2.2. Distribution of marks;	<u>Marks</u>
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
Total	<u>100</u>

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 memorise a 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 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 detail 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 details 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

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 biochemical system of medicine, its history, concepts and principles according to Dr. Wilhelm Heinrich Schuessler. Study of 12 biochemical medicines. (tissue remedies).
- (b) Homoeopathic Medicines to be taught in Second B.H.M.S as per Appendix –I.

APPENDIX-I

1. Aconitum napellus
2. Aethusa cynapium
3. Allium cepa
4. Aloe socotrina
5. Antimonium crudum
6. Antimonium tartaricum
7. Apis mellifica

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

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 BHMS 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 BHMS Examination.

- (a) concept of nosodes - definition of nosodes, types of nosodes, general indications of dosodes.
- (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 BHMS as in Appendix-II

APPENDIX-II

1. Acetic acid
2. Actea spicata
3. Agaricus muscarius
4. Agnus castus
5. Alumina
6. Ambra grisea
7. Ammonium carbonicum
8. Ammonium muriaticum
9. Anacardium orientale
10. Apocynum cannabinum
11. Arsenicum Iodatum
12. Asafoetida
13. Aurum metallicum
14. Baryta carbonica
15. Belladonna
16. Benzoic acid
17. Berberis vulgaris
18. Bismuth
19. Borax
20. Bovista Iycoperdon
21. Bromium
22. Bufo rana
23. Cactus grandiflorus
24. Caladium seguinum
25. Calcarea arsenicosa
26. Camphora
27. Cannabis indica
28. Cannabis sativa
29. Cantharis vesicatoria
30. Carbo vegetabilis
31. Chelidonium majus
32. Conium maculatum
33. Crotalus horridus
34. Croton tiglium
35. Cyclamen europaeum
36. Digitalis purpurea
37. Dioscorea villosa
38. Equisetum hyemale
39. Ferrum metallicum
40. Graphites
41. Helleborus niger
42. Hyoscyamus niger
43. Ignatia amara
44. Kali bichromicum
45. Kali bromatum
46. Kali carbonicum

- 47. Kreosotum
- 48. Lachesis muta
- 49. Moschus
- 50. Murex purpurea
- 51. Muriatic acid
- 52. Naja tripudians
- 53. Natrum carbonicum
- 54. Nitric acid
- 55. Nux moschata
- 56. Opium
- 57. Oxalic acid
- 58. Petroleum
- 59. Phosphoric acid
- 60. Phosphorus
- 61. Phytolacca decandra
- 62. Picric acid
- 63. Platinum metallicum
- 64. Podophyllum
- 65. Secale cornutum
- 66. Selenium
- 67. Sepia
- 68. Staphysagria
- 69. Stramonium
- 70. Sulphuric acid
- 71. Syphilinum
- 72. Tabacum
- 73. Taraxacum officinale
- 74. Tarentula cubensis
- 75. Terebinthina
- 76. Theridion
- 77. Thlaspi bursa pastoris
- 78. Veratrum album

Group studies

- 1. Carbon group
- 2. Acid group
- 3. Kali group
- 4. Ophidia group
- 5. Mercurius group
- 6. Spider group

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
- 2. Abies nigra
- 3. Carbo animalis

4. Carbolic acid
5. Cundurango
6. Fluoricum acidum
7. Hydrastis Canadensis
8. Raphanus sativus
9. Magnesia carbonica
10. Magnesia muriatica
11. Anthracinum
12. Bacillinum
13. Lac caninum
14. Lac defloratum
15. Lyssin
16. Medorrhinum
17. Psorinum
18. Pyrogenium
19. Vaccinimum
20. Variolinum
21. Hydrocotyle asiatica
22. Mezereum
23. Radium bromatum
24. Urtica urens
25. Vinca minor
26. Abrotanum
27. Rheum palmatum
28. Sanicula aqua
29. Acalypha indica
30. Corallium rubrum
31. Lobelia inflate
32. Mephitis putorius
33. Rumex crispus
34. Sabadilla officinalis
35. Sambucus nigra
36. Squilla maritima
37. Baryta muriatica
38. Crataegus oxyacantha
39. Lithium carbonicum
40. Rauwolfia serpentine
41. Caulophyllum
42. Coccus indicus
43. Crocus sativus
44. Helonias dioica
45. Lillium tigrinum
46. Sabina
47. Trillium pendulum
48. Viburnum opulus
49. Cicuta virosa
50. Ranunculus bulbosus
51. Rhododendron chrysanthum
52. Clematis erecta
53. Sabal serrulata
54. Sarsaparilla officinalis
55. Coffea cruda
56. Glonoine
57. Melilotus
58. Millefolium

59. Sanguinaria Canadensis
60. Spigelia
61. Veratrum viride
62. Capsicum
63. Cedron
64. Eupatorium perfoliatum
65. Abroma augusta
66. Calotropis gigantean
67. Carica papaya
68. Cassia sophera
69. Ficus religiosa
70. Jonosia asoca
71. Justicia adhatoda
72. Ocimum sanctum
73. Syzigium jambolanum
74. Ratanhia peruviana
75. Collinsonia Canadensis
76. Antimonium arsenicosum
77. Sticta pulmonaria
78. ***
79. Asterias rubens
80. Iodium
81. Thyroidinum
82. Argentum metallicum
83. Cuprum metallicum
84. Plumbum metallicum
85. Zincum metallicum
86. Adonis vernalis
87. Kalmia latifolia
88. Physostigma venenosum
89. Mercurius corrosives
90. Mercurius cyanatus
91. Mercurius dulcis
92. Mercurius solubilis
93. Mercurius sulphuricus
94. Causticum
95. Bacillus No. 7
96. Dysentery co
97. Gaertner
98. Morgan pure
99. Morgan gaertner
100. Proteus bacillus
101. Sycotic bacillus
Additional Medicines
102. Aesculus hippocastanum
103. Adrenalinum
104. Artemesia vulgaris
105. Avena sativa
106. Blatta orientalis
107. Carcinosin
108. Carduus marianus
109. Ceanothus
110. Chininum arsenicosum
111. Cholesterinum
112. Coca erythroxylon

- 113. Diphtherinum
- 114. Erigeron Canadensis
- 115. Malandrinum
- 116. Menyanthes
- 117. Onosmodium
- 118. Passiflora incarnate
- 119. Ustilago maydis
- 120. Stannum metallicum
- 121. Valeriana officinalis
- 122. X – ray

Group studies

- 1. Baryta group
- 2. Calcarea group
- 3. Magnesia group
- 4. Natrum group
- 5. Compositae family
- 6. Ranunculaceae family
- 7. Solonacae family

C. Practical or clinical:

Each student shall maintain a journal having record of ten acute and ten chronic case takings.

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. Marks: 200		<u>Marks</u>
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	

Total		<u>200</u>

REPERTORY

Instructions:

- I (a) Repertorisation is not the end but the means to arrive at the simillimum 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 or 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 it may be difficult to practice Homoeopathy without the aid of repertories.

- 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 individualisation 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

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 Charactetristic 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 cross checked on repertories using homoeopathic softwares.

C. Examination:

There will be examination of 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: 100

2.2. Distribution of marks:

	<u>Marks</u>
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)	50

Total	<u>100</u>

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) Pasteurisation 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 sterilisation
- 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:
 - c) General principles of prevention and control of communicable diseases;
 - d) Communicable diseases: their description, mode of spread and method of prevention.
 - e) Protozoan and helminthic infections- Life cycle of protozoa and helminthes, their prevention.
 - f) Epidemiology of non-communicable diseases: general principles of prevention and control of non- communicable diseases
 - g) 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 Family Planning 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. Practical:

1. Food additives; food fortification, food adulteration; food toxicants
2. Balanced diet
3. Survey of nutritional status of school children, pollution and Water 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. Marks: 100	Marks
2.2. Distribution of marks;	
2.2.1. Spotting	30
2.2.3 Journal or practical records (including field visit records)	20
2.2.4. Viva voce (oral)	50

Total	<u>100</u>

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE

Instructions:

- I (a) Homoeopathy has a distinct approach to the concept of disease;

(b) it recognises 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 individualisation is essential with the 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 utilised.

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.

Third B.H.M.S

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.

Fourth B.H.M.S

A. Theory:

1. Nutritional and metabolic diseases
2. Diseases of haemopoietic system.
3. Endocrinial 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 locomotor system (connective tissue, bones and joints disorders)
10. Diseases of skin and sexually transmitted diseases.
11. Tropical diseases.
12. Paediatric 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.

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;
 2. selection of similimum and general management.

B. 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: Topics of Third B.H.M.S with Homoeopathic Therapeutics
 - 1.3.2. Paper-II: Topics of Fourth B.H.M.S with Homoeopathic Therapeutics

2. Practical including viva voce or oral:

2.1. Marks: 200	<u>Marks</u>
2.2. Distribution of marks;	20
2.2.1. One long case	20
2.2.2. One short case	20
2.2.3. Practical records, case records, journal	30
2.2.4. Identification of specimens (X-ray, E.C.G., etc.)	30
2.2.5. Viva voce (oral)	100

Total	<u>200</u>

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

FORTH BHMS EXAMINATION

- (i) Fourth B.H.M.S examination.- Subject to the provisions of sub-clause (b) of clause (iii) of regulation 11, no candidate shall be admitted to the Fourth B.H.M.S examination unless he has passed the Third B.H.M.S examination and has required attendance as per clause (iii) of regulation 13 to the satisfaction of the Head of the Homoeopathic Medical College.
- (ii) The Fourth BHMS examination shall be held in the 54th month of admission to First B.H.M.S.
- (iii) The minimum number of hours for lecture, demonstration or practical or clinical classes and seminar in the subjects shall be as follows, namely:-

Subject	Theoretical lecture (in hours)	Practical or clinical or tutorial classes(in hours)
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 and Homoeopathic Philosophy	180	
Repertory	100	
Community Medicine	100	100

- (iv) In order to pass the Third B.H.M.S examination, a candidate has to pass in all the subjects of examination.
- (v) Full marks for each subject and minimum marks required for pass are as follows, namely:-

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

Educational Tour

Components:

Number of Students:

Name of teachers accompanying students:

What the tour is about- an overview:

Prerequisites –What knowledge the students must know before going for tour

How it will be organised:

Approaches to teaching or learning and assessment:

Aim and objective:

1. To provide the basic knowledge of practical aspects of pharmacy/ FMT/ community medicine by exposure of students to pharmaceutical labs. and HPL/ district courts/ hospitals/ milk dairies/ PHC/ I.D. Hospitals/ industrial units/ sewage treatment plants/ water purification plants as the case may be.
2. To inspire students for their involvement in study during the said visits to learn the related procedures.
3. To provide the platform for evaluation of their skill and knowledge by interactive methodology.
4. To infuse confidence amongst students about homoeopathy, its future and their career.
5. To provide interaction between students, induce decision making skills and to motivate them for better vision about their future.
6. To improve cognitive skills (thinking and analysis).
7. To improve communication skills (personal and academic).

Learning outcomes:

1. To be more than a wish list objectives, need to be realistic, pragmatic, understandable and achievable.
2. The focus should be on what students will be able to do or how they will show that they know, and how this will help in their career and individual growth.
3. Knowledge we want the students to have by the end of the course.
4. Skills we want the students to master by the end of the course.
5. Attitudes we want students to demonstrate at the ends of the course.

Note: It shall be an essential part of the Journal on the subject a viva- voice can be put in respect of it.

Resources

1. Essential and recommended text books.
2. Journals and other readings.
3. Equipment and apparatus.

Visit record

1. Places visited with photographs
2. Programmes organised during visit.
3. Summary.

Assignment or project report

1. Description of assignments.
2. Due dates of assignments.
3. Preparation method for the project report
 - (i) Purpose.
 - (ii) Schedule.
 - (iii) Places visited.
 - (iv) Details of visit.
 - (v) Summary of achievements or learnings.

THE CURRICULUM (THIRD BHMS)

Subjects of 3RD BHMS.— Subjects for study and examination for the 3rd B.H.M.S (Degree) Course shall be as under, namely:—

Sl.No	Name of the Subject	Subject taught during	Holding of examination
1.	Organon of Medicine with Homoeopathic Philosophy	First B.H.M.S, Second B.H.M.S, Third B.H.M.S and Fourth B.H.M.S.	At the end of Second, Third and Fourth B.H.M.S.
2.	Homoeopathic Materia Medica	First B.H.M.S, Second B.H.M.S, Third B.H.M.S and Fourth B.H.M.S.	At the end of Second, Third and Fourth B.H.M.S.
3.	Practice of Medicine	Third B.H.M.S and Fourth B.H.M.S.	At the end of Fourth B.H.M.S.
4.	Surgery	Second B.H.M.S. and Third B.H.M.S.	At the end of Third B.H.M.S.
5.	Gynecology and Obstetrics	Second B.H.M.S. and Third B.H.M.S.	At the end of Third B.H.M.S.
6.	Community Medicine	Third B.H.M.S and Fourth B.H.M.S.	At the end of Fourth B.H.M.S.
7.	Repertory	Third B.H.M.S and Fourth B.H.M.S.	At the end of Fourth B.H.M.S.”.

Syllabus for 3rd BHMS Degree Course. – The following shall be the syllabus for 3rd B.H.M.S (Degree) Course.

ORGANON OF MEDICINE WITH HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY

Instructions:

- 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 explain 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 trainin 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.

FIRST B.H.M.S.

A. Theory:

1. Introductory lectures

- 1.1. 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.
- 1.2. Short history of Hahnemann's life, his contributions, and discovery of Homoeopathy, situation leading to discovery of Homoeopathy
- 1.3. Brief life history and contributions of early pioneers of homoeopathy like C.V. Boenninghausen, J.T. Kent, C.Hering, Rajendra Lal Dutta, M.L. Sircar
- 1.4. History and Development of Homoeopathy in India, U.S.A. and European countries
- 1.5. Fundamental Principles of Homoeopathy.
- 1.6. Basic concept of:
 - 1.6.1. Health: Hahnemann's concept and modern concept.
 - 1.6.2. Disease: Hahnemann's concept and modern concept.
 - 1.6.3. Cure.
- 1.7. 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 reasoning.

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

SECOND B.H.M.S.

A. Theory:

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

2. Homoeopathic philosophy:

- 2.1. 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
- 2.2. 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.
- 2.3. Causations:
Thorough comprehension of the evolution of disease, taking into account pre-disposing, fundamental, exciting and maintaining causes.
- 2.4. 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.

2.5. Case processing: This includes,

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

THIRD B.H.M.S.

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, 34 to 37), 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.M.S 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

2. Practical including viva voce or oral:

	Marks
2.1. Marks: 100	40
2.2. Distribution of marks;	10
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	<u>100</u>

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 memorise a 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 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 detail 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 details 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

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 biochemical system of medicine, its history, concepts and principles according to Dr. Wilhelm Heinrich Schuessler. Study of 12 biochemical medicines. (tissue remedies).
- (b) Homoeopathic Medicines to be taught in Second B.H.M.S as per Appendix –I.

APPENDIX-I

1. Aconitum napellus
2. Aethusa cynapium
3. Allium cepa
4. Aloe socotrina
5. Antimonium crudum
6. Antimonium tartaricum
7. Apis mellifica
8. Argentum nitricum
9. Arnica Montana
10. Arsenicum album
11. Arum triphyllum
1. Baptisia tinctoria
2. Bellis perennis
3. Bryonia alba
4. Calcarea carbonica
5. Calcarea fluorica
6. Calcarea phosphoric
7. Calcarea sulphurica
8. Calendula officinalis
9. Chamomilla
10. Cina
11. Cinchona officinalis
12. Colchicum autumnale
13. Colocynthis
14. Drosera
15. Dulcamara
16. Euphrasia
17. Ferrum phosphoricum
18. Gelsemium

19. Hepar sulph
20. Hypericum perforatum
21. Ipecacuanha
22. Kali muriaticum
23. Kali phosphoricum
24. Kali sulphuricum
25. Ledum palustre
26. Lycopodium clavatum
27. Magnesium phosphoricum
28. Natrum muriaticum
29. Natrum phosphoricum
30. Natrum sulphuricum
31. Nux vomica
32. Pulsatilla
33. Rhus toxicodendron
34. Ruta graveolens
35. Silicea
36. Spongia tosta
37. Sulphur
38. Symphytum officinale
39. Thuja occidentalis

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 BHMS 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 BHMS Examination.

- (a) concept of nosodes - definition of nosodes, types of nosodes, general indications of dosodes.
- (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 BHMS as in Appendix-II

APPENDIX-II

1. Acetic acid
2. Actea spicata
3. Agaricus muscarius
4. Agnus castus
5. Alumina
6. Ambra grisea
7. Ammonium carbonicum
8. Ammonium muriaticum
9. Anacardium orientale
10. Apocynum cannabinum
11. Arsenicum Iodatum
12. Asafoetida

13. Aurum metallicum
14. Baryta carbonica
15. Belladonna
16. Benzoic acid
17. Berberis vulgaris
18. Bismuth
19. Borax
20. Bovista Iycoperdon
21. Bromium
22. Bufo rana
23. Cactus grandiflorus
24. Caladium sequinum
25. Calcarea arsenicosa
26. Camphora
27. Cannabis indica
28. Cannabis sativa
29. Cantharis vesicatoria
30. Carbo vegetabilis
31. Chelidonium majus
32. Conium maculatum
33. Crotalus horridus
34. Croton tiglium
35. Cyclamen europaeum
36. Digitalis purpurea
37. Dioscorea villosa
38. Equisetum hyemale
39. Ferrum metallicum
40. Graphites
41. Helleborus niger
42. Hyoscyamus niger
43. Ignatia amara
44. Kali bichromicum
45. Kali bromatum
46. Kali carbonicum
47. Kreosotum
48. Lachesis muta
49. Moschus
50. Murex purpurea
51. Muriatic acid
52. Naja tripudians
53. Natrum carbonicum
54. Nitric acid
55. Nux moschata
56. Opium
57. Oxalic acid
58. Petroleum
59. Phosphoric acid
60. Phosphorus
61. Phytolacca decandra
62. Picric acid
63. Platinum metallicum
64. Podophyllum
65. Secale cornutum
66. Selenium
67. Sepia

68. Staphysagria
69. Stramonium
70. Sulphuric acid
71. Syphilinum
72. Tabacum
73. Taraxacum officinale
74. Tarentula cubensis
75. Terebinthina
76. Theridion
77. Thlaspi bursa pastoris
78. Veratrum album

Group studies

1. Carbon group
2. Acid group
3. Kali group
4. Ophidia group
5. Mercurius group
6. Spider group

B. 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 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 BHMS- 50 Marks
 - 1.3.2 Topics of Third BHMS- 50 Marks

2. Practical including viva voce or oral:

2.1. Marks:100	<u>Marks</u>
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 or oral	50

Total	<u>100</u>

REPERTORY

Instructions:

- I (a) Repertorisation is not the end but the means to arrive at the simillimum 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 or 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 it may be difficult to practice Homoeopathy without the aid of repertories.

- 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 individualisation 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.

GYNAECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS

Instructions:

- I (a) Homoeopathy adopt 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

individualising 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 peculiar close physiological relationship persists for at least the first two years of the child's life should be particularly emphasised.

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 labour, will be given.

III Examinations and investigations in gynaecological 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) Gynaecological examination and diagnosis.
- d) Developmental anomalies
- e) Uterine displacements.
- f) Sex and intersexuality.
- g) General Management and therapeutics of the above listed topics in Gynaecology .

2. Obstetrics

- a) Fundamentals of reproduction.
- b) Development of the intrauterine pregnancy-placenta and foetus.
- c) Diagnosis of pregnancy-investigations and examination.
- d) Antenatal care.
- e) Vomiting in 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.
- 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 menstruation.
- d) Menorrhagia and dysfunctional uterine bleeding.
- e) Disorders of female genital tract.
- f) Diseases of breasts
- g) Sexually transmitted diseases
- h) Endometriosis and adenomyosis.
- i) Infertility and sterility
- j) Non-malignant growths.
- k) Malignancy
- l) Chemotherapy caused complications
- m) Management and therapeutics of the above listed topics in gynaecology.

1. *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 3rd stage of labour, injuries of birth canal, foetal anomalies.
- b) Abnormal pregnancies-abortions, molar pregnancy, diseases of placenta and membranes, toxemia of pregnancy, antepartum haemorrhages, 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, caesarean section, episiotomy.
- f) Emergency obstetric care.
- g) Population dynamics and control of conception.
- h) Infant care – neonatal hygiene, breast feeding, artificial feeding, management of premature child, asphyxia, birth injuries, common disorders of newborn.
- i) Reproductive and child health care (a) safe motherhood and child survival (b) Risk approach –MCH care (c) Maternal mortality and morbidity (d) Perinatal mortality and morbidity (e) Diseases of foetus and new born.
- 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. Marks: 200	<u>Marks</u>
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
Total	<u>200</u>

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) Pasteurisation 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 sterilisation
 - 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

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. Organise 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 individualising the patient, necessary for homoeopathic treatment and management.
- III The study shall start in Second B.H.MS and complete in Third B.H.M.S. and examination shall be conducted in Third B.H.MS.
- 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:

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.
2. Injuries of various types; preliminary management of head injury
3. Wounds, tissue repair, scars and wound infections.
 - a. 8.Special infections (Tuberculosis, Syphilis, Acquired Immuno Defecency Syndrome, Actinomycosis, Leprosy).
4. Burn
5. Shock
6. Nutrition
7. Pre-operative and post-operative care.
8. General management, surgical management and homoeopathic therapeutics of the above topics will be covered.

Third B.H.M.S

A. Theory:

(b) Systemic Surgery:-

1. Diseases of blood vessels, lymphatics and peripheral nerves
2. Diseases of glands
3. Diseases of extremities
4. Diseases of thorax and abdomen
5. Diseases of alimentary tract
6. Diseases of liver, spleen, gall bladder and bile duct.
7. Diseases of abdominal wall, umbilicus, hernias.
8. Diseases of heart and pericardium.
9. Diseases of urogenital system.
10. Diseases of the bones, cranium, vertebral column, fractures and dislocations.
11. Diseases of the joints.
12. 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.

C. 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.

D. 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:

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.

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 –1	General Surgery-	50 marks
Section –2	Homoeopathic Therapeutics relating to General Surgery	50 marks

1.3.2. Paper –II:

Section– 1	Systemic Surgery	25 marks
(i)	ENT	10 marks
(ii)	Ophthalmology	10 marks
(iii)	Dentistry	05 marks
Section– 2:	Systemic Surgery Homoeopathic Therapeutics	25 marks
(i)	ENT Homoeopathic Therapeutics	10 marks
(ii)	Ophthalmology Homoeopathic Therapeutics	10 marks
(iii)	Dentistry Homoeopathic Therapeutics	05 marks

2. Practical including viva voce or oral:

2.1.	Marks: 200	
2.2.	Distribution of marks;	<u>Marks</u>
	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

	Total	<u>200</u>

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE

Instructions:

- I (a) Homoeopathy has a distinct approach to the concept of disease;
 - (b) it recognises 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 individualisation is essential with the 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 utilised.

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.

Third B.H.M.S

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.

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 simillimum and general management.

C. Examination:

There will be examination of the subject only in Fourth B.H.M.S (and not in III BHMS).

THIRD BHMS EXAMINATION

- (i) Third B.H.M.S examination.- Subject to the provisions of sub-clause (a) of clause (iii) of regulation 11, no candidate shall be admitted to the Third B.H.M.S examination unless he has passed the Second B.H.M.S examination and has required attendance as per clause (iii) of regulation 13 to the satisfaction of the Head of the Homoeopathic Medical College.
- (ii) The Third B.H.M.S examination shall be held in the 36th month of admission to First B.H.M.S.
- (iii) The minimum number of hours for lecture, demonstration or practical or clinical classes and seminar in the subjects shall be as follows, namely:-

Sl. No.	Subject	Theoretical lecture(in hours)	Practical or clinical or tutorial or seminars (in hours).
1.	Practice of medicine and Homoeopathic therapeutics	50}75 25}	75 One term of three months each in outpatient department and inpatient department in different wards or department.
2.	Surgery including ENT Ophthalmology and Dental and Homoeopathic therapeutics	100}150 50}	75 One term of three months each in surgical ward and outpatient department.
3.	Obstetrics and Gynaecology , Infant Care and Homoeopathic therapeutics	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

- (iv) In order to pass the Third B.H.M.S examination, a candidate has to pass all the subjects of examination.
- (v) Full marks for each subject and minimum marks required for pass are as follows, namely:-

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

CERTIFICATE COURSE IN ADVANCE LEARNING OF CARDIOLOGY IN HOMEOPATHY

Duration: 30 Hours | Fees: Rs. 2000



Introduction to the Course

Demand of Homeopathic system of medicine is ever growing. In the covid pandemic times Homeopathy has not only provided a lot of support in developing immunity against the cruel virus but also has turned out to be savior in post covid complications. Along with management of Post Covid Cardiac complications Homeopathy is well capable of treating various types of functional and some structural cardiac anomalies. The course is designed in such a way that it enables young and fresh UG scholars, PG scholars and budding Homeopaths not only to diagnose various cardiac abnormalities but also treat and manage cases under the domain of action of Homeopathy.

Course Highlights

- Certificate course in advance learning of cardiology in Homeopathy.
- Ideal for 3rd, 4th BHMS students, PG scholars and budding homeopaths.
- Ready Reckon guide on cardiology and Homeopathy with integrated approach to physiotherapy.

Program Objectives

- Overall Understanding of cardiology as for Cardiology structure, functions and pathological changes.
- Identification of symptoms, diagnosis, management and prevention along with.
- Homeopathic concept of disease, its therapeutics and selection of rubrics etc.
- Integrated approach of Homeopathy with physiotherapy.

Program Outcomes

- Demonstration and visualization of the basic cardiac structure functions and understanding of different anomalies and its management.
- Demonstration and visualization of various aspects of scope of Homeopathy explaining the concept in total along with demonstration of cured cases.
- Demonstration of integration of Homeopathy and physiotherapy for a better patient outcome.

Course Contents

- Anatomical basis of heart
- Physiology and pathological understandings of cardiac anomalies
- In detail understanding of symptomatology diagnosis and management guidelines
- Application of physiotherapy in applied cardiology
- Homeopathic view explained through its philosophy/ concept of disease, therapeutics of various cardiac remedies and rubrics conversion for case analysis
- Demonstration and explanation of cured cases of various cardiac problems through Homeopathic medicines

Carrier Opportunities

- A novel 'Certificate Course' opening wings to be able to understand and practice as Homeopathy Cardiologist.
- University run certificate course helping in foreign placements.

PROGRAM COORDINATOR



Dr Gaurav Sharma



+91 9824372731



gaurav.sharma18479@paruluniversity.ac.in

CONTINUING EDUCATION PROGRAMS CELL

Welcome to Parul University!!

“Certificate Program in Advance Learning of Cardiology in Homoeopathy”

Host : Faculty of Homeopathy

(Jawaharlal Nehru Homoeopathy Medical College, Parul Institute of Homoeopathy and Research, Ahmedabad Homoeopathy Medical College, Rajkot Homoeopathy Medical College)

Program No: 81

No. of Students: 600+

Program Schedule

Orientation Session.....23rd September, 2021, 10:00 am to 11:00 am

Commencement of the Sessions.....23rd September, 2021

Orientation Schedule

10:00 am.....Assembling the Gatherings

10:05 am.....Prayer and Lamp Lighting

10:15 am.....Welcome Address by Dr. B P Panda, Principal, Parul Institute of Homoeopathy and Research

10:20 am.....About Advance Learning and Cardiology in Homeopathy Course by Dr. Gaurav Sharma, Associate Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru Homeopathic Medical College

10:30 am.....Introduction to Continuing Education Programs (CEP) by Dr. Kunjal Sinha, Director, CEP

10:35 am.....Introductory Remarks by Dr. Poorav Desai, Dean, Faculty of Homeopathy

10:40 am.....Blessings from Prof. (Dr.) M N Patel, Provost, Parul University

10:45 am.....Blessings from Guest of Honour, Dr. Pinakin Trivedi, President, Board of Ethics and Registration Homoeopathy – National Commission of Homoeopathy

10:50 am.....Vote of Thanks by Dr. Mamta Tapas, Associate Professor, Department of Materiamedica, Parul Institute of Homoeopathy and Research

Moderator – Dr. Poonam Gopalkrisnan, Professor, Department of Physiology, Parul Institute of Homoeopathy and Research

CONTINUING EDUCATION PROGRAMS CELL

CERTIFICATE COURSE IN ADVANCE LEARNING OF CARDIOLOGY IN HOMOEOPATHY			
Program Contents			
DATE:	Event	Speciality	Time
23-09-2021	Introductory Session		09:30 AM- 11 AM
	Scientific Session- 1	Anatomy of Heart with its Blood Supply- Dr Poorav Desai	11 AM- 12:30 PM
	Scientific Session- 2	Anatomy of Heart with its Blood Supply - Practical Insights and Discussion	01:30 PM - 02:30 PM
		Evaluation	02:30 PM - 03:30 PM
24-09-2021	Scientific Session- 3	Physiology of Heart with its applied aspect - Dr Poonam Gopalkrishnan	9:30 AM- 11 AM
	Scientific Session- 4	Understanding of Pathology in Cardiac Diseases- Dr Arpita Chatterjee	11 AM- 12:30 PM
	Scientific Session- 5	Physiology of Heart with its applied aspect and Understanding of Pathology in Cardiac Diseases - Practical Insights and Discussion	01:30 PM - 02:30 PM
		Evaluation	02:30 PM - 03:30 PM
25-09-2021	Scientific Session- 6	ECG Workshop - Dr Rajesh Raj	09:30 AM- 11 AM
	Scientific Session- 7	Successful stories of Effective Homeopathy in Cardiology - Dr P T Patel	11 AM- 12:30 PM
	Scientific Session- 8	ECG Workshop and Successful stories of Effective Homoeopathy in Cardiology - Practical Insights and Discussion	01:30 PM - 02:30 PM
		Evaluation	02:30 PM - 03:30 PM

CONTINUING EDUCATION PROGRAMS CELL

27-09-2021	Scientific Session- 9	Clinical Organon in Cardiology- Dr Rakesh Gohel	09:30 AM- 10:15 AM
	Scientific Session- 10	Repertorial Approach in Cardiology- Dr Prashant Shah	10:15 AM - 11:00 AM
	Scientific Session- 11	Ischaemic Heart Diseases - Dr Amol Pathak	11 AM- 12:30 PM
	Scientific Session- 12	Clinical Organon in Cardiology, Reperoorial Appraoch and Ischaemic Heart Diseases - Practical Insights and Discussion	01:30 PM - 02:30 PM
		Evaluation	02:30 PM - 03:30 PM
28-09-2021	Scientific Session- 13	Role of Physiotherapy in prevention of Cardio- Respiratory Diseases- Dr Didhiti Desai	09:30 AM- 10:30 AM
	Scientific Session- 14	Cardiac Rehabilitation- Dr Dwija Yagnik	10:30 AM- 11:30 AM
	Scientific Session- 15	Utility of Materia Medica in Cardiology- Dr Gaurav Sharma	11:30 AM - 12:30 PM
	Scientific Session- 16	Role of Physiotherapy in Prevention of Cardiom Cardiac Rehabilitation and Utility of Materia Medica in Cardiology - Practical Insights and Discussion	01:30 PM - 02:30 PM
		Evaluation	02:30 PM - 03:30 PM
29-09-2021	Scientific Session- 17	Understanding of Risk factors in Cardiology- Dr Zankhana Desai	09:30 AM- 11 AM
	Scientific Session- 18	Anatomy of Heart with its Blood Supply - Practical Insights and Discussion	11 AM- 12:00 NOON
		Evaluation	02:30 PM - 03:30 PM
		Valedictory Session	3:00 PM - 04:00 PM

Keep Learning...Keep Growing

Awards and Achievements



Awards and Achievements

PARUL INSTITUTE OF HOMOEOPATHY AND RESEARCH
DEPARTMENT OF HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY

CONGRATULATING
Manan Shah and Shiv Master
UG Scholar from Parul Institute of Homoeopathy and Research

FOR THEIR ARTICLE ON TOPIC
Standardization of homoeopathic medicated lotion

PUBLISHED IN
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PHARMACOGNOCY AND PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH
Guided by: Dr. Kosmika Makwana
Dr.Suraj Singh Bhadaria
P-ISSN: 2664-7168, E-ISSN: 2664-7176
November 2023
Volume-5 Issue-1
Page: 41-43

Parul® University NAAC A++



PARUL INSTITUTE OF HOMOEOPATHY AND RESEARCH
DEPARTMENT OF HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY

CONGRATULATING
Krishna Patel and Nishant Narodiya
UG Scholar from Parul Institute of Homoeopathy and Research

FOR THEIR ARTICLE ON TOPIC
Standardization of homoeopathic medicated lotion

PUBLISHED IN
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PHARMACOGNOCY AND PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH
Guided by: Dr. Kosmika Makwana
Dr.Suraj Singh Bhadaria
P-ISSN: 2664-7168, E-ISSN: 2664-7176
November 2023
Volume-5 Issue-1
Page: 41-43

Parul® University NAAC A++



Parul® University NAAC A++
Faculty of Homoeopathy

CONGRATULATIONS
ON YOUR ACHIEVEMENT



KETULKUMAR D. PARMAR
Student of 3rd Year
Parul Institute Of Homoeopathy & Research

TOPIC: PRECEPTS OF HOMOEOPATHIC PATHOGENETIC TRIAL
Journal Publication:
Journal of survey in fisheries sciences, volume 10- Issue 1(2023)

SWIPE



Parul® University NAAC A++
Faculty of Homoeopathy

CONGRATULATIONS!

FOR FINAL SHORTLISTED PROPOSALS UNDER STSH



RAJIT
Mentor by:- Dr.Disha Mitra

HUSSAIN
Mentor by:- Dr.Preeti Jha

SHREENA
Mentor by:- Dr.Pranali Mistry

VISHRUTA
Mentor by:- Dr.Alpesh Jayswal

OM
Mentor by:- Dr.Swapnil Nail

PARUL INSTITUTE OF HOMOEOPATHY AND RESEARCH

Curricular Activities

(Seminars, Webinar, Expert Lectures)

IFPH TALKS
Aude Sapere | Dare to be wise | Dare to talk



होमियोपैथी की विशिष्टता

प्रो. डॉ. विभु प्रसाद पांडा

269th DAILY WEBINAR

शुक्रवार
5 जनवरी 2024

शाम को 7-8 बजे तक

LIVE zoom  **SCAN TO JOIN**



ID : 879 1059 3992
PASSCODE : 123456
MOB : +91 91889 09960
MORE INFO AT : www.ifphlive.com

IFPH TALKS
Aude Sapere | Dare to be wise | Dare to talk



होमियोपैथिक केस टेकिंग एवं आकलन में विकसित मनोविज्ञान के सिद्धांतों का समावेश

डा प्रणाली मिहत्री

DAILY WEBINAR

शुक्रवार
01 दिसंबर 2023

शाम को 7-8 बजे तक

zoom LIVE  **SCAN TO JOIN**



ID: 879 1059 3992
PASSCODE: 123456
MOB: +91 91889 09960
MORE INFO AT: www.ifphlive.com

IFPH TALKS
Aude Sapere | Dare to be wise | Dare to talk



HPTLC HIGH PERFORMANCE THIN LAYER CHROMATOGRAPHY AS A QUALITY ASSESSMENT OF DRUGS

Dr. SURAJ SINGH BHADRIYA MD (Hom.)

1211st DAILY WEBINAR

MONDAY,
25 DECEMBER 2023
⌚ 8 : 00 PM (IST)
INTERNATIONAL SESSION
LIVE EVENT - INDIA ➔

LIVE zoom  **SCAN TO JOIN**



ID: 879 1059 3992
Passcode: 123456
Mob: +91 91889 09960
more info at www.ifphlive.com

Parul® University NAAC A++
Faculty of Homoeopathy

WOMEN DEVELOPMENT CELL PARUL INSTITUTE OF HOMOEOPATHY & RESEARCH EXPERT TALK ON “MENSTURAL HYGIENE”

Expert Name : Dr Noopur Nagar
Associate Prof DEPT of OBGY PIMSR

Convener:
Dr Ruchi Shrivastava

Faculty Coordinator:
Dr Kosmika Makwana



00000 **03/11/2023**
11 am onwards

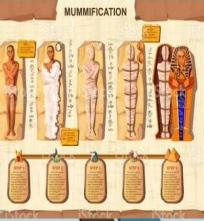
J. K. PATEL SEMINAR HALL PIHR


Parul University NAAC A++
ACCREDITED UNIVERSITY

PARUL INSTITUTE OF HOMOEOPATHY AND RESEARCH
DEPARTMENT OF ANATOMY

WELCOMES YOU ALL

EXPERT LECTURE
PRESERVATION OF BODY- MUMMIFICATION







DATE: 19 APRIL 2023
TIME: 1:30 PM onwards
VENUE: ROOM NO. 107, PIHR
CO-ORDINATOR: DR. BHAKTI PATHAK

DR. DINESH KUMAR
DEPARTMENT OF ANATOMY
PARUL INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCE & RESEARCH

Parul® University NAAC A++
ACCREDITED UNIVERSITY

“ PARUL INSTITUTE OF HOMOEOPATHY & RESEARCH
WOMEN DEVELOPMENT CELL
CELEBRATES
INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY
SHOW YOUR TALENT



07.03.2023
⌚ 2 to 5 PM
📍 J K PATEL MEMORIAL SEMINAR HALL

Curricular Activities

(Seminars, Webinar, Expert Lectures)

 **FACULTY OF HOMOEOPATHY**
PARUL INSTITUTE OF HOMOEOPATHY
&
RESEARCH

DEPT. OF PATHOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY
ORGANIZES

"SYMPHOUM"

VENUE: J.K.PATEL SEMINAR HALL,PIHR
DATE: 24/07/2023
TIME 1:30PM ONWARDS

PARTICIPANTS : BHMS II
GUIDED BY : DR ARPITA CHATTERJEE
DR BRIYAL PATEL



 **Parul® University**
NAAC A++ ACCREDITED UNIVERSITY



Institution's Innovation Council & Internal Quality Assurance Cell,
Parul Institute of Homoeopathy and Research

In Association with
Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Intellectual Property Management (RGNIIPM), Nagpur
(Under National Intellectual Property Awareness Mission)

Organises Seminar on
Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) & Patent and Design Filing

Scan to Register 

Dr. Dadi Mohsin Jamilahmed
Registered Patent Agent, IP India
Assistant Professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering,
Parul University

12/07/2023
11AM Onwards
Dr. J.K. Patel seminar Hall, PIHR

E-Certificates shall be issued to all the participants for attending the event.





PARUL INSTITUTE OF HOMOEOPATHY & RESEARCH
Organizes
An Expert Talk on
Environment & Humanity

PHILEM ROHAN SINGH
Cyclist, Humanitarian and
Environmentalist

23rd June 2023
Dr. J. K. Patel seminar hall, PIHR
2:30pm onwards





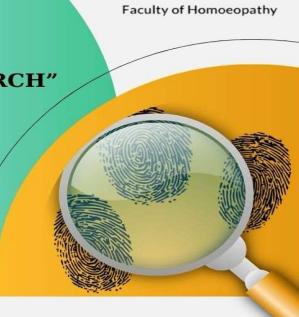
Faculty of Homoeopathy
PARUL INSTITUTE OF
HOMOEOPATHY AND RESEARCH™
“DEPT. OF
FORENSIC MEDICINE
AND TOXICOLOGY
organizes”

“SYMPHOUM”

9:00 am onwards
1/11/2023
DR J.K.PATEL MEOMORIAL SEMINAR HALL P.I.H.R

GUIDED BY : DR KIRTI BARIA
DR REEKEE PATEL
DR PREETI JHA

PARTICIPANTS: BHMS II





PARUL INSTITUTE OF
HOMOEOPATHY & RESEARCH
DEPARTMENT OF ORGANON OF
MEDICINE
(2nd YEAR B.H.M.S)
SYMPHOUM

DATE :
26-09-2023 (TUESDAY)
TIME :
01:30 P.M ONWARDS
VENUE :
DR.J.K.PATEL MEMORIAL SEMINAR
HALL, 3rd FLOOR PIHR



WELCOMES YOU ALL

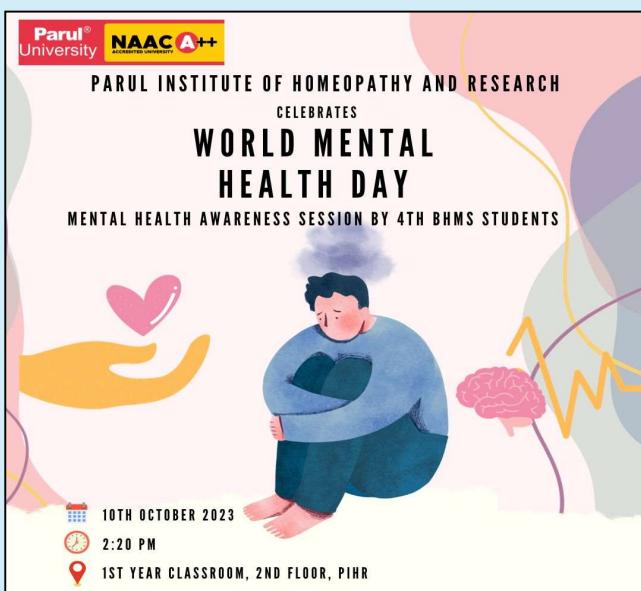
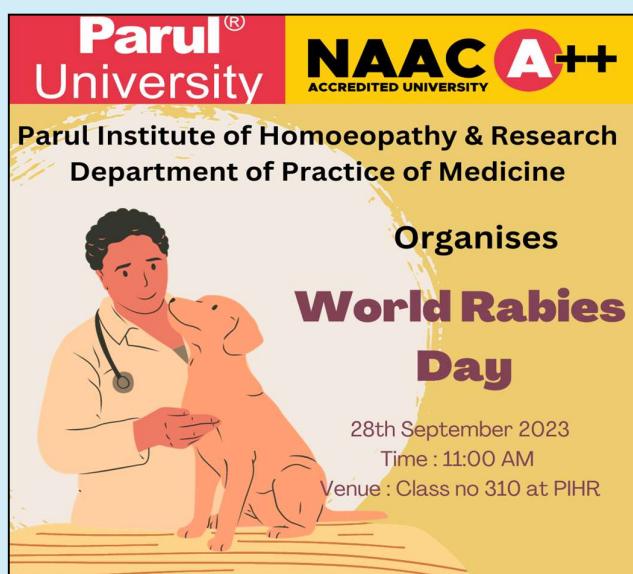
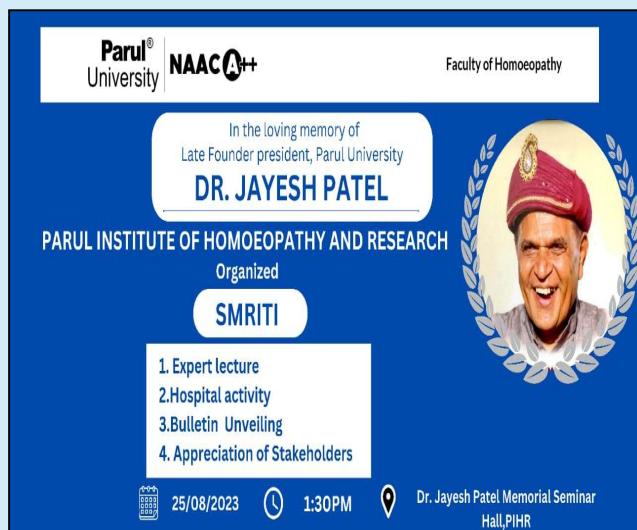
 **FACULTY OF HOMEOPATHY**

WORKSHOP
ORGANISED
DEPARTMENT OF HOMEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA
PARUL INSTITUTE OF HOMEOPATPHY AND RESEARCH
FOR
FINAL YEAR STUDENT

02 NOV | 9:30 ONWARD
DR. JAYESH PATEL MEMORIAL
SEMINAR HALL, PIHR



DAY CELEBRATION





List of Faculty Publications

Sr.No	Name of the Faculty	Journal Name	Article Title
1	Bijal Shah	Library and Information Science Philosophy and Technology	Use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Selected University and College Libraries of Vadodara City
2	Bijal Shah	MANLIBNET International Conference on "Sustainable Librarianship: Reimagining and Reengineering Libraries."	Developing MakerSpace in Libraries
3	Dr. Abhishek Udani	Homoeopathic Heritage	Overview of Acute lower respiratory tract infection and frequently prescribed homoeopathic medicine
4	Dr. Amar Punjabi	Homoeo Times	An overview on Vitiligo
5	Dr. Amol Pramodrao Pathak	International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development (IJTSRD)	A Comprehensive Reportorial Approach to Suicidal Ideas
6	Dr. Amol Pramodrao Pathak	Bulletin of Environment, Pharmacology and Life Sciences	A Comprehensive Study of Pot Marigold Plant and It's Homoeopathic Medicinal Uses
7	Dr. Arpita Chatterjee	International Journal of Homoeopathic Sciences	Understanding temperament-through a retrospective study of randomly selected chronic case
8	Dr. Arpita Chatterjee	International Journal of Medical Science and Diagnosis Research (IJMSDR)	ORIGINAL RESEARCH ARTICLE: EXPRESSION OF SYCOSIS MIASM IN TODAY'S ERA
9	Dr. Arpita Chatterjee	International Journal of Current Advanced Research	A study of scope of homoeopathy in management of menopausal depression
10	Dr. Arpita Chatterjee	International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews	HOMOEOPATHIC TREATMENT OF HERPES ZOSTER (SHINGLES) IN AN ADULT FEMALEA SINGLE CASE STUDY
11	Dr. Arpita Chatterjee	Homoeopathic Heritage	Say Hello! To Halogen
12	Dr. B. P. Panda	Homoeo Times	Homoeopathic Approach to Ankylosing Spondylosis
13	Dr. B. P. Panda	International Journal of Homoeopathic Sciences	Understanding temperament-through a retrospective study of randomly selected chronic case
14	Dr. B. P. Panda	International Journal of Medical Science and Diagnosis Research (IJMSDR)	ORIGINAL RESEARCH ARTICLE: EXPRESSION OF SYCOSIS MIASM IN TODAY'S ERA
15	Dr. B. P. Panda	International Journal of Current Advanced Research	A study of scope of homoeopathy in management of menopausal depression
16	Dr. B. P. Panda	International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews	HOMOEOPATHIC TREATMENT OF HERPES ZOSTER (SHINGLES) IN AN ADULT FEMALEA SINGLE CASE STUDY
17	Dr. B. P. Panda	BULLETIN OF ENVIRONMENT PHARMACOLOGY AND LIFE SCIENCES	
18	Dr. Bhagyalaxmi Jadhav	Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research (JETIR)	Review on Garbhini Mutracrichra its Treatment in Ayurveda
19	Dr. Bhagyalaxmi Jadhav	International Journal of Biology, Pharmacy and Allied Sciences	Role of Madhumalini Vasant Rasa on Garbhashosha (Fetal Growth Restriction) - A Case Report
20	Dr. Bhavita Malvi	World Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences	Pharmacognostic Study on "Umikkaddi GIDA-A folklore Claim
21	Dr. Bhavita Malvi	International Journal of Research In Pharmaceutical Sciences	Evidence Based Support to Assess the Role of Miasm and Establish the Curative Efficacy of Homoeopathic Antimiasmatic Similimum Medicines in the Cases of Hyperlipidaemia-A Case Study
22	Dr. Bhavita Malvi	Homoeopathic Heritage	Homoeopathic Approach in cases of Chronic renal failure
23	Dr. Briyal Patel	International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews	PETROLEUM OLEUM: A WINTER XEROSIS REMEDY
24	Dr. Dipika Sindha	Homoeopathic Heritage	Lichen planus and its miasmatic approach with therapeutics
25	Dr. Dipika Sindha	Homoeopathic Heritage	Role of compositae family medicines in treating composition of respiratory tract infection

26	Dr. Dipika Sindha	Homoeopathic Heritage	Book Review: Homoeopathic Therapeutics - The Classical Therapeutic Hints by Samuel Lilienthal
27	Dr. Dipika Sindha	Homoeopathic Heritage	Bechterew's disease: homoeopathic approach for movement of unmovable with miasmatic approach
28	Dr. Falguni Pilot	Homoeopathic Heritage	Say Hello! To Halogen
29	Dr. Hasina M Mhaishale	International Journal of Homoeopathic Sciences	Role of Homoeopathy in Perinatal Mortality
30	Dr. Hasina M Mhaishale	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS	
31	Dr. Hasina M Mhaishale	International Journal of Biology, Pharmacy and Allied Sciences	ARBITRATION BETWEEN HOMOEOPATHIC DRUG & FLOUR ALBUS
32	Dr. Hasina M Mhaishale	Journal of Survey in Fisheries Sciences	Precepts of Homoeopathic Pathogenetic Trial
33	Dr. Jayshree Rathva	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF TREND IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	Medical Treatment Recuperation: Convalescence with Homoeopathy
34	Dr. Jayshree Rathva	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF TREND IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	Fifteen Gems of Fragaria from the Ocean of its Unknown Homeopathic Pharmaceutical Understanding
35	Dr. Jayshree Rathva	Homoeopathic Heritage	Gluten-sensitive enteropathy
36	Dr. Kamal Patidar	Homoeopathy For All	Role of Homoeopathy in Cervical Spondylosis (CS)
37	Dr. Kamal Patidar	International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews	SCOPE OF HOMOEOPATHY IN ENDOCRINE DISORDERS
38	Dr. Kirti Baria	Homoeopathic Heritage	Gluten-sensitive enteropathy
39	Dr. Kirti Baria	International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews	OSTEOMETRY SEX ANALYSIS BY THE PELVIC BONE
40	Dr. Kirti Baria	International Journal of Homoeopathic Sciences	Plastic surgery in homoeopathy in relation to desire and aversion of food
41	Dr. Kirti Baria	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH IN TECHNOLOGY	Dental Care is a Substantial Unachieved Healthcare Need for Paediatric Age with Autism Spectrum Disorder
42	Dr. Kosmika Panchal	International Journal of Homoeopathic Sciences	Plastic surgery in homoeopathy in relation to desire and aversion of food
43	Dr. Lipika Chakraborty	Homeopathy for Everyone	Vitiligo in a Man of 76
44	Dr. M. A. Mhaishale	International Journal of Homoeopathic Sciences	Role of Homoeopathy in Perinatal Mortality
45	Dr. M. A. Mhaishale	Journal of Survey in Fisheries Sciences	Precepts of Homoeopathic Pathogenetic Trial
46	Dr. Mamta Tapas	International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews	HOMOEOPATHIC TREATMENT OF HERPES ZOSTER (SHINGLES) IN AN ADULT FEMALEA SINGLE CASE STUDY
47	Dr. Mamta Tapas	Homoeopathic Heritage	Say Hello! To Halogen
48	Dr. Mamta Tapas	Vital Informer	Susceptibility & Immunity
49	Dr. Meena Shah	Homoeo Times	An Overview on Ulcerative Colitis
50	Dr. Monimala Pramanick	National Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	Prepared Thuja occidentalis glycerol with quality assessment done by UV- VIS Spectrophotometer and FTIR
51	Dr. Monimala Pramanick	International Journal of Pharmacognosy and Life Science	An overview of Phytochemicals seen in plant sources
52	Dr. Monimala Pramanick	Eur. Chem. Bull	Kingdom plantae, their curative powers and doctrine of Signature
53	Dr. Monimala Pramanick	International Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Drug Analysis	Compared simplex and complex variety of homoeopathic medicated hair oil with quality control by UV- visible spectrophotometer
54	Dr. Monimala Pramanick	Eur. Chem. Bull	UV- VIS Spectrophotometer in Analytical procedure
55	Dr. Nayana Patel	International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews	PETROLEUM OLEUM: A WINTER XEROSIS REMEDY
56	Dr. Nayana Patel	International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews	SCOPE OF HOMOEOPATHY IN ENDOCRINE DISORDERS
57	Dr. Neelima Sharan	International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews	SCOPE OF HOMOEOPATHY IN ENDOCRINE DISORDERS
58	Dr. Neha Makwana	Homoeo Times	Homoeopathic Reportorial approach

59	Dr. Neha Makwana	Homoeopathic Heritage	Role of antipsoric medicines in various skin diseases and utility of Boericke Repertory
60	Dr. Nidhi Joshi	International Journal of Medical Science and Diagnosis Research (IJMSDR)	ORIGINAL RESEARCH ARTICLE: EXPRESSION OF SYCOSIS MIASM IN TODAY'S ERA
61	Dr. Nidhi Joshi	International Journal of Current Advanced Research	A study of scope of homoeopathy in management of menopausal depression
62	Dr. Nidhi Joshi	International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews	HOMOEOPATHIC TREATMENT OF HERPES ZOSTER (SHINGLES) IN AN ADULT FEMALEA SINGLE CASE STUDY
63	Dr. Nidhi Joshi	International Journal of Homoeopathic Sciences	Understanding temperament-through a retrospective study of randomly selected chronic case
64	Dr. Nidhi Joshi	Homoeopathic Heritage	Say Hello! To Halogen
65	Dr. Preeti Jha	International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews	PETROLEUM OLEUM: A WINTER XEROSIS REMEDY
66	Dr. Priyanka Chaudhari	Vital Informer	Infantile cilic...aring crying baby with 'H'
67	Dr. Radha Lathiya	International Journal of Homoeopathic Sciences	Understanding temperament-through a retrospective study of randomly selected chronic case
68	Dr. Radha Lathiya	International Journal of Medical Science and Diagnosis Research (IJMSDR)	ORIGINAL RESEARCH ARTICLE: EXPRESSION OF SYCOSIS MIASM IN TODAY'S ERA
69	Dr. Radha Lathiya	International Journal of Current Advanced Research	A study of scope of homoeopathy in management of menopausal depression
70	Dr. Radha Lathiya	International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews	HOMOEOPATHIC TREATMENT OF HERPES ZOSTER (SHINGLES) IN AN ADULT FEMALEA SINGLE CASE STUDY
71	Dr. Sujeeet Lal	Homoeopathic Heritage	Organopathic medicines in respiratory system problems: a boon
72	Dr. Suraj Bhadaria	National Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	Preapred Thuja occidentalis glycerol with quality assessment done by UV- VIS Spectrophotometer and FTIR
73	Dr. Suraj Bhadaria	International Journal of Pharmacognosy and Life Science	An overview of Phytochemicals seen in plant sources
74	Dr. Suraj Bhadaria	Eur. Chem. Bull	Kingdom plantae, their curative powers and doctrine of Signature
75	Dr. Suraj Bhadaria	International Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Drug Analysis	Compared simplex and complex variety of homoeopathic medicated hair oil with quality control by UV- visible spectrophotometer
76	Dr. Suraj Bhadaria	Eur. Chem. Bull	UV- VIS Spectrophotometer in Analytical procedure
77	Dr. Swapnil Naik	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF TREND IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	Fifteen Gems of Fragaria from the Ocean of its Unknown Homeopathic Pharmaceutical Understanding
78	Dr. Trupti Sahu	Homoeopathic Heritage	Gluten-sensitive enteropathy
79	Dr. Trupti Sahu	International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews	OSTEOMETRY SEX ANALYSIS BY THE PELVIC BONE
80	Dr. Trupti Sahu	International Journal of Homoeopathic Sciences	Plastic surgery in homoeopathy in relation to desire and aversion of food
81	Dr. Trupti Sahu	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH IN TECHNOLOGY	Dental Care is a Substantial Unachieved Healthcare Need for Paediatric Age with Autism Spectrum Disorder
82	Dr. Vibhuti Amol Pathak	International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development (IJTSRD)	A Comprehensive Repertorial Approach to Suicidal Ideas
83	Dr. Vibhuti Amol Pathak	Bulletin of Environment, Pharmacology and Life Sciences	A Comprehensive Study of Pot Marigold Plant and It's Homoeopathic Medicinal Uses
84	Dr. Vibhuti Amol Pathak	Homoeopathic Heritage	Effectiveness of ophidia group remedies in treatment of menstrual disorders
85	Dr. Vibhuti Amol Pathak	Vital Informer	Effectiveness of Homoeopathic Medicines in Treatment of Inflammatory Bowel Diseases
86	Dr. Vibhuti Amol Pathak	Vital Informer	Kent's repertory, delusional disorders and homoeopathic medicines
87	Dr. Vibhuti Amol Pathak	Vital Informer	Susceptibility & Immunity
88	Dr. Vinit Tapas	Homoeopathic Heritage	Say Hello! To Halogen

89	Dr. Ranjita Gupta	Homoeopathic Heritage	Organopathic medicines in respiratory system problems: a boon
90	Dr. Alpesh Jayswal	International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews	LM POTENCY:THE MAGNUM OPUS OF DR HAHNEMANN
91	Dr. Monimala Pramanick	International Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Drug Analysis	Compare absorbance value of medicated glycerin prepared by Berberis vulgaris- Q and Alfalfa- Q with qualitative assessment by UV- visible spectrophotometer
92	Dr. Monimala Pramanick	National Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	Preparing Secale cornutum glycerol with different drug and vehicle ratio and their quality assessment by UV-VIS
93	Dr. Monimala Pramanick	International Journal of Molecular Biology and Biochemistry	Prepared hair oil from Arnica montana- Q in castor and mustard base oil in definite proportion with standardization
94	Dr. Monimala Pramanick	International Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Drug Analysis	Prepared Aloe socotrina homoeopathic medicated hair oil assessed by UV- visible spectrophotometer
95	Dr. Suraj Bhadoria	International Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Drug Analysis	Compare absorbance value of medicated glycerin prepared by Berberis vulgaris- Q and Alfalfa- Q with qualitative assessment by UV- visible spectrophotometer
96	Dr. Suraj Bhadoria	National Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	Preparing Secale cornutum glycerol with different drug and vehicle ratio and their quality assessment by UV-VIS
97	Dr. Suraj Bhadoria	International Journal of Molecular Biology and Biochemistry	Prepared hair oil from Arnica montana- Q in castor and mustard base oil in definite proportion with standardization
98	Dr. Suraj Bhadoria	International Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Drug Analysis	Prepared Aloe socotrina homoeopathic medicated hair oil assessed by UV- visible spectrophotometer
99	Dr. B. P. Panda	International Journal of Molecular Biology and Biochemistry	Prepared hair oil from Arnica montana- Q in castor and mustard base oil in definite proportion with standardization
100	Dr. Kosmika Makwana	Scopus- European Chemical Bulletin	Quality control of Calcarea carbonicum 1X and 2X by FTIR
101	Dr. Kosmika Makwana	International Journal of Pharmacognosy and Pharmaceutical Research	Comparing hypericum perforatum Q and petroleum O in sandal wood oil by UV- visible spectrophotometer
102	Dr. Kosmika Makwana	International Journal of Molecular Biology and Biochemistry	Spectrophotometric analysis of medicated Liniment by Hypericum perforatum- Q
103	Dr. Kosmika Makwana	International Journal of Molecular Biology and Biochemistry	Quality control of Thuja occidentalis sesame oil by UV-VIS Spectrophotometer
104	Dr. Kosmika Makwana	International Journal of Pharmacognosy and Pharmaceutical Research	Comparative spectrophotometric analysis of Andrographis lotion and Cephalandra indica lotion by UV- Visible spectrophotometer
105	Dr. Kosmika Makwana	International Journal of Pharmacognosy and Pharmaceutical Research	Spectrophotometric analysis of Azadirachta indica lotion by UV- visible spectrophotometer

LIST OF VARIOUS COMMITTEE OF COLLEGE

SR NO	NAME OF COMMITTEE	COMMITTEE COORDINATOR	COMMITTEE MEMBERS
1	ACADEMIC COMMITTEE	DR. MAMTA TAPAS	DR DISHA MITRA DR. AMOL PATHAK DR. PREETI JHA
2	INSTITUTIONAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE	DR. JAYSHREE RATHVA	DR PRIYANAKA KHARVE DR. SWAPNIL NAIK DR MAMTA TAPAS DR. VIBHUTI PATHAK
3	INSTITUTIONAL ETHICAL COMMITTEE	DR. SWAPNIL NAIK	DR KAMAL PATIDAR DR MAMTA TAPAS DR. AKANKSHA MISHRA
4	IQAC COMMITTEE	DR. AMOL PATHAK	DR. ARPITA CHATTERJEE DR NAYANA PATEL DR KAMAL PATIDAR DR ALPESH JAYSWAL
5	EXAMINATION COMMITTEE	DR. VIBHUTI PATHAK	DR. MAMTA TAPAS DR. RANJITA GUPTA DR. PREETI JHA
6	STUDENT WELFARE COMMITTEE	DR. SWAPNIL NAIK	DR KAMAL PATIDAR DR ALPESH JAYSWAL DR DEVANG MODHA DR BHAKTI PATHAK
7	ANTI RAGGING COMMITTEE	DR. PRATIBHA KANE	DR. PREETI JHA DR SWAPNIL NAIK
8	INTERNAL COMPLAINT COMMITTEE	DR. VINIT TAPAS	DR. PRIYANAKA KHARVE DR BHAKTI PATHAK DR. SUJEET LAL
9	GRIEVANCES REDRESSAL COMMITTEE	DR. PREETI JHA	DR. NAYANA PATEL DR VIBHUTI PATHAK DR DEVANG MODHA DR BRIYAL PATEL
10	CULTURAL COMMITTEE	DR. JAYSHREE RATHVA	DR. VINIT TAPAS DR SANTOSH REDDY

			DR SOMIBALA TONGBRAN
			DR POOJA CHAJER
11	COMMITTEE FOR SC/ST	DR KIRTI BARIA	DR SANTOSH REDDY
			DR KOSMIKA MAKWANA
			DR JAYSHREE RATHVA
			MR. DEVENDRABHAI
12	MINORITY CELL COMMITTEE	DR. DISHA MITRA	DR KOSMIKA MAKWANA
			DR SOMIBALA TONGBRAN
			MR. KEDARNATH
13	COMMITTEE FOR OBC	DR. ALPESH JAYSWAL	DR BRIYAL PATEL
			DR. DIPIKA SINDHA
			DR MAMTA TAPAS
14	MENTOR MENTEE COMMITTEE	DR. AMOL PATHAK	DR PREETI JHA
			DR. BRIYAL PATEL
			DR RANJITA GUPTA
15	TECHNICAL EVENT CELL COMMITTEE	DR PREETI JHA	DR SURAJ SINGH BHADORIYA
			DR DEVANG MODHA
			DR RANJITA GUPTA
16	WOMENS DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE	DR. KOSMIKA MAKWANA	DR VIBHUTI PATHAK
			DR POOJA CHAJER
			DR BABINA NINGOMBAM
			DR DIPIKA SINDHA
17	ENTREPRENEUR DEVELOPMENT CELL COMMITTEE	DR RANJITA GUPTA	DR PRANALI MISTRY
			DR PRATIBHA KANE
			MR. KEDARNATH
18	WEBSITE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE	DR. NAYANA PATEL	DR JAYSHREE RATHVA
			DR SUJEET LAL
			DR KIRTI BARIA
			DR POONAM G
19	COMPETITIVE EXAM CELL COMMITTEE	DR AMOL PATHAK	DR MAMTA TAPAS
			DR DIPIKA SINDHA
			DR PRANALI MISTRY
			DR AMOL PATHAK
20	CONTINUING EDUCATION PROGRAM CELL COMMITTEE	DR MAMTA TAPAS	DR ALPESH JAYSWAL
			DR SOMIBALA TONGBRAN
			DR AKANKSHA MISHRA
21	INTERNSHIP COMMITTEE	DR PRATIBHA KANE	

			DR KAMAL PATIDAR
			DR SWAPNIL NAIK
22	NSS & NCC COMMITTEE	DR SUJEET LAL	DR ALPESH JAYSWAL
			DR KIRTI BARIA
23	NIRF & AISHE COMMITTEE	DR AMOL PATHAK	KEDARNATH
24	ALUMNI COMMITTEE	DR ALPESH JAYSWAL	DR SWAPNIL NAIK
			DR AMOL PATHAK
			DR PREETI JHA
			DR KAMAL PATIDAR
			DR MAMTA TAPAS
			DR NAYANA PATEL
			DR PRANALI MISTRY
			DR SUJEET LAL
25	QUARTERLY MAGAZINE COMMITTEE	DR B P PANDA	DR PRANALI MISTRY
			DR DIPIKA SINDHA
26	SRC COMMITTEE	DR SUJEET LAL	DR NAYANA PATEL
			DR KIRTI BARIA
			DR ALPESH JAYSWAL
27	MAINTENANCE COMMITTEE	DR NAYANA PATEL	Dr. B.P. PANDA
			DR. SWAPNIL NAIK
			DR. DEVANG MODHA
			MR. KEDARNATH
			MISS. BIJAL SHAH
			MR. PREMSINGH SISTIYA
28	DISCIPLINARY COMMITTEE	DR VIBHUTI PATHAK	DR SUJEET LAL
			DR PRANALI MISTRY
			DR PUJA CHAJER
			DR DEVANG MODHA
29	PLAGIARISM CHECK COMIITEE	MISS BIJAL SHAH	DR DEVANG MODHA
			DR ALPESH JAYSWAL
30	ARTICLE REVIEW COMMITTEE	MISS BIJAL SHAH	DR VIBHUTI PATHAK
			DR RANJITA GUPTA

PIHR NAAC COMMITTEE

CRITERIA	NAME OF COMMITTEE	NAME OF MEMBER	ROLE
CRITERIA 1	CURRICULAR ASPECT	DR VIBHUTI PATHAK	COORDINATOR
		DR DISHA MITRA	MEMBER
		DR POONAM GOPALKRISHNAN	MEMBER
		DR DIPAKA SINDHA	MEMBER
		DR BABINA NINGOMBAM	MEMBER
CRITERIA 2	TEACHING, LEARNING & EVALUATION	DR MAMTA TAPAS	COORDINATOR
		DR PREETI JHA	MEMBER
		DR BRIYAL PATEL	MEMBER
		DR KOSMIKA MAKWANA	MEMBER
		DR PUJA CHAJER	MEMBER
		DR SOMIBALA TONGBRAN	MEMBER
CRITERIA 3	RESEARCH, INNOVATION & EXTENSION	DR JAYSHREE RATHVA	COORDINATOR
		DR AKANKSHA MISHRA	MEMBER
		DR PRIYANKA KHARVE	MEMBER
CRITERIA 4	INFRASTRUCTURE & LEARNING RESOURCES	DR NAYANA PATEL	COORDINATOR
		DR VINIT TAPAS	MEMBER
		MISS BIJAL SHAH	MEMBER
		DR BHAKTI PATHAK	MEMBER
CRITERIA 5	STUDENT SUPPORT & PROGRESSION	DR ALPESH JAYSWAL	COORDINATOR
		DR SWAPNIL NAIK	MEMBER
		DR KAMAL PATIDAR	MEMBER
		DR DEVANG MODHA	MEMBER
CRITERIA 6	GOVERNANCE, LEADERSHIP & MANAGEMENT	DR PRATIBHA KANE	COORDINATOR

	DR SUJEET LAL	MEMBER
	DR SANTOSH REDDY	MEMBER
	DR KIRTI BARIA	MEMBER
CRITERIA 7	INSTITUTIONAL VALUE & BEST PRACTICES	DR PRANALI MISTRY COORDINATOR
		DR RANJITA GUPTA MEMBER
		DR PINAL DAVE MEMBER

Calendar for Academic Year 2023-24 (1st Professional Batch of BHMS)

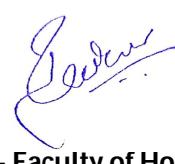
Sr. No.	Date / Period (As per NCH)	At FoH - Parul University	Academic Activity
1	Commencement of 1st BHMS 1st Term 1st November 2023	01st November 2023	1st BHMS Course Commencement of 1st Term
2	Foundation Course 15/11/2023 to 25/11/2023 (10 working Days)	15/11/2023 to 25/11/2023	Foundation Course
3	First Periodic Assessment (Internal Assessment (PA-I)) 1st Week of February 2024	01/02/2024 to 06/02/2024	1st BHMS Internal Assement (PA-I)
4	First Terminal Test - Internal Assessment (TT-1) 3rd week of April 2024	15/04/2024 to 26/04/2024	1st BHMS First Terminal Test - Internal Assessment (TT-1)
5	Commencement of 2nd Term 1st May 2024	1st May 2024	1st BHMS Course Commencement of 2nd Term
6	Second periodic Assessment Internal Assessment (PA-2) 1st Week of July 2024	01/07/2024 to 05/07/2024	1st BHMS Internal Assessment (PA-2)
7	Second Terminal Test - Internal Assessment (TT-2) 3rd Week of October 2024	15/10/2024 to 26/10/2024	1st BHMS Second Terminal Test - Internal Assessment (TT-2)
8	***	1st November 2024	1st BHMS Course Commencement of 3rd Term
9	Third Periodic Assessment Internal Assessment (PA-2) 1st Week of December 2024	23/12/24 to 28/12/24	1st BHMS Internal Assessment (PA-3)
10	Third Terminal Test - Internal Assessment (TT-3) 3rd Week of January 2025	10/03/25 to 23/03/2025	1st BHMS Third Terminal (Prelimm) Test - Internal Assessment (TT-3)
11	***	24/03/2025 to 06/04/2025	Revision with Remedial Class
12	End Year University Exam of 1st BHMS 3rd week of March to April 2025	07/04/2025 to 20/04/2025	1st BHMS End Year University Examination
13	Commencement of 2nd BHMS 1st Term 1st May 2025	1st May 2025	Start of second professional year
14	***	02/06/2025 to 14/06/2025	1st BHMS End Year Supplementary University Examination


Dean - Faculty of Homoeopathy

BHMS Program

Calendar for Academic Year 2023-24 (2nd Professional Batch of BHMS)

Sr. No.	Date / Period (As per NCH)	Date/ Period (At FoH - Parul University)	Academic Activity
1	Commencement of 2nd BHMS 1st Term 1st May 2025	01st May 2025	2nd BHMS Course Commencement of 1st Term
2	First Periodic - Internal Assessment (PA-I) 1st week of August 2025	04/08/2025 to 08/05/2025	2nd BHMS Internal Assement (PA-I)
3	First Terminal Test - Internal Assessment (TT-1) 3rd week of October 2025	06/10/2025 to 18/10/2025	2nd BHMS First Terminal Test - Internal Assessment (TT-1)
4	***	1st November 2025	2nd BHMS Course Commencement of 2nd Term
5	Second Periodic Internal Assessment (PA-2) 4th Week of January 2026	05/01/2026 to 10/01/2026	2nd BHMS Internal Assessment (PA-2)
6	***	16/03/2026 to 28/03/2026	2nd BHMS Second Terminal (Prelimm) Test - Internal Assessment (TT-2)
7	***	29/03/2026 to 12/04/2026	Revision with Remedial Class
8	End Year University Exam of 2nd BHMS 3rd week of March to April 2026	13/04/2026 to 25/04/2026	2nd BHMS End Year University Examination
9	Commencement of 3rd BHMS 1st Term 1st May 2025	1st May 2026	Start of third professional year
10	***	01/06/2026 to 13/06/2026	2nd BHMS End Year Supplementary University Examination


Dean - Faculty of Homoeopathy

BHMS Program

Calendar for Academic Year 2023-24 (3rd Professional Batch of BHMS)

Sr. No.	Date / Period (As per NCH)	Date/ Period (At FoH - Parul University)	Academic Activity
1	Commencement of 3rd BHMS 1st Term 1st May 2026	01st May 2026	3rd BHMS Course Commencement of 1st Term
2	First Periodic - Internal Assessment (PA-I) 1st week of August 2026	03/08/2026 to 08/08/2026	3rd BHMS Internal Assement (PA-I)
3	First Terminal Test - Internal Assessment (TT-1) 3rd week of October 2025	22/10/2026 to 04/11/2026	3rd BHMS First Terminal Test - Internal Assessment (TT-1)
4	***	5th November 2026	3rd BHMS Course Commencement of 2nd Term
5	Second Periodic Internal Assessment (PA-2) 4th Week of January 2027	18/01/2027 to 23/01/2027	3rd BHMS Internal Assessment (PA-2)
6	***	03/03/2027 to 20/03/2027	3rd BHMS Second Terminal (Prelimm) Test - Internal Assessment (TT-2)
7	***	21/03/2027 to 04/04/2027	Revision with Remedial Class
8	End Year University Exam of 3rd BHMS 3rd week of March to April 2026	05/04/2027 to 24/04/2027	3rd BHMS End Year University Examination
9	Commencement of 4th BHMS 1st Term 1st May 2027	1st May 2027	Start of Fourth professional year
10	***	31/05/2027 to 12/06/2027	3rd BHMS End Year Supplementary University Examination



Dean - Faculty of Homoeopathy

BHMS Program

Calendar for Academic Year 2023-24 (4th Professional Batch of BHMS)

Sr. No.	Date / Period (As per NCH)	Date/ Period (At FoH - Parul University)	Academic Activity
1	Commencement of 3rd BHMS 1st Term 1st May 2027	01st May 2027	4th BHMS Course Commencement of 1st Term
2	First Periodic - Internal Assessment (PA-I) 1st week of August 2027	02/08/2027 to 07/08/2027	4th BHMS Internal Assement (PA-I)
3	First Terminal Test - Internal Assessment (TT-1) 3rd week of October 2025	13/10/2027 to 26/10/2027	4th BHMS First Terminal Test - Internal Assessment (TT-1)
4	***	1st November 2027	4th BHMS Course Commencement of 2nd Term
5	Second Periodic Internal Assessment (PA-2) 4th Week of January 2028	24/01/2028 to 31/01/2028	4th BHMS Internal Assessment (PA-2)
6	***	01/03/2028 to 15/03/2028	4th BHMS Second Terminal (Prelimm) Test - Internal Assessment (TT-2)
7	***	16/03/2028 to 26/03/2028	Revision with Remedial Class
8	End Year University Exam of 3rd BHMS 3rd week of March to April 2026	27/03/2028 to 15/04/2028	4th BHMS End Year University Examination
9	Commencement of Internship 1st May 2028	1st May 2028	Start of Internship
10	***	05/06/2028 to 17/06/2028	4th BHMS End Year Supplementary University Examination



Dean - Faculty of Homoeopathy

Parul University
Faculty of Homoeopathy
M.D. (Hom). Program



Academic Calendar for MD(Hom) Part(1) Batch (A.Y. 2023-24)

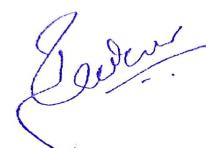
Sr. No.	Activity / Event		Date/s
1	Commencement of 1st Term of		01st December 2023
2	House Job		<p>The House job duty will commence from 1st January 2024. Each student have to maintain log book.</p> <p>Log book shall have Evaluation Sheet/s for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - House job details, - 10 Seminar Presentations, - 10 Case Presentations, - 10 Review of Journal Articles, - 06 Groups discussions, - 02 Assignments, - 02 Seminar participations (International / National / State level) - Record of 10 Lectures (Alloted in M.D. Hom Part - 2)
2	Synopsis		The Synopsis shall be submitted before 1st November 2024 i.e. within 12 months of his admission in MD(Hom) Part - 1.
4	Class Tests	i.	Monthly one C.E. Tests shall be conducted in each subject
		ii.	
		iii.	
5	Internal Exam – I (1s Terminal Exam)		1st May 2024 to 6th May 2024
	Internal Exam – II (2nd Terminal)		21st Oct. 2024 to 27th Oct 2024
	Internal Exam – III (3rd Terminal /		01st April to 05th April 2025
6	Announcement of result of MT exam	1st Terminal Exam	08th May 2024
		2nd Terminal Exam	28th Oct. 2024
		3rd Terminal Exam	09th April 2025
8	End Semester Theory Examination		05th May 2025 to 07th May 2025
9	End Semester Practical Examination		08th May to 12th May 2025
10	Supplementary exam, if any		21st July 2025
11	Any other Specific activity to the programme		
12	Vacation	Summer	13th May to 25th May 2024
		Diwali	28th Oct. to 09th Nov. 2024
		Summer	12th May to 24th May 2025

Note: Vacations leaves are not applicable to students posted on House Job duty.

Dean - Faculty of Homoeopathy

Academic Calendar for MD(Hom) Part(2) Batch (A.Y. 2023-24)

Sr. No.	Activity / Event		Date/s
1	Commencement of 1st Term of		01st June 2025
2	Dissertation		Dissertaion approval from Guide shall be before 1st Jan 2026. 6 Dissertation Copies shall be submitted to university before 1st April 2026.
4	Class Tests	i.	Monthly one C.E. Tests shall be conducted in each subject
		ii.	
		iii.	
5	Internal Exam – I (1s Terminal Exam)		08th Oct. to 14th Oct. 2025
	Internal Exam – II (2nd Terminal Exam)		1st April 2026 to 08th April 2026
	Internal Exam – III (3rd Terminal / Preliminary Exam)		26th Oct. 2026 to 29th Oct. 2026
6	Announcement of result of MT exam	1st Terminal Exam	15th October 2025
		2nd Terminal Exam	09th April 2026
		3rd Terminal Exam	30th Oct. 2026
8	End Semester Theory Examination		23rd Nov. to 24th Nov. 2026
9	End Semester Practiical Examination		25th Nov. to 28th Nov. 2026
10	Supplementary exam, if any		8th Feb. 2027
11	Any other Specific activity to the programme		
12	Vacation	Diwali	15th Oct to 28th Oct. 2025
		Summer	18th May 2026 to 30th May 2026
		Diwali	2nd Nov. 2026 to 14th Nov. 2026

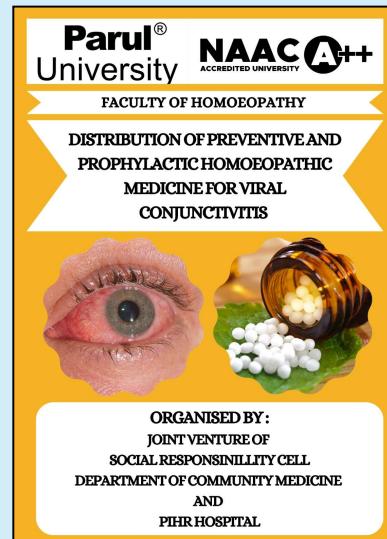
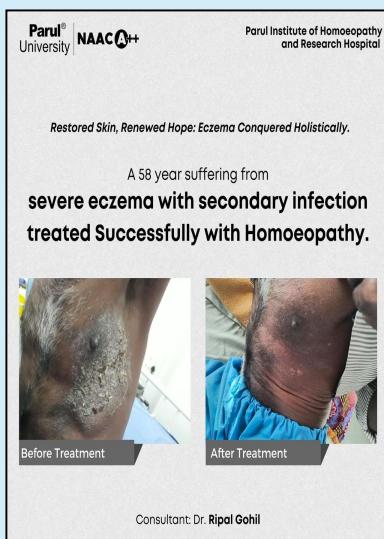
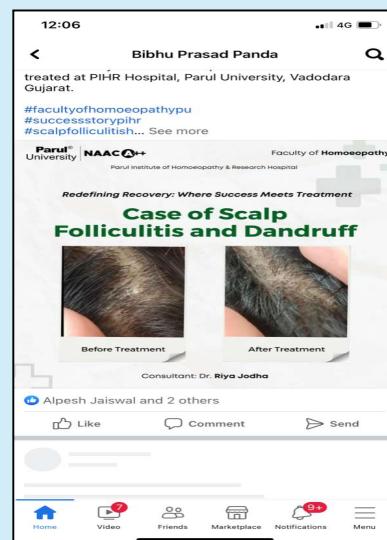
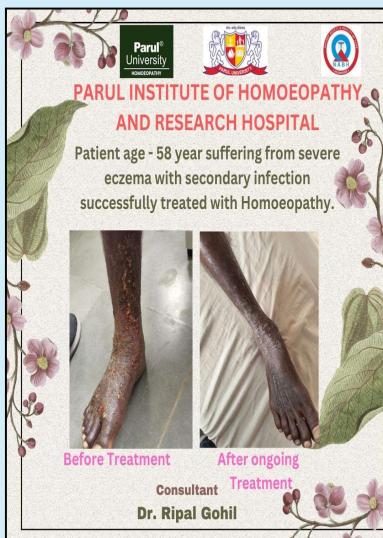


Dean - Faculty of Homoeopathy

Teaching Hospital

The college is having fully functional 49 bedded Homoeopathic Hospital which is NABH Accredited with all basic & futuristic amenities like, Radiology, Pathology lift for patients and all specialty OPDs. College Hospital fulfills all the essential requirements laid by the National Commission of Homeopathy, New Delhi.

The College is having MOU with Parul Sevashram Hospital, which is within the Campus. The Parul Sevashram Hospital is fully functioning 750 bedded hospital with all modern amenities like, ICU, 24 Hours Casualty, Major and Minor Surgical OTs, Labor Rooms, Dialysis Unit, CT Scan Facilities etc. We cater to the health needs of the society by organizing regular homoeopathic camps at remote places and with transport of mobile dispensary every day in the surrounding villages. The hospital also participates in national health programmers like pulse polio, universal immunization, and family welfare activities.





होम्योपैथी चिकित्सा आंकलन और रेटिंग बोर्ड
Medical Assessment and Rating Board for Homoeopathy
राष्ट्रीय होम्योपैथी आयोग



National Commission for Homoeopathy

Jawahar Lal Nehru Bhartiya Chikitsa Avum Homoeopathy

Anusandhan Bhavan

No.61-65, Institutional Area, Opp. 'D' Block, Janakpuri, New Delhi-110 058

Phone: (Direct) 011-28520188 Email:marbh.nch@gmail.com

Website :www.nch.org.in



ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

F.No.- 4-7/2023-24/NCH (MA&RBH)(109-33) / 416

20 JUL 2023

To

✓ The Principal,
Parul Institute of Homoeopathy and Research
At Ishwarpura, P.O. Limda Ta. Waghodia
Vadodara – 391760, Gujarat

Subject: Application of Parul Institute of Homoeopathy and Research, Vadodara – 391760, Gujarat for conducting undergraduate course BHMS with intake capacity of 100 seats for A.Y. 2023-24 under section 29 of NCH Act 2020 - reg

Sir,

Parul Institute of Homoeopathy and Research, Vadodara, Gujarat has submitted an application for permission for sanction of 100 seats in BHMS course for the academic year 2023-24. The College has submitted the Part 1 information in which the entire functional profile has been narrated. MARB has examined the profile of the College as to whether the college fulfils the Minimum Essential Standards to be fulfilled as per the prevailing regulations under NCH Act 2020. As per the observations made by MARBH, following lacunae are to be rectified with immediate effect. College shall fulfil all functional requirements as per the Minimum Standard requirements.

- a. Form-16 from TRACES portal is provided, but it is blurred. Therefore new set of copy of Form-16 of all teaching faculties shall be provided.
- b. Biometric attendance not maintained.
- c. Case records should be well maintained in respect of case analysis, evaluation and repertorization.
- d. All OPD and IPD case sheets should have complete demographic details including mobile number of patients.
- e. Diagnosis should be written in ICD 11 criteria.

All the shortfalls observed in your College shall be rectified within a period of 15 days and compliance report shall be submitted to the MARB. Considering the above observations, and facilities available, MARB has decided to issue permission to Parul Institute of Homoeopathy and Research, Vadodara, Gujarat for conducting BHMS course for the academic year 2023- 24 with intake capacity of 100 seats.

All admissions shall be made from NEET qualified candidates only. It is further informed that minimum 15% of seats of the permitted intake capacity of BHMS course shall be treated as All India Quota. Counseling for seats under all India quota shall be conducted by respective Counseling Authority of State/ UT Govt as designated by Central Government and counseling for the remaining 85 % seats or as the case may be, shall be conducted by the concerned counseling authority of the state/UT. The permission of the college stands withdrawn if the college fails to comply with the aforesaid direction of the central Govt for All India quota or the student admitted thereunder.

The category wise list of the selected candidates may be informed to the Medical Assessment and Rating Board for Homoeopathy after the process of admission is completed. Any admissions carried out other than NEET qualified students will not be approved by Medical Assessment and Rating Board

Yours faithfully,



20/1/23
(Dr.K.R.Janardanan Nair)
President

Copy to: -

1. Chairperson, National Commission for Homoeopathy, 61-65, Institutional Area, Opp. 'D' Block, Janakpuri, New Delhi-110 058.
2. Dr. S.R.K. Vidyarthi, Director, Ministry of AYUSH, AYUSH BHAWAN 'B' Block, GPO Complex, INA, New Delhi-110023. Email id: aaccc-admn-ayush@gov.in
3. Director AYUSH, Block No. 1, 2nd Floor, Dr. Jivraj Mehta Bhawan, Gandhi Nagar - 3800190, Gujarat. Email: dir-ayush@gujarat.gov.in
4. Registrar, Parul University P.O. Limda Tal. Waghodia, Distt. Vadodra – 391760 Gujarat. Email id: info@paruluniversity.ac.in

Yours faithfully,



20/1/23
(Dr.K.R.Janardanan Nair)
President



राष्ट्रीय होम्योपैथी आयोग

National Commission for Homoeopathy

होम्योपैथी चिकित्सा आकलन और रेटिंग बोर्ड

Medical Assessment and Rating Board for Homoeopathy

Jawahar Lal Nehru Bhartiya Chikitsa Avum Homoeopathy Anusandhan Bhavan
No.61-65, Institutional Area, Opp. 'D' Block, Janakpuri, New Delhi-110 058

Permission letter
Phone: (Direct) 28525582
28520607
Email: marbh.nch@gmail.com

F.No.- 4-7/2023-24/NCH (MA&RBH)(109-33) / 2807

To

125 OCT 2023

The Principal,
Parul Institute of Homoeopathy and Research
At Ishwarpura, P.O. Limda Ta. Waghodia
Vadodara – 391760, Gujarat

Sub: Application for opening of new PG courses in existing college in 04 subjects i.e Materia Medica, Repertory, Organon and Pharmacy with 06 seats each (Total 24 seats) for Parul Institute of Homoeopathy and Research, At Ishwarpura, P.O. Limda Ta. Waghodia, Vadodara – 391760, Gujarat for A.Y. 2023-24 under Section 29 of NCH Act 2020, reg. -

Ref: Lr. No. 30-5/2023-24/NCH-GR(21)/6801 dated 20.10.2023.

Sir,

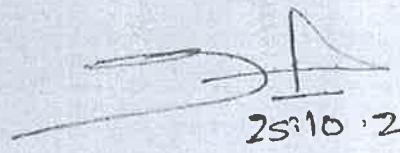
The Medical Assessment and Rating Board has received an application to start new post graduate course in M.D.(Hom.) with 24 seats in 04 subjects namely, Materia Medica, Repertory, Organon and Pharmacy with 06 seats each for academic session 2023-2024 as per the prevailing regulations under NCH Act, 2020.

MARBH has conducted the Inspection of college on 05/04/2023, followed by hearing on 30/05/2023 and decided to issue permission to college to start new post graduate course in M.D.(Hom.) with 15 seats in 04 subjects namely, Materia Medica (03 seats), Repertory (04 seats), Organon (04 seats) and Pharmacy (04 seats) for A.Y. 2023-24 vide letter 4-7/2023-24/NCH (MA&RBH)(109-33)/539 dated 24.07.2023. Thereafter college made 1st appeal to Commission on 05.10.2023. On recommendation of GRC Lr. No. 30-5/2023-24/NCH-GR(21)/6801 dated 20.10.2023, MARBH has decided to issue Letter of permission to start new post graduate course in M.D. (Hom.) with 24 seats in post graduate course MD (Hom.) in 04 subjects namely, Materia Medica, Repertory, Organon and Pharmacy with 06 seats each (Total 24 seats) for the A.Y. 2023-24.

All admissions in Post graduate course shall be through AIAPGET only. The counseling for seats under All India quota shall be conducted by respective counseling Authority of State / UT Government as designated by the Central Government and counseling for the remaining 85% seats or as the case may be, shall be conducted by the concerned counseling Authority of that State / UT. The permission of the college stands withdrawn if the college fails to comply with the aforesaid direction of the Central Government for All India quota or the student admitted thereunder.

The category wise list of selected candidates may be informed to the Medical Assessment and Rating Board for Homoeopathy after the process of admission is completed. Any admissions carried out other than AIAPGET qualified students will not be approved by the Medical Assessment and Rating Board as per Rules. The College has to comply with the full requirements of NCH Act 2020 and its relevant regulations for conducting the course.

Yours faithfully,



25.10.23

(Dr. K.R.Janardanan Nair)
President,

Copy to:-

- (i) Chairperson, National Commission for Homoeopathy, 61-65, Institutional Area, Opp. 'D' Block, Janakpuri, New Delhi-110 058.
- (ii) Smt. Vijayalakshmi Bhardwaj, Director, Ministry of Ayush, Ayush Bhawan, B, Block, GPO Complex, INA, New Delhi -110023
- (iii) President, Homoeopathy Education Board, National Commission for Homoeopathy, 61-65, Institutional Area, Opp. 'D' Block, Janakpuri, New Delhi-110058
- (iv) Director AYUSH, Block No. 1, 2nd Floor, Dr. Jivraj Mehta Bhawan, Gandhi Nagar - 3800190, Gujarat. Email:
- (v) Registrar, Parul University P.O. Limda Tal. Waghodia, Distt. Vadodra – 391760 Gujarat. Email id:
- (vi) Legal Cell, National Commission for Homoeopathy, 61-65, Institutional Area, Opp. 'D' Block, Janakpuri, New Delhi-110058
- (vii) President, BERH, National Commission for Homoeopathy, 61-65, Institutional Area, Opp. 'D' Block, Janakpuri, New Delhi-110058



25.10.23

(Dr. K. R. Janardanan Nair)
President,