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

CURRICULUM AND SYLLABUS

&

SCHEME OF EXAMINATIONS

AS PER THE HOMOEOPATHY (DEGREE COURSE)

AMENDMENT REGULATIONS 2015

HAND BOOK FOR STUDENTS

Dr. N.T.R.UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

TITLE OF THE COURSE:

Bachelor of Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery (B.H.M.S)

ELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION:

i. No candidate shall be eligible for admission unless he / she has completed the age of 17 years on or before 31st December of the year of his admission to the first year of the course.

ii. No Candidate shall be admitted to BHMS Degree Course if he is blind (including colour blindness), deaf, dumb, deaf and dumb.

iii. No candidate shall be admitted to BHMS course unless he has passed:-

   a. the higher secondary examination or the Indian School Certificate Examination which equivalent to 10+2 higher secondary examination after a period of twelve years' study, the last two years of study comprising of Physics, Chemistry and Biology [or]

   b. The intermediate examination in science of an Indian University or Board or other recognized examining body with Physics, Chemistry and Biology which shall include a practical test in these subjects and also English as a compulsory subject.

DURATION OF THE COURSE OF STUDY:

a. The Degree Course of B.H.M.S. shall comprise a course of study consisting of curriculum and syllabus provided in these regulations spread over a period of 5 ½ (five years six months) (4years 6 months + 1 year) years, including compulsory rotatory internship of one year after passing the IV B.H.M.S. examination.

b. Every candidate after passing the final BHMS examination, shall undergo compulsory internship for a period of twelve months as per the procedure laid down in annexure "A" attached to these regulations.

c. On successful completion of the internship and on the recommendation of the Principal of the Homoeopathic Medical College, the University shall issue the Degree to such candidates.

The academic course of studies is divided into four phases as follows

PHASE DURATION

First B.H.M.S – 12 months duration
Second B.H.M.S - 12 months duration
Third B.H.M.S -12 months duration
Fourth B.H.M.S -18 months duration

CURRICULUM

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

SL NO	Name of the subject	Subject taught during	Holding of examination
1	Anatomy	I BHMS	At the end of I BHMS [12 Months]
2.	Physiology	I BHMS	At the end of I BHMS [12 Months]
3.	Pharmacy	I BHMS	At the end of I BHMS [12 Months]
4.	Organon of Medicine with Homoeopathic philosophy	I BHMS	At the end of II BHMS [24 Months]
5.	Materia Medica	I BHMS	At the end of II BHMS [24 Months]
6.	Pathology	II BHMS	At the end of II BHMS
7.	Forensic Medicine and Toxicology	II BHMS	At the end of II BHMS
8.	Organon of Medicine with Homoeopathic philosophy	II BHMS	At the end of II BHMS [24 Months]
9.	Materia Medica	I IBHMS	At the end of II BHMS [24 Months]
10.	Surgery	II & III BHMS	At the end of III BHMS [36 Months]
11.	Obst & Gynecology	II & III BHMS	At the end of III BHMS [36 Months]
12.	Organon of Medicine with Homoeopathic philosophy	III BHMS	At the end of III BHMS
13.	Materia Medica	III BHMS	At the end of III BHMS
14.	Practice of Medicine	III & IV BHMS	At the end of IV BHMS [54 Months]
15.	Community Medicine	III & IV BHMS	At the end of IV BHMS [54 Months]
16.	Repertory	III & IV BHMS	At the end of IV BHMS [54 Months]
17.	Organon of Medicine with Homoeopathic philosophy	IV BHMS	At the end of IV BHMS
18.	Materia Medica	IV BHMS	At the end of IV BHMS

I.INTRODUCTION

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

A) Sound Foundation:

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

A student shall have to pass through a training procedure, which encompasses the above, right from 1st BHMS to IV BHMS and also during the internship period.

B) Execution:

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

C) Inter-Departmental Co-ordination:

Essentially, the entire approach becomes an integrated approach. All departments shall develop a cohesive well-defined programme, which demand marked interdepartmental co-ordination.

It is therefore desirable to have teaching programme wherein, by rotation each department participates in the teaching, coordinating well with the other faculties with constant updating and evaluation. The co-ordination has to be in the way as given in the text under each subject inside these Regulations. This will ensure fundamental and exceptional clarity.

D) Deductive-Inductive Teachings:

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

E) Patient Oriented Teachings:

In order to impart the integrated medical education PATIENT has to be the center of learning from day one of the II B.H.M.S. Importance of social factors in relation to the problem of health and disease shall receive proper emphasis throughout the course and to achieve this objective, **the educational process shall be community as well as hospital based**.

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

II.GOALS

1. The curriculum should enable the students to play the role of a competent Homoeopathic Physician and fulfill the responsibilities of a medical graduate in

both rural and urban environment confidently and effectively.

2. Emphasis in the course should be to demonstrate to the students:
    - Application of Homoeopathic principles
    - Scope and limitations of Homoeopathy.
    - Role of Homoeopathy in the present and future context.
    - Skills in clinical diagnosis.
    - Techniques of individualization.
    - Evolution of constitutional totality.
    - Miasmatic analysis of the patient, etc.
3. Teaching programme should be an integrated one, avoiding compartmentalization of disciplines. The teaching of clinical subjects, Para-clinical subjects and pre clinical subjects should be done with a Homoeopathic perspective and need. All the departments should jointly develop a teaching programme so that the students are presented with an integrated and cohesive knowledge and skills both vertically and horizontally. A uniform method of clinical approach that blends the tenets of Homoeopathy and contemporary developments in the field of medicine to meet the requirements of effective Homoeopathy practice should be evolved and adopted by all the clinical departments.
4. The educational experience should provide community orientation in addition to mere hospital orientation. The scope of Genus epidimicus should be fully tapped in the field of preventive medicine.
5. Every effort should be made to use learner-oriented methods that encourage cultivation of the values like logical thinking, clarity of expression and action, independence of judgment, scientific habits, problem-solving abilities, self-initiated and self-directed learning, purity of purpose and other necessary values.
6. Reduction of theoretical and class-room lectures and increasing use of the methods of active learning like group discussions, seminars, role modeling, field visits, clinical case demonstration etc. should be attempted by all departments to develop the inter-personal and communicative skills and to provide an integrated learning.
7. As education without character and discipline is futile, more so in the field of medicine, educational institution should also be a center for character building than a mere center for learning. Examination should be an avenue not merely to assess the student's extent and depth of knowledge and skills but also to assess his/her affective domain.
8. Regular periodic internal assessment of the student should be done throughout the course. It should not be limited to written tests. Maintenance of records, participation in seminars and group discussions, clinical study, participation in other projects and assignments should also have a bearing on the internal assessment. These may be evaluated objectively.
9. Teachers shall expand their role from mere imparting of knowledge to that of facilitator, motivator and a role model for student's learning and practice during the entire course.
10. Every institutions shall have a medical education unit (cell) for faculty development, preparation of learning resource materials, evolving standardized techniques in teaching, case-study, methods of prescription, potency selection, repetition procedures, evaluation of teaching methods, etc.

11. Students should be taught to appreciate the scope of other systems of medicine and utilize this knowledge for the optimal benefit of human being, sick or well person.
12. The educational experience should result in appreciation of the effects of social, psychological, cultural, economical and environmental factors on health and resolution of these with a human concern.
13. The curriculum should create an interest in the student for continuous learning updating the knowledge and indulge in research. He/she should be open to all developments in the field of medicine and accept them after critical analysis and adopt them for furthering his/her professional competence.
14. The teaching programme should facilitate the development of personal characteristic and attitude acquired for professional life such as personal integrity, sense of responsibility and dependability and ability to relate to or show concern for other individuals and society.

III. OBJECTIVES

The goals of BHMS course have been stated in section II. In this section the general objectives are given. It is desired that in consonance with the goals and objectives, each medical college should evolve institutional objectives.

At the end of undergraduate programme, the medical students shall:

a. Be competent in diagnosis and management of common health problems of individual and the community.
b. Be competent to practice promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative medicine in respect to the commonly encountered health problems.
c. Be able to appreciate the social, psychological, cultural, economic and environmental factors affecting health and disease.
d. Develop humane attitude towards the discharging of one's professional responsibilities.
e. Possess the attitude for continued self-learning and to seek further expertise or to pursue research in any chosen area of medicine.
f. Be familiar with the basic factors which are essential for the implementation of the National Health Programmes including practical aspects of the following:
    i. Family Welfare and maternal and Child Health (MCH)
    ii. Sanitation and water supply
    iii. Prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases
    iv. Immunization
    v. Health education
g. Acquire basic management skill in the area of human resources, materials and resources management related to health care delivery.
h. Be able to identify community health problems and learn to work to resolve these by designing and instituting corrective steps and evaluating outcome of such measures.
i. Be able to work as a leading partner in health care teams and acquire proficiency communications skills.
j. Be competent to work in a variety of health care setting commensurate with his/her position as a member of the health team at the primary, secondary or tertiary levels using his/her clinical skills.

k. Have personal characteristics and attitude for professional life such as personal integrity, sense of responsibility and dependability and ability to relate to or show concern for other individuals

WORKING HOURS OF COLLEGE

Each college shall impart teaching and training to all the students in all the classes for theory and practical or clinical including tutorial and seminar for minimum of seven working hours on a working day (including thirty minutes of lunch)."

EXAMINATION & RESULTS

a) Admission to examinations:

1) The candidate shall pass first BHMS examination in all the subjects at least one term (six months) before he is allowed to appear in the second BHMS examination provided that he has passed in the subjects of Anatomy and Physiology (including bio-chemistry) examination two terms(twelve months) before he allowed to appear in the second BHMS examination.
2) A candidate who appears at First B.H.M.S examination, Second B.H.M.S examination, Third B.H.M.S examination or Fourth B.H.M.S examination but fails to pass in the subject or subjects shall be re-admitted to the next examination in the subject or subjects (theory and practical or clinical wherein he has failed)
3) The University shall conduct not more than two examinations in a year one regular examination and a supplementary examination in a year with an interval of not less than four months between the two examinations.

b) Promotion /Facility to keep term:

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

(i) The candidate must pass the second BHMS examination at least one term (6 months) before he/she is allowed to appear in the third BHMS examination.
(ii) The candidate must pass the third BHMS examination at least one term (6 months) before he/she is allowed to appear in the fourth BHMS examination.

c) Number of maximum attempts:

If a candidate fails to pass in all the subjects within four chances in I, II and III rd BHMS examination, he/she shall be required to prosecute a further course of study of all the subjects and in all parts for one year to the satisfaction of the head of the college and appear for examination in all the subjects. Provided that if a student appearing for the fourth BHMS examination, has only one subject to pass at the end of prescribed chances, he/she shall be allowed to appear at the next examination in that particular subject and shall complete the examination with this special chance.

d] Attendance:

85% attendance at the minimum in each of the subjects(in theory and practical including clinical) for appearing in the university examination is compulsory.

e] Examiners:

No person other than the holder of qualification prescribed for the teaching staff in the Homoeopathic Central Council [Minimum standards requirement of Homoeopathic colleges and attached hospital) Regulations, 2013 (as amended from time to time) shall be appointed as an internal examiner of paper setter or moderator for the BHMS course:

Provided that

(i) No person shall be appointed as an examiner unless he has at least 3 years continuous regular teaching experience in the subject concerned, gained in a degree level Homoeopathic Medical College

(ii) Internal examiners shall be appointed from amongst the teaching staff of the Homoeopathic Medical college to which the candidate or students belong.

f] Results:

The University shall ensure that the results of the examination are published at the maximum with one month of the last date of examination so that the students can complete the course in 5 ½ after admission.

Classification of Results:

(i) Criteria of Passing: For declaration of pass at the University examination, a candidate shall pass both in theory and practical/Oral examinations separately. A minimum of 50 % marks should be scored in each category of theory, practical and oral exams respectively.

(ii) Declaration of results: A successful candidate obtaining 65% marks or more but less than 75% of marks in the aggregate of all the subjects in the first attempt will be declared to have passed the examination in FIRST CLASS Successful candidates obtaining 75% of marks or more in the aggregate of all subjects in first attempt will be declared to have passed the examination with DISTINCTION

(iii) A candidate obtaining 50% and more, but less than 65% of the marks in the grand total aggregate in the first attempt shall be declared to have passed the examination in SECOND CLASS. A candidate passing a university examination in more than one attempt shall be placed in PASS CLASS irrespective of the marks secured by him/her in the examination.

g) Grace Marks:

The University or examining authority shall have the discretion to award grace marks at the maximum to ten marks in total if a student fails in one or more subjects."

h) Award of Degree:

The degree shall be awarded by the N.T.R.University of Health Sciences only on successful/satisfactory completion of compulsory internship.

i) Cancellation of Examinations:

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

COMPLETION OF COURSE:

As per regulation 3, after clause(iv) :- Every candidate shall complete the course including the passing of examination in all subjects and complete the compulsory internship training with in a period of eleven years from the date of admission in First BHMS Degree course in the college concerned, failing which his name shall be removed from the rolls of he college**.**

READMISSION AFTER DISCONTINUATION/BREAK OF STUDY:

Every student shall attend his/her hrs (Theory, Practical and clinical) on all working days unless he/she is granted leave of absence by the principal. If a student absents continuously for a period of 91 days or more and seeks permission to attend the course before one year after discontinuation, his/her application shall be forwarded to the Registrar while permitting the student to join. The Vice-Chancellor may grant leave of absence attaching such conditions, as he may deem necessary. Candidates who are absent for continuous period of one year or more without permission shall be deemed to have forfeited the admission into the course and his/her studentship shall stand cancelled without any further notice.

MIGRATION/TRANSFER OF CANDIDATES:

Migration or transfer of students from one college to another

a) Migration from one college to other is not a right of a student.
b) Migration of students from the Homoeopathic College to another Homoeopathic college in India shall be considered by the Central Council of Homoeopathy only in exceptional cases on extreme compassionate grounds, provided following criteria are fulfilled. Routine migrations on other grounds shall not be allowed ;

c) Both the college, i.e. one at which the student is studying at present and to which migration is sought are recognized as per provisions of Homoeopathy Central Council Act.
d) The applicant shall have passed First B.H.M.S examination.
e) The applicant shall submit his application in the format annexed below for migration, complete in all respect, to the principal of his college within a period of one month of passing (declaration of result) the first professional Bachelor of Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery (B.H.M.S) examination.
f) The applicant shall submit an affidavit stating that he shall pursue twelve months of prescribed study before appearing at second professional B.H.M.S examination in the transferee college, which shall be duly certified by the Registrar of the concerned University

in which he is seeking transfer and the transfer shall be effective only after receipt of the affidavit.

g) Migration during internship training shall be allowed on extreme compassionate grounds, provided that such migration shall be allowed only with the mutual consent of the concerned Colleges, where both the college i.e. one at which the student is studying at present and one to which migration is sought are recognized as per provisions of Homoeopathy Central Council Act.

Note 1:

(A) All applications for migrations shall be referred to Central Council of Homoeopathy by college authorities. No institution or University shall allow migrations directly without the approval of the Central Council.

(B) The Central Council of Homoeopathy reserves the not to entertain any application except under the following compassionate grounds, namely:-

i. Death of a supporting guardian
ii. Illness of candidate causing disability supported by medical grounds certified by a recognized hospital;
iii. Distributed conditions as declared by concerned Government in the area where the college is situated

(C) A student applying for transfer on compassionate ground shall apply in 'Format 1' in complete manner with requisite documents

VACATION:

The Heads of institutions shall declare the month of May as vacation academic year to all the students. The Head of the institution

COMPULSORY ROTATING INTERNSHIP:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Practice of Medicine-8 Months wherein internee will be rotated in each Psychology, Respiratory, Gatro-intestinal, endocrinology, Skin and V.D., Locomotor, Cardiology, Paediatrics sections.

(b) Surgery-1 Month.

(c) Obstetrics & Gynaecology-2 months (1 month each (including Reproductive & child health care))

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

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

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

(vi) Each internee student shall be given adequate knowledge about issuing of medico-legal certificates including medical and fitness certificates, death

certificates, birth certificates, court producers and all of such legislation's be discussed which were taught in curriculum of Forensic Medicine.

(vii) Each internee shall maintain records of 40 acute and 25 chronic cases complete in all manner including follow up in Practice of Medicine, record of 5 antenatal checkup and 3 delivery cases attended by him/her in Department of Obstetrics and 3 cases of Gynecology; records of 5 surgical cases assisted by him (and demonstrational knowledge of dressings) in Surgery department, and records of knowledge gained in Primary Health Centers, Community health Centers, various health programmes.

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

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

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

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

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

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SYLLABUS

FIRST B.H.M.S.

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	Anatomy	**200** (including 10 hours each for histology and embryology)	**275** (including 30 on histology and embryology)
2	Physiology	**200** (including 50 hours for Bio-chemistry)	**275** (including 50 hours for Bio-chemistry)
3	Pharmacy	100	70
4	Organon of Medicine with Homoeopathic Philosophy	35 (including 10 for logic)	**No practical classes**
5	Homoeopathic Materia Medica	35	

FIRST B.H.M.S

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY INCLUDING BIOCHEMISTRY

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

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

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

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

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

5. To give the student such knowledge of pre clinical subjects as will enable him ultimately to employ competently and rationally all the ordinary methods of examination and treatment (treatment (including surgery) that may involve such knowledge; and
6. For enabling the student to pick out strange, rare and uncommon symptoms for individualization of patients and drugs for the purpose of applying the law of similar in homeopathic practice.

ANATOMY, HISTOLOGY AND EMBRYOLOGY

1) Instructions in anatomy should be so planned as to present a general working knowledge of the structure of the human body.
The amount of detail which he is required to memorise should be reduced to the minimum.
Major emphasis should be laid on functional anatomy of the living subject rather than on the static structures of the cadaver, and on general anatomical positions and broad relations of the viscera, muscles, blood-vessels, nerves and lymphatics and Study of the cadaver is only a means to this end.
Students should not be burdened with minute anatomical details which have no clinical significance.
2) 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 medical student should be presented to him.
2. The purpose of dissection is to give the student an understanding the body in relation to its functional, and the dissection should be designed to achieve this goal, for example, ignoring of small and clinically unimportant blood vessels results in such cleaner dissection and a much clearer picture of the main structure and their natural relationships.
3. Much that is at present taught by dissection could be demonstrated as usefully through prepared dissected specimens.
a. Normal radiological anatomy may also form part of practical training. The structure of the body should be presented linking functional aspect.
b. Actual dissection should be preceded by a course of lectures on the general structure of the organ or the system under discussion and then its function. In this way anatomical and physiological knowledge can be presented to students in an integrated form and the instruction of the whole course of anatomy and physiology and more interesting, lively and practical.
c. A good part of the theoretical lectures on anatomy can be transferred to tutorial hrs with the demonstrations.
d. Students should be able to identify anatomical specimens and structures displayed in the dissections.
e. A few lectures or demonstrations on the clinical and applied anatomy should be arranged in the later part of the course. They should preferably be given by a clinician and should aim at demonstrating the anatomical basis of physical signs and the value of anatomical knowledge to the clinician.
f. Seminars and group discussions to be arranged periodically with a view of presenting different subjects in an integrated manner.
g. Formal class room lectures to be reduced but demonstrations and tutorials to be increased Emphasis should be laid down on the general anatomical positions and broad relation of the viscera, muscle, blood vessels, nerves and lymphatics. .

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

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

THEORY

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

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

Emphasis will not be laid on minute details except in as far as is 1.Gnecessary to the understanding of or in their application to medicine and surgery. Candidates are expected to know the attachments of muscles sufficiently to understand their actions, but not the precisedetails of the origin and insertion of every muscle. Knowledge of the minor details of the bones of the hand, foot, their articulations and details of the small bones of the skull will not be required.

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

1. General Anatomy(10 hrs)
2. Developmental Anatomy: (10 hrs)

General principles of development and growth and the effect of hereditary and environment factors to be given by lectures, charts, models and slides.

a. Spermatogenesis
b. Oegenesis
c. Formation of germ layers
d. Development of embryogenic disk
e. Placenta
f. Development of abdominal organs
g. Development of cardio vascular system
h. Development of nervous system
i. Development of respiratory system
j. Development of body cacvities
k. Development of uro-genital system.

3. Regional Anatomy: (55 hrs)

Regional Anatomy shall be taught with emphasis on developmental anatomy, osteology, syndesmology, myology, angiology, neurology, splanchnology, surface anatomy, broad relationship, Radiological anatomy, and applied anatomy. The following will be taught under the following regions:

1. Extremities: (Upper:25 hrs, lower 30 hrs)

i) Skeleton, Position and functions of Joints.
ii) Muscle Groups, lumbar plexus

iii) Arterial supply, venous drainage, neuro vascular bundles, lymphatic and lymph nodes, relation of nerves to bones.
iv) Joints with special emphasis on lumbo-sacral, hi, knee and ankle joints, shoulder joint, elbow , wrist joint and muscles producing movement, results of nerve injury.
v) Radiology of bones and joints. Classification, determination of age
vi) Applied anatomy
vii) Surface marking of main arteries, nerves.

2. Thorax (20 hrs)
i) Skeleton, joints, muscles, chest wall-diaphragm, innervations of abdominal and thoracic respiration, different with age. The mammary gland, lymphatic drainage.
ii) The pleura & lungs.
iii) Arrangement of structures in the mediastinum, heart, coronary artery great vessels, trachea, esophagus, lymph nodes, thymus.
iv) Radiology of heart, aorta, lungs, bronchogram.
v) Surface marking-pleura, lungs, heart-valves of heart, border, arch of aorta, superior vena cava, bifurcation of trachea.

3. Abdomen, pelvis and perineum: (45 hrs)
i) The abdominal wall-skin and muscles, innervaton of fascia, peritoneum, blood vessels, lymphatics, autonomic ganglia and plexuses and inguinal canal
ii) Stomach, small intestine, caecum, appendix, large intestine.
iii) Duodenum, pancreas, kidneys, ureters, supra-renal glands
iv) Liver and biliary system.
v) Pelvis, skeleton and joints, muscles of the pelvis and pelvic organs, internal and external genitalia in male and in female, lumbosacral plexus, vessels, lymphatics, autonomic ganglia, and plexus.
vi) Blood vessels and nerve plexuses of abdomen and pelvis, the portal venous system.
vii) Applied anatomy of referred pain, portal systemic anastomosis, catheterization of the urinary bladder in the male and female.
viii) Surface marking of organs and blood vessels.
ix) Perinial pouches and isheaorectal fossa

4. Head, Neck, Face and Special senses (35 hrs)
i) Scalp-Innervaton, vascular supply middle meningeal artery.
ii) Face-main muscles groups, muscles of facial expression muscles of mastication, innervaton of skin and repair muscles, vascular supply, principles of repair scalp and face wrinkles.
iii) The eyelids, eyeball, lachrymal apparatus, the muscles that move the eyeball.
iv) The nasal cavity and nasopharynx, septum, conchae; Para nasal sinuses, Eustachian tube, lymphoid masses.
v) Oral cavity and pharynx.
vi) Larynx and laryngeal part of Pharynx structure (No details) functions nerve supply, laryngoscopic appearances.
vii) Cervical vertebrae, joints of head and neck.
viii) Structures of neck, sternomastoid, brachial plexus, main arteries and veins, disposition of lymph nodes, areas of drainage, phrenic nerve thyroid gland and its blood supply, para-thyroid, the trachea, oesophagus. The position of the Sub-mandibular and sublingual salivary glands.
ix) Teeth and dentition.
x) The external, middle and internal ear.

xi) Applied anatomy.
xii) Surface marking: Parotid gland, middle meningeal artery, thyroid gland, common internal and external carotid arteries.

Neuro Anotomy (15 hrs)

i) Meninges -functions of
ii) Cerebrum-areas of localization, vascular supply basal ganglion, internal capsule.
iii) Cerebellum-functions.
iv) Pons, medulla, midbrain, cranial nerves, palsies.
v) Cerebro-spinal fluid: formation, circulation function, absorption.
vi) Cranial nerves, origin, course (with minimum anatomical details) areas of distribution;
vii) The sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous system location, distribution, function.
viii)Applied anatomy of lumbar puncture, referred pain, spinal anesthesia, increased intra cranial pressure.

5. Histology (10 hrs)

PRACTICALS: (275 hrs)

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.

1) Introduction (10hrs) 2) Embryology (15 hrs)
3) Histology (15 hrs) 4) Upper extremities (30 hrs)
5) lower extremities (30 hrs) 6) Thorax (30 hrs)
7) Abdomen, pelvis and perineum (70 hrs)
8) Head, Neck, Face and Special senses (60 hrs)
9) Neuro anatomy (15 hrs)

EXAMINATION:

1. Theory:

The written papers in anatomy shall be in two papers namely
Paper - I General Anatomy, Regional Anatomy: Head, Face and Neck, Central nervous system, Upper extremities and embryology.
Paper - II Regional Anatomy: Thorak, abdomen, pelvis, lower extremities and histology.

2. Practical:

Practical including viva voce or oral examination includes the following for 200 marks.

Topic	Distribution of marks
Knowledge of dissected parts	20
Viscera	20
Bones	20
Surface Anatomy	10
Spotting(including radiology and Histology	20
Maintenance of Practical record Or journal	10
Viva Voce (Oral)	100

FIRST B.H.M.S

PHYSIOLOGY-2015

Instructions:

1.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.

2,To a Homoeopathy the human organism is an integrated whole of body life and mind and though life includes all the chemical-physical process it transcends them;

3.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.

4.Physiology shall be taught from the stand point of describing physical process underlying them in health.

5.Applied aspect of every system including the organs is to be stressed upon while teaching the subject.

6.There should be close co-operation between the various departments while teaching the different systems.

7.There should be joint courses between the two departments of anatomy and physiology so that there is maximum coordination in the teaching of these subjects.

8.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.

(THEORY)

GENERAL PHYSIOLOGY (5 hrs)

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

BODY FLUIDS (20 hrs)

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. Anemia
9. Hemolysis and Fragility of Red Blood Cells
10. White Blood Cell
11. Immunity
12. Platelets
13. Hemostasis
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 Edema

CARDIO-VASCULAR SYSTEM (20 hrs)

1. Introduction to cardiovascular system
2. Properties of cardiac muscle, electrophysiology, cardiac impulse, Spl junctional tissues
3. Cardiac cycle
4. Heart sounds, Apex beat
6. Normal Electrocardiogram (ECG) and Abnormal ECG.
7. Cardiac output

8. Heart rate
9. Hemodynamics
10. Arterial blood pressure and its regulation
11. Venous and Capillary pressure
12. Arterial and venous pulse
13.Regional circulations - . Coronary circulation, peculiarities of pulmonary , renal , hepatic circulation, Cerebral circulation, Splanchnic circulation Capillary circulation, Circulation through skeletal muscle, Cutaneous circulation , Fetal circulation
14. Cardiovascular adjustments during exercise
15. Heamorrhage, Circulatory shock and heart failure

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM AND ENVIRONMENTAL PHYSIOLOGY (15 hrs)
1. Physiology of respiratory tract
2. Pulmonary circulation
3. Mechanism of respiration, Ventilation, diffusion of gases, lung volumes and lung capacities
4. Inspired air, Alveolar air and expired air
5. Transport of respiratory gases
8. Regulation of respiration
9. Pulmonary function tests
10. High altitude and space physiology
11. Deep sea physiology
12. Effects of exposure to cold and heat
13. Artificial respiration
14. Effects of exercise on respiration

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM (20 hrs)
1. Introduction to digestive system
2. Composition ,functions , mechanism of secretion and regulation of digestive juices
3. Physiological anatomy of Stomach, Pancreas , Liver and gall bladder ,Small intestine and Large intestine
4. Movements of gastro-intestinal tract including deglutition, movements of oesophagus, stomach, pylorus(gastric emptying), small intestine, large intestine and defecation
5. Gastro-intestinal hormones
6. Digestion and absorption of carbohydrates
7. Digestion and absorption of proteins
8. Digestion and absorption of lipids

RENAL PHYSIOLOGY AND SKIN (13 hrs)
1. Functional anatomy of kidneys, nephrons and urinary tract
2. Renal circulation
3. Urine formation :Reanal clearance, Glomerular filtration, tubulerar re aobsorption, selective secretion, formation of dilute and concentrated urine
4 Acidification of urine and role of kidney in acid-base balance
5. Renal function tests
6. Micturition
7. Renal failure, Dialysis and artificial kidney
8. Skin and its functions
9. Body temperature and it’s regulation
10. Sweat

ENDOCRINOLOGY (17 hrs)

1. Introduction to endocrinology
2. Hormones and hypothalamo-hypophyseal axis
3. Pituitary gland
4. Thyroid gland
5. Parathyroids
6. Endocrine functions of pancreas
7. Adrenal cortex
8. Adrenal medulla
9. Endocrine functions of other organs
10. Regulation of each endocrine gland and hormone

REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM (8 hrs)

1. Male reproductive system
2. Seminal vesicles
3. Prostate gland
4. Semen
5. Female reproductive system
6. Ovary
7. Menstrual cycle
8. Ovulation
9. Menopause
10. Infertility
11. Pregnancy and parturition
12. Placenta
13. Pregnancy tests
14. Mammary glands and lactation
15. Fertility

NERVOUS SYSTEM (20 hrs)

1. Introduction to nervous system
2. Neuron
3. Classification of nerve fibers
4. Properties of nerve fibers
5. Degeneration and regeneration of nerve fibers
6. Neuroglia
7. Receptors
8. Synapse
9. Neurotransmitters
10. Reflex activity
11. Spinal cord
12. Somato-sensory system and somato-motor system
13. Physiology of pain, touch, pressure
14. Brainstem
15. Thalamus
16. Internal capsule
17. Hypothalamus
18. Cerebellum
19. Basal ganglia
20. Cerebral cortex

21. Limbic system
22. Reticular formation
23. Proprioceptors
24. Posture and equilibrium
25. Vestibular apparatus
26. Electroencephalogram (EEG)
27. Physiology of sleep
28. Higher intellectual functions learning memory
29. Cerebro-spinal fluid (CSF)
30. Autonomic Nervous System (ANS)

SPECIAL SENSES (10 hrs)
1. Vision :Physiological anatomy of eye, Physiology of vision, Visual pathway, Pupillary reflexes, Errors of refraction
2. Hearing: Physiological anatomy of ear, auditory pathway, Mechanism of hearing, Auditory defects
3. Taste: Sensation of taste, taste receptors and taste pathways
4. Smell: Sensation of smell, Smell receptors and olfactory pathways
5. Equilibrium: vestibular apparatus and equilibrium pathway

MUSCLE PHYSIOLOGY (5 hrs)
1. Classification of muscles
2. Properties of skeletal, smooth, cardiac muscles; mechanism of contraction, types of fibers, rigor mortis and differences
3. Neuro-muscular Junction

BIO-PHYSICAL PRINCIPLES (4 hrs)
1. Filtration
2. Ultra filtration
3. Osmosis
4. Diffusion
5. Adsorption
6. Hydrotropy
7. Colloid
8. Donan equilibrium
9. Tracer elements
10. Dialysis
11. Absorbtion
12. Assimilation
13.suface tension

PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY

HEMATOLOGY (100 hrs)
1. Introduction to Hematology
2. Collections of blood samples
3. Estimation of Hemoglobin Concentration
4. Determination of Hematocrit
5. Study of the Compound Microscope

6. Hemocytometry
7. Total RBC count
8. Determination of RBC indices
9. Total Leucocyte count
10. Preparation and examination of Blood Smear
11. Differential Leucocyte count
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

HUMAN EXPERIMENTS (125 hrs)

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- Mosso Ergograph, Handgrip Dynamometer
6. Nervous System- Clinical examination
7. Special Senses- Clinical examination
8. Reproductive System- Diagnosis of pregnancy

BIO-CHEMISTRY (Theory) (50 hrs)

1. Inroduction to Bio-chemical principles, Types of bonds and functional groups, Molecular constituents

3. Carbohydrates: (Chemistry, classification, biomedical importance / functions and properties Metabolism, Glycolysis, TCA, HMP, Glycogen synthesis and degradation, ,Blood glucose regulation)

4. Lipids: (Chemistry,Metabolism, classification, biomedical importance functions and properties Intestinal uptake, Fat transport, Utilization of stored fat, Activation of fatty acids, Beta oxidation and synthesis of fatty acids)

5. Proteins: (Chemistry, Metabolism, classification, biomedical importance functions and properties Digestion of protein, Transamination, Deamination, Fate of Ammonia, Urea cycle, End products of each amino acid and their entry into TCA cycle metabolism of individual amino acids

6. Enzymes: (Definition, Classification, Biological Importance, Diagnostic use, Inhibition)

7. Vitamins: (Daily requirements, Dietary source, Disorders and physiological role),

Organ function tests

8. Minerals (Daily requirement, Dietary Sources, Disorders and physiological role).

9 Elements of nutrition, balanced diet and special dietery requirement during pregnancy, lactation and growth

10 metabolism during starvation

11 liver as a biochemical laboratory of human body

12.Organ function tests

BIO-CHEMISTRY (Practical) (50 hrs)
1. Demonstration of uses of instruments/equipments
2. Qualititative 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 Test
8. Lipid profile
9. Charts, Clinical cases for interpretation and discussion of results of biochemical tests.

Duration of course: 1 year.

THEORY

There will be examination in two papers, 100 marks each.
Paper-I
General Physiology, Biophysics, Body fluids, Body, Cardiovascular system, Reticuloendothelial system, Respiratory system, regulation of body temperature, Excretory System, Skin, Nerve muscle physiology.
Paper-II
Endocrine organs, Central nervous system, Digestive system and metabolism, Reproductive system, sense organs, Biochemistry , Nutrition.

Practical Examination [Marks 200]

Topic	Distribution of marks
Experiments	50
Spotting	30
Maintenance of Practical record Or journal	20
Viva Voce (Oral)	100

FIRST B.H.M.S
HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY

Instruction in Homoeopathic Pharmacy shall be so planned as to present,[3]
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
Originality and speciality of homoeopathic pharmacy and its relation to pharmacy of other recognised systems of medicine.
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

HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY
THEORY

Instruction in Homoeopathic Pharmacy shall be so planned as to present,

A.THEORY

I. General Concepts And Orientation (08 Hrs)

1. History of pharmacy with emphasis on emergence of homoeopathic pharmacy.
2. Official homoeopathic pharmacopoea (German, 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 (34 Hrs)

1. Sources of drugs(taxonomic classification with reference to utility)
2. Collection of drug substances
3. Vehicles
4. Homoeopathic pharmaceurical instruments & applicances

III. Homoeopathic Pharmaceutics (23 hrs)

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
5. Doctrine of signature
6. Posology
7. Prescription(including abbreviations)
8. Concept of placebo
9. Pharmaconomy – routes of administration
10. Dispensing of medicines
11. Basics of adverse drug reactions and pharmacovigilance

IV Pharmacodynamics (17 hrs)

1. Homoeopathic pharmacodynamics
2. Drug proving
3. Pharmacological action of drugs listed in Appendix - A

V Quality Control (9 hrs)

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

VI. Legislations pertaining to pharmacy (06 hrs)

1. The drugs and cosmetics act, 1940(in relation to homoeopathy)
2. Drugs and cosmetics rules, 1945(in relation to homoeopathy)
3. Poisons act, 1919
4. The narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances Act, 1985
5. Drugs and magic remedies Act 1954
6. Medicinal and toilet preparations Act, 1955

B. Practicals

Experiments (44 hrs)

1. Estimation of size of globules.
2. Medication of globules & preparation of doses with sugar of milk & distilled water
3. Purity test of sugar of milk, distilled water and alcohol
4. Determination of specific gravity of distilled water & ethyl alcohol
5. Preparation of dispensing alcohol and dilute alcohol from strong alcohol
6. Trituration of one drug each in decimal scale & 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,crystallization
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 triturating of two drugs(up to 3x potency)
18. Estimation of moisture content using water bath
19. Preparation of mother tincture maceration & percolation
20. Collection of 30 drugs for Herbarium
21. Visit to homoeopathic pharmacopoeia laboratory and visit to large scale manufacturing unit of homoeopathic medicines (GMP compliant)

C.Demonstration (3 hrs)

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

Tour to HPL and pharmaceutical industry may be conducted as per curriculum

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 oxycantha
14. Crotalus horridus
15. Gelsemium sempervirens
16. Glonoinum
17. Hydrastis Canadensis
18. Hyoscyamus niger
19. Kali bichromicum
20. Lachesis
21. Lithium carbonicum
22. Mercurius corrosives
23. Naja tripudians
24. Nitricum acidum
25. Nux vomica
26. Passiflora incarnate
27. Stannum metallicum
28. Stramonium
29. Symphytum officinale
30. Tabacum

APPENDIX – B

List of drugs for identification

I.vegetable kingdom

1. Aegele 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 antidysentrica
15. Hydrocotyle asciatica
16. Justicia adhatoda
17. Lobelia inflate
18. Nux vomica
19. Ocimum sanctum
20. Opium
21. Rauwolfia serpentine
22. Rheum
23. Saraca indica
24. Senna
25. Stramonium
26. Vinca minor

II. chemicals or minerals

1. Aceticum acidum
2. Alumina
3. Argentums metallicum
4. Argentums 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. Tarantula cubensis

E. EXAMINATION

Theory : Number of paper -01: Marks: 100

Practical including viva voce or oral: Marks :100

Topic	Distribution of marks
Experiments	15
Spotting	20
Maintenance of Practical record Or journal	10
Maintenance of herbarium record	05
Viva Voce (Oral)	50
Total	100

I - BHMS
ORGANON OF MEDICINE WITH HOMOEOPATHIC PHILIOSOPHY

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

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

In order to achieve this, study of logic, psychology and the fundamentals of Homoeopathic Science become quite important. It is imperative to have clear grasp over, Inductive-Deductive Logic, and its application and comprehending the fundamentals of Homoeopathic Science.

Homoeopathic approach for the patients is a Holistic approach. Science demands from the Homoeopathic Physician, to comprehend his patient as a PERSON, his dispositional state of Mind (and Body), along with the disease process with its causes.

Since we lay great emphasis on knowing the mind, knowledge of the psychology becomes imperative for a Homoeopathic Physician. Thus introduction to Psychology will assist HOMOEOPATHIC student to build up his conceptual base in his direction

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.

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. (2 Hrs)

1.2. Short history of Hahnemann's life, his contributions, and discovery of homoeopathy, situation leading to discovery of Homoeopathy (2 Hrs)

1.3. Brief life history and contributions of early pioneers of homoeopathy like C.V. Boenninghausen, J.T. Kent, C. Hering, Rajendra Lai Dutta, M.L. Sircar (5 Hrs)

1.4. History and Development of Homoeopathy in India, U.S.A. and European countries (2 Hrs)

1.5. Fundamental Principles of Homoeopathy. (2 Hrs)

1.6. Basic concept of: (2 Hrs)

1.6.1. Health: Hahnemann's concept and modern concept.

1.6.7. Disease: Hahnemann's concept and modern concept.

1 .6.3. Cure.

1.7. Different editions and constructions of Hahnemann's Organon of Medicine (3 Hrs)

2. Logic (3Hrs)

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 lecturers on inductive and deductive logic (with reference to philosophy book of **Stuart Close** (Chapter 3 -Schools of Philosophy and 16-The Logic of Homœopathy).

3. Psychology (8 Hrs)

3.1 Basics of Psychology.

3.2. Study of behaviour 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. (15 Hrs)
5. Homoeopathic Prophylaxis (2 Hrs)

Examination:

There Shall Be No Examination In The Subject Of Organon Of Medicine With Homoeopathic Philosophy

HOMOEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA

Instructions:

I. (a) Homeopathic Materia Medica is differently constructed as compared to other Materia Medica.

(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 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 p first so that in the clinical hrs 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 sick.

(VI) (a) While teaching therapeutics an attempt should be made to recall the Materia Medica so that indications for drugs in a clinical condition can directly flow out from the proving of the drugs concerned;

(b) The student should be encouraged to apply the resources of the vast Materia Medica in any sickness and not limit himself to memorize 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 Medical should be taught in details during this curriculum, general topics should be taught in all the hrs;

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

1. Common name, family, habitat, part 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 Matera Medica)

First B.H.M.S

Theory

General topic 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

Examination:

There Shall Be No Examination in the Subject Homoeopathic Materia Medica

First B.H.M.S. Scheme of 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 B.H.M.S. examination shall be held in the **12th month of admission.**

(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

Second B.H.M.S
SYLLABUS

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 seminar (in hours)
1	Pathology	200	80
2	Forensic Medicine and Toxicology	80	40
3	Organon of Medicine with Homoeopathic Philosophy	160	60
4	Homoeopathic Materia Medica	160	60
5	Surgery	80	60 (one term of 3 months in surgical ward and OPD)
6	Gynaecology and Obstetrics	80 40 and 40	60 (one term of 3 months in Gynae & obst ward and OPD)

GYNAECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS

Instructions:

I (a) Homeopathy adopt the same attitude towards this subject as it does towards medicine and surgery, but while dealing with gynaecology and obstetrics cases, a homeopathic physician must be trained in special clinical methods of investigation for diagnosing local conditions and individualizing cases, the surgical intervention either as a life saving measure or for removing mechanical obstacles, if necessary, as well as their management by using homeopathic 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 emphasized.

II. A course of instructions in the principles and practice of gynaecology and obstetrics and infant hygiene and care including the applied anatomy and physiology of pregnancy and labour, will be given.

III. Examinations and investigations in gynaecological and obstetrical cases shall be stressed and scope of homeopathy 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 (40 hrs)
   a) A review of the applied anatomy of female reproductive systems-development and congenital malformations. (4 hrs)
   b) A review of the applied physiology of female reproductive systems-neuro endocrinology in relation to reproduction,puberty, menstruation and menopause. (8 hrs)
   c) Gynaecological history, examination, diagnostic procedures of a gynaecological patient and diagnosis. (10 hrs)
   d) Developmental anomalies. (4 hrs)
   e) Uterine displacements, retroversion pelvic organ collapse, chronic inversion (5 hrs)
   f) Sex and intersexuality. (3 hrs)
   g) General Management and therapeutics of the above listed topics in Gynaecology. (6 hrs)

2. Obstetrics (40 hrs)
   a) Fundamentals of reproduction. (3 hrs)
   b) Development of the intrauterine pregnancy-placenta and foetus and physiological changes during pregnancy. (3 hrs)
   c) Diagnosis of pregnancy-investigations and examination. (8hrs)
   d) Antenatal care, Investigations and antenatal assessment of foetal well being(5 hrs)
   e) Vomiting in pregnancy. (1 hr)
   f) Preterm labour and post maturity. (2 hrs)
   g) Normal labour and puerperium. (5 hrs)
   h) Induction of labour. (1 hr)
   i) Postnatal and puerperal care. (2 hrs)
   j) Care of the new born. (2 hrs)
   k) Management and therapeutics of the above listed topics in obstetrics. (8hrs)

Practicals: Practicals classes will be 60 hrs OPD and IPD

Examination:

There shall be no exam in the subject of Obstetrics and Gynaecology in second BHMS

SURGERY

Instructions:

I. Homoeopathy as a science needs clear application on part of the physician to decide about the best course of action(s) required to restore the sick, to health;

(b) Knowledge about surgical disorders is required to be grasped so that the Homoeopathic physician is able to:-

1) Diagnose common surgical conditions.
2) Institute homoeopathic medical treatment wherever possible.
3) Organize Pre and Post-operative Homoeopathic medicinal care besides surgical intervention with the consent of the surgeon.

II. For the above conceptual clarity and to achieve the aforesaid objectives, an effective co-ordination between the treating surgeons and homoeopathic physicians is required keeping in view the holistic care of the patients and it will also facilitate the physician in individualizing the patient, necessary for homoeopathic treatment and management.
III. The study shall start in Second B.H.M.S. and complete in Third B.H.M.S. and examination shall be conducted in syllabus and respective stage of development;
IV. (a) Following is a plan to achieve the above and it takes into account about the Second and Third year B.H.M.S. syllabus and respective stage of development;
(b) Throughout the whole period of study, the attention of the students should be directed by the teachers of this subject to the importance of its preventive aspects.
V. There shall be periodical inter-departmental seminars, to improve the academic knowledge, skill and efficiency of the students and the study shall include training on,-

a) Principles of surgery,
b) Fundamentals of examination of a patient with surgical problems
c) Use of common instruments for examination of a patient.
d) Physiotherapy measures.
e) Applied study of radio-diagnostics.
f) Knowledge of causation, manifestations, management and prognosis of surgical disorders
g) Miasmatic background of surgical disorders, wherever applicable.
h) Bedside clinical procedures.
i) Correlation of applied aspects, with factors which can modify the course of illness, including application of medicinal and non-medicinal measures.
j) Role of homoeopathic treatment in pseudo-surgical and true surgical diseases.

Second B.H.M.S

A. Theory:

(a) General Surgery:-

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

Examination:

There shall be no exam in the subject of Surgery in second BHMS

Second B.H.M.S
FORENSIC MEDICINE AND TOXICOLOGY

Instructions:

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 student 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 poisoning in their acute and chronic state and also dealing with their medico-legal aspects.
d) For such purposes, students shall be taken to visit district courts and hospitals to observe court proceedings and post-mortem as per annexure B

I. Forensic Medicine-[40 hrs]

A. Theory :

Introduction (03 hrs.): Definition of forensic medicine, History of forensic medicine in India, Medical ethics & etiquette, Duties of registered medical practitioner in medical – legal cases.

1. Legal procedure (03 hrs.)
    a. Inquests, courts in India, legal procedures
    b. Medical evidence in courts, dying declaration, dying deposition, including medical certificates & medico – legal reports
2. Personal Identification (06 hrs.)
    a. Determination of age & sex in living and dead; race, religion
    b. Dactylography, DNA finger printing, foot printing
    c. Medico – legal importance of bones, scars & teeth, tattoo marks, handwriting, anthropometry
    d. Examination of biological stains & hair
3. Death & its medico – legal importance (08 hrs.)
    a. Deaths & its types, their medico – legal importance
    b. Signs of death (1) immediate (2) early (3) late & their medico – legal importance
    c. Asphyxial death (mechanical asphyxia & drowning)
    d. Death from starvation, cold & heat etc.
4. Injury & its medico – legal importance (04 hrs.)Mechanical, thermal, firearm, regional, transportation & traffic injuries; injuries from radiation, electrocution & lightening
5. Forensic Psychiatry (02 hrs.)
    a. Definition, delusion, delirium, illusion, hallucinations, impulse & mania; classification of insanity
    b. Development of insanity, diagnosis, admission to mental asylum
6. Post – mortem examination (autopsy) (02 hrs.)
    a. Purpose, procedure, legal bindings; difference between pathological & medical – legal autopsies

b. External examination, internal examination of adult, foetus & skeletal remains

7. Impotence & sterility (02hrs.): Impotence; sterility; sterilisation; artificial insemination, Test Tube Baby, surrogate mother
8. Virginity, defloration; pregnancy & delivery (02 hrs.)
9. Abortion & infanticide (04 hrs.)
    a. Abortion: different methods, complications aciidnets following criminal abortion, MTP
    b. Infant death, legal definition, battered baby syndrome, cot death, legitimacy
10. Sexual offences (04 hrs.) Rape, incent, sodomy, masochism, tribalism, bestiality, buccal coitus & other sexual perversions

II. Toxicology:[20 hrs]

1. General Toxicology (05 hrs)
    a. Forensic Toxicology & Poisons
    b. Diagnosis of poisoning in living & dead
    c. General principles of management of poisoning
    d. Medico – legal aspects of poisons
    e. Antidotes and types
2. Clinical Toxicology (15 hrs.) Types of poisons
    a. Corrosive poisons (Mineral acids, Caustic alkalis, Organic acids, Vegetable acids) (02 hrs.)
    b. Irritant poisons (Organic poisons – Vegetable & animal; Inorganic poisons – Metallic & Non – metallic; Mechanical poisons) (03 hrs.)
    c. Asphyxiant poisons (Carbon monoxide; Carbon dioxide; Hydrogen sulphide & some war gases) (02 hrs.)
    d. Neurotic poisons (Opium, Nux. Vomica, Alcohol, Fuels like Kerosene & Petroleum products, Cannabis indica, Dhatura, Anaesthetics Sedative & Hypnotics, Agrochemical compounds, Belladona, Hyoscyamus, Curare, Conium) (04 hrs.)
    e. Cardiac poisons (Digitalis purpurea, Oleander, Aconite, Nicotine) (02 hrs.)
    f. Miscellaneous poisons (Analgesics & antipyretics, Antihistaminics, Tranquillisers, Antidepressants, Stimulants, Hallucinaogens, Street drugs etc.) (02 hrs.)

III. Legislations relating to medical profession [20 hrs]

a) The Homoeopathic Central Counil 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 & Cosmetics Act, 1940 (23 of 1940) & the rules made therein
k) The Drugs & 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 & Prevention of

Misuse) Act, 1994 (57 of 1994)

n) The Homoeopathic Practitioners (Professional Conduct, Etiquette & Code of Ethics) Regulations, 1982

o) The Drugs Control Act, 1950 (26 of 1950)

p) The Medicine & Toiletry Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955 (16 of 1955)

q) The Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) & the Criminal Procedure Code (2 of 1974) {relevant Provisions}

r) The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights & Full Participation) Act. 1995 (1 of 1996)

s) The Clinical Establishment (Registration & regulation) Act, 2010 (23 of 2010)

B. Practical :

1. Demonstration:
    a. Weapons
    b. Organic & inorganic poisons
    c. Poisonous Plants
    d. Charts, Diagrams, Photographs, Models, X – Ray films of medical – legal importance
    e. Records of incidences reported in newspapers or magazines & their explanations of medico – legal importance
    f. Attending demonstration of ten medico – legal autopsies
2. Certificate
    a. 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

Examination:

Theory :

Number of paper : 01 **Marks : 100**

Practical including viva voce or oral [Marks : 100]

Topic	Distribution of marks
Medico – legal aspects of 4 specimens	40
Maintenance of Practical record Or journal	10
Viva Voce (Oral)	50
Total	100

Second B.H.M.S
PATHOLOGY

Instructions :

I (a) Study of Pathology and Microbiology to be taught in relation to the concept of Miasms as evolved by Dr Hahnemann and further developed by Kent, Boger, Robert , Allen and other stalwarts, Concept of Miasm in the view of Pathology. Reference to Koch's postulate, correlation of Immunity with concept of susceptibility and thereby 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) Pathology in relation with concept of group study in Homoeopathic Materia Medica.
3) Correlation of miasms and pathology.
4) Characteristic expression of each Miasm.
5) Classification of symptoms and diseases according to pathology.
6) Natural evolution of Pathology.
7) Interpretation of pathological findings of diseases and its correlation and implementation or utility in management of patients according to Homoeopathic system of medicine.

(c) Similarly 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 syatem could be understood by the students.

A. Theory:

(a). GENERAL PATHOLOGY[50 hrs]

1. Introduction to Pathology
2. Cell Injury & Cellular Adaptations
   a) Introduction to cell
   b) Aetiology of Cell Injury
   c) Pathogenesis of Cell Injury
   d) Morphology of Reversible Cell Injury
   e) Morphology of Irreversible Cell Injury
   f) Cellular Adaptations Cellular depositions
3. Immunopathology & Amyloidosis
   a) Auto Immune Diseases
   b) Amyloidosis
4. Haemodynamic Disorders
   a) Internal Environment
   b) Edema
   c) Haemodynamic Disturbances (CVC Organs)
   d) Haemorrhage
   e) Shock
   f) Thrombosis
   g) Embolism
   h) Ischemia
   i) Infarction
5. Inflammation
   a) Introduction, signs, Types of inflammation
   b) Acute Inflammation-vascular events
   c) Acute Inflammation-cellular events
   d) Chemical mediators of inflammation
   e) Inflammatory cells
   f) Morphology of acute inflammation
   g) Chronic inflammation-general features, systemic effects, Types of chronic inflammation
   h) Granulomatous inflammation
   i) Tuberculosis
   j) Leprosy
   k) Syphilis
6. Healing-regeneration
   a) Degeneration

b) Repair
c) Primary union
d) Secondary union
e) Healing in specialized tissues

7. Neoplasia-
   a) Introduction
   b) Definition
   c) Variation in cell growth
   d) Nomenclature and taxonomy
   e) Characteristics of neoplastic cells
   f) Characteristics of Tumors
   g) Spread, grading& stage of cancer
   h) Epidemiology, aetiology and predisposition to neoplasia
   i) Molecular pathogenesis of cancer
   j) Chemical carcinogenesis
   k) Physical carcinogenesis
   l) Biological carcinogenesis
   m) Clinical aspects of neoplasia
   n) Diagnosis of cancer
   o) Interrelationship of tumor and host
   p) Course and management
8. Disorders of metabolism
9. Hyperplasia
10. Hypertrophy
11. Atrophy
12. Anaplasia
13. Metaplasia
14. Hyperaemia
15. Infection
16. Pyrexia
17. Necrosis
18. Gangrene
19. Hyperlipidaemia and lipidosis
20. Calcification
21. Effects of radiation
22. Hospital infection

SYSTEMIC PATHOLOGY [80 hrs]

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

1. Malnutrition and deficiency diseases
2. The Blood vessels and Lymphatics-
   a) Arteriosclerosis
   b) Atherosclerosis
   c) Aneurysms
   d) Veins-phlebothrombosis and thrombophlebitis
   e) Tumors- Haemangioma,Lymphangioma
   f) Malignant tumors of vessels
   g) Thymus

3. Diseases of the haemopoietic, bone marrow and blood
4. The Heart-
   a) Introduction, Normal structure
   b) Heart failure
   c) Congenital Heart disease
   d) Ischaemic heart disease
   e) Angina pectoris and myocardial infarction
   f) Rheumatic fever& Rheumatic heart disease
   g) Bacterial endocarditis
   h) Valvular heart diseases
   i) Myocardial diseases
   j) Pericardial diseases
5. Respiratory system-
   a) Atelectasis and collapse
   b) Pneumonia
   c) Chronic bronchitis
   d) Emphysema
   e) Bronchial Asthma
   f) Bronchiectasis
   g) Bronchogenic carcinoma
   h) Tumors of pleura
6. The oral cavity and salivary glands-
   a) Tongue,ulcers and tumors
   b) Tumors of Salivary glands
7. The gastrointestinal tract
   a) Oesophagus- Achalasia, Hiatus hernia
   b) Tumors of Oesophagus
   c) Acute and chronic gastritis
   d) Peptic ulcers
   e) Gastric carcinoma
   f) Small intestine-Inflammatory bowel diseases-Crohn's disease
   g) Ulcerative colitis
   h) Mal absorption syndrome
   i) Small intestinal tumors
   j) Diseases of appendix
8. The Liver, Biliary Tract and Exocrine Pancreas
   a) Liver-Normal structure
   b) Jaundice
   c) Hepatic failure
   d) Viral Hepatitis
   e) Cirrhosis of liver
   f) Hepatic tumors
   g) Biliary system-Cholelithiasis(gall stones)
   h) Acute and chronic cholecystitis
   i) Exocrine pancreas-Diseases of pancreas
9. Diseases of Eye, ENT & Neck- Tumors of Eye, ENT
10. The kidney and lower urinary tract
    a) Kidney- Normal structure
    b) Acute Renal Failure
    c) Chronic Renal failure

d) Glomerular Diseases-Nephrotic syndrome
e) Nephritic syndrome
f) Glomerular diseases
g) Acute Tubular Necrosis
h) Acute and chronic pyelonephritis
i) Renal calculi
j) Tumors of kidney

11. The Male Reproductive System and Prostate
    a) Testicular tumors
    b) Prostate and its diseases
    c) Female Genital tract-
    d) cervicitis
    e) Carcinoma of cervix
    f) Tumors of endometrium and myometrium
12. The Breast
    Breast tumors
13. The Skin and soft tissues
    Tumors of skin
14. The Endocrine system
    a) Pituitary tumors
    b) Tumors of Adrenal gland
    c) Thyroid-Hypothyroidism and hyperthyroidism
    d) Thyroiditis
    e) Goitre
    f) Thyroid tumors
    g) Parathyroid gland
    h) Parotid gland
    i) Diabetes mellitus
15. The Musculoskeletal system-
    a) Osteomyelitis
    b) Osteoporosis
    c) Osteitis fibrosa cystic
    d) Paget's Disease of bone(osteitis deformans)
    e) Bone tumors-Giant cell tumor
    f) Osteoarthritis
    g) Rhematoid arthritis
    h) Gout and gouty arthritis
    i) Myasthenia gravis
    j) Muscular dystrophies
16. The Nervous system
    a) Hydrocephalus
    b) Meningitis
    c) Encephalitis
    d) Cerebrovascular diseases
    e) Tumors of the CNS
    f) Leprosy

MICROBIOLOGY 15 HOURS

1. General Bacteriology-
    a) Introduction

b) History and scope of medical microbiology
c) Normal bacterial flora
d) Morphology and physiology of Bacteria
e) Pathogenicity of micro-organisms
f) Diagnostic microbiology
g) Sterilisation and Disinfection
h) Culture media
i) Infection

2. Immunity
   a) Development of immune system
   b) Non-specific defence of the host
   c) Innate Immunity
   d) Acquired Immunity
   e) Cells of Immune system- T-cells & cell-mediated immunity, B-cells & Humoral immunity
   f) Antigen
   g) Antibodies-immunoglobulins
   h) Antigen-Antibody Reactions (anaphylactic and atopic)
   i) Drug allergies
   j) Immunodeficiency
   k) Autoimmunity
   l) Complement System
   m) Hypersensitivity reactions
   n) Transplantation
   o) Blood group antigens
   p) Clinical aspect of immunopathology

SYSTEMIC BACTERIOLOGY 20 HOURS

1. Bacterial structure, growth and metabolism
2. Bacterial genetics and bacteriophage
3. Identification and cultivation of bacteria
4. Gram positive aerobic and facultative anaerobic cocci
   e.g., Streptococcus, Pneumococcus
5. Gram positive anaerobic cocci
   e.g., peptostreptococci
6. Gram negative aerobic cocci
   e.g.,Neisseria, Moraxella, kingella
7. Gram positive aerobic bacilli
   e.g., Corynebacterium, Bacillus, anthrax, cereus subtitis, Mycobacterium Tuberculosis, Mycobacterium Leprae, actinomycetes, nocardia, organisms of enterobacteria group.
8. Gram positive anaerobic bacilli
   e.g.,Clostridium, lactobacillus
9. Gram negative anaerobic bacilli
   e.g., bacteroides, fragilus, fusobacterium
10. Others like Proteus, Leptospirae,Chlamydiae, Mycoplasma, Yersinia, Pasturella, Shigella, Salmonella, Vibrio cholera, Pseudomonas, Pasteurella, Haemophilus, Brucella, Spirochetes-Treponema Pallidum, Rickettsiaceae

VIROLOGY [15 hrs]

1. Introduction
2. Nature and classification of viruses
3. General Properties of Viruses
4. Morphology and replication of viruses
5. Virus-Host Interactions
6. Bacteriophage
7. DNA Viruses-
   a) Parvo virus
   b) Pox Viruses- variola virus, vaccinia virus, molluscum contagiosum etc.
   c) Hepadna virus (hepatitis virus)
   d) Herpes Viruses, varicella virus, CMV, EBV
   e) Papova virus
   f) Adeno Virus,
8. RNA Viruses:
   a) Orthomyxovirus,
   b) Entero virus
   c) Rhino virus
   d) Hepato virus
   e) Paramyxovirus- rubeola virus, mumps virus, influenza virus etc.
   f) Rhabdo virus,
   g) Rubella virus (german measles)
   h) Corona virus
   i) Retro virus
   j) Yellow fever virus
   k) Dengue & Chikun Gunya Viruses.
   l) HIV-AIDS Virus
9. Miscellaneous virus:
   a. Arena virus
   b. Rota virus
   c. Bacteriophages

FUNGAL DISEASES:

1) True Pathogens (Cutaneous, sub-cutaneous and systemic infective agents)
2) Opportunistic pathogens

PARASITOLOGY [20 hrs]

Introduction

Protozoa

i. Intestinal (E. Histolytica, Giardia lambia, Cryptosporidium parvum)
ii. Urogenital (trichomonas vaginalis)
iii. Blood and tissues(Malarial Parasites, Toxoplasma gondi, L. Donovani, Trypanosoma)

Helminths:

a. Cestodes

1. Taenia Saginata
2. T. Solium
3. Echinococcus Granulosus

b. Trematodes

1. Schistosoma Haematobium
2. Paragonimus westermani
3. Schistosoma mansoni

c. Nematodes

1. Ascaris Lumbricoides
2. Ancylostoma duodenale
3. Necator Americanus
4. Loa loa
5. Strongyloides Stercoralis
6. Entarobeus Vermicularis
7. Trichuris Trichiura
8. W. Bancrofti
9. Dracanculus Medenencis
10. Enterobius vermicularis
11. Stercoralis
12. Brugiya malayi
13. Onchocerca volvulus

(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 examination (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 systems.
2. Histopathological techniques , eg. Fixation , embedding, sectioning and staining by common dyes and stains
3. Frozen sections and its importance.
4. Electron microscopy, phase contrast microscopy.

PRACTICALS [80 hrs]

1. Clinical and chemical pathology : Estimation of Haemoglobin count (by acidometer), R.B.C & W.B.C Count, Bleeding time, Clotting time, Blood Grouping, staining of thin and thick films, Differential Count, Blood examination for parasites, ESR.
2. Urine examination- physical, chemical, microscopic examination of Albumin& Sugar.
3. Stool examination- physical, chemical(occult) microscopical examination for ova and cyst.
4. Methods of Sterilization, preparation of Media. Gram and Acid fast stains. Gram positive and Negative cocci and bacilli. Special stains for corynebacterium.
5. Preparation of common culture medias, eg. Nutrient agar, blood agar, Robertson's cooked meal media [RCM] and Mac conkey's media.
6. Widal test.
7. Exposure to latest equipment viz: auto- analyzer, Cell counter, Glucometer.
8. Histopathology
    a) Teaching of histopathological features with the help of slides of common pathological conditions from each system.
    b) Teaching of gross pathological specimen for each system.
    c) Histopathological techniques- e.g. fixation, embedding, sectioning and staining by common dyes and stains.
    d) Frozen sections and its importance.
    e) Electron microscopy.

1.	Study and use of microscope	1 Hour
2.	Haematology	20 Hours
3.	Urine Examination	8 Hours
4.	Stool Examination	7 Hours
5.	Histopathology	10 Hours
6.	Methods of Sterilisation	4 Hours
7.	Gram & ZN staining	4 Hours
8.	Spotters / Slides / Charts	6 Hours
9.	Tutorials/seminars	20 hrs

EXAMINATION

Theory examination: Number of papers- 02

Paper I- (100 marks)- Pathology , Microbiology and Parasitology.

Section A- General Pathology- 50 marks

Section B- Systemic Pathology- 50 marks

Paper II- (100 marks)- Pathology , Microbiology and Parasitology.

Section A- Bacteriology, fungi and parasites - 25 marks

Section B-

- Virology - 20 marks
- Clinical microbiology and diagnostic procedures- 10 marks
- Microbiological control and mechanism of pathogenicity - 10marks
- General topics Immunopathology -10marks
-

2. **Practical including viva voce or oral**: **100 marks**

Topic	Distribution of marks
Practical	15
Spotting [4 spoters]	20
Histo-pathological slides[2 slides]	10
Maintenance of Practical record Or journal	05
Viva Voce (Oral)	50
Total	100

Second B.H.M.S

MATEIRA MEDICA

A. Theory :

(a) In addition to syllabus of first BHMS. Course, following shall be taught, namely:-

(i) Science and philosophy of homoeopathic materia medica

(ii) Different ways of studying homoeopathic materia medica (e.g. psycho-clinical, pathological, physiological, synthetic, comparative, analytical, remedy relationships, group study, portrait study etc.)

(iii) Scope and limitations of homoeopathic materia medica

(iv) Concordance or remedy relationships

(v) Comparative homoeopathic materia medica, namely:-
Comparative study of symptoms, drug pictures, drug relationships.

(vi) Theory of biochemic system of medicine, its history, concepts and principles according to Dr. Wilhelm Heinrich Schuessler. Study of 12 biochemic medicines (tissue remedies).

(b) Homoeopathic medicines to be taught in second BHMS 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 perennis
14. Bryonia alba
15. Calcarea carbonica
16. Calcarea flourica
17. Calcarea phosphorica
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

B. Practical or clinical:

This will cover:-

(i) Case taking of acute and chronic patients

(ii) Case processing including totality of symptoms, selection of medicines, potency, repetition schedule

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

C. Examination:

The syllabus covered in first BHMS and second BHMS are the following, namely:-

Theory :

Number of papers -01[Marks 100]

Distribution of marks

Topics of I BHMS 50 marks

Topics of II BHMS 50 marks

Practical including viva voce or oral: [Marks: 100

Topic	Distribution of marks
Case taking and case processing of one long case	30
Case taking of short long case	10
Maintenance of Practical record Or journal	10
Viva Voce (Oral)	50
Total	100

Second B.H.M.S
ORGANON OF MEDICINE WITH HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY

A. Theory:

1. Aphorisms 29-104 including foot notes of Organon of Medicine (5th & 6th Editions translated by R.E. Dudgeon and W. Boericke). [35 hrs]
2. Homoeopathic philosophy: Chapters of Philosophy books of **J.T. Kent** (Chapters 1to17, 23 to27,31 to 33) [60 hrs]

LECTURE 1: Organon § LECTUREC 1: "The sick",

LECTURE 2: Organon § 2 The highest ideal of a cure.

LECTURE 3: Organon § 3. Perfection of what is curable in disease, curative in medicine and the application of last to first.

LECTURE 4: Organon § 4. “Fixed principles." Law And Government From Centre.

LECTURE 5 : Organon § 5. Discrimination as to maintaining external causes and surgical cases.

LECTURE 6 : Organon § 6. The unprejudiced observer notes only chance of state as shown by symptoms.

LECTURE 7 : Organon § 7. Footnote. Indispositions and the removal of their cause.

LECTURE 8 : Organon § 9. Simple substance.

LECTURE 9 : Organon § 10 and 11. Disorder first in vital force.

LECTURE 10 : Organon § 13. Materialism in medicine

LECTURE 11 : Organon § 16 (1) Healthy state. (2) How made sick. (3) How cured only deranged and cured in dynamics planes.
LECTURE 12 : The removal of the totality of symptoms means the removal of the cause.
LECTURE 13 : The law of similars. [Read Organon § 21-25.]
LECTURE 14 : Susceptibility.
LECTURE 15 : Protection from sickness.
LECTURE 16 : Oversensitive patients.
LECTURE 17 :The science and the art.
LECTURE 23 : The examination of the patient
LECTURE 24 : The examination of the patient (continued)
LECTURE 25 : The examination of the patient (continued)
LECTURE 26 : The examination of the patient (continued)
LECTURE 27 : Record keeping
LECTURE 31 : Characteristics
LECTURE 32 : The value of symptoms
LECTURE 33 : The value of symptoms. (continued)

3. **Stuart Close** (Chapters- 8, 9, 11, 12) [20 hrs]
   Chapter VIII - General Pathology of Homœopathy
   Chapter IX - Cure and Recovery
   Chapter XI - Symptomatology
   Chapter XII - Examination of the Patient) and
4. **H.A. Roberts** (Chapters 3,4,5,6,8,9,11,17,18,19,20) [18 hrs]
   III- Vital force.
   IV- Vital force as expressed in functions: In health, in disease, in recovery, in cure.
   V- Vital energy in its universal application.
   VI- Homœopathy and the fundamental laws.
   VIII- Taking the case.
   IX- Analysis of the case.
   XI- The chief complaint and the auxiliary symptoms in their relation to the case.
   XVII- Susceptibility.
   XVIII- Suppression.
   XIX- The law of palliation.
   XX- Temperaments
   related to Aphorisms 29-104 of Organon of Medicine
5. **Symptomatology**: [3 hrs]
   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.
6. **Causations:** [2 hrs]
   Through comprehension of the evolution of disease, taking into account pre-disposing, fundamental, exciting and maintaining causes.
7. **Case taking:** [7 hrs]
   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.
8. **Case processing**: [15 hrs]
   This includes,

i. Hahnemannian clinical classification
ii. Analysis of Symptoms,
iii. Evaluation of Symptoms,
iv. Miasmatic diagnosis,
v. Totality of symptoms

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

C. Examination:

I. Theory : No. of papers -01 [Marks: 100]

Distribution of marks:

Logic — 15 marks
Psychology — 15 marks
Fundamentals of homoeopathy and aphorisms 1 to 104 - 50 marks
Homoeopathic philosophy — 20 marks

2. Practical including viva voce or oral: Marks: 100

Topic	Distribution of marks
Case taking and case processing	40
Viva Voce (Oral)	50
Total	100

SECOND B.H.M.S SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

i. No candidate shall be admitted to the second B.H.M.S. examination unless he has required attendance as per clause (iii) of regulation 13 to the satisfaction the Head of the Homeopathic Medical College.

ii. The candidate shall pass I BHMS examination in all subjects at least one term (6 months) before he is allowed to appear in the second BHMS examination provided that he has passed in the subjects of anatomy and physiology (including biochemistry) examination two terms (12 months) before he is allowed to appear in the second BHMS examination.

iii. The Second BHMS examination shall be held in the 24th month of admission of First BHMS.

iv. In order to pass the Second 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
Pathology	200	100	100	50	300	150
Forensic Medicine and Toxicology	100	50	100	50	200	100
Homoeopathic Materia Medica	100	50	100	50	200	100
Organon of Medicine	100	50	100	50	200	100

Third B.H.M.S

SYLLABUS

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+25 75	75 One term of 3 months each in OPD & IPD in different wards or department
2	Surgery including ENT Ophthalmology and Dental and Homeopathic therapeutics	100+50 150	75 One term of 3 months each in surgical IPD & OPD
3	Obstetrics and Gynaecology, infant Care and Homoeopathic therapeutics	100+50 150	75 One term of 3 months gynaec & obst IPD &OPD
4	Homoeopathic Materia Medica	100	75
5	Organon of Medicine	100	75
6	Repertory	50	25
7	Community Medicine	35	15

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 diseases and social problems of the sick, relation of economic factors and environment in health and disease;

(b) Instruction 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 (4 hrs)
2. Concept of health and disease in conventional medicine and homoeopathy Study of aphorisms of Organon of medicine and other homoeopathic literatures, relevant to above topics including prophylaxis. (6 hrs)
3. Nutrition and health (10 hrs)
    a) Food and nutrition
    b) Food in relation to health and disease
    c) Balanced diet
    d) Nutritional deficiencies, and Nutritional Survey
    e) Food processing
    f) Pasteurization of milk
    g) Adulteration of food
    h) Food poisoning
4. Environment and health (15 hrs)
    a) Air, light and sunshine, radiation.
    b) effect of climate
    c) Comfort zone
    d) Personal hygiene
    e) Physical exercise
    f) Sanitation of fair and festivals
    g) disinfection and sterilization
    h) atmospheric pollution and purification of air
    i) air borne diseases
    j) water and distribution of water; uses; impurities and purification
    k) Standards of drinking water
    l) water borne diseases
    m) excreta disposal
    n) disposal of deceased
    o) disposal of refuse
    p) Medical entomology-insecticides, disinfection, insects in relation to disease, insect control.
    q) School Health Services

6. Occupational health (4 hrs)
7. Preventive medicine in pediatrics and geriatrics and mother and child (10 hrs)

Examination:
There shall be no exam in the subject of Community Medicine in third BHMS

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE

Instructions:

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

(b) It recognizes an ailing individual by studying him as a whole rather than in terms of sick parts and emphasizes the study of man ,his state of health, study of illness.

II. The study of the above concept of individualization is essential with the following background so that the striking features which are the 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 condition
4) Comprehension of applied art
5) Sound clinical training at bedside to be able to apply the knowledge and clinical skill accurately
6) Adequate knowledge to ensure that rational investigations are utilized.

III. (a) The emphasis shall be on the study of man in respect of health, disposition and 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 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 Fourth B.H.M.S

Third BHMS- (75 hrs)

1. **<u>RESPIRATORY SYSTEM</u>-[25 hrs]**
   - Manifestations Of Lung Diseases And Investigations
   - Upper Respiratory Infection
   - Ac.Bronchitis
   - Pneumonia

- COPD
- Tuberculosis
- Cor Pulmonale
- Bronchiectasis
- Interstitial Lung Diseases
- Pleural Diseases
- Malignancies

2. **GASTRO INTESTINAL DISEASES**-[20 hrs]
    - Structure,Functions and Investigations
    - Symptoms of GIT
    - Constipation and Diarrhea
    - Diseases of esophagus
    - Diseases of Stomach
    - Diseases of Small intestines
    - IBS
    - IBD

3. LIVER,BILIARYRACTAND PANCREAS-11 HOURS

- Structure and Functions
- Acute Hepatits
- Chronic Hepatits
- Cirrhosis
- Alcoholic Liver Disease
- Gall Stones
- Acute And Chronic Cholicycstits
- Acute Pancreatitis
- Chronic Pancreatitis
- Zolinger Syndrome

4.GENETICS- [3 hrs]

- DNA structure and function
- Chromosomal disorders
- Gene defects

5. IMMUNOLOGY INCLUDING HIV AND HEPATITIS– [6 hrs]

6.**PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL AGENTS CLIMATIC AND ENVIRONMENT-[** 5Hrs]

- Heat and clod
- Noise and smoke
- High altitude
- Diving and drowning

7.**WATER AND ELECTROLYTES**- [5Hrs]

- Natremia
- Kalemia
- Acid base disorders

- **Examination:**

There shall be no exam in the subject of Practice of Medicine in third BHMS

REPERTORY

Instructions:

I. (a) Repertorization 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 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: (50 Hrs)

1. Repertory: Definition; and different terminologies in repertories(2 Hrs)
2. Scope and limitations of Repertory (1 Hr)
3. Historical evaluation of Repertories (4 hrs)
4. Classification of Repertories. (1 hr)
5. Kent Repertory (15 Hrs)
    a) History
    b) Philosophical background
    c) Structure
    d) Concept of Repertorisation
    e) Adaptability
    f) Scope
    g) Limitation(s)
6. Gradation of Remedies by different authors. (1 hr)
7. Methods and techniques of Repertorisation. (1 hr)
8. Steps of Repertorisation. (1hr)
9. Conversion of symptoms into rubrics and Repertorisation using different repertories. (1hr)
10. Repertory – its relation with Organon of medicine and Materia Medica (2hrs).
11. Case taking and related topics: (12 hrs)
    a) Case taking.
    b) Difficulties of case taking, particularly in a chronic case.
    c) Types of symptoms, their understanding and importance.
    d) Importance of pathology in disease diagnosis and individualization in relation to study of repertory.
12. Case processing.(10 hrs)
    a) Analysis and evaluation of symptoms.
    b) Miasmatic assessment
    c) Totality of symptoms or conceptual image of the patient.
    d) Reportorial totality
    e) Selection of rubrics
    f) Reportorial technique and results
    g) Reportorial analysis

B. Practical or clinical:

1. Record of five cases each of surgery, gynaecology and obstetrics worked out by using Kent's repertory.

Rubrics hunting from Kent's & Boenninghausen's repertories.

- **Examination:**
  There shall be no exam in the subject of Repertory in third BHMS

Third B.H.M.S
MATERIA MEDICA

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

a. Concepts of nosodes – definition of nosode,types of nosodes,general indications of nosodes.
b. Concepts of constitution, temperaments, diathesis- definitions, various concepts of constitution with their peculiar characteristics, importance of constitution, temperaments and diathesis and their utility in treatment of patients.

B. Concept of mother tincture

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

APPENDIX-II

1	Acetic acid	29	Cantharis vesicatoria
2	Actea spicata	30	Carbo vegetabilis
3	Agaricus muscarius	31	Chelidonium majus
4	Agnus castus	32	Conium maculatum
5	Alumina	33	Crotalus horridus
6	Ambragrisea	34	Croton tiglium
7	Ammonium carbonicum	35	Cyclamen europaeum
8	Ammonium muriaticum	36	Digitalis purpurea
9	Anacardium orientale	37	Dioscorea villosa
10	Apocynum cannabinum	38	Equisetum hymenale
11	Arsenicum Iodatum	39	Ferrum metallicum
12	Asafoetida	40	Graphites
13	Aurum metallicum	41	Hellebores niger
14	Baryta carbonica	42	Hyoscyamus niger
15	Belladonna	43	Ignatia amara
16	Benzoic acid	44	Kali bichromicum
17	Berberis vulgaris	45	Kali bromatum
18	Bismuth	46	Kali carbonicum
19	Borax	47	Kreosotum
20	Bovista lycoperdon	48	Lachesis muta
21	Bromium	49	Moschus
22	Bufo rana	50	Murex purpurea
23	Cactus grandiflorus	51	Muriatic acid
24	Caladium seguinum	52	Naja tripudians
25	Calcarea arsenicosa	53	Natrum carbonicum
26	Camphora	54	Nitric acid
27	Cannabis indica	55	Nux moschata
28	Cannabis sativa	56	Opium
57	Oxalic acid	69	Stramonium

58	Petroleum	70	Sulphuric acid
59	Phosphoric acid	71	Syphilinum
60	Phosphorus	72	Tabacum
61	Phytolacca decandra	73	Taraxacum offinale
62	Picric acid	74	Tarentula cubensis
63	Platinum metallicum	75	Terebinthina
64	Podophyllum	76	Theridion
65	Secale cornutum	77	Thalpsi bursa pastoris
66	Selenium	78	Veratrum album
67	Sepia		
68	Staphysagria		

Group studies

Acid group
Carbon group
Kali group
Ophidia group
Mercurius group
Spider group

C. 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. Number of papers-01
2. Marks :100
3. Distribution of marks:
    1. Topics of Second B.H.M.S. 50 Marks.
    2. Topics of Third B.H.M.S. 50 Marks
4. Practical including viva voce or oral: Marks: 100

Topic	Distribution of marks
Case taking and case processing of one long case	30
Case taking of one short case	10
Maintenance of Practical record Or journal	10
Viva Voce (Oral)	50

GYNAECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS
Third B.H.M.S

1. Gynaecology (75 hrs)
    a) Infections, Pelvic Inflammatory Disease, Tuberculosis and ulcerations of the female genital organs. (15hrs)
    b) Injuries of the genital tract. (1 hr)
    c) Disorders of menstruation-amenorrhoea , dysmenorrohea, pre menstrual syndrome (5hrs)

d) Menorrhagia and dysfunctional uterine bleeding. (3 hrs)
e) Disorders of female genital tract. (3 hrs)
f) Diseases of breasts- Benign and Malignant tumors (3 hrs)
g) Sexually transmitted diseases (5 hrs)
h) Endometriosis and adenomyosis. (3 hrs)
i) Infertility and sterility. (4hrs)
j) Non-malignant growths, benign lesions of uterus – fibroids, polyps (8hrs)
k) Malignancy – pre malignant lesions and malignant lesions (9 hrs)
l) Chemotherapy caused complications. (1 hr)
m) Post menopausal bleeding- urinary problems in gynaecology (3 hrs)
n) Common investigations in Gynaecology (4 hrs)
o) Management and therapeutics of the above listed topics in gynaecology (8 hrs)

2. Obstetrics (75 hrs)

a) High risk labour; mal-positions and mal-presentations, twins, multiple pregnancy, amniotic fluid disorders, abnormalities of placenta and cord, 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, abnormalities of puerperium foetal anomalies. (23 hrs)

b) Abnormal pregnancies- haemorrhages in early pregnancy, abortions, antepartum haemorrhages, molar pregnancy, diseases of placenta and membranes, Hypertensive disorders ,toxemia of pregnancy, protracted gestation, ectopic pregnancy intrauterine growth retardation, pregnancy in Rh negative woman, diseases of foetus, intrauterine fetal death, still birth. (23 hrs)
c) Common disorders and systematic diseases associated with pregnancy.(anemia, heart disease, diabetes mellitus, thyroid dysfunction, jaundice, asthma in pregnancy, pylonephritis, asymptomatic bacteria, viral infections) (5 hrs)
d) Medico-legal aspects in obstetrics (1 hrs)
e) Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and prevention of misuse) Act, 1994. (2 hrs)
f) Common obstetrical operation-medical termination of pregnancy, criminal abortion, caesarean section, episiotomy. (2 hrs)
g) Emergency obstetric care. (2 hrs)
h) Population dynamics and control of conception. (4 hrs)
i) Infant care-neonatal hygiene, breast feeding, management of premature child, asphyxia, birth injuries, (4 hrs)
j) 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 newborn. (3 hrs)
k) Common investigations in Obstetrics (2 hrs)
l) Homoeopathic Management and Therapeutics of the above listed clinical conditions in obstetrics. (4 hrs)

B. Practical or clinical: (75 hrs)

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:**

Number of papers-02

Paper-1: Marks: -100: Gynaecology and homoeopathic therapeutics

Paper-2: Marks: -100: Obstetrics, infant care and homoeopathic therapeutics

2. **Practical including viva voce or oral Marks:** 200

Topic	Distribution of marks
One long case	30
Practical records, case records, journal	30
Identification of instruments, models and specimens	40
Viva Voce (Oral)	100
Total	200

SURGERY
Third B.H.M.S.

A. Theory:

(b) Systemic Surgery:-

1. Diseases of blood vessels, lymphatic's and peripheral nerves
2. Diseases of glands, like mammary, salivary thyroid, prostate and pancreas
3. Diseases of extremities like poliomylities, cerbraln palsy, gangrene, burgers disease, raynaud disease.
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 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 phaynx, larynx, tracheobroncheal tree, oesophagus.
3. Diseases of Throat (external and internal)
4. Diseases of oesophagus.

E. Ophthalmology

1. Applied anatomy, physiology of eye
2. Examination of eye
3. Diseases of eyelids, eyelashes and lacrimal , conjunctiva , cornea, iris , ciliary body, sclera coraoid, retina , optic nerve and strabismus
4. Diseases of Eyes including injury related problems.

F. Dentistry

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

General management, surgical management and homoeopathic therapeutic of the above topics will be covered.

Practical or clinical: (To be taught in Second and Third B.H.M.S.)

1. Every student shall prepare and submit twenty complete histories of surgical cases, ten each in the Second and Third B.H.M.S classes respectively.
2. Demonstration of surgical Instruments, X-rays, specimens etc.
3. Clinical examination in surgery.
4. Management of common surgical procedures and emergency procedures as stated below:

a) Wounds
b) Abscesses: incision and drainage.
c) Dressings and plasters
d) Suturing of various types
e) Pre-operative and post-operative care
f) Management of shock
g) Management of acute haemorrhage
h) Management of acute injury cases
i) Preliminary management of a head injury case.

Examination:

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

Theory: Number of papers – 02 Marks: paper I -100; paper II -100

Paper –I

Section – 1 – General Surgery - 50 Marks

Section – 2 – Homoeopathic Therapeutics relating to General Surgery 50 Marks

Paper – II

Section – 1 – Systemic Surgery 25 Marks
(i) ENT - 10 Marks
(ii) Ophthalmology - 10 Marks
(iii) Dentistry - 05 Marks

Section – 2:- Homoeopathic Therapeutics of Systemic Surgery 25 Marks
(i) ENT Homoeopathic Therapeutics - 10 Marks
(ii) Ophthalmology Homoeopathic Therapeutics -10 Marks
(iii) Dentistry Homoeopathic Therapeutics -05 Marks2**. Practical including viva voce or oral**: **Marks: 200**

Topic	Distribution of marks
One long case	40
Practical records, case records, journal	30
Identification of instruments, models and specimens	30
Viva Voce (Oral)	100
Total	200

Third B.H.M.S.

ORGANON OF MEDICINE WITH HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY

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. [3hrs]
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) [75hrs]
3. Chapters of Philosophy books of **J.T. Kent** chapters (28,29,30,34 to 37)
   LECTURE 28: The study of proving [1 hrs]
   LECTURE 29: Idiosyncrasies [1 hrs]
   LECTURE 30: Individualization [1 hrs]
   LECTURE 34: The homoeopathic aggravation[1 hrs] LECTURE35:Prognosis after observing the action of the remedy[1 hrs] LECTURE 36: The second prescription
   LECTURE 37: Difficult and incurable cases – palliation [1 hrs]
4. **Stuart Close** (Chapters- 7, 10, 13, 14, 15)
   Chapter VII - Susceptibility, Reaction and Immunity [1 hrs]
   Chapter X - Indispositions and the Second Best Remedy [1 hrs]
   Chapter XIII - Homœopathic Posology [1 hrs]
   Chapter XIV - Potentiation and the Infinitesimal Dose [1 hrs]
   Chapter XV - The Drug Potential [1 hrs]

5.H.A. Roberts (Chapters- 7,10,12 to 19,21,34)
   VII- Our remedies: Why they act. [1 hrs]
   X- The law of cure. [1 hrs]
   XII- The dynamic action of drugs. [1 hrs]
   XIII- The dose. [1 hrs]
   XIV- Remedy reaction. [1 hrs]
   XV- Drug proving. [1 hrs]
   XVI- The second prescription. [1 hrs]

XVII- Susceptibility. [1 hrs]
XVIII- Suppression. [1 hrs]
XIX- The law of palliation. [1 hrs]
XXI- Local applications. [1 hrs]
XXXIV- The deflected current. [1 hrs]

PRACTICAL OR CLINICAL:
Each student appearing for 3rd BHMS examination shall maintain records of 20 cases (10 acute cases and 10 chronic cases.

EXAMINATION:
Theory: Number of papaers-01 marks:100

Distribution of marks:
Aphorisms 1 to 294 : 60 Marks
Homoeopathic Philosophy: 40 Marks
Practical including viva voce or oral: 100 marks

Topic	Distribution of marks
Case taking and case processing	40
Practical records, case records, journal	10
Viva Voce (Oral)	50
Total	200

THIRD B.H.M.S SCHEME OF EXAMINATIONS

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 Head of 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) In order to pass the Third B.H.M.S. examination, a candidate has to pass all the subjects of examination.
(iv) 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

Fourth B.H.M.S

SYLLABUS

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+60 180	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.
Homeopathic Materia Medica	180	
Organon of Medicine and Homoeopathic Philosophy	180	
Repertory	100	
Community Medicine	100	100

MATERIA MEDICA

In addition to the syllabus of First, Second, Third B.H.M.S. 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 Homeopathic 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	25	Vinca minor
2	Abies nigra	26	Abrotanum
3	Carbo animalis	27	Rheum palmatum
4	Carbolic acid	28	Sanicula aqua
5	Cundurango	29	Acalupha indica
6	Fluoricum acidum	30	Corallium rubrum
7	Hydrasis Canadensis	31	Lobclia inflate
8	Raphanus sativus	32	Mephitis putorius
9	Magnesia carbonica	33	Rumex crispus
10	Magnesia muriatica	34	Sabadilla officinalis
11	Anthracinum	35	Sambucus nigra
12	Bacillinum	36	Squilla miritima
13	Lac caninum	37	Baryta muriatica
14	Lac defloratum	38	Crataegus oxyacantha
15	Lyssin	39	Lithium carbonicum
16	Medorrhinum	40	Rauwolfia seroentina
17	Psorinum	41	Caulophyllum
18	Pyrogenium	42	Cacculus indicus
19	Vaccininum	43	Crocus indicus
20	Variolinum	44	Helonias diocia
21	Hydrocotyle asiatica	45	Lillium tigrinum
22	Mezereum	46	Sabina
23	Radium bromatum	47	Trillium pendulum
24	Urtica urens	48	Viburnum opulus

49	cicuta virosa	86	Kalmia latifolia
50	Ranunculus bulbosus	87	Physostigma venenosum
51	Rhododendron chrysanthum	88	Mercurius corrosives
52	Clematis erecta	89	Mercurius cyanatus
53	Sabal serrulata	90	Mercurius dulcis
54	Sarsaparilla officinalis	91	Mercurius solubilis
55	Coffea cruda	92	Mercurius sulphuricus
56	Glonoine	93	Causticum
57	Melilotus	94	Bacillus No. 7
58	Millefolium	95	Dysentery co
59	Sanguinaria Canadensis	96	Gaertner
60	Spigelia	97	Morgan pure
61	Veratrum viride	98	Morgan gaertner
62	Capsicum	99	Proteus bacillus
63	Cedron	100	Sycotic bacillus
64	Eupatorium perfoliatum		**Additional medicines**
65	Abroma augusta	101	Aesculus hippocastanum
66	Clotropis gingantea	102	Adrenalinum
67	Carica papaya	103	Artemesia vulgaris
68	Cassia sophera	104	Avena sativa
69	Ficus religiosa	105	BLatta orientalis
70	Janosia ascoda	106	Carcinosin
71	Justicia adhatoda	107	Carduus marianus
72	Ocimum sanctum	108	Ceanothus
73	Syzigium jambolanum	109	Chininum arsenicosum
74	Ratanhia peruviana	110	Cholesterinum
75	Collinsonia canadenis	111	Cholesterinum
76	Antimonium arsenicosum	112	Diphtherinum
77	Sticta pulmonaria	113	Erigeron Canadensis
78	Asterias rubens	114	Malandrinum
79	Iodium	115	Menyanthes
80	Thyroidinum	116	Onosmodium
81	Argentum metallicum	117	Passiflora
82	Cuprum metallicum	118	Ustilago maydis
83	Plumbum metallicum	119	Stannum metallicum
84	Zincum metallicum	120	Valeriana officinalis
85	Adonis vernalis	121	X-ray

Sl.No	Group studies
1	Baryta group
2	Calcarea group
3	Magnesia group
4	Natrum group
5	Compositae family
6	Ranunculacae 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

Number of papers-02 Marks: 200

Paper I – topics of First, Second, Third BHMS - 100 marks

Paper II – topics of IV BHMS - 100 marks

2. Practical including viva voce or oral: 200

Topic	Distribution of marks
Case taking and case processing of one long case	60
Case taking of one short case	20
Journal or practical records	20
Viva Voce (Oral)	100
Total	200

COMMUNITY MEDICINE

A. Theory:

1. Epidemiology (35 hrs)
   a. Principles and methods of epidemiology
   b. Epidemology of communicable diseases:
      -General principles of preventiona nd control of communicable diseases;
   c. Communicable diseases: their description, mode of spread and method of prevention.
   d. Protozoan and helminthic infections-Life cycle of protozoa and helminthes, their prevention.
   e. Epidemiology of non-communicable diseases: general principles of prevention and control of non-communicable diseases
   f. Screening of diseases

2. Bio-statistics (6 hrs)
   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. (8 hrs)

4. Health education and health communication (2 hrs)

5. Health care of community.(3 hrs)

6. International Health (3 hrs)

7. Mental health (3 hrs)

8. National Health Programs of India including Rashtriya Bal Chikitsa karyakram.(5 hrs)

10. Hospital waste management (2 hrs)

12. Disaster management (2 hrs)

B. Practicals: (115 hrs)

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: Number of papers- 01 Marks: 100

2. Practical including viva voce oral: 100

Topic	Distribution of marks
Spotting	30
Journal or practical records (including field visit records	20
Viva Voce (Oral)	50
Total	100

REPERTORY

A. Theory: (100 hrs)

1. Boenninghausen's Therapeutic Pocket Book – it's philosophical back ground , plan and construction, adaptability and its scope and limitations (10 hrs)
2. Boger – Boenninghausen's characteristic repertories – it's philosophical back ground , plan and construction, adaptability and its scope and limitations (10 hrs)
3. Boger – Synoptic key to Materia Medica - it's philosophical back ground , plan and construction, adaptability and its scope and limitations (2 hrs)
4. Detailed study of Mind rubrics of Kent Repertory (15 hrs)
5. Comparative study of different repertories (like Kent's repertory, Boenninghausen's Therapeutic Pocket Book and Boger – Boenninghausen's characteristic repertories,) (5 hrs)
6. Card repertories and other mechanical aided repertories – History, Types and Use. (2hrs)
7. Gentry Concordance repertory - it's philosophical back ground , plan and construction, adaptability and its scope and limitations (2 hrs)
8. Knerr - Concordance repertory - it's philosophical back ground , plan and construction, adaptability and its scope and limitations (2hrs)
9. Clinical Repertories - adaptability and its scope and limitations (5hrs)
10. William Boericke.- plan and construction, adaptability and its scope and limitations (2hrs)
11. Clarke- plan and construction, adaptability and its scope and limitations (2 hrs)
12. An introduction to modern repertories – it's philosophical back ground , plan and construction, adaptability and its scope and limitations of Synthetic, Synthesis , Complete Repertory and Murphy's Repertory (15 hrs)
13. Regional repertories and its scope and limitations Bell's Diarrhea and Allen's Intermittent Fevers (10 hrs)
14. Role of computers in Repertorisation with different softwares. (5 hrs)

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 gynecology) 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 B.H.M.S.)

Theory: Number of papers – 01; Marks: 100

Practical including viva voce or oral: Marks:100

Topic	Distribution of marks
One long case	30
One short case	10
Practical record or journal	10
Viva Voce (Oral)	50
Total	100

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE - 2015

1. **NUTRITION AND METABOLISM**- 10 Hours
   - PEM
   - Vitamins
   - Inorganic Nutrients
   - Obesity
   - Porphyria's
   - Diabetes Mellitus

2.HAEMOPOETIC SYSTEM-15 HOURS

- Anemia
- Thalassemia
- Sickle cell disease
- Polycythemias
- Leukemia's
- Splenomegaly
- Platelet diseases
- Myelomas
- Hodgkin's disease

3. **ENDOCRINOLOGY**-10Hours
   - Pituitary disorders
   - Thyroid disorders
   - Adrenal disorders
   - Para Thyroid disorders

4. **INFECTIONS** – 15 Hours
   - Air borne diseases
   - Water borne diseases

- Contagious diseases
- Vector borne diseases

5. <u>CARDIOVASCULAR SYTEM</u>-30Hours

- Symptoms ofCVS
- Investigations of CVS
- Arrhythmias
- Cardiac failures
- IHD
- Valvular diseases
- Infective endocarditis
- Congenital heart diseases
- Peripheral vascular diseases
- Pericardial Diseases

6. <u>GENITO URINARY TRACT</u>- 16Hours

- Signs and symptoms
- Investigations
- Glomerular diseases
- Nephrotic syndrome
- Tubulo interstitial nephritis
- Acute renal failure
- Chronic kidney disease
- Tumors of kidney
- Polycystic kidney
- Prostate diseases

7. <u>CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM</u>-30Hours

- Signs and symptoms
- Cranial nerve diseases
- Cerebrovascular accidents
- Epilepsy
- Movement disorders
- Multiple sclerosis
- Hydrocephalous
- Headache
- PIVD
- Neuropathies
- Muscular dystrophies
- Motor neuron diseases

8. <u>PSYCHIATRY</u>- 12 Hours

- Introduction
- Psychiatric history
- Mental state exam
- Classification of psychiatric disorders
- Mood disorders
- Anxiety disorders
- Bulimia
- Personality disorders
- Schizophrenia
- Sexual disorders

9. **LOCOMOTOR SYSTEM**- 12Hours
   - Rheumatoid arthritis
   - Osteoarthritis
   - Gout
   - Diseases of bones
   - Auto immune diseases
   - Infections of joints and bones

10. **SKIN AND STD**-15 Hours
   - Introduction, structure and functions of skin
   - Definitions of skin lesions
   - Eczema
   - Urticaria
   - Psoriasis
   - Lichen Planus
   - Bullous disorders
   - Fungal diseases
   - Disorders of hair
   - Pigmentation disorders
   - Syphilis
   - Gonorrhea
   - Lymphogranulomainguinale
   - Lymphogranulomavenerum

11.TROPICAL DISEASES-5 Hours
   - Dengue
   - Leprosy
   - Schistosomiasis
   - Filariasis
   - Leishmaniasis

12.**PEADIATRICS**-6Hours
   - Growth and development
   - Pyrexia of unknown origin
   - Fevers
   - Common infectious disorders

13. **GERIATRICS**-4Hours
   - Malignancies
   - Alzheimer's disease

Knowledge of clinical examination of respective system.

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 on man in respect of health, disposition, diathesis 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;
   5. Selection of simillimum and general management

B. Examination:

Theory: Number of papers – 02

Marks: paper I -100; paper II – 100

Paper – I:Topics of Third B.H.M.S with Homoeopathic Therapeutics

Paper – II:Topics of Fourth B.H.M.S with Homoeopathic Therapeutics

2. Practical including viva voce or oral [Marks: 200]

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

Topic	Distribution of marks
One long case	20
One short case	20
Practical record or journal	30
Identification of specimens [X-ray, ECG etc.,]	30
Viva Voce (Oral)	100
Total	200

FOURTH B.H.M.S. SCHEME OF 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.

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

***

Annexure –'B'

(See regulation 6)

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 the 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 at 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 student a viva-voice can be put in respect of it.

Resources:

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

Visit record:

1. Places visited with photographs:
2. Programmed 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.

Format-1
|See regulation 14(v)|

Migration of Mr./Miss._____from _____ Homoeopathic Medical College _____to_____Homeopathic Medical College_____

1. Date of admission in First B.H.M.S course
2. Date of passing First B.H.M.S University examination
3. Date of application
4. No objection certificate from relieving college (enclosed) -Yes/No
5. No objection certificate from relieving University(enclosed) - Yes/No
6. No objection certificate from receiving college (enclosed) –Yes/No
7. No objection certificate from receiving University (enclosed) –Yes/No
8. No objection certificate from State Government wherein the relieving college is located –Yes/No.
9. Affidavit ,duly sworn before First Class Magistrate containing an undertaking that "I will study for full twelve months in existing class of B.H.M.S course in transferred Homoeopathic Medical College before appearing in the IInd Professional University examination –Yes/No.
10. Reasons for migration in brief (please enclose copy of proof) –Yes/No.
11. Permanent address:_____.