

THE CURRICULUM (THIRD BHMS)

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

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

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

ORGANON OF MEDICINE WITH HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY

Instructions:

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

other related departments, but also enhance the confidence of the students when they will be attending specialty clinics.

FIRST B.H.M.S.

A. Theory:

1. Introductory lectures

- 1.1. Evolution of medical practice of the ancients (Prehistoric Medicine, Greek Medicine, Chinese medicine, Hindu medicine and Renaissance) and tracing the empirical, rationalistic and vitalistic thoughts.
- 1.2. Short history of Hahnemann's life, his contributions, and discovery of Homoeopathy, situation leading to discovery of Homoeopathy
- 1.3. Brief life history and contributions of early pioneers of homoeopathy like C.V. Boenninghausen, J.T. Kent, C.Hering, Rajendra Lal Dutta, M.L. Sircar
- 1.4. History and Development of Homoeopathy in India, U.S.A. and European countries
- 1.5. Fundamental Principles of Homoeopathy.
- 1.6. Basic concept of:
 - 1.6.1. Health: Hahnemann's concept and modern concept.
 - 1.6.2. Disease: Hahnemann's concept and modern concept.
 - 1.6.3. Cure.
- 1.7. Different editions and constructions of Hahnemann's Organon of Medicine.

2. Logic

To understand organon of medicine and homoeopathic philosophy, it is essential to be acquainted with the basics of LOGIC to grasp inductive and deductive reasoning. Preliminary lectures on inductive and deductive logic (with reference to philosophy book of Stuart Close Chapter 3 and 16).

3. Psychology

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

4. Aphorisms 1 to 28 of organon of medicine

5. Homoeopathic Prophylaxis

SECOND B.H.M.S.

A. Theory:

1. **Aphorisms 29-104** including foot notes of Organon of Medicine (5th & 6th Editions translated by R.E. Dudgeon and W. Boericke).
2. **Homoeopathic philosophy:**
 - 2.1. Chapters of Philosophy books of J.T. Kent (Chapters 1 to 17, 23 to 27, 31 to 33), Stuart Close (Chapters- 8,9, 11, 12) and H.A. Roberts (Chapters 3,4,5,6, 8, 9, 11, 17, 18, 19,20), related to Aphorisms 29-104 of Organon of Medicine
 - 2.2. Symptomatology:

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

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

The purpose of homoeopathic case taking is not merely collection of the disease symptoms from the patient, but comprehending the patient as a whole with the correct appreciation of

- the factors responsible for the genesis and maintenance of illness. Hahnemann's concept and method of case taking, as stated in his Organon of Medicine is to be stressed upon.
- 2.5. Case processing: This includes,
- (i) Analysis of Symptoms,
 - (ii) Evaluation of Symptoms,
 - (iii) Miasmatic diagnosis,
 - (iv) Totality of symptoms

THIRD B.H.M.S.

A. Theory:

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

1. Hahnemann's Prefaces and Introduction to Organon of Medicine.
2. Aphorisms 105 to 294 of Hahnemann's Organon of Medicine, including foot notes (5th and 6th Editions translated by R.E. Dudgeon and W. Boericke)
3. Chapters of Philosophy books of J.T. Kent (Chapters- 28, 29, 30, 34 to 37), Stuart Close (Chapters- 7, 10, 13, 14, 15) & H.A. Roberts (Chapters- 7, 10, 12 to 19,21, 34) related to 105-294 Aphorisms of Organon of Medicine.

B. Practical or clinical:

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

C. Examination:

1. Theory:

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

2. Practical including viva voce or oral:

- 2.1. Marks: 100
- 2.2. Distribution of marks;

	Marks
2.2.1. Case taking and case processing	40
2.2.3. Maintenance of practical record or journal	10
2.2.4. Viva voce (oral)	50

Total		100

HOMOEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA

Instructions:

- I (a) Homoeopathic Materia Medica is differently constructed as compared to other Materia Medicas;
- (b) Homoeopathy considers that study of the action of drugs on individual parts or systems of the body or on animal or their isolated organs is only a partial study of life processes under such action and that it does not lead us to a full appreciation of the action of the medicinal substance, the drug substance as a whole is lost sight of.
- II Essential and complete knowledge of the drug action as a whole can be ascertained only by qualitative drug proving on healthy persons and this alone can make it possible to elicit all the symptoms of a drug with reference to the psychosomatic whole of a person and it is just such a person as a whole to whom the knowledge of drug action is to be applied.
- III (a) The Homoeopathic Materia Medica consists of a schematic arrangement of symptoms produced by each drug, incorporating no theories for explanations about their interpretation or inter-relationship;

- (b) Each drug should be studied synthetically, analytically and comparatively, and this alone would enable a Homoeopathic student to study each drug individually and as a whole and help him to be a good prescriber.
- IV (a) The most commonly indicated drugs for day to day ailments should be taken up first so that in the clinical classes or outdoor duties the students become familiar with their applications and they should be thoroughly dealt with explaining all comparisons and relationship;
- (b) Students should be conversant with their sphere of action and family relationships and the rarely used drugs should be taught in outline, emphasizing only their most salient features and symptoms.
- V Tutorials must be introduced so that students in small numbers can be in close touch with teachers and can be helped to study and understand Materia Medica in relation to its application in the treatment of the sick.
- VI (a) While teaching therapeutics an attempt should be made to recall the Materia Medica so that indications for drugs in a clinical condition can directly flow out from the proving of the drugs concerned;
- (b) The student should be encouraged to apply the resources of the vast Materia Medica in any sickness and not limit himself to memorise a few drugs for a particular disease and this Hahnemannian approach will not only help him in understanding the proper perspective of symptoms as applied and their curative value in sickness but will even lighten his burden as far as formal examinations are concerned;
- (c) Application of Materia Medica should be demonstrated from case-records in the outdoor and the indoor;
- (d) Lectures on comparative Materia Medica and therapeutics as well as tutorials should be integrated with lectures on clinical medicine;
- VII For the teaching of drugs, the department should keep herbarium sheets and other specimens for demonstrations to the students and audio-visual material shall be used for teaching and training purposes.
- VIII (a) There is a large number of Homoeopathic medicines used today and much more medicines being experimented and proved at present and more will be added in future and some very commonly used Homoeopathic medicines are included in this curriculum for detail study;
- (b) It is essential that at the end of this course each student should gain basic and sufficient knowledge of “How to study Homoeopathic Materia Medica” and to achieve this objective basic and general topic of Materia Medica should be taught in details during this curriculum, general topics should be taught in all the classes;
- (c) The medicines are to be taught under the following headings, namely:–
 - (1) Common name, family, habitat, parts used, preparation, constituents (of source material).
 - (2) Proving data.
 - (3) Sphere of action.
 - (4) Symptomatology of the medicine emphasizing the characteristic symptoms (mental, physical generals and particulars including sensations, modalities and concomitants) and constitution.
 - (5) Comparative study of medicines.
 - (6) Therapeutic applications (applied Materia Medica).

FIRST B.H.M.S.

A. Theory:

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

- (a) Basic Materia Medica –
 - 1. Basic concept of Materia Medica
 - 2. Basic construction of various Materia Medicas
 - 3. Definition of Materia Medica
- (b) Homoeopathic Materia Medica
 - 1. Definition of Homoeopathic Materia Medica

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

SECOND B.H.M.S

A. Theory:

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

APPENDIX-I

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

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

THIRD B.H.M.S

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

A. General Topics of Homoeopathic Materia Medica –

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

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

B. Concept of mother tincture.

C. Homoeopathic medicines to be taught in Third BHMS as in Appendix-II

APPENDIX-II

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

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

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

Group studies

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

B. Practical or clinical:

(1) This will cover,–

- (a) case taking of acute and chronic patients
- (b) case processing including selection of medicine, potency and repetition schedule

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

E. Examination:

1. Theory:

1. 1 Number of papers- 01
1. 2 Marks: 100
1. 3 Distribution of marks:
 - 1.3.1 Topics of Second BHMS- 50 Marks
 - 1.3.2 Topics of Third BHMS- 50 Marks

2. Practical including viva voce or oral:

2.1. Marks:100	
2.2. Distribution of marks:	<u>Marks</u>
2.2.1. Case taking and case processing of one long case	30
2.2.2 Case taking of one short case	10
2.2.3 Maintenance of practical record or journal	10
2.2.4. Viva voce or oral	50

Total	<u>100</u>

REPERTORY

Instructions:

- I (a) Repertorisation is not the end but the means to arrive at the simillimum with the help of materia medica, based on sound knowledge of Homoeopathic Philosophy;
- (b) Homoeopathic materia medica is an encyclopedia of symptoms. No mind can memorize all the symptoms or all the drugs with their gradations;
- (c) The repertory is an index and catalogue of the symptoms of the materia medica, neatly arranged in a practical or clinical form, with the relative gradation of drugs, which facilitates quick selection

of indicated remedy and it may be difficult to practice Homoeopathy without the aid of repertories.

- II (a) Each repertory has been compiled on distinct philosophical base, which determines its structure;
(b) In order to explore and derive full advantage of each repertory, it is important to grasp thoroughly its conceptual base and construction and this will help student to learn scope, limitations and adaptability of each repertory.

Third B.H.M.S

A. Theory:

1. Repertory: Definition; Need; Scope and Limitations.
2. Classification of Repertories
3. Study of different Repertories (Kent, Boenninghausen, Boger-Boenninghausen):
 - a) History
 - b) Philosophical background
 - c) Structure
 - d) Concept of repertorisation
 - e) Adaptability
 - f) Scope
 - g) Limitation(s)
4. Gradation of Remedies by different authors.
5. Methods and techniques of repertorisation. Steps of repertorisation.
6. Terms and language of repertories (Rubrics) cross references in other repertories and materia medica.
7. Conversion of symptoms into rubrics and repertorisation using different repertories.
8. Repertory – its relation with organon of medicine and materia medica.
9. Case taking and related topics:
 - a) case taking.
 - b) difficulties of case taking, particularly in a chronic case.
 - c) types of symptoms, their understanding and importance.
 - d) importance of pathology in disease diagnosis and individualisation in relation to study of repertory.
10. Case processing
 - a) analysis and evaluation of symptoms
 - b) miasmatic assessment
 - c) totality of symptoms or conceptual image of the patient
 - d) repertorial totality
 - e) selection of rubrics
 - f) repertorial technique and results
 - g) repertorial analysis

B. Practical or clinical:

1. Record of five cases each of surgery, gynaecology and obstetrics worked out by using Kent's repertory.
2. Rubrics hunting from Kent's & Boenninghausen's repertories.

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

GYNAECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS

Instructions:

- I (a) Homoeopathy adopt the same attitude towards this subject as it does towards Medicine and Surgery, but while dealing with Gynaecology and Obstetrical cases, a Homoeopathic physician must be trained in special clinical methods of investigation for diagnosing local conditions and

individualising cases, the surgical intervention either as a life saving measure or for removing mechanical obstacles, if necessary, as well as their management by using homoeopathic medicines and other auxiliary methods of treatment;

(b) Pregnancy is the best time to eradicate genetic dyscrasias in women and this should be specially stressed. And students shall also be instructed in the care of new born;

(c) The fact that the mother and child form a single biological unit and that this peculiar close physiological relationship persists for at least the first two years of the child's life should be particularly emphasised.

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

III Examinations and investigations in gynaecological and obstetrical cases shall be stressed and scope of homoeopathy in this subject shall be taught in details.

IV The study shall start in Second B.H.M.S and shall be completed in Third B.H.M.S. and examinations will be held in Third B.H.M.S and following topics shall be taught, namely:-

Second B.H.M.S

A. Theory:

1. Gynaecology

- a) A review of the applied anatomy of female reproductive systems-development and malformations.
- b) A review of the applied physiology of female reproductive systems-puberty, menstruation and menopause.
- c) Gynaecological examination and diagnosis.
- d) Developmental anomalies
- e) Uterine displacements.
- f) Sex and intersexuality.
- g) General Management and therapeutics of the above listed topics in Gynaecology .

2. Obstetrics

- a) Fundamentals of reproduction.
- b) Development of the intrauterine pregnancy-placenta and foetus.
- c) Diagnosis of pregnancy-investigations and examination.
- d) Antenatal care.
- e) Vomiting in pregnancy.
- f) Preterm labour and post maturity.
- g) Normal labour and puerperium
- h) Induction of labour
- i) Postnatal and puerperal care.
- j) Care of the new born.
- k) Management and therapeutics of the above listed topics in obstetrics.

Third B.H.M.S

1. Gynaecology

- a) Infections and ulcerations of the female genital organs.
- b) Injuries of the genital tract.
- c) Disorders of menstruation.
- d) Menorrhagia and dysfunctional uterine bleeding.
- e) Disorders of female genital tract.
- f) Diseases of breasts
- g) Sexually transmitted diseases
- h) Endometriosis and adenomyosis.
- i) Infertility and sterility
- j) Non-malignant growths.
- k) Malignancy
- l) Chemotherapy caused complications
- m) Management and therapeutics of the above listed topics in gynaecology.

1. *Obstetrics*

- a) High risk labour; mal-positions and mal-presentations; twins, prolapse of cord and limbs, abnormalities in the action of the uterus; abnormal conditions of soft part contracted pelvis; obstructed labour, complications of 3rd stage of labour, injuries of birth canal, foetal anomalies.
- b) Abnormal pregnancies-abortion, molar pregnancy, diseases of placenta and membranes, toxemia of pregnancy, antepartum haemorrhages, multiple pregnancy, protracted gestation, ectopic pregnancy, intrauterine growth retardation, pregnancy in Rh negative woman, intrauterine fetal death, still birth.
- c) Common disorders and systemic diseases associated with pregnancy.
- d) Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994.
- e) Common obstetrical operations-medical termination of pregnancy, criminal abortion, caesarean section, episiotomy.
- f) Emergency obstetric care.
- g) Population dynamics and control of conception.
- h) Infant care – neonatal hygiene, breast feeding, artificial feeding, management of premature child, asphyxia, birth injuries, common disorders of newborn.
- i) Reproductive and child health care (a) safe motherhood and child survival (b) Risk approach –MCH care (c) Maternal mortality and morbidity (d) Perinatal mortality and morbidity (e) Diseases of foetus and new born.
- j) Medico-legal aspects in obstetrics.
- k) Homoeopathic Management and Therapeutics of the above listed clinical conditions in Obstetrics.

B. Practical or clinical:

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

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

Record of ten cases each in gynaecology and obstetrics.

C. Examination:

1. Theory:

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

2. Practical including viva voce or oral:

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

Total	<u>200</u>

COMMUNITY MEDICINE

Instructions:

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

Third B.H.M.S

A. Theory:

1. Man and Medicine
2. Concept of health and disease in conventional medicine and homoeopathy
3. Nutrition and health
 - a) Food and nutrition
 - b) Food in relation to health and disease
 - c) Balanced diet
 - d) Nutritional deficiencies, and Nutritional survey
 - e) Food Processing
 - f) Pasteurisation of milk
 - g) Adulteration of food
 - h) Food Poisoning
4. *Environment and health*
 - a) air, light and sunshine, radiation.
 - b) effect of climate
 - c) comfort zone
 - d) personal hygiene
 - e) physical exercise
 - f) sanitation of fair and festivals
 - g) disinfection and sterilisation
 - h) atmospheric pollution and purification of air
 - i) air borne diseases
5. Water
 - a) distribution of water; uses; impurities and purification
 - b) standards of drinking water
 - c) water borne diseases
 - d) excreta disposal
 - e) disposal of deceased.
 - f) disposal of refuse.
 - g) medical entomology- insecticides, disinfection, Insects in relation to disease, Insect control.
6. Occupational health
7. Preventive medicine in pediatrics and geriatrics

SURGERY

Instructions:

- I (a) Homoeopathy as a science needs clear application on part of the physician to decide about the best course of action(s) required to restore the sick, to health;
(b) Knowledge about surgical disorders is required to be grasped so that the Homoeopathic Physician is able to:-
1. Diagnose common surgical conditions.
 2. Institute homoeopathic medical treatment wherever possible.
 3. Organise Pre and Post-operative Homoeopathic medicinal care besides surgical intervention with the consent of the surgeon.
- II For the above conceptual clarity and to achieve the aforesaid objectives, an effective co-ordination between the treating surgeons and homoeopathic physicians is required keeping in view the holistic care of the patients and it will also facilitate the physician in individualising the patient, necessary for homoeopathic treatment and management.
- III The study shall start in Second B.H.M.S and complete in Third B.H.M.S. and examination shall be conducted in Third B.H.M.S.
- IV (a) Following is a plan to achieve the above and it takes into account about the Second and Third year B.H.M.S syllabus and respective stage of development;
(b) Throughout the whole period of study, the attention of the students should be directed by the teachers of this subject to the importance of its preventive aspects.
- V There shall be periodical inter-departmental seminars, to improve the academic knowledge, skill and efficiency of the students and the study shall include training on, –
- a) principles of surgery,
 - b) fundamentals of examination of a patient with surgical problems
 - c) use of common instruments for examination of a patient.
 - d) physiotherapy measures.
 - e) applied study of radio-diagnostics.
 - f) knowledge of causation, manifestations, management and prognosis of surgical disorders.
 - g) miasmatic background of surgical disorders, wherever applicable.
 - h) bedside clinical procedures.
 - i) correlation of applied aspects, with factors which can modify the course of illness, including application of medicinal and non-medicinal measures.
 - j) role of homoeopathic treatment in pseudo-surgical and true surgical diseases.

Second B.H.M.S

A. Theory:

General Surgery:-

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

Third B.H.M.S

A. Theory:

(b) Systemic Surgery:-

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

B. Ear

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

C. Nose

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

D. Throat

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

C. Ophthalmology

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

D. Dentistry

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

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

Practical or clinical:

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

- f) Management of shock.
- g) Management of acute haemorrhage.
- h) Management of acute injury cases.
- i) Preliminary management of a head Injury case.

Examination:

It will be conducted in Third B.H.M.S.

1. Theory:

1.1.	Number of papers – 02		
1.2.	Marks: Paper I-100; Paper II-100.		
1.3.	Contents:		
	1.3.1. Paper –I:		
	Section –1	General Surgery-	50 marks
	Section – 2	Homoeopathic Therapeutics relating to General Surgery	50 marks
	1.3.2. Paper –II:		
	Section– 1	Systemic Surgery	25 marks
		(i) ENT	10 marks
		(ii) Ophthalmology	10 marks
		(iii) Dentistry	05 marks
	Section– 2:	Systemic Surgery Homoeopathic Thereapeutics	25 marks
		(i) ENT Homoeopathic Therapeutics	10 marks
		(ii) Ophthalmology Homoeopathic Therapeutics	10 marks
		(iii) Dentistry Homoeopathic Therapeutics	05 marks

2. Practical including viva voce or oral:

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

	Total	<u>200</u>

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE

Instructions:

- I (a) Homoeopathy has a distinct approach to the concept of disease;
- (b) it recognises an ailing individual by studying him as a whole rather than in terms of sick parts and emphasizes the study of the man, his state of health, state of illness.
- II The study of the above concept of individualisation is essential with the a following background so that the striking features which are characteristic to the individual become clear, in contrast to the common picture of the respective disease conditions, namely:–
- 1. correlation of the disease conditions with basics of anatomy, physiology and, biochemistry and pathology.
- 2. knowledge of causation, manifestations, diagnosis (including differential diagnosis), prognosis and management of diseases.
- 3. application of knowledge of organon of medicine and homoeopathic philosophy in dealing with the disease conditions.
- 4. comprehension of applied part.

5. sound clinical training at bedside to be able to apply the knowledge and clinical skill accurately.
 6. adequate knowledge to ensure that rational investigations are utilised.
- III (a) The emphasis shall be on study of man in respect of health, disposition, diathesis, disease, taking all predisposing and precipitating factors, i.e. fundamental cause, maintaining cause and exciting cause;
- (b) Hahnemann's theory of chronic miasms provides us an evolutionary understanding of the chronic diseases: psora, sycosis, syphilis and acute manifestations of chronic diseases and evolution of the natural disease shall be comprehended in the light of theory of chronic miasms.
- IV (a) The teaching shall include homoeopathic therapeutics or management in respect of all topics and clinical methods of examination of patient as a whole will be given due stress during the training;
- (b) A thorough study of the above areas will enable a homoeopathic physician to comprehend the practical aspects of medicine;
- (c) He shall be trained as a sound clinician with adequate ability of differentiation, sharp observation and conceptual clarity about diseases by taking help of all latest diagnostic techniques, viz. X-ray, ultrasound, electrocardiogram, and commonly performed laboratory investigations;
- (d) Rational assessment of prognosis and general management of different disease conditions are also to be focused.
- V Study of subject. - The study of the subject will be done in two years in Third B.H.M.S and Fourth B.H.M.S, but examination shall be conducted at the end of Fourth B.H.M.S.

Third B.H.M.S

Theory:

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

Practical or clinical:

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

C. Examination:

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

THIRD BHMS EXAMINATION

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

Sl. No.	Subject	Theoretical lecture(in hours)	Practical or clinical or tutorial or seminars (in hours).
1.	Practice of medicine and Homoeopathic therapeutics	50}75 25}	75 One term of three months each in outpatient department and inpatient department in different wards or department.
2.	Surgery including ENT Ophthalmology and Dental and Homoeopathic therapeutics	100}150 50}	75 One term of three months each in surgical ward and outpatient department.
3.	Obstetrics and Gynaecology , Infant Care and Homoeopathic therapeutics	100}150 50}	75 One term of three months gynaecology and obstetrics ward and outpatient department.
4.	Homoeopathic Materia Medica	100	75
5.	Organon of Medicine	100	75
6.	Repertory	50	25
7.	Community Medicine	35	15

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

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