

THE CURRICULUM (FORTH BHMS)

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

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

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

ORGANON OF MEDICINE WITH HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY

Instructions:

- I
 - (a) Organon of Medicine with Homoeopathic Philosophy is a vital subject which builds up the conceptual base of the physician;
 - (b) It illustrates those principles which when applied in practice enable the physician to achieve results, which he can explain logically and rationally in medical practice with greater competence;
 - (c) Focus of the education and training should be to build up the conceptual base of Homoeopathic Philosophy for use in medical practice.

- II Homoeopathy should be taught as a complete system of medicine with logical rationality of its holistic, individualistic and dynamistic approach to life, health, disease, remedy and cure and in order to achieve this, integration in the study of logic, psychology and the fundamentals of Homoeopathy becomes necessary.

- III
 - (a) It is imperative to have clear grasp of inductive and deductive logic, and its application and understanding of the fundamentals of Homoeopathy;
 - (b) Homoeopathic approach in therapeutics is a holistic approach and it demands a comprehension of patient as a person, disposition, state of his mind and body, along with the study of the disease process and its causes;
 - (c) Since Homoeopathy lays great emphasis on knowing the mind, preliminary and basic knowledge of the psychology becomes imperative for a homoeopathic physician and introduction to psychology will assist the student in building up his conceptual base in this direction.

- IV The department of organon of medicine shall co-ordinate with other departments where students are sent for the pre-clinical and clinical trainin and this will not only facilitate integration with other related departments, but also enhance the confidence of the students when they will be attending specialty clinics.

FIRST B.H.M.S.

A. Theory:

1. Introductory lectures

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

2. Logic

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

3. Psychology

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

4. Aphorisms 1 to 28 of organon of medicine

5. Homoeopathic Prophylaxis

SECOND B.H.M.S.

A. Theory:

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

- 2.1. Chapters of Philosophy books of J.T. Kent (Chapters 1 to 17, 23 to 27, 31 to 33), Stuart Close (Chapters- 8,9, 11, 12) and H.A. Roberts (Chapters 3,4,5,6, 8, 9, 11, 17, 18, 19,20), related to Aphorisms 29-104 of Organon of Medicine
- 2.2. Symptomatology:
Details regarding Symptomatology are to be comprehended by referring to the relevant aphorisms of organon of medicine and chapters of the books on homoeopathic philosophy.
- 2.3. Causations:
Thorough comprehension of the evolution of disease, taking into account pre-disposing, fundamental, exciting and maintaining causes.
- 2.4. Case taking:
The purpose of homoeopathic case taking is not merely collection of the disease symptoms from the patient, but comprehending the patient as a whole with the correct appreciation of the factors responsible for the genesis and maintenance of illness. Hahnemann's concept and method of case taking, as stated in his Organon of Medicine is to be stressed upon.
- 2.5. Case processing: This includes,
 - (i) Analysis of Symptoms,
 - (ii) Evaluation of Symptoms,
 - (iii) Miasmatic diagnosis,
 - (iv) Totality of symptoms

THIRD B.H.M.S.

A. Theory:

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

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

FOURTH B.H.M.S.

A. Theory:

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

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

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

A. Practical or clinical:

- (a) The students shall maintain practical records of patients treated in the out patient department and inpatient department of the attached hospital.
- (b) The following shall be stressed upon in the case records, namely:–
 - (1) receiving the case properly (case taking) without distortion of the of patient's expressions;
 - (2) nosological diagnosis;
 - (3) analysis and evaluation of the symptoms, miasmatic diagnosis and portraying the totality of symptoms;
 - (4) individualisation of the case for determination of the similimum, prognosis, general management including diet and necessary restrictions on mode of life of the individual patients;
 - (5) state of susceptibility to formulate comprehensive plan of treatment;.
 - (6) order of evaluation of the characteristic features of the case would become stepping stone for the repertorial totality;
 - (7) remedy selection and posology;
 - (8) second prescription.

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

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

C. Examination:

1. Theory:

- 1.1 Number of papers - 02
- 1.2 Marks: Paper I: 100, Paper II: 100
- 1.3 Distribution of marks:

Paper I: Aphorisms 1-145:-	30 marks
Aphorisms 146-294:-	70 marks

Paper II: Chronic diseases –	50 marks
Homoeopathic philosophy –	50 marks

1. Practical including viva voce or oral:

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

	<u>Marks</u>
2.2.1. Case taking and case processing of a long case	30
2.2.2. Case taking and case processing of a short case	10
2.2.3. Maintenance of practical record or journal	10

2.2.4. Viva Voce (oral)	50

Total	<u>100</u>

HOMOEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA

Instructions:

- I (a) Homoeopathic Materia Medica is differently constructed as compared to other Materia Medicas;
- (b) Homoeopathy considers that study of the action of drugs on individual parts or systems of the body or on animal or their isolated organs is only a partial study of life processes under such action and that it does not lead us to a full appreciation of the action of the medicinal substance, the drug substance as a whole is lost sight of.
- II Essential and complete knowledge of the drug action as a whole can be ascertained only by qualitative drug proving on healthy persons and this alone can make it possible to elicit all the symptoms of a drug with reference to the psychosomatic whole of a person and it is just such a person as a whole to whom the knowledge of drug action is to be applied.
- III (a) The Homoeopathic Materia Medica consists of a schematic arrangement of symptoms produced by each drug, incorporating no theories for explanations about their interpretation or inter-relationship;
- (b) Each drug should be studied synthetically, analytically and comparatively, and this alone would enable a Homoeopathic student to study each drug individually and as a whole and help him to be a good prescriber.
- IV (a) The most commonly indicated drugs for day to day ailments should be taken up first so that in the clinical classes or outdoor duties the students become familiar with their applications and they should be thoroughly dealt with explaining all comparisons and relationship;
- (b) Students should be conversant with their sphere of action and family relationships and the rarely used drugs should be taught in outline, emphasizing only their most salient features and symptoms.
- V Tutorials must be introduced so that students in small numbers can be in close touch with teachers and can be helped to study and understand Materia Medica in relation to its application in the treatment of the sick.
- VI (a) While teaching therapeutics an attempt should be made to recall the Materia Medica so that indications for drugs in a clinical condition can directly flow out from the proving of the drugs concerned;
- (b) The student should be encouraged to apply the resources of the vast Materia Medica in any sickness and not limit himself to memorise a few drugs for a particular disease and this Hahnemannian approach will not only help him in understanding the proper perspective of symptoms as applied and their curative value in sickness but will even lighten his burden as far as formal examinations are concerned;
- (c) Application of Materia Medica should be demonstrated from case-records in the outdoor and the indoor;
- (d) Lectures on comparative Materia Medica and therapeutics as well as tutorials should be integrated with lectures on clinical medicine;
- VII For the teaching of drugs, the department should keep herbarium sheets and other specimens for demonstrations to the students and audio-visual material shall be used for teaching and training purposes.
- VIII (a) There is a large number of Homoeopathic medicines used today and much more medicines being experimented and proved at present and more will be added in future and some very commonly used Homoeopathic medicines are included in this curriculum for detail study;
- (b) It is essential that at the end of this course each student should gain basic and sufficient knowledge of "How to study Homoeopathic Materia Medica" and to achieve this objective basic and general topic of Materia Medica should be taught in details during this curriculum, general topics should be taught in all the classes;

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

FIRST B.H.M.S.

A. Theory:

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

- (a) Basic Materia Medica –
 1. Basic concept of Materia Medica
 2. Basic construction of various Materia Medicas
 3. Definition of Materia Medica
- (b) Homoeopathic Materia Medica
 1. Definition of Homoeopathic Materia Medica
 2. Basic concept and construction of Homoeopathic Materia Medica.
 3. Classification of Homoeopathic Materia Medica.
 4. Sources of Homoeopathic Materia Medica.
 5. Scope and Limitations of Homoeopathic Materia Medica

SECOND B.H.M.S

A. Theory:

- (a) In addition to syllabus of First B.H.M.S. Course, following shall be taught, namely:-
 - (i) Science and philosophy of homoeopathic materia medica.
 - (ii) Different ways of studying homoeopathic materia medica (e.g. psycho-clinical, pathological, physiological, synthetic, comparative, analytical, remedy relationships, group study, portrait study etc.)
 - (iii) Scope and limitations of homoeopathic materia medica.
 - (iv) Concordance or remedy relationships.
 - (v) Comparative homoeopathic materia medica, namely:- Comparative study of symptoms, drug pictures, drug relationships.
 - (vi) Theory of 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
12. Baptisia tinctoria
13. Bellis perennis
14. Bryonia alba
15. Calcarea carbonica
16. Calcarea fluorica
17. Calcarea phosphoric
18. Calcarea sulphurica
19. Calendula officinalis
20. Chamomilla
21. Cina
22. Cinchona officinalis
23. Colchicum autumnale
24. Colocynthis
25. Drosera
26. Dulcamara
27. Euphrasia
28. Ferrum phosphoricum
29. Gelsemium
30. Hepar sulph
31. Hypericum perforatum
32. Ipecacuanha
33. Kali muriaticum
34. Kali phosphoricum
35. Kali sulphuricum
36. Ledum palustre
37. Lycopodium clavatum
38. Magnesium phosphoricum
39. Natrum muriaticum
40. Natrum phosphoricum
41. Natrum sulphuricum
42. Nux vomica
43. Pulsatilla
44. Rhus toxicodendron
45. Ruta graveolens
46. Silicea
47. Spongia tosta
48. Sulphur
49. Symphytum officinale
50. Thuja occidentalis

THIRD B.H.M.S

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

A. General Topics of Homoeopathic Materia Medica –

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

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

B. Concept of mother tincture.

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

APPENDIX-II

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

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

Group studies

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

Fourth B.H.M.S

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

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

APPENDIX-III

1. Abies canadensis
2. Abies nigra
3. Carbo animalis

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

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

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

Group studies

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

C. Practical or clinical:

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

D. Examination:

1. Theory:

1. 1 Number of papers-02

2.1 Marks: 200

2.1.1 Distribution of marks:

2.1.2 Paper-I: Topics of First, Second and Third B.H.M.S.— 100 Marks

2.1.3 Paper-II: Topics of IV B.H.M.S.— 100 Marks

2. Practical including viva voce or oral:

2.1. Marks: 200

2.2. Distribution of marks;

2.2.1. Case taking and Case processing of one long case

Marks

60

2.2.2 Case taking of one short case

20

2.2.3 Maintenance of practical record or journal

20

2.2.4. Viva voce (oral)

100

Total

200

REPERTORY

Instructions:

- I (a) Repertorisation is not the end but the means to arrive at the simillimum with the help of materia medica, based on sound knowledge of Homoeopathic Philosophy;
- (b) Homoeopathic materia medica is an encyclopedia of symptoms. No mind can memorize all the symptoms or all the drugs with their gradations;
- (c) The repertory is an index and catalogue of the symptoms of the materia medica, neatly arranged in a practical or clinical form, with the relative gradation of drugs, which facilitates quick selection of indicated remedy and it may be difficult to practice Homoeopathy without the aid of repertories.

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

Third B.H.M.S

A. Theory:

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

Fourth B.H.M.S

A. Theory:

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

B. Practical or clinical:

Students shall maintain the following records, namely:-

1. Five acute and five chronic cases (each of medicine, surgery and obstetrics and gynaecology) using Kent's Repertory
2. Five cases (pertaining to medicine) using Boenninghausen's therapeutics pocket book.
3. Five cases (pertaining to medicine) using Boger-Boenninghausen's characteristics repertory.
4. Five cases to be cross checked on repertories using homoeopathic softwares.

C. Examination:

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

1. Theory:

1.1. Number of papers-01

1.2. Marks: 100

2. Practical including viva voce or oral:

2.1. Marks: 100

2.2. Distribution of marks:

	<u>Marks</u>
2.2.1. One long case	30
2.2.2. One short case	10
2.2.3. Practical record or journal	10
2.2.4. Viva Voce (Oral)	50

Total	<u>100</u>
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COMMUNITY MEDICINE

Instructions:

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

Third B.H.M.S

A. Theory:

1. Man and Medicine
2. Concept of health and disease in conventional medicine and homoeopathy
3. Nutrition and health
 - a) Food and nutrition
 - b) Food in relation to health and disease
 - c) Balanced diet
 - d) Nutritional deficiencies, and Nutritional survey
 - e) Food Processing

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

Fourth B.H.M.S

A. Theory:

1. Epidemiology
 - a) Principles and methods of epidemiology
 - b) Epidemiology of communicable diseases:
 - c) General principles of prevention and control of communicable diseases;
 - d) Communicable diseases: their description, mode of spread and method of prevention.
 - e) Protozoan and helminthic infections- Life cycle of protozoa and helminthes, their prevention.
 - f) Epidemiology of non-communicable diseases: general principles of prevention and control of non- communicable diseases
 - g) Screening of diseases
2. Bio-statistics
 - (a) Need of biostatistics in medicine
 - (b) Elementary statistical methods
 - (c) Sample size calculation
 - (d) Sampling methods
 - (e) Test of significance
 - (f) Presentation of data
 - (g) Vital statistics
3. Demography and Family Planning; Population control; contraceptive practices; National Family Planning Programme.
4. Health education and health communication
5. Health care of community.
6. International Health
7. Mental Health
8. Maternal and Child Health
9. School Health Services

10. National Health Programs of India including Rashtriya Bal Chikitsa Karyakram.
11. Hospital waste management
12. Disaster management
13. Study of aphorisms of organon of medicine and other homoeopathic literatures, relevant to above topics including prophylaxis.

B. Practical:

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

Field Visits

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

Note:

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

C. Examination:

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

1. Theory:

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

2. Practical including viva voce oral:

2.1. Marks: 100	
2.2. Distribution of marks;	Marks
2.2.1. Spotting	30
2.2.3 Journal or practical records (including field visit records)	20
2.2.4. Viva voce (oral)	50

Total	<u>100</u>

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE

Instructions:

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

- (b) it recognises an ailing individual by studying him as a whole rather than in terms of sick parts and emphasizes the study of the man, his state of health, state of illness.
- II The study of the above concept of individualisation is essential with the 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.

Fourth B.H.M.S

A. Theory:

1. Nutritional and metabolic diseases
2. Diseases of haemopoietic system.
3. Endocrinal diseases.
4. Infectious diseases.

5. Diseases of cardiovascular system.
6. Diseases of urogenital Tract.
7. Disease of CNS and peripheral nervous system.
8. Psychiatric disorders.
9. Diseases of locomotor system (connective tissue, bones and joints disorders)
10. Diseases of skin and sexually transmitted diseases.
11. Tropical diseases.
12. Paediatric disorders.
13. Geriatric disorders.
14. Applied anatomy and applied physiology of different organ and systems relating to specific diseases.
15. Knowledge of clinical examination of respective systems.

- (a) General management and homoeopathic therapeutics for all the topics to be covered in Third B.H.M.S and Fourth B.H.M.S shall be taught simultaneously and the emphasis shall be on study of man in respect of health, disposition, diathesis, disease, taking all predisposing and precipitating factors, i.e. fundamental cause, maintaining cause and exciting cause.
- (b) Study of therapeutics does not mean simply list of specifics for the clinical conditions but teaching of applied materia medica which shall be stressed upon.

Practical or clinical:

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

B. Examination:

1. Theory:

- 1.1. Number of papers - 02
- 1.2. Marks: Paper I-100; Paper II-100
- 1.3. Contents:
 - 1.3.1 Paper-I: Topics of Third B.H.M.S with Homoeopathic Therapeutics
 - 1.3.2 Paper-II: Topics of Fourth B.H.M.S with Homoeopathic Therapeutics

2. Practical including viva voce or oral:

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

Total	<u>200</u>

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

FORTH BHMS EXAMINATION

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

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

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

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

Educational Tour

Components:

Number of Students:

Name of teachers accompanying students:

What the tour is about- an overview:

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

How it will be organised:

Approaches to teaching or learning and assessment:

Aim and objective:

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

Learning outcomes:

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

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

Resources

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

Visit record

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

Assignment or project report

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