PARUL UNIVERSITY - Faculty of Homoeopathy

Department of Homeopathic

SYLLABUS FOR 2nd Year MD(Hom) PROGRAMME Repertory Paper-I (04203202)

Type of Course: MD(Hom)

Prerequisite: Rationale:

Teaching and Examination Scheme:

| Teaching Scheme | | | | Examination Scheme | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------|----------|--------|--------------------|----------|---|----|-------|-----|
| Lect Hrs/ | Tut Hrs/ | Lab Hrs/ | Credit | Exte | Internal | | | Total | |
| | | | | Т | Р | Т | CE | Р | |
| - | - | - | - | 100 | 200 | - | - | - | 300 |

Lect - Lecture, Tut - Tutorial, Lab - Lab, T - Theory, P - Practical, CE - CE, T - Theory, P - Practical

Contents:

| Sr. | Торіс | Weightage | Teaching Hrs. |
|-----|--|-----------|------------------|
| 1 | 04203202- REPERTORY- 1 :: 04203202- STUDY OF FOLLOWING REPERTORIES: (PURITAN/ GENERAL/ CLINICAL/ REGIONAL) In – depth critical as well as Comparative study of following repertories from different angles, their Plan, Construction, Philosophy, Advantages & Disadvantages as well as chapter wise study. GENTRY'S CONCORDANCE REPERTORY KNERR'S REPERTORY SYNTHETIC REPERTORY SYNTHESIS REPERTORY GOMPLETE REPERTORY BOERICKE'S CLINICAL REPERTORY HATAKREPERTORY CLARKE'S CLINICAL REPERTORY MURPHY'S MEDICAL REPERTORY BELL'S DIARRHOEA BERRIDGE'S EYE REPERTORY MINTON'S UTERINE THERAPEUTICS BOGER'S SYNOPTIC KEYEtc. | % | |

*Continuous Evaluation:

It consists of Assignments/Seminars/Presentations/Quizzes/Surprise Tests (Summative/MCQ) etc.

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PARUL UNIVERSITY - Faculty of Homoeopathy

Department of Homeopathic

SYLLABUS FOR 2nd Year MD(Hom) PROGRAMME Repertory Paper-II (04203203)

Type of Course: MD(Hom)

Prerequisite: Rationale:

Teaching and Examination Scheme:

| Teaching Scheme | | | | Examination Scheme | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------|----------|--------|--------------------|----------|---|----|-------|-----|
| Lect Hrs/ | Tut Hrs/ | Lab Hrs/ | Credit | Exte | Internal | | | Total | |
| | | | | Т | Р | Т | CE | Р | |
| - | - | - | - | 100 | - | - | - | - | 100 |

Lect - Lecture, Tut - Tutorial, Lab - Lab, T - Theory, P - Practical, CE - CE, T - Theory, P - Practical

Contents:

| Sr. | Торіс | Weightage | Teaching Hrs. |
|-----|--|-----------|------------------|
| | 04203203- REPERTORY - 2: | | |
| | 04203203 | | |
| | CARD REPERTORIES □ COMPUTERIZED REPERTORIES: RADAR, HOMPATH, MAC etc. E.g. □ What are the utilities of information technology in the | | |
| | development of Repertories? What is the role of computer in Homoeopathy? Write in brief about RADAR. | | |
| | ☐ What is the role of computer in Homoeopathy? Write in brief about different Homoeopathic softwares? | | |
| | □ What is the role of computer in Homoeopathy? Write in brief about Hompath etc. □ ANSWER FOLLOWING: | | |
| | ☐ Which Homoeopathic Repertory do you consider the best and why? Explain. | | |
| | ☐ Regular repertorization is a refresher course in Materia Medica Justify. | | |
| | □ Describe Boeninghausen's contribution in the field of Repertory. □ Describe Jahr's and Boger's contribution in the field of Repertory. □ Discuss the role of Repertory in surgical condition. Discuss differentiates diagnosis of Acute Abdomen. | | |
| | ☐ Define in brief about role of Prophylactics in Homoeopathy? Discuss the presentation of these rubrics in clinical repertories like | | |
| | Boericke's Repertory. What is the role of Homoeopathy in pre and post-surgical cases? How does Repertory help physician in such cases? | | |
| | ☐ Define clinical features of Gastroenteritis. How will you prepare totality for using Bell's diarrhea? 5 | | |
| | ☐ Justify the role of Homoeopathic Repertory in pathological conditions. Which is the most useful Repertory in such cases? ☐ What is the role of Diagnosis in Homoeopathy? How is it useful for Repertorisation? | | |
| | Repertorisation? | | |

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| 1 | ☐ Justify the use of clinical Repertories in cases of advanced pathology e.g. Carcinoma. | % | |
|---|--|---|--|
| | □ Define Carcinoma. Is it necessary to use Repertory in the case of carcinoma? Justify your statement with proper examples. □ Which are the nosological terms used in Kent's Repertory .Justify | | |
| | use of these Rubrics. | | |
| | ☐ Which Repertory will be more useful in the cases where clinical | | |
| | diagnosis is made? Justify your statement with proper examples. ☐ Describe the clinical features of Malaria. How will you approach | | |
| | the case of Malaria using Regional Repertory? | | |
| | ☐ DESCRIBE AETIOLOGY/CLINICAL FEATURES/COMPLICATIONS | | |
| | OF | | |
| | FOLLOWING AND ITS PRESENTATION IN DIFFERENT | | |
| | REPERTORIES | | |
| | ESPECIALLY KENT'S REPERTORY, BBCR & BOERICKE'S REPERTORY. | | |
| | ☐ Hypothyroidism | | |
| | ☐ Hypertension | | |
| | □ Bronchial asthma | | |
| | □ Abortion | | |
| | ☐ Menopausal syndrome | | |
| | □ Peptic ulcer | | |
| | □ Pneumonia | | |
| | □ Bronchitis | | |
| | □ Dengue | | |
| | ☐ Typhoid fever | | |
| | □ Uterine fibroid□ Myocardial infarction | | |
| | ☐ Diabetes mellitus | | |
| | 6 | | |
| | □ Psoriasis | | |
| | □ Eczema | | |
| | □ Acne | | |
| | □ Dysmenorrhoea | | |
| | □ Renal calculi | | |
| | ☐ Gall stone etc. | | |
| | | | |

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