

PARUL UNIVERSITY - FACULTY OF AYURVED
Department of Ayurved
SYLLABUS FOR 3rd Year BAMS PROGRAMME
Agada tantra Vyavahara Ayurveda Evum Vidhivaidyak

Type of Course: BAMS

Prerequisite:

Rationale:

Teaching and Examination Scheme:

Teaching Scheme (Hrs./Week)			Credit	Examination Scheme					Total
Lect	Tut	Lab		External		Internal			
				T	P	T	CE	P	
200	-	100	-	100	100	-	-	-	200

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

PART A

Contents:

Sr.	Topic	Weightage	Teaching Hrs
1	Derivation, definition of Visha and Agadatantra. Scope of Agadatantra. Visha Utpatti, Visha Prabhava, Visha Pranaharana Kriya, Visha Guna, Visha Gati, Visha Vega Visha Sankata, Shanka Visha.	%	10
2	Definitions of: Toxicology, Definition of poison, suicidal and homicidal poisons, classification of poisons, their action and route of administration, absorption, excretion, metabolism, diagnosis and general principles of treatment, duties of a medical practitioner in case of suspected poisoning.	%	7
3	Origin and Classification of Visha Its sources, Difference between Visha, Madya and Oja guna, Visha Upadrava and Visha Mukta Lakshana.	%	3
4	Tests for detection of Visha, and Modern Toxicological Techniques of detection of poisons Visha Data Lakshana, Visha Peeta Lakshana, Signs and symptoms of Visha afflicted organs and personal effects. (Poisoning with Anjana, Lepa paduka, Abharana etc.	%	4
5	Environmental Toxicology Introduction to Environmental Toxicology- Samuhika Vishaprayoga-effect of chemical and nuclear warfare.	%	2
6	Vishopakrama Described by Charaka, General principles of Management of poisoning	%	5
7	Poisoning due to poisons of plant origin: Manifestation of poisoning due to poisons of plant origin their fatal Dose, fatal period, management of poisoning, post mortem appearance and its medico legal importance. Visha and Upavisha- Arka, Snuhi, Langali,		

	Karaveera, Gunja, Ahiphena, Dhattura, Bhallataka, Vatsanabha, Kupeelu, Jayapala, Bhanga & Tobacco, Parthenium hysteriphorus, Chitraka, Eranda, Digitalis and Cerebra Odallam.	%	25
8	Garavisha, Dooshivisha, Viruddhahara Food adulteration and poisoning±classification, diagnosis, management and contemporary significance.	%	8
9	Jangama Visha Jangama Visha, Detailed study of Sarpa, Keeta, Loota, Vrischika, Mooshika, Alarka Visha; Lakshana, Bheda, Chikitsa and their Sadhyasadyata (contemporary and classical views).	%	10
10	Poisoning due to Acids, Alkalis, metals, Non-metals, Asphyxiants and others Introduction to poisoning due to Acids, Alkalis, metals, Non-metals, Asphyxiants and others, their Fatal Dose, Fatal period, Manifestation, management, medico legal importance and post-mortem appearance of poisoning due to: a) Acid and Alkali, Sulphuric acid, Hydrochloric acid, Nitric acid, Hydrocyanic acid, Oxalic acid, Carbolic acid, Formic acid, alkalis in general. b) Asphyxiants, Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide, Hydrogen sulphide c) Nonmetallic poisons, Phosphorous, Iodine, Metallic poisoning ±Arsenic, Mercury, Lead, Copper, Zinc and Tin. d) Others – Petroleum, Kerosene Organo phosphorus compounds - Aluminum phosphate, Organo Chlorinated Compounds, Household poisons.	%	25
11	Madya and Madatyaya: Madya and Madatyaya. Alcohol poisoning (Ethanol and Methanol).	%	8
12	Narcotic drugs and Psychotropic substances Act Introduction to Narcotic drugs and Psychotropic substances Act 1985.	%	1

PART B

Sr.	Topic	Weightage	Teaching Hrs
1	Vyavahara Ayurveda and Vidhivaidyaka Definition of Vyavahara Ayurveda (Forensic medicine) and Vidhivaidyaka (Medical jurisprudence), concise history of Vyavahara Ayurveda (Forensic medicine) and Vidhivaidyaka (Medical jurisprudence). Introduction to Indian Penal Code, Indian Evidence Act and Criminal Procedure Code.	%	5
2	Legal Procedures Inquest, Evidence, Witness, Courts and their powers.	%	5
3	Personal identity, Forensic Serology and DNA profiling Personal identity and its Medico legal aspects, forensic odontology, Introduction to Forensic Serology and DNA profiling.	%	10
4	Death and its Medico Legal Aspects; Death and its Medico Legal Aspects, Medico Legal autopsy and Exhumation	%	6
5	Injuries	%	10

	Injuries and thermal injuries, their medico Legal aspects, general introduction of weapons		
6	Dowry Deaths Dowry deaths (Domestic Violence), their Medico Legal importance and laws in relation to it	%	3
7	Asphyxial Death: Asphyxial deaths and its Medico Legal importance	%	10
8	Medico Legal importance of Pregnancy, Delivery Impotence & Sterility, Abortion, Infanticide, battered baby. Virginity, Artificial Insemination, Legitimacy	%	10
9	Sexual offences: Sexual offences and their Medico Legal aspects. Sexual Perversions	%	5
10	Forensic laboratory: Introduction to forensic laboratory	%	3
11	Points: Introduction to Forensic psychiatry	%	5
12	Ethics as in classical Texts Vaidya, Pranabhisara and Rogabhisara Vaidya, Qualities of Vaidya, Responsibilities of Vaidya, Chaturvidha Vaidyavrutti, Duties of Vaidya to his patient, Vaidya Sadvrittam, Apujya Vaidya, Code of conduct.	%	5
13	Laws: Laws in relation to Medical practitioners: Indian Medicine Central Council Act	%	2
14	Medical Records: Maintenance of medical records	%	1
15	Physicians responsibilities Physicians responsibility in criminal matters, Professional negligence, Civil negligence, Criminal negligence, Medico Legal aspects of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, Rights of an unborn child, Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act Transplant	%	10

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

PRACTICAL

Practical Training

1. Post Mortem examination
2. Evidence in the court
3. Demonstrations in the Forensic & Toxicology museum
(Toxic & Anti toxic substances, medico legal specimens & Charts)
4. Clinical postings
5. Library Hours for compilation

Distribution of Practical Marks

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Post Mortem examination and Court posting – Case Record | 10 Marks |
| 2. Practical/Clinical Record Book | 10 Marks |
| 3. Identification (spotting) | 10 Marks |
| 4. Viva – voce | 20 Marks |

Total 50 Marks

PARUL UNIVERSITY - FACULTY OF AYURVED
Department of Ayurved
SYLLABUS FOR 3rd Year BAMS PROGRAMME
Swasthavritta I

Type of Course: BAMS

Prerequisite:

Rationale:

Teaching and Examination Scheme:

Teaching Scheme (Hrs./Week)			Credit	Examination Scheme					Total
Lect	Tut	Lab		External		Internal			
				T	P	T	CE	P	
100	-	100	-	100	100	-	-	-	200

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

PART A

Contents:

Sr.	Topic	Weightage	Teaching Hrs
1	Introduction Definition of Swastha & swasthya and swasthavritta. Arogya lakshana, swasthavritta prayojanam, WHO definition of health. Dimensions of health-Physical,Mental,Social. Concept of wellbeing- objective, subjective, standard of living, quality of life.	%	4
2	Dinacharya 1. Definition of Dinacharya 2. Aims and importance of dinacharya 3. Brahma Muhurta evam Utthana 4. Usha Jalapana 5. Sharirachinta 6. Malatyaga 7. Mukha prakshalan 8. Dantadhavana and preparation of Ayurvedic tooth powder and paste 9. Jihvanirlekhanavidhi 10. Anjana 11. Pratimarsha Nasya 12. Gandusha and Kavala 13. Tambulasevana 14. Dhoomapana 15. Abhyanga 16. Udvartana 17. Utsadana 18. Vyayama 19. Chankramana 20. Snana 21. Anulepana 22. Vastra dharana 23. Danda dharana 24. Padatra dharana 25. Chatra dharana 26. Ushnisha dharana 27. Ratnabharana dharana 28. Madhyahna charya 29. Cosmetic effect of Dinacharya procedures	%	7
3	Rathricharya 1. Sandhya charya 2. Rathri bhojana vidhi 3. Shayanavidhi according to Bhavamishra	%	2
4	Ritucharya		

	1. Importance of ritucharya 2. Ritu presentation as per different acharyas 3. Adana kala & visarga kala 4. Sanchaya-Prakopa-Prashamana of Dosha according to ritu 5. Doshashodhana in Ritu Charya 6. Relation of Agni bala and Ritu 7. Pathya and Apathya Ahara and Vihara in different ritus 8. a) Ritusandhi b) Yamadamsthra c) Rituharitaki d) Rituviparyaya	%	4
5	Sadvritta Description of Sadvritta and Achara Rasayana their role in Prevention and control of diseases.	%	2
6	Trayopastambha i) Ahara Nirukti, Swarupa, Pramukhatva, Ahara dravya Vargikaranam, Aharavidhividhana, Dwadashashana pravicharana, Ashtaharvidhivisheshayatanani, Pathyahara, Apathyahara, Samashana, Adhyashana, Vishamashana, Ahara dushparinama & tajjanya vyadhaya, Santarpanajanya evam Apatarpanajanya vyadhi, Viruddhahara and its effects, Shadrasabhojanasya mahatwam. Dietetic standards, Proximate principles of Food, Nutritional requirements, Sources and deficiency diseases of Protein, Carbohydrate, Fat, Vitamins and Minerals. Concept of balanced diet in Ayurveda, Nitya sevaneeya dravya, Balanced diet for different sections of people in the society, Social aspects of nutrition. Aharavarga - Dhanya varga (Cereals and millets), Shaka and Harita varga (Leafy and Non leafy vegetables), Kanda varga (roots and tubers), Phala varga (Fruits), Taila varga (Fats and Oils), Ikshu varga & Madhya varga (Alcoholic Beverages), Dugdha varga (Milk and Milk products), Masala and vyanjana dravyas (Spices & Condiments), Kritanna varga (Prepared Food), Mamsa varga (Meat types). Food hygiene Milk hygiene-Milk composition, Source of infection (for Milk), Milk borne diseases, Clean and Safe milk, Pasteurization of milk. Meat hygiene-Meat inspection, Slaughter house, Freshness of fish and egg. Fruits and Vegetables hygiene Sanitation of eating places, Preservation of food, Food handlers, Food borne diseases, Food fortification, and Food adulteration, Food toxicants, Properties of Vegetarian and Non-vegetarian diet, Effects of spices and condiments Consumption of Alcohol and its effects on personal and social health. Effects of pathya-apathya in life style disorders-Diabetes, Hypertension, Obesity and Coronary heart Disease.	%	20
7	Nidra Nirukti and Utpatti, Types, Nidra – Swasthya sambandha, Properties of Yukta Nidra, Effects of Ratri Jagarana, Diwaswapna, Anidra, Atinidra, Ahara and Vihara causing disturbed sleep, Ahara and Vihara Causing sound sleep. Duration of sleep according to age, Sleep in healthy and diseased persons.	%	4
8	Brahmacharya Brahmacharya and Abrahmacharya, Importance of Bharmacharya and Abrahmacharya, Vyavaya sambandhi niyama, Effects of Ativyavaya, Methods of Virya Raksha, Surataspriha (Libido)	%	4

	through Vajeeekarana, Viryanasaphala		
9	Roganutpadaniya Concept of Vega- Adharaniya Vega and Dharaneeya Vega, Diseases due to vegadharana and their chikitsa, sharir shodhan.	%	5
10	Rasayana for Swastha Nirukti, paribhasha(definition), classification and examples	%	1
11	Ashta Nindatiya Purusha Ashta Nindatiya Purusha	%	2
12	Menstrual Hygiene Menstrual Hygiene	%	1

Part B (YOGA)

Sr.	Topic	Weightage	Teaching Hrs
1	Introduction Yoga shabda utpatti, definitions, Different schools of Yoga – Rajayoga, Hathayoga, Mantrayoga, Layayoga, Jnanayoga, Karmayoga, Bhaktiyoga. Yoga prayojana Ayurveda yoga sambandha, swasthya rakshane yogasya mahatvam Yogabhyasa pratibhandhaka & siddhikara bhavas as per Hathayoga. Mitahara and Pathyapathyani during Yogabhyasa.	%	08
2	Theories Panchakosha Theory, Astanga yoga Yama, Niyama Asana and its importance Standing Postures Ardhatichakrasana, Padahasthasana, Ardhatichakrasana, Trikonasana. Sitting postures Swasthika, Gomukhasana, Padmasana, Vajrasana, Bhadrasana, Shashankasana, Ushtrasana, Pashchimottanasana, Suptavajrasana, ardhmatsyendrasana, Siddhasana. Supine Postures Pavanamuktasana, Sarvangasana, Matsyasana, Halasana, Chakrasana, Shavasana, Setubandhasana. Prone postures Bhujangasana, Shalabhasana, Dhanurasana, Makarasana. Suryanamaskara – procedure and benefits.	%	10
3	Pranayama Benefits of pranayama, time of practice, avara-pravara-madhyama lakshana, yukta-ayukta lakshana Nadishudhi Pranayama . Kumbhakabheda – suryabhedana, ujjayi, sheetali, Sitkari, Bhastrika, Bhramari Murcha, Plavini. Nadishudhilakshana	%	3
4	Shatkarma Dhauti, Basti, Neti, Trataka, Nauli, Kapalabhati	%	3
5	Bandhas and Mudras Bandhas and Mudras	%	2
6	Shad chakras Shad chakras, Ida-pingala-sushumna nadis.	%	2
7	Pratyahara etc Pratyahara, Dharana, Dhyana, Samadhi	%	2
8	Description of Yoga in Ayurveda: Moksha and Muktatma lakshana and upaya, Naishthiki chikitsa, Satyabuddhi, Tatvasmriti, Ashta Aishwarya, Ashta siddhis.	%	2

NISARGOPACHARA (Prakritika chikitsa)

1	Naturopathy Definition, history, aims and objectives Theories as per Western school of Naturopathy Indian school – Panchabhutopasana Relation of Ayurveda and Naturopathy Importance of Naturopathy in present era.	%	3
2	Jalachikitsa- hydrotherapy Hot water treatment, Cold water treatment, foot and arm bath, Spinal bath, hip bath, abdominal wet pack, Steam bath, enema and whirl pool bath.	%	5
3	Mrittika chikitsa- Mud therapy Types of soil, doctrine of mud selection, mud bath.	%	2
4	Suryakirana sevana Suryakirana sevana (sun bath - heliotherapy)	%	1
5	Mardana Different methods and effects.	%	3
6	Diet types Soothing, Eliminative, Constructive, and negative diet, Acidic and alkaline diet	%	1
7	Upavasa chikitsa Importance, types, therapeutic effects of fasting.	%	2
8	Visrama chikitsa Visrama chikitsa upayoga	%	1

PARUL UNIVERSITY - FACULTY OF AYURVED
Department of Ayurved
SYLLABUS FOR 3rd Year BAMS PROGRAMME
Swasthavritta II

Type of Course: BAMS

Prerequisite:

Rationale:

Teaching and Examination Scheme:

Teaching Scheme (Hrs./Week)			Credit	Examination Scheme					Total
Lect	Tut	Lab		External		Internal			
				T	P	T	CE	P	
100	-		-	100		-	-	-	100

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

Part A

Contents:

Sr.	Topic	Weightage	Teaching Hrs
1	Janapadodhwamsa Causes, Manifestations and control measures, importance of Panchakarma and Rasayana.	%	2
2	Vayu (Air) Vayu guna according to sushruta samhita, Properties of Vayu as per different directions, Vayu shudhi prakara – Ayurvedic aspect. Composition of air. Air of occupied room- Thermal discomfort and comfort zone, indices of thermal comfort. Air pollution – health and social aspects, Prevention and control of air pollution, Global warming. Ventilation and its types. Mountain air & High altitude – Health problems	%	6
3	Jala (Ayurvedic and modern aspects) Importance of water, safe and wholesome water, water requirements, properties, types and sources of water, water pollution and health hazards, Methods of water purification. Hardness of Water. Examination, Tests and analysis of water. Rain water harvesting and water recycling	%	7
4	Bhumi and nivasa sthana (Land and housing) Types of soil & health, Land pollution, Bhumi shodhana, Nivasa yogya bhoomi, Social goals of housing, Housing standards, Mahanasa (Kitchen) standards, Rural housing, Housing and health, Overcrowding.	%	3
5	Requirement of good lighting, natural lighting, artificial lighting, its biological effects Requirement of good lighting, natural lighting, artificial lighting, biological effects of lighting.	%	1
6	Dhwani pradooshana (Noise pollution) Noise, Sources, effects, & control Vikirana (Radiation)- sources, effects and control	%	1

7	Apadravya Nirmulana (Disposal of solid waste) Different types of solid waste Storage and collection of refuse Methods of disposal of solid waste (Rural & urban) Bio-medical waste management	%	1
8	Malanishkasana Vyavastha (Excreta Disposal) Methods for Un sewerred area and Sewered area Latrines for camps, fairs and festivals	%	3
9	Disposal of dead body Burial, Burning, Electric cremation.	%	3
10	Meteorology (Ritu evam Vatavarana jnanam) Definition of weather and climate, factors influencing weather and climate.	%	1
11	Disaster management Definition, natural and man-made disasters, epidemiologic surveillance and disease control.	%	2
12	Occupational Health Occupational Hazards, Occupational Diseases, Prevention of Occupational Diseases, Health & precautionary measures, ESI Act, Indian factories Act. Offensive Trades- Effects on health and precautionary measures.	%	3
13	School health services Health problems of school children, aspects of school health service, duties of school medical officers, Maintenance of healthy environment	%	2
14	Epidemiology Concept of Epidemiology, Dynamics of disease transmission, concept of diseases, concept of causation, Epidemiological triad, natural history of disease, concept of control, concept of prevention, Risks factor, modes of intervention, incidence and prevalence. Susceptible host, host defences, Immunizing Agents, Disease prevention and control, investigation of epidemic. Disinfection – definition, types. Ayurvedic concept of Vyadhikshamatva and sankramaka rogas. Epidemiology of communicable Diseases Chicken Pox, Measles, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Mumps, Tuberculosis, SARS, Influenza, Pneumonia, Cholera, Polio, Viral Hepatitis , Typhoid, Leptospirosis, Dengue Fever, Chikungunia, Malaria, Filariasis, Leprosy, Rabies , Tetanus, Emerging and re-emerging diseases Kuprasangaja vyadhi (STDs) AIDS, Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, Chancroid	%	8
15	Non-communicable disease epidemiology Diabetes, Obesity, Hypertension, Coronary Heart Diseases, Rheumatic Heart Disease, Cancer	%	1
16	Chikitsalaya Bhavana Hospital Building	%	2

Part B

Sr.	Topic	Weightage	Teaching Hrs
1	Prathamika swasthya samrakshana (Primary Health Care) Definition, principle, elements, levels of health care. Structure at village, sub centre, PHC, CHC, Rural hospital levels. Health insurance, Private agencies, Voluntary health agencies, NGOs and AYUSH sector. Role of Ayurveda in Primary Health Care.	%	7
2	Parivara kalyana Yojana (Family welfare Programmes) Demography, demographic cycle, life expectancy. Family planning, methods of family planning.	%	5
3	Matru sishu kalyana Yojana MCH programme Ante natal, intra natal, post natal, neo natal care. Child health problems and indicators of MCH care.	%	1
4	Preventive geriatrics Problems of elderly prevention and control measures.	%	2
5	World Health Organisation Objectives structure and functions.	%	1
6	International health agencies- United Nations agencies, Health work of bilateral agencies.	%	2
7	Alma Ata declaration Alma Ata declaration	%	1
8	National Health Policy National Health Policy	%	1
9	Health statistics Definition, Sources, uses Data collection, Classification, Presentation. Vital statistics-Morbidity rates, Mortality rates, Fertility rates. Health survey	%	6
10	Swasthya prashasana (Health Administration) Health administration at Central including AYUSH, state, district, village levels.	%	6
11	National health programmes Tuberculosis(RNTCP), Leprosy(NLEP), AIDS (NACP), Blindness (NPCB), Polio(PPI),Diabetes (NDCP), Cancer (NCCP) , Guinea worm, Vector born disease control programme, NRHM, all the upcoming national health programmes, RCH programme, Universal Immunization Programme.	%	15
12	National Nutritional Programmes IDD, Vitamin A prophylaxis, Mid day meal, anaemia control programmes.	%	4

PRACTICALS

Demonstration of Dinacharya procedures

Anjana, Nasya, Kavala, Gandoosha Dhoomapana, Abhyanga, Udvarttana.

Parichaya of Aharadravya, immunization agents, disinfectants and family planning devices

Practical demonstrations of Asanas mentioned in the syllabus

Pranayama (Suryabhedana, Ujjayi, Shitali, Sitkari, Bhastrika, Bhramari and Nadishuddhi) and Shad karmas (Jala dhauti, Jalaneti, Sutraneti, Trataka, Kapalabhati).

Preparing and delivering of a health educational talk on health related issues.

A short compilation on any topic on environmental health.

Educational Visits

Observe the functioning of the Milk Dairy, Water purification unit, Sewage treatment unit, MCH/Family welfare centre, Leprosy hospital and industrial unit.

Visit to Primary Health Centre for knowledge of actual implementation of National health programmes including knowledge of rural health.

Visit of rural Ayurvedic dispensary.

Visit to naturopathy centre to observe naturopathic treatment modalities.

Health survey- Minimum 5 families of rural and urban areas. There should be 3 case sheets for Yoga Naturopathy & Pathya Apathya together and 3 case sheets for communicable diseases.

Proformas for Case sheets/practical records/survey/Dinacharya projects etc should be prepared by the respective universities.

Marks distribution

100 marks

1. Vaiyaktika Swasthavritta
2. Samajik swasthavritta
3. Demonstration of Yoga
4. Naturopathy
5. Journal and compilation work
6. Viva voce

20
20
10
10
10
30

PARUL UNIVERSITY - FACULTY OF AYURVED
Department of Ayurved
SYLLABUS FOR 3rd Year BAMS PROGRAMME
Prasuti tantra & striroga I

Type of Course: BAMS

Prerequisite:

Rationale:

Teaching and Examination Scheme:

Teaching Scheme (Hrs./Week)			Credit	Examination Scheme					Total
Lect	Tut	Lab		External		Internal			
				T	P	T	CE	P	
100	-	100	-	100	100	-	-	-	200

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

PART-A

Contents:

Sr.	Topic	Weightage	Teaching Hrs
1	Stri shariravijnan Etymological origin of the word Stri. Artava vaha and Stanyavaha strotamsi. Tryavarta yoni Stri Vishishta, Peshi Marmani. Anatomy of female reproductive system. (External and internal genital organs) Soft & Bony Pelvis and its obstetrical importance. Vayobhedena Stri sangnya	%	10
2	Rajo vigyana Description of Raja, Artava and Prathama Rajo Darshana, Rajasvala Charya. Ritumati Lakshana, Ritumaticharya, Ritukala Menarche, Menstrual cycle and their regulation by endocrine glands, Ovulation –Importance in conception. Concept of Stri Sukra	%	10
3	Garbha vigyana a) Garbhasya paribhasha, Garbhadhanavidhi, Garbhavakranti, Garbha Sambhava samagri, Garbhakara bhava, Panchabhautikatwa of Garbha, Masanumasika Vridhi of Garbha, Garbha Poshana , Garbhasayasthe Garbhashthiti, Foetal attitude, lie, position, presentation b) Apari, GarbhaNabhinadi, Jarayu, Ulba Formation, Development, Function of Placenta, Umbilical cord, Amniotic fluid Foetal membranes -Abnormalities of Placenta DESIRABLE Garbhalingotpatti, Garbhasya Avayavotpatti, Garbha Varnotpatti, Garbha Vikriti	%	15
4	Garbhini vigyana a) Lakshana of Sadhyograhita Garbha, Lakshana of Vyakta Garbha, Pumsavana vidhi, Diagnosis of Pregnancy b) Garbhini vyavastha: Garbhini Paricharya, Garbha Upaghatakara Bhava, Dauhrida		

	Ante Natal care-Examination, Investigation and Management c) Garbha Vyapada: Nidana, Samprapthy and Chikitsa Garbhasrava and Garbhapata- Garbha shosha-Upavishtaka, Nagodara, Upashushka, Leena garbha, Antarmrita garbha, Raktagulma, Bahugarbhatha d) Abortions, Rh-incompatability- Causes, clinical features, complications and management. Gestational trophoblastic neoplasia, Ectopic pregnancy, IUGR, Intrauterine foetal death, Multiple pregnancy	%	20
5	Garbhini vyapad a) Hrillasa, Chardi, Aruchi, Atisara, Vibandha, Arsa, Udavarta, Sotha, Parikarthika, Vaivarnya, Kandu, Kikkisa, Pandu, and Kamala, makkala b) Common ailments of Pregnancy-High Risk Pregnancy, Emesis gravidarum, Gestational Anaemia, Gestational Hypertension, Gestational Diabetes, Toxemias of Pregnancy, Jaundice, AIDS, Ante Partum Haemorrhage causes, clinical features complications and Management	%	15

PART B

Contents:

Sr.	Topic	Weightage	Teaching Hrs
1	Prasava vigyana a) Prasava Paribhasha, Prasavahetu, Prasavkaala, Sutikagaranirmanana, Sangrahaniya Dravyani, Sutikagara pravesavidhi b) Prasavavastha, Prajayani/ Upasthita Prasava/ Asannaprasava lakshana, Aavi. Prasavaparicharya, Jatamatraparicharya c) Normal Labour:-Definition of Labour, Physiology & Mechanism of Labour, Monitoring of Labour and management, Pictogram, Episiotomy, care and resuscitation of newborn.	%	20
2	Prasava vyapad a) Garbhasanga, Yonisamvarana, Aparasanga, Mudagarbha- definition, Nidana, types & Management b) Induction and augmentation of labour, Cervical dystocia, Cephalopelvic disproportion, Prolonged labour, Preterm labour, Post term labour, foetal distress, Assisted Labour, Caesarean. c) Retention of Placenta, PPH - causes, clinical features and management, Genital tract Injuries during labour DESIRABLE (non detail) Uterine Inversion, Amniotic Fluid Embolism, Garbhasthithi parivarthan (Version), Forceps Delivery, Ventouse Delivery.	%	15
3	Sutika vigyana a) Sutika Paribhasha, Sutika Kaal, Sutika paricharya. Changes during sootika avastha (Sareerika & Manasika) Normal and abnormal Puerperium and its Management b) Sutika Roga – Number of Sutika Roga, Sutika Jwara, Shotha and Makkala.		

	c) Stanyavijnan- Sthanyadushti, Sthanyakshaya, Sthanyavidhi -their causes, clinical features and treatment d) Emergency care in obstetrics DESIRABLE(non detail) Stana stanya –Pareeksha, Stanya sampat.	%	10
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PARUL UNIVERSITY - FACULTY OF AYURVED
Department of Ayurved
SYLLABUS FOR 3rd Year BAMS PROGRAMME
Prasuti tantra & striroga II

Type of Course: BAMS

Prerequisite:

Rationale:

Teaching and Examination Scheme:

Teaching Scheme (Hrs./Week)			Credit	Examination Scheme					Total
Lect	Tut	Lab		External		Internal			
				T	P	T	CE	P	
100	-		-	100		-	-	-	100

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

PART A

Contents:

Sr.	Topic	Weightage	Teaching Hrs
1	Artava vyapad a) Artava-kshaya vridhi, Ashtartavadushti lakshana chikitsa Asrigdara lakshana samprapti Chikitsa b) Menstrual disorders-Amenorrhoea, hypomenorrhoea, Oligomenorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea, Abnormal uterine Bleeding	%	10
2	Yoni vyapad Sankhya, Nidana, Lakshana, Upadrava evam Chikitsa Endometriosis, Fibroid uterus, Genital Prolapses, Retroverted Uterus, Pelvic infections, Cervical erosion, Pelvic Inflammatory Diseases	%	25
3	Vandhyatwa Prakar, Nidana ,Chikitsa Infertility – Causes, Types, Investigations and Management.	%	5
4	Pelvic Infections Yoni Kanda, Yoni Arsa, Granthi, Arbud, Pelvic Infections including Sexually Transmitted Infections, HIV,AIDS, Preventive measures.	%	5
5	Menopause Changes during menopause, menopause syndrome, management.	%	2
6	Congenital malformations of female genital tract: Congenital malformations of female genital tract. Sukra vijnan –kshaya, vridhi,dushti hetu lakshana and chikitsa. Benign and Malignant tumours of Genital Tract	%	3

PART-B

1	<p>Stana roga a) Stanakeela- nidana lakshana chikitsa, Stanagranthi, Stanavidradhi, Stanashoph Mastitis, Breast abscess, Galactoceles -Etiopathology, clinical features, diagnosis, prognosis and complications b) Sthanik Chikitsa, Snehana, Swedana, Uttarabasti, Pichu, Varti, Lepana, Dhupana, Dhavana, Dahana, Ksharakarma - Practical knowledge of all these procedures along with indications, complications and management.</p>	%	10
2	<p>Shastra Karma Surgical procedures their Indications, Contraindications of cauterization of cervix, cervical dilatation and curettage, female surgical sterilization.</p> <p>Knowledge of indication and procedure of PAP smear. Endometrial biopsy and interpretation of the reports Stri roga Sambandhita Pramukha Aushadhyai, Prasuti & Stri Roga Chikitsa Upayogi Yantra Shastra Parichaya and Vyadhinivischaya Upaya (Investigative and Diagnostic Aids)</p> <p>Garbhanirodhaka Upayas Parivar Niyojana, Reproductive and Child Health Care, AIDS/HIV control Programme, MCH, PNDT Act, MTP Act, and importance of current National Programme Knowledge of important Commonly used Ayurvedic and Allopathic drugs used in Prasutitantra and Streeroga. Pharmacotherapeutics of allopathic drugs in obstetrics and Gynaecology</p> <p>Record keeping, ethical and medico legal issues in Streeroga and prasutitantra Laparoscopy, hysteroscopy, hysterosalpingography, USG, X-RAY, Colposcopy, Cervical Biopsy. Granthi evum Granthi nirharan samanyajnan(Myomectomy, hysterectomy)</p>	%	20

CLINICAL TRAINING-OBSTETRIC SKILLS

To perform independently

1. History taking and examination of antenatal and gynaecological cases
2. Diagnosis of Pregnancy, assessing of gestational period, to diagnose onset of labour
3. To monitor labour progress, able to plot Partogram
4. Observation of 10 labours.
5. To diagnose abnormalities of labour and decide about the referral of the patient
6. Able to provide first aid for obstetric emergencies

7. Recognition of post partum complications
8. Counselling and promoting of breast feeding
9. Record 5 antenatal cases, 5 intrapartum and 5 post partum cases
10. To observe/assist-D&C, D&E, Caesarean section, Repair operations, Resuscitation of new born.

GYNAECOLOGICAL SKILLS –

To perform independently

1. History taking and examination of gynaecological cases
2. Recording 10 gynaecological cases, 5 gynaecological procedures
3. Taking vaginal smear, high vaginal swab
4. Practical knowledge of Sthanika Chikitsa
5. Observation and practical knowledge of minor gynaecological procedures 6.Observation of surgical procedures
7. Identification, uses, Demonstration of surgical instruments
8. Observation of Method of sterilization, MTP, Surgical procedures Hystrectomy, Oopherctomy

DISTRIBUTION OF PRACTICAL MARKS

1. Case taking-2cases –one Gynec, one obstetric-	30 marks
2. Instruments, Drugs, &Models-	20 marks
3. General Viva-	40 marks
4. Record -2-(one Prasuti, one streerog) -	10 marks
Total	100 marks

PARUL UNIVERSITY - FACULTY OF AYURVED
Department of Ayurved
SYLLABUS FOR 3rd Year BAMS PROGRAMME
Kaumarbhritya (Ayurvedic Pediatrics)

Type of Course: BAMS

Prerequisite:

Rationale:

Teaching and Examination Scheme:

Teaching Scheme (Hrs./Week)			Credit	Examination Scheme					Total
Lect	Tut	Lab		External		Internal			
				T	P	T	CE	P	
	-		-	100	50	-	-	-	150

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

Part A

Contents:

Sr.	Topic	Weightage	Teaching Hrs
1	General introduction and scope of Kaumarbhritya (Ayurvedic Pediatrics) Definitions and terminologies used in Kaumarbhritya.	%	
2	Scientific contribution Kashyapa Samhita in Kaumarbhritya.	%	
3	Vayobheda (Classification of age) Garbha, Bala, Kumara; Kshirada, Kshirannada & Annada etc. and modern classification of childhood period.	%	
4	Prana Pratyagamanam (Neonatal Resuscitation) Methodology; complications and their management (Ayurvedic and modern view). Assessment of gestational age.	%	
5	Navajata Shishu Paricharya (Neonatal Care) Care of the Jatmatra (Newly born child) and the Sadyojata, Care of the Samaya-purvajata Shishu (Preterm), Purnakalika Shishu (Full term), and Samaya-Paschatjata Shishu (Post term neonate), Nabhinata Chhedana (Cutting of umbilical cord), Complications of improper cutting of umbilical cord and its treatment, Rakshoghna Karma (Protective measures- Ayurvedic and modern view).	%	
6	Navajata Shishu Parikshana (Examination of newborn) Ayu-Parikshana, Modern approach to Neonatal Examination	%	
7	Navajata Shishu Poshana (infant feeding) Specific feeding schedule as per Ayurvedic texts and modern concept; Stanya-Sampat (Properties of normal breast milk) Stanyotpatti (Physiology of lactation), Stanya Sangathana (Composition of breast milk), Stanya Parikshana (Examination of breast milk), Stanya-Piyusha (Colostrum); Stanya-Pana-Vidhi (Techniques of breast feeding), Stanyakshaya-Stanyanasha (Inadequate production and absence of	%	

	breast milk), Dhatri (wet nurse)- Stanyabhava dugdh Vyavastha (alternative feeding in the absence of breast milk), Various other milk feeding methods.		
8	Sthanya Dosha (Vitiation of Breast milk), Stanya Shodhana (Purification of breast milk), Stanya Janana and Vardhanopakrama (Methods to enhance breast milk formation).	%	
9	Garbha Vridhi Vikasa Krama Samanya Parichaya (brief month wise development of foetus), Milestones of development during infancy and childhood including concepts of various Samskaras.	%	
10	Poshana (Nutrition) Normal requirements of nutrients and common food sources.	%	
11	Dantotpatti evum Danta Raksha Vidhi (Dentition and dental care) Danta-sampat (Characteristics of healthy teeth), Danta Nisheka evum Dantodbheda (Eruption of teeth), Dantodbhedjanya Vikara (Dentition disorders).	%	
12	Vyadhikshamatva General concepts of Bala (Immunity) and methods of Bala Vridhhi.	%	
13	Prashan & Lehana Indications, contra-indications, different drugs used in lehana	%	
14	Knowledge of National Programs related to Child Health Care Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Program, Community Child Health Programs, Nutritional Programs, National Immunization Program and other programs incorporated by Govt. of India from time to time	%	

Part B

1	Bala Pariksha-vidhi Evam Shishu Vedana Parigyan Examination of sick child and Diagnostic methods-Ayurvedic and modern. Samanya Chikitsa Siddhanta (General principles of treatment in children).	%	
2	General Aushadhi Matra Nirdharana - for Ayurvedic and modern drugs preparations drug doses according to age, weight and drug contents	%	
3	Specific therapeutic panchakarma procedures In children with special emphases on snehan, swedan and basti.	%	
4	Prasava Kaleena Abhighata (Birth injuries) Shwasavrodha (Asphyxia neonatorum), Ulvaka, Upashirshaka (Caput Succidanum and Cephalohaematoma), Facial Paralysis, Erb's Paralysis, Bhagna (fractures).	%	
5	Brief description of Sahajavyadhi (Congenital disorders) Sahaja Hridaya Vikara (Congenital Cardiac Disorders) Jalashirshaka (Hydrocephalus), Khandaoushtha (cleft lip), Khanda-Talu (cleft palate) Sanniruddha Guda (Anal stricture / imperforated anus), Pada Vikriti (Talipes equinovarus and valgus), Spina bifida, Meningocele, Meningomyelocele.	%	
6	Brief knowledge of genetic disorders Down syndrome, Turner Syndrome, Muscular dystrophy, Sickle-Cell	%	

	Anemia, Thalassaemia, Sahaja Madhumeha (Juvenile diabetes).		
7	Prasavottara Vyadhi (Neonatal disorders) Navajata Kamala (Neonatal Jaundice), Navajata Netrabhishyanda (Neonatal conjunctivitis), Nabhiroga (Umbilical disorders), Navajatshishu-raktavishmayata (Neonatal Septicemia)	%	
8	Dushta Stanyapanajanya Vyadhi (Disorders due to Vitiated Milk) Lactose intolerance, Kshiralasaka, Kukunaka, Ahiputana (Napkin Rashes)	%	
9	Kuposhanajanya Vyadhi (Nutritional disorders) Karshya, Phakka, Balashosha and Parigarbhika (Protein Energy Malnutrition), Vitamin and Micro-nutrient deficiency disorders, Hyper-vitaminosis, failure to thrive.	%	
10	Aupasargika Vyadhi (Infectious Diseases) Karnamula Shotha (Mumps), Romantika (Measles), Rubella, Masurika (Chicken Pox), Rohini (Diphtheria), Kukkura-Kasa (Whooping Cough), Dhanurvata (Tetanus), Krimiroga (Worm Infestations), Antrika Jwara (Typhoid), Mastisakavarnashotha (Meningitis), AIDS, Dengue, Malaria, Rajayakshma (Tuberculosis), Jivanujanya Yakrit Shotha (Hepatitis)	%	
11	Srotas Vikara: a) Pranavaha Srotas: Pratishyaya (common cold), Kasa (Cough), Shwasa (Respiratory distress syndrome), Tamaka Shwasa (Bronchial Asthma), Utphuliika, Swasanaka Jwara (Pneumonia/Pneumonitis, Bronchiolitis), Gala shotha (Pharyngitis, Laryngitis), Talukantaka (Tonsillitis) b) Annavaha_ Srotas: Ajirna (Indigestion), Atisara (Diarrhoea), Chardi (Vomiting), Vibandha (Constipation), Mukhapaka (Stomatitis), Gudapaka (Proctitis), Parikartika (Anal fissure), Udarshula (Infantile Colic), Pravahika (Dysentery), Gudabhransa (Rectal Prolapse). Ama and its disorders like Ama vata jwara (Rheumatic fever). c) Rasavaha Srotas: Jwara (Fever), Pandu (Anaemia), Mridbhakshanajanya Pandu (Anaemia associated with clay eating/Pica). d) Raktavaha Srotas: Kamala (Jaundice), Raktapitta (Haemorrhagic disorders), Yakritodara (Hepatomegaly).and Pieehodara (Spleenomegaly) e) Mamsa-Medovaha Srotas: Apachi (Lymphadenitis), Galaganda (Goitre), Gandamala (Cervical Lymphadenopathy). f) Mutravaha Srotas: Shopha in Vrikka (Glomerulonephritis and Nephrotic syndrome)	%	
12	Any Bala Vikara (Miscellaneous Pediatric Disorders), Apsmara (Epilepsy), Akshepa (Convulsions), Nirudhaprakasha (Phimosis), Cerebral palsy.	%	
13	Behavioural Disorders of Children Management and counseling: Breath holding spell, Shayyamutra (Bed wetting), Pica, Unmada, Autism, ADHD (Attention Deficit and Hyperactive Disorders), Jadatwa (Mental retardation).	%	
14	Pran raksha vidhi (Life saving measures in children) Principles of management of Shock and Anaphylaxis, Poisoning, Foreign body in respiratory tract, Status epilepticus, Hemorrhage, Acute Renal Failure, Febrile Convulsion, Status Asthmaticus, Fluid and Electrolyte Management.	%	

15	Balagraha: General description, classification, clinical features	%	
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PRACTICAL

Content of Practical / demonstration

1. Clinical training of above mentioned disorders of children.
2. Exposure to -
 - a) Navajata Shishu Paricharya (Care of the newborn)
 - b) Pranapratyagamana Vidhi (Resuscitation procedure of new born)
 - c) Vaccination
 - d) Panchakarma Vidhi(Panchakarma procedures) especially Snehan, Swedana, Basti.
3. Knowledge of various equipments such as phototherapy unit, overhead radiant warmer, resuscitation equipments, Panchakarma equipments and their application
4. Knowledge of IV fluid administration, blood sampling
5. Anthropometry measurements and their interpretation
6. Various Ayurvedic & modern Procedures and investigations in paediatric practice

Distribution of Marks

Clinical work:

Paediatric and neonatal case records [1.0 case sheets of each]	10 Marks
Patient Examination	20 Marks
Spotting	05 Marks
Viva – voce	15 Marks
Total	50 Marks

PARUL UNIVERSITY - FACULTY OF AYURVED
Department of Ayurved
SYLLABUS FOR 3rd Year BAMS PROGRAMME
Charak samhita- Uttarardha

Type of Course: BAMS

Prerequisite:

Rationale:

Teaching and Examination Scheme:

Teaching Scheme (Hrs./Week)			Credit	Examination Scheme					Total
Lect	Tut	Lab		External		Internal			
				T	P	T	CE	P	
	-		-	100	50	-	-	-	150

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

The marks of theory examination are distributed as follows:

1. Chikitsa sthana- 60 Marks
2. Kalpa sthana- 15 Marks
3. Siddhi sthana- 25 Marks

DISTRIBUTION OF PRACTICAL MARKS

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------|----------|
| 1. | Viva voce- | 30 marks |
| 2. | Sloka Compilation Record- | 10 marks |
| 3. | Chart- | 10 marks |
| | Total- | 50 Marks |