महाराष्ट्र आरोग्य विज्ञान विद्यापीठ, नाशिक

SYLLABUS FOR FIRST B.H.M.S. (DEGREE) COURSE (2015)

As per the Homoeopathy (DEGREE Course) BHMS regulation, 1983, (as amended up to 2019)

ANATOMY

A. Theory:

(a) A complete course of human anatomy with general working knowledge of different anatomical parts of the body.

The curriculum includes the following, namely: -

1. General Anatomy:

1.1. Modern concepts of cell and its components; cell division, types with their significance.

1.2. Tissues.

1.3. Genetics.

2. Developmental anatomy (Embryology):

2.1. Spermatogenesis
2.2. Oogenesis
2.3. Formation of germ layers
2.4. Development of embryogenic disk
2.5. Placenta
2.6. Development of abdominal organs
2.7. Development of cardio vascular system
2.8. Development of nervous system
2.9. Development of respiratory system
2.10. Development of body cavities
2.11. Development of uro-genital system

3. Regional anatomy:

This will be taught under the following regions: -

3.1. Head, Neck and Face, Brain
3.2. Thorax
3.3. Abdomen
3.4. Upper and Lower Extremities
3.5 Special Senses

Each of the above areas will cover, -

(a) osteology

(b) syndesmology (joints)

(c) mycology

(d) angiology

(e) neurology

(f) splanchnolgy (viscera and organs)

(g) surface anatomy

(h) applied anatomy

(i) radiographic anatomy

4. Histology (Microanatomy);

B. Practical –

1. Dissection of the whole human body, demonstration of dissected parts.
2. Identification of histological slides related to tissues and organs.
3. Students shall maintain practical or clinical journals and dissection cards.

C. Examination:

1. Theory:

The written papers in anatomy shall be in two papers, namely: -

1.1. Paper-I

a. General Anatomy,

b. Head, face and neck, Central nervous System, upper extremities and Embryology.

1.2. Paper-II

a. Thorax, abdomen, pelvis, lower extremities and Histology (micro-anatomy).

2. The Practical including viva voce or oral examination includes the following: -

2.1. Marks: 200

2.2.	Distribution of marks-	**Marks**
2.2.1.	Knowledge of dissected parts-	20
2.2.2.	Viscera	20
2.2.3.	Bones	20
2.2.4.	Surface Anatomy	10
2.2.5.	Spotting (including Radiology and Histology)	20
2.2.6.	Maintenance of Practical record or journal and dissection card	10
2.2.7.	Viva Voce (Oral)	100
Total		**200**

PHYSIOLOGY

Instructions:

I. (a) The purpose of a course in physiology is to teach the functions, processes and inter-relationship of the different organs and systems of the normal disturbance in disease and to equip the student with normal standards of reference for use while diagnosing and treating deviations from the normal;

(b) To a Homoeopath the human organism is an integrated whole of body life and mind and though life includes all the chemico-physical processes it transcends them;

(c) There can be no symptoms of disease without vital force animating the human organism and it is primarily the vital force which is deranged in disease;

(d) Physiology shall be taught from the stand point of describing physical processes underlying them in health;

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

II. (a) There should be close co-operation between the various departments while teaching the different systems;

(b) There should be joint courses between the two departments of anatomy and physiology so that there is maximum co-ordination in the teaching of these subjects;

(c) Seminars should be arranged periodically and lecturers of anatomy, physiology and bio-chemistry should bring home the point to the students that the integrated approach is more meaningful.

A. Theory:

The curriculum includes the following, namely: -

I. General physiology:

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

II. Body fluids:

1. Blood
2. Plasma Proteins

3. Red Blood Cells
4. Erythropoiesis
5. Haemoglobin and Iron Metabolism
6. Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate
7. Packed Cell Volume and Blood Indices
8. Anaemia
9. Haemolysis and Fragility of Red Blood Cells
10. White Blood Cell
11. Immunity
12. Platelets
13. Haemostasis
14. Coagulation of Blood
15. Blood groups
16. Blood Transfusion
17. Blood volume
18. Reticulo-endothelial System and Tissue Macrophage
19. Lymphatic System and Lymph
20. Tissue Fluid and Oedema

III. Cardio-vascular system:

1. Introduction to cardiovascular system
2. Properties of cardiac muscle
3. Cardiac cycle
4. General principles of circulation
5. Heart sounds
6. Regulation of cardiovascular system
7. Normal and abnormal Electrocardiogram (ECG)
8. Cardiac output
9. Heart rate
10. Arterial blood pressure
11. Radial Pulse
12. Regional circulation- Cerebral, Splanchnic, Capillary, Cutaneous & skeletalmuscle circulation.
13. Cardiovascular adjustments during exercise

IV. Respiratory system and environmental physiology:

1. Physiological anatomy of respiratory tract
2. Mechanism of respiration: Ventilation, diffusion of gases
3. Transport of respiratory gases

4. Regulation of respiration
5. Pulmonary function tests
6. High altitude and space physiology
7. Deep sea physiology
8. Artificial respiration
9. Effects of exercise on respiration

V. Digestive system:

1. Introduction to digestive system
2. Composition and functions of digestive juices
3. Physiological anatomy of Stomach, Pancreas, Liver and Gall bladder, Small intestine, Large intestine
4. Movements of gastrointestinal tract
5. Gastrointestinal hormones
6. Digestion and absorption of carbohydrates, proteins and lipids

VI. Renal physiology and skin:

1. Physiological anatomy of kidneys and urinary tract
2. Renal circulation
3. Urine formation: Renal clearance, glomerular filtration, tubular reabsorption,selective secretion, concentration of urine, acidification of urine
4. Renal functions tests
5. Micturition
6. Skin
7. Sweat
8. Body temperature and its regulation

VII. Endocrinology:

1. Introduction of endocrinology
2. Hormones and hypothalamo-hypophyseal axis
3. Pituitary gland
4. Thyroid gland
5. Parathyroid
6. Endocrine functions of pancreas
7. Adrenal cortex
8. Adrenal medulla
9. Endocrine functions of other organs

VIII. Reproductive system:

1. Male reproductive system-testis and its hormones; seminal vesicles,

prostategland, semen.

2. Introduction to female reproductive system
3. Menstrual cycle
4. Ovulation
5. Menopause
6. Infertility
7. Pregnancy and parturition
8. Placenta
9. Pregnancy tests
10. Mammary glands and lactation
11. Fertility
12. Foetal circulation

IX. Central nervous system:

1. Introduction to nervous system
2. Neuron
3. Neuroglia
4. Receptors
5. Synapse
6. Neurotransmitters
7. Reflex
8. Spinal cord
9. Somato-sensory system and somato-motor system
10. Physiology of pain
11. Brainstem, Vestibular apparatus
12. Cerebral cortex
13. Thalamus
14. Hypothalamus
15. Internal Capsule
16. Basal ganglia
17. Limbic system
18. Cerebellum – Posture and equilibrium
19. Reticular formation
20. Proprioceptors
21. Higher intellectual function
22. Electroencephalogram (EEG)
23. Physiology of sleep
24. Cerebro-spinal fluid (CSF)

25. Autonomic Nervous System (ANS)

X. Special senses:

1. Eye: Photochemistry of vision, Visual pathway, Pupillary reflexes, Colour vision,Errors of refraction
2. Ear: Auditory pathway, Mechanism of hearing, Auditory defects
3. Sensation of taste: Taste receptors, Taste pathways
4. Sensation of smell: Olfactory receptors, olfactory, pathways
5. Sensation of touch

XI. Nerve muscle physiology:

1. Physiological properties of nerve fibres
2. Nerve fibre- types, classification, function, Degeneration and regeneration ofperipheral nerves
3. Neuro-Muscular junction
4. Physiology of Skeletal muscle
5. Physiology of Cardiac muscle
6. Physiology of Smooth muscle
7. EMG and disorders of skeletal muscles

XII. Bio-physical sciences:

1. Filtration
2. Ultra filtration
3. Osmosis
4. Diffusion
5. Adsorption
6. Hydrotropy
7. Colloid
8. Donnan Equilibrium
9. Tracer elements
10. Dialysis
11. Absorption
12. Assimilation
13. Surface tension

B. Practical:

I. Haematology:

1. Study of the Compound Microscope
2. Introduction to haematology
3. Collection of Blood samples

4. Estimation of Haemoglobin Concentration
5. Determination of Haematocrit
6. Haemocytometry
7. Total RBC count
8. Determination of RBC indices
9. Total Leucocytes Count (TLC)
10. Preparation and examination of Blood Smear
11. Differential Leucocyte Count (DLC)
12. Absolute Eosinophil Count
13. Determination of Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate
14. Determination of Blood Groups
15. Osmotic fragility of Red cells
16. Determination of Bleeding Time and Coagulation Time
17. Platelet Count
18. Reticulocyte Count

II. Human experiments:

1. General Examination
2. Respiratory System- Clinical examination, Spirometry, Stethography
3. Gastrointestinal System- Clinical examination
4. Cardiovascular System- Blood pressure recording, Radial pulse, ECG, Clinicalexamination
5. Nerve and Musle Physiology-Mosso's Ergography, Handgrip Dynamometer
6. Nervous System- Clinical examination
7. Special Senses- Clinical examination
8. Reproductive System- Diagnosis of pregnancy

BIO- CHEMISTRY

A. THEORY:

1.	Carbohydrates: (Chemistry, Metabolism, Glycolysis, TCA, HMP, Glycogen synthesis and degradation, Blood glucose regulation)
2.	Lipids: (Chemistry, Metabolism, Intestinal uptake, Fat transport, Utilisation of stored fat, Activation of fatty acids, Beta oxidation and synthesis of fatty acids)
3.	Proteins: (Chemistry, Metabolism, Digestion of protein, Transamination, Deamination Fate of Ammonia, Urea cycle, End products of each amino acid and their entry into TCA cycle

4.	Enzymes: (Definition, Classification, Biological Importance, Diagnostic use, Inhibition)
5.	Vitamins: (Daily requirements, Dietary source, Disorders and physiological role)
6.	Minerals (Daily requirement, Dietary Sources, Disorders and physiological role)
7.	Organ function tests

B. Practical:

1. Demonstration of uses of instruments or equipment
2. Qualitative analysis of carbohydrates, proteins and lipids
3. Normal characteristics of urine
4. Abnormal constituents of urine
5. Quantitative estimation of glucose, total proteins, uric acid in blood
6. Liver function tests
7. Kidney function tests
8. Lipid profile
9. Interpretation and discussion of results of biochemical tests.

C. Examination:

1. Theory:
   (1) No. of Papers- 02
   (2) Marks: Paper I- 100
   (3) Paper II- 100

   1.1 Contents:

   1.1.1. Paper-I:

   General Physiology, Biophysics, Body fluids, Cardiovascular system, Reticuloendothelial system, Respiratory system, Excretory system, Regulation of body temperature, Skin, Nerve Muscle physiology

   1.1.2. Paper-II:

   Endocrine system, Central Nervous System, Digestive system and metabolism, Reproductive system, Sense organs, Biochemistry, Nutrition.

2. Practical Including viva voce or oral:

   2.1 Marks; 200

2.2. Distribution of marks;	Marks
2.2.1. Experiments	50
2.2.2. Spotting	30
2.2.3. Maintenance of Practical record/Journal	20
2.2.4. Viva Voce (Oral)	100
TOTAL	**200**

HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY

Instructions:

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

(1) importance of homoeopathic pharmacy in relation to study of homoeopathic materia medica, organon of medicine and national economy as well as growth of homoeopathic pharmacy and research;

(2) originally and speciality of homoeopathic pharmacy and its relation to pharmacy of other recognised systems of medicine;

(3) the areas of teaching shall encompass the entire subject but stress shall be laid on the fundamental topics that form the basis of homoeopathy.

A. Theory:

I. General concepts and orientation:

1. History of pharmacy with emphasis on emergence of HomoeopathicPharmacy.
2. Official Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia (Germany, Britain, U.S.A., India).
3. Important terminologies like scientific names, common names, synonyms.
4. Definitions in homoeopathic pharmacy.
5. Components of Pharmacy.
6. Weights and measurements.
7. Nomenclature of Homoeopathic drugs with their anomalies

II. Raw Material: drugs and vehicles

1. Source of drugs (taxonomic classification, with reference to utility).
2. Collection of drug substances.
3. Vehicles.
4. Homoeopathic Pharmaceutical Instruments and appliances.

III. Homoeopathic Pharmaceutics:

1. Mother tincture and its preparation – old and new methods.
2. Various scales in homoeopathic pharmacy.
3. Drugs dynamisation or potentisation
4. External applications (focus on scope of Homoeopathic lotion, glycerol,liniment and ointment).
5. Doctrine of signature.
6. Posology (focus on basic principles; related aphorisms of organon ofmedicine).

7. Prescription (including abbreviations).
8. Concept of placebo.
9. Pharmaconomy – routes of homoeopathic drug administration.
10. Dispensing of medicines.
11. Basics of adverse drug reactions and pharmaco-vigilance.

IV. Pharmacodynamics:

1. Homoeopathic Pharmacodynamics
2. Drug Proving (related aphorisms 105 – 145 of organon of medicine) andmerits and demerits of Drug Proving on Humans and Animals.
3. Pharmacological study of drugs listed in Appendix-A

V. Quality Control:

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

VI. Legislations pertaining to pharmacy:

1. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 (23 to 1940) {in relation to Homoeopathy};
2. Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 {in relation to Homoeopathy};3. Poisons Act, 1919 (12 of 1919);
4. The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (61 of 1985);
5. Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 (21of 1954);
6. Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955 (16 of 1955).

B. Practical: Experiments

1. Estimation of size of globules.
2. Medication of globules and preparation of doses with sugar of milk and distilledwater.
3. Purity test of sugar of milk, distilled water and ethyl alcohol.
4. Determination of specific gravity of distilled water and ethyl alcohol.
5. Preparation of dispensing alcohol and dilute alcohol from strong alcohol.
6. Trituration of one drug each in decimal and centesimal scale.

7. Succession in decimal scale from Mother Tincture to 6X potency.
8. Succession in centesimal scale from Mother Tincture to 3C potency.
9. Conversion of Trituration to liquid potency: Decimal scale 6X to 8X potency.
10. Conversion of Trituration to liquid potency: Centesimal scale 3C to 4C potency.
11. Preparation of 0/1 potency (LM scale) of 1 Drug.
12. Preparation of external applications – lotion, glycerol, liniment, ointment.
13. Laboratory methods – sublimation, distillation, decantation, filtration,crystallization.
14. Writing of prescription.
15. Dispensing of medicines.
16. Process of taking minims.
17. Identification of drugs (listed in Appendix B)-
    (i) Macroscopic and Microscopic characteristic of drug substances-minimum05 drugs);
    (ii) Microscopic study of trituration of two drugs (up to 3X potency)
18. Estimation of moisture content using water bath.
19. Preparation of mother tincture – maceration and percolation.
20. Collection of 30 drugs for herbarium.
21. Visit to homoeopathic pharmacopoeia laboratory and visit to a large scale manufacturing unit of homoeopathic medicine (GMP compliant). (Students shall keep detailed visit reports as per Proforma at Annexure- 'B').

C. Demonstration

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

APPENDIX – A

List of drugs included in the syllabus of pharmacy for study of pharmacological action:-

1. Aconitum napellus
2. Adonis vernalis
3. Allium cepa
4. Argentum nitricum
5. Arsenicum album
6. Atropa Belladonna
7. Cactus grandiflorus
8. Cantharis vesicatoria

9. Cannabis indica
10. Cannabis sativa
11. Cinchona officinalis
12. Coffea cruda
13. Crataegus oxyacantha
14. Crotalus horridus
15. Gelsemium sempervirens
16. Glonoinum
17. Hydrastis Canadensis
18. Hyoscyamus niger
19. Kali bichromicum
20. Lachesis
21. Lithium carbonicum
22. Mercurius corrosivus
23. Naja tripudians
24. Nitricum acidum
25. Nux vomica
26. Passiflora incarnate
27. Stannum metallicum
28. Stramonium
29. Symphytum officinale
30. Tabacum

APPENDIX – B

List of drugs for identification

1. Vegetable Kingdom
    1. Aegle folia
    2. Anacardium orientale
    3. Andrographis paniculata
    4. Calendula officianlis
    5. Cassia sophera
    6. Cinchona officinalis
    7. Cocculus indicus
    8. Coffea cruda
    9. Colocynthis
    10. Crocus sativa
    11. Croton tiglium
    12. Cynodon dactylon
    13. Ficus religiosa

14. Holarrhena antidysenterica
15. Hydrocotyle asiatica
16. Justicia adhatoda
17. Lobelia inflata
18. Nux vomica
19. Ocimum sanctum
20. Opium
21. Rauwolfia serpentina
22. Rheum
23. Saraca indica
24. Senna
25. Stramonium
26. Vinca minor

II. Chemicals or Minerals

1. Acetium acidum
2. Alumina
3. Argentum metallicum
4. Argentum nitricum
5. Arsenicum album
6. Calcarea carbonica
7. Carbo vegetabilis
8. Graphites
9. Magnesium phosphoric
10. Natrum muriaticum
11. Sulphur

III. Animal kingdom

1. Apis mellifica
2. Blatta orientalis
3. Formica rufa
4. Sepia
5. Tarentula cubensis

Note:

1. Each student shall maintain practical or clinical record or journal and herbarium file separately.
2. College authority shall facilitate the students in maintaining record as per Appendix-C.

E. Examination:

1. Theory

1.1 Number of paper – 01

1.2 Marks: 100

2. Practical including viva voce or oral

2.1. Marks: 100

2.2. Distribution of marks;

	Marks
2.2.1. Experiments	15
2.2.2. Spotting	20
2.2.3. Maintenance of practical record or journal	10
2.2.4. Maintenance of herbarium record	05
2.2.4. Viva voce (oral)	50
Total	**100**

Educational tour – To provide basic knowledge of practical aspects of Pharmacy by exposure of students to pharmaceutical labs and Homoeopathic pharmacopoeia laboratory, is mandatory.

ORGANON OF MEDICINE WITH HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY

A. Theory:

I. 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 beacquainted with the basics of LOGIC to grasp inductive and deductive reasonings. Preliminary lectures on inductive and deductive logic (with reference to philosophy bookof 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

B. Examination: There shall be no examination in the subject in First B.H.M.S.

HOMOEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA

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 Medica
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.

Note: There shall be no examination in First B.H.M.S.

महाराष्ट्र आरोग्य विज्ञान विद्यापीठ, नाशिक

SYLLABUS FOR SECOND B.H.M.S. (DEGREE) COURSE (2015)

As per the Homoeopathy (DEGREE Course) BHMS regulation, 1983, (as amended up to 2019)

PATHOLOGY

A. **Theory:**

(a) General Pathology

1. Cell Injury and cellular adaptation
2. Inflammation and repair (Healing)
3. Immunity.
4. Degeneration
5. Thrombosis and embolism
6. Oedema
7. Disorders of metabolism
8. Hyperplasia and hypertrophy
9. Anaplasia
10. Metaplasia
11. Ischaemia
12. Haemorrhage
13. Shock
14. Atrophy
15. Regeneration
16. Hyperemia
17. Infection
18. Pyrexia
19. Necrosis
20. Gangrene
21. Infarction
22. Amyloidosis
23. Hyperlipidaemia and lipidosis
24. Disorders of pigmentation
25. Neoplasia (Definition, variation in cell growth, nomenclature and taxonomy, characteristics of neoplastic cells, aetiology and pathogenesis, grading and staging, diagnostic approaches, interrelationship of tumor and host, course and management).
26. Calcification
27. Effects of radiation
28. Hospital infection

(b) Systemic pathology

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

1. Mal-nutrition and deficiency diseases.
2. Diseases of Cardiovascular system
3. Diseases of blood vessels and lymphatics
4. Diseases of kidney and lower urinary tract
5. Diseases of male reproductive system and prostate
6. Diseases of the female genitalia and breast.
7. Diseases of eye, ENT and neck
8. Diseases of the respiratory system.
9. Diseases of the oral cavity and salivary glands.
10. Diseases of the G.I. system
11. Diseases of liver, gall bladder, and biliary ducts
12. Diseases of the pancreas (including diabetes mellitus)
13. Diseases of the haemopoetic system, bone marrow and blood
14. Diseases of glands-thymus, pituitary, thyroid, and parathyroid, adrenals, parotid.
15. Diseases of the skin and soft tissue.
16. Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system.
17. Diseases of the nervous system.
18. Leprosy.

(c) Microbiology

(I) General Topics:

1. Introduction
2. History and scope of medical microbiology
3. Normal bacterial flora
4. Pathogenicity of micro-organisms
5. Diagnostic microbiology

(II) Immunology:

1. Development of immune system
2. The innate immune system
3. Non-specific defense of the host
4. Acquired immunity
5. Cells of immune system; T cells and Cell mediated immunity; B cells and Humoral immunity

6. The compliment system
7. Antigen; Antibody; Antigen – Antibody reactions (Anaphylactic and Atopic); Drug Allergies
8. Hypersensitivity
9. Immuno-deficiency
10. Auto-immunity
11. Transplantation
12. Blood group antigens
13. Clinical aspect of immune-pathology.

(III) Bacteriology:

1. Bacterial structure, growth and metabolism
2. Bacterial genetics and bacteriophage
3. Identification and cultivation of bacteria
4. Gram positive aerobic and facultative anaerobic cocci, eg. Streptococci, Pneumococci.
5. Gram positive anaercobic cocci, e.g. peptostreptococci
6. Gram negative aerobic cocci, eg. Neisseria, moraxella, kingella.
7. Gram positive aerobic bacilli, eg. Corynebacterium, aacillus anthrax, cereus subtitis, mycobacterium tuberculosis, M. leprae, actinomycetes; nocardia, organism of enterobacteriac group.
8. Gram positive anaerobic bacilli, eg. Genus clostridium, lactobacillus.
9. Gram negative anaerobic bacilli, eg. Bacteroides, fragilus, fusobacterium.
10. Other like- cholera vibrio, spirochaetes, leptospirae, mycoplasma, chlamydiae, rickettsiae, yersinia and pasturella.

(IV) Fungi and Parasites:

1. Fungi – (1) True pathogens (cutaneous, sub-cutaneous and systemic infective agents), (2) Opportunistic pathogens.
2. Protozoa – (1) Intestinal (Entamoeba histolytica, Giardia lambia, Cryptosporidum parvum), (2) Urogenital (Trichomonas vaginalis) (3) Blood and Tissues (Plasmodium-species, Toxoplasma gondii, Trypanosoma species, Ieishmania species).
3. Helminths –(1) Cestodes (tapeworms)- Echinococcus granulosus, Taenia solium, Taenia saginata, (2) Trematodes (Flukes): Paragonimus westermani, Schistosoma mansoni, Schistosoma haematobium (3) Nematodes- Ancylostoma duodenale, Ascaris lumbricoides, Enterobius vermicularis, Strongyloides, Stercoralis, Trichuris trichiura, Brugia malayi, Dracunculus medinensis, Loa loa, Onchocerca volvulus,

Wuchereria bancroftii).

(V) Virology:

1. Introduction
2. Nature and classification of viruses
3. Morphology and replication of viruses
4. DNA viruses:
   - (i) parvo virus
   - (ii) herpes virus, varicella virus, CMV, EBV.
   - (iii) hepadna virus (hepatitis virus)
   - (iv) papova virus
   - (v) adeno virus
   - (vi) pox virus- variola virus, vaccinia virus, molluscum contagiosum etc.
5. RNA viruses:
   - (a) orthomyxo virus:
     - (i) entero virus
     - (ii) rhino virus
     - (iii) hepato virus
   - (b) paramyxo virus-rubeola virus, mumps virus, Influenza virus etc.
   - (c) phabdo virus
   - (d) rubella virus (german measles)
   - (e) corona virus
   - (f) retro virus
   - (g) yellow fever virus
   - (h) dengue, Chikungunya virus
   - (i) Miscellaneous virus:
     - (i) arena virus
     - (ii) corona virus
     - (iii) rota virus
     - (iv) bacteriophages

(VI) Clinical microbiology: (1) Clinically important micro organisms (2) Immunoprohylaxis, (3) Antibiotic Sensitivity Test (ABST)

(VII) Diagonstic procedures in microbiology: (1) Examination of blood and stool (2) Immunological examinations (3) Culture methods (4) Animal inoculation.

(VIII) Infection and Disease: (1) Pathogenicity, mechanism and control (2) Disinfection and sterilization (3) Antimicrobial chemotherapy (4) Microbial pathogenicity

(d) Histopathology:

1. Teaching of histopathological features with the help of slides of common pathological conditions from each system.
1. Teaching of gross pathological specimens for each system.
2. Histopathological teachniques, e.g. fixation, embedding, sectioning and staining by common dyes and stains.
3. Frozen sections and its importance.
4. Electron microscopy; phase contrast microscopy.

B. Practical or clinical:

(1) Clinical and Chemical Pathology: estimation of haemoglobin (by acidometer) count of Red Blood Cells and White Blood Cells, bleeding time, clotting time, blood grouping, staining of thin and thick films, differential counts, blood examination for parasites, erythrocyte sedimentation rate.

(2) Urine examination, physical, chemical microscopical, quantity of albumin and sugar.

(3) Examination of Faeces: physical, chemical (occult blood) and microscopical for ova and protozoa.

(4) Methods of sterilization, preparation of a media, use of microscope, gram and acid fast stains, motility preparation, gram positive and negative cocci and bacilli, special stains for corynebacterium gram and acid fast stains of pus and sputum.

(5) Preparation of common culture medias, e.g. nutrient agar, blood agar, Robertson's Cooked Meal media (RCM) and Mac conkey's media.

(6) Widal test demonstration.

(7) Exposure to latest equipment, viz. auto-analyzer, cell counter, glucometer.

(8) Histopathology

(a) Demonstration of common slides from each system.

(b) Demonstration of gross pathological specimens.

(c) Practical or clinical demonstration of histopathological techniques, i.e. fixation, embedding.

(d) Sectioning, staining by common dyes and stain, frozen section and its importance.

(e) Electron microscopy, phase contrast microscopy.

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: Section A- General Pathology - 50 marks

Section B- Systemic Pathology - 50 marks

1.3.2. Paper- II: Section A-

- Bacteriology - 25 marks
- Fungi and Parasites - 25 marks

Section B-

- Virology - 20 marks
- Clinical Microbiology and Diagnostic procedures - 10 marks
- Microbiological control and mechanism of pathogenicity - 10 marks
- General Topics Immuno-pathology - 10 marks

2. Practical including viva voce or oral:

2.1. Marks: 100

2.2. Distribution of marks;

	Marks
2.2.1. Practicals	- 15
2.2.2. Spotting	- 20
2.2.3. Histopathological slides	- 10
2.2.4. Journal or practical record	- 05
2.2.5. Viva voce (oral)	- 50
(Including 5 marks for interpretation of routine pathological reports)	
Total marks	**100**

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FORENSIC MEDICINE AND TOXICOLOGY

I. Forensic Medicine

A. Theory:

1. Introduction

(a) Definition of forensic medicine.

(b) History of forensic medicine in India.

(c) Medical ethics and etiquette.

(d) Duties of registered medical practitioner in medico-legal cases.

2. Legal procedure

(a) Inquests, courts of India, legal procedure.

(b) Medical evidences in courts, dying declaration, dying deposition, including medical certificates, and medico-legal reports.

3. Personal identification

(a) Determination of age and sex in living and dead; race, religion.

(b) Dactylography, DNA finger printing, foot print.

(c) Medico-legal importance of bones, scars and teeth, tattoo marks, handwriting, anthropometry.

(d) Examination of biological stains and hair.

4. Death and its medico-legal importance

(a) Death and its types, their medico-legal importance

(b) Signs of death (1) immediate, (2) early, (3) late and their medico-legal importance

(c) Asphyxial death (mechanical asphyxia and drowning).

(d) Deaths from starvation, cold and heat etc.

5. Injury and its medico-legal importance

Mechanical, thermal, firearm, regional, transportation and traffic injuries; injuries from radiation, electrocution and lightening.

6. Forensic psychiatry

(a) Definition; delusion, delirium, illusion, hallucinations; impulse and mania; classification of Insanity.

(b) Development of insanity, diagnosis, admission to mental asylum.

7. Post-mortem examination (autopsy)

(a) Purpose, procedure, legal bindings; difference between pathological and medico-legal autopsies.

(b) External examination, internal examination of adult, foetus and skeletal remains.

8. Impotence and sterility

Impotence; Sterility; Sterilization; Artificial Insemination; Test Tube Baby; Surrogate mother.

9. Virginity, defloration; pregnancy and delivery.

10. Abortion and infanticide

(a) Abortion: different methods, complications, accidents following criminal abortion, MTP.

(b) Infant death, legal definition, battered baby syndrome, cot death, legitimacy.

11. Sexual Offences

Rape, incest, sodomy, sadism, masochism, tribadism, bestiality, buccal coitus and other sexual perversions.

II. Toxicology

1. General Toxiocology

(a) Forensic Toxicology and Poisons

(b) Diagonsis of poisoning in living and dead,

(c) General principles of management of poisoning,

(d) Medico –legal aspects of poisons,

(e) Antidotes and types.

2. Clinical toxicology

(a) Types of Poisons:

(i) Corrosive poisons (Mineral acids, Caustic alkalis, Organic acids, Vegetable acids)

(ii) Irritant poisons (organic poisons – Vegetable and animal; Inorganic poisons – metallic and non-metallic; Mechanical poisons)

(iii) Asphyxiant poisons (Carbon monoxide; Carbon dioxide; Hydrogen sulphide and some war gases)

(iv) Neurotic poisons (Opium, Nux vomica, Alcohol, Fuels like kerosene and petroleum products, Cannabis indica, Dhatura, Anaesthetics Sedatives and Hypnotics, Agrochemical compounds, Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, Curare, Conium)

(v) Cardiac poisons (Digitalis purpurea, Oleander, Aconite, Nicotine)

(vi) Miscellaneous poisons (Analgesics and Antipyretics, Anthihistaminics, Tranquillisers, antidepressants, Stimulants, Hallucinogens, Street drugs etc.)

III. Legislations relating to medical profession

(a) the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 (59 of 1973);

(b) the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 (68 of 1986);

(c) the Workmen's compensation Act, 1923 (8 of 1923);

(d) the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948);

(e) the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 (34 of 1971);

(f) the Mental Health Act, 1987 (14 of 1987);

(g) the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (1 of 1872);

(h) the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 (6 of 2007);

(i) the Personal Injuries Act, 1963 (37 of 1963)

(j) the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 (23 of 1940)and the rules made therein;

(k) the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 (21 of 1954);

(l) the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994 (42 of 1994);

(m) the Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994 (57 of 1994);

(n) the Homoeopathic Practitioners (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Code of Ethics) Regulations, 1982;

(o) the Drugs Control Act, 1950 (26 of 1950);

(p) the Medicine and Toiletry Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955 (16 of 1955);

(q) the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) and the Criminal Procedure Code (2 of 1974) {relevant provisions)

(r) the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation Act, 1995 (1 of 1996);

(s) the Clinical Establishment (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 ((23 of 2010).

B. Practical:

1. Demonstration:

(a) Weapons

(b) Organic and inorganic poisons

(c) Poisonous plants

(d) Charts, diagrams, photographs, models, x-ray films of medico-legal importance

(e) Record of incidences reported in newspapers or magazines and their explanation of medico-legal importance.

(f) Attending demonstration of ten medico-legal autopsies.

2. Certificate Writing:

Various certificates like sickness certificate, physical fitness certificate, birth certificate, death certificate, injury certificate, rape certificate, chemical analyzer (Regional Forensic Laboratory), certificate for alcohol consumption, writing post-mortem examination report.

C. Examination:

1. Theory:

1.1. Number of papers-01

1.2. Marks: 100

Forensic Medicine:	50 marks
Toxicology:	50 marks

2. Practical including viva voce or oral:

2.1. Marks: 100

2.2. Distribution of marks:	Marks
2.2.1. Spotting	40
2.2.3. Journal or practical records	10
2.2.4. Viva voce (oral)	50
Total	**100**

ORGANON OF MEDICINE WITH HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY

A. Theory:

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

2. **Homoeopathic philosophy**:

2.1. Chapters of Philosophy books of J.T. Kent (Chapter 1 to 17, 23 to 27, 31to 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 Organonof 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

B. **Practical or clinical**:

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

C. Examination:

1. Theory

1.1. No. of papers- 01

1.2. Marks: 100

1.3. Distribution of marks:

1.3.1. Logic – 15 marks

1.3.2. Psychology – 15 marks

1.3.3. Fundamentals of homoeopathy and aphorisms 1 to 104 – 50 marks

1.3.4. Homoeopathic philosophy – 20 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 with communication skills	40
2.2.2 Journal	10
2.2.3 Viva voce	50
Total	**100**

HOMOEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA

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 material media.

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

(iii) Scope and limitations of homoeopathic material medica.

(iv) Concordance or remedy relationships.

(v) Comparative homoeopathic material 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 perenis
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

B. Practical or clinical:

This will cover,-

(i) case taking of acute and chronic patients

(ii) case processing including totality of symptoms, selection of medicine, potencyand repetition schedule

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

C. Examination:

The syllabus covered in First BHMS and Second BHMS course are as the following,namely: -

1. Theory:

1.1. Number of papers-01

1.2. Marks: 100

1.3. Distribution of marks:

1.3.1. Topics of I BHMS- 50 Marks

1.3.2. Topics of II BHMS- 50 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 of one long case	30
2.2.2. Case taking of one short case	10
2.2.2. Maintenance of practical record or journal	10
2.2.4. Viva voce (oral)	50
Total	**100**

GYNAECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS

Second B.H.M.S

A. Theory:

1. Gynaecology

   (a) A review of the applied anatomy of female reproductive systems-developmentand malformations.

   (b) A review of the applied physiology of female systems-puberty, menstruation andmenopause.

   (c) Gynaecological examination and diagnosis.

   (d) Development 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 or 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.

B. Practical or clinical:

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

   (a) Gynaecological case taking

   (b) Obstetrical case taking

   (c) Adequate grasp over Homoeopathic principles and management

There shall be no examination of this subject in 2nd year

SURGERY

A. Theory:

(a) General Surgery:-

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

Examination: There will be no examination in the subject in Second B.H.M.S.

महाराष्ट्र आरोग्य विज्ञान विद्यापीठ, नाशिक

SYLLABUS FOR THIRD B.H.M.S. (DEGREE) COURSE (2015)

As per the Homoeopathy (DEGREE Course) BHMS regulation, 1983, (as amended up to 2019)

SURGERY

A. Theory:

(a) 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, esophagus
2. Examination of pharynx, larynx, tracheobronchial tree, esophagus
3. Diseases of Throat (external and internal)
4. Diseases of esophagus.

E. 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.

F. Dentistry

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

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

Practical or clinical:

(To be taught in Second and Third B.H.M.S.)

1. Every student shall prepare and submit twenty complete histories of surgical cases, ten each in the Second and Third B.H.M.S. classes respectively.
2. Demonstration of surgical Instruments, X-rays, specimens etc.
3. Clinical 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 hemorrhage.
   (h) Management of acute injury cases.
   (i) Preliminary management of a head Injury case.

Examination:

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

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 – I- General Surgery & Hom. Therapeutics	50 marks
Section II – Systemic surgery & Hom. Therapeutics	50 marks

1.3.2. Paper –II:

Section- I- Systemic Surgery 50 marks

(i) ENT

(ii) Ophthalmology

(iii) Dentistry

(iv) Orthopedics

Section – 2: Systemic Surgery

Homoeopathic Therapeutics -50 marks

(i) ENT

(ii) Ophthalmology

(iii) Dentistry

(iv) Orthopedics

2. Practical including viva voce or oral:

2.1. Marks: 200

2.2. Distribution of marks;

		Marks
2.2.1.	One long case	40
2.2.2.	Identification of instruments, X-rays	30
2.2.3.	Practical records, case records or journalWith Communication Skill	30
2.2.4.	Viva voce (oral)	100
	Total	**200**

GYNAECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS

A. Theory:

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.

2. Obstetrics

(a) High risk labour; mal-positions and mal-presentations; twins, prolapse of cord and limbs, abnormalities in the action of the uterus; and abnormal conditions of soft part contracted pelvis; obstructed labour, complications of 3rd stage of labour, injuries of birth canal, foetal anomalies.

(b) Abnormal pregnancies-abortions, 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, caseareran 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 in 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

2.2.2. Distribution of marks:	Marks
2.2.1. One long case	30
2.2.2. Practical records, case records, journal with	

	Communication skills	30
2.2.3.	Identification of instruments, models and specimens	40
2.2.4.	Viva voce (oral)	100
	Total	**200**

HOMOEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA
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 material for the Third B.H.M.S. examination.

A. General Topics of Homoeopathic Materia Medica –

(a) concept of nosodes – definition of nosodes, types of nosodes, general indication of Nosodes.

(b) concepts of constitution, temperatures, diathesis- definitions, various concepts of constitution with their peculiar characteristics, importance of constitution, temperaments and diathesis and their utility in treatment of patients.

B. **Concepts 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 carboica
15.	Belladonna
16.	Benzoic acid
17.	Berberis vulgaris
18.	Bismuth
19.	Borax
20.	Bovista Lycoperdon
21.	Bromium
22.	Bufo rana
23.	Cactus grandiflorus
24.	Caladium seguinum
25.	Calcarea aresnicosa
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
Acid group
Carbon group
Kali group
Ophidia group
Mercurius group
Spider group

D. Practical or clinical:

(1) This will cover, -

(a) case taking of acute and chronic patients

(b) case processing including selection of medicine, potency and repetitionschedule

(2) Each student maintains 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:

		Marks
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		**100**

ORGANON OF MEDICINE AND HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY

A. Theory:

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

1. Hahnemann's Prefaces and Introduction to Organon of Medicine.
2. Aphorisms 105 to 294 of Hahnemann's Organon of Medicine, including foot notes (5^{th} and 6^{th} 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 20cases (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 with communication skills	40
2.2.2. Maintenance of practical record or journal	10
2.2.4. Viva voce (oral)	50
Total	**100**

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 or 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 individualization inrelation 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) reportorial totality
    - (e) selection of rubrics
    - (f) reportorial technique and results
    - (g) reportorial analysis

B. Practical or clinical:

1. Record of five cases each of surgery, Gynaecology and obstetrics worked out byusing 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.

COMMUNITY MEDICINE

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) Pasteurization 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 sterilization
   - (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 todisease, Insect control.

6. Occupational health
7. Preventive medicine in pediatrics and geriatrics

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

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE

Theory:

1. Applied anatomy and applied physiology of the respective system as state 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 of diseases with concept of susceptibility (including HIV,Hepatitis-B)
7. Disorders due to chemical and physical agents and to climatic and environmentalfactors.
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) 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 ofInvestigation reports;
5. selection of similimum and general management.

There shall be no examination of this subject in 3rd BHMS

महाराष्ट्र आरोग्य विज्ञान विद्यापीठ, नाशिक

SYLLABUS FOR FOURTH B.H.M.S. (DEGREE) COURSE (2015)

As per the Homoeopathy (DEGREE Course) BHMS regulation, 1983, (as amended up to 2019)

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE

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. Diseases 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 material medica which shall be stressed upon.

Practical or clinical:

(a) Each candidate shall submit of twenty complete case records (ten in Third B.H.M.S and ten in Fourth B.H.M.S).

(b) The examination procedure will include one long case and one short case to be

prepared. During clinical training, each student has to be given adequate exposure to, -

1. comprehensive case taking following Hahnemann's instructions;
2. physical examinations (general, systemic and regional);
3. laboratory investigations required for diagnosis of disease conditions;
4. differential diagnosis and provisional diagnosis and interpretation of Investigation reports;
5. selection of similimum and general management.

B. Examination:

1. Theory:

1.1. Number of papers – 02

1.2. Marks: Paper I-100; PaperII-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:

	Marks
2.2.1. One long case	40
2.2.2. One short case	20
2.2.3. Practical records, case records, journal	15
2.2.4. Communication Skill	05
2.2.5. Identification of specimens (X-ray, E.C.G., etc.)	20
2.2.6. Viva voce (oral)	100
Total	**200**

COMMUNITY MEDICINE

A. Theory:

1. Epidemiology

(a) Principles and methods of epidemiology

(b) Epidemiology of communicable diseases:
- General principles of prevention and control of communicable diseases;

(c) Communicable diseases: their description, mode of spread and method of prevention.

(d) Protozoan and helminthic infections- Life cycle of protozoa and helminthes, their prevention.

(e) Epidemiology of non-communicable diseases: general principles of prevention and control of non-communicable diseases

(f) Screening of diseases

2. Bio-statistics

(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. Practicals:

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. Students are to maintain practical records or journals in support of above practicalor field visits.
2. Reports of the above field visits are to be submitted by the students.
3. 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 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	**100**

REPERTORY

A. Theory:

1. Comparative study of different repertories (like Kent's Repertory, Boennighausen'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 Kenrr)
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 paper-01

1.2. Marks: 100

2. Practical including viva voce or oral:

2.1. Marks: 100

2.2. Distribution of marks:

	Marks
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	**100**

ORGANON OF MEDICINE AND HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY

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.

2. Revision of Hahnemann's Organon of Medicine (Aphorisms 1-294) including footnotes (5^{th} & 6^{th} 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 Hahemann'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 explained 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 material medica.

B. 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 patient's expressions;

(2) nosological diagnosis;

(3) analysis and evaluation of the symptoms, miasmatic diagnosis and portraying the totality of symptoms;

(4) Individualization 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

[4]2. **Practical including viva voice or oral:**

2.1 Marks: 100

2.2 Distribution of marks:

	Marks
2.2.1. One long case	25
2.2.2. One short case with communication skills	15
2.2.3. Practical records, case, records, journal	10
2.2.4. Viva voice (oral	50
Total	**100**

HOMOEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA

In addition to the syllabus of First, Second and Third BHMS including the medicines taught asper 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 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	70	Jonosia asoca
2	Abies nigra	71	Justicia adhatoda
3	Carbo animals	72	Ocimum sanctum
4	Carbolic acid	73	Syzigium jambolanum
5	Cundurango	74	Ratanhia peruviana
6	Fluoricum acidum	75	Collinsonia Canadensis
7	Hydrastis canadensis	76	Antimonium arsenticosum
8	Raphanus sativus	77	Sticta pulmonaria
9	Magnesia carbonica	79	Asterias rubens
10	Magnesia muriatica	80	Iodium
11	Anthracinum	81	Thyroidinum
12	Bacillinum	82	Argentum metallicum
13	Lac caninum	83	Cuprum metallicum
14	Lac defloratum	84	Plumbum metallicum
15	Lyssin	85	Zincum metallicum
16	Medorrhinum	86	Adonis vernalis
17	Psorinum	87	Kalmia latifolia
18	Pyrogenium	88	Physostigma venenosum
19	Vaccininum	89	Mercurius corrosivus
20	Variolinum	90	Mercurius cyanatus
21	Hydrocotyle asiatica	91	Mercurius dulcis
22	Mezereum	92	Mercurius solubilis
23	Radium bromatum	93	Mercurius sulphuricus
24	Urtica urens	94	Causticum
25	Vinca minor	95	Bacillus No.7
26	Abrotanum	96	Dysentery co
27	Rheum palmatum	97	Gaertner
28	Sanicula aqua	98	Morgan pure
29	Acalypha indica	99	Morgan gaertner
30	Corallium rubrum	100	Proteus bacillus
31	Lobelia inflata	101	Sycotic bacillus
32	Mephitis putorius		
33	Rumex crispus	102	Aesculus hippocastanum
34	Sabadilla officinalis	103	Adrenalinum
35	Sambucus nigra	104	Artemesia vulgaris
36	Squilla maritima	105	Avena sativa
37	Baryta muriatica	106	Blatta orientalis

38	Cartaegus oxyacantha	107	Carcinosin
39	Lithium carbonicum	108	Carduus marianus
40	Rauwolfia serpentina	109	Ceanothus
41	Caulophyllum	110	Chininum arsenicosum
42	Cocculus indicus	111	Cholesterinum
43	Crocus sativus	112	Coca erythroxylon
44	Helonias diocia	113	Diphtherinum
45	Lillium tigrinum	114	Erigeron Canadensis
46	Sabina	115	Malandrinum
47	Trillium pendulum	116	Menyanthes
48	Viburnum opulus	117	Onosmodium
49	Cicuta virosa	118	Passiflora incarnata
50	Ranunculus bulbosus	119	Ustilago maydis
51	Rhododendron chrysanthum	120	Stannum metallicum
52	Clematis erecta	121	Valeriana officinalis
53	Sabal serrulata	122	X – ray
54	Sarsaparilla officinalis		
55	Coffea cruda		
56	Glonoine		**Group studies**
57	Melilotus		Baryta group
58	Millefolium		Calcarea group
59	Sanguinaria Canadensis		Magnesia group
60	Spigelia		Natrun group
61	Veratrum viride		Compositae family
62	Capsicum		Ranunculacae family
63	Cedron		Solonacae family
64	Eupatorium perfoliatum		
65	Abroma augusta		
66	Calotropis gigantea		
67	Carica papaya		
68	Cassia sophera		
69	Ficus religiosa		

C. Practical or clinical:

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

D. Examination:

1. **Theory**:

1.1 Number of papers-02

2.1 Marks: 200

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

2.1.2 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: Marks

2.2.1. Case taking and Case processing of one long case 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**