


**SWARRNIM STARTUP AND INNOVATION UNIVERSITY**  
**AARIHANT AYURVEDIC MEDICAL COLLEGE & RESEARCH INSTITUTE**

**BAMS**

**CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

<b>1<sup>st</sup> Year BAMS</b>					
<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Course Name</b>	<b>Human Values</b>	<b>Professional Ethics</b>	<b>Gender Sensitization</b>	<b>Environment Sustainability</b>
1	<b>PADARTHA VIGYAN</b>	<p>Ayurveda Darshana Nirupana</p> <p>Philosophical background of fundamentals of Ayurveda.</p> <p>Etymological derivation of the word "Darshana". Classification and general introduction to schools of Indian Philosophy with an emphasis on: Nyaya, Vaisheshika, Sankhya and Yoga.</p>	<p>Introduction to basic principles of Ayurveda and their significance.</p> <p>Practical study/application in Ayurveda.</p> <p>Clinical significances in Ayurveda.</p> <p>Practical application of methods of examination (Parikshavidhi) in treatment (Chikitsa).</p> <p>Practical study/ application of Pratyaksha in physiological, diagnostic,</p>	---	---

  
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		<p>Ayurveda as unique and independent school of thought (philosophical individuality of Ayurveda).</p> <p>Padartha: Lakshana, enumeration and classification, Bhava and Abhava padartha, Padartha according to Charaka (Karana-Padartha).</p> <p>Four types of methods for examination in Ayurveda (Chaturvidha-Parikshavidhi), Pramana in Ayurveda.</p> <p>Practical study/ application of Anumanapramana in physiological, diagnostic, therapeutics and research.</p> <p>Different opinions regarding the</p>	<p>therapeutics and research grounds.</p> <p>Practical study and utility in therapeutics and research.</p> <p>Application in therapeutics and research.</p> <p>Introduction to and activities of the following Organizations: - Department of AYUSH, Central Council of Indian Medicine, Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences, Ayurvedic Pharmacopeia commission, National Medicinal Plants Board, Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL)</p> <p>Introduction to the following National Institutions:</p> <p>National Institute of Ayurved, Jaipur.</p> <p>IPGT&amp;RA, Gujrat Ayurved University, Jamnagar.</p>		
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		<p>manifestation of Karya from Karana:  Satkaryavada,  Asatkaryavada,  Parinamavada,  Arambhavada,  Paramanuvada,  Vivartavada,  Kshanabhangurvada,  Swabhavavada,  Pilupaka, Pitharpaka,  Anekantavada,  Swabhavoparamavada.</p>	<p>Faculty of Ayurved, BHU, Varanasi.</p> <p>Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeetha, New Delhi.</p> <p>Drug and Cosmetic Act.</p> <p>Introduction to national &amp; international popular journals of Ayurveda.</p> <p>Introduction to activities of WHO in the promotion of Ayurved.</p>		
2	<b>SAMSKRITAM</b>	<p>Panchatantra – Aparikshitkarakam</p>	<p>Ayurveda Aarsha Grantha Adhyayan</p> <p>Vaidyakiya Subhashit Sahityam</p>	---	---
3	<b>Maulik Siddhant avum Ashtang Hridaya</b>	<p>Ashtang Hridaya Sutrasthana Adhyaya 16 to 30</p>	<p>Ashtang Hridaya Sutrasthana Adhyaya 1 to 15</p> <p>Shastra Lakshan (Tantra), Tantraguna, Tantradosha, Tachitalya, Arthasraya, Kalpana</p>	---	---

4	KRIYA SHARIR	<p>Conceptual study of fundamental principles of Ayurvediya Kriya Sharir e.g – Panchamahabhuta, Tridosha, Triguna, Loka-Purusha</p> <p>Samya, Samanya-Vishesha. Description of basics of Srotas.</p> <p>Definition and synonyms of the term Sharir, definition and synonyms of term Kriya, description of Sharir Dosha and Manasa Dosha.</p> <p>Mutual relationship between TrigunaTridosha &amp; Panchmahabhuta.</p> <p>Difference between Shaarir and Sharir. Description of the components of Purusha and</p>	---	<p>Stanya: Characteristic features and methods of assessing Shuddha and Dushita Stanya, manifestations of Vriddhi and Kshaya of Stanya.</p> <p>Artava: Characteristic features of Shuddha and Dushita Artava. Differences between Raja and Artava, physiology of Artavavaha Srotas.</p> <p>Physiology of male and female reproductive systems. Description of ovulation, spermatogenesis, oogenesis, menstrual cycle.</p>	---
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		<p>classification of Purusha, role of Shatdhatupurusha</p> <p>Prakriti of an individual and in maintaining</p> <p>Prakriti:</p> <p>Deha- Prakriti: Vyutpatti, Nirukti, various definitions and synonyms for the term „Prakriti“. Intra-uterine and extra-uterine factors influencing Deha-Prakriti, classification and characteristic features of each kind of Deha-Prakriti.</p> <p>Manasa- Prakriti: Introduction and types of Manasa- Prakriti.</p> <p>Ojas: Etymological derivation, definition, formation, location, properties, Praman,</p>			
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		<p>classification and functions of Ojas.</p> <p>Description of Vyadhikshamatva.</p> <p>Bala Vriddhikara Bhava.</p> <p>Classification of Bala. Etiological factors and manifestations of Ojavisramsas, Vyapat and Kshaya.</p> <p>Atma: Etymological derivation, definition, properties of Atma. Difference between Paramatma and Jivatma; Characteristic features of existence of Atma in living body.</p> <p>Nidra: Nidrotipatti, types of Nidra, physiological and clinical significance of Nidra; Svapnotipatti and types of Svapna.</p>			
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		Immunity, classification of immunity: Innate, acquired and artificial. Different mechanisms involved in immunity: Humoral (B-cell mediated) and T-Cell mediated immunity. Hypersensitivity.			
5	<b>RACHNA SHARIR</b>	Shariropkramaniya Shaarira Sharira and shaarira vyakhya (definitions of sharira and shaarira), shadangatvam (six regions of the body), anga pratyanga vibhaga (sub divisions). Mrita sharir samshodhan. Shaarira shastra vibhaga, shaarira gyan prayojana. Constitution of purusha according to dhatubheda, panchabhautikatvam, trigunatmakatvam, tridoshamayatvam,		Garbha Shaarira Garbha definitions, explanation of shukra, artava, garbhadhana. Role of tridosha and panchmahabhuta in the fetal development. Beeja, beejabhaga and beejabhagavayava, linga vinischaya, masanumasika 7tpatt vriddhi-krama, garbhottpadakbhava, garbhavriddhikara bhava, 7tpatt poshana, apara nirmana , nabhinadi nirmana. Aanga pratyanga 7tpatti.	---

		<p>karma purusha, and doshadhatumala-mulakatvam.</p> <p>Month-wise development of embryo.</p>		<p>Sperm and ovum, fertilization.</p> <p>Laws of heredity, Sex determination and differentiation.</p> <p>Reproductive system</p> <p>Male Reproductive system: reproductive organs, tract and glands (prostate and seminal vesicles) with their clinical aspects.</p> <p>Female reproductive system: reproductive organs, tract and glands with their clinical aspects.</p>	
<b>2<sup>ND</sup> YEAR BAMS</b>					
6	<b>ROGANIDAN</b>	---	<p>General diagnostic principles of AnuktaVyadhi (Ch. Vi. 4).</p> <p>Importance and knowledge of Aptopadeshadi &amp;</p>	<p>Introduction to Klaibya and Vandhyatva.</p> <p>Introduction to male and female infertility.</p>	---



			<p>Darshanadi Trividha, Chaturvidha, and Shadvidha Pariksha.</p> <p>Importance and Knowledge of Ashtasthana Pariksha.</p> <p>Importance and Knowledge of Karanadi Dashavidha Parikshya Bhava.</p> <p>Importance and Knowledge of Dashavidha Pariksha.</p> <p>Basic knowledge of ECG, USG, X Ray, CT Scan, MRI.</p> <p>Systematic study of Nidana Panchaka of following diseases (Including Upadrava, Arishta and Sadhyasadhyata).</p> <p>Screening test for bleeding disorders- bleeding time (BT), Clotting time (CT), Demonstration of Prothrombin time (PT).</p> <p>Introduction and demonstration of clinical</p>		
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			methods (General and Systemic Examination)		
7	<b>RASASHASTRA &amp; BHAISHAJYAKALPANA</b>	---	<p>Importance of Rasaushadhi, Concept of Rasa-Rasayana, Concept of Raseshwar Darshana. Concept of Rasashala.</p> <p>Brief introduction of quality control, standardization and GMP of Rasaoushadhies</p> <p>Introduction to pharmacovigilance and its status in India, with reference to Ayurvedic drugs.</p> <p>Necessary to know – From part A and B: S. No. 1 to 9</p> <p>Desired to know – From part B: S. No. 10</p> <p>Guidelines and Methods of collection, storage, preservation of Aushadhi dravya. Concept of Saviryatavadhi (shelf life)</p>	---	---

			<p>and stability in ancient and contemporary science.</p> <p>Brief knowledge of Standardization of Ayurvedic formulations- Kasthaushadhi.</p> <p>Brief introduction of Drug and Cosmetics Act 1940 and Rules 1945.</p> <p>Concept of, Aushadhi Nirmanshala, with respect to Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) in accordance to Schedule T.</p> <p>Visit of minimum three GMP approved Ayurvedic manufacturing units.</p>		
8	<b>CHARAKASAMHITA - PURVARDHA</b>	Vimanasthana	Sutrasthana	---	---
9	<b>DRAVYAGUNA</b>	---	---	---	<p>Classification of Dravya according to Samhitas and Nighantus</p> <p>Taxonomical classification.</p>

					<p>Bheshaja Pariksha vidhi (as described in Charaka samhita vimana sthana 8), Dravya Sangrahana (collection of dravya)- Ecology- Classification of desha (geographical area) and bhumi (soil), swarupa of sangrahaniya dravya of (Nature and quality of drug to be collected). Sangrahana vidhi (Method of collection) -Vegetable and Animal origin drugs according to part used. Period of collection according to virya, samrakshana vidhi (preservation of collected dravyas), bheshajagara (Storehouse), study on different prayojyanga (useful plant parts).</p> <p>Brief knowledge of cultivation, conservation of medicinal plants and information about endangered species.</p>
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					Records of Herbarium sheets of 50 medicinal plants Compulsory study tour other state/s for field knowledge and procurement of plant species.
<b>3<sup>RD</sup> YEAR BAMS</b>					
10	<b>CHARAK SAMHITA-UTTARARDHA</b>	Chikitsa sthana	Kalpa Sthana Siddhi Sthana	---	---
11	<b>AGADTANTRA, VYAVHAR AYURVED EVUM VIDHI VAIDYAKA</b>	Definition 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.	Kalpa Sthana Ethics as in classical Texts. Types of Vaidya, Pranabhisara and Rogabhisara Vaidya, Qualities of Vaidya, Responsibilities of Vaidya, Chaturvidha Vaidyavrutti, Duties of Vaidya to his patient, Vaidya Sadvritam, Apujya Vaidya, Code of conduct.	Personal identity and its Medico legal aspects, forensic odontology, Introduction to Forensic Serology and DNA profiling.  Dowry deaths (Domestic Violence), their Medico Legal importance and laws in relation to it.  Sexual offences, and their Medico Legal aspects. Sexual perversions.	Introduction to Environmental Toxicology-Samuhika Vishaprayoga-effect of chemical and nuclear warfare.

		<p>Introduction to Environmental Toxicology- Samuhika Vishaprayoga- effect of chemical and nuclear warfare.</p> <p>Definition of Vyavahara Ayurveda (Forensic medicine) and Vidhivaidyaka (Medical jurisprudence), concise history of Vyavahara Ayurveda (Forensic medicine) and Vidhivaidyaka (Medical jurisprudence).</p> <p>Introduction to Indian Penal Code, Indian Evidence Act and Criminal Procedure Code.</p> <p>Death and its Medico Legal Aspects, Medico Legal autopsy and exhumation.</p> <p>Medico Legal importance of Pregnancy, Delivery;</p>	<p>Laws in relation to Medical practitioners: Indian Medicine Central Council Act.</p> <p>Vaidya Sadvritta</p>		
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		<p>Impotence &amp; Sterility, Abortion, Infanticide, battered baby. Virginity, Artificial Insemination, Legitimacy.</p> <p>Physician's 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 Transplantation of human organs Bill 1994, Pre Natal-Diagnostic Testing Act, Malingering of feigned diseases, International Code of Medical Ethics for Doctors. Clinical establishment Act.</p>			
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12	<b>KAUMARBHRITYA (Ayurvedic Paediatrics)</b>	<p>Scientific contribution of Kashyapa Samhita in Kaumarbhritya.</p> <p>Prana Pratyagamanam (Neonatal Resuscitation): Methodology; complications and their management (Ayurvedic and modern view). Assessment of gestational age.</p> <p>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), Nabhinala Chhedana (Cutting of</p>	--	---	---
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		<p>umbilical cord), Complications of improper cutting of umbilical cord and its treatment, Rakshoghna Karma (Protective measures- Ayurvedic and modern view).</p> <p>Navajata Shishu Parikshana (Examination of newborn)</p> <p>Vyadhikshamatva: General concepts of Bala (Immunity)</p> <p>Knowledge of National Programs related to Child Health Care</p> <p>Bala Pariksha-vidhi Evam Shishu Vedana Parigyan (Examination of sick child and Diagnostic methods- Ayurvedic and modern). Samanya Chikitsa Siddhanta (General</p>			
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		<p>principles of treatment in children).</p> <p>General Aushadhi Matra Nirdharana - for Ayurvedic and modern drugs preparations (drug doses according to age, weight and drug contents)</p> <p>Pran raksha vidhi (Life saving measures in children):</p> <p>Pranapratyagamana Vidhi (Resuscitation procedure of new born)</p> <p>Vaccination</p> <p>Panchakarma Vidhi (Panchakarma procedures) especially Snehan, Swedana, Basti.</p> <p>Knowledge of IV fluid administration, blood sampling.</p>			
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		Various Ayurvedic & modern Procedures and investigations in pediatric practice.			
13	<b>STREE ROGA EVUM PRASUTI TANTRA</b>	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  Garbha Vikriti  GARBHINI VIGYANA	PNDTC Act  MTP Act	---	---

		<p>Lakshana of Sadhyograhita Garbha, Lakshana of Vyakta Garbha, Pumsavana vidhi Diagnosis of Pregnancy</p> <p>Garbhini vyavastha: Garbhini Paricharya, Garbha Upaghatakara Bhava, Dauhrida Ante Natal care – Examination, Investigation and Management</p> <p>Garbha Vyapada: Nidana, Samprapthy and Chikitsa Garbhasrava and GarbhapataGarbha shosha-Upavishtaka, Nagodara, Upashushka, Leena 20ropho, Antarmrita 20ropho, Raktagulma, Bahugarbhatha</p> <p>Abortions, Rh-incompatabilityCauses,</p>			
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		<p>clinical features, complications and management.</p> <p>Gestational Trophoblastic neoplasias, Ectopic pregnancy, IUGR, Intrauterine foetal death, Multiple pregnancy.</p> <p>Common ailments of Pregnancy-High Risk Pregnancy.</p> <p>Prasavavastha; Prajayani/ Upasthita Prasava/ Asannaprasava lakshana, Aavi. Prasavaparicharya, Jatamatraparicharya.</p> <p>Normal Labour: - Definition of Labour, Physiology &amp; Mechanism of Labour, Monitoring of Labour and management, Pictogram, Episiotomy,</p>			
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		<p>care and resuscitation of newborn.</p> <p><b>SUTIKA VIGYANA</b></p> <p>Sutika Paribhasha, Sutika Kaal, Sutika paricharya. Changes during sootika Avastha (Sareerika &amp; Manasika) Normal and abnormal Puerperium and its Management.</p> <p>Emergency care in obstetrics</p> <p>Stana stanya – Pareeksha, Stanya sampat.</p> <p><b>YONI VYAPAD</b></p> <p>Sankhya, Nidana, Lakshana, Upadrava evam Chikitsa Endometriosis, Fibroid uterus, Genital Prolapses, Retroverted Uterus, Pelvic infections, Cervical</p>			
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		<p>erosion, Pelvic Inflammatory Diseases</p> <p>VANDHYATWA</p> <p>Prakar, Nidana, Chikitsa Infertility – Causes, Types, Investigations and Management.</p> <p>Pelvic Infections including Sexually Transmitted Infections, HIV, AIDS, Preventive measures.</p> <p>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> <p>Shastra Karma Surgical procedures their</p>			
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		<p>Indications, Contraindications of cauterization of cervix, cervical dilatation and curettage, female surgical sterilization.</p> <p>Parivar Niyojana, Reproductive and Child Health Care, AIDS/HIV control Programme, MCH, PNDT Act, MTP Act, and importance of current National Programme.</p> <p>Record keeping,ethical and medicolegal issues in Streeroga and prasutitantra.</p> <p>History taking and examination of antenatal and gynaecological cases</p> <p>Diagnosis of Pregnancy, assessing of gestational period, to diagnose onset of labour.</p>			
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		<p>Able to provide first aid for obstetric emergencies</p> <p>History taking and examination of gynaecological cases</p> <p>Practical knowledge of sthanika chikitsa</p>			
14	<b>SWASTHVRITTA</b>	---	Sadvritta	<p>Family Welfare Programme—</p> <p>Definition of Family Planning, eligible couple &amp; target couple.</p> <p>Objectives of Family Planning</p> <p>Problems of Population explosion</p> <p>National Population Policy</p>	<p>Arogya lakshana</p> <p>WHO definition of health.</p> <p>Dinacharya</p> <p>Definition of Dinacharya</p> <p>Aims and importance of dinacharya</p> <p>Brahma Muhurta evam Utthana</p> <p>Usha Jalapana</p> <p>Sharirachinta</p>

				Methods of Contraceptive (Fertility Regulating methods)	<p>Malatyaga</p> <p>Mukha prakshalan</p> <p>Dantadhavana and preparation of Ayurvedic tooth powder and paste</p> <p>Jihvanirlekhanavidhi</p> <p>Anjana</p> <p>Pratimarsha Nasya</p> <p>Gandusha and Kavala</p> <p>Tambulasevana</p> <p>Dhoomapana</p> <p>Abhyanga</p> <p>Udvartana</p> <p>Utsadana</p> <p>Vyayama</p> <p>Chankramana</p> <p>Snana</p>
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					<p>Anulepana</p> <p>Vastra dharana</p> <p>Danda dharana</p> <p>Padatra dharana</p> <p>Chatra dharana</p> <p>Ushnisha dharana</p> <p>Ratnabharana dharana</p> <p>Madhyahna charya</p> <p>Cosmetic effect of Dinacharya procedures</p> <p><b>Rathricharya</b></p> <p>Rathri bhojana vidhi</p> <p>Importance of ritucharya</p> <p>Ritu presentation as per different acharyas</p> <p>Adana kala &amp; visarga kala</p>
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					<p>Sanchaya-Prakopa-Prashamana of Dosha according to ritu</p> <p>Doshashodhana in Ritu Charya</p> <p>Relation of Agni bala and Ritu</p> <p>Pathya and Apathya Ahara and Vihara in different ritus</p> <p>a) Ritusandhi b) Yamadamsthra c) Rituharitaki d) Rituviparyaya</p> <p><b>Trayopastambha</b></p> <p>Dietetic standards, Proximate principles of Food, Nutritional requirements.</p> <p>Nidra-Duration of sleep according to age, Sleep in healthy and diseased persons.</p>
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					<p>Brahmacharya – Brahmacharya and Abrahmacharya, Importance of Bharmacharya and Abrahmacharya, Vyavaya sambandhi niyama, Effects of Ativyavaya. Methods of Virya Raksha, Surataspriha(Libido) through Vajikarana, Viryanasa phala.</p> <p>Roganutpadaniya- Concept of Vega- Adharaniya Vega and Dharaneeya Vega, Diseases due to vegadharana and their chikitsa, sharir shodhan. Rasayana for Swastha- Nirukti, paribhasha(definition ), classification and examples.</p> <p>Menstrual hygiene.</p>
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					<p>Astanga yoga Yama, Niyama Asana and its importance</p> <p>Benefits of pranayama, time of practice.</p> <p>Pratyahara, Dharana, Dhyana, Samadhi</p> <p>Description of Yoga in Ayurveda Moksha and Muktatma lakshana and upaya, Naishthiki chikitsa, Satyabuddhi, Tatvasmriti, Ashta Aishwarya, Ashta siddhis.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Mrittika chikitsa (Mud therapy) Types of soil, doctrine of mud</p>
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					<p>selection, mud bath. Suryakirana sevana (sun bath - heliotherapy) Mardana (Massage) – different methods and effects.</p> <p>Janapadodhwamsa Causes, Manifestations and control measures, importance of Panchakarma and Rasayana.</p> <p>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 &amp;</p>
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					<p>High altitude – Health problems</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Bhumi and nivasa sthana(Land and housing) Types of soil,soil &amp; health, Land pollution, Bhumi shodhana, Nivasa yogya bhoomi, Social goals of housing, Housing standards, Mahanasa (Kitchen) standards, Rural housing, Housing and health, Overcrowding.</p>
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					<p>Prakasha(lightning) Requirement of good lighting,natural lighting, artificial lighting, biological effects of lighting.</p> <p>Dhwani pradooshana(Noise pollution) -Noise, Sources, effects,&amp; control Vikirana(Radiation)- sources, effects and control.</p> <p>Apadravya Nirmulana (Disposal of solid waste) Different types of solid waste Storage and collection of refuse Methods of disposal of solid waste (Rural &amp; urban) Bio-medical waste management</p> <p>Disposal of dead body – Burial, Burning, Electric cremation. Meteorology (Ritu evam Vatavarana jnanam) Definition of</p>
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					<p>weather and climate,factors influencing weather and climate.</p> <p>Disaster management</p> <p>epidemiologic surveillance and disease control.</p> <p>World Health Organisation- Objectives,structure and functions.</p> <p>National Health Policy Health statistics- Definition, Sources, uses Data collection, Classification, Presentation. Vital statistics-Morbidity rates,Mortality rates ,Fertility rates. Health survey.</p> <p>National health programmes Tuberculosis(RNTCP), Leprosy(NLEP), AIDS</p>
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					<p>(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.</p> <p>National Nutritional Programmes - IDD, Vitamin A prophylaxis, Mid day meal, anemia control programmes.</p> <p>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</p>
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					programmes including knowledge of rural health. Visit of rural Ayurvedic dispensary. Visit to naturopathy centre to observe naturopathic treatment modalities.
<b>4<sup>TH</sup> YEAR BAMS</b>					
15	<b>KAYACHIKITSA</b>	---	<p>General introduction and principles of Management of diseases produced by Genetic, Environmental and Iatrogenic factors. Disorders due to drug and Food allergy and their management and other allergic conditions.</p> <p>Detailed description of Chikitsa Sutra</p> <p>Management of Emergency Conditions</p>	---	
16	<b>PANCHAKARMA</b>	<p>Indications of Shodhana, Shodhana according to Ritu.</p> <p>General Principles of doshagati from Koshta</p>	<p>General Sweda dravya, Properties of Sweda dravyas, Swedaopag dravyas ,</p>	---	

		<p>to Shaka and vice versa.</p> <p>General precautions during Sagni Svedana and Methods to protect vital during svedana</p> <p>Management of 3 gap days-Abhyanga, Svedana &amp; diet.</p> <p>Management on Morning of Virechana day.</p> <p>Dose fixation of different types of Nasya.</p> <p>Diet and regimen before and after Nasya Karma.</p>	<p>Indications and contraindications of Svedana</p> <p>Utility of Vamana Karma in health and disease</p> <p>Indications and Contraindications for Vamana</p> <p>Complication of Vamana and their management with Ayurveda and modern drugs</p> <p>Complications of Virechana and their management with Ayurveda and modern drugs</p> <p>Complication of Niruha Basti and its management according to Ayurved and Modern Medicines</p> <p>Complication of Anuvasan and its management according to Ayurved and Modern Medicines</p> <p>Complication of Nasya and their management</p>		
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 Aarohant Ayurvedic Medical  
 College and Research Institute



			General Principles and rules of Raktamokshana		
17	<b>SHALYA TANTRA</b>	<p>Nirjantukarana / Sterilization:</p> <p>Methods, types and its role in surgical practice.</p> <p>Target – Basic surgical discipline of maintaining asepsis.</p> <p>Preferable targets- Knowledge of recently developed chemicals, instruments for sterilization.</p> <p>Sangyahan / Anaesthesia: Definition and Types.</p> <p>Idea of patient's safety in experimental training.</p> <p>Broader knowledge of current trends and ongoing researches in kshara application.</p> <p>Bhagna – Skeletal injuries: Prakara</p>	<p>Know recent developments and controversies.</p> <p>Vrana Chikitsa – Pathya-apathya and Shashti Upakrama, Vranitagara and Rakshakarma.</p> <p>Care of AIDS – HIV and hepatitis infected patients.</p> <p>Target – Knowledge of safety precautions.</p> <p>Identification, uses, demonstration of surgical instruments and methods of sterilization.</p> <p>Training of case taking, bed side clinicals and case presentation.</p>	---	

		including pathological fracture, Samanya Lakshana, Upadrava and Chikitsa.			
18	<b>SHALAKYA TANTRA</b>	---	<p>Eye examination and knowledge of basic instruments/equipments required for examination of Eye.</p> <p>Introduction to Eye bank, Eye donation, Corneal Transplantation</p> <p>Preventive Ophthalmology and Community Ophthalmology</p> <p>Ashtavidha shastrakarma and anushastrakarma used in the treatment of Shira, Karna, Nasa evam Mukha Rogas.</p> <p>National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness.</p>	----	

			Identification, Uses, Demonstration of surgical/non-surgical equipment/ instruments, materials used in shalaky chikitsa. Method of sterilization. Training of case taking, bedside clinics and case presentation.		
19	<b>RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND MEDICAL STATISTICS</b>	---	---	---	<p>Etymology, definitions and synonyms (Anveshana, Gaveshana, Prayeshana, Anusandhan and Shodha) of the word Research.</p> <p>Research in Ayurved - Scope, need, importance, utility.</p>

  
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