

AARIHANT HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE & RI

Syllabus Distribution

Ethics	Gender	Human Values	Environment sustainability
<p>Organon of Medicine- 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. Revision of Hahnemann's Organon of Medicine (Aphorisms 1-294) including footnotes (5th & 6th Editions translated by R.E. Dudgeon and W. Boericke Emphasis should be given on the way in which each miasmatic state evolves and the characteristic expressions are manifested at various levels and attempt should be made to impart a clear understanding of Hahnemann's theory of chronic miasms. (b) The characteristics of the miasms need to be explained in the light of knowledge acquired from different branches of medicine. (c) Teacher should explain clearly therapeutic implications of theory of chronic miasms in practice and this will entail a comprehension</p>	<p>COMMUNITY MEDICINE 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 helminths, their prevention. (e) Epidemiology of non-communicable diseases: general principles of prevention and control of non-communicable diseases (f) Screening of diseases Field Visits 1. Milk dairy 2. Primary Health Centre 3. Infectious Diseases Hospital 4. Industrial unit 5. Sewage treatment plant 6. Water purification</p>	<p>COMMUNITY MEDICINE Man and Medicine PRACTICE OF MEDICINE The study of the above concept of individualisation is essential with the a following background so that the striking features which are characteristic to the individual become clear, in contrast to the common picture of the respective disease conditions, namely:— knowledge of causation, manifestations, diagnosis (including differential diagnosis), prognosis and management of diseases. adequate knowledge to ensure that rational investigations are utilised. The teaching shall include homoeopathic therapeutics or management in respect of all topics and clinical methods of examination of patient as a whole will be given due stress during the training FORENSIC MEDICINE AND TOXICOLOGY</p>	<p>Community Medicine I. He has to be well conversant with the national health problems of rural as well as urban areas, so that he can be assigned responsibilities to play an effective role not only in the field of curative but also preventive and social medicine including family planning. II. This subject is of utmost importance and throughout the period of study attention of the student should be directed towards the importance of preventive medicine and the measures for the promotion of positive health. A. Theory: 1. Man and Medicine 2. Concept of health and disease in conventional medicine and homoeopathy 3. Nutrition and health (a) Food and nutrition (b) Food in relation to health and disease (c) Balanced diet (d) Nutritional deficiencies, and Nutritional survey (e) Food Processing (f) Pasteurisation of milk (g) Adulteration of food</p>

<p>of evolution of natural disease from miasmatic angle, and it shall be correlated with applied materia medica.</p> <p>2. Aphorisms 105 to 294 of Hahnemann's Organon of Medicine, including footnotes (5th and 6th Editions translated by R.E. Dudgeon and W. Boericke)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Practice of Medicine:</p> <p>1. Applied anatomy and applied physiology of the respective system as stated below.</p> <p>2. Respiratory diseases.</p> <p>3. Diseases of digestive system and peritoneum.</p> <p>4. Diseases concerning liver, gall-bladder and pancreas.</p> <p>5. Genetic Factors (co-relating diseases with the concept of chronic miasms).</p> <p>6. Immunological factors in diseases with concept of susceptibility (including HIV, Hepatitis-B)</p> <p>7. Disorders due to chemical and physical agents and to climatic and environmental factors.</p> <p>8. Knowledge of clinical examination of respective</p>	<p>plant</p> <p>GYNAECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS</p> <p>Gynaecology</p> <p>(1) Infections and ulcerations of the female genital organs.</p> <p>(2) Injuries of the genital tract.</p> <p>(3) Disorders of menstruation.</p> <p>(4) Menorrhagia and dysfunctional uterine bleeding.</p> <p>(5) Disorders of female genital tract.</p> <p>(6) Diseases of breasts.</p> <p>(7) Sexually transmitted diseases.</p> <p>(8) Endometriosis and adenomyosis.</p> <p>(9) Infertility and sterility.</p> <p>(10) Non-malignant growths.</p> <p>(11) Malignancy.</p> <p>(12) Chemotherapy caused complications.</p> <p>(13) Management and therapeutics of the above listed topics in gynaecology</p> <p>(14) A review of the applied anatomy of female reproductive systems-development and malformations.</p> <p>(15) A review of the applied physiology of female reproductive systems-puberty, menstruation and menopause.</p> <p>(16) Gynaecological examination and diagnosis.</p> <p>(17) Developmental anomalies.</p> <p>(18) Uterine</p>	<p>The students shall also acquire knowledge of laws in relation to medical practice, medical negligence and codes of medical ethics and they shall also be capable of identification, diagnosis and treatment of the common poisonings in their acute and chronic state and also dealing with their medico-legal aspects;</p> <p>Personal identification (a) Determination of age and sex in living and dead; race, religion.</p> <p>Death and its medico-legal importance:- Signs of death (1) immediate, (2) early, (3) late and their medico-legal importance</p> <p>Forensic psychiatry :-</p> <p>(a) Definition; delusion, delirium, illusion, hallucinations; impulse and mania; classification of Insanity.</p> <p>(b) Development of insanity, diagnosis, admission to mental asylum.</p> <p>Abortion and infanticide</p> <p>(a) Abortion: different methods, complications, accidents following criminal abortion, MTP.</p> <p>(b) Infant death, legal definition, battered baby syndrome, cot death, legitimacy.</p> <p>GYNAECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS</p> <p>(a) Homoeopathy adopt the same attitude towards this subject as it does</p>	<p>(h) Food Poisoning</p> <p>4. Environment and health</p> <p>(a) air, light and sunshine, radiation.</p> <p>(b) effect of climate</p> <p>(c) comfort zone</p> <p>(d) personal hygiene</p> <p>(e) physical exercise</p> <p>(f) sanitation of fair and festivals</p> <p>(g) disinfection and sterilisation</p> <p>(h) atmospheric pollution and purification of air</p> <p>(i) air borne diseases</p> <p>5. Water</p> <p>(a) distribution of water; uses; impurities and purification</p> <p>(b) standards of drinking water</p> <p>(c) water borne diseases</p> <p>(d) excreta disposal</p> <p>(e) disposal of deceased.</p> <p>(f) disposal of refuse.</p> <p>(g) medical entomology-insecticides, disinfection, Insects in relation to disease, Insect control.</p> <p>6. Occupational health</p> <p>7. Preventive medicine in pediatrics and geriatrics</p> <p>2. Biostatistics</p> <p>(a) Need of biostatistics in medicine</p> <p>(b) Elementary statistical methods</p> <p>(c) Sample size calculation</p> <p>(d) Sampling methods</p> <p>(e) Test of significance</p> <p>(f) Presentation of data</p> <p>(g) Vital statistics</p> <p>3. Demography and Family Planning; Population</p>
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<p>systems. 9. Water and electrolyte balance – disorders of. (c) He shall be trained as a sound clinician with adequate ability of differentiation, sharp observation and conceptual clarity about diseases by taking help of all latest diagnostic techniques, viz. X-ray, ultrasound, electrocardiogram, and commonly performed laboratory investigations;</p> <p>Community Medicine: Physician's function is not limited merely prescribing homoeopathic medicines for curative purpose, but he has wider role to play in the community;</p> <p>Repertory: Each repertory has been compiled on distinct philosophical base, which determines its structure;</p> <p>Surgery:</p> <p>Homoeopathy as a science needs clear application on part of the physician to decide about the best course of action(s) required to restore the sick, to health; (b) Knowledge about surgical disorders is required to be grasped so that the Homoeopathic Physician is able to:- (1) Diagnose common surgical conditions. (2) Institute homoeopathic medical treatment wherever possible.</p>	<p>displacements (19) Sex and intersexuality. (20) General Management and therapeutics of the above listed topics in Gynaecology .</p> <p>Obstetrics (1) High risk labour; mal-positions and mal-presentations; twins, prolapse of cord and limbs, abnormalities in the action of the uterus; abnormal conditions of soft part contracted pelvis; obstructed labour, complications of 3rd stage of labour, injuries of birth canal, foetal anomalies. (2) Abnormal pregnancies-abortion, 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. (3) Common disorders and systemic diseases associated with pregnancy. (4) Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994. (5) Common obstetrical operations-medical</p>	<p>towards Medicine and Surgery, but while dealing with Gynaecology and Obstetrical cases, a Homoeopathic physician must be trained in special clinical methods of investigation for diagnosing local conditions and individualising cases, the surgical intervention either as a life saving measure or for removing mechanical obstacles, if necessary, as well as their management by using homoeopathic medicines and other auxiliary methods of treatment. (b) Pregnancy is the best time to eradicate genetic dyscrasias in women and this should be specially stressed. And students shall also be instructed in the care of new born. The fact that the mother and child form a single biological unit and that this peculiar close physiological relationship persists for at least the first two years of the child's life should be particularly emphasised.</p> <p>ANATOMY Dissection should be preceded by a course of lectures on the general structure of the organ or the system under discussion and then its function. In this way anatomical and physiological knowledge can be presented to students in an integrated</p>	<p>control; contraceptive practices; National Family Planning Programme. 4. Health education and health communication 5. Health care of community. 6. International Health</p> <p>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</p> <p>III. (a) During teaching, focus should be laid on community medicine concept, man and society, aim and scope of preventive and social medicine, social causes of disease and social problems of the sick, relation of economic factors and environment in health and disease;</p>
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<p>(3) Organise Pre and Post-operative Homoeopathic medicinal care besides surgical intervention with the consent of the surgeon.</p> <p>II For the above conceptual clarity and to achieve the aforesaid objectives, an effective co-ordination between the treating surgeons and homoeopathic physicians is required keeping in view the holistic care of the patients and it will also facilitate the physician in individualising the patient, necessary for homoeopathic treatment and management.</p> <p>B. Ear</p> <p>1. Applied anatomy and applied physiology of ear</p> <p>2. Examination of ear</p> <p>C. Nose</p> <p>1. Applied anatomy and physiology of nose and paranasal sinuses.</p> <p>2. Examination of nose and paranasal sinuses</p> <p>D. Throat</p> <p>1. Applied Anatomy and applied Physiology of pharynx, larynx, tracheobronchial tree, oesophagus</p> <p>2. Examination of pharynx, larynx, tracheobronchial tree, oesophagus</p> <p>E. Ophthalmology</p> <p>1. Applied Anatomy, Physiology of eye</p> <p>2. Eye Examination.</p> <p>F. Dentistry</p> <p>1. Applied anatomy, physiology of teeth and gums;</p> <p>2. Milestones related to</p>	<p>termination of pregnancy, criminal abortion, caesarean section, episiotomy.</p> <p>(6) Emergency obstetric care.</p> <p>(7) Population dynamics and control of conception.</p> <p>(8) Infant care – neonatal hygiene, breast feeding, artificial feeding, management of premature child, asphyxia, birth injuries, common disorders of newborn.</p> <p>(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 newborn. (j) Medico-legal aspects in obstetrics. (k) Homoeopathic Management and Therapeutics of the above listed clinical conditions in Obstetrics.</p> <p>(9) Fundamentals of reproduction.</p> <p>(10) Development of the intrauterine pregnancy-placenta and foetus.</p> <p>(11) Diagnosis of pregnancy-investigations and examination.</p> <p>(12) Antenatal care.</p> <p>(13) Vomiting in pregnancy.</p> <p>(14) Preterm labour and post maturity.</p> <p>(15) Normal labour and</p>	<p>form and the instruction of the whole course of anatomy and physiology and more interesting, lively and practical or clinical.</p> <p>Students should be able to identify anatomical specimens and structures displayed in the dissections.</p> <p>Developmental anatomy (Embryology):</p> <p>Spermatogenesis</p> <p>Oogenesis</p> <p>Formation of germ layers</p> <p>Development of embryonic disk</p> <p>Placenta</p> <p>Development of abdominal organs</p> <p>Development of cardiovascular system</p> <p>Development of nervous system</p> <p>Development of respiratory system</p> <p>Development of body cavities</p> <p>Development of uro-genital system</p> <p>MATERIA MEDICA</p> <p>While teaching therapeutics an attempt should be made to recall the Materia Medica so that indications for drugs in a clinical condition can directly flow out from the proving of the drugs concerned;</p> <p>The medicines are to be taught under the following headings, namely:–</p> <p>(1) Common name, family, habitat, parts used, preparation, constituents</p>	<p>Theory:</p> <p>3. Nutrition and health</p> <p>(a) Food and nutrition</p> <p>(b) Food in relation to health and disease</p> <p>(c) Balanced diet</p> <p>(d) Nutritional deficiencies, and Nutritional survey</p> <p>(e) Food Processing</p> <p>(f) Pasteurisation of milk</p> <p>(g) Adulteration of food</p> <p>(h) Food Poisoning</p> <p>4. Environment and health</p> <p>(a) air, light and sunshine, radiation.</p> <p>(b) effect of climate</p> <p>(c) comfort zone</p> <p>(d) personal hygiene</p> <p>(e) physical exercise</p> <p>(f) sanitation of fair and festivals</p> <p>(g) disinfection and sterilisation</p> <p>(h) atmospheric pollution and purification of air</p> <p>(i) air borne diseases</p> <p>5. Water</p> <p>(a) distribution of water; uses; impurities and purification</p> <p>(b) standards of drinking water</p> <p>(c) water borne diseases</p> <p>(d) excreta disposal</p> <p>(e) disposal of deceased.</p> <p>(f) disposal of refuse.</p> <p>(g) medical entomology-insecticides, disinfection, Insects in relation to disease, Insect control</p> <p>6. Occupational health</p> <p>7. Preventive medicine in pediatrics and geriatrics</p>
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<p>teething.</p> <p>FORENSIC MEDICINE AND TOXICOLOGY: Medico-legal examination The student to be well-informed about medico-legal responsibility in medical practice Medico-legal importance of bones, scars and teeth, tattoo marks, handwriting, anthropometry. Injury and its medico-legal importance 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);</p>	<p>puerperium. (16) Induction of labour. (17) Postnatal and puerperal care. (18) Care of the newborn. (19) Management and therapeutics of the above listed topics in obstetrics.</p> <p>SURGERY Organise Pre and Post-operative Homoeopathic medicinal care besides surgical intervention with the consent of the surgeon.</p>	<p>(of source material). (2) Proving data. (3) Sphere of action. (4) Symptomatology of the medicine emphasizing the characteristic symptoms (mental, physical generals and particulars including sensations, modalities and concomitants) and constitution. (5) Comparative study of medicines.</p> <p>ORGANON OF MEDICINE Short history of Hahnemann's life, his contributions, and discovery of Homoeopathy, situation leading to discovery of Homoeopathy History and Development of Homoeopathy in India, U.S.A. and European countries Fundamental Principles of Homoeopathy. Logic:- To understand organon of medicine and homoeopathic philosophy, it is essential to be acquainted with the basics of LOGIC to grasp inductive and deductive reasonings.</p> <p>HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY The areas of teaching shall encompass the entire subject but stress shall be laid on the fundamental topics that form the basis of homoeopathy. 1. History of pharmacy with emphasis on</p>	<p>SURGERY IV (a) Following is a plan to achieve the above and it takes into account about the Second and Third year B.H.M.S syllabus and respective stage of development.</p>
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<p>(m) the Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994 (57 of 1994);</p> <p>(n) the Homoeopathic Practitioners(Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Code of Ethics) Regulations, 1982;</p> <p>(o) the Drugs Control Act, 1950 (26 of 1950);</p> <p>(p) the Medicine and Toiletry Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955 (16 of 1955);</p> <p>(q) the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) and the Criminal Procedure Code (2 of 1974) {relevant provisions)</p> <p>(r) the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 (1 of 1996);</p> <p>(s) the Clinical Establishment (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 (23 of 2010).</p> <p>Homoeopathic Materia Medica:</p> <p>(i) Science and philosophy of homoeopathic materia medica.</p> <p>(ii) Different ways of studying homoeopathic materia medica (e.g. psycho-clinical, pathological, physiological, synthetic, comparative, analytical, remedy relationships, group study, portrait study etc.)</p> <p>(iii) Scope and limitations of homoeopathic materia medica.</p> <p>(iv) Concordance or remedy</p>		<p>emergence of Homoeopathic Pharmacy.</p> <p>2. Official Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia (Germany, Britain, U.S.A., India).</p> <p>3. Important terminologies like scientific names, common names, synonyms.</p> <p>4. Definitions in homoeopathic pharmacy.</p> <p>5. Components of Pharmacy.</p> <p>6. Weights and measurements.</p> <p>7. Nomenclature of homoeopathic drugs with their anomalies.</p> <p>Demonstration</p> <p>1. General instructions for practical or clinical in pharmacy.</p> <p>2. Identification and use of homoeopathic pharmaceutical instruments and appliances and their cleaning.</p> <p>3. Estimation of moisture content using water bath.</p> <p>4. Preparation of mother tincture – maceration and percolation.</p> <p>PHYSIOLOGY</p> <p>(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</p>	
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<p>relationships. (v) Comparative homoeopathic materia medica, namely:- Comparative study of symptoms, drug pictures, drug relationships. PATHOLOGY Instructions: I (a) Pathology and microbiology shall be taught in relation to the concept of miasms as evolved by Samuel Hahnemann and further developed by JT Kent, H.A. Robert, J.H. Allen and other stalwarts, with due reference to Koch's postulate, correlation with immunity, susceptibility and thereby emphasizing homoeopathic concept of evolution of disease and cure; (b) Focus will be given on the following points, namely:- (1) Pathology in relation with Homoeopathic Materia Medica. (2) Correlation of miasms and pathology. (3) Characteristic expressions of each miasm. (4) Classification of symptoms and diseases according to pathology. (5) Pathological findings of diseases; their interpretation, correlation and usage in the management of patients under homoeopathic treatment.</p>		<p>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; 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.</p>	
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