(12)

SYLLABUS AND COURSE FOR STUDIES FOR B.H.M.S (GRADED DEGREE COURSE)

(Approved by Academic Council on 3.12.2002, para 7(ii))

The Curriculum

Subjects: Subjects for study and examination of the BHMS (Graded Degree) Course shall be as under.

(i) Pathology, bacteriology and parasitology
(ii) Biochemistry
(iii) Practice of medicine and paediatrics
(iv) Fundamentals of psychology and logic
(v) Obstetrics and gynaecology
(vi) Surgery including ENT including ophthalmology
(vii) Organon of medicine
(viii) Chronic diseases and homoeopathic philosophy
(ix) Case-taking and homoeopathic repertorisation
(x) Homeopathic Materia Medica
(xi) Social and preventive medicine including health education and family medicine.
(xii) Homoeopathic therapeutics and
(xiii) History of medicine

Syllabus

Syllabus for Graded Degree Course: Following shall be the syllabus for the BHMS (Graded Degree) Course:-

Biochemistry and Pathology
(Including Bacteriology and Parasitology)

(1) The teaching of pathology and biochemistry has to be done very cautiously and judiciously, while allopathy associates the pathology of tissues and biochemistry with diseased conditions and considers bacteria as conditioned causes, homoeopathy regards disease as purely a dynamic disturbance of the vital force expressed as altered sensations and functions which may or may not ultimate in gross tissue changes. The tissue changes are not therefore an essential part of the disease perse and are not accordingly in homoeopathy the object of treatment by medication.

(2) Since the discoveries of Louis Pasteur and Robert Koch the medical world has come to believe in the simple dogma "kill the germs and cure the disease". But subsequent experience has revealed that there is an elusive factor called

"susceptibility" of the patient which is behind infection and actual outbreak of disease. As homoeopathy is mainly concerned with reactions of the human organism to different morbid factors, microbial or otherwise, the role of bacteria or viruses in the production of disease in therefore in homoeopathy quite secondary.

(3) Knowledge of biochemistry is nevertheless necessary for a complete homeopathic physician, but it is for purposes other than therapeutics such as for diagnosis, prognosis, prevention of disease and general management. Similarly knowledge of pathology is necessary for disease determination prognosis, for discrimination between symptoms of the patient and symptoms of disease and for adjusting the dose and potency of indicated homoeopathic remedy.

(4) Only broad basic training in pathology, free from specialist bias, should however be imparted to students. Teachers of pathology should never loose sight of the fact that they are training medical practitioners, especially homoeopathic practitioners, and not technician and specialists in pathology. The living patient, and not the corps, should be the central theme in the teaching of this subject.

(5) The purpose of the instruction in pathology is to enable the student to correlate subjective symptoms with the objective ones, to interpret clinical symptoms and their inter-relationship of the basis of underlying pathology.

(a) Biochemistry (Physiology)
Hormones (in grater details than in DHMS course) Chemistry of respiration-acid base balance
Enzymes
Neurochemistry including special metabolism of nervous system
Energy metabolism
Suitable demonstrations to be shown to the students. Clinical examination of nervous system of man
Neurological case demonstration
Renal function tests
Liver function tests
Analysis of blood for NPN, chloride, glucose, serum proteins

(b) Microbiology (systematic bacteriology)
Cornybacteria and pfeifferalla
Rickettsiae and viruses (rickettsiae instruction of virology and Trichagents). Parvobacteria (Brucella, Haemophilus, borrelia, pasteuralla, spirechaetes, sporozoa and toxoplasma
Haemoflagallates
Cestodes, nematodes

(c) Pathology of special organs

(d) Morbid anatomy (Microscopic) in common disorders
(e) Lecture an/or demonstration-clinical and chemical pathology. Clinical and chemical pathology

Blood — collection for different purposes. Estimation of hademoglobia total count of R.B.Cs. platelets, M.C.H., M.C.V., M.C.H.C., signifiance, differential leucocyute count. Malaria-parasites, leishmania, trypanosomes in peripheral blood, marrow or spleen puncture material. Development of R.B.C. and W.B.C. Leukaemia. Erythrocyte sedimentation rate, blood culture. Aldehyde and chopra's test. Bleeding and coagulation time. Prothrombin time. Blood groups, Estimation of blood sugar.

Sugar tolerance test. Liver function tests, specially bilirubin, Vandenbergh's reaction, interux index, fractional meal test.

Urine — estimation of urea, urea clearance test, water disease, urinary deposits, feaces, different over-differentiation baciliary dysentery. Amoebic dysentery. Examination of throat swab, sputum, C.S.F. ascitis and pleural fluids.

PRACTICAL

Laboratory diagnosis or upper and lower respiratory tract infections. Laboratory diagnosis of diarrhoea and dysentery disorders. Laboratory diagnosis of pyogenic conditions, serological tests. Prophylactic measures, study of their side effects and management with homoeopathic medicines.

PREVENTIVE AND SOCIAL MEDICINE AND FAMILY WELFARE

This subject is of utmost importance, and throughout the period of medical studies the attention of the student should be directed to the importance of preventive medicine and the measures for the promotion of positive health.

His function is not limited merely to prescribing homoeopathic medicines for curative purposes but he has a wider role to play in the community. He has to be well conversant with the national health problems both 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 of preventive and social medicine including family welfare.

1. Introductory lectures — review of our country's health problems and their solution (Ref: Friend of Health Hahmemann's Lesser writings)
2. Industrial Hygiene:

(a) Health, Safety and welfare of industrial workers, Industrial hazards.
(b) Occupational diseases.

3. Medical statistics:
Principles and elements of statistics — vital statistics.

4. Preventive medicine:
(a) General principles and Common communicable diseases, greater details may be given in the demonstrations — lectures regarding the matter covered in Diploma Course and
(b) Natural history of disease.

5. Environmental sanitation — greater details may be given than in the diploma course.
(i) Insects — Insecticides and disinfection — Insects in relation to disease. Insect control.
(ii) Protozoal and helminthic diseases — life cycles of protozoa & Helminths — their prevention.

6. Maternal and Child Health, school health services, health education, Mental hygine — Elementary principles, Social medicine — its aim and methods.

7. Family welfare — Demography, channels of communications National Family Planning Programmes, knowledge regarding contraceptive practices, population growth and control.

8. Eugenics (Principles, mechanism of heredity, transmission, heredity and health

9. Public health administration and international health relation.

N.B. Field demonstration - water purification plant, infectious diseases hospitals, institution for mentally defective, health centers etc.

HOMOEOPATHIC REPERTORY

Homoeopathic material medica is an encyclopedia of symptoms. No mind can memorise all the symptoms of all the drugs together with their characteristic gradation. The repertory is an index, a catalogue of the symptoms of the material medica, neatly arranged in a practical form, and also indicating the relative gradation of drugs, and it greatly, facilitates quick selection of the indicated remedy. It is impossible to practice homoeopathy without the aid of repertories, and the best repertory is the fullest.

It is possible to obtain the needed correspondence between drugs and disease conditions in a variety of ways and degrees, and there are therefore

different types of repertories, each with its own distinctive advantage in finding the similimum.

Case Taking

Difficulties of taking a chronic case. Recording of cases and usefulness of record keeping.

Totality of symptoms, Prescribing symptoms; uncommon, peculiar and characteristic symptoms; general and particular symptoms; eliminating symptoms analysis of the case, uncommon and common symptoms; gradation and evaluation of symptoms; importance of mental symptoms; kinds and sources of general symptoms.

1. History of Repertories
2. Types of Repertories
3. Demonstration of 3 cases worked on Boehninghausen
4. Kent's repertory-advanced Study with case demonstration
5. Bogers Boenninghausen repertory — his contribution to repertory.
6. Card repertory with demonstration of 5 cases, limitations and advantages of Card repertories, Theoretical lectures with demonstrations.

PRACTICAL

Students are to repartorise

(i) 15 short cases on Kent.
(ii) 10 chronic (long cases on Kent)
(iii) 5 cases to be crossed checked.

MEDICINE INCLUDING HOMOEOPATHIC THERAPEUTICS

Homoeopathy has a distinct approach to disease. It recognizes disease neither by its prominent symptoms nor by those of any organ or part of the body. It treats the patient as a whole and the totality of the symptoms exhibited by him represents his diseases. Merely the name of the condition from which he suffers most is thus of no significance to a homoeopath.

The basic principle of homoeopathy that it treats the patient and not his disease should be constantly impressed in the minds of the students, and it is only when this approach is firmly inculcated in them that they will be true homoeopaths.

Medicine is essentially a practical science and can be more learnt at the bed-side then in a class room. Care should therefore be taken to impart an

intensive clinical training to the students during the latter part of their studies in the college.

A. A course of systematic instructions in the principles and practice of Medicine — (Beyond what is covered in the diploma course — greater details may be given in the demonstration — lectures regarding the matter covered in the Diploma Course).

B. During the first three months of the clinical period when the students will not be in charge of beds they will be given instructions on elementary methods of clinical examination, including physical sings, the use of common instruments like stethoscope, the Ophthalmoscope, etc.

C. Instruction in homeopathic therapeutics and prescribing.

D. As a matter of convenience, it is suggested that instructions may be given in the following manner during the two years of clinical course in medicine:-

1. Applied Anatomy & Applied Physiology.
2. Disease of the different systems what is not covered in the Diploma Course and also such diseases which are more common with special reference to Homoeopathic therapeutics.
3. Psychological Medicine — relation between body and mind criteria of normality. Psychi-apparatus, personality types and traits, dreams, EEG. Mental deficiency —causes, conditions, disorders of old age, psychopathic personality, Mental diseases or organic — Psychosomatic conception of disorders and Homoeopathy. Psychoneurosis and Psychosis, symptomatology with special reference to homoeopathic therapeutics and Psychothotherapy.
4. Dermatology common diseases of skin including leprosy with special reference to homoeopathic therapeutics.
5. Environmental and physical Agents.
   Effects of attitude ; effects of radiation; effects of motion sickness; effects of heat and cold; effects of electric injuries: effects of poisoning by heavy metals, drugs etc. iatrogenic diseases.
6. In paediatrics: Emphasis will be laid on — growth and development.

Note:

1. Throughout the whole period of study attention of the students should be directed by the teachers to the importance of its preventive aspects.
2. Instructions in these branches of medicine should be directed to the attainment of sufficient knowledge to ensure familiarity with the common conditions, their recognition and Homoeopathatic treatment.

3. Every student shall prepare and summit 20 complete case histories.

The written paper in Surgery shall be distributed as follows:-

Paper I

Infectious diseases, Disorders of endocrine system, diseases of metabolism and deficiency diseases. Diseases of the digestive system and periotoneum. Diseases of blood, spleen and lymph glands, and tropical diseases. Homoeopathic therapeutics.

Paper II

Diseases Locomotor system, diseases of cardio-vascular system, diseases of urinogenital system, diseases of children, diseases of nervous system, psychological medicine, common skin diseases, Homoeopathic therapeutics.

SURGERY INCLUDING HOMOEOPATHIC THERAPEUTICS

Where medicine fails surgery begins. Affections of external parts requiring mechanical skill properly belong to surgery; but frequently when the injury is so extensive or violent as to evoke dynamic reaction in the organism, dynamic treatment with remedies is necessary,

Surgery removes the end products of diseases; but pre and post operative treatment is essential to correct the basic dyscarasia and prevent sequelae or complication.

A large number of conditions being amendable to internal medication in homoeopathy, the scope of the latter is much wider than that of surgery is to the extent limited. But as supplement to medicine, surgery has a definite place in homoeopathy and should be taught accordingly.

A. A course of systematic instruction in the principles of Surgery.
B. During the initial months of the clinical training when the student will not be given charge of beds, they will be given instructions of fundamentals of clinical examination, including physical signs, the use of common instruments, aspesis and antisepsis dressing of wounds etc.
C. Practical instructions in surgery methods including physiotherapy.
D. Practical instructions in minor operative surgery on the living.
E. Instruction in the following subjects:-

(i) Radiology and electrotherapeutics and their application to surgery.
(ii) Venereal diseases
(iii) Orthopaedics
(iv) Dental Diseases
(v) Surgical diseases of infancy and childhood.
(vi) Neurology
(vii) Otorhinolaryngology
(viii) Ophthalmology

F. Instructions in Homoeopathic therapeutics and prescribing.

G. As a matter of convenience, it is suggested that instructions may be given in the following manner during clinical course in Surgery.

(i) Applied Anatomy and applied Physiology, General Surgical Procedures.
(ii) Diseases of the different systems what is not coverted in the Diploma Course and also such diseases which are common with special reference to Homoeopathic Therapeutics.
(iii) Lecture demonstration on Radiology, Venereal diseases, orthopaedics, dental diseases, surgical diseases of infancy and childhood, neurology, otorhinolaryngology and ophthalmology.
(iv) Lecture demonstration on bandages and other surgical appliances.

Note:

1. Throughout the whole period of study attention of the students should be directed by the teachers to the importance of its preventive aspects.
2. Instructions in these branches of medicine should be directed to the attainment of sufficient knowledge to ensure familiarity with the common conditions, their recognition and Homoeopathic treatment.
3. Every student shall prepare and submit 20 complete case histories.

The written paper in Surgery shall be distributed as follows:-

Paper I - General Surgery

Inflamation, specific and non-specific infection, haemorrhage, shock, burns, ulcer and gangrene. Tumours, and cysts. Injuries and disease and of nerves, muscles tendons and burns, diseases of lymph, vasuler system including spleen. Head and neck surgery including surgery of thyroid, breast and congenital anomalies.

Abdominal surgery including gastrointestinal system. Bone and joint surgery, injuries and diseases of spine.

Defermities of limbs
Throacic surgery.
Genito Urinery Surgery.

Homoeopathic Theraupetic and scope of surgery in Homoeopathy.

Paper II — Otorhinolaryngology, venereal diseases, ophthalmology, Dental, Homoeopathic Therapeutics and scope of Surgery in Homoeopathy.

OBSTETRICS, GYNAECOLOGY AND INFANT HYGIENE INCLUDING HOMOEOPATHIC TERAPEUTICS

Homoeopathy adopts the same attitude towards these subjects as it does towards medicine and surgery. But while dealing with obstetrical and gynaecological cases, a homoeopathic physician must be trained in special clinical methods of investigation for diagnosing local conditions and discriminating cases where surgical intervention either as a life-saving measure or for removing mechnical obstacles is necessary.

The best time to eradicate familial dyscrasias in a women or to purify the foetus of such dyscrasian which it may inherit, it during pregnancy; and this should be specially stressed.

Students should also be instructed in the case of the new-born. The fact that the mother and child form a single biological unit and that this peculiar close psychological relationship persists for at least the first two years of the child's life should be particularly emphasized.

A. A course of systematic instructions in the principles and practice of obstetrics and gynaecology and infant hygiene including the applied anatomy and physiology of pregnancy and labour.
B. Instructions in Homoeopathic Therapeutics and prescribing.
C. As a matter of convenience, it is suggested that instruction may be given in the following manner during the clinical course in Obstetrics and Gynaecology.

Obstetrics: Applied anatomy, development of the ovum, the foetus and appendages, pregnancy, pregnancy — normal and abnormal complications; obstructed labour, retained placenta puerparium — normal and abnormal post natal case, infection ; other common disorders, abortions, toxaemia of pregnancy, APH and PPH. Disorders of genital tract, abnormalities in the action of the uterus. Abnormal conditions of the soft

parts. Contracted pelvis. Obstructed labour. Complications of the third stage of labour. Injuries of birth canal. Common obstetrical operations.

Gynaecology: Applied Anatomy and physiology, Gynaecological examination. Devlopmental Anomalies of the female generative organs; Sex Harmones; disordered function, menstrual anomalies. Displacements. Inflamation, ulceration and traumatic lesions of the female genital organs. New growth, common gynaecological operations and Radio Therapoy. Subjects, their mutual relations, and relation with the whole living organism.

D. Importance of learning the essentials of those subjects for efficient applications of the principles of homoeopathy for the purpose of cure and health.

Infant Hygiene: Breast feeding — artificial feeding, management of prematurity, asphyxia, birth injuries and common disorders of the new born.

Note:

1. Throughout the whole period of the study, attention of the students should be directed by the lectures of this subject to the importance of its preventive aspects.
2. Instruction in this branch of medicine should be directed to the attainment of sufficient knowledge to ensure familiarity with common conditions, their recognition and treatment.
3. Every student shall prepare and submit 20 complete case histories.
   The written paper in obstetrics and Gynaecology shall be distributed as follows ; —

Paper I Obstetrics, new born, infant hygience, and homoeopathic therapeutics.
Paper II Gynaecology and homoeopathic therapeutics.

HOMOEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA

Homoeopathic material medica is differently constructed as compared to other material medicas. Homoeopathy considers that study of the action of drugs on individual parts or system of the body or on animals or isolate organs is only a partial study of life processes under such action that it does not lead us to full appreciation of the action of the medicinal agent ; the drug agent as a whole is lost sight of.

Essential and complete knowledge of the drug action as a whole can be supplied only by qualitative synoptic drug experiments on healthy persons and this alone can make it possible to view all the scattered data in relation to the psychosomatic whole of a person; and it is just such a person as a whole to the knowledge of drug action is to be applied.

3. The homoeopathic material medica consists of a schematic arrangement of symptoms produced by each drug, incorporating no theories or explanations about their interpretation or inter-relationship. Each drug should be studied synthetically, analytically comparatively, and this alone would enable a homoepathic student to study each drug individually and as a whole and help him to be a good prescriber.

4. Polychrests and the most commonly indicated drugs for every-day ailments should be taken up first so that in the clinical classes or outdoor duties the students become familier with their applications. They should be thoroughly dealt with explaining all comparisons and relationship. Students should be conversant with their sphere of action and family relationship.

The less common and rare drugs should be taught in outline, emphasizing only their most salient features and symptoms. Rarer drugs should be dealt with later.

5. Tutorials must be introduced so that students in small numbers can be in close touch with teachers and can be helped to study and understand material medica in relation to its application in the treatment of the sick.

6. While teaching therapeutics an attempt should be made to recall the material medica so that indications for drugs in a clinical condition can directly flow out from the provings of the drugs concerned. The student should be encouraged to apply the resources of the vast material medica in any sickness and not limit himself to memorise a few drugs for a particular disease. This Hahnemannian approach will not only help him in understanding the proper perspective of symptoms as applied and their curative value in sickness but will even lighten his burden as far as formal examinations are concerned. Otherwise the present trend produces the allopathic approach to treatment of diseases and is contradictory to the teaching of Organon.

Application of material medica should be demonstrated from cases in the outdoor and hospital wards.

Lectures on comparative material medica and therepeutics as well as tutorials should as far ass possible be integrated with lectures on clinical medicine in the various departments.

7. For the teaching of drugs the college should keep herbarium sheets and other specimens for demonstration to the students. Lectures should be made interesting and slides of plants and materials may be projected.

8. **Introductory lectures:** Teaching of the homoeopathic material medica should include.

(a) nature and scope of homoeopathic material medica
(b) sources of homoeopathic material medica, and
(c) different ways of studying the material medica

B. The drugs are to be taught under the following heads:-

1. Common name, natural order, habitat, part used, preparation.
2. Sources of drug proving
3. Symptomatisation of the drug emphasizing the characteristics, symptoms and modalities.
4. Comparative study of drugs.
5. Complementary, inimical, antidotal and concordant remedies
6. Therapeutics application (applied material medica)

C. A study of 12 tissue remedies according to Schussler's biochemic system of medicine.

The written papers in Materia Medica should be distributed as follows:-

Paper I — General questions on Materia Medica and drugs as laid down in appendix I with comparative study of the additional drugs.
Paper II— Twelve Tissue Remedies and Drugs is laid down in appendix II with comparative study of the additional drugs.

LIST OF DRUGS

In addition to the list of drugs Appendix I & II, the following additional drugs are included in the syllabus of material medica for the final BHMS (Graded Degree Course) examinations: -

Important drugs of BHMS Course (Appendix I and II) will be compared with other drugs (comparative study of drugs):

1) Abies Can.
2) Abies Nigra
3) Acalypha Indica
4) Actaea Spicata
5) Adonis Ver.
6) Adrenalin
7) Ammonium Mur
8) Anacardium O.
9) Anthracinum
10) Antiomonium
11) Apocynum Can.
12) Artemisia Vul.
13) Asafoetida
14) Asterias Rubens
15) Avena Sativa
16) Bacillinum
17) Baryta Mur.
18) Bellis Per.
19) Benzoic Acid.
20) Blatta Or.
21) Bromium
22) Bufo-R.
23) Canabis Indica
24) Cardus Marianus
25) Ceanothus
26) Cedron
27) Chininum Ars
28) Cholesterinum
29) Climatis
30) Coca
31) Coffea Cruda
32) Collinsonia Can.
33) Condurango
34) Caladium
35) Corrallium Rub
36) Crataegus
37) Cyclamen

38) Dioscorea
39) Diphtherinum
40) Equisetum
41) Erigeron
42) Helonias
43) Hydrocotyle A
44) Kali Brom
45) Kalmia Lat.
46) Lac Caninum
47) Lithium Carb.
48) Lobalia inflata
49) Lyssin
50) Magnesia Mur.
51) Malandrinum
52) Meliolotus
53) Mephitis
54) Menyanthes
55) Mercurius Cynatus
56) Merurius Dul.
57) Mercrurius Sulph
58) Millifolium
59) Naja T
60) Onosmodium
61) Oxalic Acid
62) Passiflora
63) Physostigma
64) Picric Acid
65) Radium B.
66) Raphanus
67) Ratanhia
68) Rheum
69) sabadilla
70) Sqabal Ser.
71) Sanicula
72) Selenium
73) Squilla
74) Sticta Pul.
75) Sulphuric Acid
76) symphytum
77) Syzygium Jab.
78) Tabacum
79) Taraxacum
80) Tarentula C.
81) Terebinthina
82) Theridion
83) thlaspia Bursa

84) Thyroidinum
85) Trillium P.
86) Urtica Urens
87) Ustilago
88) Vaccininum
89) Valeriana
90) Viburnum Op.
91) Vinca Minor
92) Vipera
93) X-Ray.

APPENDIX - I

1. Abrotanum
*2. Aconitum Nap
3. Aesculus Hip
4. Aethusa Cyn.
*5. Allum Cepa.
6. Aloe soc.
7. alumina
8. Ammonium Carb.
9. Antimonium Crud
10. Atnimonium Tart
11. Apis Mellifica
12. Argentum Met
13. Argentum Nit
*14. Arnica Montana
15. Arsenicum Alb.
16. Aurum Met.
17. Arum triph.
18. Baptisia T.
19. Barytacarb
*20. Belladonna
21. Berberis Vulgaris
22. Borax
23. Bryonia Alb.
24. Calcarea Carb
25. Calcarea Fluor
26. Calcarea Phos
27. Calcarea sulph
*28. Calendula
29. Carbo Veg
30. Causticum
*31. Chamomilla

32. Cina
33. Cinchona Off
34. Colchicum A
*35. Colocynthis
36. Drosera
*37. Dulcamara
38. Euphrasia
39. Ferrum Met.
*40. Ferrum Phos
*41. Gelsemium
42. Graphites
43. Hepar Sulph
44. helleborus
45. Hyoscyamus N
46. Ignatia
47. Ipecac
48. Kali Bich
49. Kali Carb
*50 Kali Mur
*51. Kali Phos
52. Kali Sulph
53. Lachesis
54. Lodum Pal
55. Lycopodium
*56. Magnesia Phos
57. Mercurius Cor.
58. Mercurius Sol.
59. Natrum Mur
60. Natrum Phos.
61. Natrum Sulph
62. Nitric Acid
*63. Nux Vomica
*64. Phosphorus
65. Platina M
66. Podophylum
67. Pulsatilla
*68. Rhus Tox
69. Secal Cor
70. Sepia
71. Sillicea
*72. Spongia T.
73. Sulphur
74. Thuja O.
75. Veratrum Alb.

APPENDIX II

1. Acetic Acid
2. Actaeca Racemosa
3. Agaricus Mus
4. Agnus Castus
5. Ambragrisea
6. Anacardium O.
7. Arsenicum Iod
8. Bismuthum
9. Bovista
10. Cactus G.
11. Calcaraa Ars.
12. Camphora
13. Cannabis Sativa
14. Cantharis
15. Capsicum
16. Carbolic Acid
17. Carcinosin
18. Caulophyllum
19. Chelidonium M.
20. Cicuta Virosa
21. Cocculus Ind.
22. Conium M.
23. Crocus Sativa
24. Crotalus Hor.
25. Croton Tig.
26. Cupurum Ars.
27. Cupurum Met.
28. Digitalis P.
29. Eupatorium Perfol.
30. Flouric Acid
31. Glonoine
32. Hammamelis Vir.
33. Hydrastis C.
34. Iodum
35. Kreosotum
36. Lac Caninum
37. Lilium Tig
38. Magnesia Carb
39. Magnesia Phos
40. Medorrhinum
41. Mezereum
42. Moschus
43. Murex
44. Muriatic Acid
45. Natrum Carb
46. Nux Moschata
47. Opium
48. Petroleum
49. Phosphoric Acid
50. Plumbum Met.
51. Psorinum
52. Pyrogenium
53. Ranunculus Bulb
54. Rhododendron
55. Rumex C.
56. Ruta G.
57. Sabina
58. Sambucus N.
59. Sanguinaria C.
60. Sarsaparilla
61. Spigelia
62. Stannum Met
63. Staphysagria
64. Stramonium
65. Syphilinum
66. Tuberculinum
67. Variolinum
68. Veratrum Vir.
69. Zincum Met.

ORGANON AND PRINCPLES OF HOMOEPATHIC PHILOSOPHY

Hahnemann's Organon of medicine is the high watermark of medical philosophy. It is an original contribution in the field of medicine in a codified form. A study of Organon as well as of the history of homoeopathy and its founder's life story will show that homoeopathy is a product of application of the inductive logical method of reasoning to the solution of one of the greatest problems of humanity namely the treatment and cure of the sick. A thorough aquaintance with the fundamental principles of logic, both deductive and inductive, is therefore essential. The Organon should accordingly be taught in such a manner as to make clear to the students the implications of the logical principles by which homoeopathy was worked out and built up with which a homoeopathy physician has to conduct his daily work with ease and facility in treating every concrete individual case.
The practical portions should be thoroughly understood and remembered fork guidance in practical work as a physician.

1. Introductory lectures- 10 lectures

Subjects:

1. What is Homoeopathy?

It is not merely a special form of therapeutics, but a complete system of medicine with its distinct approach to life. Health, disease, remedy and core. Its holistic, individualistic and dynamistic approach to life. Health, disease, remedy and cure. Its out and out logical and objective basis and approach.

Homoeopathy is nothing but an objective and rational system of medicine.

Homoeopathy is thoroughly scientific in its approach and methods.

It is based on observed facts and data on inductive and deductive logic inseparably related with observed facts and data.

2. Distinct approach of Homoeopathy to all the preclinical, clinical, and para-clinical subjects.
3. Preliminary idea about all the pre-clinical
4. Hahnemann's organon 5th and 6th Editions-Aphorism 1 to 294.
5. Homoeopathic Philosophy (a) Kent's lectures in Homoeopathic Philosophy (b) Stuart Close- Lectures and Essays on Homoeopathic Philosophy (The Genius of Homoeopathy) (c) H.Roberts's Art of cure by Homoeopathy (d) Dunhum's Science of Therapeutics.

6. During the lectures on Homoeopathic Philosophy, the following items should be elucidated.
   (i) The scope of homoeopathy
   (ii) The logic of Homoeopathy
   (iii) Life, Health, Disease and Indisposition
   (iv) Susceptibility, Reaction and Immunity
   (v) General philosophy of homoeopathic theory of acute and chronic miasms.
   (vi) Homoeopathic posology
   (vii) Potentisation and the Infintismal does and the drug potency.
   (viii) Examination of the patient from the homoeopathic point of view.
   (ix) Significance and implications of totality of symptoms.
   (x) The value of symptoms
   (xi) The homoeopathic aggravation
   (xii) Prognosis after observing the action of the remedy
   (xiii) The second prescription
   (xiv) Difficult and incurable cases – Palliation

7. Introduction to Organon (5th & 6th editions)

8. History of Homoeopathic Medicine-Medicine as it existed during Hahnemann's time, early life of Hahnemann; his disgust with the existing system of treatment; his discovery of the law of similars; History of the late life of Hahnemann: Introduction of Homoeopathy in various countries; Pioneers of homoeopathy and their contributions.

   Development of homoeopathy upto the present day. The present trends in the development of homoeopathy. Influence of homoeopathy on other systems of medicine.

9. Hahnemann's Chronic Diseases.

10. A Lecture on doctrinal part (Aphorisms 1-70) Topic-wise discussion):

    (a) Aim of physician and highest ideal of cure Aph. 1 & 2.
    (b) Knowledge of physician Aph. 3 & 4.
    (c) Knowledge of disease which supplies the indication - Aph. 5 to 19.
    (d) Knowledge of physician - Aph. 19 to 21.
    (e) Evaluation of homoeopathic method from other methods of treatment- Aph.22 to 69.
    (f) Summary-three condtions for cure-Aph.70.

    B. Lectures on practical parts of Organon is to be divided into and taught under the following subjects:

    (a) What is necessary to be known in order to cure the disease and case taking methods. Aph. 70 to 104.

(b) The pathogenetic powers of medicine, i.e. drug proving or how to acquire knowledge of medicine Aph. 105-145.
(c) How to choose the right medicine-Aph. 147, 148, 149, 150, 153, 155.
(d) The right dose-Aph.185, 186, 187, 189, 190, 191, 196, 197, 199, 201, 202 and 203.
(e) Chronic disease-Aph.204,206, and 208.
(f) Mental disease-Aph.210-230
(g) Intermittent disease-Aph.231,232,236,237,238,240,241,242.
(h) Diet, regimen and the modes of employing medicine Aph.245, 246,247,248,252,253,257,259,262,263,269,270,271,273,275,276,278,280,286,289,290 and 291.

C. Clinical lectures on both in and out patient departments. Examination of the patient from homoeopathic point of view:

(a) Disease determination
(b) Disease individualization
(c) Evaluation of Symptoms } The value of symptoms
(d) Gradation of symptoms
(e) Selection of medicine and potency and repetition of dose.
(f) Disease aggravation or homoeopathic aggravation
(g) Miasmatic diagnosis
(h) Second prescription
(i) Prognosis after observing the action of the remedy

The written papers in Organon and Principles of Homoeopathy Philosophy shall be distributed as follows:-

Paper I Aph. 1 to 294

Hahnemann's life, Introductory chapter of Hughe's "Principles and Practice of Homoeopathy"

Paper II Introduction to Organon, History of Homoeopathic Medicine, Chronic Disease, Homoeopathic Philosophy.

PRACTICAL EXAMINATION

Case taking-one case with Miasmatic Diagnosis.

PSYCHOLOGY

Introduction to normal psychology

(a) Definition of psychology as a science and its differences from other sciences.
(b) Conception of the mind
(c) Mesmar and his theory. Hypnotism structure of consciousness.
(d) Fraud and his theory-Dynamics of the unconscious Development of the Libide
(e) Other contemporary schools of Psychology
(f) Relation between mind body in health and disease.
(g) Perception, Imagination, IdeationIntelligence
(h) Cognition, Conation, Affect, Instinct, Sentiment, Behaviours.

The course of minimum number of lectures, demonstrations and practical/clinical classes in the subjects shall be as follows:

Subjects	**Theoretical**	**Practical/Tutorial/ Clinical classes.**
*Introductory Lectures	150	(Including demonstration, practical classes)
Pathology	40 hrs	20 hrs
Biochemistry	40 hrs	20 hrs.
Preventive, Social Medicine including health education & Family Medicine	60 hrs	20 hrs.
Repertory	80 hrs.	50 hrs.
Material-Medica including Pharmacological action of drugs	200 hrs (in 1 1/2 years)	100 hrs(2 months of clinical training in homoeo, OPD & IPDas clinical clerkship)
Organon & Philosophy	100 (in 1 1/2 years)	75
Practice of Medicine includeing homoeopathic therapeutics	200 (in 1 1/2 years)	100-(2 months of clinical training in OPD & IPD as clinical clerkship)

Subjects	Theoretical	Practical/Tutorial/ Clinical classes.
Children's diseases Mental diseases Skin Diseases	40 40 (including Homoeo. Therap.) 20	15 15 15
Surgery including homoeopathic therapeutics	150 (in 1 1/2 years)	110-(2 months of clinical training in OPD & IPD as clinical clerkship0
E.N.T	15	15
Eye	25	15
Dental	15	10
Radiology	15	10
Obstetric & Gynaecology including Homoeo.therapeutics and infant Hygiene.	100	50 (2 months of training in OPD & IPD as clinical clerkship)

Note: The total number of minimum hours prescribed in 1 1/2 years comes to 2000 during the course and these hours should be utilized fully for teaching and training programme.

* The students should be given introductory lectures on the importance of Biochemistry and Pathology in Homoeopathic practice acquaintence with pharmacological action of some of the commonly used modern drugs so as to give them idea about iatrogenic disease caused by these modern drugs. They should also be exposed to the greater details about the history of medicine in general with special reference to the emergence of Homoeopathy; contribution made by Hahmemann to medicine in general; the history of the development of Homoeopathy in India; a brief study of logic psychology and psychiatry and introduction to Biostatistics; the role of physician in the changing society; national health and Family Welfare needs and Programmes; applied Materia Medica and the diseases; various schools of thought in Homoeopathy and their critical evaluation; comparative study of fundamental concept of treatment in various systems of medicine.

Greater emphasis should be laid on teaching of homoeopathic material medica with the help of drug pictures of important drugs and on the homoeopathic philosophy.

(ii) The BHMS graded Degree examination shall be divided into two parts and the two parts shall comprise of the following subjects:-

	Part I	**Part II**
i.	Biochemistry & Opathology	Practice of medicine with homoeopathic therapeutics
ii.	Preventive and Social Medicine (including health education and family medicine).	Surgery with homoeopathic therapeutic.
iii.	Repertory	Obstetric & Gynaecology with Homoeopathic therapeutics
iv.		Materia Medica
v.		Organon, Homoepathic Philosophy

(iii) The examination in Part I shall be held at the end of six months and part II at the end of eighteen months. But the candidate shall have an option to take the examination in parts I and II jointly at the end of 18 months.