

# HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY

CCH Syllabus

## Theory

Instruction in Homoeopathic Pharmacy should be so planned as to present general working knowledge of an industry and dispensing various preparation. Major emphasis should be laid on evolution and relationship of Homoeopathic Pharmacy to Organon and Materia Medica, the concept of drug Proving and Dynamisation.

The curriculum of Homoeopathic Pharmacy should be divided under following headings:-

Part 1:- Orientation to subject - elementary history of Botany, Zoology and Chemistry with rules of their nomenclature and their respective terminologies.

- (1) (A) Explanation of terms like a common names, synonyms, Hyponyms, typonyms, invalid names.
- (B) Advantages and disadvantages of Commercial names and Botanical names.
- (C) Anomalies in the nomenclature of Homoeopathic Drugs.
- (2) Schools of Medicine: their discovery, principles pharmacology and Materia Medica, scope and limitations.
- (3) History of the art and science of Pharmaceutics.
- (4) Literature on Homoeopathic Pharmaceutics.
- (5) Sources of Homoeopathic Pharmacy.
- (6) Homoeopathic Pharmacy: its speciality and originality
- (7) Importance of the knowledge of Pharmacy.
- (8) Sources of knowledge about curative powers of the technique of Drug proving in Homoeopathy.
- (9) Aspects of Pharmacy.
- (10) Relation of Pharmaceutics with other sciences.
- (11) Inter-relationship of different schools of Pharmacy with emphasis on relationship of Allopathic and Homoeopathic Pharmacy.
- (12) Propemes of Drugs.
- (13) (a) Routes of Administration of drugs in general.
- (b) Routes of Administration of Homoeopathic remedies.
  - a. Action of Drugs.
  - b. Uses of Drugs.

## Part II

### Explanation and definitions of:-

(a) Foods, Poisons, cosmetics.

(b) Drug substance, Drug, Medicine, Remedy,

(c) Pharmacy. Pharmacology and Pharmacopoeia, Pharmacodynamics and other related terms used in relation to the subject. Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia,

Homoeopathic Pharmacy in relation to:-

(a) Organon of Medicine Aphorism 264 to 285.

(b) Materia Medica.

(c) National Economy.

Pharmacy and Pharmacopoeia; its Sources and relation with other sciences. Classification of Homoeopathic Medicines according to their.

(a) Botanical and

(b) Zoological natural orders.

English name of each medicine.

Common names in Indian Languages like Assamese, Bengali, Hindi, Gujarati, Kannad, Konkani, Maithili, Malayalam, Marathi, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telgu, Urdu, Oriya etc. with emphasis on the students learning the common names of their region.

### Posology

Homoeopathic Posology: Its logic, advantages and dis-advantages.

Potentisation: Its logic, scientificity and evolution and scales.

Vehicles

Scales for preparation of drugs.

Pharmacological Action of Polychrest medicines (50 medicine list attached)

Abbreviations used in prescription writing.

Legal part: legislation in respect of Homoeopathic Pharmacy, Drugs and Cosmetic Act, Poison Act, Pharmacy Act.

Practical

(1) Identification, and uses of Homoeopathic Pharmaceutical instruments and appliances and their cleaning.

(2) Identification of important Homoeopathic drugs vide list attached.

(i) Macroscopic study of 30 drugs substances and listed in Appendix I,

(ii) Collection of 30 drugs substances for herbarium.

(iii) Microscopic study of two triturations up to 3x potency.

(3) Estimation of moisture content of one drug substance with water bath.

(4) Purity test of ethyl, alcohol, distilled water, sugar of milk, including determination of specific Gravity of distilled water and alcohol.

(5) Estimation of size of globule, its medication of milk sugar and distilled water-making of doses.

(6) Preparation and dispensing and dilute alcohol solutions and dilutions.

(7) Preparation of mother tinctures of 3 polychrests.

(8) Preparation of triturations of 3 crude drugs upto 3X.

(9) Preparation of mother tinctures and solutions other than 10 percent Drug strength.

(10) Potentisation of 3 mother tinctures upto 6 decimal scale and 3 centesimal scale.

(11) Trituration of 3 drugs upto 6x and their conversion into liquid potencies.

(12) Preparation of external applications-one of each.

(13) Writing of prescriptions and dispensing of the same.

(14) Laboratory methods:-

(a) Sublimation

(b) Distillation

(c) Decantation

(d) Filtration

(e) Crystallisation

(f) Percolation.

(15) Visit to a Homoeopathic Laboratory to study the manufacture of drugs on a large scale.

## APPENDIX

### PHARMALOGICAL ACTION

1. Aconite nap
2. Adonis vernalis
3. Allium cepa
4. Argentum nit
5. Arsenic alb
6. Belladonna
7. Cactus G
8. Cantharis
9. Cannabis ind
10. Cannabis sat
11. Cinchonna of
12. Coffea crud
13. Crataegus
14. Crotalus hor
15. Gelsemium
16. Glonoine
17. Hydrastis can
18. Hyoscynamus n
19. Kali bich
20. Lachesis
21. Lithium carb
22. Mercurius cor
23. &nbsb;Naja t





### III. ANIMAL KINGDOM

1. *Apis malefic*
2. *Blatta orientalis*
3. *Formica ruba*
4. *Sepia*
5. *Tarentula cubensis*

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