Second BHMS Organon Question Papers

Calicut University 1996 - 2008

SECOND YEAR BHMS DEGREE EXAMINATION, JUNE 2007

Paper V-ORGANON OF MEDICINE (New Scheme)

Time : Three Hours Maximum : 100 Marks Answer Sections A and B in separate answer sheets

Section A

1. Explain inappropriately named chronic diseases and discuss their management. (15 marks)

2. How do you frame the questions to the patients while case taking ? What is its practical significance `? (15 marks)

3. Write briefly on

(a) Preparation of drugs for proving. (10 marks.

(b) Susceptibility to Disease and Medicines. (10 marks)

Section B

4.Explain the role of Vital force in Health, Disease and Cure.(20 marks)

5.Explain primary and secondary actions of drugs in relation to drug proving.(15 marks)

6.Write short notes on

(a) Albrecht Von HaIler.

- (b) Sporadic diseases.
- (C) Acute miasms. $(3 \times 5 = 15 \text{ marks})$

SECOND YEAR BHMS DEGREE EXAMINATION, JUNE 2000 ORGANON OF MEDICINE AND HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY

Part A

- 1. Explain Homoeopathic Posology in detail.
- 2. "Symptomatology supercedes diagnosis." Comment on this explanation of Hughes.
- 3. Explain the universal application of vital energy according to H.A. Roberts.

Part B

- 4. Define Symptom. Explain symptomatology with suitable explanation and examples.
- 5. What is the relation of pathology to therapeutics according to Dunham?
- 6. Give short notes on:
- (a) Primary and Secondary symptoms of drug.
- (b) Totality of symptoms.
- (c) Similia similibus curentur.
- (d) Requirements of cure.
- (e) Specific dynamic symptoms.

SECOND BHMS DEGREE EXAMINATION DECEMBER 1999

ORGANON OF MEDICINE AND HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY

Part A

- 1. Removal of totality of symptoms means the removal of the cause
- 2. Explain the concept of "The Sick".
- 3. Describe the primary action and secondary action of drugs. State what do you mean by alternating action

Part B

1. What is the Logic of Homeopathy ? How it is applied in Homeopathy?

2.(a) Describe in detail the Homoeopathic aggravation.

(b) What is genus epidemicus ? What is the utility of finding the genus epidemicus during an epidemic?

3. Write short notes on:

(a) Prima causa Morbi.

(b) Drug disease.

(c) Indisposition.

SECOND YEAR B.H.M.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION, JUNE 1999

Paper V—ORGANON OF MEDICINE AND HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY

Part A

1. Describe the twelve observations of Kent.

2. Describe the different methods of treatment with suitable examples. Describe the merits and demerits of antipathic mode of treatment.

3. What is the nature and origin of homoeopathy according to Hughes?

Part B

1. How will you grade the symptoms according to Dr. Kent?

- 2. What do you mean by totality of symptoms ? How will you arrive at the totality?
- 3. Write short notes on:
- (a) Materia peccans.
- (b) Alternating action.
- (c) Surrogates.
- (d) Temperament.

SECOND YEAR BHMS DEGREE EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 1998

ORGANON OF MEDICINE AND HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY

Part A

1. What is meant by natural chronic diseases ? How it differs from other chronic diseases? Explain the cause of each.

- 2. Describe in detail the deficiency miasm as explained by H.A. Roberts.
- 3. Establish Homoeopathy is essentially a science of therapeutics.

Part B

- 1. Give a detailed account of the 'second prescription'.
- 2. Describe vital energy in its universal application.
- 3. Write short notes on
- (a) Isopathy. (b) Susceptibility.
- (c) Idiosyncrasy. (d) Dynamic influence.

SECOND B.H.MS. DEGREE EXAMINATION, JUNE 1998

ORGANON OF MEDICINE AND HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY

Part A

1.Define vital force. Describe its role in health and disease. Why diseases are classified into acute and chronic in organon of medicine ? What could be the basic criteria for such a broad classification? 2.Totality of symptoms is more than the mere aggregate of its constituent symptoms"— Discuss.

Part B

- 3. Write a short account on remedy reaction as explained by H.A. Robert.
- 4. Discuss in detail the scope of Homoeopathy.
- 5. Write short notes on:
- (a) Contraria contrariis.
- (b) Organon of medicine.
- (c) Law of palliation.
- (d) Homoeopathic aggravation.

SECOND YEAR BHMS DEGREE EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 1997

ORGANON OF MEDICINE AND HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY

Part A

1.Write an account on Hahnemannian method of investigation of illness.

- 2.Explain in brief various principles of Homoeopathy.
- 3. What is dynamis ? What is dynamic influence? Explain with sufficient examples.

Part B

1.Explain various observations after administration of a Homoeopathic remedy with its logical conclusions as explained by Dr. J.T. Kent.

2. Write the characteristic symptoms of Syphilitic miasm.

- 3. Write short notes on:
- (a) Suppression.
- (b) Dyscrasia.
- (c) Totality of symptoms.
- (d) Striking symptom.

SECOND YEAR B.H.M.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MARCH/APRIL 1997

ORGANON OF MEDICINE AND HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY

Part A

- 1. What are' the instructions to physicians given by Hahnemann while tracing the picture of disease?
- 2. Enumerate the various methods of therapeutic practice with their relative merits and demerits.
- 3. What is primary action and what is secondary action ? Explain with suitable examples.

Part B

- 1. What are the conditions that lead Hahnemann to discover a new method of therapeutic practice ? Discuss.
- 2. What are called the trinity of life ? Explain their relation in health, disease and cure.

3. Write short notes on:

- (a) Homoeopathisity.
- (b) Genus epidemicus.
- (c) Psora.
- (d) In appropriately called chronic diseases.

SECOND YEAR B.H.M.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 1996

ORGANON OF MEDICINE AND HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY

Part A

- 1. Write an account on the life-history of Dr. Hahnemann and his contributions to the field of medicine.
- 2. "Removal of the totality of symptoms is removal of the disease"—Comment.
- 3. What are the general guidelines given in organon in tracing the picture of a chronic case?

Part B

- 1. Explain the characteristic features of Psoric miasm.
- 2. What is second prescription and what are the possibilities in second prescription?

3. Write short notes on:

- (a) Homoeopathic aggravation.
 (b) Simple substance.
 (c) Therapeutic law of nature.
 (d) Inductive logic.

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