

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences

Karnataka 4th 'T' Block, Jayanagar, Bangalore - 560 041

Revised Ordinance Governing
Post Graduate Degree Course
HOMEOPATHY MD (H o m)

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Regulations and Curriculum



Revised Ordinance Governing- Post Graduate Degree Courses in Homoeopathy M. D. (Hom)

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No. UA/SYN ORD MD Homoeo 48 2002-2003

Date :29.12.2003

N O T I F I C A T I O N

Sub : Revised Ordinance governing homeopathy postgraduate Degree Course MD(Hom) 2002

Ref : 1.Minutes of the meeting of the Academic Council held on 5th to 7th May 2003
2. Minutes of the Meeting of the Syndicate held on 28th to 30th May 2003.

In exercise of the powers conferred under Section 35(2) of RGUHS Act, 1994, the Syndicate at its Meeting held on 28th to 30th May 2003 has been pleased to approve the Revised Ordinance pertaining to Homoeopathy Post Graduate Degree Course MD (Hom.) as given in the schedule hereto annexed.

The Revised Ordinance as above shall come into effect from the academic year 2002-2003 and onwards

By order


REGISTRAR

To,

The Principals of Homoeopathic Medical Colleges affiliated to RGUHS having PG Courses.

Copy to:

- 1.The Secretary to Governor, *Raj Bhavan*, Bangalore - 560 001
- 2.The Secretary to Government, Medical Education, Department of Health & family welfare, M.S. Building, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Veedhi, Bangalore -560 001
- 3.The Director, Indian System of Medicine & Homoeopathy, Dhanvanthri Road, Bangalore - 560 009
- 4.Admission Section/ Examination Section, RGUHS.
5. PA to Vice-Chancellor/Registrar/Registrar(Eva)/Finance officer. RGUHS.

REGULATIONS

Post-graduation course in the field of Homeopathy is the highest step in this science. The objective of this course is to produce excellent professional thinkers, practitioners, researchers and teachers in Homoeopathy with special emphasis in the subject of their choice.

Branches of study:

In the following branches Post graduate degree courses are available:

1. M.D. (Hom.) - (Doctor of Medicine in Homoeopathy)- Organon of medicine with Homoeopathic Philosophy.
2. M.D. (Hom.) - (Doctor of Medicine in Homoeopathy)-Homoeopathic Materia Medica including applied aspects.
3. M.D. (Hom.) - (Doctor of Medicine in Homoeopathy) - Repertory.
4. M.D. (Hom) - (Doctor of Medicine in Homoeopathy) - Homoeopathic Pharmacy
5. M.D. (Hom)- (Doctor of Medicine in Homoeopathy) - Practice of Medicine
6. M.D. (Hom.) - (Doctor of Medicine in Homoeopathy) - Pediatrics.
7. M.D (Hom) - (Doctor of Medicine in Homoeopathy) - Psychiatry.

Eligibility for Admission:

- (1) No candidate shall be admitted to M.D (Hom.) course unless he/she possesses the degree of
 - i) Bachelor of Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery or equivalent qualification in Homoeopathy included in the Second _Schedule to the Homoeopathy Central Council Act 1973, after undergoing a course of study of not less than five years and six months duration including one year compulsory internship; or
 - ii) Bachelor of Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery (Graded Degree) or equivalent qualification in Homoeopathy included in the Second Schedule to the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973,, after undergoing a course of study of not less than two years duration.
- (2) The university or the authority appointed by Central government or State government shall select candidate on merit for P.G. Course. The preference shall be given to candidates who have worked in rural areas for two years in respect of one seat in each subject as per merit.

Method of Training

The emphasis shall be on in-service training and not on didactic lectures. The candidate should take part in seminars, group discussions, clinical meetings and journal club. The candidate shall be required to write a dissertation with detailed commentary, which would provide the candidate with necessary background of training in research methods and techniques along with the art of writing research papers and learning and making use of library. The candidate shall be in the hospital campus and shall be given graded responsibility in the management and treatment of patients entrusted to his care. He shall participate in teaching and training of under graduate students and /or interns.

Attendance and Monitoring Progress of Studies:

Attendance:

i. A candidate pursuing M. D. Homoeopathy Course shall study in the concerned department of the institution for the entire period as a full time student. No candidate is permitted to work in any laboratory/college/industry/pharmacy, etc., while studying postgraduate course. **No candidate should join any other course of study or appear for any other examination conducted by this university or any other university in India or abroad during the period of registration.**

ii. Each year shall be taken as a unit for the purpose of calculating attendance.

iii Every student shall attend symposia, seminars, conferences, journal review meetings and lectures during each year as prescribed by the department/college/university and not absent himself/herself without valid reasons.

iv: Candidate who has put in a minimum of 80% of attendance in the Theory and practical assignments separately and shows satisfactory progress shall be permitted to appear for M. D. Homoeopathy part-I examination.

v. Candidate who has put in a minimum of 80% of attendance in the theory and practical assignments separately and shows satisfactory progress shall be permitted to appear for M. D. Homoeopathy part-II examination.

vi. Any student who fails to complete the course in the manner stated above shall not be permitted to appear for the University examinations. A certificate to this effect shall be sent to university by the Principal.

Monitoring Progress of Studies

Every candidate shall maintain a work diary and record of his/her participation in the training programmes conducted by the department such as journal reviews, seminars, etc. (please see Chapter IV for model checklists and logbook specimen copy). The work diary shall be scrutinized and certified by the Head of the Department and Head of the Institution and presented to the university practical examination if called for. Special mention may be made of the presentations by the candidate as well as details of experiments or laboratory procedures, conducted by the candidate. The presentations will be assessed by the faculty members and peers using relevant checklists given in Section 1V

Dissertation

i. Every candidate pursuing M. D. Homoeopathy course is required to carry out work on a selected research project under the guidance of a recognized postgraduate teacher. The results of such a work shall be submitted in the form of a dissertation.

ii. The dissertation is aimed to train a postgraduate student in research methods and techniques. It includes identification of the problem, formulation of a hypothesis. review of literature, getting acquainted with recent advances, designing of a research study, collection of data, critical analysis, and comparison of results and drawing conclusions.

iii. The dissertation should be written under the following headings

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----------|
| 1. Introduction | 6. | Discussio |
| 2. Aims or Objectives of study | 7. | Conclusio |
| 3. Review of literature | 8. | Summary |
| 4. Materials and methods | 9. | Referenc |
| 5. Results | 10. | Tables |
| | 11. | Annexure |

iv. The written text of dissertation shall not be less than 50 pages and shall not exceed 150 pages excluding references, tables, questionnaires and other annexures. It should be neatly typed with double line spacing on one side of the bond paper (A4 size, 8.27" x 11.69") and bound properly.

Spiral binding should be avoided. The dissertation shall be certified by the guide and co-guide if any, Head of the Department and Head of the Institution.

Four copies of dissertation thus prepared shall be submitted to the Registrar (Evaluation), six months before final examination on or before the dates notified by the University.

v. A guide shall be a full time postgraduate teacher of an institution affiliated to RGUHS and recognized by RGUHS as a guide for supervision of dissertation work. However a Co guide can be

opted ,wherever required. The Co- Guide shall also be a postgraduate teacher recognized by RGUHS as guide.

vi. **Synopsis:** Every candidate shall submit to the Registrar (Academic) of the University in the prescribed proforma ,a synopsis containing particulars of proposed dissertation work within six months from the date of commencement of the course on or before the dates notified by University. The synopsis shall be sent through the proper channel.

Criteria for Supervisor (Guide), Examiner

A person shall possess the following qualification and experience for being eligible to be supervisor(Guide)and Examiner.

- 1) MD(Homoeopathy) included in the 2nd schedule to the Central Council of Homeopathy Act (1973).
- 2) Teaching experience of not less than seven years as an Assistant Professor in the subject concerned or clinical experience of 10 years in a Government Organization.

Provided that up to a period of five years from the of commencement of the homeopathy PG degree course (MD Homoeopathy) amendment regulation 2011, the supervisor (Guide) with qualification and experience as laid down in items (i) and (ii) above are not available, then teachers of professor cadre holding a recognized degree or diploma qualification in homoeopathy of not less than 4 years duration with 20 years of professional experience including 10 years of teaching experience in the subject concerned in recognized Homoeopathic Medical colleges may be appointed provided that the supervisor/guide of a specialty shall remain supervisor/guide of that specialty only.

Criteria for Selection of Co-Supervisor/ Co-Guide

P.G. Degree qualification in the specialty subject and seven years teaching experience as Associate Professor in Medical College recognized by the Medical Council of India/Central Council of Homoeopathy.

Student / Supervisor (Guide) RAtio

The Student-Supervisor ratio shall be 3:1 provided that where it is not feasible for a supervisor (guide) to supervise the candidate or candidates in any area of specialty, there shall be one additional Co-supervisor/Co-Guide.

Requirement for P.G. Training Centre

- 1) The Central Council may after evaluation, permit a Homoeopathic College or Institute or Hospital start Post Graduate Courses in Homoeopathy.

2) Every such college, Institute or Hospital have a department of the concerned specialty and shall also have the following additional facilities namely:

- a) One full time professor in the department of specialty.
- b) One Reader/Assistant Professor.
- c) Staff such as attendants. Technicians etc.. as deemed necessary depending upon the department.
- d) Departmental library
- e) O.P D/wards with all facilities including separate clinical laboratory.
- f) Three beds shall be embarked per student for each clinical subject of specialty

Scheme of Examination:

The Examination for the P.G. Degree shall consist of

- 1) Written paper.
- 3) Practical and Viva Voce Examination
- 3) Dissertation.

The examination shall be conducted in two parts namely:

- A) M.D. (Homoeopathy) -Part I (to be held six months after completion of House job of one year duration)
- B) M.D. (Homoeopathy) - Part II (to be held after one year six months after part I examination)

Part 1: M. D. (Homoeopathy) Examination:

Every Candidate seeking admission to Part I of the examination shall submit an application to the university with a certificate- from his/her guide and endorsed by the HOD and the Principal about the completion of the Part I course of studies in the subject in which the candidate is seeking admission to the examination.

Part I M.D.(Homoeopathy) examination shall be conducted in general subjects and it shall consist of one theory paper in each of general subjects of not less than three hours duration.

Division of marks for theory examinations:

1) Man in health-100 marks

- a) Anatomy- 25 marks.
- b) Physiology including bio-physics -25marks. -
- c) Bio-chemistry-25 marks.
- d) Psychology-25marks.

2) Man in disease- 100marks.

- a) General pathology, - 25 marks

- b) Systemic pathology - 25 marks.
- c) Microbiology - 25marks.
- d) Susceptibility and miasms - 25 marks

3) History of Medicine and Statistics and Research Methodology-100 marks.

- a) History of medicine - 40 marks
- b) Statistics and Research Methodology - 60 marks

Viva voce /Practical Examination in general subjects to be held by four examiners together out of which one shall be supervisor (Guide). The four examiners shall jointly assess the knowledge of the candidates for recommending the result to the university as passed or failed. However, if four examiners are not available, the viva -voce /practical examination may be conducted with three examiners with at least one external examiner.

Part I--General Subjects:

| Subject | Theory marks | Viva-voce marks | Practical marks | Total marks | Pass marks |
|--|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|------------|
| Tire man in health (Holistic concept) | 100 | 50 | 50 | 200 | 100 |
| The man in disease (Holistic concept) | 100 | 50 | 50 | 200 | 100 |
| History of Medicine, Scientific Methodology including Research Methodology and Statistics. | 100 | 50 | 50 | 200 | 100 |

Practical examination can be conducted by arranging specimens / spotters.

* Note: The practical examination may include statistical technique and research methodology

** See criteria for pass

Part II

Every candidate seeking admission to the part II of the examination shall submit an application to the university with the following:

- a. A certificate showing that he/ she has passed part I examination and
- b. A certificate from his/her guide and endorsed by the HOD and principal about the completion of studies in the subject in which the candidate is seeking admission to the examination.

Every candidate shall prepare and submit four printed or typed copies of Dissertation embodying his own research and contribution in advancing the knowledge in the subject to the university for approval not later than six months prior to the holding of part II examination.

The dissertation shall be submitted to the guide / supervisor at least one month before the time fixed for submitting it. The university and the guide / supervisor shall certify that the work has not previously formed the basis for the award of any post graduate degree and the work is the record of the candidate's personal efforts and submitted to the university duly countersigned by the Guide / supervisor.

The examiners appointed to conduct the examination shall scrutinize the dissertation and jointly report whether the dissertation be accepted or rejected or may make any suggestions as they deem fit. The candidate shall be allowed to appear for part II examination three months after the examiner accepts the dissertation.

Provided that the candidates whose dissertation has not been accepted may be permitted to re-submit the same within a period of six month's and not more than one year after rejection.

Part.II MD Homoeopathy examinations shall be held in the subject of specialty offered by the candidates at the time of the admission and consists of:

1. Two written theory papers, each of not less than three hours duration.

There shall be two long essay questions of 20 marks each and six short essay questions of 10 marks each in a paper. One short essay questions may be on Homoeopathic Ethics.

2. One practical/clinical examination, including Viva-Voce, in the subject of specialty to test the candidates acumen and his ability and working knowledge in the practice of the specialty and there shall be four examiners together, including one Supervisor (guide) in the subject, for examining the candidate.

Provided that all the four examiners shall jointly assess the knowledge of the candidate for recommending the result to the University as passed or failed. However if four examiners are not available, the practical/clinical examinations may be conducted with three examiners with at least one external examiner.

| Number of papers in each subject of specialty | Theory Max. marks | Viva- voce Max. marks | Practical Max.Marks | Total |
|---|----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| Paper I x 100 Paper II x 100 | 200 | 100 | 100 | 400 |
| Minimum marks for pass | 100 | 50 | 50 | 200 |

Method of conducting Practical and Viva voce Examinations: -

1. There will be one long case and one short case in the practical.
2. The long case will test the capacity to size up a chronic clinical problem, define it homeopathically, plan the treatment and estimate the prognosis -- all these based on sound rational principles of philosophy.
3. The short case will assess candidate's approach to clinical problem, skills to quickly define it and suggest alternative plans for resolving the same with in the limited resources at command. Thus the power of observation and interpretation will be examined. The process of examination will be observed and questioned.
4. The viva -voce examination will aim to cover the entire syllabus seeking to assess candidate's knowledge in depth including the dissertation work.
5. The long case will carry 70% of the allotted marks and the short case will carry 30%. Each step will be marked separately thus stressing the importance of the capacity to think through a clinical problem in a systematic way.

Long case mark sheet

| Heading | Alloted | No.1 | No.2 | No.3 | No.4 | Total |
|------------------------------------|---------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| History | 10 | | | | | |
| Clinical | 10 | | | | | |
| Totality | 10 | | | | | |
| Remedy diagnosis & differential MM | 10 | | | | | |
| Remedy | 10 | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------|----|--|--|--|--|--|
| relationship | | | | | | |
| Planning | 10 | | | | | |
| Prognosis | 5 | | | | | |
| Presentation | 5 | | | | | |
| Total | 70 | | | | | |

Short case marks sheet

| Heading | Alloted | No.1 | No.2 | No.3 | No.4 | Total |
|---------------------|---------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| Examination skill | 10 | | | | | |
| Clinical definition | 10 | | | | | |
| Hom. approach | 10 | | | | | |
| Total | 30 | | | | | |

In the subject of Pharmacy one major practical and one minor practical examination is to be conducted.

Criteria for Pass:

For declaration of pass in an examination a candidate shall secure a minimum of 50 % of marks in Theory, Viva-Voce and Practical separately.

Grading:

A student is declared to have passed in

1. Pass class- if he/she scored between 50% and 64 % of grand total.
2. First class- if he/she scores between 65 % and 74 % of grand total.
3. Distinction- if he/she scores 75 % and above of grand total

Note: First Class and Distinction shall be awarded only to those who pass in all subjects in the first attempt itself, and Within the minimum duration of the course prescribed.

Examiners:

1. The Criteria for the examiner shall be the same as of the guide.
2. A panel of guides/examiners shall be prepared by the University for a period of two years and submitted to the Central Council of Homoeopathy for approval.
3. One of the examiners out of the panel shall be Guide.
4. At least 50% of the examiners shall be external examiners.

Section II

COURSE CONTENTS

The following shall be the syllabus for general and special subjects in M. D. (Homoeopathy) Courses namely:

A. GENERAL SUBJECTS

1. The man in health (Holistic concept)

Structural, functional and psychological organization of man and his adaptation to the environment in health and includes an integrated study of anatomy, physiology, biochemistry, biophysics, psychology for practical application of the knowledge in clinical medicine.

During the M D (Homoeopathy) part-I course the student shall undertake the study of applied /clinical aspect of Anatomy, physiology, bio-chemistry, biophysics, psychology; for the practical application of the knowledge in clinical medicine in the areas as detailed subject wise. He/she shall obtain a certificate from the HOD/guide/principal of these subjects to this effect before seeking admission to the M.D (Homeopathy) Part- I examination.

ANATOMY

A comprehensive overview with a special emphasis on the latest updated knowledge in the applied/ clinical subject may be studied.

General Anatomy

1. Development Anatomy
- 2.(a)Genetics and individuality (b)Elementary principles of genetics(c) Applied Genetics
3. Interaction between organism and environment.

1.Neuro Anatomy

- (a) Meninges and their functions
- (b) Cerebellum - Areas, vascular supply and functions
- (c) Cerebellum - functions
- (d) Pons
- (e) Midbrain
- (f) Cranial Nerves
- (g) CSF
- (h) Spinal cord – segmental relations
- (i) Nerve Distribution

Applied : Lumbar puncture, Referred pain, and Spinal Anesthesia.

2. Thorax

- (a) Skelton structure
- (b) Diaphragm
- (c) Pleura and Lungs
- (d) Heart and Major vessels
- (e) Mediastinum.

Applied : Surface making -Cardia, Lungs, Valves, Aorta, and Superior Vena Cava.

3. Abdomen and Pelvis:

- (a) Abdominal Muscles
- (b) Peritoneum
- (c) Blood Vessels
- (d) Stomach and intestine
- (e) Liver and Gall Bladder
- (f) Pancreas
- (g) Kidney & Urinary tract
- (h) Uterus and Ovary.

Applied: Surface markings of organs, referred pain.

4. Head and Neck:

- (a) Scalp and its Vascular Supply
- (b) Facial muscles
- (c) Muscles of Mastication
- (d) Innervations of skin
- (e) Eye
- (f) Nasal cavity
- (g) Oral cavity
- (h) Larynx
- (i) Thyroid and Parathyroid
- (j) Esophagus and Trachea

Micro Anatomy

Histology of -

- (a) Nerve (b) Muscles (c) Bone
- (d) Cardiac Muscles (e) Liver (f) Testis,
- (g) Uterus and(h) Spinal Cord (i)Lymph nodes
- (j) Thyroid (k) Lungs (i) Kidneys

PHYSIOLOGY

With the advent of latest physical principles physiology has made rapid progress in bringing out hitherto unknown aspects of functions of human body. A renewed interest therefore is essential for all postgraduate in the medical field. Keeping this interest in sight the students may study the applied/clinical aspect of the following and any other important topic.

1) Hematology

- (a) Formed Elements
- (b) Plasma
- (c) Erythropoiesis
- (d) Leucopoiesis
- (e) Thrombopoiesis
- (f) Coagulations
- (g) Blood Groups
- (h) Leukemia
- (i) Haemoglobinopathies
- (j) immunological vascular flow

2) Cardio Vascular System

- (a) Structure of Heart and Cardiac muscles
- (b) Electro physiology and ECG
- (c) Cardiac cycle
- (d) Cardiac output
- (e) Blood Pressure
- (f) Echocardiography
- (i) Sonography
- (j) Peripheral vascular flow

3) Respiratory System:

- (a) Structure of respiratory system (b) Mechanism of Respiration
- (c) Lung volume capacity (d) Gaseous Exchange

4) Digestive System:

- (a) Esophagus and Stomach (b) Intestine and peristaltic activity
- (c) Hepato biliary system (d) Enzymatic activity of Gastrointestinal tract and Liver.

5) Urogenital System:

- (a) Structure of kidney and Blood supply (b) Formation of Urine
- (c) Homeostasis and blood pressure
- (d) Urinary, tract (Ureter, bladder, urethra) (e) Primary sex organs - male and female (f) Prostate
- (g) Menstrual cycle (h) Spermatogenesis (i) Pregnancy, parturition, Lactation (j) Contraception, menopause
- (k) Libido.

6) Skin and Integument System:

- (a) Skin - Microscopy
- (b) Sweating Mechanism and other functions (c) Pigments.

7) Nervous System:

- (a) Neuro anatomy (h) Brain stem and Cranial. nerves
- (b) Nerve conduction (i) Spinal cord functions
- (c) Functions of cerebrum (j) Vestibular apparatus
- (d) Functions of cerebellum (k) Autonomous nervous system
- (e) Midbrain and pons (l) Neurotransmitters- serotonin, endomorphines
- (f) Basal Ganglion (m) Special senses, Taste, smell, vision, hearing,
- (g) Limbic system

8) Endocrine System:

- (a) General principles (e) Pancreas
- (b) Hypothalamus (f) Suprarenal glands
- (c) Pituitary gland (g) Gonads.
- (d) Thyroid and Parathyroid

BIO CHEMISTRY

Biochemistry has made great advances in recent years. A postgraduate medical student is required to keep update with the important development relevant to therapeutics. Hence a comprehensive review of clinical aspect is to be kept in mind to cover the following topics.

1. Elementary constituents of cytoplasm.

2. Carbohydrates: (a) Monosaccharides (b) Disaccharides (c) Polysaccharides (d) Mucopolysaccharides (e) Carbohydrate digestion, absorption and metabolism (f) Citric Acid cycle.

3. Proteins: (a) Amino acids (b) Structural Proteins (c) Plasma Proteins (d) DNA, RNA (e) Protein digestion, absorption and metabolism (f) End Products. (g) Urea Creatinine.

4. Lipids: (a) Saturated and unsaturated Fatty acids (b) Triglycerides (c) Lipoproteins (d) Esters (e) Fat Digestion (f) Absorption and metabolism (g) Ketone bodies (h) Hormone synthesis.

5. Water and Electrolytes: (a) water and electrolyte distribution (b) Starling's Principle (c) Functions of Electrolytes (d) Acid base equilibrium.

5. Nutrition and B.M.R: (a) Basic principles (b) Diet (c) BMR in health and disease (d) Obesity.
(a) Hormones, Enzyme activities (h) Neurotransmitters

PSYCHOLOGY

1. Introduction:

a) Definition. b) Nature

(c) Subject matter.

(d) Brain & Behavior

2. Methods of Psychology

a) Experimental.

b) Questionnaire. (Inventory)

3. Clinical

4. Survey.

5. Observation

6. Developmental Theories:

a) Psycho-analytical/neo Freudians.

b) Psycho social.

c) Behavioral.

d) Humanistic.

7. Motivation:

a) Classification- theories, Homeostasis;

b) Cognitive approach, Frustration, Conflicts, Mental mechanisms.

c) Stress: Meaning, definition, types & its effects on body;

d) Mind - body relationship.

e) Sources of stress/ Coping With stress.

f) Stress management. (Relaxation, biofeedback)

8. Psychological Process:

a) Sensation, Perception, Attention- Study of disorders in each of them

9. Emotions

a) Characteristics, expression (vocal, nonverbal)

b) Internal physical changes

c) Emotions & Health.

10. Personality:

a) Definition, Characteristics, Traits. Factors influencing Personality

b) Assessment.

11. Intelligence

a) Definition, Nature, Growth determinants, Assessment, Application.

12) Learning

a) Types – classical conditioning, Operant Conditioning

b) Cognitive learning – application in medicine

13. Memory & forgetting

a) Process, types, Causes of forgetting..

b) Methods to improving memory.

The Man in Disease (Holistic Concept)

Structural, Functional, and psychological organization of the sick and his/her deficient adaptation to his/her environment and includes the study of pathology (psychological, functional and structural deviations from the state of Health). A probe into the evolutionary phenomenon of disease, paying attention to the cause effect relationship (viz. the effects of extrinsic (micro organisms, parasites, viruses and other stimuli) and intrinsic (susceptibility based on miasmas) factors along with their current interpretations and abnormal expressions of the sick pervading his/her whole being.)

PATHOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY

A thorough and comprehensive knowledge of disease processes is fundamental to any therapeutic approach with an aim of cure or palliation. Natural course of disease, prognosis are vital inputs for planning treatment strategies. The following topics need to be updated keeping Homeopathic orientation of practice in view

PATHOLOGY

1. General Pathology:

- (a) Inflammation and repair
- (b) Immunity & Hypersensitivity
- (c) Coagulation, thrombosis
- (d) Neoplasm
- (e) Pigmentation disorders
- (f) Ionizing radiation
- (g) Genetic factors in disease
- (h) Degeneration and cellular death.

2. Regional pathology

- (a) Cardio vascular system- disease of heart, blood vessels, congestive heart failure
- (b) Disease of trachea: airway obstructions, parenchyma disease of lungs, disease of pleura, allergic disease, and respiratory failure.
- (c) Disease of gastro intestinal tract: Oesophagitis, Peptic ulcer, mal absorption syndrome.
- (d) Disease of Hepatobiliary system: Hepatitis, Cirrhosis of liver, gall bladder disorders
- (e) Disease of kidney: Nephritis, Nephrotic syndrome, and Urinary tract disorders
- (f) Disease of endocrines: Growth hormone disease, Pituitary disease, Thyroid, parathyroid disease, diabetes mellitus, supra renal disease.

3. Hematological diseases:

- (a) Anemia
- (b) Leukemia
- (c) Hemorrhagic diseases.

4. Neurological disease:

- (a) Cerebro vascular diseases
- (b) Degenerative diseases of brain and spinal cord
- (c) Meningeal disease
- (d) Cerebral palsies, congenital syndromes

5. Disease of Bones and joints:

Rheumatoid arthritis, osteo- arthrosis, SLE and other connective tissue disorders.

6. Disease of skin:

Dermatitis, pigment disorders, hyperkeratonic disorders & Veneral diseases.

MICRO BIOLOGY:

- 1 .Infection and disease.
2. Microbial pathogenicity
 - Bacterial • Fungal • Viral • Parasitic.
3. Defenses of Host against infections
 - Components of defense.
 - Functional setup of immunity.
 - Antigens.
 - Antibodies.
 - Cells of immuneresponse.
 - Ag- Ab reaction.
 - Hypersensitivity.
 - Auto immunity.
- 4.Diagnosis of microbial infections.
- 5.Preventive measures against microbial infections.

3. History of Medicine, Scientific Methodology including Research Methodology and Statistics.

During the M.D (Homoeo) part-1 course the student shall undertake the study of history of medicine, scientific methodology including research methodology and statistics as detailed subject wise below.

He/she shall obtain a certificate to this effect from HOD of Organon of Medicine and Homeopathic philosophy/ co-guide/guide/ principal before seeking admission for M.D (Homoeo) part I examination.

a. History of medicine: History of medicine – evolution with special emphasis on Hahnemann’s contribution to medicine in general

Objective

In the study of any branch of science, an acquaintance with the historical development of knowledge is an important element in clear understanding of our present conceptions. It is because the past supplies the key to present and future. This truth provides

ample justification for a critical review of the concepts involved in homeopathic art of healing in the light of evolutionary growth of general, philosophical and medical concepts.

In this regard the study of history of medicine- evolution with special emphasis on Hahnemann's contribution to medicine in general and homoeopathy in particular is very apt.

The study of history of medicine shall include

1. Primitive age
2. Ancient age
 - i) Indus valley civilization
 - ii) Egyptian civilization
 - iii) Chinese civilization
 - iv) Greek Civilization
 - v) Roman civilization
3. Middle age
4. Renaissance
5. 17th Century medicine
6. 18th Century medicine
7. 19th Century medicine
8. 20th century medicine
9. History of homoeopathy
10. Letters and contributions of Hahnemann

b) (i) Basic concept of inductive and deductive philosophy and logic

Objectives of the Curriculum

1. To explain the nature and scope of statistics and application of statistical methods to in general and homoeopathy in particular.
2. To explain methods of collection, classification, tabulation, analysis and presentation data
3. To explain the measures of central tendency, measures of variation, skewness/kurtosis of a distribution and correlation regression analysis.
4. To understand the utility of sampling theory, probability theory, theoretical destructions in conducting research.
5. To understand and apply various tests of significance to different areas to medical science for the purpose of making estimation and inferences based on available data.

6. To explain what research is and what it is not. the criteria for research and the different types of research.
7. To present some aspects of the debate about the nature of knowledge and the value of scientific method.
8. To discuss what a "researchable problem" is and to describe how a research problem is found and stated.
9. To clarify the objectives of research and to explain the process of research
10. To explain how to plan and conduct a research project.
11. To describe the range of research methods available to the researcher for collecting and analysing qualitative and quantitative data.
12. To explain how to write and present research findings and recommendations.

b (ii). Scientific Methodology including Research Methodology and Bio-Statistics

1. Definition and scope of Statistics. Scope of statistical methods in medicine and homoeopathy
2. Sources of statistical Data: primary data-secondary data- collection - classification- tabulation of data- presentation of statistical data by diagrams- graphs- charts etc.
3. Measures of Central Tendency of Averages.

Introduction-different averages- definition- merits and demerits- Mean, Median, Mode, Geometric mean Harmonic mean - partition Values-graphical location of the partition values.

4. Measures of variation or Dispersion.

Introduction - definition of different measures of variation- merits and demerits- range, mean deviation - quartile deviation and standard deviation. Coefficient of variation- skewness and kurtosis.

5. Correlation and regression.

Scatter diagram- correlation coefficient- limits of correlation coefficient- rank correlation lines of regression coefficient.

6. Sampling Theory.

Introduction -advantages of sampling-principle steps in sample survey -different methods of sampling- sampling and non-sampling error.

7. Theory of Probability.

Introduction- definition of various terms- law of addition of probability- multiplication law of probability- conditional probability.

8. Theoretical Distributions.

Introduction - binomial distribution- normal distribution - chi square distribution and t-distribution-standard error.

9. Tests of Significance.

Introduction-- null hypothesis- alternative hypotheses- level of significance of test- type error type II error -test for single proportion- test of significance for different proportions - test of significance for single mean - test of significance for difference of means Chi-square t-test.

10. Research Methodology.

Introduction - what is research? Scientific methods in research- defining the research problem- different types of research- historical, comprehensive, descriptive, correlation, experimental etc. Objectives of research designs - research methods in medicine epidemiological studies-observation studies, cross sectional studies & longitudinal studies, analytical studies, case control study, experimental studies, randomized control trial (clinical trials), Non- randomized trials- Writing of research reports and presentation of research findings & recommendations.

PAPER DIVISION

- Paper-I -The Man in Health (Holistic concept) including applied aspect of Anatomy, Physiology. Biochemistry. biophysics and psychology
- Paper-II -The Man in Disease (Holistic concept) including Pathology and Microbiology.
- Paper-III - History of medicine, basic concept of Logic and Philosophy Scientific methodology including Research Methodology and Bio-statistics.

B. SPECIALITY SUBJECTS

M.D. (Hom.) Organon of Medicine

With Homoeopathic Philosophy

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Purpose of MD (Homoeopathy) - Homoeopathic Philosophy

Specialization in Organon of Medicine and Homoeopathic Philosophy is to train the basic Homoeopathy graduate in the field of Organon and Homoeopathic philosophy with better understanding of the system and to produce excellent professional thinkers and practitioners.

A postgraduate in Organon and Homoeopathic Philosophy shall:

- A. Have the higher degree of proficiency both in theoretical and practical aspects of "Organon of Medicine" backed by scientific knowledge and philosophy of Homoeopathy.
- B. Have the in depth knowledge of principles and laws of Homoeopathy so as to facilitate optimal care within the scope of Homoeopathy.

- C. Have the ability to interpret the principles (taught by Hahnemann) in the context of developments in the health sciences on the present day.

Aims

- a. To aspire a true rational healing art, which can treat the sick for the permanent restoration of health.
- b. To employ unprejudiced reflection adopted to each morbid condition and to treat them by the Holistic principles and philosophy of Homoeopathy.
- c. To investigate what is to be cured in disease and to know what is curative in the various medicine in order to understand better the scope and limitations of Homoeopathy.
- d. Shall obtain the communicative and interpersonal skills to communicate and interact with health care teams.
- e. Shall adopt a scientific temper and unbiased approach to augment self-knowledge to improve the quality of treatment throughout the professional life.
- f. Shall be able to co ordinate the recent advances in science with his/her knowledge of Homoeopathy; so as to reflect better art of healing.
- g. To develop an open mind to update him/her by self -study attending courses conferences and seminars relevant to the specialty.

General Objectives

- a. To develop excellent teaching skills, different techniques and educational methods in teaching homeopathic students and practitioners.
- b. To practice medicine ethically and un injuriously and instep with principles of health care and the philosophy of Homoeopathy.
- c. To demonstrate empathy and holistic approach towards sick and exhibit interpersonal behavior accordance with expectations of the society.
- d. To educate the people and to promote preventive measures for comm^on health problems by Homeopathy in rapid, gentle, permanent way.
- e. To play responsible role in implementation of National health programmes.
- f. Undertakes common health problems, use information technology and carry out research both basic and clinical with the objective of publishing his/her work and presenting of various scientific floor by which our fellow Homeopaths can be benefited.
- g. To recognize the importance of Health as whole in an individual and necessary steps should be taken while practicing Homoeopathy.
- h. To prove medicines which are partially proved in order to ascertain its true nature and qualities for better implementation of similia.

Course Content

Theory

A. Hahnemannian concepts of Homoeopathy (Principles and practice): A deep understanding of the subject is essential for making a critical and analytical appreciation and evaluation of it. This attempt has to be made by resources and references to all relevant writings of Hahnemann on the subject.

B. A study of the interpretations & views of stalwarts in Homoeopathy like Kent, H.A.Robert, Stuart Close, Dunham, Richard Hughes, and J.H.Allen on Hahnemannian concepts and fundamentals of Homoeopathy is essential. A comparative study of various philosophies with a view to bring out relative merit of the individual contribution to the Hahnemannian concepts of homoeopathy.

C. Critical study of different editions of Organon of medicine, emergence of homoeopathy and its establishment in the field of medicine.

D. Practice of Homoeopathy in Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynecology (Homeopathic concepts and therapeutics is to be stressed)

Part 11 Examination:

Paper Division

Paper I (Band C) : The Scope and limitations of Homoeopathy, Dynamic concepts of Health, Disease and Cure, Concept of Individualization, Methods of framing portrait of disease. Critical study of different editions of Organon of Medicine. A critical study of Homoeopathic Philosophy and principles of Kent, H.A.Roberts, Stuart Close; Dunham, Richard Hughes & J.H.Allen in relation with Hahnemannian concept.

Paper II : Hahnemannian concept and comparative study of Miasms (A and D)

Practice of Homoeopathy in Medicine. Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynecology (Homoeopathic concept and therapeutics only).

Skills

a. Take proper history, depending on the basis of guidelines in Organon of Medicine, perform essential diagnostic procedures and order relevant tests and interpret them to come to a reasonable diagnosis about the condition.

- b. Conduct interview with patients in order to ascertain totality on which a true similimum can be employed.
- c. Conduct thorough examination, in order to elicit more symptoms, which may guide in the selection of remedy and potency.
- d. Document medical history, family history and findings of clinical investigations for the purpose of follow up and prognosis.
- e. Assess the state of health by the scientific knowledge of medicine and philosophy of Homoeopathy.
- f. Perform common therapeutic procedures
- g. Provide basic lifesaving support services in emergency situations.
- h. Application of principles and practice of Homoeopathy in general and practice of medicine in particular

MD (Hom) Homoeopathic Materia Medica

including applied aspects

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Purpose of M.D. (Homoeopathy)-Homoeopathic Materia Medica

The purpose of this course is to train the basic Homoeopathic graduate in the field of Homoeopathic Materia Medica, to ensure a better healer and to produce excellent thinkers; research scholars and teachers in Homoeopathy as well as to achieve highest standards in the system of Homoeopathy.

A postgraduate in M.D. (Homoeopathy)- Homoeopathic Materia Medica shall:

- 1) Have the high degree of proficiency both in theoretical and practical aspects of Homoeopathic Materia Medica backed by scientific knowledge and philosophy.
- 2) Have the confidence to assess and manage the patients who are sick, and in cases of paucity of symptoms ability to overcome it by the knowledge of Homoeopathic Materia Medica.
- 3) Have the caring attitude and sympathy towards sick and maintain high moral and ethical standards

- 4) Have the knowledge regarding latest happenings and issues pertaining to the prevention of disease and promotion of health and the epidemiology underlying the common health problems with special relevance to India.

Aims

- 1) To recognize the need of physical, social mental and spiritual health care of the sick in the spirit of Organon of Medicine
- 2) Shall obtain competency in providing complete health care (physical, mental, social and spiritual) to the needy, so as to achieve a permanent restoration of health in gentle manner as quoted in Organon of Medicine.
- 3) To investigate what is to be cured in disease and what is curative in the various medicines in order to understand the scope and limitations of Homoeopathy.
- 4) Shall obtain the communicative and interpersonal skills to communicate and interact with health care teams.
- 5) Shall have a profound knowledge in Homoeopathic Materia Medical including rare and uncommon remedies in order to achieve restoration of health at any levels of sickness.
- 6) Shall adopt a scientific temper and unbiased approach to augment self-knowledge to improve the quality of treatment throughout his/her professional life.
- 7) Shall be able to coordinate the recent advances in science with his/her knowledge of Homoeopathy, so as to reflect better art of healing.
- 8) To develop an open mind to update him/her by self- study, attending courses, conferences and seminars relevant to the speciality:-

General Objectives

- 1) To develop high standards in approach and management of sick, in order to fulfill his/her only mission.
- 2) To develop excellent teaching skills, different techniques and educational methods in teaching homoeopathic students and its practitioners.
- 3) To practice medicine ethically and instep with principles of health care and the philosophy of Homoeopathy.
- 4) To demonstrate empathy and holistic approach towards sick and exhibit interpersonal behavior in accordance with expectations of the society.
- 5) To play important role in implementation of national health programmes.
- 6) To educate the people and promote preventive measures for common health problems by Homoeopathy, in order to achieve better health standards.

7) Undertake common health problems, use information technology, and carry out research both basic and clinical with the objective of publishing his/her work and presenting of various scientific fora by which our fellow Homoeopathy can be Benefited.

8) To prove medicines which are partially proved in order to ascertain its true nature and qualities for die better implementation of similia.

Course Contents

Theory

1. Basic Materia Medica:

a) Sources of Materia Medica: Drug proving and collection of symptoms, classification of symptoms, construction of Materia Medica and types of Materia Medica.

b) Science and philosophy of Materia Medica.

c) To study pure effects of Homoeopathic drugs from all the sources, books and to interpret the same

d) The element involved in the application of Materia Medica, Homoeopathic philosophy, Clinical Medicine, Homoeopathic Repertory and Materia Medica.

e) Homoeopathic management of iatrogenic disease.

f) Study of Materia Medica: Different approaches of study of Materia Medica i.e. psycho clinic, pathological, synthetic, comparative, analytical and remedy relationship.

g) Scope and limitations of Materia Medica.

h) Sources of drugs: family or group characteristics and drug relationship.

i) To ascertain the clinical efficacy of various homoeopathic drugs by clinical trials of partially proved drugs/ conduct the drug proving with new or partially proved drugs.

2. **Comparative Materia Medica:** comparative study of symptoms; drug pictures and therapeutic indication of all drugs.

3. **Practice of Homoeopathy:** In Medicine, Surgery and Obst & gynecolgy (Homoeopathic concept and therapeutics only)

Skills

1) Take proper case history depending on the basis of guidelines given under Organon of Medicine, perform essential diagnostic procedure and order relevant tests and interpret them to come to a reasonable diagnosis about the disease.

2. Conduct interview both in adults children in order to ascertain totality on which a true similimum can be employed.

3. Perform thorough physical, systemic examination in order to elicit more symptoms, which may guide in selection of remedy and potency.
4. Document medical history, family history and findings of clinical investigations for the purpose of follow up and prognosis.
5. Assess the state of health by the scientific knowledge of medicine and philosophy of Homoeopathy.
6. Perform common therapeutic procedures.
7. Develop experimental and recording skills while proving drugs
8. Provide basic life saving support services in emergency situation.
9. Application of principles and practice of Homoeopathy in general and practice of medicine in particular.

List of drugs : 435 Medicines from Boerick's Materia Medica

Part II Examination

Paper I- Sources of Materia Medica including drug proving, collection and classification of symptoms, construction and types of Materia Medica, Science and Philosophy of Materia Medica, Study of Materia Medica and different approaches. i.e. psycho, clinical, pathological, synthetic, comparative, analytical and remedy relationship, comparative study of symptom, drug pictures, Materia Medica pura in correlation with other Materia Medicas.

Paper II- Homoeopathic management of iatrogenic disease, and therapeutic indications of all drugs, scone limitations of Materia Medica, fanuly group characteristics and drug relationship.

Practice of Homoeopathy in Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynecology (Homoeopathic concept and therapeutics only).

M.D. (Hom.) Repertory

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Purpose

Repertory is a medium for facilitating reliable prescription in practice of Homoeopathy. At the outset, it needs to be clarified that repertory doesn't have a final say in the selection of prescription. It is merely a suggestive exercise to arrive at the group of similar medicines. among which most similar can be found. The final word on specifying of most similar remedy depends on the similarity that medicine shows to the symptom picture as recorded in Materia Medica. This, however, doesn't dilute the importance of the use and study of repertories.

The use of repertory economizes on the reference to a huge volume of "possible" needless data. The reason behind using a repertory is to filter out the medicines, which may not be probably indicated for the case in question. Since this process entails the elimination of a large or small group of medicines, the possible elimination of medicines has to be carried out without prejudice and on sound reasoning, so that no medicine is excluded for consideration as most similar arbitrarily or whimsically. Thus, the study of repertory assumes a significant role for unbiased prescription, justifiable as per the principles of Homoeopathy.

The study of repertories at the postgraduate level should offer opportunities the scientific development of repertory as an independent entity to facilitate the selection of most similar medicine. Efforts should also be made to create interdisciplinary role for repertory with all the basic and clinical subjects in Homoeopathy.

A postgraduate candidate of repertory is therefore expected to play a pivotal role in systematizing prescriptions at all levels (pathological, clinical, psychosomatic. etc.) and in all clinical disciplines.

Goal:

A postgraduate in Repertory shall

- Recognize the prescriptive needs of the *homoeopathic* practitioners
- Master most of the competencies related to case taking and repertorisation.
- Acquire a spirit of scientific inquiry and be oriented to the principles of research methodology.
- Acquire basic skills in teaching of homoeopathic professionals.

General objectives:

At the end of postgraduate training in M.D. (Homoeopathy) repertory, the student shall be able to:

- Recognize the importance of repertory in the context of homoeopathic prescriptions.
- Practice repertorisation ethically and in step with the principles of homeopathy
- Demonstrate sufficient understanding of the competencies associated with case taking and case analysis.
- Be aware of communication technology and adapt it for repertorisation.
- Develop skills as a self-directed learner, recognize continuing educational needs, select and use appropriate learning resources.
- Develop competence in basic concepts of research methodology and analyze relevant published research literatures
- Improve teaching learning methods of repertory at undergraduate and postgraduate levels.
- Function as an effective leader of health team engages in health care, research or training.

Course Contents

1) Case- taking

- Case taking techniques- acute (individual, sporadic, epidemic and acute diseases with a chronic diseases without acute exacerbations), pseudo-chronic cases.
- Features of case-taking in children, elderly people, comatose patients, etc.
- Case -taking & Anamnesis.
- Modern concept of case- taking.
- Difficulties of case taking and their solutions.
- Case recording methods and techniques
- Case analysis-nature of case, curability etc.
- Symptom analysis-symptom evolution types of symptoms, glossary of symptoms
- Classification of symptoms according to Boenninghausen, Boger, Garth Boericke, Kent, Hahnemann
- Totality of symptoms-Hahnemann, Kent, Boger, Stuart Close
- Observation on case taking
 - i. Bidwell
 - ii. Kent
 - iii. Boger
 - iv. Margaret Tyler
 - v. Roberts H. A
 - vi. Elizabeth Wright Hubbard
 - vii. Sarkar B.K
 - viii. Garth Boericke
 - ix. Hahnemann

2) Hahnemann's Classification of diseases.

3) Study of Repertory and Repertorisation.

- Introduction to the concepts of Repertory.
- Source, Origin and Development of repertory
- History and development of Repertory (Hahnemann-till date).
- Classification of Repertories.
- Principles of Repertorisation -Method, Process, Technique of repertorisation,
- Observation on repertorisation by Bidwell, Boenninghasusen, Boger, Dhawale, Farrington, Hahnemann, Kent, Roberts, Tyler, Knerr.
- Prerequisites of Repertorisation.

4) Study of the following repertories as per their Historical Background, Philosophy, Construction, Use, Advantages, Disadvantages

- Allen's Fever*
- Complete Repertory*
- Bell's Diarrhoea*
- Douglá's Skin*
- Berridge's Eye*
- Gentry's Concordance Repertory*
- Boenninghausen's Characteristics and Repertory Boger
- Kent's Repertory
- Boenningliausen's Therapeutic Pocket Book
- Minton's Uterine diseases*
- Boericke's Clinical Repertory
- Murphy's Medical Repertory
- Boger's Synoptic Key
- Pathak's Repertory
- Clarke's Clinical Repertory*
- Synthesis Repertory
- Clarke's Prescriber*
- Synthetic Repertory
- Knerr's Repertory
- Miasinatic Repertory-R.P. Patel.
- Repertory of respiratory system by vonden berg

**These repertories are only for demonstration purpose*

5. Outline study of advances in Repertory process- Card Repertory, Software

- ❖ Card repertories are to be demonstrated for their clinical application:
 - Kishore Card Repertory
 - Sankaran's Card Repertory
- ❖ Software to be studied for content as to what repertory / repertories are included, highlights of the software, expert system if any, etc. The following repertory software are suggested for study -Cara, Hompath. Radar, Stimulare.
- ❖ Glossary of terms used with special reference to repertory and repertorisation, e.g. rubrics, sub-rubric, similar rubric, general rubric, particular rubric, pathological rubric, eliminating rubric, generalization, synthesis of rubric, cross reference. elimination method of repertorisation, aggregation method of repertorisation, gradation of medicine, ranking of medicines, repertory value, etc.
- ❖ Methods of using different repertories for various types of illnesses.

- ❖ Application of repertories in the practice of Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics & Gynecology (Homoeopathic concept and therapeutics only)

Skills

- Case taking and physical examination
- Effective use of library resources
- Computer usage-working with Windows, Homeopathic software, Internet
- Internet browsing, Net- research for homoeopathic resources especially E-repertories
- Teaching encounters

Part II Examination - Paper Division

Paper I : Study of repertories and Repertorisation.

Paper II : Case taking, Symptomatology, Totality of symptoms, Classification of diseases

Application of repertories in the Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynecology (Homoeopathic concept and therapeutics only).

M.D. (Hom.) Homoeopathic Pharmacy

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Purpose of M.D (Homoeopathy) - Homoeopathic Pharmacy Course:

Specialization in pharmacy course is to train the basic homoeopathic graduate in the field of pharmacy to adopt the principles of homoeopathy regarding recent advanced techniques in the field of Homoeopathic pharmacy which enables them to fit in to the present competitive world and to make them better teachers in the field of pharmacy to incorporate highest standards.

A post graduate in Homoeopathic pharmacy shall:

- 1) Recognize the prescriptive needs of the homeopathic practitioner and offer pharmaceutical services conforming with the principle of Homoeopathy.
- 2) Master most of the competencies related to drug proving and potentization.
- 3) Apply basic supportive principles of the ,homoeopathic pharmacy like standardization, experimental pharmacology, study of posology etc., to a huge volume of possible extent.
- 4) Have the knowledge to ask for and interpret relevant procedures in dynamisation and provide necessary pharmacological or other assistance on the basis of results of such procedures.
- 5) Acquire basic skills in teaching of Homoeopathy professionals

Aims:

- 1) To portray the factual profiles with their interpretations to dovetail the concept developed with the practices that existed in different pharmacopias.
- 2) To develop an accurate and unbiased approach to augment self-knowledge in improving the quality of the medicine using the principles of dynamisation.
- 3) To embrace the legal and professional aspect to regulate the proper distribution of drugs & medicines
- 4) To co-ordinate recent advances in science with his/her knowledge of Homoeopathy pharmacy so as to reflect better art of healing.
- 5) To enhance the quality of medicine by determination of alcohol content of the medicine, purification of the Medicine, method of chromatography and biochemical examination of the medicine.

General Objectives

- To recognize the knowledge of covering general truth obtained and tested through scientific methods.
- To ascertain the curative power of Drugs using the Homoeopathy principals.
- To Undertake audit, use information technology tools and carry out research with basic and clinical with the objective of publishing his/her work and presenting of various scientific flora by which our fellow Homoeopaths can be benefited.
- To develop skills in using educational methods and different techniques applicable in Homoeopathic students and its practitioners.
- To deal with a specialized system of therapeutic art and science having specificity in its mode of preparations, administration and modus operandi.
- To prepare each medicine, so that the whole of its active virtues shall be present in a form suitable for administration.
- To accept a drug with its entity and totality without attempting to separate a drug into its specific constituents.
- To demonstrate the power or capacity of an infinitesimal dose of high potency in the field of Homoeopathy.

Course contents**Theory**

- ❖ Introduction, source, identification, collection, preparation, potentization, preservation, prescription, dispensing of Homoeopathic medicines.

- ❖ Standardization of drugs and vehicles through analytical methods and techniques, biological, mechanical, chemical, toxicology properties and characteristics, laboratory methods of drug study; medical and non-medical uses of drugs.
- ❖ Homoeopathic drug proving spheres of actions and affinities proving on healthy human beings, animals and reproofing
- ❖ Potency, Posology, Duration of action.
- ❖ Experimental pharmacology.

6) Law and Legislations relating to Homoeopathic pharmacy:

A basic idea about the drugs and cosmetic act 1940 (23 of 1940); the prevention of illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances act 1988(46 of 1988): The drugs and control act 1950(26 of 1950)- the drugs and magic remedies (objectionable advertisement) Act 1954 (21 of 1954): the medicinal toilet preparation (excise duties act 1955) (16 of 1955): the poison Act 1919 (12 of 1919): the Homoeopathic Central council Act 1973 (59 of 1973): The pharmacy Act of 1948 (8 of 1948)

A general idea about the rules and regulations made under the above said Central acts on the subject and the concerned state acts rules and regulations.

7) Industrial pharmacy.

Part II Examination_-Paper Division

Paper I- 1 to 3 given in course contents.

Paper II - 4 to 7 given in course contents.

Skills

- 1) To ascertain the quality of drugs by physical and analytical process with the help of instruments and chemicals respectively.
- 2) To maintain the standards of quality of preparation prescribed by appropriate authority or official Homoeopathic pharmacopoeia.
- 3) In uniting two or more different elements or constituents together so as to form an altogether new product like Calc. Carb, Cal Phos etc.,
- 4) To prepare mother tincture, mother solution and mother substance from different crude drugs, according to old Hahnemannian method.
- 5) In estimating and controlling the quality of the vehicles and all finished medicinal preparations.
- 6) To develop skills in using educational methods and different techniques applicable in teaching Homoeopathic students and its practitioners.

M.D. (Hom.) Practice of Medicine

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Purpose of M.D. (Homoeopathy) - Practice of Medicine :

The purpose of this course is to train the basic Homoeopathic graduate in the field of general medicine & to treat the sick, depending upon the principles and philosophy of Homoeopathy and to produce excellent, professional thinkers, researchers and teachers in Homoeopathy with special emphasis in the field of Medicine.

A postgraduate in MD. (Homoeopathy)- Practice of Medicine shall:

- 1) Have the efficiency to assess and manage the patients who are sick, and in cases of severe illness or crisis- manage it till such time as hospitalization in critical care unit may be found.
- 2) Have high degree of proficiency both in theoretical practical aspects of "Practice of Medicine" and related disciplines backed by scientific knowledge and philosophy of Homoeopathy.
- 3) Have an intense and personal relationship with the patients and he/she should demonstrate humanistic qualities towards the patient.
- 4) Have to maintain objectivity, compassion and understand the patient's behavior however unpleasant, if required he/she should take help from family members, nurses and psychiatrists but should not lose temper with sick patients.
- 5) Have the knowledge regarding issues pertaining to the field of Preventive Medicine and the Epidemiology underlying the communicable and infectious diseases With special relevance to India.

Aims

- 1) To recognize the need of health care of the sick in the spirit of the Organon of Medicine.
- 2) Shall obtain competency in providing physical, mental and spiritual health to the needy, so , as to achieve a permanent restoration of health (as quoted in Organon of Medicine)
- 3) Shall obtain the communicative and interpersonal skills to communicate and interact with health care team.
- 4) Shall adopt scientific temper and unbiased approach to augment self-knowledge, to improve the quality of treatment throughout the professional life.
- 5) To develop an open mind to update him/her by self- study, attending. courses, conferences and seminars relevant to the specialty.
- 6) Shall be able to co-ordinate the recent advances in science with his / her knowledge of Homoeopathy so as to reflect better art of healing.

General Objectives

- 1) To recognize the importance of physical, mental, social, spiritual health and its adaptability in the context of health while practicing Homoeopathy.
- 2) To practice Medicine ethically and instep with principles of health care and the philosophy of Homeopathy.
- 3)To describe etiology patho physiology, principles of diagnosis, miasmatic analysis, and management of common diseases in adults and children with the knowledge of Homeopathic principles and therapeutics.
- 4) To demonstrate empathy and holistic approach towards- sick and exhibit interpersonal behavior in accordance with expectations of society.
- 5) To undertake common health problems, use information technology and carry out presenting of various scientific flora by which our fellow practitioners of Homeopathy can be benefited.
- 6) To play responsible role in implementation of National health programme effectively.
- 7) To plan and advice preventive and promotive measures in the rehabilitation of the sick.
- 8) To develop skills in using educational methods and different techniques applicable in teaching Homoeopathic students and its practitioners.

Course Contents

1. Principles of Medicine
2. Infectious diseases.
3. Immunology
4. Metabolism & nutrition
5. Respiratory disorders.
6. Cardiovascular disorders.
7. Gastroenterology.
8. Hepatobiliary diseases.
9. Diseases of Urinary System
10. Neurology.
11. Hematology
12. Endocrinology.
13. Rheumatology.
14. Diseases of Bones.
15. Pediatrics.
16. Dermatology.
17. Psychiatry.
18. Oncology.
19. Radiology.
20. Geriatrics ailments, appropriate treatment with Homoeopathy.

Miasmatic approach to the diseases.

Diagnostic procedures in view of latest technology.

Practice of Homoeopathy in general medicine including tropical medicine.

[Every disease should be studied so as to understand it, in relation to etiology and pathogenesis, considering but Internal (fundamental cause i.e. PSORA, SYPHILIS. SYCOSIS) and External Cause (Exciting and Maintaining Cause), its Pathology, Clinical features. Investigations, Differential Diagnoses, Complications) and its Homoeopathic management including miasmatic analysis, general management and therapeutics]

Part 11 Examination :

Paper Division

Paper I - I to 10 Chapters

Paper II - 11 to 20 above.

Skills

- 1) Take a proper clinical history, examine the patient, perform essential diagnostic procedures and order relevant tests and interpret them to come to reasonable diagnosis about the condition.
- 2) Conduct interviews both in adults and children and of unconscious patients (with the help of attendants)
- 3) Preform thorough physical, systemic examination including gait, postures and behavior
- 4) Document medical history, family & findings of clinical examinations and investigations.
- 5) Assess the state of health by the scientific knowledge of medicine and philosophy of Homoeopathy.
- 6) Perform common therapeutic procedures.
- 7) Provide basic lifesaving support services in emergency situations.
- 8) Application of principles and practice of Homoeopathy in general and practice of medicine in particular.

M.D. (Hom.) Pediatrics

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Purpose of MD (Homoeopathy)-Pediatrics course:

The purpose of MD (Homoeopathy) Pediatrics course is to train the basic Homeopathic graduate in the field of Pediatrics to adapt the principles of Homoeopathy while treating sick children, preventing sickness in children and ensuring a healthy children among society and to produce excellent, professional thinkers; researchers and teachers in Homoeopathy with special emphasis in the field of Medicine.

The Homoeopathic Pediatrician shall have:

- The knowledge to assess the healthy status of the children coming under his/her care with background of principles of Pediatrics and philosophy of Homoeopathy.
- The knowledge to provide therapeutic assistance to sick children under his/her care, counsel the parents regarding prevention of sickness and generate awareness in the society for healthy living style for children.
- The knowledge to co-ordinate with and guide the nursing staff in a hospital for arranging appropriate nursing procedure whenever a child under Homoeopathy therapy is Hospitalized.
- The knowledge to ask for and interpret relevant diagnostic tests and provides necessary therapeutic or other assistance on the basis of results of such procedures.
- The confidence to assess and manage children in a state of medical crisis by using ancillary measures till such time as hospitalization in Critical Care Unit may be found.

Aims

1. Recognize the health care needs of the children in the society in the spirit of Homeopathic principles.
2. Shall obtain competencies in the field of providing health care to children, so as to achieve a restoration of health.
3. Shall understand the importance of the preventive health care to maintain child health of the society.
4. Shall adapt a scientific temper and unbiased approach to augment self-knowledge to improve the quality of treatment through out the professional life.
5. Shall develop an open and accommodating attitude to adapt the latest bio-medical discoveries for the improved quality of therapy
6. Shall develop holistic attitude to correlate the results of bio-medical research with the potential in homoeopathic medicines to project a comprehensive homoeopathic practice.

General Objectives

At the end of postgraduate training in MD (Homoeopathy) – Pediatrics the student shall be able to:

- ✓ Recognize the importance of pediatrics in the context of health care needs of the community and its adaptability in the practice of homoeopathy
- ✓ Practice pediatrics ethically and instep with the principles of primary health care and the philosophy of homoeopathy
- ✓ Demonstrate sufficient understanding of basic sciences relevant to pediatrics
- ✓ ideally social, economic, environmental, biological, emotional and miasmatic therapeutic, rehabilitative, preventive and promotive measures /strategies
- ✓ Plan and advise measures for the prevention and rehabilitation of children suffering from disease and disability .
- ✓ Demonstrate skills in documentation of individual case details as well as morbidity and mortality data relevant to the assigned situation.
- ✓ Demonstrate empathy and human approach towards children and their family and exhibit interpersonal behavior in accordance with the societal norm and expectations.
- ✓ Play the assigned role in the implementation of national health programmes, effectively and responsibly.
- ✓ Organise and supervise the chosen/ hospital or the field situation
- ✓ Develop skill as a self- directed learner recognizes continuing educational needs; select and use appropriate learning resources.
- ✓ Demonstrate competence in basic concept of research methodology and epidemiology with a special reference to qualitative research, and be able to critically analyze relevant published research literature.
- ✓ Develop skill in using educational methods and techniques as applicable to the teaching of homoeopathic students, homoeopathic general practitioners and paramedical health workers
- ✓ Function, as an effective leader of a health team engaged in health care, research or training

Course Contents

Paper I- General pediatrics

- Overview of child health, scope of homoeopathy in treating the diseases of children
- Ethical issues in pediatrics
- Normal child, portraits of child constitutions in Materia Medica.

- Growth and development of a child and relevance of miasmatic influences during the development of children.
- Child nutrition
- Pathophysiology of body fluids and fluid therapy and relevance of biochemical therapy
- Critical care pediatrics
- Neonatal infections, congenital abnormalities, genetic disorders and their homoeopathic therapeutics
- Allergy in children and their homoeopathic therapeutics
- Infectious diseases and their homoeopathic therapeutics
- Endocrinology and its homoeopathic therapy
- Metabolic disorders and their homoeopathic therapeutics
- Immunological disorders and their homoeopathic therapeutics
- Psychological diseases and their homoeopathic therapeutics
- Environmental diseases and their homoeopathic therapeutics.

Paper 2: Systemic Pediatrics

- Digestive system and its homoeopathic therapeutics
- Respiratory system and its Homoeopathic therapeutics
- Cardio-vascular system and its homoeopathic therapeutics
- Loco motor system and its Homoeopathic therapeutics
- Nephrology and its homeopathic therapeutics
- Urology and its homoeopathic therapeutics
- Hematology and its homoeopathic therapeutics
- Neoplasm and their homeopathic therapeutics
- Central Nervous system and their homoeopathic therapeutics.
- Special sense organs including Eye. Ear and Skin and their homeopathic therapeutics

Skills Procedures:

- ✓ Clinical history and physical examination including Anthropometry
- ✓ Human lactation management
- ✓ Pediatric resuscitation
- ✓ Nebulisation
- ✓ inhaler therapy
- ✓ Oxygen delivery
- ✓ Infant feeding/Ryle's tube
- ✓ Stomach wash
- ✓ Urinary

- ✓ ORS & ORT
- ✓ Nutritional advice
- ✓ Use of repertories
- ✓ Internet search

Interpretation:

- Clinical history and physical examination
- Blood, Urine, Stool, CSF and Fluid investigation
- Biochemistry
- Abdominal X-ray.
- Chest X-ray.
- Bone and joint X-ray.
- E.C.G.

Communication:

- Clinical history and physical examination
- Communicating health and disease
- Communicating method of administering homoeopathic medicines
- Communicating possible homoeopathic aggravation and allaying parents' anxiety
- Communicating about a seriously ill or mentally abnormal child
- Communicating death
- Empathy with a family
- Referral letters' replies
- Discharge summaries
- Death certificate
- Lectures, bed-side clinics, discussions
- Computer usage-word and power point
- E-mail

M.D.(Homoeopathy) Psychiatry

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PURPOSE OF M.D (Homoeopathy) - Psychiatry Course:

The purpose of this course is to train the basic Homoeopathic graduate in the field psychiatry, and to treat the psychiatric ailments depending upon the principles & philosophy of Homoeopathy, and also train them in counseling and behavioral therapy to ensure healthy citizens in the present hectic and stressful conditions of the society.

The "Homoeopathic Psychiatrist" shall:

- 1) Have the confidence to assess and manage the patients with mental illness. And in cases of severe illness or crisis manage it till such time as hospitalization in critical care unit may be found.
- 2) Have high degree of proficiency both in the theoretical and practical aspects of psychiatry and related disciplines backed by scientific knowledge and philosophy of Homoeopathy.
- 3) Have the knowledge to ask for and interpret relevant diagnostic procedures and provide necessary therapeutic or other assistance on the basis of results of such procedures.
- 4) Have a caring attitude and sympathy towards the needy and maintain high moral and ethical standards.

Aims

- 1) To recognize the need of social health care of the mentally ill in the spirit of Organon of Medicine.
- 2) Shall obtain competency in providing spiritual health to needy so as to achieve a permanent restoration of health (as quoted in Organon of Medicine).
- 3) Shall obtain the communicative and interpersonal skills to communicate and interact with health care team
- 4) Shall adopt a scientific temper and unbiased approach to abutment self-knowledge to improve the quality of treatment throughout the professional life.
- 5) To develop an open mind update him/her self - by self-study attending courses, conferences and seminars relevant to the specialty.
- 6) Shall be able co-ordinate the recent advance in science with his knowledge of Homoeopathy so as to reflect better art of healing.

General objectives

- 1) To recognize the importance of social, mental, spiritual health and its adaptability in the context of health while practicing Homoeopathy.

- 2) To practice psychiatry ethically and instep with principals of health care and the philosophy of Homoeopathy.
- 3) To describe etiology, patho-physiology, principles of diagnosis, miasmatic analysis and management of common in adults and children with the knowledge of homoeopathic principles and therapeutics.
- 4) Under take audit, user information technology tools and carry out research both basic and clinical with the objective of publishing his work and presenting of various scientific flora by which our fellow Homoeopaths can be benefited.
- 5) To demonstrate empathy and "holistic" approach towards mentally ill and exhibit interpersonal behavior in accordance with expectations of society.
- 6) To play responsible role in implementation of National Health programmers effectively.
- 7) To plan and advice preventive & primitive measures in the rehabilitation of imbecile.

Course contents

PAPER- I

A) Historical aspect relevant to the study of Mental Diseases.

- 1 . Historical review of the development of Psychiatry.
2. Hahnemann's contribution to the understanding of Mental Disorders

B) Behavioral and Social Sciences relevant to Mental Disorders

General Psychology with schools of the Psychology, Theories of Personality Development, Special dimensions of behavior & current issues, Doctor-Patient relationship, Patient interviewing & study of Therapeutic relationship.

C) Psychological foundations of clinical Psychiatry.

Psycho-bio-social model of disease, Neuro-Physiology; Neuro-Chemistry, Neuro-Anatomy, Neuro-Psychology, Neuropathology, Psycho-Neuroimmunology, Neuropsychiatry, Neurological examination with Neuroimaging related to Mental Disorders.

D) Psychopathology.

1. Concept of normality & Deviance in behavior, Psychiatric symptomatology,
2. Etiopathogenesis of Psychiatric disorders, concept of stress, Psychological testing Classification of Psychiatric Disorders.

A) Clinical Psychiatry

1. Medical Disorders related to Psychiatry.
2. Organic Brain Syndromes.
3. Substance-related Disorders.
4. Schizophrenic Disorders.
5. Affective Disorders.
6. Somatoform Disorders.
7. Dissociative Disorders.
8. Anxiety Disorders.
9. Personality Disorders.
10. Sexual & Gender Identity Disorders.
11. Habit Disorders.
12. Adjustment Disorders.
13. Impulse Disorders and other Behavioral Disorders.
14. Disorders of Infancy, Childhood and Adolescence.
15. Psycho physiological and Physio- psychological Disorders and Consultation Liaison Psychiatry.
16. Community Psychiatry with special reference to contemporary problems.
17. Psychiatry in the educational setting.
18. Geriatric Psychiatry.
19. Socio-cultural Psychiatry.
20. Emergency Psychiatry
21. Forensic Psychiatry and Ethics in Psychiatry.
22. Preventive aspects of Mental Disorders.
23. Recent advances.

B) Homoeopathic aspect of Clinical Psychiatry.

Case receiving, Examining, Recording and Processing the Homoeopathic Case as applicable to Mental Disorders. Miasmatic approach to the understanding of Psychiatric Disorders.

C) Treatment of Psychiatric Disorders.

Homoeopathic Management-Principles and Applications.

1. Assessment of Sensitivity and Susceptibility in mental disorders.
2. Planning and Programming of Homoeopathic Psychiatric treatment.
3. Use of Repertories in the selection of the Similimum.
4. Role and use of Advent therapies and their role in rehabilitation- e.g. Medications, Reiki. Pranic healing, Yoga etc.
5. Therapeutics of different Mental states and conditions.
6. Management of co-existent Physical Disorders.

D) Principles of Clinical Research in Psychiatry.

1. Statistical Methods.
2. Research Methodology.

Skills:

- ❖ Take a proper clinical history, examine the patient perform essential diagnostic procedures and order relevant tests and interpret them to come to a reasonable diagnosis about the condition
- ❖ Conduct interview both in adults and children and of uncooperative patients.
- ❖ Perform mental state examination including that of uncooperative patients.
- ❖ Document psychiatric history, family history and mental state examination.
- ❖ Assess personality including administration and interpretation of projective tests.
- ❖ Administer and interpret tests of Intelligence and neuropsychological functions.
- ❖ Perform common therapeutic procedures.
- ❖ Provide basic life saving support services (BLS) in emergency situations.
- ❖ Application of principles and practice of Homoeopathy in general and psychiatry in particular.

MONITORING LEARNING PROGRESS

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During the First Year of the course every post graduate student should undergo one year compulsory house job at hospital. The hospital authorities should regulate, supervise the duties of post graduate students at hospital.

It is essential to monitor the learning progress of each candidate through continuous and regular assessment. It not only helps teachers to evaluate students but also students to evaluate themselves . The monitoring be done by the staff of the department based on participation of students in various teaching learning activities. It may be structured and assessment be done using checklists that assess various aspects.

The learning outcomes to be assessed should include

- 1) Personal attitude
- 2) Acquisition of Knowledge
- 3) Clinical skills
- 4) Teaching skills
- 5) Dissertation.

1) Personal attitudes: -The essential items are.

- Caring attitudes towards patients
- Initiatives
- Organizational ability
- Potential to cope with stressful situations and undertake responsibility
- Trustworthiness and Reliability
- To understand and communicate intelligibly with patients and others
- To behave in a manner which establishes professional relationship with patients and colleagues.
- Ability to work in team.
- A critical enquiring approach to the acquisition of Knowledge.

The methods used mainly consist of observation. It is appreciated that these items require a degree of subjective assessment by Guide, Superiors and Peers.

2) Acquisition of Knowledge

The methods used comprise of "Log book" which records participation in various teaching training activities by the students. The number of activities attended and the number in which presentations

are made are to be recorded. The logbook should periodically be validated by the Supervisors. Some of the activities are listed and the list is not complete or final. Institutions may include additional activities it so desired.

A) Journal review / Website review meetings

The ability to do literature search, in depth study, presentations skills and use of audio visual aides are to be assessed. Faculty members and peers attending the meeting using a checklist make the assessment.

During the P.G. course each P.G. students shall make 15 journals club presentation and 5 website reviews and maintain the copies of journals on which presentation is made and maintain a record of journal club presentations.

B) Seminar/ Symposia:

The topics should be assigned to do the students well in advance to facilitate in depth study. The ability to do literature search, in depth study, presentation skills and use of audio-visual aids are to be assessed using a checklist.

Each P, G. student shall take part in at least 20 seminars/symposium during the P.G. course and maintain the records of seminar notes/presentations and also he/she should present a paper /participate in at least one national level seminar/conferences.

C) Assignments:

Each P.G. student shall take up five assignments per year from second year on words and present ten assignments during the course period and maintain a copy of assignments taken up by the P.G. student at the department.

D) Clinical Skills

Day to day work: Skills in OPD and IPD work should be assessed periodically. The assessment should include the candidate's sincerity and punctuality analytical ability and communication skills.

Clinical Presentations: Candidates should periodically present to his peers and faculty members. This should assessed using a checklist

Each P.G. student shall present at least 20 case presentations during the period of P.G course and maintain the records of case presented.

E) Teaching Skills

Candidates should be encouraged to teach under graduate medical students. This performance should be based on assessment by the faculty members of the department and from feedback from the undergraduate students.

Each student shall conduct at least 25 classes for Undergraduate students during the P.G. course and maintain the records.

F) Dissertation in the Department

Periodic presentations are to be made in the department. Initially the topic selected is to be presented before submission to the University for Registration, again before finalization for critical evaluation and another before final submission of the completed work

G) Periodic Tests: -The department may conduct if possible three tests, two of them be annual tests, one at the end of first year and the other in second year. The third test may be held three months before final examination. The tests may include written papers, practicals /clinical and viva-voce.

11) Records: -records, Log books mid marks obtained in tests will be maintained by the head of the department and will be made available to the University or central Council of Homoeopathy.

12) Log Book:

The Log book is a record of the important activities of the candidates during his training; Internal Assessment should be based on the evaluation of the logbook. Collectively log books are a tool for the evaluation of the training programmes of the Institution by external agencies. The record includes academic activities as well as the presentations and procedures carried out by the candidate.

J) Procedure for Defaulters

Every department should have a committee to review such situations. The guide and head of the department counsel the defaulting candidate. In extreme cases of default the departmental committee may recommend that defaulting candidate be withheld from appearing the examination, if she/he fails to fulfill the requirements in spite of being given adequate chances to correct himself or herself:

FORMAT OF OBSERVATIONAL CHECK LISTS**Model Evaluation form of Journal Review presentation**

Name of the student

Name of faculty/Observer

Date:

| SI No | Items for observation during Presentation | Poor | Below Average | Average | Good | Very Good |
|-------------|---|------|---------------|---------|------|-----------|
| 1 | Article chosen was | | | | | |
| 2 | Extent of understanding of scope and objectives of the paper by the candidate | | | | | |
| 3 | Whether cross -references have been consulted | | | | | |
| 4 | Whether other relevant publications consulted | | | | | |
| 5 | Ability to respond to questions on the paper/subject | | | | | |
| 6 | Audio visual aids used | | | | | |
| 7 | Ability to defend the paper | | | | | |
| 8 | Clarity of presentation | | | | | |
| 9 | Any other observation | | | | | |
| Total Score | | | | | | |

Model Evaluation form of Seminar Presentation

Name of the student

Name of faculty/Observer

Date :

| SI No | Items for observation during Presentation | Poor | Below Average | Average | Good | Very Good |
|-------------|--|------|---------------|---------|------|-----------|
| 1 | Whether other relevant publication consulted | | | | | |
| 2 | Completeness of preparation | | | | | |
| 3 | Whether cross -references have been consulted | | | | | |
| 4 | Understanding of the subject | | | | | |
| 5 | Ability to respond to questions on the paper/subject | | | | | |
| 6 | Audio visual aids used | | | | | |
| 7 | Ability to defend the paper | | | | | |
| 8 | Over all performance | | | | | |
| 9 | Any other observation | | | | | |
| Total Score | | | | | | |

Model Evaluation form for Clinical Works in IPD/OPD

Name of the student

Name of faculty/Observer

Date:

(To be completed once in a month by respective unit heads including posting in other departments if any)

| SI No | Items for observation | Poor | Below Average | Average | Good | Very Good |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|------|---------------|---------|------|-----------|
| 1 | Regularity of attendance | | | | | |
| 2 | Punctuality | | | | | |
| 3 | Interaction with colleagues and staff | | | | | |
| 4 | Maintenance of case record | | | | | |
| 5 | Presentation of case during rounds | | | | | |
| 6 | Investigations work up | | | | | |
| 7 | Bedside manners | | | | | |
| 8 | Rapport with patients | | | | | |
| 9 | Counseling of patient and relatives | | | | | |
| 10 | Overall quality of ward work | | | | | |
| Total Score | | | | | | |

Model Evaluation form for Clinical Presentation

Name of the student

Name of faculty/Observer

Date :

| SI No | Points to be considered | Poor | Below Average | Average | Good | Very Good |
|-------------|--|------|---------------|---------|------|-----------|
| 1 | Completeness of history | | | | | |
| 2 | Whether all relevant points elicited | | | | | |
| 3 | Clarity of presentation | | | | | |
| 4 | Logical order | | | | | |
| 5 | Mentioned all negative & positive points of importance | | | | | |
| 6 | Accuracy of general physical examination | | | | | |
| 7 | Whether all physical signs elicited properly | | | | | |
| 8 | Whether all major signs interpreted | | | | | |
| 9 | Diagnosis : follows logically from history & findings | | | | | |
| 10 | Investigations : Complete, relevant, proper | | | | | |
| 11 | Ability to react questioning - follows logically from history & findings | | | | | |
| 12 | Ability to defend diagnosis | | | | | |
| 13 | Ability to justify differential diagnosis | | | | | |
| 14 | Other points | | | | | |
| Total Score | | | | | | |

Model Evaluation form for Teaching Skill Practice

Name of the student

Name of faculty/Observer

Date :

| SI No | Points to be considered | Strong Point | Weak Point |
|-------------|--|--------------|------------|
| 1 | Communication of the purpose of the talk | | |
| 2 | Evokes audience interest in the subject | | |
| 3 | The introduction | | |
| 4 | The sequence of ideas | | |
| 5 | The use of practical examples & illustrations | | |
| 6 | Speaking style - enjoyable, monotonous etc.. specify | | |
| 7 | Attempts audience participation | | |
| 8 | Summary of main points at end | | |
| 9 | Ask questions | | |
| 10 | Answer questions asked by the audience | | |
| 11 | Rapport of Speaker with audience | | |
| 12 | Ability to defend questions | | |
| 13 | Effectiveness of the talk | | |
| 14 | Audio Visual aids | | |
| Total Score | | | |

Model Evaluation form for Dissertation Presentation

Name of the student

Name of faculty/Observer

Date :

| SI No | Points to be considered | Poor | Below Average | Average | Good | Very Good |
|-------------|--|------|---------------|---------|------|-----------|
| 1 | Interest shown in the selection of topic | | | | | |
| 2 | Appropriate review of literature | | | | | |
| 3 | Discussion with guide & faculty | | | | | |
| 4 | Quality of protocol | | | | | |
| 5 | Preparation of proforma | | | | | |
| 6 | Usefulness of the work | | | | | |
| Total Score | | | | | | |

Continues Evaluation form of Dissertation work by Guide/Co- Guide

Name of the student

Name of faculty/Observer

Date :

| SI No | Points to be considered | Poor | Below Average | Average | Good | Very Good |
|-------------|---|------|---------------|---------|------|-----------|
| 1 | Periodic consultation with guide/co-guide | | | | | |
| 2 | Regular collection of case material | | | | | |
| 3 | Depth of analysis/ Discussion | | | | | |
| 4 | Departmental presentation of findings | | | | | |
| 5 | Quality of final out put | | | | | |
| 6 | Usefulness of the work | | | | | |
| Total Score | | | | | | |

HOMOEOPATHIC ETHICS

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Introduction

With the advance in Science and Technology and needs of the patients, their families, community, there is an increased concern with the health of the society hence, doctors and health professionals confronted with many ethical problems. It is therefore, necessary be prepared to deal with these problems. To develop human values it is urged that ethical sensitization be achieved by lectures or discussions on ethical issues, code of ethics for homoeopathic physicians and by including ethical aspects in discussion in all case presentations and other academic homoeopathic , postgraduate programmes.

Objectives related to Ethical Practice, Human Values and Communication Abilities

- ❖ Adopt Ethical Principles in all aspects of his/ her practice.
- ❖ Professional Honesty and Integrity are to be fostered.
- ❖ Care is to be delivered irrespective of the social status, caste, creed or religion of the patient.
- ❖ Develop communication skills, in particular the skill to explain regarding the disease, its prognosis and appropriate treatment with Homoeopathy.
- ❖ Provide leadership and get the best out of his team in a congenial working atmosphere.
- ❖ Apply high moral and ethical standards while carrying out human or animal research.
- ❖ Be humble, and accept the limitations in his knowledge and skill and to ask for help from colleagues and guide when needed.
- ❖ Respect patient's rights and privileges including patient's right to information and right to seek a second opinion.

Course contents

- 1) Hahnemannian Oath (enclosed with this section)
- 2) Homoeopathic Practitioners Professional conduct, Etiquette and Code of ethics regulations, Central Council of Homoeopathy, Govt. of India.
- 3) Introduction to Medical Ethics.
- 4) The Declaration of Helsinki
- 5) International Code of Medical Ethics (1983)
- 6) Cardinal Principles of Ethics
 - autonomy, informed consent and refusal of treatment
 - Confidentiality

- Benefeance and Maleficence
- Justice

7) Death and Dying

8) Doctor : Doctor relationship and Doctor: Patient relationship

9) Research Ethics-guidelines on human as well as animal research.

Recommended Reading:

1. francis CM- Medical Ethics, 1st Edition. 1993, Jaypee Brothers Publishers, New Delhi.

2. Ethical guidelines for Bio Medical Research on Human Subjects - Indian Council of Medical Research
New Delhi- 2000

HAHNEMANN OATH

I swear by Hahnemann, the great physician, and all the gods and goddesses making them my witness that I will fulfill according to my ability and Judgment this Oath till the last minute of my life.

I shall consider myself as a physician appointed to practice according to the teachings of Homoeopathy and to watch over the life and health of my fellow beings. May the love of my actuate me all times. I shall regard my teacher who has taught me this art equal to my parents.

I shall never see the patient anything but a fellow being in pain and suffering. I shall consider him sick in body, mind spirit. I will treat him accordingly and will advice dietetic, hygienic and preventive measures for his benefit according to the best of knowledge and judgment; I will always avoid any harm or injustice to my patient. I may be granted strength, time and opportunity to fulfill my ideal.

I will always administer drugs, which are prepared according to the instructions laid down in Organon. I will never give any drug, which can destroy life, even if asked for it, nor will I suggest it to anyone. Similarly, I will not give to a woman an abortive drug. Neither thirst for fame, nor a passion for a great reputation will engage my mind and deceive me from my path.

I will always never disclose any of the facts that I may hear during the course of treatment or even outside the treatment to any one, on no account. In this way I will do no evil to any one during his life.

I will always have an open mind. I will correct what I have acquired, if necessary and extend its domain. I will develop a spirit of indefinite limits to acquire knowledge. I will cultivate the vision, to discover my errors of yesterday, to appreciate what I have today and to get the glimpses of the new light of tomorrow.

If I fulfill this Oath and do not violate it in any respect, I may be allowed to enjoy life and the art of Homoeopathy. I may be honored by my fellow beings eternally. If I disagree and swear falsely, may the opposite of all this be my fate.

Section - VI

LIST OF BOOKS

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