

UNIVERSITY OF POONA

Circular No. 137 of 1985

Subject : Institution of Bachelor of Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery (B.H.M.S.) Graded Degree Course.

Pursuant to the decision taken by the University authorities, it is, hereby, notified for the information of all concerned that the Graded Degree Course in Bachelor of Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery (B.H.M.S.) has been instituted under the Faculty of Ayurvedic Medicine in this University.

The syllabus for the Graded Degree Course in Bachelor of Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery (B.H.M.S.) shall be as given in the enclosure.

The Principal of Homoeopathic college, Poona is requested to bring the contents of this circular to the notice of the teachers and the students concerned.

Genestkhind,  
Pune-411007  
No.CBY/Homoeo/639  
Date : 18th April, 1985

*M. H. Chaudhary*  
for Registrar.

Copy forwarded with compliments to

1. The Principal, P.O. Homoeopathic Medical College, Pune-4.
2. The Deputy Registrar (Examination)
3. The Asstt. Registrar (Examination Coordination)
4. The Asstt. Registrar (Examination S & T Unit)
5. The Dean Faculty of Ayurvedic Medicine
6. The Members of the Ad-hoc Committee in Homoeopathy-
7. The Statute Committee Unit (SC. 146/85 dated 22/26.2.1985)
8. P. A. To Registrar
9. P. R. O.

1774/1985/VSG.

UNIVERSITY OF POONA

CURRICULUM AND SYLLABUS FOR BACHELOR OF HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINE  
AND SURGERY (B.H.M.S.) GRADED DEGREE  
COURSE.

1. Aims and Objects

The aims and objects of the B.H.M.S. Graded Degree Course in Homoeopathy is to provide an opportunity to the holders of recognised Diploma holders in Homoeopathy, to upgrade themselves to that of a degree standard. Through the upgradation process, it is envisaged a large number of able and efficient practitioners, teachers and research workers will be turned out in this field.

An endeavour has, therefore, been made in this syllabus to ensure imparting of the requisite training to students undergoing this course to ful-fill the above objectives.

2. Admission qualification

A candidate who has passed the final examination of a recognised Diploma Course in Homoeopathy of not less than four years' duration is eligible for admission to the B.H.M.S. Graded Degree Course.

3. Duration of Course

The B.H.M.S. Graded Degree Course shall comprise of a course of study consisting of a curriculum and syllabus provided hereunder spread over a period of two years including compulsory Internship of six months' duration after passing the final degree examination.

Two years including compulsory Internship of six months' duration shall be as under:

- (i) Part I - six months
- (ii) Part II - 1 year
- (iii) Internship - six months

Candidates can have the option to appear in the examination of Part I and Part II jointly at the end of 18 months-(1½ year)

Teachers of recognised Homoeopathic Medical Colleges and Homoeopathic Physicians working in dispensaries or Hospitals run by the Central Government or the State Government and having a minimum of three years of regular teaching or the clinical experience and

the private practitioners of Homoeopathy possessing a recognised diploma of 4 years' duration and having minimum eight years' professional experience are allowed to appear in the examination of Part I and Part II directly. The regular attendance in theory and practical classes prescribed hereunder in the course is optional to them

4. Degree to be awarded after successful completion of the Course.

Bachelor of Homoeopathic Medicine & Surgery (B.H.M.S.)

5. Medium of Instruction

English for the time being.

6. Minimum number of students to be admitted in a Homoeopathic Medical College

The number of students to be admitted in a college should be in accordance with the student - bed ratio of 1:1 in the attached teaching Hospital.

7. Subjects of teaching and examination

Subjects of Examination

Subjects of teaching

Part - I

- 1. Biochemistry & Pathology
- 2. Preventive Medicine & Social Medicine
- 3. Homoeopathic Repertory

- 1. Biochemistry
- 2. Pathology, Bacteriology & Parasitology
- 3. Preventive and Social Medicine including health education & Family Medicine
- 4. Homoeopathic Repertory
- 5. Medicine & Hom. Therapeutics
- 6. Surgery & Hom. Therapeutics
- 7. Obstetrics, Gynaecology & Hom. Therapeutics
- 8. Homoeopathic Materia Medica
- 9. Hom. Philosophy & Organon

Part - II

- 1. Medicine & Hom. Therapeutics
- 2. Surgery & Hom. Therapeutics

- 1. Medicine & Hom. Therapeutics
- 2. Surgery & Hom. Therapeutics

...3.

3. Obstetrics, Gynaecology & Homoe. Therapeutics
4. Homoeopathic Materia Medica
5. Organon & Homoeopathic Philosophy

3. Obstetrics, Gynaecology & Therapeutics
4. Homoeopathic Materia Medica
5. Organon & Hom. Philosophy

### 8. Scheme of Examination

The examination for each part shall ordinarily be held twice a year in the month of November and April.

The examination shall be conducted by means of written papers, oral and practical/clinical examination in each subject.

### 9. Number of Papers for each Subjects

Name of Examination and Subjects	Number of papers	Marks			Total
		Theory	Practical	Oral	
<u>Part -I</u>					
Biochemistry & Pathology	1	100	50	50	200
Preventive & Social Medicine	1	100	50	50	200
Homoeopathic Repertory	1	100	50	50	200
<u>Part -II</u>					
Medicine & Hom. Therapeutics	2	200(each)	100	100	400
Surgery & Hom. Therapeutics	1	100	50	50	200
Obstetrics & Gynaecology & Hom. Therapeutics	1	100	50	50	200
Homoeopathic Materia Medica	2	100(each)	50	50	300
Organon & Hom. Philosophy	2	100(each)	50	50	300

### 10. Passing Marks

The pass marks in each subject shall be 50 per cent in theory and Oral/Practical/Clinical separately. 75 per cent and above marks in a subject will indicate distinction in the subject.

11. Number of Lectures, Practicals and Demonstrations

Subject	<u>PART - I</u>	
	<u>Theory</u>	<u>Practical/Clinical/Tutorial/ Demonstrations etc.</u>
Introductory Lectures	150	(including demonstration, practical etc.)
Pathology	40	20
Biochemistry	40	20
Preventive & Social Medicine	60	20
Hom. Repertory	80	50
 <u>PART - II</u> 		
Medicine & Hom. Therapeutics	200 (in 1½ years)	100 (2 months of clinical training in Medical Dept.)
Surgery & Hom. Therapeutics	150 (in 1½ years)	100 (2 months of clinical training in Surgical Dept.)
Obstetrics, Gynaecology & Hom. Therapeutics	100 (in 1½ year)	50 (2 months of clinical training in Gynaec Deptt.)
Paediatrics & Hom. Therapeutics	40	15
Psychiatrics & Hom. Therapeutics	40	15
Skin & Hom. Therapeutics	20	15
E.N.T. & Hom. Thera.	15	15
Ophthalmology & Hom. Thera.	15	15
Dentistry & Hom. Thera.	15	15
Radiology	15	10
Hom. Materia Medica	200 (in 1½ years)	100 (2 months clinical training Medical Deptt.)
Organon & Hom. Philosophy	100 (in 1½ years)	75

N.B. : One period of theory and practical class shall be of one hour duration.

## 12. Various Departments in Homoeopathic College.

The Course shall be conducted by only those Colleges which are recognised for the B.H.M.S. degree course and all those departments in the College and Hospital which are required for the Degree College are essential and applicable for the graded degree course institution also (Please see page 10 - 26)

## 13. Associated Teaching Hospital.

There shall be attached to every Homoeopathic Medical College a Hospital having not less than 25 beds to begin with, and every College within a period of five years provide the minimum requirement as laid down in the Central Council of Homoeopathy rules.

The College shall have a well equipped O.P.D. with following Sections:

Medical, Chronic Medical, Surgical, Gynaecological, Antenatal, Ophthalmology, E.N.T., Paediatrics etc.

The bed in the associated, teaching Hospital shall be divided for treating cases as the following basis.

60% for acute and Chronic medical cases, including 10% for Paediatrics.

20% for Surgical including E.N.T. and Ophthalmology.

20% for Gynaecology and Obstetrics cases.

## 14. Other facilities for education.

As laid down for the B.H.M.S. Course under Section 15 on page 5.

## 15. Minimum Teaching staff required.

As laid down for the B.H.M.S. Course under Section 16 on page 6.

## 16. Minimum Staff required for Hospital.

As laid down for the B.H.M.S. Course under Section 17 on page 6 and 7.

## 17. Qualification for the Teaching Staff.

As laid down for the B.H.M.S. Course under Section 18 on page 7 - 10.

SYLLABUS FOR B.H.M.S. (GRADUATE DEGREE) COURSE

Following shall be the syllabus for the B.H.M.S. (Graduate Degree) Course:

PART - I

INTRODUCTORY LECTURES

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

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

BIOCHEMISTRY AND PATHOLOGY

(Including Bacteriology & Parasitology)

- (1) The teaching of pathology and biochemistry has to be done very cautiously and judiciously. While allopathy associates the pathology of tissues and biochemistry with diseased conditions and considers bacteria as conditioned causes of diseases, homoeopathy regards disease as purely a dynamic disturbance of the vital force expressed as altered sensations and functions which may or may not ultimate in gross tissue changes. The tissue changes are not, therefore, an essential part of the disease per se and are not accordingly in homoeopathy the object of treatment by medication.
- (2) Since the discoveries of Louis Pasteur and Robert Koch the medical world has come to believe in the simple dogma "Kill

the germs and cure the disease". But subsequent experience has revealed that there is an elusive factor called 'susceptibility' of the patient which is behind infection and actual outbreak of disease. As homoeopathy is mainly concerned with reactions of the human organism to different morbid factors, microbial or otherwise, the role of bacteria or viruses in the production of disease is, therefore, in homoeopathy quite secondary.

- (3) Knowledge of biochemistry is, nevertheless, necessary for a complete homoeopathic physician, but it is for purposes other than therapeutics such as for diagnosis, prognosis, prevention of disease and general management. Similarly knowledge of pathology is necessary for disease determination, prognosis, for discrimination between symptoms of the patient and symptoms of the disease and for adjusting the dose and potency of indicated homoeopathic remedy.
- (4) Only broad basic training in pathology, free from specialist bias, should however be imparted to students. Teachers of pathology should never lose sight of the fact that they are training medical practitioners, especially homoeopathic practitioners, and not technicians and specialist in pathology. The living patient, and not the corpse, should be the central theme in the teaching of this subject.
- (5) The purpose of the instruction in pathology is to enable the student to correlate subjective symptoms with the objective ones, to interpret clinical symptoms and their inter-relationship on the basis of underlying pathology.
- (a) Biochemistry (Physiology)  
 Hormones (in greater details than in D.H.M.S. course)  
 Chemistry of respiration - acid base balance Enzymes  
 Neurochemistry including special metabolism of nervous system; Energy metabolism  
 Suitable demonstrations to be shown to the students.  
 Clinical examination of nervous system of man  
 Neurological case demonstration, Renal function tests  
 Liver function tests, Analysis of blood for N.P.N., chloride, glucose, serum proteins
- (b) Microbiology (Systematic bacteriology) Corynebacteria and Pfeifferella, Rickettsiae and viruses (Rickettsiae instruction of virology and Trichogens). Parvobacteria (Brucella, Haemophilus, Borrelia, Pasteurella, Spirochaetes, sporozoa and toxoplasma Haemoflagellates Cestodes, nematodes



- (c) Pathology of special organs
- (d) Morbid anatomy (Microscopic) in common disorders
- (e) Lecture and/or demonstration - clinical and chemical pathology.  
Clinical and chemical pathology.

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

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

Urine - estimation of urea, urea clearance test, water disease, urinary deposits, faeces, different over-differentiation bacillary dysentery. Amoebic dysentery.

Examination of throat swab, sputum, C.S.F. ascitis and pleural fluids.

#### PRACTICAL

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

The examination in biochemistry and pathology shall consist of one theoretical paper, one practical examination and one oral examination.

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PREVENTIVE AND SOCIAL MEDICINE AND FAMILY WELFARE

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

His function is not limited merely to prescribing Homoeopathic medicines for curative purposes but he has a wider role to play in the community. He has to be well conversant with the national health problems both of rural as well as urban areas, so that he can be assigned responsibilities to play an effective role not only in the field of curative but also of preventive and social medicine including family welfare.

1. Introductory lectures - review of our country's health problems and their solution (Ref : Friend of Health Hahnemann's Lesser writings).
  2. Industrial Hygiene :
    - a) Health, Safety and Welfare of industrial workers, Industrial hazards.
    - b) Occupational diseases.
  3. Medical statistics ;  
Principles and elements of statistics - vital statistics.
  4. Preventive medicine (a) General principles and Common communicable diseases, greater details may be given in the demonstrations- lectures regarding the matter covered in Diploma Course and (b) Natural history of disease.
  5. Environmental sanitation - greater details may be given than in the diploma course.
    - i) Insects - Insecticides and disinfection - Insects in relation to disease. Insect control.
    - ii) Protozoal and helminthic diseases - life cycles of protozoa and Helminths - their prevention.
  6. Maternal and Child Health, school health services, health education, Mental hygiene - Elementary principles, Social medicine - its aim and methods.
  7. Family welfare - Demography, channels of communications. National Family Planning Programme, knowledge regarding contraceptive practices, population growth and control.
  8. Eugenics (Principles, mechanism of heredity, transmission, heredity and health, public health and heredity and diseases.
  9. Public health administration and international health relation.
- N.B. : Field demonstration - water purification plant, infectious diseases hospitals, institution for mentally defective, health centres etc.

The examination in preventive and social medicine including health education and family medicine shall consist of

one theoretical paper, one oral examination and one practical examination in respect of spotting and identification of specimens.

### HOMOEOPATHIC REPERTORY

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

It is possible to obtain the needed correspondence between drugs and disease conditions in a variety of ways and degrees, and there are therefore, different types of repertories, each with its own distinctive advantages in finding the similimum.

#### Case Taking

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

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

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

#### PRACTICAL

Students are to repertorise

- 1) 15 short cases on Kent.
- ii) 10 chronic (long) cases on Kent)
- iii) 5 cases to be crossed checked.

The examination in repertory shall consist of one theoretical paper, an oral examination and a practical examination in case taking, analysis and evaluation of symptoms and deciding the line of treatment.

PART - II

MEDICINE INCLUDING HOMOEOPATHIC THERAPEUTICS

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

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

Medicine is essentially a practical science and can be more learnt at the bed-side than in a class room. Care should therefore be taken to impart an intensive clinical training to the students during the latter part of their studies in the college.

- A. A course of systematic instructions in the principles and practice of Medicine (Beyond what is covered in the diploma course - greater details may be given in the Demonstration lectures regarding the matter covered in the Diploma Course).
- B. During the first month of the clinical period when the students will not be in charge of beds they will be given instructions on elementary methods of clinical examination, physical signs, the use of common instruments like Stethoscope, Ophthalmoscope, etc.
- C. Instruction in homoeopathic therapeutics and prescribing.
- D. As a matter of convenience, it is suggested that instruction may be given in the following manner during the two years of clinical course in medicine :
1. Applied Anatomy & Applied Physiology.
  2. Disease of the different systems what is not covered in the Diploma Course and also such diseases which are more common with special reference to Homoeopathic therapeutics.
  3. Psychological Medicine - relation between body and mind criteria of normality. Psychi-apparatus, personality types and traits, dreams, EEG, Mental deficiency - causes, conditions, disorders of old age, psychopathic personality, Mental diseases

of organic origin - Psychosomatic conception of disorders and Homoeopathy. Psychoneurosis and psychosis symptomatology with special reference to homoeopathic therapeutics and psychotherapy.

4. Dermatology common diseases of skin including Leprosy with special reference to homoeopathic therapeutics.
5. Environmental and physical Agents. Effects of attitude; effects of radiation; effects of motion sickness; effects of heat and cold; effects of electric injuries; effects of poisoning by heavy metals, drugs etc. iatrogenic diseases.
6. In paediatrics; Emphasis will be laid on - growth and development.

Developmental factors in health and diseases, problems of the new born and premature infant Birth Order and Mental Development, behaviour problem - emotional behaviour and problems of emotional behaviour handicapped children.

Common diseases of children with homoeopathic therapeutics.

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

The written papers in Medicine shall be distributed as follows :

- Paper I : Infectious diseases. Disorders of endocrine system, diseases of metabolism and deficiency diseases. Diseases of the digestive system and peritoneum. Diseases of blood, spleen and lymph glands, and tropical diseases. Homoeopathic therapeutics.
- Paper II : Diseases of Locomotor system, diseases of cardiovascular system, diseases of urinogenital system, diseases of children, diseases of nervous system, psychological medicine, common skin diseases, Homoeopathic therapeutics.

SURGERY INCLUDING HOMOEOPATHIC THERAPEUTICS

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

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

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

- A. A course of systematic instruction in the principles of Surgery.
- B. During the initial months of the clinical training when the student will not be given charge of beds, they will be given instructions of fundamentals of clinical examination, including physical signs; the use of common instruments, asepsis and antiseptic dressing of wounds etc.
- C. Practical instructions in surgical methods including physio-therapy.
- D. Practical instruction in minor operative surgery on the living.
- E. Instruction in the following subjects ;
  - i) Radiology and electrotherapeutics and their application to surgery.
  - ii) Venereal diseases.
  - iii) Orthopaedics
  - iv) Dental Diseases.
  - v) Surgical diseases of infancy and childhood.
  - vi) Neurology.
  - vii) Otorhinolaryngology.
  - viii) Ophthalmology.
- F. Instructions in Homoeopathic therapeutics and prescribing.
- G. As a matter of convenience, it is suggested that instructions may be given in the following manner during clinical course in Surgery.
  - i) Applied Anatomy and applied Physiology, General Surgical procedures.
  - ii) Diseases of the different systems what is not covered in the Diploma Course and also such diseases which are common with special reference to Homoeopathic Therapeutics.

iii) Lecture demonstrations on -Radiology, Venereal diseases, orthopaedics, Dental diseases, surgical diseases of infancy and childhood, Neurology, Otorhinolaryngology and ophthalmology,

iv) Lecture demonstration on bandages and other surgical appliances.

NOTE :

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

The written paper in Surgery shall be distributed as follows :

Section - I General Surgery

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

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

Deformities of limbs

Thoracic surgery

Genit Urinary surgery.

Homoeopathic Therapeutic and scope of surgery in Homoeopathy.

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

OBSTETRICS, GYNAECOLOGY AND INFANT HYGIENE  
INCLUDING HOMOEOPATHIC THERAPEUTICS

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

The best time to eradicate familial dyscrasias in a woman in-herit, is during pregnancy; and this should be specially stressed.

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

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

Obstetrics : Applied anatomy, development of the ovum, the foetus and appendages, pregnancy - normal and abnormal complications; obstructed labour, retained placenta puerperium - normal and abnormal post natal case, infection; other common disorders, abortions, toxæmia of pregnancy, A.P.H. and P.P.H. Disorders of genital tract, abnormalities in the action of the uterus. Abnormal conditions of the soft parts. Contracted pelvis. Obstructed labour. Complications of the third stage of labour. Injuries of birth canal. Common obstetrical operations.

Gynaecology : Applied Anatomy and physiology, Gynaecological examination. Developmental anomalies of the female generative organs; Sex Hormons; disordered function, menstrual anomalies. Displacement Inflammation, ulceration and traumatic lesions of the female genital organs. New Growths, Common gynaecological operations and Radio Therapy. Subjects, their mutual relations, and relation with the whole living organism.

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

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



Note :

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

The written paper in Obstetrics and Gynaecology shall be distributed as follows :

Section :I     Obstetrics, new born, infant hygiene, and homoeopathic therapeutics.

Section-II    Gynaecology and homoeopathic therapeutics.

HOMOEOPATHIC MATERIA-MEDICA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8. A. Introductory lectures : Teaching of the homoeopathic materia medica should include.

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

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

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

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

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

Paper - I General questions on Materia Medica and drugs as laid down in appendix I with comparative study of the additional drugs.

Paper-II - Twelve Tissue Remedies and Drugs as laid down in appendix II with comparative study of the additional drugs.

APPENDIX - I

1. Abrotanum	26. Calcarea Phos	51. Kali Phos
2. Aconitum Nap	27. Calcarea Sulph.	52. Kali Sulph.
3. Aesculus Hip	28. Calendula	53. Lachesis
4. Aethusa Cyn.	29. Carbo Veg.	54. Ledum Pal.
5. Allium Cepa.	30. Crataegium	55. Lycopodium
6. Aloes Soc.	31. Chamomilla	56. Magnesia Phos
7. Alumina	32. Cina	57. Mercurius Cor.
8. Ammonium Carb	33. Cinchona off	58. Mercurius Sol
9. Antimonium crud.	34. Colchicum A.	59. Natrum Mur.
10. Antimonium Tart	35. Colocynthis	60. Natrum Phos
11. Apis Mellifica	36. Drosera	61. Natrum Sulph.
12. Argentum Met	37. Dulcamara	62. Nitric Acid
13. Argentum Nit	38. Euphrasia	63. Nux Vomica
14. Arnica Montana	39. Ferrum Met.	64. Phosphorus
15. Arsenicum Alb.	40. Ferrum Phos.	65. Platina M.
16. Aurum Met.	41. Gelsemium	66. Podophyllum
17. Arum Triph.	42. Graphites	67. Pulsatilla
18. Baptisia T.	43. Icacar Sulph	68. Rhus Tox
19. Baryta Carb.	44. Jalibobus	69. Secal Cor.
20. Belladonna.	45. Jaconcyanus	70. Sepia
21. Berberis Vulgaris	46. Ignatia	71. Silicea
22. Borax	47. Ipecac	72. Spongia T.
23. Bryonia Alb.	48. Kali Bich	73. Sulphur
24. Calcarea Carb.	49. Kali Carb	74. Thuja O.
25. Calcarea Flour	50. Kali Mur.	75. Veratrum Alb.

APPENDIX - II

1. Acetic Acid	16. Carbolic Acid	31. Glonoine
2. Actaea Racemosa	17. Carcinoin	32. Hamamelis Vir.
3. Agaricus Mus	18. Caulophyllum	33. Hydrastis
4. Agnus Castus	19. Chelidonium M.	34. Iodum
5. Ambragris	20. Cicuta Virosa	35. Kreosotum
6. Anacardium O.	21. Cocculus Ind.	36. Lac Caninum
7. Arsenicum Iod	22. Conium M.	37. Lillum Tig.
8. Bismuthum	23. Crocus Sativa.	38. Magnesia Carb.
9. Bovista	24. Crotalus Hor.	39. Magnesia Phos.
10. Cactus G.	25. Croton Tig.	40. Medorrhinum.
11. Calcarea Ars.	26. Cupurum Ars.	41. Mezereum
12. Camphora.	27. Cupurum Met.	42. Moschus
13. Cannabis Sativa	28. Digitalis P.	43. Murex
14. Cantharis	29. Eupatorium Perfol.	44. Muristic Acid
15. Capsicum	30. Fluoric Acid.	45. Natrum Carb

46. Nux Moscheta	56. Ruta G.	66. Tuberculinum
47. Opium	57. Sabina	67. Variolinum
48. Petroleum	58. Sambucus N.	68. Veratrum Vir.
49. Phosphoric Acid	59. Sanguinaria C.	69. Zincum Met.
50. Plumbum Met.	60. Sarsapilla	
51. Psorinum	61. Spigelia	
52. Pyrogenium	62. Stannum Met.	
53. Ranunculus Bulb.	63. Staphysagria	
54. Rhododendron	64. Stramonium	
55. Rumex C.	65. Syphilinum	

### List of Drugs

In addition to the list of drugs Appendix I and II, the following additional drugs are included in the syllabus of materia medica for the final B.H.M.S (Graded Degree Course) examination:

Important drugs of B.H.M.S. course (Appendix I and II will be compared with other drugs--(comparative study of drugs)

1. Abies Can.	21. Bromium	41. Erigeron
2. Abies Nigra	22. Bufo R.	42. Helonias
3. Acalypha Indica	23. Caladium	43. Hydrocotyle A.
4. Acta Spicata	24. Cannabis Indica	44. Kali Brom
5. Adonis Ver.	25. Cardus Marianus	45. Kalmia Lat.
6. Adrenalin	26. Ceanothus	46. Lac Caninum
7. Ammonium Mur.	27. Cearon	47. Lithium Carb.
8. Anacardium O.	28. Chiniun Ars.	48. Lobelia inflata
9. Anthracinum	29. Cholesterinum	49. Lyssin
10. Antimonium Arts.	30. Clivatis	50. Magnesia Mur.
11. Apocynum Can.	31. Coca	51. Malandrinum
12. Artemisia Vul.	32. Coffea cruda	52. Melilotus
13. Asafoetida	33. Collinsonia Can.	53. Mephitis
14. Asterias Rubens	34. Condurang	54. Menyanthes
15. Avena Satiya	35. Corallium Rub.	55. Mercurius Cynatus
16. Bacillinum	36. Crataegus	56. Mercurius Dul.
17. Baryta Mur.	37. Cyclamen	57. Mercurius Sulph.
18. Bellis Per.	38. Dioscorea	58. Millifolium
19. Benzoic Acid.	39. Diphtherinum	59. Naja T.
20. Blatta Or.	40. Equisetum	60. Onosmodium.

61. Oxalic Acid.	71. Sanicula	81. Terebinthina
62. Passiflora	72. Selenium	82. Theridion
63. Physostigms	73. Squilla	83. Thlaspia Bursa.
64. Picric Acid	74. Sticta pul.	84. Thyroidinum
65. Radium B.	75. Sulphuric Acid.	85. Trillium P.
66. Sappanin	76. Symphytum	86. Urtica Urens
67. Ratanhia	77. Syzygium	87. Ustilago
68. Rheum	78. Tabacum	88. Vaccininam
69. Sabadilla	79. Taraxacum	89. Valeriana
70. Sabal Ser.	80. Tarantula C.	90. Viburnum Op.
	91. Vinca Minor	
	92. Viperā	
	93. X-Ray.	

## ORGANON AND PRINCIPLES OF HOMOEOPATHY

### SYLLABUS

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

The practical portions should be thoroughly understood and remembered for guidance in practical work as a physician.

1. Introductory lectures - 10 lectures.

#### Subjects:

1. What is Homoeopathy?

It is not merely a special form of therapeutics, but a complete system of medicine with its distinct approach to

life, health, disease, remedy and cure. Its holistic, individualistic and dynamistic approach to life, health disease, remedy and cure. Its out and out logical and objective basis and approach.

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

Homoeopathy is thoroughly scientific in its approach and methods.

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

2. Distinct approach of Homoeopathy to all the preclinical, clinical, and para-clinical subjects.
3. Preliminary idea about all the pre-clinical
4. Hahnemann's organon 5th and 6th Editions - Aphorism 1 to 294
5. Homoeopathic Philosophy (a) Kent's lectures in Homoeopathic Philosophy (b) Stuart Close - Lectures and Essays on Homoeopathic Philosophy (The Genius of Homoeopathy) (c) Robert's Art of cure by Homoeopathy (d) Dunham's Science of Therapeutics.
6. During the lectures on Homoeopathic Philosophy, the following items should be elucidated.
  - (i) The scope of homoeopathy
  - (ii) The logic of Homoeopathy.
  - (iii) Life, Health, Disease and Indisposition
  - (iv) Susceptibility; Reaction and Immunity
  - (v) General Philosophy of homoeopathic theory of acute and chronic miasms.
  - (vi) Homoeopathic posology
  - (vii) Potentisation and the Infinitesimal dose and drug potency.
  - (viii) Examination of the patient from the homoeopathic point of view.
  - (ix) Significance and implications of totality of symptoms.
  - (x) The value of symptoms.
  - (xi) The homoeopathic aggravation.
  - (xii) Prognosis after observing the action of the remedy
  - (xiii) The second prescription.
  - (xiv) Difficult and incurable cases - Palliation
7. Introduction to Organon (5th and 6th editions)

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

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

9. Hahnemann's Chronic Diseases.

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

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

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

- (a) What is necessary to be known in order to cure the disease and case taking method. Aph. 71 to 104.
- (b) The pathogenetic powers of medicine, i.e. drug proving or how to acquire knowledge of medicine Aph. 105 & 145.
- (c) How to choose the right medicine - Aph. 147, 148, 149, 150, 153, 155.
- (d) The right does - Aph. 185, 186, 187, 189, 190, 191, 196, 197, 199, 201, 202 and 203.
- (e) Chronic disease - Aph. 204, 206 and 203.
- (f) Mental diseases - Aph. 210 - 230.
- (g) Intermittent diseases - Aph. 231, 232, 236, 237, 240, 241, 242.
- (h) Diet, regimen and the modes of employing medicine Aph. 245, 246, 247, 248, 252, 253, 257, 259, 262, 263, 269, 270, 271, 273, 275, 276, 278, 280, 286, 289, 290 and 291.

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

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

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

Paper - I App. 1 to 294

Hannemanns life, Introductory chapter of Hugel's "Principles and Practice of Homoeopathy".

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

#### Practical Examination

Case taking - one case with Miasmatic Diagnosis.

#### PSYCHOLOGY

##### Introduction to normal Psychology

- a) Definition of Psychology as a science and its difference from other science.
- b) Conception of the mind.
- c) Mesmer and his theory. Hypnotism
- d) Freud and his theory-Dynamics of structure of consciousness
- e) Other contemporary Schools of Psychology
- f) Relation between mind body in health and disease.
- g) Perception. Imagination. Ideation. Intelligence.
- h) Cognition. Conation. Affect - Instinct. Sentiment. Behaviours.

801-822/85



UNIVERSITY OF POONA

Circular No. 347 of 1987

Subject : Direct registration for Graded Degree Course  
in Homeopathy (B.H.M.S.)

Reference : This Office Circular No.137 of 1985  
dated 18.4.1985.

Pursuant to the decision taken by the University Authorities, it is hereby notified for the information of all concerned that  
1) teachers of recognised Homeopathic Medical Colleges or Homeopathic Physicians working in Homeopathic Dispensaries or Hospitals run by the Central Government or the State Government and having a minimum of three years of regular teaching or clinical experience, or 2) Private practitioners of Homeopathy possessing a recognised Diploma in Homeopathy of 4 years duration and having eight year's Professional experience are allowed to appear in the examination of Part I and Part II directly. Regular attendance in theory and practical classes prescribed in the course is optional to them.

Such candidates will have to register themselves with the University on payment of registration fee of Rs. 1,000/-, by filling up the prescribed form of Registration available at the Post-graduate Section of the University. The registration once made shall be valid for a period of three years only and in case the candidate does not appear and pass at both the Part I and Part II examinations during this period, he will have to register afresh after three years on payment of the registration fees of Rs. 1000/- . Such candidates will also have to obtain eligibility from the University for appearing at the B.H.M.S. Examination by filling up the form of eligibility available at the Publication Counter of the University and on payment of eligibility fees as applicable to them within the prescribed time limit as laid down in the form for Ayurvedic Medical Course. The candidates after obtaining Registration and eligibility has to fill up the form of examination on payment of prescribed Examination Fees of Rs. 300/- for Part I and Rs. 800/- for Part II, within the prescribed time limit.

The Principal of D.S.Homeopathic Medical College, Pune is requested to bring the contents of this circular to the notice of the teachers and candidates concerned.

Ganeshkhind,  
PUNE-411007  
No. CBY/Homoeo/1728  
Dated 12th September, 1987

*Shrestha*  
for Registrar

Copy forwarded with compliments to

1. The Principal, D.S.Homeopathic Medical College, Pune-4.
2. The Deputy Registrar (Examination)
3. The Asstt. Registrar (Examination Coordination)
4. The Asstt. Registrar (Academic)
5. The Asstt. Registrar (Examination S & T Unit)
6. The Asstt. Registrar (Gen. Ad.)
- 7) The Dean, Faculty of Ayurvedic Medicine.
8. The Members of the Ad-hoc Committee in Homeopathy.
9. The Statute Committee Unit (Ref.V.C.No.12 dated 12.9.1987)
10. P.I. to Registrar 11: P.R.O.
12. The Section Officer, Post-Graduate Section.
13. The Section Officer, Eligibility Section.

5294/1987/VSG