

CENTRAL COUNCIL OF HOMEOPATHY REGULATIONS

In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (i), (ii) and (k) of section 33 and sub-section (I) of section 20 of the Homeopathy Central Council Act 1973 (59 of 1973) the Central Council of Homeopathy with the previous sanction of the Central Government hereby makes the following regulations, namely: -

PART I

Preliminary

1. Short Title and Commencement

1. These regulations may be called the Homeopathy (Diploma Course) Regulations, 1983
2. They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Gazette of India

2. Definitions

In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires: -

1. "Act" means the Homeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 (59 of 1973)
2. "Courses" means the courses of study in Homeopathy, namely: -
 - a. D.H.M.S. (Diploma in Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery), and
 - b. B.H.M.S. (Bachelor of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery)
3. "Diploma" means a Diploma in Homeopathy as provided in regulation 3 of these regulations or a Diploma in Homeopathy included in the Second or Third Schedule and obtained after undergoing a course of study in Homeopathy of not less than 'four years' during
4. "Degree" means a degree in Homeopathy defined in clause (iv) of regulation 2 of the Homeopathy (Grade Degree Course) Regulations, 1983 or in clause (iv) of regulation 2 of the Homeopathy Degree Course Regulations, 1983
5. "Homeopathic College" means a Homeopathy Medical College affiliated to a Board University and recognised by the Central Council
6. "Inspector" means a Medical Inspector appointed under sub-section (I) of section 17 of the Act
7. "President" means the President of the Central Council
8. "Second Schedule" and "Third Schedule" means the Second Schedule and Third Schedule respectively of the Act
9. "Syllabus" and "Curriculum" mean the Syllabus and Curriculum for different courses of study as specified by the Central Council under these regulations, the Homeopathy (Grade Degree Course) Regulations, 1983 and the Homeopathy (Degree Course) Regulations, 1983
10. "Teaching experience" means teaching experience in the subject concerned in a Homeopathic College or in a Hospital recognised by the Central Council
11. "Visitor" means a Visitor appointed under sub-section (I) of section 18 of the Act.

PART II

COURSES OF STUDY

Diploma Course

3. i) A Diploma Course in Homeopathy shall comprise a course of study consisting of the Curriculum and Syllabus provided in these

regulations spread over a period of four years including a compulsory Internship of six months duration after passing the final Diploma examination.

- ii) The Internship shall be undertaken at the Hospital attached to the College and in cases where such Hospital cannot accommodate all of its students for Internship such students may undertake their internship in a Hospital or dispensary run by the Central Government or State Government or local bodies
- iii) At the completion of the internship of the specified period and on the recommendation of the head of the Institution where Internship was undertaken, the concerned State Board or University, as the case may be shall issue the Diploma to the successful candidate

PART III

ADMISSION TO COURSE

4. Minimum Qualifications

No candidate shall be admitted to D.H.M.S. (Diploma) Course unless he has

- a. Passed the Intermediate Science or its equivalent examination with Physics, Chemistry and Biology as his subjects
- b. attained the age of 17 years on or before 31st December of the year of his admission to the first year of the Course

5. Authorities Empowered To Conduct Examinations

The examination for the diploma course in various States shall be conducted by the agencies appointed by the respective State Governments or Homeopathic Boards or Councils or Universities as the case may be.

PART IV

THE CURRICULUM

6. Subject

Subjects for study and examination for the D.H.M.S. (Diploma) Course shall be as under.

- i. Anatomy
- ii. Physiology
- iii. Organon of Medicine
- iv. Chronic Diseases and Homeopathy Philosophy
- v. Fundamentals of psychology and logic
- vi. Case taking and homeopathic repertorisation

- vii. Homeopathic Pharmacy
- viii. Homeopathic Materia Medica
- ix. Social and Preventive Medicine including health education and family medicine
- x. Forensic Medicine
- xi. Practice of Medicine and Paediatrics
- xii. Obstetrics and Gynaecology
- xiii. Surgery including E.N.T. and Ophthalmology
- xiv. Homeopathic Therapeutics, and
- xv. History of Medicine

PART V
SYLLABUS

7. Syllabus of Diploma Course

Following shall be the syllabus for the D.H.M.S. (Diploma) course

FIRST D.H.M.S. EXAMINATION
HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY

Theoretical

- i. Introduction: - Pharmacy, Homeopathic Pharmacy its specialty and originality, Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia
- ii. Scope of Homeopathy pharmacy in relation to
 - 1. Organon of Medicine (Aph, 264 to 285 Organon of medicine)
 - 2. Materia Medica
 - 3. National Economy
- iii. Weights and measures including Homeopathic scales (Deci. Centi., Milli.)
- iv. Homeopathic pharmaceutical instruments and appliances

- v. Sources of Homeopathic drugs. Process of collection of drug substances, identification, purification, preservation and also preservation of potentised drugs
- vi. Vehicles
 - 1. Their preparation and uses
 - 2. Purification
 - 3. Determination of proof strength of alcohol
- vii. Methods of preparation of drugs from organic and inorganic chemicals, vegetables, animals and animal products, disease products (nosodes) etc. Hahememann's classical and modern methods including merits and demerits
- viii.
 - a. Methods of Preparation of mother tincture solutions, potencies and triturating
 - b. Potentisation of drugs on: -
 - i. Decimal scale
 - ii. Centesimal scale
- ix. Fluxion potency, methods of conversion of trituration into liquid form
- x. External applications its scope modes of preparation and use of lotion, liniment, glycerole, ointment
- xi. Prescription its study including abbreviations, principles and mode of prescription writing and validity

- xii. Pharmacology Drug strength-Hom. Pharmacodynamics, dynamic power medicine posology Hom posology remedy
- xiii. Brief study of standardisation of drugs and vehicles
- xiv. General knowledge of legislation in relation to homeopathic pharmacy
- xv. General laboratory methods. Solutions, dilution, decantation precipitation, filtration, distillation, crystallization, sublimation, percolation etc
- xvi. Study of biological mechanical and or chemical characteristics of some important drug substances
- xvii. The technique of Homeopathic drug proving

Practical

- i. Identification and uses of Homeopathic pharmaceutical instruments and appliances and their cleaning
- ii. Identification of important Homeopathic drugs (vide list attached)
 - a. Microscopic
 - i. At least 30 drug substances 20 from vegetable kingdom and 10 from minerals and chemicals
 - ii. Collection of 30 drug substances for harbarium
 - iii. Microscopic study of two trituration of upto 3X potency
 - iii. Estimation of moisture content of one drug substance with water bath
 - iv. Purity test of ethyl, alcohol, distilled water, sugar of milk, including determination of sp. Gravity of distilled water and alcohol.
 - v. Estimation of size of globule its medication of milk sugar and distilled – making of doses
 - vii. Preparations of mother tinctures of 3 polychrests
 - viii. Preparations of triturations of 3 crude drugs upto 3X
 - ix. Preparations of mother tinctures of drugs which do not conform to the D.S.I.
 - x. Potentisation of 3 mother tinctures upto 6X decimal scale and 3 Centesimal scale
 - xi. Trituration of 3 drugs upto 6X and the ir conversion into liquid potencies
 - xii. Preparation of external applications – one of each
 - xiii. Writing of prescriptions and dispensing of the same
 - xiv. Laboratory methods
 - a. Sublimation
 - b. Distillation
 - c. Decantation
 - d. Filtration
 - e. Crystallisation
 - f. Percolation
 - xv. Visit to a Homeopathic laboratory to study the manufacture of drugs on a large scale

List of drugs for identification

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Aconitum Nap | 25. Coculus Ind |
| 2. Agaricus M | 26. Colchicum A |
| 3. Atimonium Tart | 27. Colocynthis |
| 4. Apis Mallifica | 28. Conium M |
| 5. Argentum Nitric | 29. Cuprum Met |

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 6. Arnica Montana | 30. Digitalis P |
| 7. Arsenicum Alb | 31. Drosera |
| 8. Aurum Met | 32. Dulcamara |
| 9. Baptisia T | 33. Glonine |
| 10. Baryta Carb | 34. Graphitis |
| 11. Belladonna | 35. Hepar Sulph |
| 12. Bryonia A. | 36. Hyoscyamus N |
| 13. Cacuts G. | 37. Hypericum |
| 14. Calcareea Carb | 38. Ignatia |
| 15. Calacarea Phos | 39. Ipecacunha |
| 16. Calendula | 40. Kali carb |
| 17. Camphora | 41. Lachesis |
| 18. Cantharis | 42. Lycopodium |
| 19. Carbo Vegetabilis | 43. Mercurius Cor. |
| 20. Causticum | 44. Mercurius Sol. |
| 21. Chamomilla | 45. Mezereum |
| 22. Bhelidonium M. | 46. Naturm Mur |
| 23. China | 47. Nitric Acid |
| 24. Cina | 48. Nux Acid |
| 49. Opium | 60. Sepia |
| 50. Phosphorus | 61. Silicea |
| 51. Phosphoric Acid | 62. Spigelia |
| 52. Plantina M | 63. Spongia T |
| 53. Plumbum M | 64. Stannum Met |
| 54. Pulsatilla | 65. Stramonium |
| 55. Rhus Tox | 66. Sulphur |
| 56. Ruta G | 67. Tarentuala Cu. |
| 57. Sambucus N | 68. Thuja O |
| 58. Sanguinaria C | 69. Vertarum Album |
| 59. Secale Cor | 70. Veratrum Viride |
| | 71. Zincum Met. |

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY

Study of Normal Man in Preclinical Period

Human economy is the most difficult of all sciences to study. Man is a conscious mentalised, living being and functions a whole. Human knowledge has become so vast that of precise comprehension of man, as a whole development of different branches of science like anatomy, physiology and psychology was necessary. But such a division is only an expedient, man nevertheless remains indivisible.

Consciousness, life and its phenomena cannot be explained in terms of cell physiology or of quantum mechanics not by physiological concepts which in their turn are based on chemio-physical concepts

Though anatomy and physiology are hitherto being taught as entirely different subjects, a water-tight barrier should not be erected between them; structure (anatomy) and function (physiology) are but correlated aspects and the physico-chemical processes are but an external expression of an inextinguishable phenomenon which is life.

So anatomy and physiology should be taught with the following aims:

- a. To provide for the understanding of the morphological, physiological and psychological principles which determine and influence the organism of the living body as a function unit
- b. To co-relate and interpret the structural organism and normal physiology of the human body and thus to provide the date on which to anticipate disturbances of functions
- c. To enable the student to recognise the anatomical, physiological and psychological basis of the clinical signs and symptoms of disorders due to injury, disease and maldevelopment.
- d. Similarly, to give the student to understand the factors involved in the development of pathological processes and the possible complications, which may arise therefrom.
- e. To give the student such knowledge of Preclinical subjects as will enable him ultimately to employ competently and rationally all the ordinary methods of examination and treatment (including surgery) that may involve such knowledge; and
- f. For enabling the student to pick strange, rare and uncommon symptoms from pathognomonic symptoms for individualisation of patients and drugs for the purpose of applying the law of similars in Homeopathic practice.

ANATOMY

Instruction in anatomy should be planned as to present to the students a general working knowledge of the structure of the human body. The amount of detail, which he is required to memorise, should be reduced to the minimum. Major emphasis should be laid on functional anatomy of the living subject rather than on the static structures of the cadaver and on general anatomical positions and broad relations of the viscera, muscles blood vessels, nerves and lymphatics. Study of the cadaver is only a means to this end. Students should not be burdened with minute anatomical details, which have no clinical significance.

Though dissection of the entire body is essential for the preparation of the student for his clinical studies, the burden of dissection can be reduced and much saving of time can be effected, if considerable reduction of the amount of topographical details is made and following points are taken into consideration: -

1. Only such details as have professional or general educational value for the medical student should be presented to him.
2. The purpose of dissection is not to create technically expert prospectors but to give the student an understanding of the body in relation to its function, and the dissection should be designed to achieve this end, for example, ignoring of small and clinically unimportant blood vessels results in a much cleaner dissection and a much clearer picture of the main structures and their natural relationships.
3. Much that is at present taught by dissection could be demonstrated as usefully through prepared dissected specimens.
4. Normal radiological anatomy may also form part of practical training. The structure of the body should present linking functional aspect.

5. Actual dissection should be preceded by a course of lectures on the general structure of the organ or the system under discussion and then its function. In this way anatomical and physiological knowledge can be presented to students in an integrated form and the instruction of the whole course of anatomy and physiology made more interesting, lively and practical
6. A good part of the theoretical lectures on anatomy can be transferred to tutorial classes with demonstrations.

A few lectures or demonstrations on the clinical and applied anatomy should be arranged in the later part of the course. They should preferably be given by a clinician and should aim at demonstrating the anatomical basis of physical signs and the value of anatomical knowledge to the clinician.

Theoretical

A complete course of human anatomy with general working knowledge of different anatomical parts of the body

N.B. Demonstrations in the tutorial classes may be counted as general class lectures.

Candidates will be required to recognise anatomical specimens and to identify and answer questions on structures displayed in recent dissections, to be familiar with the bones and their articulations including the vertebrae and skull and with the manner of ossification of long bones.

Emphasis will not be laid on minute details except in so far as is necessary to the understanding of structure of their application to medicine and surgery. Candidates are expected to know that attachments of muscles sufficiently to understand their action, but not the precise-details of the origin and insertion of every muscle or bone of the hand and foot and of the articulations and details of small bones of the skull.

Gross anatomy:

- a. Superior extremity, inferior extremity, pelvis head, neck, thorax and abdomen to be studied regionally and system by system,
- b. Endocrine organs with special reference to development and applied anatomy.

The living subjects

Candidates must be prepared to undergo a test in surface anatomy and surface marking on a living subject. Radiographs: Candidates may be questioned on radiographs of the normal subject.

General nervous system

A knowledge of the naked eye anatomy of the brain, spinal cord and meninges and of the positions, connections and functional significance of the main nuclei and tracts.

Practical

1. A course of dissection of the human body.

N.B.

- a. Arrangements should be made to have dissection cards for the students. Parts should be allotted to students and the dissection of parts shall be recorded as complete only after their passing an oral examination concerning each part, held by demonstrations. The period for dissection should be at least 4 months.
 - b. Regular attendance at the demonstration of dissection by a batch of ten students in respect of each part may be recorded as actual dissection by the students in case of scarcity of dead bodies.
2. A course of practical demonstrations on surface marking of: -
 - a. Important viscerae
 - b. Arteries
 - c. Nerves
 - d. Regions of clinical importance of the brain
 - e. Bony landmarks.

The written papers in Anatomy shall be distributed as follows: -

Paper I – Upper extremity, head, face, neck and brain

Paper II – Lower extremity, thorax, abdomen and pelvis

PHYSIOLOGY

The purpose of a course in physiology is to teach the functions, processes and inter-relationship of the different organs and systems of the normal human organism as a necessary introduction to their disturbances in disease and to equip the student with normal standards of reference for use while diagnosing and treating deviations from the normal. To a homeopath the human organism is an integrated whole body, life and mind, and though life includes all the chemico-physical processes it transcends them. There can be no symptoms of disease with vital force animating the human organism and it is primarily the vital force, which deranged in disease. Physiology should be taught from the standpoint of description of vital phenomena and the chemico-physical processes underlying them in health.

A few lectures on histology are desirable.

Theoretical

A course of systematic lectures in the general principles and facts in physiology

- a. Histology- the animal cell, epithelial tissue, connective tissue, muscular tissue, and nervous tissue.
- b. Contraction: -
Simple contraction-tetany, fatigue, principal change associated with contraction. Differences in function between voluntary and involuntary muscles, and rigor mortis.
- c. Digestive system-including dieties
Food-stuff-vitamins, functions of the cesophagus, stomach, large and small intestines, salivary glands, Pancreas and liver. Composition of saliva and its function, composition and function of gastric juice, Pancreatic juice, bile and succus entericus, functions of the large intestines. Absorption of food stuffs. Functions of the liver. Machanism of deglutition, peristalsis, defaecation.

Definition and General action of Enzymes

General metabolism of fat, carbohydrates and proteins

- d. Respiratory system
Structures of trachea, bronchi and lungs, mechanism of respiration, exchange of gases during respiration. Tidal air, complemental air, supplemental air, residual air, vital capacity, appnoea, asphyxia and its stages, tissue respiration.
- e. Circulatory system
 - a. Blood-its composition, life history of red-blood cells and white blood cells their functions. Coagulation of blood.
 - b. Heart-structure, innervation, cardiac, cycle, heart sound their character and causation, heart block, E.C.G.
 - c. Blood vessels.

Histology of arteries, veins and capillaries. Mechanism of blood flow.

Blood pressure, vascular tone-vasomotor nervous mechanism. Short description of the reticule endothelial system and its functions, spleen, mechanism of intravascular clotting, immunity, and vital reactions to a normal stimulus.

- f. Lymphatic system:
Structure of lymphatic glands and vessels, composition of lymph. Mechanism of lymph flow.
- g. Urinary systems
Structure and functions of kidney, Urine and its physical characters and chemical composition, common abnormal ingredients and their detection.
- h. Cutaneous system
Structure and functions of skin. Sweat glands – their structure. Composition of sweat.
- i. Animal heat. Its regulation in warm-blooded animals.
- j. The Ductless glands. Structures and functions of thyroid and parathyroid. Suprarenal and pituitary bodies. Pancrease and diabetes.
- k. Nerves and nervous systems:
 - a. Classification of serves
 - b. The Central nervous system
 - c. Brain-structure and functions o cerebral cortex (Cerbrum rolandic areas. The cortical centers
 - d. The medulla, vasomotor, respiratory and cardiac centers
 - e. The cerebellum-structure and function of cerebellum

- f. The spinal cord-description of the spinal tracts of ascending and descending degeneration. Function of the spinal cord.
- g. The autonomic nervous system
- h. The sympathetic nervous system
- i. The para-sympathetic nervous system.
- l. The special senses:
 - a. Structures and functions of different part of eyeball, vision formation of retinal image. Mechanism of accommodation, common errors of refraction.
 - b. Hearing-anatomy and function of external of the external, middle and internal ear.
 - c. Taste and smell-varieties of the papillae of the tongue and their structure.
 - d. Nerves of taste. Olfactory nerves.
 - e. Cutaneous and muscle sense-varieties of the end organ, varieties of cutaneous sense, muscle sense.
- m. Reproductive system – The male reproductive organs, the female reproductive organs, fertilisation of ovum. The mammary glands, menstruation. Ductless glands in connection with reproduction.

Practical

1. Identification of histological specimens of tissues and organs, Bone, cartilage, fibrous tissue, cellular tissue veins, arteries, liver, lung, appendix, fallopian tube, cross section of spinal nerve, lymph gland, spleen, kidney.
2. Preparations and staining of blood films. Total and differential count of blood cells.
3. Use of the haemoglobinometer and sphygmomanometer. Demonstration of some experiments in connection with nerve muscle physiology.
4. Chemical examination of common normal and abnormal ingredients of urine.

N.B. Candidates are required to possess a general and working knowledge of positive physiological facts and established theories to the exclusion of tentative and controversial hypothesis regarding them. The whole subject of physiology is to be taught from the stand point of description of the vital phenomena and the chemical-physical processes underlying them in relation to vital force theory as enunciated by S. Hahnemann.

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

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|------------|---|
| Paper – I | Histology, blood and lymph, cardiovascular system, reticuloendothelial system, spleen, respiratory system, urinary system, skin, regulation of body temperature, sense organs, nerve muscle physiology. |
| Paper – II | Endocrine organs, nervous system, reproductive system, digestive system, metabolism, enzymes, nutrition. |

II. D.H.M.S. EXAMINATION PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY

1. The teaching of pathology and bacteriology has to be done very cautiously and judiciously, while allopathic associates the pathology of tissues and micro-organism with disease-conditions and considers bacteria a conditioned cause of diseases, homeopathy regards diseases as purely a dynamic disturbance of the vital force expressed as altered sensation and functions which may or may not ultimate in gross tissue changes. The tissue changes are not therefore as essential part of the disease per se and are not accordingly in homeopathy 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 is behind infection and actual outbreak of disease. As homeopathy 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 homeopathy quite secondary.
3. Knowledge of bacteriology is nevertheless necessary for a complete homeopathic physician; but it is for purposes other than therapeutics such as for diagnosis, prognosis, and prevention of disease and general management. Similarly knowledge of pathology is necessary for disease determination, prognosis, for discrimination between symptoms of the patients and symptoms of the disease and for adjusting dose and potency of indicated homeopathic 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 homeopathic practitioners, and not technicians and specialists in pathology. The living patient, and not the crops, should be the central theme in the teaching of the subject.
5. The purpose of the instruction is to enable the student to correlate subjective symptoms with the objective ones, to interpret clinical symptoms and their inter-relationship of the basis of underlying pathology.

Theoretical

A. General Pathology

1. Introduction-scope of pathology-old school, New School (Homeopathic) How to study pathology.
2. Health and disease, etiology of disease, infection, Definitis adoption.
3. Inflammation

Concept of inflammation-phenomena of inflammation etiology – clinical manifestation of inflammation. Classification of inflammation – inflammation tissues suppuration.

Disturbances of Circulation

1. Hyperemia (active and passive)
2. Thrombosis and Embolism including infection
3. Oedema
4. Fever
5. Regenerative tissue changes. Hypertrophy and Hyperplasia. The healing process, healing of special structures.
6. Degenerative tissue changes;

Atrophy, cloudy swelling-mucoid degeneration-Hyaline degeneration-amyloid degeneration, colloid degeneration fatty degeneration-lipoid infiltration-glycogen infiltration-pigmentary changes-necrosis gangrene.

7. Proliferative tissue changes
 - a. Tumors, etiology-classification benign tumors, fibroma, myoma, lipoma, osteoma chondroma, lymphoma, malignant tumors:
 - (i) Cancers (ii) sarcoma, cysts, infective granulomata
8. Immunity – natural immunity – acquired immunity, active immunity, passive immunity, phagocytosis, precipitin-cytolysin-anti ferments, antilipoids-albuminolysis – bacteriotropins , theories of immunity antigen-anaphylaxis shock.

B. Special pathology

- a. Diseases of the blood – general consideration – pernicious anemia – aplastic anemia – chlorosis, leukemia.
- b. Diseases of the circulatory system – pericarditis endocarditis – arterio sclerosis – syphilitic aortitis aneurism.
- c. Meningitis
- d. Diseases of the respiratory system
- e. Diseases of the kidney
- f. Diseases of the alimentary tract-peptic ulcers – cholera – typhoid ulcers – tubercular ulcers – amoebic dysentery – bacillary dysentery.
- g. Cirrhosis of liver
- h. Diseases of unknown causation, beriberi-epidemic dropsy.

C. Bacteriology

The morphology, biology and pathogenic qualities of the following micro – organisms: -
Pyogenic cocci, pneumococcus and gonococcus
B. Coli, B. Commins, B. Diphtheria, B. tuberculosis
B. Tetanus, B. Typhosus, B. Dysentericus, B. Leprae.
B. Pestis, B. Coma, Diplococcus intracellularis.
Meningitis micro coccus catarrhalis, B. Anthrax,
B. Paratyphosus

D. Parasitology

The morphology, Biology and Pathogenic qualities of the following: -

- a. Protozoa, Entamoeba Histolytic
- b. Mastigophore leishmania
- c. Sporozoa plasmodium vivax (Malariae) P. Falciparum
- d. Helminths
- e. Spirochaetes of syphilis weils diseases, rat bite fever, ascaris lumbricoides – oxyuris, Varicellaria filaria Bancrofti Ankylostomado – denale, Taenia saginata, T. solium, T. echinococcus.

E. Viruses:

Small pox, chicken pox, measles, common cold, Herpes zoster, acute anterior poliomyelitis, influenza, Encephalitis lethargica, epidemical infective hepatitis, primary atypical pneumonia.

PRACTICAL

1. 20 demonstrations of histopathological studies of tissues and organs
2. 20 demonstration of microscopic specimens of pathogenic organisms
3. 20 demonstrations of technique of collection, preparation and examination of morbid materials such as blood, urine, pure, sputum and exudates. Demonstrations to run concurrently.

FORENSIC MEDICINE AND TOXICOLOGY

The subjects is of practical importance to the students as homeopathic physicians are to be employed by Government in areas where they may have o handle medico-legal cases, perform autopsies, apart from giving evidence in such cases. The training in forensic medicine at present conducted is inadequate to meet these needs.

The course should consist of a series of lectures and demonstrations including: -

1. Legal procedure:

Definition of Medical Jurisprudence, courts and their jurisdiction.

2. Medical Ethics

Law relating to medical registration and medical relation between practitioner and the State, the practitioner and the patient malpractice covering professional secrecy, the practitioner and the various legislation's (ACT), provincial and Union such as workman's compensation Act, Leprosy Act, Public Health Act, Child Marriage Act, Borstal schools Act, Medical termination of pregnancy Act, Lunacy Act, Indian Evidence Act, C.C.H. Act, '73 etc.

3. Forensic Medicines

Examinations and identification of persons living and dead; parts bones, stains etc.

Death: Medico-legal, Post mortem signs, stages and results, Putrefaction, mummification, saponification, form of death causes, agencies, onset etc. Assaults, wounds, injuries and death by violence, Asphyxial death blood examination, blood stains. Seminal stains, Burns scald lightning stroke etc. Starvation, pregnancy, delivery, abortion, infanticide, Sexual crimes.

Insanity in relation to the state, life and accident insurance. Toxicology: A separate course of lectures dealing poisoning in general, the symptoms and treatment of various poisons post-mortem appearance, and tests should be given.

Study of the following poisons:

Mineral acid, corrosive sublimate, arsenic and compound, alcohol, opium and its alkalids, carbolic acid, carbon monoxide, carbon-dioxide, kerosens oil, cannabis indico, cocaine, bellado strychnin and nux-vomica, aconite, oleander, snake poison, prusic acid, red lead poisoning.

4. Medico-legal post-mortem

Recording post-mortem appearance, forwarding material to chemical examiners. Interpretation of laboratory and chemical examiner's findings. Students who are attending a course of lecture in forensic medicine should avail themselves of all possible opportunities of attending medico legal post-mortem conducted by the professors of forensic medicine. It is expected that each student should attend at least ten post-mortem.

5. Demonstration

- a. Weapons
- b. Organic and inorganic poisonous substances
- c. Poisonous plants
- d. Charts, diagrams, models, X-ray films etc. of medico legal interest.

PREVENTIVE AND SOCIAL MEDICINE (Including Health Education and Family Medicine)

Instruction in this course should be given in the third year of medical studies by lectures, demonstrations and field study. 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 to positive health

His function is not limited merely to prescribing homeopathic medicines for curative purposes but 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 planning.

1. Physiological Hygiene

- a. Food and Nutrition – Food in relation to health and disease. Balanced diets. Nutritional deficiencies and nutritional survey. Food processing. Pasteurisation of milk. Adulteration of food and food inspection, food poisoning.
- b. Air, light and sunshine.
- c. Effect of climate – Humidity, temperature, pressure and other meteorological conditions – comfort zone. Effect of overcrowding.
- d. Personal Hygiene – (cleanliness, rest, sleep, work) physical exercise and training care of health in tropics.

2. Environmental sanitation

- a. Definition and importance
- b. Atmospheric pollution – purification of Air, Air sterilisation, air borne diseases.
- c. Water supplies – sources and uses, impurities and purification. Public water supplies in urban and rural areas. Standards of drinking water borne diseases.
- d. Conservancy – method in villages, towns and cities septic tanks, dry earth latrines. Water closets, disposal of sewage. Disposal of the dead, disposal of refuse, incineration.
- e. Sanitation of fairs and festivals
- f. Disinfection – Disinfectants, deodorants, antiseptics germicides. Methods of disinfection and sterilisation.

3. Preventive medicine

- a. General principles of prevention and control of communicable disease, plague, cholera, small pox, diphtheria, leprosy, tuberculosis, malaria, kala-azar, filaria, common virus diseases e.g. common cold, measles, chicken pox, poliomyelitis, infective hepatitis, helminth infection, enteric fever and dysenteries, also animal disease

transmissible to man. Their description and methods of preventive spread by contact, by droplet, insects, animals fountries etc.

- Homeopathic point of view regarding prophylaxis and vaccination
b. Natural history of disease.

4. Family Planning

Demography, channels of communication national family planning programme. Knowledge, attitudes regarding contraceptives practices. Population and growth control.

N.B. Field demonstrations – water purification plant, infectious disease, hospital etc.

MATERIA MEDICA HOMEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA

Homeopathic Materia Medica is differently constructed as compared to other Materia Medica. Homeopathy considered that study of the action of drugs on individuals prts or systems of the body or on animals or their isolated organs is only a partial study of life processes under such action and that it does not lead us to a full appreciation of the action of the medicinal agent, the drug agent as a whole is list sight of.

Essential and complete knowledge of the drug action as a whole can be supplied only by qualitative synoptic drug experiments on healthy person 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 a whole to whom the knowledge of drug action is to be applied.

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

Polychrests and the most commonly indicated drugs for everyday 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, emphasizingly their most salient features and symptoms. Rarer or more difficult drugs should be dealt with later.

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.

While teaching therapeutics an attempts should be made to recall the Materia Medica so that indications for drugs in a clinical condition can directly flow out from the proving 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. The 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 outdoors 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.

For the teaching of drug the college should keep herbarium sheets and other specimens for demonstrations to the student. Lectures should be made interesting and slides of plants and materials may be projected.

A. Introductory Lectures:

Teaching of the homeopathic Materia Medica should include

- a. nature and scope of homeopathic Materia Medica
- b. sources of homeopathic Materia Medica, and
- c. different ways of studying the Materia Medica

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

- a. Common name, natural order, habitat, part used, preparation
- b. Sources of drug proving
- c. Symptomatology of the drug emphasising the characteristic symptoms and modalities
- d. Comparative study of drugs.
- e. Complementary, inimical, antidotal and concordant remedies.
- f. Therapeutic applications (applied Materia Medica)

C. A study of 12 tissue remedies according to Schussler's Biochemic systems of medicine.

Appendix I

List of drugs included in the syllabus of Materia Medica for the second D.H.M.S. Examination

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Dbrotanum | 39. Ferrum Met |
| *2. Aconitum Nap. | *40. Ferrum Phos |
| 3. Aesculus Hip. | *41. Gelsemium |
| 4. Aethusa Cyn. | 42. Graphites |
| *5. Allium Cepa | 43. Helleborus |
| 6. Aloe Soc. | 44. Hepar Sulph |
| 7. Alumina | 45. Hyoscyamus N. |

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 8. Ammonium Carb | 46. Lgnatia |
| 9. Antimonium Crud | 47. Ipecac |
| 10. Antimonium Tart | 48. Kali Bich |
| 11. Apis Mellifica | 49. Kali Carb |
| 12. Argentum Met | *50. Kali Mur |
| 13. Argentum Nit | *51. Kali Phos |
| *14. Arnica Montana | 52. Kali Sulph |
| *15. Arsenicum Alb. | 53. Lachesis |
| 16. Arum Triph. | 54. Ledum Pal |
| 17. Aurum Met. | 55. Lycopodium |
| 18. Baptisia T. | *56. Magnesia Phos |
| 19. Barytacarb | 57. Mercurius Cor |
| *20. Belladonna | 58. Mercurius Sol |
| 21. Berberis vulgaris | 60. Naturm Phos |
| 22. Borax | 61. Naturm Sulph |
| *23. Bryonia Alb | 62. Nitric Acid |
| 24. Calcarea Carb | *.63. Nux Vomica |
| 25. Calcarea Fluor | *64. Phosphorous |
| 26. Calcarea Phos | 65. Platina M |
| 27. Calcarea Sulph | 66. Podophylum |
| *28. Calendula | *67. Pulsatilla |
| 29. Carbo Veg. | *.68. Rhus Tox |
| *30. Causticum | 69. Secal Cor |
| 31. Chamomilla | 70. Sepia |
| 32. Cina | 71. Silicea |
| 33. Cinchona off | 72. Spongia T |
| 34. Colchicum A | *73. Sulphur |
| *35. Colocynthis | 74. Thuja O |
| 36. Drosera | 75. Veratrum Alb. |
| *37. Dulcamara | |
| 38. Euphrasia | |

(Note: * drugs to be taught in the I. D.H.M.S. Course)

Appendix II

In addition to the list of 75 drugs for the second D.H.M.S. Examination (Appendix I) the following drugs are included in the Syllabus for the Third D.H.M.S. Examination

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Acetic Acid | 36. Lac Caninum |
| 2. Actea Racemosa | 37. Lillium Tig |
| 3. Agaricus Mus | 38. Magnesia Carb |
| 4. Agnus Castus | 39. Magnesia Phos |
| 5. Ambragrisea | 40. Medorrhinum |
| 6. Anacardium O. | 41. Mezereum |
| 7. Arsenicum Iod | 42. Moschus |
| 8. Bismuthum | 43. Murex |
| 9. Bovista | 44. Muriatic Acid |
| 10. Cactus G. | 45. Natrum Carb. |
| 11. Calcrea Ars. | 46. Nux Moschata |
| 12. Camphora | 47. Opium |
| 13. Cannabis Sativa | 48. Petroleum |

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 14. Cantharis | 49. Phosphoric Acid |
| 15. Capsicum | 50. Plumbum M |
| 16. Carbolic Acid | 51. Psorinum |
| 17. Carcinosis | 52. Pyrogenium |
| 18. Caulophyllum | 53. Ranunculus Bulb |
| 19. Chelidonium M | 54. Rhododendron |
| 20. Cicuta Virosa | 55. Rumex C |
| 21. Cocculus Ind. | 56. Ruta G |
| 22. Conium M | 57. Sabina |
| 23. Crocus Sativa | 58. Sambucus |
| 24. Crotalus Hor. | 59. Sanguinaria C |
| 25. Croton Tig. | 60. Sarsaparilla |
| 26. Cupurum Ars. | 61. Spigelia |
| 27. Cupuram Met. | 62. Stannum Met. |
| 28. Digitals P | 63. Staphysagria |
| 29. Eupatorium Perfol | 64. Stramonium |
| 30. Fluoric Acid | 65. Syphilinum |
| 31. Glonoine | 66. Tuberculinum |
| 32. Hammamelis Vir | 67. Variolinum |
| 33. Hydrastis C | 68. Varatrum Vir. |
| 34. Lodum | 69. Zincum Met. |
| 35. Kreosotum | |

ORGANON AND PRINCIPLES OF HOMEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY

Hahnemann's Organon of medicine is the high watermark of medical philosophy. It is an original contribution in the field of medicine in a codified form. A study of Organon as well as of the history of homeopathy and its founder's life story will show that homeopathy is a product of application of the history of inductive logical method of reasoning to the solution of one of the greatest problems of humanity namely the treatment and cure of the sick. A thorough 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 implication of the logical principles by which homeopathy was worked out and built up and with which a homeopathy 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.

II. D.H.M.S. EXAMINATION

1. Introductory lectures – 10 lectures

Subject:

1. What is homeopathy?

It is not merely a special form of therapeutics but a complete system of medicine with this distinct approach to life, health, diseases, remedy and cure.

Its holistic, individualistic and dynamistic approach to life, health, diseases, remedies and cures.

It's out and out logical and objective basis and approach.

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

Homeopathy is thoroughly scientific in its approach and methods.

Bases on observed facts and data and on inductive and deductive logical inseparably related with observed facts and data.

2. Distinct approach of homeopathy to all the Preclinical, clinical and para clinical subjects.
3. Preliminary idea about all the preclinical and paraclinical subjects, their mutual relations and relation with the whole living organism.
4. Importance of learning the essential of those subjects for efficient application of the principles of homeopathy for the purpose of cure and health.
5. Distinctive essential features of the dynamic pharmacology (proving) and pharmacy of homeopathy
6. Hahnemann's Organon 5th and 6th editions:
In II D.H.M.S. Course Aph. From 1 to 145 should be taught. Though the examination may be limited Aph. 1 to 70.

III D.H.M.S. EXAMINATION ORGANON AND PHILOSOPHY THEORETICAL

1. Hahnemann's Organon 5th and 6th edition Aphorism 1 to 294.
2. Introductory chapters of Hughes 'The Principles and practice of Homeopathy'. In their introductory lectures on Organon the professors are requested to impress upon the mind of the students the implications of the logical principles on which homeopathy was built and worked out; and the history of the development of medicine in the west and Hahnemann's contributions to it in order to arrive at a right assessment of the place of homeopathy in all its aspects in the field of medicine and life of Hahnemann.
3. Homeopathic philosophy (a) Kent's lectures in homeopathic philosophy, (b) Stuart Close – lectures and essay on homeopathic philosophy (The Genius of homeopathy), (c) Art of cure by homeopathy by H. Hobert (d) science of therapeutics (Dunham).
During the lectures of homeopathic philosophy, the following items should be elucidated: -
 - a. The scope of Homeopathy
 - b. The logic of homeopathy.
 - c. Life, health, diseases and indisposition.
 - d. Susceptibility, reaction and immunity.
 - e. General pathology of Homeopathy theory of acute and chronic miasma.
 - f. Homeopathy philosophy.
 - g. Potentisation and the infinitesimal dose and the drug's potential
 - h. Examination of the patient from the homeopathic point of view

- i. Significance and implications of totality of symptoms
 - j. The value of symptoms
 - k. The homeopathic aggravation
 - l. Prognosis after observing the action of the remedy.
 - m. The second prescription
 - n. Difficult and incurable cases – Palliation.
4. Introduction to Organon (5th and 6th editions)
 5. History of homeopathic medicine – medicine as it existed during Hahnemann’s time, early life of Hahnemann, his disgust with the existing system of treatment, his discovery of law of similars; history of the late life of Hahnemann. Introduction of homeopathy in various countries. Pioneers of homeopathy and their contributions. Development of homeopathy upto the present day. The present trends in the development of homeopathy. Influence of homeopathy on other systems of medicine.
 6. Hahnemann’s book on chronic diseases.

Topic wise

- a. Aid of physician and highest ideal cure – Aph. 1 & 2
- b. Knowledge of a physician – Aph. 3 & 4
- c. Knowledge of disease which supplies the indication – Aph. 5 to 18
- d. Knowledge of medicines – Aph. 19 to 21.
- e. Evaluation of homeopathic methods from other methods of treatment – Aph. 22 to 69.
- f. Summary – three conditions for cure – Aph. 70
7. Lectures on practical part of Organon is to be divided into and taught under the following subjects: -
 - a. That is necessary to be known in order to cure the diseases and case taking method – Aph. 71-104.
 - b. The pathogenic powers of medicine i.e. drug proving or how to acquire knowledge of medicine Aph. 105 to 145.
 - c. How to choose the right medicine – Aph. 147, 148, 149, 150, 153, 155.
 - d. The right dose – Aph. 157, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 171, 173.
 - e. Local disease – Aph. 186, 187, 190, 191, 196, 197, 199, 201, 202 & 203.
 - f. Chronic diseases – Aph. 204, 206, 208.
 - g. Mental Diseases – Aph. 231, 232, 238, 240 to 242.
 - h. Diet regimen and the modes of employing medicine – Aph. 245, 248, 252, 253, 259, 262, 263, 269, 270, 272, 275, 276, 280, 286, 288, 290, 291.

At the III D.H.M.S. examination the written papers in Organon and principles of Homeopathic Philosophy shall be distributed as follows:

Paper I	Introduction to Organon Aphorism 1 to 294
Paper II	History of Homeopathic Medicine, Homeopathic Philosophy and Chronic Diseases.

PRACTICAL

Case taking:

One case with miasmatic diagnosis

III D.H.M.S. EXAMINATION PRACTICE OF MEDICINE

Homeopathy has a distinct approach to disease. It recognises disease neither by its prominent symptoms nor by those of any Organon 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 homeopath.

The basic principle of homeopathy 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 inducted in them that they will be true homeopaths.

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

Fevers

Common types of fevers, caused by protozoal infection, malaria, black-water fever, leishmaniasis, kala-azar, fevers caused by bacterial infection, typhoid fever, enteric group of fevers, bacillus coli infection, fevers caused by spirochactal infection, syphilis, fevers caused by virus infection, measles, German measles, chicken pox, small pox, vaccinia, dengue, fever caused by physical and chemical agents, fevers of unknown etiology, septicemia, pyemia, erysipelas, plague.

Circulatory System

Subjective symptoms, objective signs general signs, pulse, blood pressure, pulse wave, physical examination of the heart, anatomical position, inspection and palpation, apex beat, right ventricular pulsation, other pulsation's, epigastric pulsation, Venus pulsation's thrill, percussion, increase of cardiac dullness, auscultation of the heart, abnormal heart sounds, synchronism of heart sounds, murmurs, exocardia sounds, instrumental examination of the heart, polygraph, Electrocardiograph, x-ray examination of the heart, cardiac efficiency test cardiovascular diseases, palpitation, dyspnoea, syncope, cyanosis, arrhythmia, pericarditis, endocarditis, valvular diseases, differential diagnosis and congenital heart diseases, myocardial diseases, arterial disease, hypertensive heart disease, angina pectoris, myocardial infarction, aneurysm vasomotor diseases, diseases of the pulmonary artery, heart under special conditions, hypertrophy and dilatation of the heart, circulatory failure, prognosis of cardiovascular disease.

Respiratory System

Subjective phenomena, cough, pain in the chest, dyspnoea, sputum, haemoptysis, physical examination of upper respiratory tract, nose, throat, pharynx, tonsils, larynx, physical examination of the lungs, inspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation, breath sound, vocal resonance, adventitious sounds, friction, special sounds, pulmonary disease, epiglottitis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tracheitis, bronchiectasis, bronchial obstruction, asthma, tropical eosinophilia, pneumonia, pneumonitis, abscess of the lungs, gangrene of the lung, pulmonary tuberculosis, emphysema, pulmonary infarction, pulmonary collapse, pulmonary neoplasm, pneumoconiosis syphilis of the lung other pulmonary diseases, pleurisy, hydrothorax, haemothorax, chylothorax, pneumothorax, diaphragmatic spasm, mediastinal tumor.

Digestive System

Subjective phenomena, appetite and thirst, dysphagia, abdominal pain, other uncomfortable sensations, colic, tenesmus, anuses and vomiting, haematemesis, diarrhoea, constipation, intestinal obstruction, examination of the mouth, breath, oesophagus, abdominal anatomy, inspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation, stomach, intestine, rectal examination, examination of the stool, physical examination and indications of liver diseases, gall bladder contents testing, x-ray examination, pancreas, common alimentary diseases, pyorrhoea, alveolaris, stomatitis, tongue, salivary glands, oesophagus, stomach gastritis, gastric ulcer, duodenal ulcer, gastric cancer, dilatation of stomach, pyloric obstruction, acute diarrhoea, chronic diarrhoea, cholera, sprue, ileitis, dysentaris, colitis, other diseases of the colon. Dyspepsia, viceroptosis, passive congestion.

Urine genital system

Subjective phenomena, micturition, pain, physical examination of kidneys, common renal diseases, haemoglobinuria, chyluria, pyelitis, perinephric absceas, Cystitis, nephritis, vascular diseases of the kidney, uraemia, genital system, gonorrhoea, syphilis.

Ductless glands

Physical examination of splenic enlargement, Hodgkin's disease, climatic bubo, thyroid gland, myoedema, cretinism, exophthalmic goiter, Addison's disease, diabetes mellitus.

HOMEOPATHIC SYSTEM

Blood cells, red blood corpuscles, diseases of blood, pernicious anemia, hypochromic microcytic anemia, hemolytic anemia, polycythemia, enterogenous cyanosis, white blood corpuscles, leukemia's, agranulocytosis, purpura, haemophilis, sourvy.

Cutaneous system

Skin Eruptions: Scabies, herpes zoster, localised eruptions constitutional diseases with skin eruption, syphilis, leprosy, allergy, eczema, dermal leishmaniasis, eruptions of unknown etiology, poriasis, drug eruptions, Oedema, epidemic dropsy.

Locomotor system

Low back pain, diseases of bones; syphilis,
Osteomyelitis
Diseases of joints: nonspecific arthritis,
Infective arthritis

Nervous system

Anatomy & physiology, physical examination, cerebrospinal fluid, cerebral symptoms, cranial nerve affections, meningitis, interscranial tumors, cerebral thrombosis, embolism hemorrhage, neurosyphilis, encephalitis, viral diseases, abnormal muscular movements contractors, spinal cord diseases, spinal nerve diseases, acute anterior poliomyelitis, mental diseases, Psychoneurosis.

The written papers in Medicine shall be distributed as follows: -

- Paper I Infectious diseases, disorders of endocrine system, diseases of metabolism, deficiency diseases, diseases of the digestive system, diseases of blood, spleen and lymph glands and Tropical disease, Homeopathic therapeutics.
- Paper II Diseases of locomotor system, diseases of nervous system, diseases of cardiovascular system, disease of urino-genital system, common skin diseases, diseases of children, Homeopathic therapeutics.

SURGERY

Where medicine fails surgery begins. Affection 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 disease but pre and postoperative treatment is essential to correct the basic dyscrasia and prevent sequelae or complication.

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

A systematic course of instructions on general principles and practice of surgery, comprising lectures on the following topics should be included.

GENERAL SURGERY

a. General surgical procedures

1. Examination of surgical patient. Asepsis and antisepsis, sterilisation technique in operative surgery, preparation of patient for operation-after treatment of operation cases, post operative complications.
2. Inflammation, infections, suppuration, bacteriology of surgical diseases, immunity.
3. Non specific and specific infections
4. Injuries, contusions, wounds, hemorrhage, shock, collapse, burn and scalds.
5. Ulceration and Gangrene
6. Common Tumours, cysts
7. General considerations with regards to injuries of bones, fracture and dislocations,
8. General considerations with regards to injuries of joint.
9. Diseases of the joints especially hipjoint.

b. Regional Surgery

1. Injuries and diseases of the brain and its membranes, concussion, compression, irritation and laceration of the brain, intracranial hemorrhages.

2. Injuries and diseases of the spine, tubercular disease of the spine (Spinal abscesses) psoas and lumbar abscess.
3. Deformities of the lips and face, hare – lip varieties of cleft palate, injuries of the jaws, dislocation of jaw.
4. Cancer tongue infection of salivary glands, thyroid and parathyroid Tumours.
5. Acute mastoiditis – mastoid operation, otitis media.
6. Affection of the tonsils – tonsillectomy, retropharyngeal abscess, adenoids.
7. Disease of the nose, acute and chronic rhinitis, septal defects, polypus.
8. Stricture of the oesophagus, dysphagia, achalasia
9. Examination of the larynx, benign and malignant growth, diphtheria, tracheotomy, oedema glottis.
10. Infection of the neck, cellulitis neck, growths about the neck, goitre-thyroidectomy
11. Injuries of the chest, fracture of ribs, surgical emphysema
12. Diseases of the pleura and lungs
13. Diseases of the breast, acute infective mastitis and mammary abscess growths of the breast, simple Tumours, malignant tumors. Operation for carcinoma of the breast.
14. Abdominal operations, general considerations, injuries of the hollow and solid viscera, acute peritonitis, intraperitoneal abscess, pelvic abscess, subphrenic abscess and abscess in the right iliac fossa.
15. Hernia clinical conditions and complication of hernia, obstructed hernia, strangulated hernia.
16. Surgical aspects of gastric and duodenal ulcers and cancer. Indications for operative treatment.
17. Surgical aspects of the intestinal affections, intestinal perforations – intestinal obstruction and stasis.
18. Surgical aspects of the affections of the appendix appendicitis.
19. The investigation and examination of acute abdominal cases, their differential diagnosis.
20. Liver abscess surgical, gallstone (cholelithiasis).
21. Rectum: Ulcers and cancers, hemorrhoids, prolapsed of the rectum, carcinoma anus, fissures and fistula.
22. Methods of examination of the urinary tract renal calculus, rupture of bladder ectopia vesicae, foreign bodies in the bladder, stone in the bladder, injuries and stricture of the urethra-extravasation of urine enlargement of the prostate malignancy of the prostate, scrotal Tumours, hydrocele and varicocele.
23. Common diseases of the eye, diseases of conjunctiva cornea, lens, iris, retina, muscles of eyeball, glaucoma.

N.B. Ten practical demonstrations in operative surgery. The written papers in Surgery shall be distributed as follows:

Paper – I

Inflammation, specific and non-specific infections, hemorrhage, shock, and burn ulcer and gangrenes. Tumour and cysts. Injuries and diseases of nerves, muscles, tendons and bursa, diseases of lymph, vascular system including spleen.

Head and neck surgery including surgery of thyroid, breast and congenital anomalies.

Abdominal surgery including gastro-intestinal system

Bone and joint surgery. Injuries and diseases of joints.

Deformities of limbs
Thoracic surgery
Genito-urinary surgery, and homeopathic therapeutics.

Paper – II

Otorhinolaryngology, venereal diseases, Ophthalmology, dental and homeopathic therapeutics and scope of surgery in homeopathy.

OBSTETRIC AND GYNECOLOGY

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

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

Students should also be instructed in the case of the newborn. 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 emphasise.

OBSTETRICS

1. Puberty, ovulation and menstruation, normal pregnancy, ammir, chorion, dcedidua, placenta, umbilical cord, Foetal circulation, general physiology.
2. **Abnormal pregnancy:** - (i) Toxemia of pregnancy, hyperemosis gravidarum, ecalmpsia, pre-eclampsic toxemia, accidental hemorrhages. (ii) Antenatal-hemorrhage-I and II Trimesters – ectopia gestation, hydatidiform mole, abortion, abnormal pregnancy, hemorrhages during III trimesters, placenta, praevia, accidental hemorrhage. (iii) Hydramious, aligo – Hydramious. (iv) Diseases associated with pregnancy.
3. Normal labour, (i) Stages of labour, (ii) Anatomy and Physiology of labour, (iii) Mechanism of normal labour, (iv) Management of normal labour.
4. **Abnormal presentations:**
 - Breech
 - Occipito-posterior
 - Face, Brow
 - Shoulder, Cord
 - Multiple pregnancy
 - Pelvic contraction
 - Postpartum Hemorrhage
 - Uterine Hemorrhage
5. **Puerperium, physiology of Puerperium**
 - Management of “
 - Disorders of “
6. **The New Born Child**

Breast-feeding, Artificial feeding, premature infants, obstetric injuries, diseases of newborn injuries, diseases and death of foetus. Foetal asphydia of Foetal Death.

7. Induction of abortion. Induction of labour forceps, Episiotomy Version.

GYNAECOLOGY

1. Anatomy of female genital organs
2. Examination of a gynecological case
3. Physiology and endocrinology of menstruation, menopause and puberty.
4. Menstrual anomiliec, Amenorrhoea, dyanenorrhoea, menorrhagia, metrroraic.
5. Leucorrhea
6. Diseases of external genital organs-vulvitis, Battholinitis, ulcer of vulva, pruritus, Tumours of vulva, venereal diseases.
7. Diseases of vagina Vaginitis, Tumours of vagina
8. Diseases of cervix: - corvioitis, Erosion, Polypus, cancer of cervix.
9. Diseases of untrue: displacements, inflammation, fibroids, and carcinoma uterus.
10. Diseases of fallopian tube, inflammation
11. Pelvic peritonitis, pelvic cellulitis
12. Diseases of Overy: Inflammation, Tumour
13. Sterility.
14. Gynecological operations, dilatation and curetting of uterus.

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

Paper I Obstetrics, newborns, infant Hygiene and Homeopathic therapeutics.

Paper II Gynaecology and Homeopathic therapeutics.

HOMEOPATHIC

Homeopathic Materia medical is an encyclopaedia of symptoms. No mind can memorise all the symptoms of all the drugs together with their characteristic gradation. The repertory's an index, a catalogue of the symptoms of the Materia Medica, neatly arranged in a practical form, also indicating the relative gradation of drugs, and it greatly facilitates quick selection of the indicated remedy. It is impossible to practice Homeopathy without the aid of repertories, and the best repertory is the fulle st. Homeopathic Materia Medica and repertory are thus like twins.

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. Analysis of cases uncommon and common symptoms. Gradation and evaluation of symptoms. Importance of mental symptoms. Kinds and sources of general symptoms. Concomitant symptoms.

1. History of repertories
2. Types of repertories
3. Demonstration of 3 cases worked on Boenninghauson
4. Kent's repertory-advance study with case demonstration
5. Boger's Boenninghauson 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 repertories

1. 15 short cases on Kent's repertory
2. 10 chronic (long cases on Kent)
3. 5 cases to be cross-checked.

INTRODUCTION TO NORMAL PSYCHOLOGY

- a. Definition of psychology as a science and its differences from other sciences.
- b. Conception of the mind
- c. Mesmer and his theory. Hypnotism structure of consciousness
- d. Froud and his theory. Dynamics of the unconscious
- e. Other contemporary schools of psychology
- f. Relation between mind and body in health and disease
- g. Percentage, imagination, idention, intelligence, memory
- h. Cognition, conation, affect, instinct, sentiment behaviors

Note: No examination in Psychology at diploma level.

PART VI

EXAMINATION

A. Admission to D.H.M.S. Examination, Scheme of Examination etc.

8. First D.H.M.S. Examination

- (i) A candidate may be admitted to the First D.H.M.S. examination provided that he has regularly attended the following courses of instruction, theoretical and

practical for a period of not less than 12 months at a Homeopathic College to the satisfaction of the head of the College.

- (ii) The minimum of lectures and demonstrations / practical classes in each of the subjects shall be as shown below: -

Subject	Theoretical	Demonstrations / Practical classes / Tutorials / seminar / symposia
* Introductory lectures 150) including Materia Medica &) Homeopathic 150 Philosophy)	300 Hrs.	(Theoretical, demonstration / practical classes)
Pharmacy	30 Hrs.	50 Hrs.
Anatomy	150 Hrs.	300 Hrs.
Physiology & Biochemistry	150 Hrs.	300 Hrs.

Note: The minimum available hours of the tuition in a years is 1100-1200 hours, and these hours should be utilised fully for teaching and training programme.

* Introductory lectures are provided for acquainting the new entrant to the medical profession. This will give them a bird's eye view about the history of Medicine in general and Homeopathy in particular and the life of Hahnemann. Hahnemann's contribution to the concept of health and disease and the study of man as a whole-both in health and diseases; the outline of Homeopathic philosophy and introduction to the Homeopathic Materia Medica with illustrations by a few drug-pictures of about ten to fifteen important commonly used drugs; his role as a physician in the changing society; the present day health needs and knowledge of health and family welfare programmes of the country; the introduction of basic medical sciences like Anatomy, physiology, pathology etc., their inter relationship and their importance and relevance to the clinical subjects; (as an illustration, a little exposure to the clinical materials will arouse the interest of the students in the subject of medicine). Elementary knowledge of psychology and Logic.

- (iii) Greater emphasis shall be laid on teaching of Homeopathic Materia Medica with the help of drug picture of important drugs and on Homeopathy philosophy. At least 20 (*marked) drugs should be adequately covered in the introductory lectures from the Appendix I.
- (iv) The first D.H.M.S. examination shall be held at the end of 12 months of the Course
- (v) The examination in each subject shall consist of written, oral and practical test. Three hours shall be allowed for each paper in each subject.
- (vi) The examination in Homeopathic Pharmacy shall each consist of a theoretical paper, a practical examination and an oral examination
- (vii) The examination in anatomy and physiology shall each consist of two theoretical papers, a practical examination and an oral examination
- (viii) The candidate securing 75 per cent marks in any of the subjects shall be declared to receive honors in that subject provided he has passed the examination at first attempt.

- (ix) In order to pass the First D.H.M.S. examination, a candidate shall pass in all subjects at the examination.
- (x) Pass marks in all subjects shall be 45% in each part (written, oral and practical)
- (xi) Full marks for each subject and minimum number of marks required for passing are as follows:

Subject	Written		Oral		Practical		Total	
	Full	Pass	Full	Pass	Full	Pass	Full	Pass
Pharmacy	100	45	50	23	50	23	200	90
Anatomy	200	90	100	45	100	45	400	180
Physiology	200	90	100	45	100	45	400	180
Materia Medica (20 polychrests drugs) and Homeopathic Philosophy (Aph. 1-145 except case taking	100	45	100	45	-	-	200	90

9. Second D.H.M.S. Examination

- i. No candidate shall be admitted to the Second D.H.M.S. examination unless
 - a. he has passed First D.H.M.S. examination at the end of one year previously, and
 - b. he has regularly attended the following courses of instruction both theoretical and practical in the subjects of examination for a period of at least one year subsequent to his passing first D.H.M.S. examination from a recognised Homeopathic College to the satisfaction of the head of the college.

- ii. The courses of minimum number of lectures and demonstration / tutorial / practical / clinical classes in the subjects shall be as shown below: -

Subject	Theoretical	Demonstration / Tutorial / Practical / Clinical / Symposia
1. Pathology, Bacteriology and Prasitology	100	100
2. Forensic Medicine & Toxicology	60	20

3.	Preventive & Social Medicine (Including health education and Family Medicine)		100		50
4.	Materia Medica	100		including demonstration / tutorial etc. }	
5.	Organon & Philosophy	75			

- iii. The Second D.H.M.S. examination shall be held at the end of two years of D.H.M.S. Course. The Second D.H.M.S. examination in each subject shall be written, oral practical and / or clinical. Three hours shall be allowed for each paper in each subject.
- iv. The examination in Pathology, Bacteriology and Prasiology shall consist of a theoretical paper, a practical examination and an oral examination.
- v. The examination in forensic Medicine and Toxicology shall consist of a theoretical paper and an oral examination
- vi. The examination in Materia Medica shall consist of a theoretical paper and an oral / practical examination.
- vii. The examination in Materia Medica shall consist of a theoretical paper and an oral / practical examination
- viii. The examination in Organon and Homeopathic Philosophy shall consist of a theoretical paper and an oral / practical examination
- ix. The candidate securing 75 per cent marks in any of the subjects shall be declared to receive honors in that subject provided he has passed the examination at first attempt.
- x. In order to pass the Second D.H.M.S. examination a candidate must pass in all subjects of the examination.
- xi. Pass marks in all subjects, both Homeopathic and allied medical subjects shall be 45% in each part (written oral and practical)
- xii. Full marks for each subject and the minimum number of marks required for passing are as follows: -

Subject	Written		Oral		Practical		Total	
	Full Marks	Pass Marks						
Pathology, Bacteriology And Prasiology	100	45	50	23	50	23	200	90
Forensic Medicine & Toxicology	100	45	50	23	50	23	200	90
Social and Pre- Ventionive medicine (including health education and family medicine)	100	45	50	23	50	23	200	90

Materia Medica
(75 polychrests drugs) 100 45 50 23 50 23 200 90

Organon (upto Aph. 70) 100 45 50 23 50 23 200 90

10. Third D.H.M.S. Examination

- i. No candidate shall be admitted to the Third D.H.M.S. examination unless:
 - a. He has passed the Second D.H.M.S. examination at the end of 1½ years previously, and
 - b. Has regularly attended the following courses of instructions both theoretical and practical in subjects of examination for a period of at least 1½ years subsequent to his passing the Second D.H.M.S. examination of the head of the College.
- ii. The courses of minimum number of lectures and demonstration / tutorial / practical and clinical classes in the subjects shall be as shown below: -

Subject	Theoretical	Demonstration / Tutorial / Practical / Clinical / Symposia
1. Practice of Medicine (including mental diseases & Homeo Therapeutics)	200 (in 2½ years)	300 – (6 months of clinical training in Homeo ward and Homeo. OPD)
2. Surgery (including ENT, Eye & Dental diseases & Homeopathic therapeutics)	180 (in 2½ years)	150 – (3 months of clinical training in surgical ward and surgical OPD)
3. Obstetrics & Gynaecology	180 (in 2½ years)	150 – (3 months of clinical training in Obs. & Gyn. Wards and OPD)
4. Materia Medica	200 (in 1½ years)	400
5. Organon & philosophy	125 (in 1½ years)	100
6. Repertory	100 (in 1½ years)	100

Note: The total number of minimum hours of tuition in 2½ years is 2760.
The remaining hours can be utilised for discussion, symposia, tutorial etc.

- iii. The III D.H.M.S. examination in each subject shall be written, oral, practical and / or clinical. Three hours shall be allowed for each paper in each subject. The III D.H.M.S. Examination shall be held at the end of 3½ years of D.H.M.S. Course
- iv. The examination in practice of medicine shall consist of two theoretical papers. An oral examination and a besides practical examination in case taking with a

view to determine both the nosological and therapeutic diagnosis from the Homeopathic point of view. Time allotted shall be one hour.

- v. The examination in surgery shall consist of two theoretical papers, an oral examination on the application of the splints, bandages and surgical instruments of common use and a clinical examination. Maximum one hour may be allowed to each candidate for the examination of a report on his case with special reference to the scope of homeopathic therapeutics vis-à-vis the necessity of surgical treatment in the particular case.
- vi. The examination in obstetrics and Gynaecology shall consist of two theoretical papers, an oral examination and a clinical examination on obstetrics and Gynaecology including questions on instruments and appliances.
- vii. The examination in Materia Medica shall consist of two theoretical papers, an oral examination and bedside clinical examination in case taking with a view to determine both the nosological and therapeutic diagnosis, The time allotted shall be one hour.
- viii. The examination in Organon shall consist of two theoretical papers, and an oral examination
- ix. The examination in homeopathic repertory shall consist of one theoretical paper and a practical examination in case taking, analysis and evaluation of symptoms and deciding the line of treatment.

- x. A candidate securing 75 per cent marks in any of the subjects shall be declared to receive honors in that subject provided he has passed the examination at first attempt.
- xi. In order to pass the Third D.H.M.S. examination, a candidate shall pass in all the subjects of the examination.
- xii. Pass marks in all subjects, both homeopathic and allied medical subjects shall be 45% in each part (written, oral and practical)
- xiii. Full marks for each subject and the minimum numbers of marks required for passing Third D.H.M.S. examination are as follows:

Subject	Written		Oral		Practical		Total	
	Full	Pass	Full	Pass	Full	Pass	Full	Pass
Practice of Medicine	200	90	100	45	100	45	400	180
Surgery	200	90	100	45	100	45	400	180
Obs. & Gyn.	200	90	100	45	100	45	400	180
Materia Medica	200	90	100	45	100	45	400	180
Organon and Homeopathic Philosophy	200	90	50	23	50	23	300	135
Repertory	100	43	50	23	50	23	200	90

11. Results and Readmission to Examination

- i. Every candidate for admission to an examination shall send to the authority concerned his application in the prescribed form with the examination fee at least 21 days before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.
- ii. As soon as possible after the examination the examination body shall publish a list of successful candidates arranged in the following manner.
 - a. the names and roll numbers of the first ten candidates in order of merit, and
 - b. the roll numbers of others arranged serially
- iii. Every candidate shall on passing the examination receive a certificate in the form prescribed by the examination body concerned.

- iv. A candidate who appears at the examination but fails to pass in a subject or subjects may be admitted to supplementary examination in the subject or subjects of that part of the examination in which he has failed to be held ordinarily after six weeks from the publication of result of the first examination on payment of the prescribed fee alongwith an application in the prescribed form.
- v. If a candidate obtains pass marks in the subject or subjects at the supplementary examination or the subsequent examination, he shall be declared to have passed at the examination as a whole
- vi. If such a candidates fails to pass in the subject or subjects at the supplementary examination in the subject or subjects concerned, he may appear in that subject or subjects at the next annual examination on production of a certification in addition to the certificate required under the regulations, to the effect that he had attended to the satisfaction of the Principal, a further course of study for a period of next academic year in the subject or subjects in which he had failed, provided that all the parts of the examination shall be completed within four chances including the supplementary one, to be counted from the date when the complete examination becomes due for the first time.
- vii. If a candidate fails to pass in all the subjects within the prescribed four chances, he shall be required to prosecute a further course of study in all the subjects of all parts for one year to the satisfaction of the head of the college and appear for examination in all the subjects.

Provided that if a student appearing for the Third D.H.M.S. Hom. Examination has only one subject to pass at the end or prescribed chances, he shall be allowed to appear at the next examination in that particular subject and shall complete the examination with this special chance.
- viii. All examinations shall be held on such dates, time and places as the examining body may determine
- ix. The examining body may under exceptional circumstances particularly or wholly cancel any examination conducted by it under intimation to the Central Council of Homeopathy and arrange for conducting re-examination in those subjects within a period of thirty days from the date of such cancellation

12. Examiners

- i. No person other than the holder of a Diploma obtained after 4 years of study or a Degree in Homeopathy or person possessing qualification included in the Third

Schedule shall be appointed as internal or external examiner or paper setter for the conduct of a professional examination for the D.H.M.S. Course

Provided that –

- a. no such person shall be appointed as an internal examiner unless he has at least three years teaching experience
 - b. no person below the rank of lecturer in the subject of a Diploma level institution shall be appointed as an internal examiner
 - c. No person shall be appointed as an external examiner in any allied medical subject unless he possesses a recognised medical qualification as required for appointment to a teaching post in accordance with Annexure E of the Homeopathy (Minimum Standards of Education) Regulations 1983.
 - d. External examiners shall be drawn only from the teaching staff of Homeopathic Colleges and colleges of Modern Medicine
 - e. Not more than one-third of the total number of external examiners shall be from amongst practitioners in Homeopathy or Modern Medicine who in the opinion of the examining body are practitioners of repute and who have obtained a Homeopathic qualification or a medical qualification recognised under the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956.
 - f. Person in Government employment may also be considered for appointment as external examiners provided they possess a medical qualification as specified in sub regulation (e) above
 - g. A paper – setter may be appointed as an internal or external examiner
- ii. The examining body may appoint a singly moderator or moderators not exceeding three in number for the purpose of moderating question papers.
 - iii. Oral and practical examinations shall be conducted by the respective internal and external examiners with mutual co-operation. They shall each have 50% of the maximum marks out of which they shall allot marks to the candidates appearing at the examination according to their performance and the marks-sheet so prepared shall be signed by both the examiners. Either of the examiners shall have the right to prepare and sign and send separate marks-sheet separately to the examining body together with his comments. The examining body shall take due note of such comments but it shall declare results on the basis of the mark-sheets.
 - iv. Every Homeopathic College shall provide all facilities to the internal and external examiners for the conduct of examinations and the internal examiner shall make all preparations for holding the examinations
 - v. The external examiner shall have the right to communicate to the examining body his views and observations about any shortcomings or deficiencies in the facilities not provided by the Homeopathic College
 - vi. He shall also submit a copy of his communication to the Central Council for such action as the Central Council may consider fit.