Details of Interdisciplinary courses and specifications of departments involved

The BHMS course offered at the undergraduate level is feasible to integrate the contributions of different academic discipline in its peak level, so that the topics, issues, different clinical cases and procedures within the study are better understood by the students. It also enhances the skills and thinking process of the students and makes them capable for valid assessment and makes them fit for their profession.

We offer special training for students to build up thorough Practical Skills on the each subject along with the theory knowledge. The pre-clinical, para-clinical and clinical subjects which we train at the Under Graduate students level are Forensic Medicine Toxicology, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Surgery, Pathology/Biochemistry, Dentistry, Anesthesia, Medicine, Ophthalmology and Paediatrics. Various subject experts from the respective fields visit the College as guest faculties to teach the respective subject in its full attainment. In P.G level, , Pediatrics and Research Methodology & Biostatistics are offered as the special subjects in favour.

In connection with the Forensic Medicine and Toxicology, Sessions Court visits at Padmanabhapuram & Post-Mortem Observation at Govt. Medical College Hospital, Kanniyakumari is conducted in a regular manner for U.G students. As a part of Obstetrics and Gynaecology regular visit (different student batches) to Government Medical College and Hospital, Nagercoil and Bensam Hospital Nagercoil is organized for U.G and Interns respectively. In connection with Surgery a regular visit to Government Medical College and Hospital, Nagercoil and Hospital, Nagercoil and Bensam Hospital Nagercoil is organized for U.G and Interns respectively. A regular visit to Gerdi Gutprle Agasthiyar Muni Child Care Centre, Vallamadam, Kanniyakumari for P.Gs is conducted by the Department of Paediatrics. A one week Workshop on Research Methodology and Biostatistics at The Tamil Nadu Dr.MGR Medical University, Chennai for P.Gs is also conducted every year.

U.G.Co-ordinator

P.G.Co-ordinator

Principal

U.G. Co-ordinator
Sarada Krishna Homoeopathic
Medical College, Kulasekharam

P.G. Co-Ordinator
Sarada Krishna Homoeopathic
Medical College, Kulasekharam

PRINCIPAL
SARADA KRISHNA HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE
KULASEKHARAM, KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT.
TAMIL NADU - 629 161

PHYSIOLOGY

Instructions:

I (a) 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 disturbance in disease and to equip the student with normal standards of reference for use while diagnosing and treating deviations from the normal;

(b) To a Homoeopath the human organism is an integrated whole of body life and mind and though life includes all the chemico-physical processes it transcends them;

(c) There can be no symptoms of disease without vital force animating the human organism and it is primarily the vital force which is deranged in disease;

(d) Physiology shall be taught from the stand point of describing physical processes underlying them in health;

(e) Applied aspect of every system including the organs is to be stressed upon while teaching the subject.

II (a) There should be close co-operation between the various departments while teaching the different systems;

(b) There should be joint courses between the two departments of anatomy and physiology so that there is maximum co-ordination in the teaching of these subjects;

(c) Seminars should be arranged periodically and lecturers of anatomy, physiology and bio-chemistry should bring home the point to the students that the integrated approach is more meaningful.

A. Theory:

The curriculum includes the following, namely:–

I. General physiology:

1. Introduction to cellular physiology
2. Cell Junctions
3. Transport through cell membrane and resting membrane potential
4. Body fluids compartments
5 .Homeostasis

II. Body fluids:

1. Blood
2. Plasma Proteins
3. Red Blood Cells
4. Erythropoiesis
5. Haemoglobin and Iron Metabolism
6. Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate
7. Packed Cell Volume and Blood Indices
8. Anaemia
9. Haemolysis and Fragility of Red Blood Cells
10. White Blood Cell
11. Immunity
12. Platelets
13. Haemostasis
14. Coagulation of Blood
15. Blood groups
16. Blood Transfusion
17. Blood volume
18. Reticulo-endothelial System and Tissue Macrophage
19. Lymphatic System and Lymph
20. Tissue Fluid and Oedema

III. Cardio-vascular system:

1. Introduction to cardiovascular system
2. Properties of cardiac muscle
3. Cardiac cycle
4. General principles of circulation
5. Heart sounds
6. Regulation of cardiovascular system
7. Normal and abnormal Electrocardiogram (ECG)
8. Cardiac output
9. Heart rate
10. Arterial blood pressure
11. Radial Pulse
12. Regional circulation- Cerebral, Splanchnic, Capillary, Cutaneous & skeletal muscle circulation
13. Cardiovascular adjustments during exercise

IV. Respiratory system and environmental physiology:

1. Physiological anatomy of respiratory tract
2. Mechanism of respiration : Ventilation, diffusion of gases
3. Transport of respiratory gases
4. Regulation of respiration
5. Pulmonary function tests
6. High altitude and space physiology
7. Deep sea physiology

8. Artificial respiration
9. Effects of exercise on respiration

V. Digestive system:

1. Introduction to digestive system
2. Composition and functions of digestive juices
3. Physiological anatomy of Stomach, Pancreas, Liver and Gall bladder, Small intestine, Large intestine
4. Movements of gastrointestinal tract
5. Gastrointestinal hormones
6. Digestion and absorption of carbohydrates, proteins and lipids

VI. Renal physiology and skin:

1. Physiological anatomy of kidneys and urinary tract
2. Renal circulation
3. Urine formation : Renal clearance, glomerular filtration, tubular reabsorption, selective secretion, concentration of urine, acidification of urine
4. Renal function tests
5. Micturition
6. Skin
7. Sweat
8. Body temperature and its regulation

VII. Endocrinology:

1. Introduction to endocrinology
2. Hormones and hypothalamo-hypophyseal axis
3. Pituitary gland
4. Thyroid gland
5. Parathyroid
6. Endocrine functions of pancreas
7. Adrenal cortex
8. Adrenal medulla
9. Endocrine functions of other organs

VIII. Reproductive system:

1. Male reproductive system- testis and its hormones; seminal vesicles, prostate gland, semen.
2. Introduction to female reproductive system
3. Menstrual cycle
4. Ovulation
5. Menopause
6. Infertility
7. Pregnancy and parturition
8. Placenta
9. Pregnancy tests
10. Mammary glands and lactation

11. Fertility
12. Foetal circulation

IX. Central nervous system:

1. Introduction to nervous system
2. Neuron
3. Neuroglia
4. Receptors
5. Synapse
6. Neurotransmitters
7. Reflex
8. Spinal cord
9. Somato-sensory system and somato-motor system
10. Physiology of pain
11. Brainstem, Vestibular apparatus
12. Cerebral cortex
13. Thalamus
14. Hypothalamus
15. Internal capsule
16. Basal ganglia
17. Limbic system
18. Cerebellum – Posture and equilibrium
19. Reticular formation
20. Proprioceptors
21. Higher intellectual function
22. Electroencephalogram (EEG)
23. Physiology of sleep
24. Cerebro-spinal fluid (CSF)
25. Autonomic Nervous System (ANS)

X. Special senses:

1. Eye : Photochemistry of vision, Visual pathway, Pupillary reflexes, Colour vision, Errors of refraction
2. Ear: Auditory pathway, Mechanism of hearing, Auditory defects
3. Sensation of taste : Taste receptors, Taste pathways
4. Sensation of smell : Olfactory receptors, olfactory pathways
5. Sensation of touch

XI. Nerve muscle physiology:

1. Physiological properties of nerve fibres
2. Nerve fibre- types, classification, function, Degeneration and regeneration of peripheral nerves
3. Neuro-Muscular junction
4. Physiology of Skeletal muscle
5. Physiology of Cardiac muscle
6. Physiology of Smooth muscle
7. EMG and disorders of skeletal muscles

XII. Bio-physical sciences:

1. Filtration
2. Ultra filtration
3. Osmosis
4. Diffusion
5. Adsorption
6. Hydrotropy
7. Colloid
8. Donnan Equilibrium
9. Tracer elements
10. Dialysis
11. Absorption
12. Assimilation
13. Surface tension

B. Practical:

I. Haematology:

1. Study of the Compound Microscope
2. Introduction to haematology
3. Collection of Blood samples.
4. Estimation of Haemoglobin Concentration
5. Determination of Haematocrit
6. Haemocytometry
7. Total RBC count
8. Determination of RBC indices
9. Total Leucocytes Count (TLC)
10. Preparation and examination of Blood Smear
11. Differential Leucocyte Count (DLC)
12. Absolute Eosinophil Count
13. Determination of Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate
14. Determination of Blood Groups
15. Osmotic fragility of Red cells
16. Determination of Bleeding Time and Coagulation Time
17. Platelet Count
18. Reticulocyte Count

II. Human experiments:

1. General Examination
2. Respiratory System- Clinical examination, Spirometry, Stethography
3. Gastroïntestinal System- Clinical examination
4. Cardiovascular System- Blood pressure recording, Radial pulse, ECG, Clinical examination
5. Nerve and Muscle Physiology- Mosso's Ergography, Handgrip Dynamometer
6. Nervous System- Clinical examination
7. Special Senses- Clinical examination
8. Reproductive System- Diagnosis of pregnancy

BIO-CHEMISTRY

A. Theory:

1. Carbohydrates: (Chemistry,Metabolism,Glycolysis,TCA, HMP, Glycogen synthesis and degradation, Blood glucose regulation)
2. Lipids: (Chemistry,Metabolism,Intestinal uptake, Fat transport, Utilisation of stored fat, Activation of fatty acids, Beta oxidation and synthesis of fatty acids)
3. Proteins: (Chemistry, Metabolism, Digestion of protein, Transamination, Deamination, Fate of Ammonia, Urea cycle, End products of each amino acid and their entry into TCA cycle
4. Enzymes: (Definition, Classification, Biological Importance, Diagnostic use, Inhibition)
5. Vitamins: (Daily requirements, Dietary source, Disorders and physiological role)
6. Minerals (Daily requirement, Dietary Sources, Disorders and physiological role)
7. Organ function tests

B. Practical:

1. Demonstration of uses of instruments or equipment
2. Qualititative analysis of carbohydrates, proteins and lipids
3. Normal characteristics of urine
4. Abnormal constituents of urine
5. Quantitative estimation of glucose, total proteins, uric acid in blood
6. Liver function tests
7. Kidney function tests
8. Lipid profile
9. Interpretation and discussion of results of biochemical tests.

C. Examination:

1. Theory:

(1) No. of Papers- 02
(2) Marks: Paper I- 100
(3) Paper II- 100

1.1. Contents:

1.1.1. Paper-I:
General Physiology, Biophysics, Body fluids, Cardiovascular system, Reticuloendothelial system, Respiratory system, Excretory system, Regulation of body temperature, Skin, Nerve Muscle physiology

1.1.2. Paper-II:
Endocrine system, Central Nervous System, Digestive system and metabolism, Reproductive system, Sense organs, Biochemistry, Nutrition.

2. Practical Including viva voce or oral:

2.1. Marks; 200

2.2. Distribution of marks;

	Marks
2.2.1. Experiments	50
2.2.2. Spotting	30
2.2.3. Maintenance of Practical record/Journal	20
2.2.4. Viva Voce (Oral)	100
Total	200

PATHOLOGY

Instructions:

I (a) Pathology and microbiology shall be taught in relation to the concept of miasms as evolved by Samuel Hahnemann and further developed by JT Kent, H.A. Robert, J.H. Allen and other stalwarts, with due reference to Koch's postulate, correlation with immunity, susceptibility and thereby emphasizing homoeopathic concept of evolution of disease and cure;

(b) Focus will be given on the following points, namely:-

(1) Pathology in relation with Homoeopathic Materia Medica.
(2) Correlation of miasms and pathology.
(3) Characteristic expressions of each miasm.
(4) Classification of symptoms and diseases according to pathology.
(5) Pathological findings of diseases; their interpretation, correlation and usage in the management of patients under homoeopathic treatment.

(c) To summarise, all the topics in the general and systemic pathology and microbiology should be correlated, at each juncture, with homoeopathic principles so that the importance of pathology in Homoeopathic system could be understood by the students.

A. Theory:

(a). General Pathology

1. Cell Injury and cellular adaptation
2. Inflammation and repair (Healing).
3. Immunity
4. Degeneration
5. Thrombosis and embolism
6. Oedema
7. Disorders of metabolism
8. Hyperplasia and hypertrophy
9. Anaplasia
10. Metaplasia
11. Ischaemia
12. Haemorrhage
13. Shock
14. Atrophy
15. Regeneration
16. Hyperemia
17. Infection
18. Pyrexia
19. Necrosis
20. Gangrene
21. Infarction
22. Amyloidosis
23. Hyperlipidaemia and lipidosis
24. Disorders of pigmentation
25. Neoplasia (Definition, variation in cell growth, nomenclature and taxonomy, characteristics of neoplastic cells, aetiology and pathogenesis, grading and staging, diagnostic approaches, interrelationship of tumor and host, course and management).
26. Calcification
27. Effects of radiation
28. Hospital infection

(b) Systemic pathology

In each system, the important and common diseases should be taught, keeping in view their evolution, aetio-pathogenesis, mode of presentation, progress and prognosis, namely:–

1. Mal-nutrition and deficiency diseases.
2. Diseases of Cardiovascular system
3. Diseases of blood vessels and lymphatics
4. Diseases of kidney and lower urinary tract
5. Diseases of male reproductive system and prostate
6. Diseases of the female genitalia and breast.
7. Diseases of eye, ENT and neck
8. Diseases of the respiratory system.
9. Diseases of the oral cavity and salivary glands.
10. Diseases of the G.I. system
11. Diseases of liver, gall bladder, and biliary ducts
12. Diseases of the pancreas (including diabetes mellitus)

13. Diseases of the haemopoetic system, bone marrow and blood
14. Diseases of glands-thymus, pituitary, thyroid, and parathyroid, adrenals, parotid.
15. Diseases of the skin and soft tissue.
16. Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system.
17. Diseases of the nervous system.
18. Leprosy

(c) Microbiology

(I) General Topics:

1. Introduction
2. History and scope of medical microbiology
3. Normal bacterial flora
4. Pathogenicity of micro-organisms
5. Diagnostic microbiology

(II) Immunology:

1. Development of immune system
2. The innate immune system
3. Non-specific defense of the host
4. Acquired immunity
5. Cells of immune system; T cells and Cell mediated immunity; B cells and Humoral immunity
6. The compliment system
7. Antigen; Antibody; Antigen – Antibody reactions (Anaphylactic and Atopic); Drug Allergies
8. Hypersensitivity
9. Immuno-deficiency
10. Auto-immunity
11. Transplantation
12. Blood group antigens
13. Clinical aspect of immuno-pathology.

(III) Bacteriology:

1. Bacterial structure, growth and metabolism
2. Bacterial genetics and bacteriophage
3. Identification and cultivation of bacteria
4. Gram positive aerobic and facultative anaerobic cocci, eg. Streptococci, Pneumococci.
5. Gram positive anaerobic cocci, e.g. peptostreptococci
6. Gram negative aerobic cocci, eg. neisseria, moraxella, kingella.
7. Gram positive aerobic bacilli, eg. corynebacterium, aacillus anthrax, cereus subtit mycobacterium tuberculosis, M. leprae, actinomycetes; nocardia, organism of enterobacter group.
8. Gram positive anaerobic bacilli, eg. genus clostridium, lactobacillus.
9. Gram negative anaerobic bacilli, eg. bacteroides, fragilus, fusobacterium.
10. Others like- cholerae vibrio, spirochaetes, leptospirae, mycoplasma, chlamydiae, ricketts yersinia and pasturella.

(IV) Fungi and Parasites:

1. Fungi – (1) True pathogens (cutaneous, sub-cutaneous and systemic infective agents), (2) Opportunistic pathogens.
2. Protozoa – (1) Intestinal (Entamoeba histolytica, Giardia lamblia, Cryptosporidum parvum), (2) Urogenital (Trichomonas vaginalis) 3) Blood and Tissues (Plasmodium-species, Toxoplasma gondii, Trypanosoma species, leishmania species).
3. Helminths – (1) Cestodes (tapeworms)- Echinococcus granulosus, Taenia solium, Taenia saginata, (2) Trematodes (Flukes): Paragonimus westermani, Schistosoma mansoni, Schistosoma haematobium (3) Nematodes– Ancylostoma duodenale, Ascaris lumbricoides, Enterobius vermicularis, Strongyloides, Stercoralis, Trichuris trichiura, Brugia malayi, Dracunculus medinensis, Loa loa, Onchocerca volvulus, Wuchereria bancroftii).

(V) Virology:

1. Introduction
2. Nature and classification of viruses
3. Morphology and replication of viruses
4. DNA viruses:

    (i) parvo virus

    (ii) herpes virus, varicella virus, CMV, EBV.

    (iii) hepadna virus (hepatitis virus)

    (iv) papova virus

    (v) adeno virus

    (vi) pox virus- variola virus, vaccinia virus, molluscum contagiosum etc.

5. RNA viruses:

    (a) orthomyxo virus:

        (i) entero virus

        (ii) rhino virus

        (iii) hepato virus

    (b) paramyxo virus- rubeola virus, mumps virus, Influenza virus etc.

    (c) phabdo virus

    (d) rubella virus (german measles)

    (e) corona virus

    (f) retro virus

    (g) yellow fever virus

    (h) dengue, vhikungunya virus

    (i) Miscellaneous virus:

        (i) arena virus
        (ii) corona virus
        (iii) rota virus
        (iv) bacteriophages

(VI) Clinical microbiology: (1) Clinically important micro organisms (2) Immunoprophylaxis, (3) Antibiotic Sensitivity Test (ABST)

(VII) Diagnostic procedures in microbiology: (1) Examination of blood and stool (2) Immunological examinations (3) Culture methods (4) Animal inoculation.

(VIII) Infection and Disease: (1) Pathogenicity, mechanism and control (2) Disinfection and sterilisation (3) Antimicrobial chemotherapy (4) Microbial pathogenicity

(d) Histopathology:

1. Teaching of histopathological features with the help of slides of common pathological conditions from each system.
1. Teaching of gross pathological specimens for each system.
2. Histopathological techniques, e.g. fixation, embedding, sectioning and staining by common dyes and stains.
3. Frozen sections and its importance.
4. Electron microscopy; phase contrast microscopy.

B. Practical or clinical:

(1) Clinical and Chemical Pathology: estimation of haemoglobin (by acidometer) count of Red Blood Cells and White Blood Cells, bleeding time, clotting time, blood grouping, staining of thin and thick films, differential counts. blood examination for parasites. erythrocyte sedimentation rate.

(2) Urine examination, physical, chemical microscopical, quantity of albumin and sugar.

(3) Examination of Faeces: physical, chemical (occult blood) and microscopical for ova and protozoa.

(4) Methods of sterilisation, preparation of a media, use of microscope. gram and acid fast stains. motility preparation. gram positive and negative cocci and bacilli. special stains for corynebacterium gram and acid fast stains of pus and sputum.

(5) Preparation of common culture medias, e.g. nutrient agar, blood agar, Robertson's Cooked Meal media (RCM) and Mac conkey's media.

(6) Widal test demonstration.

(7) Exposure to latest equipment, *viz*. auto-analyzer, cell counter, glucometer.

(8) Histopathology

(a) Demonstration of common slides from each system.
(b) Demonstration of gross pathological specimens.
(c) Practical or clinical demonstration of histopathological techniques, i.e. fixation, embedding.
(d) Sectioning, staining by common dyes and stain. frozen section and its importance.
(e) Electron microscopy, phase contrast microscopy.

C. Examination:

1. Theory:

1.1 Number of papers - 02
1.2 Marks: Paper I-100;Paper II-100
1.3 Contents:
1.3.1 Paper-I: Section A- General Pathology - 50 marks

Section B- Systemic Pathology - 50 marks

1.3.2. Paper- II: Section A-

- Bacteriology - 25 marks
- Fungi and Parasites - 25 marks

Section B-

- Virology - 20 marks
- Clinical Microbiology and Diagnostic procedures - 10 marks
- Microbiological control and mechanism of pathogenicity - 10 marks
- General Topics Immuno-pathology - 10 marks

2. Practical including viva voce or oral:

2.1. Marks: 100

2.2. Distribution of marks;

	Marks
2.2.1. Practicals	- 15
2.2.2. Spotting	- 20 (4 spottings)
2.2.3. Histopathological slides	- 10 (2 slides)
2.2.4. Journal or practical record	- 05
2.2.5. Viva voce (oral) (Including 5 marks for interpretation of routine pathological reports)	- 50
Total	100

FORENSIC MEDICINE AND TOXIOCOLOGY

Instructions:

I (a) Medico-legal examination is the statutory duty of every registered medical practitioner, whether he is in private practice or engaged in Government sector and in the present scenario of growing consumerism in medical practice, the teaching of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology to the students is highly essential;

(b) This learning shall enable the student to be well-informed about medico-legal responsibility in medical practice and he shall also be able to make observations and infer conclusions by logical deductions to set enquire on the right track in criminal matters and connected medico-legal problems;

(c) The students shall also acquire knowledge of laws in relation to medical practice, medical negligence and codes of medical ethics and they shall also be capable of identification, diagnosis and treatment of the common poisonings in their acute and chronic state and also dealing with their medico-legal aspects;

(d) For such purposes, students shall be taken to visit district courts and hospitals to observe court proceedings and post-mortem as per Annexure 'B'.

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I. Forensic Medicine

A. Theory:

1. Introduction

(a) Definition of forensic medicine.

(b) History of forensic medicine in India.

(c) Medical ethics and etiquette.

(d) Duties of registered medical practitioner in medico-legal cases.

2. Legal procedure

(a) Inquests, courts in India, legal procedure.

(b) Medical evidences in courts, dying declaration, dying deposition, including medical certificates, and medico-legal reports.

3. Personal identification

(a) Determination of age and sex in living and dead; race, religion.

(b) Dactylography, DNA finger printing, foot print.

(c) Medico-legal importance of bones, scars and teeth, tattoo marks, handwriting, anthropometry.

(d) Examination of biological stains and hair.

4. Death and its medico-legal importance

(a) Death and its types, their medico-legal importance

(b) Signs of death (1) immediate, (2) early, (3) late and their medico-legal importance

(c) Asphyxial death (mechanical asphyxia and drowning).

(d) Deaths from starvation, cold and heat etc.

5. Injury and its medico-legal importance

Mechanical, thermal, firearm, regional, transportation and traffic injuries; injuries from radiation, electrocution and lightening.

6. Forensic psychiatry

(a) Definition; delusion, delirium, illusion, hallucinations; impulse and mania; classification of Insanity.

(b) Development of insanity, diagnosis, admission to mental asylum.

7. Post-mortem examination (autopsy)

(a) Purpose, procedure, legal bindings; difference between pathological and medico-legal autopsies.

(b) External examination, internal examination of adult, foetus and skeletal remains.

8. Impotence and sterility

Impotence; Sterility; Sterilisation; Artificial Insemination; Test Tube Baby; Surrogate mother.

9. Virginity, defloration; pregnancy and delivery

10. Abortion and infanticide

(a) Abortion: different methods, complications, accidents following criminal abortion, MTP.

(b) Infant death, legal definition, battered baby syndrome, cot death, legitimacy.

11. Sexual Offences

Rape, incest, sodomy, sadism, masochism, tribadism, bestiality, buccal coitus and other sexual perversions.

II. Toxicology

1. General Toxicology

(a) Forensic Toxicology and Poisons

(b) Diagnosis of poisoning in living and dead,

(c) General principles of management of poisoning,

(d) Medico-legal aspects of poisons,

(e) Antidotes and types.

2. Clinical toxicology

(a) Types of Poisons:

(i) Corrosive poisons (Mineral acids, Caustic alkalis, Organic acids, Vegetable acids)

(ii)Irritant poisons (Organic poisons - Vegetable and animal; Inorganic poisons - metallic and non-metallic; Mechanical poisons)

(iii) Asphyxiant poisons (Carbon monoxide; Carbon dioxide; Hydrogen sulphide and some war gases)

(iv) Neurotic poisons (Opium, Nux vomica, Alcohol, Fuels like kerosene and petroleum products, Cannabis indica, Dhatura; Anaesthetics Sedatives and Hypnotics, Agrochemical compounds, Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, Curare, Conium)

(v) Cardiac poisons (Digitalis purpurea, Oleander, Aconite, Nicotine)

(vi) Miscellaneous poisons (Analgesics and Antipyretics, Antihistaminics, Tranquillisers, antidepressants, Stimulants, Hallucinogens, Street drugs etc.)

III. Legislations relating to medical profession

(a) the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 (59 of 1973);

(b) the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 (68 of 1986);

(c) the Workmen's compensation Act, 1923 (8 of 1923);

(d) the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948);

(e) the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 (34 of 1971);

(f) the Mental Health Act, 1987 (14 of 1987);

(g) the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (1 of 1872);

(h) the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 (6 of 2007);

(i) the Personal Injuries Act, 1963 (37 of 1963)

(j) the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 (23 of 1940)and the rules made therein;

(k) the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 (21 of 1954);

(l) the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994 (42 of 1994);

(m) the Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994 (57 of 1994);
(n) the Homoeopathic Practitioners (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Code of Ethics) Regulations, 1982;
(o) the Drugs Control Act, 1950 (26 of 1950);
(p) the Medicine and Toiletry Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955 (16 of 1955);
(q) the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) and the Criminal Procedure Code (2 of 1974) {relevant provsions)
(r) the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 (1 of 1996);
(s) the Clinical Establishment (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 (23 of 2010).

B. Practical:

1. Demonstration:

(a) Weapons

(b) Organic and inorganic poisons

(c) Poisonous plants

(d) Charts, diagrams, photographs, models, x-ray films of medico-legal importance

(e) Record of incidences reported in newspapers or magazines and their explanation of medico-legal importance.

(f) Attending demonstration of ten medico-legal autopsies.

2. Certificate Writing:

Various certificates like sickness certificate, physical fitness certificate, birth certificate, death certificate, injury certificate, rape certificate, chemical analyzer (Regional Forensic Laboratory), certificate for alcohol consumption, writing post-mortem examination report.

C. Examination:

1. Theory:

1.1. Number of papers-01
1.2. Marks: 100

2. Practical including viva voce or oral:

2.1. Marks: 100
2.2. Distribution of marks;

	Marks
2.2.1. Medico-legal aspect of 4 specimens	40
2.2.3. Journal or practical records	10
2.2.4. Viva voce (oral)	50
Total	100

SURGERY

Instructions:

I (a) Homoeopathy as a science needs clear application on part of the physician to decide about the best course of action(s) required to restore the sick, to health;

(b) Knowledge about surgical disorders is required to be grasped so that the Homoeopathic Physician is able to:-

(1) Diagnose common surgical conditions.

(2) Institute homoeopathic medical treatment wherever possible.

(3) Organise Pre and Post-operative Homoeopathic medicinal care besides surgical intervention with the consent of the surgeon.

II For the above conceptual clarity and to achieve the aforesaid objectives, an effective co-ordination between the treating surgeons and homoeopathic physicians is required keeping in view the holistic care of the patients and it will also facilitate the physician in individualising the patient, necessary for homoeopathic treatment and management.

III The study shall start in Second B.H.MS and complete in Third B.H.M.S. and examination shall be conducted in Third B.H.MS.

IV (a) Following is a plan to achieve the above and it takes into account about the Second and Third year B.H.M.S syllabus and respective stage of development;

(b) Throughout the whole period of study, the attention of the students should be directed by the teachers of this subject to the importance of its preventive aspects.

V There shall be periodical inter-departmental seminars, to improve the academic knowledge, skill and efficiency of the students and the study shall include training on, –

(a) principles of surgery,
(b) fundamentals of examination of a patient with surgical problems
(c) use of common instruments for examination of a patient.
(d) physiotherapy measures.
(e) applied study of radio-diagnostics.
(f) knowledge of causation, manifestations, management and prognosis of surgical disorders.
(g) miasmatic background of surgical disorders, wherever applicable.
(h) bedside clinical procedures.
(i) correlation of applied aspects, with factors which can modify the course of illness, including application of medicinal and non-medicinal measures.
(j) role of homoeopathic treatment in pseudo-surgical and true surgical diseases.

Second B.H.M.S

A. Theory:

(a) General Surgery:-

1. Introduction to surgery and basic surgical principles.
2. Fluid, electrolytes and acid-base balance.
3. Haemorrhage, haemostasis and blood transfusion.
4. Boil, abscess, carbuncle, cellulitis and erysipelas.
5. Acute and chronic infections, tumors, cysts, ulcers, sinus and fistula.
6. Injuries of various types; preliminary management of head injury
7. Wounds, tissue repair, scars and wound infections.
8. Special infections (Tuberculosis, Syphilis, Acquired Immuno Defeciency Syndrome, Actinomycosis, Leprosy).
9. Burn
10. Shock
11. Nutrition
12. Pre-operative and post-operative care.
13. General management, surgical management and homoeopathic therapeutics of the above topics will be covered.

Examination: There will be no examination in the subject in Second B.H.M.S.

Third B.H.M.S

A. Theory:

(b) Systemic Surgery:-

1. Diseases of blood vessels, lymphatics and peripheral nerves
2. Diseases of glands
3. Diseases of extremities
4. Diseases of thorax and abdomen
5. Diseases of alimentary tract
6. Diseases of liver, spleen, gall bladder and bile duct.
7. Diseases of abdominal wall, umbilicus, hernias.
8. Diseases of heart and pericardium.
9. Diseases of urogenital system.
10. Diseases of the bones, cranium, vertebral column, fractures and dislocations.
11. Diseases of the joints

12. Diseases of the muscles, tendons and fascia.

B. Ear

1. Applied anatomy and applied physiology of ear
2. Examination of ear
3. Diseases of external, middle and inner ear

C. Nose

1. Applied anatomy and physiology of nose and paranasal sinuses.
2. Examination of nose and paranasal sinuses
3. Diseases of nose and paranasal sinuses

D. Throat

1. Applied Anatomy and applied Physiology of pharynx, larynx, tracheobronchial tree, oesophagus
2. Examination of pharynx, larynx, tracheobronchial tree, oesophagus
3. Diseases of Throat (external and internal)
4. Diseases of oesophagus.

E. Ophthalmology

1. Applied Anatomy, Physiology of eye
2. Examination of eye.
3. Diseases of eyelids, eyelashes and lacrimal drainage system.
4. Diseases of Eyes including injury related problems.

F. Dentistry

1. Applied anatomy, physiology of teeth and gums;
2. Milestones related to teething.
3. Examination of Oral cavity.
4. Diseases of gums
5. Diseases of teeth
6. Problems of dentition

General management, surgical management and homoeopathic therapeutics of the above topics will be covered.

Practical or clinical:

(To be taught in Second and Third B.H.M.S.)

1. Every student shall prepare and submit twenty complete histories of surgical cases, ten each in the Second and Third B.H.M.S. classes respectively.

2. Demonstration of surgical Instruments, X-rays, specimens etc.

3. Clinical examinations in Surgery.

4. Management of common surgical procedures and emergency procedures as stated below:

(a) Wounds
(b) Abscesses: incision and drainage.

(c) Dressings and plasters.
(d) Suturing of various types.
(e) Pre-operative and post-operative care.
(f) Management of shock.
(g) Management of acute haemorrhage.
(h) Management of acute injury cases.
(i) Preliminary management of a head Injury case.

Examination:

It will be conducted in Third B.H.M.S (not in Second B.H.M.S).

1. Theory:

1.1. Number of papers - 02
1.2. Marks: Paper I-100;Paper II-100
1.3. Contents:
1.3.1. Paper –I:

Section –1- General Surgery- 50 marks

Section – 2-

Homoeopathic Therapeutics relating to General Surgery – 50 marks

1.3.2. Paper –II:

Section– 1-Systemic Surgery 50 marks

(i) ENT -20 marks
(ii) Ophthalmology -20 marks
(iii) Dentistry -10 marks

Section– 2: -Systemic Surgery
Homoeoapthic Thereapeutics -50 marks
(i) ENT Homoeopathic Therapeutics -20 marks
(ii) Ophthalmology Homoeopathic Therapeutics -20 marks
(iii)Dentistry Homoeopathic Therapeutics -10 marks

2. Practical including viva voce or oral:

2.1. Marks: 200

2.2. Distribution of marks;	Marks
2.2.1. One long case	40
2.2.2. Identification of instruments, X-rays	30
2.2.3. Practical records, case records or journal	30
2.2.4. Viva voce (oral)	100
Total	200

GYNAECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS

Instructions:

I (a) Homoeopathy adopt the same attitude towards this subject as it does towards Medicine and Surgery, but while dealing with Gynaecology and Obstetrical cases, a Homoeopathic physician must be trained in special clinical methods of investigation for diagnosing local conditions and individualising cases, the surgical intervention either as a life saving measure or for removing mechanical obstacles, if necessary, as well as their management by using homoeopathic medicines and other auxiliary methods of treatment;

(b) Pregnancy is the best time to eradicate genetic dyscrasias in women and this should be specially stressed. And students shall also be instructed in the care of new born;

(c) The fact that the mother and child form a single biological unit and that this peculiar close physiological relationship persists for at least the first two years of the child's life should be particularly emphasised.

II A course of instructions in the principles and practice of gynaecology and obstetrics and infant hygiene and care including the applied anatomy and physiology of pregnancy and labour, will be given.

III Examinations and investigations in gynaecological and obstetrical cases shall be stressed and scope of homoeopathy in this subject shall be taught in details.

IV The study shall start in Second B.H.M.S and shall be completed in Third B.H.M.S. and examinations will be held in Third B.H.M.S and following topics shall be taught, namely:-

Second B.H.M.S

A. Theory:

1. Gynaecology

(a) A review of the applied anatomy of female reproductive systems-development and malformations.

(b) A review of the applied physiology of female reproductive systems-puberty, menstruation and menopause.

(c) Gynaecological examination and diagnosis.
(d) Developmental anomalies
(e) Uterine displacements.
(f) Sex and intersexuality.
(g) General Management and therapeutics of the above listed topics in Gynaecology .

2. Obstetrics
(a) Fundamentals of reproduction.
(b) Development of the intrauterine pregnancy-placenta and foetus.
(c) Diagnosis of pregnancy-investigations and examination.
(d) Antenatal care.
(e) Vomiting in pregnancy.
(f) Preterm labour and post maturity.
(g) Normal labour and puerperium
(h) Induction of labour
(i) Postnatal and puerperal care.
(j) Care of the new born.
(k) Management and therapeutics of the above listed topics in obstetrics.

Third B.H.M.S

1. Gynaecology
(a) Infections and ulcerations of the female genital organs.
(b) Injuries of the genital tract.
(c) Disorders of menstruation.
(d) Menorrhagia and dysfunctional uterine bleeding.
(e) Disorders of female genital tract.
(f) Diseases of breasts
(g) Sexually transmitted diseases
(h) Endometriosis and adenomyosis.
(i) Infertility and sterility
(j) Non-malignant growths.
(k) Malignancy
(l) Chemotherapy caused complications
(m) Management and therapeutics of the above listed topics in gynaecology.

2. Obstetrics

(a) High risk labour; mal-positions and mal-presentations; twins, prolapse of cord and limbs, abnormalities in the action of the uterus; abnormal conditions of soft part contracted pelvis; obstructed labour, complications of 3rd stage of labour, injuries of birth canal, foetal anomalies.

(b) Abnormal pregnancies-abortions, molar pregnancy, diseases of placenta and membranes, toxemia of pregnancy, antepartum haemorrhages, multiple pregnancy, proctracted gestation, ectopic pregnancy, intrauterine growth retardation, pregnancy in Rh negative woman, intrauterine fetal death, still birth.

(c) Common disorders and systemic diseases associated with pregnancy.

(d) Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994.

(e) Common obstetrical operations-medical termination of pregnancy, criminal abortion, caesarean section, episiotomy.

(f) Emergency obstetric care.

(g) Population dynamics and control of conception.

(h) Infant care – neonatal hygiene, breast feeding, artificial feeding, management of premature child, asphyxia, birth injuries, common disorders of newborn.

(i) Reproductive and child health care (a) safe motherhood and child survival (b) Risk approach –MCH care (c) Maternal mortality and morbidity (d) Perinatal mortality and morbidity (e) Diseases of foetus and new born.

(j) Medico-legal aspects in obstetrics.

(k) Homoeopathic Management and Therapeutics of the above listed clinical conditions in Obstetrics.

B. Practical or clinical:

Practical or clinical classes shall be taken on the following topics both in Second and Third B.H.M.S

(a) Gynaecological case taking
(b) Obstetrical case taking
(c) Gynaecological examination of the patient
(d) Obstetrical examination of the patient including antenatal, intranatal and post- natal care
(e) Bed side training
(f) Adequate grasp over Homoeopathic principles and management
(g) Identification of Instruments and models

Record of ten cases each in gynaecology and obstetrics.

C. Examination:

1. Theory:
   1.1 Number of papers - 02
   1.2 Marks: Paper I-100; Paper II-100
   1.3 Contents:
      1.3.1 Paper-I: Gynaecology and homoeopathic therapeutics

      1.3.2. Paper-II: Obstetrics, infant care and homoeopathic therapeutics

2. Practical including viva voce or oral:

2.1. Marks: 200

2.2. Distribution of marks;	Marks
2.2.1. One long case	30
2.2.2. Practical records, case records, journal	30
2.2.3. Identification of instruments, models and specimens	40
2.2.4. Viva voce (oral)	100
Total	200

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE

Instructions:

I (a) Homoeopathy has a distinct approach to the concept of disease;

(b) it recognises an ailing individual by studying him as a whole rather than in terms of sick parts and emphasizes the study of the man, his state of health, state of Illness.

II The study of the above concept of individualisation is essential with the a following background so that the striking features which are characteristic to the individual become clear, in contrast to the common picture of the respective disease conditions, namely:–

(1) correlation of the disease conditions with basics of anatomy, physiology and, biochemistry and pathology.

(2) knowledge of causation, manifestations, diagnosis (including differential diagnosis), prognosis and management of diseases.
(3) application of knowledge of organon of medicine and homoeopathic philosophy in dealing with the disease conditions.
(4) comprehension of applied part.
(5) sound clinical training at bedside to be able to apply the knowledge and clinical skill accurately.
(6) adequate knowledge to ensure that rational investigations are utilised.

III (a) The emphasis shall be on study of man in respect of health, disposition, diathesis, disease, taking all predisposing and precipitating factors, i.e. fundamental cause, maintaining cause and exciting cause;

(b) Hahnemann's theory of chronic miasms provides us an evolutionary understanding of the chronic diseases: psora, sycosis, syphilis and acute manifestations of chronic diseases and evolution of the natural disease shall be comprehended in the light of theory of chronic miasms.

IV (a) The teaching shall include homoeopathic therapeutics or management in respect of all topics and clinical methods of examination of patient as a whole will be given due stress during the training;

(b) A thorough study of the above areas will enable a homoeopathic physician to comprehend the practical aspects of medicine;

(c) He shall be trained as a sound clinician with adequate ability of differentiation, sharp observation and conceptual clarity about diseases by taking help of all latest diagnostic techniques, viz. X-ray, ultrasound, electrocardiogram, and commonly performed laboratory investigations;

(d) Rational assessment of prognosis and general management of different disease conditions are also to be focused.

V Study of subject. - The study of the subject will be done in two years in Third B.H.M.S and Fourth B.H.M.S, but examination shall be conducted at the end of Fourth B.H.M.S.

Third B.H.M.S

Theory:

1. Applied anatomy and applied physiology of the respective system as stated below.
2. Respiratory diseases.
3. Diseases of digestive system and peritoneum.
4. Diseases concerning liver, gall-bladder and pancreas.
5. Genetic Factors (co-relating diseases with the concept of chronic miasms).
6. Immunological factors in diseases with concept of susceptibility (including HIV, Hepatitis-B)
7. Disorders due to chemical and physical agents and to climatic and environmental factors.
8. Knowledge of clinical examination of respective systems.
9. Water and electrolyte balance – disorders of.

Fourth B.H.M.S

A. Theory:

1. Nutritional and metabolic diseases
2. Diseases of haemopoietic system.
3. Endocrinal diseases.
4. Infectious diseases.
5. Diseases of cardiovascular system.
6. Diseases of urogenital Tract.
7. Disease of CNS and peripheral nervous system.
8. Psychiatric disorders.
9. Diseases of locomotor system (connective tissue, bones and joints disorders)
10. Diseases of skin and sexually transmitted diseases.
11. Tropical diseases.
12. Paediatric disorders.
13. Geriatric disorders.
14. Applied anatomy and applied physiology of different organ and systems relating to specific diseases.
15. Knowledge of clinical examination of respective systems.

(a) General management and homoeopathic therapeutics for all the topics to be covered in Third B.H.M.S and Fourth B.H.M.S shall be taught simultaneously and the emphasis shall be on study of man in respect of health, disposition, diathesis, disease, taking all predisposing and precipitating factors, i.e. fundamental cause, maintaining cause and exciting cause.

(b) Study of therapeutics does not mean simply list of specifics for the clinical conditions but teaching of applied materia medica which shall be stressed upon.

Practical or clinical:

(a) Each candidate shall submit of twenty complete case records (ten in Third B.H.M.S and ten in Fourth B.H.M.S).

(b) The examination procedure will include one long case and one short case to be prepared. During clinical training, each student has to be given adequate exposure to,–

1. comprehensive case taking following Hahnemann's instructions;
2. physical examinations (general, systemic and regional);
3. laboratory investigations required for diagnosis of disease conditions;
4. differential diagnosis and provisional diagnosis and interpretation of Investigation reports;
5. selection of similimum and general management.

B. Examination:

1. Theory:

1.1. Number of papers - 02
1.2. Marks: Paper I-100; Paper II-100
1.3. Contents:
1.3.1 Paper-I: Topics of Third B.H.M.S with Homoeopathic Therapeutics

1.3.2. Paper-II: Topics of Fourth B.H.M.S with Homoeopathic Therapeutics

2. Practical including viva voce or oral:

2.1. Marks: 200

2.2. Distribution of marks;	Marks
2.2.1. One long case	20
2.2.2. One short case	20
2.2.3. Practical records, case records, journal	30
2.2.4. Identification of specimens (X-ray, E.C.G., etc.)	30
2.2.5. Viva voce (oral)	100
Total	200

Note: The case reports of the students carried out during the course shall also be considered for the oral examination.

CENTRAL COUNCIL OF HOMOEOPATHY

PRINCIPAL REGULATIONS
PUBLISHED IN THE GAZETTE OF INDIA:
EXTRAORDINARY, ON 16TH NOV., 1989

AMENDMENTS PUBLISHED IN GAZETTE OF INDIA:
EXTRAORDINARY, ON 22nd Feb., 1993
31st October, 2001, 2nd March, 2012 and on 28th March, 2016
[Corrigendum notified in Official Gazette dated 22nd February, 1993]

HOMOEOPATHY (POST GRADUATE DEGREE COURSE) M.D.(HOM.) REGULATIONS, 1989 (As Amended upto March, 2016)

JANAKPURI, NEW DELHI

Cost – 100/-

CENTRAL COUNCIL OF HOMOEOPATHY

In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (i), (j) and (k) of Section 33 and sub-section (1) of Section 20 of the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 (59 of 1973), the Central Council of Homoeopathy, with the previous sanction of the Central Government, hereby makes the following regulations, namely:-

1. Short title and commencement:

(1) These regulations may be called the Homoeopathy (Post Graduate Degree Course) M.D.(Hom.) Regulations, 1989.
(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions: In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires:-

(a) "Act" means the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 (59 of 1973).
(b) "Course" means a course of study in the subjects referred to in sub-regulations (3) of regulation 3.
(c) "M.D.(Hom)" means a post-graduate degree in Homoeopathy (Doctor of Medicine in Homoeopathy) as prescribed in (these regulations);
(d) "Homoeopathic College" means a Homoeopathic Medical College or an institute affiliated to a University and permitted by the Central Government for post graduate course;
(e) "Inspector" means a medical inspector appointed under sub-section (1) of Section 17 of the Act;
(ea) "Post Graduation in Homoeopathy" means Post Graduate qualifications in Homoeopathy recognized as per provisions of the Act;
(f) "Visitor" means a Visitor appointed under sub-section (1) of Section 18 of the Act.
(g) "President" means the President of the Central Council;
(h) "Schedule" means the Schedule annexed to the said Act;
(i) "Syllabus" and "Curriculum" means the syllabus and curriculum for study as prescribed by the Central Council under these regulations;
(j) "Teaching experience" means teaching experience in the subject concerned in a Homoeopathic College and includes teaching experience in the subjects of Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynaecology gained in a Medical College, recognized by the Medical Council of India.

PART II
COURSES OF STUDY

3. Subjects of specialization for Post Graduation in Homoeopathy:-

(1) The Specialties of Post Graduate Degree Course in Homoeopathy shall be in the subjects as mentioned in clause (a) of sub-regulation (3).

(2) The Course shall be of three years' duration, including one year of house-job, during which the candidate shall be a resident in the campus and shall be given training as per the provisions of sub-regulation (2) of regulation 10.

Provided that a candidate shall complete the course of M.D.(Hom) in a specialty subject within the duration of six years from the date of his admission.

(3) The course shall comprise of the following, namely –

a. (i) Homoeopathic Philosophy
(ii) Materia Medica
(iii) Repertory
(iv) Homoeopathic Pharmacy
(v) Practice of Medicine
(vi) Paediatrics
(vii) Psychiatry.;

b. (i) M.D.(Hom) Homoeopathic Philosophy—
A. Homoeopathic Philosophy and Organon of Medicine
B. Research Methodology & Bio-statistics
C. Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy

(ii) M.D. (Hom.) Materia Medica—
A. Materia Medica
B. Research Methodology & Bio- statistics
C. Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy

(iii) M.D. (Hom.) Repertory—
A. Repertory
B. Research Methodology & Bio- statistics
C. Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy

(iv) M.D.(Hom.) Homoeopathic Pharmacy—
A. Homoeopathic Pharmacy
B. Research Methodology & Bio- statistics
C. Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy

(v) M.D.(Hom.) Practice of Medicine—
A. Practice of Medicine
B. Research Methodology & Bio- statistics
C. Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy

(vi) M.D.(Hom.) Paediatrics—
A. Paediatrics
B. Research Methodology & Bio- statistics
C. Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy

(vii) M.D.(Hom.) Psychiatry—
A. Psychiatry
B. Research Methodology & Bio- statistics
C. Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy

Note: The subject at S.No. "A" in respect of M.D.(Hom) in each speciality subject named above shall be the main subject and other shall be the subsidiary subjects for M.D.(Hom) Part-I Examination. For M.D. (Hom) Part-II examination there shall be only main speciality subject and no subsidiary subject.

PART III
ADMISSION TO COURSE

4. (1) No candidate shall be admitted to M.D.(Hom.) course unless the possesses the degree of:-

(i) Bachelor of Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery or equivalent qualification in Homoeopathy included in the Schedule to the Act, after undergoing a course of study of not less than five years and six months duration including one year compulsory internship; or

(ii) Bachelor of Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery (Graded Degree) or equivalent qualification in Homoeopathy included in the Second Schedule to the Act, after undergoing a course of study of not less than two years' duration.

(2) The University or the authority prescribed by the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be shall select candidates on merit for Post Graduate Course.

PART IV
SYLLABUS

5. Syllabus for Post Graduate Degree M.D. (Hom):- The following shall be the syllabus for M.D. (Hom) course namely:-

A. General Subjects—

1. **Research Methodology**

(A) Research in Biomedicine.

(B) Need of Research and Research Challenges in Homoeopathy.

(C) Types of Research Studies.
(D) Planning of Research Studies (which includes Research Questions, Research Hypothesis, Aims & Objectives, Literature Review, Study Design, Study Sample, Randomization, Blinding, Intervention, Variables, Outcome assessment etc.).
(E) Design and Conduct of Clinical Trials.
(F) Data Collection and Data Management.
(G) Assessing and Reporting Adverse Events.
(H) Ethical Issues in Biomedical Research.
(I) Writing & Publishing Research Studies.

2. Biostatistics—
(A) Definition and scope of Biostatistics in Clinical Research.
(B) Types of Data and methods of Data presentation.
(C)Descriptive Statistics (Mean, Median, Mode, SD and Variance etc.).
(D)Correlation and Regression.
(E)Sampling techniques and sample size estimation.
(F) Measures of Morbidity and Mortality.
(G) Data Analysis.
(H) Use of Statistical Softwares.

3. Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy—

Advanced teaching of fundamental of Homoeopathy shall comprise of integration of knowledge (learnt at degree level course) in respect of subjects namely, Organon of Medicine and Homoeopathic Philosophy, Homoeopathic Materia Medica, and Repertory.

B. SPECIAL SUBJECTS:

I. HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY:

(i) Concepts of Principles and Practice;

(ii) Homoeopathic Philosophy.—

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

II. MATERIA MEDICA:

(i) Basic Materia Medica.—
(1) Source of Materia Medica, Drug proving, and collection of symptoms-classification of symptoms, construction of Materia Medica, types of Materia Medica.
(2) Science and Philosophy of Materia Medica.
(3) Study of Materia Medica.
(4) Scope and limitations of Materia Medica.
(5) Sources of Drugs, family or group characteristics and drug relationship.

(ii) Comparative Materia Medica.—
Comparative study of symptoms, drug pictures and therapeutic indications of all drugs.

III. REPERTORY:

(i) Repertories and Repertorisation:-
(a) Case Taking and Processing;
(b) Source and origin of the Repertory;
(c) Different types of Repertories;
(d) Merits and demerits of Repertories;
(e) Methods of Repertorisation.

IV. HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY:

(i) Basics of Homoeopathic Pharmacy;
(ii) Standardization of drugs and vehicles;
(iii) Homoeopathic Drug proving;
(iv) Drug Laws and legislation relating to Homoeopathic Pharmacy:-

A basic idea about the Drugs and Cosmetic Act, 1940 (23 of 1940); The Prevention of illicit traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1988, (46 of 1988); The Drugs (Control) Act, 1950, (25 of 1950); The Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act, 1954 (21 of 1954); The Medicinal and Toilet Preparation (Excise Duties) Act, 1955 (16 of 1955); The Poisons Act, 1919 (12 of 1919); The Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 (59 of 1973); and The Pharmacy Act, 1948, (6 of 1948);

A general idea about the rules regulations made under the aforesaid Central Acts on the subject and concerned State Acts, rules and regulations;

(v) Industrial Pharmacy.

V. PRACTICE OF MEDICINE:

(i) General Medicine including Tropical Medicine;
(ii) Miasmatic Study of Diseases, cases, medicines;
(iii) Diagnostic procedures;
(iv) Practice of Homoeopathy in General Medicine including Tropical Medicine;
(v) Scope and limitations of Homoeopathy in the management of disorders related to life threatening diseases.

VI. PAEDIATRICS:

(i) Diseases of children including nutritional, behavioral disorders, Preventive aspects of Pediatrics;
(ii) Miasmatic Study of Diseases, cases, medicines;
(iii) Diagnostic procedures;
(iv) Practice of Homoeopathy in Pediatrics.

VII. PSYCHIATRY:

(i) Applied Psychiatry;
(ii) Miasmatic Study of Diseases, cases, medicines;
(iii) Diagnostic Procedures;
(iv) Practice of Homoeopathy in Psychiatry.

PART V
EXAMINATIONS

6 (1) The examination shall be conducted in two parts, namely:-

(a) M.D. (Hom) Part I, which to be held six months after completion of house job of one year's duration.

(b) M.D.(Hom) Part II, which to be held after one year and six months after Part I examination.

(2) Every candidate seeking admission to Part I of the examination shall submit application to the University with the following documents, namely:-

(a) A certificate from the Principal or Head of the institution or college (where course is imparted) about the completion of the course of studies in the subjects in which the candidate seeks admission to the examination; and

(b) A certificate of having completed one year house job in a Homoeopathic hospital as an essential part of the course.

(c) A certificate from the Guide (Supervisor) of submission of Synopsis within the time prescribed in these regulations;

(d) There shall be minimum of 80% attendance to become eligible for appearing in M.D.(Hom) Part – I examinations.

(3) Every candidate seeking admission to the Part II of the examination shall submit a dissertation. The dissertation shall form the basis of viva-voce examination.

7. M.D. (Hom) Part-I examination –

(i) Maximum marks for each subject and minimum marks required to pass shall be as follows:-

(a) M.D. (Hom.) Materia Medica:-

Subjects	Theory (Maximum marks)	Practical/clinical including Viva-voce	Total marks	Pass marks
(i) Materia Medica	100	50	150	75
(ii) Research Methodology and Bio-statistics and History of Medicine	100	-	100	50
(iii) Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy	100	50	150	75

(b) M.D. (Hom.) Homoeopathic Philosophy:-

Subjects	Theory (Maximum marks)	Practical/clinical including Viva- Voce	Total marks	Pass marks
(i) Homoeopathic Philosophy and Organon of Medicine	100	50	150	75
(ii) Research Methodology and Bio-statistics and History of Medicine	100	-	100	50
(iii) Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy	100	50	150	75

(c) M.D. (Hom.) Repertory:-

Subjects	Theory (Maximum marks)	Practical /clinical including Viva-Voce	Total marks	Pass marks
(i) Repertory	100	50	150	75
(ii) Research Methodology and Bio-statistics and History of Medicine	100	-	100	50
(iii) Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy	100	50	150	75

(d) M.D. (Hom.) Homoeopathic Pharmacy:-

Subjects	Theory (Maximum marks)	Practical/clinical including Viva-Voce	Total marks	Pass marks
(i) Homoeopathic Pharmacy	100	50	150	75
(ii) Research Methodology and Bio-statistics and History of Medicine	100	-	100	50
(iii) Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy	100	50	150	75

(e) M.D. (Hom.) Practice of Medicine:-

Subjects	Theory (Maximum marks)	Practical/ clinical including Viva-Voce	Total marks	Pass marks
(i) Practice of Medicine	100	50	150	75
(ii) Research Methodology and Bio-statistics and History of Medicine	100	-	100	50
(iii) Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy	100	50	150	75

(f) M.D. (Hom.) Paediatrics:-

Subjects	Theory (Maximum marks)	Practical / clinical including Viva-Voce	Total marks	Pass marks
(i) Paediatrics	100	50	150	75
(ii) Research Methodology and Bio-statistics and History of Medicine	100	-	100	50
(iii) Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy	100	50	150	75

(g) M.D. (Hom.) Psychiatry:-

Subjects	Theory (Maximum marks)	Practical /clinical including Viva-Voce	Total marks	Pass marks
(i) Psychiatry	100	50	150	75
(ii) Research Methodology and Bio-statistics and History of Medicine	100	-	100	50
(iii) Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy	100	50	150	75

(ii) Viva-Voce/Practical examination in each general subject, to be held by not less than four examiners together out of which one shall be the Supervisor (Guide);

Provided that if all four examiners do not arrive at consensus in assessing a student then a decision taken by three of them shall be final.

(iii) The four examiners shall jointly assess the knowledge of the candidate for recommending the result to the University as passed or failed.

(iv) Each theory examination shall be of three hours duration.

(v) the University shall allow a failed student to reappear in examination within six months.

(vi) a candidate not passing examination in a subject of Part I-M.D. (Hom.) Course shall reappear in all parts of that subject but only one chance to reappear in that subject of examination shall be provided failing which he has to reappear in examination in all the subjects (in all parts) of M.D. (Hom.) Part-I.

"8 (1) (a) Every candidate shall prepare and submit six printed or typed copies of dissertation of not less than 10,000 words embodying his own research and contribution in advancing the knowledge in the subject to the University for approval not later than six months prior to holding of Part II examination.

Provided that each candidate shall submit a synopsis of his dissertation within 12 months of his admission to the course to the University concerned through his guide (supervisor). In case of its rejection the candidate has to resubmit the synopsis to the University concerned through his guide (supervisor) in any case three months clear of I-M.D. (Hom) examination.

(b) The dissertation shall be submitted to the Guide/Supervisor at least three months before the time fixed for submitting it to the University, and the guide/Supervisor shall certify that the work has not previously formed the basis for award of any post graduate degree and that the work is the record of the candidate's personal efforts and submitted to the University duly countersigned by the Guide/Supervisor.

(c) The examiners appointed to conduct the examinations shall scrutinize the dissertation and jointly report whether the dissertation be accepted or rejected or may make suggestions, as they deem fit.

(d) The candidate shall be allowed to appear for the Part II examination three months after the examiners accept the dissertation.

Provided that the candidate, whose dissertation has not been accepted, may be permitted to resubmit the same within a period of six months and not more than one year after rejection.

(2) Every candidate seeking admission to Part II of the examination shall submit an application to the University with the following, namely:-

(a) a certificate showing that he has passed Part I Examination; and

(b) a certificate from the Principal or Head of the Institution/College (where course is imparted) about the completion of the course of studies in the subject in which the candidate seeks admission to the examination.

(c) There shall be minimum of 80% attendance to become eligible for appearing in M.D.(Hom) Part-II examination.

(3) Part II M.D. (Hom.) examination shall be held in the subject of specialty opted by the candidate at the time of admission, and shall consist of:-

"(i) Part-II M.D(Hom.) Examination- Maximum marks of each subject and minimum marks required to pass shall be as under:-

(a) M.D. (Hom.) Materia Medica –

Subject	Theory (Maximum marks)	Practical/ Clinical including Viva-Voce	Total marks	Pass marks
Materia Medica Paper I Paper II	100 100	200	400	200

(b) M.D. (Hom.) Homoeopathic Philosophy –

Subject	Theory (Maximum marks)	Practical/ Clinical including Viva-Voce	Total marks	Pass marks
Homoeopathic Philosophy and Organon of Medicine Paper I Paper II	100 100	200	400	200

(c) M.D. (Hom.) Repertory–

Subject	Theory (Maximum marks)	Practical/ Clinical including Viva-Voce	Total marks	Pass marks
Repertory Paper I Paper II	100 100	200	400	200

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(d) M.D. (Hom.) Homoeopathic Pharmacy–

Subject	Theory (Maximum marks)	Practical/ Clinical including Viva-Voce	Total marks	Pass marks
Homoeopathic Pharmacy Paper I Paper II	 100 100	200	400	200

(e)M.D. (Hom.) Practice of Medicine–

Subject	Theory (Maximum marks)	Practical/ Clinical including Viva-Voce	Total marks	Pass marks
Practice of Medicine Paper I Paper II	 100 100	200	400	200

(f)M.D. (Hom.) Paediatrics–

Subject	Theory (Maximum marks)	Practical/ Clinical including Viva-Voce	Total marks	Pass marks
Paediatrics Paper I Paper II	 100 100	200	400	200

(g) M.D. (Hom.) Psychiatry–

Subject	Theory (Maximum marks)	Practical/ Clinical including Viva-Voce	Total marks	Pass marks
Psychiatry Paper I Paper II	 100 100	200	400	200

N.B. 1. Result declared by University shall be 'Pass' or 'Fail'.

N.B. 2. The student shall be declared pass if he gets minimum 50% marks each in theory and in Practical/ Clinical including viva-voce examination.

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

Provided that all the four examiners shall jointly assess the knowledge of the candidate for recommending the result to the University as passed or failed.

Provided that if all the four examiners do not arrive at consensus in assessing a student then a decision taken by three of them shall be final.

(4) The University shall give another chance to a failed student to re-appear in examination within six months.

9. Requirements of Post Graduate Teaching Centre:-

(1) A recognized Homoeopathic College shall be treated as P.G. Centre which meets all the prescribed minimum requirement, norm and standard for conducting B.H.M.S. Degree Course, and has been running B.H.M.S. Degree Course successfully for five consecutive years atleast.

(2) Every such college or teaching hospital shall have a department of the concerned specialty and shall also have the following additional facilities, with two teachers, having atleast one higher faculty namely:-

(i) one Full Time Professor or Reader in the Department of specialty;

(ii) one Lecturer on Full Time basis in the Department of specialty;

(iii) staff such as two Assistants or Attendants, in the Department of Psychiatry and Paediatrics;

(iv) outpatient department (OPD) with minimum of 250 patients on an average per day during last one calendar year in the hospital of a college whether running as a standalone M.D. (Hom) course or running along with BHMS course.

N.B.: Calendar year for OPD purposes shall be taken as 300 working days out of 365 or 366 days of normal or leap year, as the case may be.

(v) one bed shall be earmarked per student for each clinical subject of speciality, in addition to the beds required for Bachelor of Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery (BHMS) course in its teaching (collegiate) Homoeopathic Hospital with 30 percent bed occupancy per day on an average in a calendar year.

N.B.: Colleges conducting only M.D.(Hom) Courses shall provide 1:1 student-bed ratio.

Note: The said attendance in the OPD and IPD of the teaching (collegiate) Homoeopathic Hospital has to be in place on the day when an application is moved by the college authorities seeking recognition or approval of Central Government in terms of section 12A of Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973.

(e) While submitting applications for permission to start such Post Graduate Course, they shall also submit a no objection certificate from the State Government and provisional affiliation from concerned University.

10. Training:

(1) Period of Training: The period of training for M.D. shall be 3 years after full registration including one year of house job.

(2) Method of Training: The emphasis should be on bed side/practical training and not on didactic lectures alone. The candidates shall take part in seminars, group discussions, clinical meetings. The candidates shall be required to write a dissertation with detailed commentary which shall provide the candidate with necessary background of training in research methods and techniques along with the art of writing research papers and learning and making use of library. The candidate shall be given graded responsibility in the management and treatment of patients. He shall participate in teaching and training of undergraduate students or interns. The candidates shall attend seminars, case presentations and journal club meetings, maintain Log Books, do the Laboratory works, visit Homoeopathic Industries; (where ever required), keeping in view the needs of each specialty subject.

11. The examination shall consists if (i) written papers; (ii) Practical / clinical including viva voce. Provided that a candidate who fails in the examination may appear again in the next examination without undergoing further course of study.

12. (1) Student Guide ratio:-

(a) The student – Supervisor (Guide) Ratio shall be 3:1 if the Guide or Supervisor is of Professor cadre.

(b) The student – Supervisor (Guide) Ratio shall be 2:1 if the Guide or Supervisor is of Reader cadre.

(c) The student – Supervisor (Guide) Ratio shall be 1:1 if the Guide or Supervisor is of Lecturer cadre.

Note:- The supervisor (guide) shall be from the teaching faculty of the Homoeopathic College wherein the concerned student has taken admission.

2. (a) Educational qualifications and experience of Supervisor (Guide):-

A person shall possess the following qualifications and experience for being eligible to be a Supervisor (Guide), namely:-

(i) M.D. (Hom.) included in the Second Schedule to the Act; and

(ii) Professor or Reader possessing a recognized Post Graduate Degree qualification in Homoeopathy or a Lecturer holding a recognized Post Graduate Degree in Homoeopathy.

Provided that up to a period of five years from the date of commencement of the Homoeopathy (Post Graduate Degree Course) M.D. (Hom.) Amendment Regulations, 2001. If Supervisors (Guides) with qualification and experience as laid down in items (i) and (ii) above are not available then teaching staff of Professor cadre holding a recognised Degree/Diploma qualification

in Homoeopathy of not less than four year duration with twenty years' professional experience (including ten years' teaching experience in the subject concerned in a Homoeopathic College) may be appointed.

Provided that the Supervisor (Guide) of a specialty shall remain the Supervisor(Guide)for that specialty only.

(b) Educational qualification and experience for selection of Co-Supervisor (Co-Guide);

Post Graduate Degree Qualification in the special subject with experience as stated in clause (a) or seven years teaching experience as Associate Professor in a college recognized by the Medical Council of India.

13. **Examiners:-**

(1) the criteria for examiners shall be the same as of the Supervisor (Guide) or Co-Supervisor (Co-Guide) as the case may be;

(2) one of the examiners shall be appointed as Supervisor (Guide) or Co-Supervisor (Co-Guide) as the case may be;

(3) at least 50% of the examiners shall be external examiners;.

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Note:- The principal regulations were published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part III, Section 4 vide No.12-18/89-CCH dated the 16th November, 1989 and subsequently amended vide:-

1. 12-3/91-CCH dated 22nd February, 1993;
2. 12-3/91-CCH(Pt.) dated 5th November, 2001;
3. 12-2/2006-CCH(Pt.) dated 5th March, 2012 and
4. 12-11/2010-CCH(Pt.) dated 28th March, 2016

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