

**SYLLABUS FOR APPOINTMENT OF HOMOEOPATHIC  
MEDICAL OFFICER**

Sr.No.	Name of Subject
1	Anatomy
2	Physiology & Bio-Chemistry
3	Organanon of Medicine
4	Homoeopathic Pharmacy
5	Materia Medica
6	Pathology
7	Forensic Medicine and Taxicology
8	Repertory
9	Gyancology & Obstetrics
10	Community Medicine
11	Surgery
12	Practice of Medicine

**ANATOMY**

A complete course of human anatomy with general working knowledge of different anatomical parts of the body. The important curriculum for this purpose includes the following namely :-

1. Regional Anatomy:

- (a) General and particular anatomy of Head, Neck, Face, Brain
- (b) Anatomy of Thorax, Abdomen and upper and lower Extremities

2. Special Senses

- (a) osteology
- (b) syndesmology (joints)
- (c) mycology
- (d) splanchnolgy (viscera and organs)

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PHYSIOLOGY & BIO-CHEMISTRY

The curriculum includes the following, namely:-

1. Body fluids:

1. Blood
2. Plasma Proteins
3. Haemoglobin and Iron Metabolism
4. Anaemia
5. White Blood Cell
6. Platelets
7. Coagulation of Blood
8. Blood groups
9. Blood Transfusion
10. Blood volume

11. Cardio-vascular system:

1. Cardiac cycle
2. Heart sound
3. Normal and abnormal Electrocardiogram (ECG)
4. Heart rate
5. Arterial blood pressure
6. Radial Pulse

### III. Respiratory system and environmental physiology:

1. Physiological anatomy of respiratory tract
2. Regulation of respiration
3. Pulmonary function tests
4. Effects of exercise on respiration

#### IV. Digestive svstem:

1. Composition and functions of digestive juices
2. Physiological anatomy of Stomach, Pancreas, Liver and Gall bladder, Small intestine, Large intestine
3. Digestion and absorption of carbohydrates, proteins and lipids

## V. Renal physiology and skin:

1. Physiological anatomy of kidneys and urinary tract  
2. Renal circulation  
3. Maturation  
4. Skin

and urinary tract

VI. Endocrinology:

1. Introduction of endocrinology
2. Pituitary gland
3. Thyroid gland
4. Endocrine functions of pancreas
5. Endocrine functions of other organs

VII. Reproductive system:

1. Menstrual cycle
2. Ovulation
3. Menopause
4. Infertility
5. Pregnancy and parturition
6. Mammary glands and lactation

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 in to 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)

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## ORGANON OF MEDICINE WITH HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY

### I. Introductory :-

Evolution of medical practice of the ancients (Prehistoric Medicine, Greek Medicine, Chinese medicine, Hindu medicine and Renaissance) and tracing the empirical, rationalistic and vitalistic thoughts.

Fundamental Principles of Homoeopathy.

Basic concept of :-

Health: Hahnemann's concept and modern concept.

Disease: Hahnemann's concept and modern concept.

Cure.

### 2. Psychology

Basics of Psychology.

Study of behavior and intelligence.

Basic concepts of Sensations.

Emotion, Motivation, Personality, Anxiety, Conflict, Frustration, Depression, Fear,

Psychosomatic Manifestations

Dreams.

### 3. Aphorisms 1 to 294 of Organon of medicine including foot notes of Organon of Medicine (5<sup>th</sup> & 6<sup>th</sup> Editions translated by R.E. Dudgeon and W. Boericke).

### 4. Homoeopathic Prophylaxis

### 5. Homoeopathic philosophy:

Chapters of Philosophy books of J.T.Kent (Chapter 1 to 7, 23 to 27 to 30, 31 to 37),

Stuart Close (Chapters- 7 to 15) and H.A.Roberts (Chapters 3 to 12, 17 to 21 & 34

related to Aphorisms 29-294 of Organon of Medicine. Symptomatology:

Details regarding Symptomatology are to be comprehended by referring to the relevant aphorisms of Organon of medicine and chapters of the books on homoeopathic philosophy.

#### Causations:

Thorough comprehension of the evolution of disease, taking into account pre-disposing, fundamental, exciting and maintaining causes.

#### Case taking:

The purpose of homoeopathic case taking is not merely collection of the disease symptoms from the patient, but comprehending the patient as a whole with the correct appreciation of the factors responsible for the genesis and maintenance of illness. Hahnemann's concept and method of

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case taking, as stated in his Organon of Medicine is to be stressed upon.

Case processing: This includes,

- (1) Analysis of Symptoms,
- (2) Evaluation of Symptoms,
- (3) Miasmatic diagnosis,
- (4) Totality of symptoms

1. Chronic Diseases:

Hahnemann's Theory of Chronic Diseases.

J.H.Allen's The Chronic Miasms – Psora and Pseudo-psora; Sycosis.

- (a) Emphasis should be given on the way in which each miasmatic state evolves and the characteristic expressions are manifested at various levels and attempt should be made to impart a clear understanding of Hahnemann's theory of chronic miasms.
- (b) The characteristics of the miasms need to be explained in the light of knowledge acquired from different branches of medicine.

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## Homoeopathic Pharmacy

- (1) Importance of homoeopathic pharmacy in relation to study of homoeopathic materia medica, organon of medicine and national economy as well as growth of homoeopathic pharmacy and research;
- (2) origin and speciality of homoeopathic pharmacy and its relation to pharmacy of other recognised systems of medicine

### I. General concepts and orientation:

1. History of pharmacy with emphasis on emergence of Homoeopathic Pharmacy.
2. Official Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia (Germany, Britain, U.S.A., India).
3. Definitions in homoeopathic pharmacy

### II. Raw Material: drugs and vehicles

1. Source of drugs (taxonomic classification, with reference to utility).
2. Collection of drug substances
3. Vehicles.

### III. Homoeopathic Pharmaceutics:

1. Mother tincture and its preparation—old and new methods.
2. Various scales in homoeopathic pharmacy (Decimal, Centesimal and Fifty millesimal).
3. Drugs dynamisation or potentisation.
4. Posology (focus on basic principles; related aphorisms of organon of medicine).
5. Prescription (including abbreviations).
6. Dispensing of medicines.

### IV. Legislations pertaining to pharmacy:

1. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 (23 of 1940) {in relation to Homoeopathy};
2. Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 {in relation to Homoeopathy};
3. Poisons Act, 1919 (12 of 1919);
4. The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (61 of 1985);
5. Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 (21 of 1954);
6. Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act 1955 (16 of 1955)

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## Materia Medica

### (a) Homoeopathic Materia Medica

1. Definition of Homoeopathic Materia Medica
2. Basic concept and construction of Homoeopathic Materia Medica.
3. Classification of Homoeopathic Materia Medica.
4. Sources of Homoeopathic Materia Medica.
5. Scope and Limitations of Homoeopathic Materia Medica
6. Different ways of studying homoeopathic material medica (e.g. psycho-clinical, pathological, physiological, synthetic, comparative, analytical, remedy relationships, group study, portrait study etc.)
7. Concordance or remedy relationships.
8. Comparative homoeopathic materia medica, namely:-
9. Comparative study of symptoms, drug pictures, drug relationships.
10. Theory of biochemic system of medicine, its history, concepts and principles according to Dr. Wilhelm Heinrich Schuessler. Study of 12 bio-chemic medicines. (tissue remedies).

### APPENDIX-I

1. Aconitum napellus
2. Aethusa cynapium
3. Allium cepa
4. Aloesocotrina
5. Antimonium crudum
6. Antimonium tartaricum
7. Apis mellifica
8. Argentum nitricum
9. Arnica Montana
10. Arsenicum album
11. Arum triphyllum
12. Baptisia tinctoria
13. Bellis perrenis
14. Bryonia alba
15. Calcarea carbonica
16. Calcarea fluorica

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17. Calcareo phosphoric
18. Calcareo sulphurica
19. Calendula officinalis
20. Chamomilla
21. Cina
22. Cinchona officinalis
23. Colchicum autumnale
24. Colocynthis
25. Drosera
26. Dulcamara
27. Euphrasia
28. Ferrum phosphoricum
29. Gelsemium
30. Heparsulph
31. Hypericum perforatum
32. Ipecacuanha
33. Kali muriaticum
34. Kali phosphoricum
35. Kali sulphuricum
36. Ledum palustre
37. Lycopodium clavatum
38. Magnesium phosphoricum
39. Natrum muriaticum
40. Natrum phosphoricum
41. Natrum sulphuricum
42. Nux vomica
43. Pulsatilla
44. Rhus toxicodendron
45. Ruta graveolens
46. Silicea
47. Spongia tosta
48. Sulphur
49. Symphytum officinale
50. Thuja occidentalis

(a) concept of nosodes – definition of nosodes, types of nosodes, general indication of Nosodes.

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- (b) Concepts of constitution, temperatures, diathesis-

definitions, various concepts of constitution with their peculiar characteristics, importance of constitution, temperaments and diathesis and their utility in treatment of patients.

- (c) Concepts of mother tincture.

#### APPENDIX-II

1.	Acetic acid
2.	Actea spicata
3.	Agaricus muscarius
4.	Agnus castus
5.	Alumina
6.	Ambra grisea
7.	Ammonium carbonicum
8.	Ammonium muriaticum
9.	Anacardium orientale
10.	Apocynum cannabinum
11.	Arsenicum iodatum
12.	Asafoetida
13.	Aurum metallicum
14.	Baryta carboica
15.	Beiladonna
16.	Benzoic acid
17.	Berberis vulgaris
18.	Bismuth
19.	Borax
20.	Bovista Lycopodon
21.	Bromium
22.	Bufo rana
23.	Cactus grandiflorus
24.	Cañadium seguinum
25.	Calcarea aresnicosa
26.	Camphora
27.	Cannabis indica
28.	Cannabis sativa
29.	Cantharis vesicatoria
30.	Carbo vegetabilis
31.	Chelidonium majus
32.	Conium maculatum
33.	Crotalus horridus
34.	Croton tiglium
35.	Cyclamen europaeum
36.	Digitalis purpurea
37.	Dioscorea villosa
38.	Equisetum hyemale
39.	Ferrum metallicum
40.	Graphites
41.	Helleborus niger
42.	Hyoscyamus niger
43.	Ignatia amara
44.	Kali bichromicum
45.	Kali bromatum

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46.	Kali carbonicum
47.	Kreosotum
48.	Lachesis muta
49.	Moschus
50.	Murex purpurea
51.	Muriatic acid
52.	Naja tripudians
53.	Natrum carbonicum
54.	Nitric acid
55.	Nux moschata
56.	Opium
57.	Oxalic acid
58.	Petroleum
59.	Phosphoric acid
60.	Phosphorus
61.	Phytolacca decandra
62.	Picric acid
63.	Platinum metallicum
64.	Podophyllum
65.	Secale cernutum
66.	Selenium
67.	Sepia
68.	Staphysagria
69.	Stramonium
70.	Sulphuric acid
71.	Syphilinum
72.	Tabacum
73.	Taraxacum officinale
74.	Tarentula cubensis
75.	Terebinthina
76.	Theridion
77.	Thlaspi bursa pastoris
78.	Veratrum album

Group studies	
Acid group	
Carbon group	
Kali group	
Ophidia group	
Mercurius group	
Spider group	

- A. General topics of Homoeopathic medica–Sarcodes–definition and general indications.
- B. Medicines indicated in Appendix-III shall be taught in relation to the medicines of Appendices-I and II for comparison wherever required.

#### APPENDIX-III

1	Abies Canadensis	70	Jonosia asoca
2	Abies nigra	71	Justicia adhatoda
3	Carbo animals .	72	Ocimum sanctum
4	Carbolic acid	73	Syzigium jambolanum
5	Cundurango	74	Ratanhia peruviana
6	Fluoricum acidum		Collinsonia Canadensis

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7	Hydrastis canadensis	76	Antimonium arsenicosum
8	Raphanus sativus	77	Sticta pulmonaria
9	Magnesia carbonica	79	Asterias rubens
10	Magnesia muriatica	80	Iodium
11	Anthracinum	81	Thyroidinum
12	Bacillinum	82	Argentum metallicum
13	Laccaninum	83	Cuprum metallicum
14	Lac defloratum	84	Plumbum metallicum
15	Lyssin	85	Zincum metallicum
16	Medorrhinum	86	Adonis vernalis
17	Psorinum	87	Kalmia latifolia
18	Pyrogenium	88	Physostigma venenosum
19	Vaccinium	89	Mercurius corrosivus
20	Variolinum	90	Mercurius cyanatus
21	Hydrocotyle asiatica	91	Mercurius dulcis
22	Mezereum	92	Mercurius solubilis
23	Radium bromatum	93	Mercurius sulphuricus
24	Urtica urens	94	Causticum
25	Vinca minor	95	Bacillus No.7
26	Abrotanum	96	Dysenteryco
27	Rheum palmatum	97	Gaertner
28	Sanicula aqua	98	Morganpure
29	Acalypha indica	99	Morgan gaertner
30	Corallium rubrum	100	Proteus bacillus
31	Lobelia inflata	101	Sycotic bacillus
32	Mephitis putorius	Additional medicines	
33	Rumex crispus	102	Aesculus hippocastanum
34	Sabadilla officinalis	103	Adrenalinum
35	Sambucus nigra	104	Artemesia vulgaris
36	Squilla maritima	105	Avena sativa
37	Baryta muriatica	106	Blatta orientalis
38	Cartaegus oxyacantha	107	Carcinosin
39	Lithium carbonicum	108	Carduus marianus
40	Rauwolfia serpentina	109	Ceanothus
41	Caulophyllum	110	Chininum arsenicosum
42	Cocculus indicus	111	Cholesterinum
43	Crocus sativus	112	Cocaerythroxylon
44	Helonias dioica	113	Diphtherinum
45	Lillium tigrinum	114	Erigeron Canadensis
46	Sabina	115	Malandrinum
47	Trillium pendulum	116	Menyanthes
48	Viburnum opulus	117	Onosmodium
49	Cicuta virosa	118	Passiflora incarnata
50	Ranunculus bulbosus	119	Ustilago maydis
51	Rhododendron chrysanthum	120	Stannum metallicum
52	Clematis erecta	121	Valeriana officinalis
53	Sabal serrulata	122	X-ray
54	Sarsaparilla officinalis		
55	Coffea cruda		
56	Glonoinc		
57	Melilotus		
58	Millefolium		
59	Sanguinaria Canadensis		
60	Spigelia		

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61	Veratrum viride		
62	Capsicum		
63	Cedron		
64	Eupatorium perfoliatum		
65	Abroma augusta		
66	Calotropis gigantea		
67	Carica papaya		
68	Cassia sophera		
69	Ficus religiosa		

S.No.	Group Study	S. No.	Group Study
1	Baryta group	4	Natrur group
2	Calcarea group	5	Compositae family
3	Magnesia group	6	Ranunculaceae family
		7	Solonaceae family

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## PATHOLOGY

I. (a) Pathology and microbiology shall be taught in relation to the concept of miasma as evolved by Samuel Hahnemann and further developed by J.T 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) General Pathology

1. Inflammation and repair (Healing)

2. Thrombosis and embolism

3. Oedema

4. Ischaemia

5. Haemorrhage

6. Shock

7. Atrophy

8. Infection

9. Pyrexia

10. Gangrene

11. 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.

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2. Diseases of blood vessels and lymphatics
3. Diseases of kidney and lower urinary tract
4. Diseases of the respiratory system.
5. Diseases of the oral cavity and salivary glands.
6. Diseases of the G.I. system
7. Diseases of the skin and soft tissue.
8. Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system.

(c) Microbiology

(I) General Topics:

1. Normal bacterial flora
2. Pathogenicity of micro-organisms

(II) 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*, *Cryptosporidium 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*, *Taeniasaginata*, (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*).

(III) Virology:

1. Introduction
2. Nature and classification of viruses
3. Morphology and replication of viruses
4. DNA viruses:
  - (i) herpes virus, varicella virus, CMV, EBV.
  - (ii) Hepadna virus (hepatitis virus)
  - (iii) Papova virus
  - (iv) poxvirus-varicella virus, vaccinia virus, molluscum contagiosum etc.

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5. RNA viruses:

(a) Orthomyxo virus:

(i) Rhino virus

(ii) Hepato virus

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

(c) Rubella virus (german measles)

(d) Corona virus

(e) dengue, Chikungunya virus

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## FORENSIC MEDICINE AND TOXICOLOGY

Instructions :

- (a) Medicolegal 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.

### I. 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.

### I. Injury and its medico-legal importance

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

### 2. Abortion and infanticide

- I. Abortion: different methods, complications, accidents following criminal abortion, MTP.
- II. Infant death, legal definition, battered baby syndrome, cot death, legitimacy.

### 3. Sexual Offences

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

## II. Toxicology

### I. General Toxicology

- (a) Forensic Toxicology and Poisons
- (b) Diagnosis of poisoning in living and dead,
- (c) General principles of management of poisoning

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- (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, Anti histaminics, Tranquillisers, antidepressants, Stimulants, Hallucinogens. Street drugs etc.)

## III. Legislations relating to medical profession

- (a) The Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 (59 of 1973); Now amended as a National Commission for Homoeopathy Act, 2020
- (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 there in;
- (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 Toiletary Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955 (16 of 1955);

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- (q) The Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) and the Criminal Procedure Code (2 of 1974) {relevant provisions}
- (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).

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## REPATORY

Instructions:

- I. (a) Repertorisation is not the end but the means to arrive at the simillimum with the help of materia medica, based on sound knowledge of Homoeopathic Philosophy;
- (b) Homoeopathic materia medica is an encyclopedia of symptoms. No mind can memorize all the symptoms or all the drugs with their gradations;
- (c) The repertory is an index and catalogue of the symptoms of the materia medica, neatly arranged in a practical or clinical form, with the relative gradation of drugs, which facilitates quick selection of indicated remedy and it may be difficult to practice Homoeopathy without the aid of repertories.
- II. Each repertory has been compiled on distinct philosophical base, which determines its structure;
- (b) In order to explore and derive full advantage of each repertory, it is important to grasp thoroughly its conceptual base and construction and this will help student to learn scope, limitations and adaptability of each repertory.
- A. Theory:
  1. Repertory: Definition; Need; Scope and Limitations.
  2. Classification of Repertories
  3. Study of different Repertories (Kent, Boenninghausen, Boger-Boenninghausen):
    - (a) History
    - (b) Philosophical background
    - (c) Structure
    - (d) Concept of repertorisation
    - (e) Adaptability
    - (f) Scope
    - (g) Limitation(s)
  4. Gradation of Remedies by different authors.
  5. Methods and techniques of repertorisation. Steps of repertorisation.
  6. Terms and language of repertories (Rubrics) cross references in other repertories and materia medica.
  7. Conversion of symptoms into rubrics and repertorisation using different repertories.
  8. Repertory –its relation with organon of medicine and materia medica.
  9. Case taking and related topics:

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- (a) Case taking.
- (b) Difficulties of case taking, particularly in a chronic case.
- (c) Types of symptoms, their understanding and importance.
- (d) Importance of pathology in disease diagnosis and individualization in relation to study of repertory.

10. Case processing

- (a) Analysis and evaluation of symptoms
- (b) Miasmatic assessment
- (c) Totality of symptoms or conceptual image of the patient
- (d) Reportorial totality
- (e) Selection of rubrics
- (f) Reportorial technique and results
- (g) Reportorial analysis

A. Theory:

1. Comparative study of different repertories (like Kent's Repertory, Boennighausen's Therapeutic Pocket Book and Boger- Boenninghausen's Characteristic Repertories, A Synoptic Key to Materia Medica).
2. Card repertories and other mechanical aided repertories-History, Types and Use.
3. Concordance repertories (Gentry and Kenner)
4. Clinical Repertories (William Boericke etc.)
5. An introduction to modern thematic repertories-(Synthetic, Synthesis and Complete Repertory and Murphy's Repertory)
6. Regional repertories
7. Role of computers in repertorisation and different soft wares.

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## GYNAECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS

### Instructions:

- I. (a) Homoeopathy adopt the same attitude to wards 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 individualizing 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 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 emphasized.
- 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.

### A. Theory:

#### I. Gynaecology

- (a) A review of the applied anatomy of female reproductive systems-development and malformations.
- (b) A review of the applied physiology of female systems-puberty, menstruation and menopause.
- (c) Gynaecological examination and diagnosis.
- (d) Development 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 or pregnancy-investigations and examination.
- (d) Antenatal care.
- (e) Vomiting in pregnancy.

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- (f) Preterm labour and post maturity.
- (g) Normal labour and puerperium
- (h) Induction of labour
- (i) Post natal and puerperal care.
- (j) Care of the newborn.
- (k) Management and therapeutics of the above listed topics in obstetrics

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; and abnormal conditions of soft part contracted pelvis; obstructed labour, complications of 3<sup>rd</sup> stage of labour, injuries of birth canal, foetal anomalies.
- (b) Abnormal pregnancies-abortion, molar pregnancy, diseases of placenta and membranes, toxemia of pregnancy, antepartum haemorrhages, multiple pregnancy, protracted 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.

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- (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.

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## COMMUNITY MEDICINE

### Instructions:

- I. Physician's function is not limited merely prescribing homoeopathic medicines for curative purpose, but he has wider role to play in the community.

- (b) He has to be well conversant with the national health problems 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 preventive and social medicine including family planning.

### 1. Nutrition and health

- (a) Balanced diet
- (b) Nutritional deficiencies, and Nutritional survey
- (c) Food Poisoning

### 2. Water

- (a) Standards of drinking water
- (b) Water borne diseases
- (c) Excreta disposal
- (d) Medical entomology-insecticides, disinfection, Insects in relation to disease, Insect control.

3. Preventive medicine in pediatrics and geriatrics

### 4. Epidemiology

- (a) Communicable diseases: their description, mode of spread and method of prevention.
- (b) Protozoan and helminthic infections- Life cycle of protozoa and helminthes, their prevention.
- (c) Screening of diseases

5. Demography and Family Planning; Population control; contraceptive practices; National Family Planning Programme.

6. Health education and health communication

7. Maternal and Child Health

8. School Health Services

9. National Health Programs of India including Rashtriya Bal Chikitsa Karyakram.

10. Hospital waste management

11. Study of aphorisms of organon of medicine and other homoeopathic literatures, relevant to above topics including prophylaxis.

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## SURGERY

Instructions:

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;

(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 Immune Deficiency 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.

(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, gallbladder 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.

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(C) Ear

- (1) Applied anatomy and applied physiology of ear
- (2) Diseases of external, middle and inner ear

(D) Nose

- (1) Applied anatomy and physiology of nose and paranasal sinuses.
- (2) Diseases of nose and paranasal sinuses

(E) Throat

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

(F) Ophthalmology

- (1) Applied Anatomy, Physiology of eye
- (2) Diseases of eye lids, eye lashes and lacrimal drainage system.
- (3) Diseases of Eyes including injury related problems.

(G) Dentistry

- (1) Applied anatomy, physiology of teeth and gums.
- (2) Milestones related to teething.
- (3) Diseases of gums
- (4) Diseases of teeth
- (5) Problems of dentition

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## PRACTICE OF MEDICINE

### Instructions:

- I. Homoeopathy has a distinct approach to the concept of disease;
- II. The study of the above concept of individualization 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) Adequate knowledge to ensure that rational investigations are utilized.
- 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 diseases shall be comprehended in the light of theory of chronic miasms.
- IV. (a) The teachings 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 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.

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Theory:

1. Applied anatomy and applied physiology of the respective system as state 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 of 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.

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. Diseases 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.

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