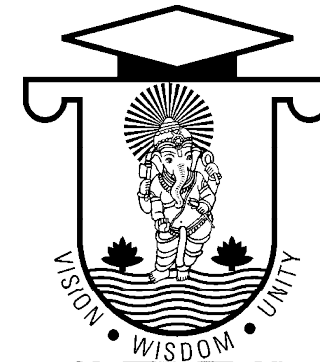


**VINAYAKA MISSION'S RESEARCH FOUNDATION
(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)
SALEM, INDIA.**



**DOCTOR OF MEDICINE IN HOMOEOPATHY (M.D. (HOM.))
DEGREE PROGRAMME**

**UNDER FACULTY OF HOMOEOPATHY
REVISED REGULATIONS 2016**

BRANCHES OF STUDY

BRANCH NO.	SPECIALIZATION
I	HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY
II	HOMOEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA
III	REPERTORY
IV	HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY
V	PRACTICE OF MEDICINE
VI	PAEDIATRICS
VII	PSYCHIATRY

**VINAYAKA MISSION'S RESEARCH FOUNDATION, SALEM
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**DOCTOR OF MEDICINE (M.D. (Hom.))
DEGREE PROGRAMME**

**UNDER FACULTY OF HOMOEOPATHY
REVISED REGULATIONS 2016**

In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 9 of Memorandum of Association and Chapter V of Bye-Laws of the Vinayaka Mission's Research Foundation - Deemed to be University (VMRF-DU), Salem, the Board of Management of the University hereby issue the following revised regulations pertaining to the Post Graduate Programme in Homoeopathy and the award of the degree of Doctor of Medicine in Homoeopathy (M.D. (HOM.)) at this University.

1. TITLE AND COMMENCEMENT

These revised regulations shall be called "REVISED REGULATIONS FOR THE DOCTOR OF MEDICINE IN HOMOEOPATHY (M.D. (HOM.))" of the Vinayaka Missions University, Salem.

These revised regulations come into force with effect from the Academic year 2016-2017 and are subject to such modifications as may be approved by the apex bodies of the University from time to time.

2. PREAMBLE

The degree of Doctor of Medicine in Homoeopathy M.D. (Hom.) in Faculty of Homoeopathy shall be awarded to a candidate who, as per these regulations, has successfully passed the prescribed examinations and thereby qualified to receive the degree. The medium of the programme will be English.

3. DEFINITIONS AND NOMENCLATURE

In the Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires

- 3.1. "Government or MHRD" means Central Government of India, Ministry of Human Resources Development (Department of Secondary Education and Higher Education).
- 3.2. "UGC" means University Grants Commission established under Sec.4. of the University Grants Commission Act 1956 (Central Act 3 of 1956)
- 3.3. "CCH" means Central Council of Homoeopathy, Apex body for the Homoeopathic programmes/colleges
- 3.4. "University" means Vinayaka Mission's Research Foundation - Deemed to be University, Salem- 636 308.
- 3.5. "Vice Chancellor" means Vice Chancellor of the University, an eminent academic person of the University
- 3.6. "BoM" means Board of the Management, the highest governing body of the University
- 3.7. "AC" means Academic Council, the highest academic body of the University, chaired by the Vice Chancellor
- 3.8. "BoS" means Board of Studies of the University, under the Faculty of Homoeopathy
- 3.9. "CoE" means Controller of Examinations of the University
- 3.10. "CEE" means All India Common Entrance Examination conducted by the University
- 3.11. "Dean" means Dean of the Homoeopathy Faculty of the University
- 3.12. "BoF" means Board of Faculty, academic body of Homoeopathy Programmes / College, constituted by the Vice Chancellor with the Dean as the Chairperson.
- 3.13. "Institution" or "College" means Homoeopathy College constituted under University approved by the Government.
- 3.14. "Programme" means Post Graduate Programme leading to the

award of M.D.(Hom.) approved by the CCH and University.

3.15. "HoI" means Head of the Institutions/Principal of the Constituent Homoeopathy college of the University

3.16. "HoD" means Head of the Department of the College

3.17. "Curriculum" and "syllabus" means the curriculum and syllabus for study as prescribed by the Board of Studies (BoS) with the approval of the Board of Faculties (BoF) and Academic Council (AC) based on the Central Council of Homoeopathy (CCH) regulations.

3.18. "Teaching Staff" means Teacher signifies any of the Dean of Faculty, Professors, Associate Professors, Readers, Assistant Professors, Lecturers and Tutors and other like persons engaged in teaching and training the students and assisting them in the process of Studies and Research in the College/University.

3.19. "Teaching experience" means teaching experience in the subject concerned in Faculty of Homoeopathy / Homoeopathy Medical College and includes teaching experience in the subjects of Medicine, Obstetrics and Gynecology gained in a Medical college, recognized by the Medical Council of India.

4. REGISTRATION

4.1. A candidate admitted to the programme in the Faculty of Homeopathy and the Constituent Homeopathy College of the University shall register with the University by remitting the prescribed fees along with the application form for registration dully filled in and forwarded to the Controller of Examinations of this University through the Head of the Institution within the stipulated date.

4.2. The name of the candidate must be registered in the University within three months from the date of his/her admission.

4.3. The candidate failing to satisfy the above clause 4.2. will forfeit admission, and will not be considered for re-admission.

4.4. Every candidate shall also submit to the University through proper channel the required documents including the following within 6 months from the cut- off date of admission or before the date notified by the University

4.4.1. Statement showing the name of the Guide / Supervisor (co-guide / Co-supervisor wherever necessary) for Thesis / Dissertation.

4.4.2. Written consent of the Guide / Supervisor agreeing to supervise and guide.

4.4.3. The topic of the thesis / dissertation approved of the Guide / Supervisor (A change in the topic shall be permissible at the discretion of the Guide / Supervisor)

4.4.4. A synopsis containing particulars of proposed dissertation with the approval of the Guide / Supervisor.

5. ELIGIBILITY FOR ENROLLMENT

5.1. No Candidates shall be allowed to be admitted to the programme without a

5.1.1. Bachelor of Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery (B.H.M.S.) or equivalent qualification in Homoeopathy included in the second schedule to the Homoeopathy Central Council Act 1973, after undergoing a course of study of not less than five year and six months duration including one year compulsory internship;

OR

5.1.2. Bachelor of Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery (Graded Degree) (B.H.M.S.(Graded Degree)) or equivalent qualification in Homoeopathy included in the second schedule to the Homoeopathy Central Council Act 1973, after undergoing a course of study of not less than two years duration.

5.2. In the case of foreign nationals, the University may, on payment of prescribed fee for registration, grant temporary registration with the approval of Government for the duration of the programme limited to the homoeopathy medical college of this

University to which he/she is admitted for the time being exclusively for pursuing Post Graduate studies.

5.2.1. The temporary registration of such foreign national shall be subject to the condition that such person is duly registered with appropriate registering authority in his/her own country wherefrom he/she has obtained his/her Basic homoeopathic qualification, and is duly recognized by the corresponding Homoeopathy Council or concerned authority.

5.3. There is no upper age limit for admission.

5.4. Blind (including color blind), deaf and/ or dumb candidates shall not be allowed for admission in the course.

5.5. ELIGIBILITY CERTIFICATE

The candidate who has passed BHMS degree from other than this University shall obtain an Eligibility Certificate from the University by remitting the prescribed fees along with application form before seeking admission to the University/ Constituent College.

5.6. PHYSICAL FITNESS CERTIFICATE

5.6.1. Every candidate before admission to the programme shall submit to the Head of the Institution a Certificate of Medical Fitness from an authorized Medical Officer that the candidate is physically fit to undergo the programme and does not suffer from any contagious disease.

5.6.2. The candidates with disability should produce the Disability Certificate issued by the duly constituted District Medical Board.

6. ADMISSION

Candidates who have qualified National Eligibility Cum Entrance Test (NEET) are eligible.

7. DURATION OF THE PROGRAMME

The Duration of certified study of this programme shall extend over the period of 3 years including one year of house job.

8. EXTENSION OF MAXIMUM DURATION

The candidates who fail to complete the year-wise programme as mentioned in clause 7 on proper reasons would be permitted to complete the programme within a period of 6 years from the date of admission to the course failing which they shall be discharged from the course.

9. COMMENCEMENT OF THE COURSE

9.1. The academic year for the programme shall commence as per the notification of university every year.

9.2. The cut-off date of admission to the programme shall be announced every year.

10. WORKING DAYS IN AN ACADEMIC YEAR

10.1. Each Academic year shall consist of not less than 240 working days

10.2. The maximum total number of working days for this programme in a period of one academic year can be as high as 290, as shown below:-

Number of days in a year	365
No. of days of weekly off in a year (Sun days)	52
No. of other declared holidays	23
Total Number of Holidays	75
Total No. of working days including examination period	290

10.3. The total number of working days and time schedule for this programme will be finalized by the concerned BoS and BoF every year

11. MIGRATION

11.1. Migration / Transfer of candidates from other Universities shall be granted only when the candidates submit the NO OBJECTION CERTIFICATE obtained from both the Central Council of Homoeopathy and the University last studied.

11.2. The provision of combination of attendance shall be granted to a transferee for admission to an examination of this University only on satisfactory fulfillment of the regulations of this University.

12. BREAK OF STUDY

12.1. Break of study may be permitted for genuine reasons like serious health problems and calamitous family situations. The Vice chancellor is vested with the power to permit the break for which the candidate must apply in the prescribed form enclosing necessary supporting documents and fees through his/her HoD and HoI, sufficiently ahead of the proposed period of break. A break of study may last for a period of 3 to 6 months.

12.2. The period of break of study of the candidate for rejoining the course shall be calculated from the date of commencement of the discontinuance of the course.

12.3. A maximum of two spells of break of study for PG degree courses will be allowed for the entire duration of the course. Any further break of study shall entail the candidate to be de-registered and his/her admission being cancelled.

12.4. For a candidate having a break of more than 6 months for PG Degree course, the course of study shall be extended by that period and the candidate will be permitted to appear for the examination only after completing this extension period. The candidate shall apply to the University through his/her HoD and HoI for the extension using the prescribed form and remitting the prescribed fees.

13. REJOINING/DISCONTINUING AFTER THE BREAK

13.1. For PG degree courses the candidate having availed a break of study between 3 and 6 months shall apply for rejoining the course

in the prescribed form (ANNEXURE - I) by remitting the stipulated fee for condonation of break of study to the Academic Officer of this University through the Dean/Principal of the Faculty/college for issue of necessary permission to rejoin the course. The concerned Dean / Principal of the faculty/College shall not permit any candidate with a Break of study as stipulated above to rejoin the course without obtaining the prior permission from the University.

13.1.1. All the postgraduate students have to execute a declaration at the time of registration with this university in this regard in the prescribed form as in Annexure -II

13.2. Any break of study beyond three years is considered as discontinuation of study. This is applicable for all the years of study of the Post Graduate Degree courses. However, in exceptional cases, if a break of study is beyond three years but less than six years and is in one spell, the Board of Faculty /Management, may, on the approval / recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor, permit the candidate to rejoin the course from the beginning of the first year of the course. In other words, the candidate has to re-do the course from the beginning and shall, after fulfillment of all the Regulations of the course only be admitted to the examinations. The candidate shall not be exempted in the subjects already passed, if any.

13.3. If any candidate completed the course of study, appeared for the Final Year examinations but failed in one or more subjects and did not appear for the next two consecutive examinations, he/she shall undergo a refresher course for a period of six months in the failed subjects, after obtaining the permission from the university for undergoing such refresher course, in the college in which he /she last studied and obtain a certificate to that effect before appearing again in the examinations in the failed subjects. The examination application shall be forwarded through the Dean of the faculty/principal of college concerned.

14. READMISSION AFTER EXTENSION

If the candidates name is not registered with the University within six months from the cutoff date prescribed for the respective

courses for admission without any valid reasons / ground, permission for re-admission for such candidates will not be issued by the University.

15. CONDONATION OF THE BREAK:

15.1. The Vice-Chancellor has the power to condone any break of study as defined in this Regulation.

15.2. The candidate is given extension of study after getting special permission from the university approved by the Vice Chancellor. The Candidate shall forward the application for extension through the head of the institution.

15.3. If the candidate's name is not registered with the University within 60 days from the cutoff date prescribed for the respective courses for admission without any valid reasons, permission for re-admission for such candidates will not be issued by the University.

16. PROGRAM STRUCTURE

16.1. Curriculum and Syllabus

16.1.1. The curriculum and syllabus for the course pertaining to the M.D. (Hom.) Programmes are given in separately.

16.1.2. The curriculum and the syllabus for the course shall be prescribed by the Academic Council based on the recommendations of concerned Board of faculty and Board of Studies.

16.2. TRAINING

16.2.1. The training given with due care to the candidates in the institution for the award of M.D.(Hom.) Degree shall determine the expertise of the specialist and/or Homoeopathy medical teachers produced as a result of the educational programme during the period of their stay in the institution.

16.2.2. The period of training for the programme shall be three years after full registration including one year of house job.

16.2.3. All candidates joining this programme shall attend not less than 80% for both theory and practical /clinical parts of the imparted training during each academic year including assignments, assessed full time responsibilities and participation in all facets of the educational process

16.2.4. The Institution undertaking this programme shall set up a curriculum committee with the HoD as the chairperson, in consultation with HoI/PG Course coordinator, which shall work out the details of the training programme in each speciality in consultation with other department faculty and also coordinate, monitor and implement.

16.2.5. The training programme shall be updated as and when required. The structured training programme shall be written up and strictly followed, to enable the examiners to determine the training undergone by the candidates.

16.3. MAINTENANCE OF LOG BOOK

16.3.1. The students of this programme shall maintain a Log book of the work carried out by them and the training undergone during the period of training, certified by the HoDs of the departments where the training was undergone.

16.3.2. The record of Log books shall be checked and assessed periodically by the faculty members imparting the training.

16.3.3. The candidates should be required to participate in the teaching and training programme of Undergraduate students.

16.3.4. The HoD shall scrutinize the log book every three months and shall submit a report to HoI/PG course coordinator of the college

16.3.5. At the end of the course, the candidate should submit the consolidate report along with the log book to the concern HoD and get them certified.

16.3.6. The log book should be submitted at the time of practical examination for the scrutiny of the Board of Examiners.

16.4. The teaching and training of the students shall also consist of graded responsibility in the management and treatment of patients entrusted to their care; participation in Seminars, Group Discussions, Clinical meetings etc.

16.5. The candidates should be encouraged to present short title papers in conferences and improve on them and submit them for publication in reputed homoeopathy journals. Motivation by the HoD is essential in this area to sharpen the research skills of the candidates.

16.6. THESIS / DISSERTATION

16.6.1. All candidates registered to undergo the PG degree homoeopathy courses shall be assigned a topic for dissertation/thesis within 6 months of his/her admission to the programme and title of the topics assigned to the candidates shall be intimated to the Controller of Examinations of the University.

16.6.2. The candidate shall have the option to submit on any topic pertaining to his/her speciality. The Head of the Department shall assign the topics of the dissertation/thesis to the candidates.

16.6.3. The dissertation/thesis shall be of not less than 10000 words and a bound volume of minimum 100 pages and not exceeding 150 pages of typed matter (Double line spacing and on one side only) excluding certification, acknowledgements annexures and Bibliography.

16.6.4. Ten copies of dissertation/thesis shall be submitted six months prior to the commencement of the Part - II examinations on the prescribed date to the Controller of Examinations of the University.

16.6.5. The dissertation shall be submitted by the candidate to the Supervisor/Guide at least six months before the time fixed for submitting it to the University.

16.6.6. The Supervisor/Guide shall certify that the work has not previously formed the basis for award of any postgraduate degree

or diploma and the work is the record of the candidate's personal efforts. It shall be submitted to the University duly countersigned by the Supervisor/Guide.

17. TRAINING IN OUTSIDE CENTRES

The Heads of the Departments shall make necessary arrangements for their candidates to undergo training in various skills if necessary, in other centres/institutions within and outside the University.

18. ATTENDANCE REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO EXAMINATIONS

18.1. No candidate shall be permitted to appear for the Examination unless he/she put in 80% attendance on total number of working days for every academic year of the programme.

18.2 The total period of absence, including approved leaves on medical or other grounds, shall not exceed 20% of total number of working days in a year.

18.3. If a candidate is having lack of attendance in any of the academic year, may be permitted to attend classes after to compensate for a short shortage in attendance in deserving cases.

18.4. In the case of Post Graduate students posted for training in any other Department or College for a period of one or two months, the candidate should get the attendance from that Departments / College and submit the attendance to the Head of the Department in which the candidate is undergoing the course who will forward the attendance to the University.

18.5. The candidate shall not carry over the unavailed leave of that academic year to the subsequent academic years except on medical grounds, on specific permission.

18.6. The Dean / Head of the Institutions of the Faculty/Constituent college has to furnish to the Controller of Examinations of this University, the attendance particulars specifying the number of working days attended by the candidate every quarter i.e. up to

14th August, 14th November, 14th February and 30th April, both by E-mail and in hard copy form.

18.7. Before commencement of examination of the year the Dean/Head of the Institutions of the Faculty/Constituent colleges has to furnish the consolidated attendance particulars of the candidates specifying the number of days in each month, for a period of one year to this University, in the prescribed format.

18.8. The periods of examination are also considered as working days for this programme.

18.9. The attendance particulars for the Examination session for the respective study period are to be submitted before 2 weeks prior to the commencement of the Examination. As the candidate has paid the fees for the particular Examination, it could be presumed and insisted that he/she will attend the rest of the classes for the remaining few days after submission of attendance particulars to the University and appear for the Examination.

18.10. CONDONATION OF LACK OF ATTENDANCE

18.10.1. Condonation of shortage of attendance up to a maximum of 10% may be sanctioned by the Vice-Chancellor in deserving cases.

18.10.2. A candidate lacking attendance shall submit an application in the prescribed form and remit the stipulated fee 15 days prior to the commencement of the examination.

18.10.3. The Head of the Department and Head of the Institution should forward the candidate's request application with their endorsements to the Controller of Examinations who would put it up for the Vice-Chancellor's approval.

18.10.4. Application not forwarded through proper channel will not be entertained.

18.10.5. Condonation of lack of attendance shall be taken up for consideration under the following circumstances:

18.10.5.1. Any illness affecting the candidate (The candidate should submit Medical Certificate from a registered Medical Practitioner to the Dean/Principal of the faculty/college immediately after returning to college after treatment)

18.10.5.2. Any unforeseen tragedy in the family. (The parent / guardian should give in writing the reason for the ward's absence to the Principal).

18.10.5.3. Participation in NCC / NSS / YRC and other co-curricular activities representing the college or University. (The Head of the Institution should permit the candidate to participate and instruct the concerned officers in -charge of the student's activities in their college to endorse the leave.)

18.10.5.4. Any other leave the Head of Institution deems reasonable for Condonation.

19. EXAMINATIONS

19.1. COMMENCEMENT OF EXAMINATIONS

The University Examinations will be conducted twice in an academic year, during the first weeks of November and May. The CoE would notify the dates of examinations to the candidates.

19.2. CUT-OFF DATE FOR ADMISSION TO EXAMINATIONS

The candidates admitted to the programme shall be registered to take up his /her Part-I examinations in November of the next academic year.

19.3. The examination shall consist of theory (written) papers, oral including practical and clinical. A candidate who fails in the examination may appear again in the next examination without undergoing further course of study.

19.3.1. The Examination shall be conducted in two parts, as specified in in the following sub clauses

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

19.3.1.2. M.D. (Hom) Part-II, to be held after 18 months after Part-I examination.

19.4. DECLARATION OF RESULT

The result in both the examinations declared by the University shall be "Pass", "Pass in first class", "Pass in distinction" or "Fail" or "AB" or "WH". Mark list shall be issued for both Part I and Part II examinations.

19.4.1. The student shall be declared to have passed if he/she secure minimum of 50% of marks in both theory and in practical including viva-voce examination.

19.4.2. The student shall be declared to have passed with first class if he/she secure minimum of 60% of marks in both theory and in practical including viva-voce examination.

19.4.3. The student shall be declared to have passed with distinction if he/she secure minimum of 75% of marks in both theory and in practical including viva-voce examination

19.4.4. The student shall be declared to have failed if he/she gets less than 50% of marks in any of the theory or practical including viva-voce examination.

19.4.5. The student shall be declared "AB" if he / she did not attend the examinations

19.4.6. The student shall be declared "WH" if his /her results are withheld by the University because of Mal practice or any other reason.

19.5. PART-I EXAMINATION

19.5.1. Every candidate seeking admission to Part-I of the examination shall apply to the University with the documents mentioned in the sub clauses below

19.5.1.1. A certificate from the Principal/Head of the institution of the college on completion of the course of studies with a minimum of 80% attendance separately in theory and practical/clinical of the subjects in which the candidate seeks admission to the examination.

19.5.1.2. A certificate of having completed one year house job in a Homeopathic hospital.

19.5.2. The Part-I examination of the programme shall be held in General subjects and it shall consist of the following.

19.5.2.1. One theory paper in each of general subjects consists of three hours duration and carrying marks as specified in Annexure - III.

19.5.2.2. 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)

19.5.3. The examiners shall jointly assess the knowledge of the candidate for recommending the result to the University as per the clause 19.4.

19.6. EVALUATION ON DISSERTATION

19.6.1. Every candidate seeking admission to Part-II of the examination shall submit ten printed copies of dissertation /thesis of not less than 10000 words. The dissertation / thesis embodying his/her own research and contribution in advancing the knowledge in the subject to the University for Approval not later than six months prior to start the Part-II Examination. The dissertation / thesis shall form the basis of viva-voce examination.

19.6.2. The Dissertation shall be submitted to the Guide/Supervisor at least six 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 or diploma and that the work is the record of the candidate's personal efforts and submitted to the University duly countersigned by the Guide/Supervisor.

19.6.3. The examiners appointed to conduct the examinations shall scrutinize the dissertation and jointly report whether the

dissertation be accepted or rejected or recommended for modification and resubmission.

19.6.4. The candidate shall be allowed to appear for the Part-II examination six months after the examiners accept the dissertation. The candidate, whose dissertation has been recommended for modification and resubmission may modify and resubmit the same within a period of six months.

19.7. PART-II EXAMINATION

19.7.1. Every candidate seeking admission to Part II Examination shall submit an application to the University with the prescribed fee along with the certificates mentioned in sub clauses below, countersigned by the concerned Dean/HoI of the faculty/college.

19.7.1.1. A certificate showing that he/she has passed Part I Examination.

19.7.1.2. A certificate from his/her Supervisor/ Guide about the completion of studies with a minimum of 80% attendance in both theory and Practical / Clinical of the subjects individually in which the candidate is seeking admission to examination.

19.7.2. A record (log book) of training programme of each candidate indicating the various items that constitute the training with an assessment of performance shall be submitted to be University by the guide for approval and permission for the candidates to appear for the examination.

19.7.3. The Part II examination shall be held in the subject speciality opted by the candidate at the time of admission and shall consist of

19.7.3.1. Two written theory papers, each of not less than three hours duration carrying 100 marks.

19.7.3.2. Two Viva-voce, one on dissertation and the other one in the Subject of Speciality

19.7.3.3. One Practical / Clinical examination in the subject of speciality to test the candidate's acumen and ability and working knowledge

in the practice of the speciality. There shall be four Examiners together, including one Supervisor (Guide) in the subject

19.8. A candidate who fails in the Examination shall be permitted to appear again for the examination without undergoing any further course of study. If however, the candidate fails to pass the examination within the four consecutive chances immediately after taking the examination, he/she has to undergo a refresher course of six months before being allowed to appear for the next examination.

19.9. Distribution of marks of each subject for this programme is given in Annexure - III.

19.10. STUDENT-GUIDE RATIO

19.10.1. The cadre wise student - Supervisor/Guide ratio shall be follows

S. No.	Designation of the Guide	Student – Guide ratio
1.	Professor	3:1
2.	Reader	2:1
3.	Lecturer	1:1

19.10.2. The supervisor shall be from the teaching faculty of the college wherein the concerned student has taken admission

19.11. ELIGIBILITY FOR SUPERVISOR

19.11.1. Educational qualifications and experience of the supervisor

A person shall possess the following qualifications and experience for being eligible to be a guide

19.11.1.1. M.D. (Hom.) included in the Second schedule to the Act; and

19.11.1.2. Professor or Reader possessing a recognized Post graduate Degree qualification in Homoeopathy or a Lecturer holding a

recognized Post Graduate Degree in Homoeopathy with eight years of teaching experience as lecturer. A supervisor of a speciality shall supervisor for that speciality only.

19.11.2. Educational qualifications and experience of the Co-supervisor

Post Graduate Degree qualification in the special subjects with experience as mentioned in clause 19.11.1. or seven years teaching experience as Associate professor in a college recognized by the Medical Council of India.

19.12. EXAMINERS

19.12.1. The criteria for Examiners shall be the same as of the supervisor mentioned in the clause 19.11.

19.12.2. A panel of examiners recognized by the CCH shall be prepared by the University.

19.12.3. One of the examiners out of the panel shall be appointed as Supervisor (Guide) or Co-Supervisor (Co-Guide) as the case may be.

19.12.4. Minimum of 50% of the examiners shall be external examiners.

19.13. RESULTS & READMISSION TO EXAMINATION

19.13.1. The University may ensure that the results of the examinations are published in time so that the candidates may resort to their next course of activity without any delay.

19.13.2. If the University under exceptional circumstances, partially or wholly cancels any examination conducted by it, it shall intimate the Central Council of Homoeopathy and arrange for conduct re-examination in those subjects within a period of 30 days from the date of such cancellation.

19.13.3. Grace marks may be awarded to the students at the discretion of the University / examining body on exceptional circumstances.

20. REVALUATION / RETOTALLING OF ANSWER SCRIPTS

There shall be no revaluation and retotaling of answer scripts for the M.D. (Hom.) programme

21. CRITERIA FOR A PASS

For declaration of pass in a subject, a candidate shall secure minimum 50% marks in the University examination both in Theory and Practical/ Clinical examinations separately.

22. GRACE MARKS

Grace marks up to a maximum of 5 marks may be awarded to a student who has failed in one subject but passed in all other subjects at the point of completion of the course, if such act would help the candidate to pass in that subject.

23. CLASSIFICATION OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

23.1. A successful candidate who secures 60% or above of the marks in aggregate in a subject in first appearance will be declared to have passed that subject, in First class. A successful candidate securing 75% or above of the marks in aggregate in a subject in the first appearance will be declared to have passed the examination in that subject with Distinction.

23.2. First class may be awarded to such candidates who have passed all the subjects at the first appearance and obtained 60% of marks and above in all the subjects he /she had appeared.

23.3. Candidates who have passed all the subjects as per regulations and are not falling under the clauses 23.1 and 23.2. shall be declared to have passes in second class.

24. AWARD OF DEGREE M.D. (Hom.)

The University shall award the Post Graduate Degree of M.D. (Hom.) to the candidates who have passed the M.D. (Hom.) Part - II Examination.

25. MODIFICATIONS OF REGULATIONS

These regulations are subject to modifications from time to time as per the decisions of the apex body of the University

ANNEXURE - I

PROFORMA FOR RE-ADMISSION

1. Name of the student with Register No. :
2. Name of the course and period of study :
3. Name of the Faculty / College :
4. Date of Joining the course :
5. Duration of break of study :
6. Details of examinations appeared & Subjects passed :
7. Reasons for the break of study of the course (Evidence should be produced) :
8. The details of previous break of study (Enclose Xerox copy of the condonation order) :
9. Whether his / her own vacancy is available for rejoining the course:
10. Whether any disciplinary action taken or under investigation :
11. Whether the candidate has paid the prescribed fee for readmission sought for (furnish the details)
Processing Fee: Rs.500/- Condonation Fee: Rs.1,000/- Per year of part there of (or) as revised by the University from time to time). :
12. Previous correspondence if any (Furnish copies of relevant records) :
13. Recommendation of the Dean/Principal /Director concerned :

This is to certify that the details furnished above in respect of the candidate are verified and found to be correct.

Signature of Dean / Principal / Director

(with seal)

Format for furnishing details of candidates in whose cases condonation of shortage of attendance has been granted for appearing for THEORY EXAMINATIONS.

Name of the College:

Academic year for which condonation has been granted for:

Sl. No.	Name of the Candidate (s)	Name of the Course and Branch (if applicable)	Total No. of working days/ hours for the year / semester	Minimum No. of days required for the attendance certificate	No. of days attended by candidate	Actual shortage of attendance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						

1. Requested condonation of attendance in respect of the above candidate/s as the shortage of attendance is within prescribed condonation limit.

2. The Demand Draft(s) for Rs..... being the fee for condonation of shortage of attendance, drawn in favor of **The Registrar, Vinayaka Mission’s Research Foundation - Deemed to be University Examination Account, Salem** is / are enclosed.

Date:

Place :

Recommended by
(Head of the Institution)

Approved by
VICE CHANCELLOR

(Signature with college seal)

(Signature with seal)

**ANNEXURE-II
DECLARATION**

Note :

1. The fee prescribed for condonation of shortage of attendance as specified by the university shall be paid by the student.
2. The forms should reach the University at least 15 days before the commencement of respective University Examinations.
3. A separate list (Three copies, Degree wise) showing candidates who have not earned the required attendance and are not eligible for condonation should also be sent at least 15 days before the commencement of Examination.

I

Son of / Daughter of

Residing at

..... and admitted to in I year of

(Name of the College) do hereby solemnly affirm and sincerely state as follows.

I declare that I shall abide by the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the Vinayaka Mission's Research Foundation - Deemed to be University, Salem for the (Course) including regulations for re-admission after the break of study.

Date:

Signature of the Candidate

/Counter signed/

Dean/Principal/Director

(Office date seal)

ANNEXURE-III

SYLLABUS

The Syllabus for the Post Graduate Degree M.D. (Hom) course shall follow

III.1. Research Methodology and Bio-Statistics:-

Basic knowledge of medical statistics, Nature of classification of Research work in Homoeopathy with the help of recent advances in statistics.

III.1.1. ELEMENTS OF STATISTICS:

Introduction to biostatistics including definition and scope - Use of biostatistics - Merits or demerits - Health information system in collection of data - Frequency distribution table - Presentation of data-tabular presentation pictograms - Graphical presentation - Centering constants-mean-median and mode - Measuring of variation - Range, interquartile range, average deviation, standard deviations, coefficient of variation - Normal distribution - Poisson and binomial distribution - Standard error or mean - Confidence limits - "Z" Test - "F" Test -"T" Test ,paired and unpaired - Chi-square test - Sampling - Correction and regression.

III. 2. Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy

III.2.1. Organon of Medicine and Homoeopathic Philosophy.

III.2.2. MateriaMedica

III.2.3. Review of recent fundamental and clinical researches in Homoeopathy and related fields.

III.2.4. Repertory

III.2.5. General philosophy

III.2.6. Review of recent scientific publications on journals and literature

III.2.7. Integration of the knowledge gained in Organon, MateriaMedica and

III.2.8. Repertory for case processing.

III.3. HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY :

III.3.1. Hahnemannian concepts of Homoeopathy (Principles and Practice)

A deep understanding of the subjects is essential for making a critical and analytical appreciation and analytical appreciation and evaluation of it. This attempt has to be made by resources and references to all relevant writings of Hahnemann on the subject.

III.3.2. 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 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.

III.3.3. Practice of Homoeopathy in Medicine

III.3.4. Practice of Homoeopathy in Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynecology

III.4. HOMOEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA INCLUDING APPLIED ASPECTS :

III.4.1. Basic MateriaMedica

III.4.1.1. Source of MateriaMedica, Drug proving, and collection of symptoms- classification of symptoms, construction of MateriaMedica, types of MateriaMedica

III.4.1.2. Science and Philosophy of MateriaMedica

III.4.1.3. Study of MateriaMedica

- III.4.1.4. Scope and limitations of MateriaMedica
- III.4.1.5. Sources of Drugs, family or group characteristics and drug relationship
- III.4.2. Comparative MateriaMedica- Comparative study of symptoms, drug pictures and therapeutic indications of all drugs
- III.4.3. Practice of Homoeopathy in Medicine
- III.4.4. Practice of Homoeopathy in Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynaecology.

III.5. REPERTORY :

- III.5.1. Case taking:-
 - III.5.1.1. Dynamics and methods
 - III.5.1.2. Science and Philosophy of MateriaMedica
 - III.5.1.3. Anamnesis
 - III.5.1.4. Evaluation of symptoms
 - III.5.1.5. Sources of Drugs, family or group characteristics and drug relationship
- III.5.2. Repertories and Repertorisation
 - III.5.2.1. Source and origin of the Repertory
 - III.5.2.2. Different types of Repertories
 - III.5.2.3. Merits and demerits
 - III.5.2.4. Methods of Repertorisation

III.6. HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY :

- III.6.1. Source, identification, collection, preparation, potentiation, preservation, prescription, dispensing of Homoeopathic Drugs;
- III.6.2. Standardization of drugs and vehicles through analytical methods and techniques, Biological, mechanical, chemical,

toxicological properties and characteristics, Laboratory methods of drug study. Medical and non-medical uses of drugs;

III.6.3. Homoeopathic Drug proving, spheres of action and affinities;

III.6.4. Potency, posology, duration of action;

III.6.5. Experimental Pharmacology;

III.6.6. 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;

III.6.7. Industrial Pharmacy

III.7. PRACTICE OF MEDICINE :

- III.7.1. General Medicine including Tropical Medicine
- III.7.2. Miasmatic Study of Medicine;
- III.7.3. Diagnostic procedures in view of latest technology;
- III.7.4. Practice of Homoeopathy in General Medicine including Tropical Medicine

III.8. PAEDIATRICS :

- III.8.1. Diseases of children including nutritional, behavioral disorders. Preventive aspects of Paediatrics;

III.8.2. Miasmatic study

III.8.3. Diagnostic procedures:

III.8.4. Practice of Homoeopathy in Pediatrics

III.9. PSYCHIATRY :

III.9.1. Applied Psychiatry;

III.9.2. Miasmatic evaluation;

III.9.3. Practice of Homoeopathy in Psychiatry

III.10. NOTE:

A thorough knowledge of deeper understanding in the recent advances made and discernible in the subjects, keeping in view the tenets of Homoeopathy, shall be required in the following topics, namely:-

III.10.1. Dynamics and methods of case taking

III.10.2. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis of diseases with various physical, clinical and laboratory findings

III.10.3. Analysis and synthesis of cases with Hahnemannian evolutionary totality

III.10.4. Selection of medicine including repertorisation and comparative study of Materia Medica

III.10.5. Selection of Potency and dose

III.10.6. Second prescription

III.10.7. Remedy response and prognosis

III.10.8. Management of the cases in general, therapeutic and accessory treatment in which case-oriented method of study shall be adopted by integrating all disciplines

III.10.9. The syllabi of specialty subjects shall remain even for the subsidiary subjects for the purposes of examinations.

ANNEXURE - IV

DISTRIBUTION OF MARKS

IV.1. PART-I M.D. (Hom) EXAMINATION

Full marks for each subject and minimum number of marks required to pass shall be as follows:-

IV.1.1. M.D.(Hom) Homoeopathic Philosophy

.No	Name of the subjects	Maximum Marks			Minimum Pass Marks
		Theory	Clinical including Viva-Voce	Total	
	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Homoeopathic Philosophy and Organon of Medicine	100	50	150	75
2.	Research Methodology and Biostatistics	100	-	100	50
3.	Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy	100	50	150	75

IV.1.2. M.D.(Hom) Materia Medica

.No	Name of the subjects	Maximum Marks			Minimum Pass Marks
		Theory	Clinical including Viva-Voce	Total	
	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Materia Medica	100	50	150	75
2.	Research Methodology and Biostatistics	100	-	100	50
3.	Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy	100	50	150	75

IV.1.3. M.D.(Hom) Repertory

.No	Name of the subjects	Maximum Marks			Minimum Pass Marks
		Theory	Clinical including Viva-Voce	Total	
	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Repertory	100	50	150	75
2.	Research Methodology and Biostatistics	100	-	100	50
3.	Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy	100	50	150	75

IV.1.4. M.D.(Hom) Homoeopathic pharmacy

.No	Name of the subjects	Maximum Marks			Minimum Pass Marks
		Theory	Clinical including Viva-Voce	Total	
	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Homoeopathic pharmacy	100	50	150	75
2.	Research Methodology and Biostatistics	100	-	100	50
3.	Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy	100	50	150	75

IV.1.5. M.D.(Hom) Practice of Medicine

.No	Name of the subjects	Maximum Marks			Minimum Pass Marks
		Theory	Clinical including Viva-Voce	Total	
	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Practice of Medicine	100	50	150	75
2.	Research Methodology and Biostatistics	100	-	100	50
3.	Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy	100	50	150	75

IV.1.6. M.D.(Hom) Paediatrics

.No	Name of the subjects	Maximum Marks			Minimum Pass Marks
		Theory	Clinical including Viva-Voce	Total	
	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Paediatrics	100	50	150	75
2.	Research Methodology and Biostatistics	100	-	100	50
3.	Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy	100	50	150	75

IV.1.7. M.D.(Hom) Psychiatry

.No	Name of the subjects	Maximum Marks			Minimum Pass Marks
		Theory	Clinical including Viva-Voce	Total	
	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Psychiatry	100	50	150	75
2.	Research Methodology and Biostatistics	100	-	100	50
3.	Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy	100	50	150	75

IV.2. PART-II M.D. (Hom) EXAMINATION

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 be held as follows. Full marks of each subject and minimum number of marks required to pass shall be as follows.

IV.2.1. M.D.(Hom) Homoeopathic Philosophy

.No	Name of the subjects	Maximum Marks			Minimum Pass Marks
		Theory	Clinical including Viva-Voce	Total	
	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Homoeopathic philosophy - Paper I	100	200	400	200
2.	Homoeopathic philosophy - Paper II	100			

IV.2.2. M.D.(Hom) Materia Medica

.No	Name of the subjects	Maximum Marks			Minimum Pass Marks
		Theory	Clinical including Viva-Voce	Total	
	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Materia Medica- - Paper I	100	200	400	200
2.	Materia Medica- Paper II	100			

IV.2.3. M.D.(Hom) Repertory

.No	Name of the subjects	Maximum Marks			Minimum Pass Marks
		Theory	Clinical including Viva-Voce	Total	
	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Repertory- Paper I	100	200	400	200
2.	Repertory - Paper II	100			

IV.2.4. M.D.(Hom) Homoeopathic pharmacy

.No	Name of the subjects	Maximum Marks			Minimum Pass Marks
		Theory	Practical including Viva-Voce	Total	
	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Homoeopathic pharmacy- Paper I	100	200	400	200
2.	Homoeopathic pharmacy - Paper II	100			

IV.2.5. M.D.(Hom) Practice of Medicine

.No	Name of the subjects	Maximum Marks			Minimum Pass Marks
		Theory	Clinical including Viva-Voce	Total	
	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Practice of Medicine- Paper I	100	200	400	200
2.	Practice of Medicine- Paper II	100			

IV.2.6. M.D.(Hom) Paediatrics

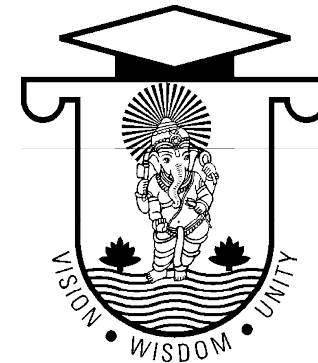
.No	Name of the subjects	Maximum Marks			Minimum Pass Marks
		Theory	Clinical including Viva-Voce	Total	
	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Paediatrics- Paper I	100	200	400	200
2.	Paediatrics- Paper II	100			

IV.2.7. M.D.(Hom) Psychiatry

.No	Name of the subjects	Maximum Marks			Minimum Pass Marks
		Theory	Clinical including Viva-Voce	Total	
	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Psychiatry- Paper I	100	200	400	200
2.	Psychiatry- Paper II	100			

**VINAYAKA MISSION'S RESEARCH FOUNDATION
(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)**

SALEM, INDIA.



CURRICULUM & SYLLABUS

In ordinance to Amendment published in Gazette notification
of India on 2nd March 2012 by Central Council of Homoeopathy,
New Delhi

**DOCTOR OF MEDICINE
(HOMOEOPATHY)
IN
ORGANON OF MEDICINE AND
HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY**

I - MD (HOM) - HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY

1.1 Purpose of M.D (Homoeopathy) - Homoeopathic Philosophy and Organon of medicine

Course:

The very purpose of Post-graduation Homoeopathic Philosophy & Organon is to train a basic homoeopathic graduate into the higher echelons of Philosophy and its implication into medical science in general and homoeopathy in particular. Philosophy guides every science in its long journey of learning and eventually helps them to synthesize each and every information to build a better theory and the related practice.

The core objective of post graduate education is to prepare good teachers, future researchers, efficient practitioners and good administrators. The post graduation curriculum has given good scopes to improve the skills in the fields of Research and Practice. Today's post graduate may be tomorrow's teacher or practitioner or administrator or all of them.

Therefore, Post-graduation in Organon & Homoeopathic Philosophy programme should cultivate original thinkers and outstanding medical practitioners in the science of Homoeopathy that in turn promotes positive growth of the profession with a healthy leadership.

A Post-Graduate in Homoeopathic Philosophy & Organon of medicine shall:

Have a clear understanding that homoeopathic philosophy is not an independent entity but an application of general philosophy in Homoeopathy.

Must acquire excellent knowledge in Philosophy & logic and learn how to apply this into Hahnemannian thoughts as written in organon of medicine.

Evolve deep knowledge in the principles of homoeopathy and capable of analyzing & applying the principles and methods in homoeopathy for the best results in the treatment of sick individuals.

Have optimal knowledge in all the available literature in homoeopathy related to its Philosophy & principles, like Kent, Roberts, S. Close, R. Dunham, Dudgeon etc. Also have ability to interpret the modern day writers in the topic.

Capable to interpret Hahnemannian homoeopathy in the present day scientific context. A deep insight into the modern branches like nano science, particle physics & genetics makes them proficient enough to encounter the deep seated dialectics of homoeopathy in its theory and practice.

Incorporate the fundamentals of modern psychology into the case taking, case analysis and prescription.

Have deep knowledge about all latest investigative, diagnostic and treatment strategies of modern medicine and other branches of medical science. Therefore he will have firm grip over the events happening in the medical world.

1.2 Goal:

To know homoeopathy more clearly than what it is today

Learn to be un-prejudiced and apply the same in patient care and teaching.

Clearly know the scope and limitations of Homoeopathy in comparison with other systems of medicine.

Learn the medical science at the level of a post graduate doctor.

Learn the art of communicating with peers, public & students.

Maintain unbiased scientific temper throughout the professional life.

Above all be a good sober and caring physician for the suffering individual.

1.3 Objective:

To be a skilful and ethical physician

To be an excellent teacher

To be a good analyst of the medical world

To be a master in holistic approach

To be an explorer of the secrets of homoeopathy

To be capable of implementing national health programme

To be a prover of Homoeopathic medicines

To be a good administrator

MD (Hom) - HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY PART -I

1.4 Course Content:

1.4.1 Theory

1.4.1.1.PAPER - I: Main Subject - Homoeopathic Philosophy and Organon of Medicine (100 Marks)

1.4.1.1.1 Section A :

General Philosophy

Western philosophy starts from Greek period and the further growth and development of philosophy in Western world. The purpose of learning philosophy is to understand the science in depth and to learn the basis on which Hahnemann built his own system. This is necessary to explore in depth the theoretical and practical problems of Homoeopathy and general medical science, which is necessary for a post graduate to achieve a holistic vision.

Emphasis shall be given to all major philosophers starting from Thales (624-550BC) who is considered as the father of Greek philosophy. There shall be special emphasis on Socrates, Aristotle and Plato, the trios of Greek world of philosophy.

Introductory analysis with questions of philosophy and branches of philosophy.

The study of a philosophy shall be related to the study about the philosopher concerned and with the social and scientific environment of that period.

Philosophy, science and metaphysics and their relationship.

Logic- deductive and inductive, learn through Aristotle, Francis Bacon and J.S.Mill.

Organic view of holistic science to be studied on the basis of Aristotle and Hegel.

Doctrine of force to be studied on the basis of Leibniz and Bergson.

General awareness about earlier and recent trends in philosophy like existentialism, substantialism, realism, pragmatism, materialism, vitalism and naturalism.

1.4.1.1.2 Section B:

In depth analysis of principle of homoeopathy

Critical study of different edition of organon

Logic (In general & in Homoeopathy)

Health, Disease, Cure- Modern& Hahnemannian concept

Thorough study of life history of Hahnemann and other pioneers

Emergence of Homoeopathy & its establishment in the field of medicine

Lesser writings of Hahnemann

1.4.1.2 Paper II - Research Methodology and Bio-statistics (100 Marks):

The subjects of 'Research Methodology and Biostatistics' are envisaged to address the growing need for training the Medical Professionals in the area of Clinical Research. The future of healthcare will be liberated from the shrouds of mystery and arcane assertions. Transparency and Evidence Based Medicine will be the buzzing words that resonate across the health advocacy portals. Hence it is the duty of every Homoeopath to emphasize Homoeopathy scientifically.

Historically homoeopathy has a comfortable relationship with Research designing. The very discovery of Homoeopathy itself is an outcome of Research applications. However, the recent times have seen a surge in the application of Research methods by the conventional health

system simultaneous to slackening of interest in organized research in homeopathy. There could be various reasons for this situation, though a significant one could be attributed to low awareness of research methods among homoeopathic professional. In this context, awareness of the knowledge and skills of 'research methodology and biostatistics' become necessary for the postgraduates of homoeopathic clinical domain.

Course Objectives :

At the end of the course, the Postgraduate Scholar shall attain in-depth knowledge in the subjects of 'Research Methodology & Biostatistics' and their application in 'Homoeopathic Research' by acquiring concepts of:

'Basic Research Model' and 'Different Types of Study'

'Biomedical Ethical Considerations' and 'Legal Aspects of Research'

Relevant Statistical Methods and Models

Skills of Data Collection and Documentation

Synopsis / Grant proposal Preparation

Dissertation / Thesis Writing

Utilization of 'Information Technology Tools' in research

Need for Research in Homoeopathy

The areas of Research in Homoeopathy

Proper application of 'Research Methodology & Biostatistics' in Homoeopathic Research.

Practice healthy relationship in the Research Team in which he/she functions.

Developing skills as a 'Self-directed Learner'

Recognizing 'Continuing Education needs'

Selection and appropriate use of 'Learning Resources'

In short a Postgraduate shall capable of executing the Homoeopathic Research more scientific.

Course contents:

1.4.1.2.1. Section-A: Research Methodology:

Introduction of 'Research Methodology

Definition of 'Research' & 'Research Methodology'

Glossary of 'Research Terminologies'

Research in Bio-medicine & its Scope

Qualities of a Researcher

Evidence Based Medicine

Current Scenario of Homoeopathic Research - Need, Scope & Challenges

Key Concepts of 'Research Methodology':

Research Process: Various steps in doing a Research

Various types of Research

Formulating the Research Problem / Research Question: Aims & Objectives

Literature Review: Definition, What / When / How to do?- Conceptual & Empirical, Research Article Search: National & International, Web based Search, Bibliography, Reference Quoting & Citations, Various Medical Search Engines & Document Data Bases.

Formulating Research Hypothesis: Definition & Importance

Types of Research Designs / Studies: Types, Uses, Design, Conduct & Selection of the suitable Study Design - Descriptive: Cross Sectional & Longitudinal, Analytical: Cohort & Case Control, Experimental: Randomized, Cross Over & Non Randomized, Randomization: Definition & its need, Replication: Definition & its need, Blinding: Definition, Types & its need, Local Control: Definition, Types & its need, Concept of Meta analysis .

Clinical Trials: Design & conduct; Therapeutic & Prophylactic

Sample & Sampling: Definition, Types, Methods of Collection & Merits

Data: Definition, Types, Collection techniques, Coding, Classification, Processing, Standardization & Analysis.

Presentation of Data: Tables, Graphs, Charts, Diagrams, etc.,

Documentation: Concept, Objectives & Importance, Outcome Assessment, Generalization & Interpretation of the results.

Proposal Writing & Preparation of Report / Results: Research Documentation, Scientific / Technical Report Writing, Thesis & Dissertation Writing, Monographs, Paper Publication & Presentation.

Research Regulations: Historical Evolution & Present Need

Ethical issues in Bio-medical Research

Practitioner / Professional Code of Conduct, Doctor to Doctor Relationship, Doctor & Patient Relationship.

Institutional Ethical Committee: Structure, Duty & Rights

Informed Patient Consent, Right of Refusal / Withdrawal from Treatment, Confidentiality, etc.,

Intellectual Property Rights, Patent / Copyright issues & Plagiarism.

Guideline Regulations: ICH GCP, WHO, Declaration of Helsinki, ICMR & Schedule Y.

Assessing & Reporting Adverse Events.

Ethical Issues in Animal Studies

Application of 'Research Methodology' in Homoeopathic Research:

Historical Review of Homoeopathic Researches like Drug proving, Epidemiological / Clinical Homoeopathic Use, etc., and their lacuna

Current Scenario of Homoeopathic Researches

Various National & International Homoeopathic Research Institutions / Avenues

Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, Its Guidelines for Homoeopathic Research & Implications

Various AYUSH Schemes for Research

Central Council of Homoeopathy

Selecting a well suited Homoeopathic Research Problem

Review of Literature in the context of Homoeopathic Publications

Deciding suited Research Design, Sample Design & Analytical Design

Application of Cardinal Principles & Philosophy of Homoeopathy in the Research Process: Data Collection, Processing, Analysis, Evaluation, Prescription, Outcome assessment & Follow ups.

Challenges in Homoeopathic research & Future Research in Homoeopathy

1.4.1.2.2. Section-B: Biostatistics:

Introduction of 'Biostatistics':

Definition of 'Biostatistics'

Glossary of 'Statistical Terminologies'

Biostatistics in Clinical Research: Utilization & Scope

Importance of 'Statistical Analysis in Research' & 'Statistical Results'

Current Scenario of 'Biostatistics' in Homoeopathic Researches: Need, Scope & Challenges

Key Concepts of 'Biostatistics':

Statistical Data: Representation, Presentation, Analysis, Validity & Reliability- Attributes & Variables, Scales of Measurements

Sampling: Statistical Sampling Techniques & Sample Size Estimation for Epidemiological / Experimental Studies

Biases: Definition, Types, Effect & Management

Theoretical Distributions: Normal, Binomial, Poisson, t, Z & Chi square, Standard Normal Curve: Description, Properties & Uses Measures of Asymmetry: Skewness & Kurtosis

Statistical Measures: Descriptive, Inferential & Relative, Central Tendency: Arithmetic Mean, Median, Mode & Quartiles, Dispersion/Variability: Range, Mean Deviation, Standard Deviation, Quartile Deviation, Variance & Coefficient of Variation

Relationship: Correlation & Regression

Relative Position: t & Z Scores, Percentile, Rank, Standard error & Critical Ratio

Probability: Theory, Types, Laws & Uses

P - Value: Concept and Estimation

Statistical Hypothesis: Definition, Types (Null & Alternate) & Uses, Statistical Hypothesis Testing: Definition and Uses, One / Two Tailed Tests, Type I / Type II Errors, Concepts of Confidence Interval, Level of Significance & Degree of freedom

Parametric Tests: Types, Methods, Advantages & Disadvantages, Large Sample Z Test, Small Sample Student's t Test, Small Sample Paired t Test

Non-Parametric Tests: Types, Methods, Advantages & Disadvantages

Chi square Test: Goodness of Fit, Association & Independence

Analysis of variance (ANOVA): Concept, Types, Methods, F Test & Uses

Vital Statistics: Population Statistics, Birth, Death, Marriage, etc.,

Health Information System: Morbidity, Mortality, Incidence, Prevalence, etc.,

Use of 'Information Technology Tools' in Biostatistical Data Analysis: Computer Softwares, Websites, etc.,

Application of 'Biostatistics' in Homoeopathic Research:

Selecting appropriate 'Statistical Method' for Homoeopathic Researches

Arriving at valid 'Statistical Result' in Homoeopathic Researches

Challenges & Difficulties faced in Homoeopathic Researches in context of Statistical Applications.

1.4.1.3 Paper III: Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy (100 marks):

Advanced teaching of fundamentals of Homoeopathy shall comprise of integration knowledge (learnt at degree level course) in respect of subject namely, Organon of Medicine and homoeopathic philosophy, homoeopathic Materia Medica and Repertory. Concepts of different methods of teaching and evaluating the teaching. Further, to upgrade the knowledge of post graduates recent scientific advancements in the field of Homoeopathic research and literature has to be integrated in the course of study.

1.4.1.3.1. Section A:

Organon of Medicine and Homoeopathic Philosophy.

Materia medica, Repertory

Review of recent fundamental and clinical researches in Homoeopathy and related fields.

1.4.1.3.2. Section B:

Concepts of different methods of teaching and evaluating the teaching
General philosophy

Review of recent scientific publications on journals and literature

Integration of the knowledge gained in Organon, Materia medica and Repertory for case processing.

MD (Hom)- HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY - PART II

1.5 Course content:

1.5.1 Theory

1.5.1.1 PAPER - I :Main Subject: Homoeopathic philosophy (100Marks)

1.5.1.1.1 Section A:

Study and interpretation of philosophy of J.T. Kent, H.A. Robert, S. close,

C. Dunham, R. Hughes, Dudgeon and their contribution to Hahnemannian concept.

Scope and limitation of homoeopathic system of medicine in comparison to other system of medicine.

1.5.1.1.2. Section B:

Review of all recent authors and their opinion with understanding of current trends in Homoeopathy and its philosophy.

Critical study of various methods to frame the portrait of disease.

1.5.1.2 PAPER - II: Homoeopathic philosophy (100Marks)

1.5.1.2.1 Section A:

Thorough study of Hahnemannian concept of chronic diseases.

Comparative study of chronic miasms region wise.

1.5.1.2.2. Section B:

Study of various authors' and their writings on chronic disease.

Master the skill of application of the concepts of the chronic disease in every patient.

1.6 List of recommended references book:

1.6 .1 Homoeopathic philosophy:

1. Allen J H-Chronic Miasms
2. Bertrand Russel -History of Philosophy
3. Bhaskar Poldas - History of Homoeopathy in India
4. Boeninghausen - Lesser Writings
5. Boericke G- Principles of Homoeopathy
6. Boger C M - Collected Works

7. Boger C M - Studies in the Philosophy of healing
8. Clarke J H - Constitutional Medicine
9. Close Stuart - Genius of Homoeopathy
10. Colemann - Abnormal Psychology
11. Datta - Contemporary Philosophy
12. Dhawale M L - Principles and Practices of Homoeopathy
13. Dhawale M L - Symposium Volumes
14. Diwan Harishchand - Iconography of Hahnemann
15. Diwan Harishchand -History of Homoeopathy in 19th century
16. Dudgeon-Principles and Practices of Homoeopathy
17. Dunham Carroll - Homoeopathy, the Science of Therapeutics
18. Durant Will - The story of Philosophy
19. Farrington E A - Lesser writings
20. Hahnemann - Chronic Disease its cause and cure
21. Hahnemann - Organon of Medicine- 6th Edition
22. Hahnemann -Lesser Writings
23. Hospers John - Introduction to Philosophy
24. Irving Copi - Introduction to Logic
25. Kent J T - Lesser writings
26. Kent J T- Minor Writings
27. Kent J T-Lectures on Homoeopathy Philosophy
28. Luc De Schepperd - Hahnemann Revisited
29. Mahendra Singh & Subhas Singh - Organon of Medicine 5th and 6th Edition by Samuel Hahnemann
30. Ortega - The Chronic Miasms
31. Phyllis Speight-- Chronic miasms.

32. Preetha Mehra and Chand D.H - History of Medicine
 33. Rajendran E S - New Lights - Lectures on Homoeopathy & Philosophy
 34. Rajendran E S - The Nucleus - Lectures on Chronic Diseases and Miasms
 35. Rajendran.E.S - Nanodynamics
 36. Richard Hahel - Life and works of Hahnemann
 37. Rima Handley - Later Years of Hahnemann
 38. Robert H A- Principles and practices of Homoeopathy
 39. Saxena K G - Struggle for Homoeopathy in India
 40. Sharma C D -Indian Philosophy
 41. Shepherd Dorothy - Magic of Minimum dose
 42. Sircar B K -Commentary on Organon of Medicine
 43. Vithoulkas George - The Science of Homoeopathy
 44. Whitmont E - Psyche & Substance
 45. Wideband- A History of Modern Philosophy
 46. Wolf A - Textbook of logic
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63. J.V. Dixit, Principles & Practice of Biostatistics, Banarsidas Bhanot Publishers, Jabalpur.
64. K.R. Sundaram, S.N. Dwivedi & V. Sreenivas, Medical Statistics - Principles & Practice, Walters Kluwer Health, LWW India Publishing Programme (Lippincott Williams & Wilkins), India.

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73. Ethical Guidelines for Biomedical Research on Human Participants, Indian Council of Medical Research New Delhi, 2006.
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87. Dunham Carroll - Homoeopathy, the Science of Therapeutics
88. Durant Will - The story of Philosophy
89. Farrington E A - Lesser writings
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 104. Richard Hahel - Life and works of Hahnemann
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 106. Robert H A- Principles and practices of Homoeopathy
 107. Robert Jutte - Hahnemann's Life History
 108. Sharma C D -Indian Philosophy
 109. Shepherd Dorothy - Magic of Minimum dose
 110. Sircar B K -Commentary on Organon of Medicine
 111. Vithoukas George - The Science of Homoeopathy
 112. Whitmont E - Psyche & Substance
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 122. Clarke - Dictionary of Homoeopathic Materia Medica
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 124. Dr Chaturbuja Nayak --Keynote of homoeopathic materia medica- vol -I

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134. Nash.E.B - Leaders in Homoeopathic Therapeutics
135. Parimel Banerji --Advanced homoeopathy and its Materia Medica vol- I
136. Pierce: Plain Talks on Homoeopathic Materia Medica with Comparisons
137. Rajan Shankaran - Insight into Plant Kingdom Vol. I, II, III
138. Ramjee Singh - Ladder to Excellence in Homoeopathic Education
139. Roger Morrison -- Carbon: organic and hydrocarbon remedies in homoeopathy
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141. Boger C M - Boeninghausens Characteristics and Repertory
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146. Clarke J.H. - Clinical Repertory
147. Fredrick Schroyens - Synthesis Repertory
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149. Barthel and Klunker - Synthetic Repertory of the Materia Medica
150. Phatak S.R - A Concise Repertory of Homoeopathic Materia Medica
151. Siju .P.V - A reference to repertories for Homoeopathic students
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153. Kumar G.S.R - Sure shot Repertory guide for P.G. students
154. Castro J.B.D - Logic of Repertories
155. Jugal Kishore - Evolution of Homoeopathic Repertories & Repertorisation
156. Mind Technology (Homopath Classic*)
157. Radar* - Radar Opus

1.7 SCHEME OF MARK DIVISION

	Theory	Subject	Theory Marks	Practical / Clinical including viva-voce Marks	Total marks	Pass Marks
1.7.1 PART I	Paper I	Homoeopathic philosophy	100	50	150	75
	Paper II	Research methodology and bio statics	100	-	100	50
	Paper III	Advanced teaching of fundamentals of homoeopathy	100	50	150	75
	TOTAL			300	100	400
1.7.2 PART II	Paper I	Homoeopathic philosophy	100	200	400	200
	Paper II	Homoeopathic philosophy	100			
TOTAL			200	200	400	-

1.8 SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

1.8 1 PART - I

1.8 1.1		
A. Theory		
	A.1.	Theory examination shall comprise 3 written papers; each of 100 Marks. Total Marks (3X100) = 300 Marks
	A.2.	Each paper will be divided in to two parts section A & B of 50 Marks each and shall consist of two patterns of questions.
	A.3.	(a) LAQs (b) SAQs in the ratio 40:30 Each part will have LAQs shall be 02 each of 10 Marks = 20 SAQ shall be 03 each of 5 Mark = 15 SAQs shall be 03 each of 5 Marks = 15 Total Marks= 50
	A.4.	Time duration for each paper shall be 3 hours
	A.5.	Paper I: Homoeopathic philosophy Section A: as per syllabus prescribed Section B: as per syllabus prescribed
	A.6.	Paper II: Research Methodology and Biostatistics Section A: Research Methodology as per syllabus prescribed Section B: Biostatistics as per syllabus prescribed
	A.7.	Paper III: Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy Section A: As per syllabus prescribed Section B: As per syllabus prescribed
	A.8.	Four Examiners (Out of which at 3 are external) shall value the papers at the average marks will be final
1.8.1.2	A.9.	Passing shall be considered as score of 50 Marks out of total 100.
B. Clinical	B. 1.	Four Examiners (Out of which 3 are external) shall conduct the exam and the average marks will be final
	B. 2.	Clinical 01 Long Case (1 hr.)
	B.3.	Marks shall be divided under 2 heads covering all the aspects of Organon of Medicine and Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy
	B.4.	Total marks: Clinical -50 Marks Paper I - : Homoeopathic philosophy – 25 Marks Paper- III- Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy – 25 Marks

1.8 1.3	C.1.	Amongst 4 examiners the marks shall be divided under two heads covering all the aspects of Organon of Medicine and Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy as described in syllabus above.
C. Viva Voce	C.2.	Total marks: Viva -50 Marks Paper I - : Homoeopathic philosophy – 25 Marks Paper- III- Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy – 25 Marks
	C.3.	Clinicals & Viva: Emphasis shall be given for Homoeopathic application
	C.4.	Total marks: Clinical -50 Marks Viva 50 Marks = 100 Marks
1.8 1.4	D1.	Separate passing score with 50% of marks in individual heads A, B & C essential to pass in Examination.
D. PASS MARK		

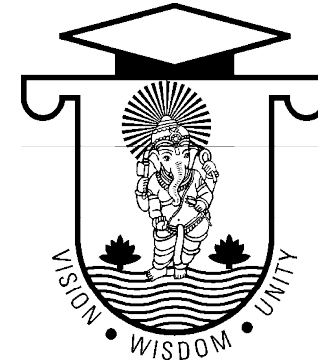
1.8.2 PART II

1.8.2.1		
A. Theory		
	A.1.	Theory Examination shall comprise 2 written papers; each of 100 marks. Total Marks (2X100) = 200 Marks
	A.2.	Each paper will be divided in to two parts section A & B of 50 marks each and shall consist of two patterns of questions.
	A.3.	(a) LAQs (b) SAQs in the ratio 40:30 Each part will have LAQs shall be 02 each of 10 Marks = 20 SAQ shall be 03 each of 5 Mark = 15 SAQs shall be 03 each of 5 Marks = 15 Total Marks= 50
	A.4.	Time duration for each paper shall be 3 hours
	A.5.	Paper I : Homoeopathic philosophy Section A: as per syllabus prescribed Section B: as per syllabus prescribed
	A.6.	Paper II : Homoeopathic philosophy Section A: as per syllabus prescribed Section B: as per syllabus prescribed
	A.7.	Four examiners (Out of which 3 are external) shall value the papers and the average marks will be final
	A.8.	Passing shall be considered as score of 50 Marks out of total 100.
	A.9.	Passing shall be separate for theory.

1.8.2.2 B. Clinical	B. 1.	Four Examiners (Out of which 3 are external) shall conduct the exam and the average marks will be the final
	B. 2.	Clinical=01 Long Case = 75 Marks (1 hr.) Short Case=1=25 Marks (½ hr.)
	B.3.	Marks shall be covering all the aspects of Organon of Medicine and Homoeopathic application
	B.4.	Total marks: Clinical -100 marks
1.8.2.3 C. Viva Voce	C.1.	Amongst 4 examiners the marks shall be covering all the aspects of Organon of Medicine and Homoeopathic application.
	C.2.	Total marks: Viva 100 Marks
	C3.	Clinicals & Viva: Emphasis shall be given for Homoeopathic application
1.8.2.4 D. PASS MARK	D1.	Separate passing score with 50% of marks in individual heads A, B & C is essential to pass in Examination.

**VINAYAKA MISSION'S RESEARCH FOUNDATION
(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)**

SALEM, INDIA.



CURRICULUM & SYLLABUS

In ordinance to Amendment published in Gazette notification
of India on 2nd March 2012 by Central Council of Homoeopathy,
New Delhi

**DOCTOR OF MEDICINE
(HOMOEOPATHY)
IN
MATERIA MEDICA**

II- MD (HOM) - MATERIA MEDICA

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

The purpose of Homoeopathic Materia Medica is to train Homoeopathic graduate to achieve high standards in the subject of Materia Medica, which is the ultimate tool of practice of Homoeopathy. Deep understanding of the methods of drug proving, creating Materia Medica and in-depth study of medicines by applying various philosophical concepts for group studies, comparative studies and therapeutic studies. These studies should mould a PG in Materia Medica as a good practitioner, teacher and a researcher.

2.2.Goal:

To study the subject in depth and integrate it with modern clinical practice.

Integrate the holistic concept of Homoeopathy in patient care through rational application of knowledge gained from Clinical Medicine, Organon of Medicine and Repertory.

2.3.Objectives

At the end of PG training in MD (Hom) Materia Medica the students shall be able to

Recognize the totality of patient with ease

Recognize the similimum with ease

Compare & contrast the drugs in the Materia Medica in each individual case with ease.

Teach and convey the concept of Materia Medica and its practical application with ease.

MD (Hom) - PART I

2.4.Course Contents:

2.4.1.Theory

2.4.1.1 PAPER - I: MATERIA MEDICA (100 Marks)

2.4.1.1.1 Section A :

Basic Materia Medica:

History of Materia Medica of Pre & Post Hahnemannian time.

Study of source books of Materia Medica

Sources of Homoeopathic Materia Medica

Sources of drugs

Construction of Homoeopathic Materia Medica

Types of Homoeopathic Materia Medica

Drug proving and collection of symptoms, classification of symptoms

Integrate the knowledge of Materia Medica, Organon of Medicine, Repertory and Clinical Medicine to achieve the Holistic goal of Homoeopathy.

Physiological action of Homoeopathic Drugs

Homoeopathic management of Iatrogenic disease

Different approaches of study of Homoeopathic Materia Medica - Group, Synthetic, comparative, analytical and remedy relationship

Comparative study of symptoms, drug pictures and therapeutic indication of the drugs listed.

Polycrest drugs are to be studied systematically to bring out the 'portrait of the disease'.

Drug Source & group characters:

Animal Kingdom

Arachnida group

Coelenteratae

Hymenoptera

Mollusca

Ophidia group

Vegetable group

Anacardiaceae

Apocynaceae

Cucurbitacea

Loganiaceae

Papaveraceae

Rubiaceae

Rutaceae

Solanaceae

Thymelaeaceae

Trillieaceae

Umbellifereae

Urticaceae

Valerianaceae

Verbenaceae

Violaceae

Zingiberaceae

Zygophyllaceae

Mineral group

Acids group

Baryta Group

Calcarea group

Ferrum group

Kali group

Mercurius group

Natrum group

Fungi

2.4.1.1.2 Section B:

Drugs other than polycrest: These are to be studied stressing their prescribing totality.

Comparative Materia Medica: Comparative study of drugs at all the levels of disposition & morbid expressions.

Applied Materia Medica: Application of Materia Medica in Paediatrics.

Lists of Drugs:

Note: The remedies included in the syllabus should be studied with respect of:

Medicines should be studied with all its aspects along with its relations and comparisons.

Drugs should be studied in groups, stressing the common as well as the differential features of the individual drugs included in the group.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Abrotanum | 13. Ammonium Carbonicum |
| 2. Acetic Acid | 14. Ammonium Muriaticum |
| 3. Aconite Napellus | 15. Anacardium orientale |
| 4. Actea Racemosa | 16. Antimonium Crudum |
| 5. Aesculus Hippocastanum | 17. Antimonium Tartaricum |
| 6. Aethusa Cynapium | 18. Apis Mellifica |
| 7. Agaricus Muscarius | 19. Apocynum cannabinum |
| 8. Agnus Castus | 20. Argentinum Nitricum |
| 9. Allium Ceba | 21. Argentum Metallicum |
| 10. Aloes Socotrina | 22. Arnica Montana |
| 11. Alumina | 23. Arsenicum Iodatam. |
| 12. Ambra Grisea | 24. Arsenium Album |

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 25. Aurum Metallicum | 51. Colchicum autumnale |
| 26. Aurum Triphyllum | 52. Colocynthis |
| 27. Baptisia tinctoria | 53. Conium maculatum |
| 28. Baryta Carbonicum | 54. Digitalis purpurea |
| 29. Belladonna | 55. Drosera rotundifolia |
| 30. Berberis vulgaris | 56. Dulcamara |
| 31. Bismuth | 57. Euphrasia officinalis |
| 32. Borax | 58. Ferrum Metallicum |
| 33. Bovista | 59. Ferrum Phosphoricum |
| 34. Bromium | 60. Gelsemium |
| 35. Bryonia Alba | 61. Graphites |
| 36. Cactus Grandiflorus | 62. Helleborus Niger |
| 37. Calcarea arsenicum | 63. Hepar Sulphuris |
| 38. Calcarea Flouricum | 64. Hyoscyamus |
| 39. Calcarea Phosphoricum | 65. Ignatia amara |
| 40. Calcarea Sulphuricum. | 66. Ipecacuanha |
| 41. Calcaria Carbonicum | 67. Kalium Bichromicum |
| 42. Calendula officinalis | 68. Kalium Bromatum |
| 43. Camphora | 69. Kalium Carbonicum |
| 44. Cantharis | 70. Kalium muriaticum |
| 45. Carbo Vegetabilis | 71. Kalium Phosphoricum |
| 46. Causticum | 72. Kalium Sulphuricum |
| 47. Chamomilla | 73. Kresotum |
| 48. Chelidonium majus | 74. Lachesis |
| 49. Cina maritime | 75. Ledum Palustre |
| 50. Cinchona Officinalis | 76. Lycopodium |

77. Magnesium. Phosphoricum	90. Phytolacca. decandra
78. Mercurius Corrosivus	91. Platinum metallicum
79. Mercurius Solubilis	92. Podophyllum
80. Natrum Carbonicum	93. Pulsatilla
81. Natrum Muriaticum	94. Rhus Toxicodendron
82. Natrum Phosphoricum	95. Secale Cor.
83. Natrium Sulfuricum	96. Sepia
84. Nitric Acid	97. Silicea
85. Nux moschata	98. Spongia tosta
86. Nux Vomica	99. Sulphur
87. Opium	100. Thuja Occidentalis
88. Petroleum	101. Veratrum album
89. Phosphorus	

2.4.1.2 Paper II - Research Methodology and Bio-statistics (100 Marks):

The subjects of 'Research Methodology and Biostatistics' are envisaged to address the growing need for training the Medical Professionals in the area of Clinical Research. The future of healthcare will be liberated from the shrouds of mystery and arcane assertions. Transparency and Evidence Based Medicine will be the buzzing words that resonate across the health advocacy portals. Hence it is the duty of every Homoeopath to emphasize Homoeopathy scientifically.

Historically homoeopathy has a comfortable relationship with Research designing. The very discovery of Homoeopathy itself is an outcome of Research applications. However, the recent times have seen a surge in the application of Research methods by the conventional health system simultaneous to slackening of interest in organized research in homeopathy. There could be various reasons

for this situation, though a significant one could be attributed to low awareness of research methods among homoeopathic professional. In this context, awareness of the knowledge and skills of 'research methodology and biostatistics' become necessary for the postgraduates of homoeopathic clinical domain.

Course Objectives:

At the end of the course, the Postgraduate Scholar shall attain in-depth knowledge in the subjects of 'Research Methodology & Biostatistics' and their application in 'Homoeopathic Research' by acquiring concepts of:

- 'Basic Research Model' and 'Different Types of Study'
 - 'Biomedical Ethical Considerations' and 'Legal Aspects of Research'
 - Relevant Statistical Methods and Models
 - Skills of Data Collection and Documentation
 - Synopsis / Grant proposal Preparation
 - Dissertation / Thesis Writing
 - Utilization of 'Information Technology Tools' in research
 - Need for Research in Homoeopathy
 - The areas of Research in Homoeopathy
 - Proper application of 'Research Methodology & Biostatistics' in Homoeopathic Research.
 - Practice healthy relationship in the Research Team in which he/she functions.
 - Developing skills as a 'Self-directed Learner'
 - Recognizing 'Continuing Education needs'
 - Selection and appropriate use of 'Learning Resources'
- In short a Postgraduate shall be capable of executing the Homoeopathic Research more scientific.

Course contents:

2.4.1.2.1. Section-A: Research Methodology:

Introduction of 'Research Methodology

Definition of 'Research' & 'Research Methodology'

Glossary of 'Research Terminologies'

Research in Bio-medicine & its Scope

Qualities of a Researcher

Evidence Based Medicine

Current Scenario of Homoeopathic Research - Need, Scope & Challenges

Key Concepts of 'Research Methodology':

Research Process: Various steps in doing a Research

Various types of Research

Formulating the Research Problem / Research Question: Aims & Objectives

Literature Review: Definition, What / When / How to do?- Conceptual & Empirical, Research Article Search: National & International, Web based Search, Bibliography, Reference Quoting & Citations, Various Medical Search Engines & Document Data Bases.

Formulating Research Hypothesis: Definition & Importance

Types of Research Designs / Studies: Types, Uses, Design, Conduct & Selection of the suitable Study Design - Descriptive: Cross Sectional & Longitudinal, Analytical: Cohort & Case Control, Experimental: Randomized, Cross Over & Non Randomized, Randomization: Definition & its need, Replication: Definition & its need, Blinding: Definition, Types & its need, Local Control: Definition, Types & its need, Concept of Meta analysis

Clinical Trials: Design & conduct; Therapeutic & Prophylactic

Sample & Sampling: Definition, Types, Methods of Collection & Merits

Data: Definition, Types, Collection techniques, Coding, Classification, Processing, Standardization & Analysis.

Presentation of Data: Tables, Graphs, Charts, Diagrams, etc.,

Documentation: Concept, Objectives & Importance, Outcome Assessment, Generalization & Interpretation of the results.

Proposal Writing & Preparation of Report / Results: Research Documentation, Scientific / Technical Report Writing, Thesis & Dissertation Writing, Monographs, Paper Publication & Presentation.

Research Regulations: Historical Evolution & Present Need

Ethical issues in Bio-medical Research

Practitioner / Professional Code of Conduct, Doctor to Doctor Relationship, Doctor & Patient Relationship.

Institutional Ethical Committee: Structure, Duty & Rights

Informed Patient Consent, Right of Refusal / Withdrawal from Treatment, Confidentiality, etc.,

Intellectual Property Rights, Patent / Copyright issues & Plagiarism.

Guideline Regulations: ICH GCP, WHO, Declaration of Helsinki, ICMR & Schedule Y.

Assessing & Reporting Adverse Events.

Ethical Issues in Animal Studies

Application of 'Research Methodology' in Homoeopathic Research:

Historical Review of Homoeopathic Researches like Drug proving, Epidemiological / Clinical Homoeopathic Use, etc., and their lacuna

Current Scenario of Homoeopathic Researches

Various National & International Homoeopathic Research Institutions / Avenues

Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, Its Guidelines for Homoeopathic Research & Implications

Various AYUSH Schemes for Research

Central Council of Homoeopathy

Selecting a well suited Homoeopathic Research Problem

Review of Literature in the context of Homoeopathic Publications

Deciding suited Research Design, Sample Design & Analytical Design

Application of Cardinal Principles & Philosophy of Homoeopathy in the Research Process: Data Collection, Processing, Analysis, Evaluation, Prescription, Outcome assessment & Follow ups.

Challenges in Homoeopathic research & Future Research in Homoeopathy

2.4.1.2.2. Section-B: Biostatistics:

Introduction of 'Biostatistics':

Definition of 'Biostatistics'

Glossary of 'Statistical Terminologies'

Biostatistics in Clinical Research: Utilization & Scope

Importance of 'Statistical Analysis in Research' & 'Statistical Results'

Current Scenario of 'Biostatistics' in Homoeopathic Researches: Need, Scope & Challenges

Key Concepts of 'Biostatistics':

Statistical Data: Representation, Presentation, Analysis, Validity & Reliability- Attributes & Variables, Scales of Measurements

Sampling: Statistical Sampling Techniques & Sample Size Estimation for Epidemiological / Experimental Studies

Biases: Definition, Types, Effect & Management

Theoretical Distributions: Normal, Binomial, Poisson, t, Z & Chi square, Standard Normal Curve: Description, Properties & Uses
Measures of Asymmetry: Skewness & Kurtosis

Statistical Measures: Descriptive, Inferential & Relative, Central Tendency: Arithmetic Mean, Median, Mode & Quartiles, Dispersion/Variability: Range, Mean Deviation, Standard Deviation, Quartile Deviation, Variance & Coefficient of Variation

Relationship: Correlation & Regression

Relative Position: t & Z Scores, Percentile, Rank, Standard error & Critical Ratio

Probability: Theory, Types, Laws & Uses

P - Value: Concept and Estimation

Statistical Hypothesis: Definition, Types (Null & Alternate) & Uses, Statistical Hypothesis Testing: Definition and Uses, One / Two Tailed Tests, Type I / Type II Errors, Concepts of Confidence Interval, Level of Significance & Degree of freedom

Parametric Tests: Types, Methods, Advantages & Disadvantages, Large Sample Z Test, Small Sample Student's t Test, Small Sample Paired t Test

Non-Parametric Tests: Types, Methods, Advantages & Disadvantages

Chi square Test: Goodness of Fit, Association & Independence

Analysis of variance (ANOVA): Concept, Types, Methods, F Test & Uses

Vital Statistics: Population Statistics, Birth, Death, Marriage, etc.,

Health Information System: Morbidity, Mortality, Incidence, Prevalence, etc.,

Use of 'Information Technology Tools' in Biostatistical Data Analysis: Computer Softwares, Websites, etc.,

Application of 'Biostatistics' in Homoeopathic Research:

Selecting appropriate 'Statistical Method' for Homoeopathic Researches

Arriving at valid 'Statistical Result' in Homoeopathic Researches

Challenges & Difficulties faced in Homoeopathic Researches in context of Statistical Applications.

2.4.1.3 Paper III: Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy (100 marks):

Advanced teaching of fundamentals of Homoeopathy shall comprise of integration knowledge (learnt at degree level course) in respect of subject namely, Organon of Medicine and homoeopathic philosophy, homoeopathic Materia Medica and Repertory. Concepts of different methods of teaching and evaluating the teaching. Further, to upgrade the knowledge of post graduates recent scientific advancements in the field of Homoeopathic research and literature has to be integrated in the course of study.

2.4.1.3.1 Section A:

Organon of medicine and homoeopathic philosophy.

Materia medica, Repertory

Review of recent fundamental and clinical researches in Homoeopathy and related fields.

2.4.1.3.2 Section B:

Concepts of different methods of teaching and evaluating the teaching.

General philosophy

Review of recent scientific publications on journals and literature

Integration of the knowledge gained in organon, materia medica and repertory for case processing.

2.4.2 Clinical:

The Clinical examination will cover all the aspects of Materia Medica, with emphasis on homoeopathic application.

Case taking :

Case taking

Examination of the patient

Diagnosis and differential diagnosis of diseases with various physical, clinical and laboratory findings.

Analysis and evaluation of symptoms

Analysis and synthesis of case with Hahnemannian evolutionary totality.

Miasmatic analysis

Repertorial totality

Repertorisation

Repertorial result analysis, selection of medicine based on comparative study of Materia Medica

Selection of potency and dose

Management of the cases in general, therapeutic and accessory treatment in which case oriented method of study shall be adopted by integrating all disciplines.

MD (Hom)- Materia Medica PART II

2.5. Course Contents:

2.5.1. Theory

2.5.1.1 PAPER - I: Materia Medica (100 Marks)

2.5.1.1.1 Section A:

Polycrest remedies - drug picture, symptomatology and relationship of remedies

2.5.1.1.2 Section B:

Indepth study of therapeutics & its bedside application

Indian Homoeopathic drugs - Materia Medica & its clinical application

2.5.1.2 PAPER - II: Materia Medica (100 Marks)

2.5.1.2.1 Section A:

Study and construction of Homoeopathic Materia Medica-building a portrait of drugs.

Theory of Biochemic system of Medicine and Biochemic Medicines
Group study & Group Category of Homoeopathic Materia Medica

2.5.1.2.2 Section B:

Comparative Materia Medica

Mother Tinctures, Nosodes (including Bowel Nosodes), Sarcodes
and Bach Flower therapy

Drug Sources & group characteristic

Animal Kingdom

Helodermatidae

Mustelidae

Oleaceae

Vertebrata- Mammalia pisces, Batrachia radiata

Articulate- Hemiptera, Coleoptera, Orthoptera

Vegetable group

Asclepiadaceae

Araceae

Araliaceae

Aristolochiaceae

Berberidaceae

Boraginaceae

Cactaceae

Cannabaceae

Caprifoliaceae

Celastraceae

Chenopodiaceae

Cistaceae

Compositae

Coniferae group

Convolvulaceae

Cornaceae

Cruciferae

Cupuliferae

Dioscoreaceae

Droseraceae

Ericaceae

Euphorbiaceae

Filices

Gentianaceae

Gramineae

Granaceae

Guttiferae

Haemodoraceae

Hammeliaceae

Hydrangeaceae

Iridaceae

Labiatae

Lauraceae

Leguminosae

Lemnaceae

Liliaceae

Lineae

Lobeliaceae

Loranthaceae
Lycopodiaceae
Melanthiaceae
Menispermaceae
Moraceae
Myricaceae
Myristicaceae
Myrtaceae
Orchidaceae
Palmaceae
Passifloraceae
Piperaceae
Plantaginaceae
Primulaceae
Pyloraceae
Rnamnaceae
Ranunculaceae
Rosaceae
Sapindaceae
Scrophulariaceae
Simaroubaceae
Smilacaceae
Mineral group
Ammonium group
Arsenic group
Aurum group

Halogens group
Carbon group
Magnesium group
Metals
Alkaline earths group
Phosphorus and phosphates group
Sulphur, sulphides, sulphates groups
Alkali group
Radio-active group
Silica & silicates group

Nosodes/Bowel Nosode

Sarcodes

Lists of Drugs (drugs repeated from Part - I is meant for comparative study)

Introduction, Full name, Synonyms, Source, Habitat, Doctrine, Active Principle, Drug Property. Action of drug, Evolutionary portrait, Remedy relationship & its Applied/ therapeutic aspect of the following drugs.

Note: The remedies included in the syllabus should be studied with respect of

- (1) Medicines should be studied with all its aspects along with its relations and comparisons.
- (2) Drugs should be studied in groups, stressing the common as well as the differential features of the individual drugs included in the group.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) Abrotanum | 27) Adrenalin | 52) Arsenicum Sulphuricum | 77) Baryta Iodata |
| 2) Aethusa Cynapium | 28) Aesculus Hippocastanum. | 53) Artemisia Vulgaris | 78) Bellis. Perennis |
| 3) Acetic Acid | 29) Agaricus Muscarius | 54) Arum Triphyllum | 79) Benzinum |
| 4) Acontium Napellus | 30) Agnus Castus | 55) Asafoetida | 80) Benzoic Acid |
| 5) Aloe.Socotrina | 31) Ailanthus | 56) Asarum Europaeum | 81) Berberis.Vulgaris |
| 6) Alumen | 32) Agraphis Nutans | 57) Asparagus racemosus | 82) Bismuthum oxidatum |
| 7) Alumina | 33) Aletris Farinosa | 58) Aspidosperma. | 83) Blatta Orientalis |
| 8) Ambra Grisea | 34) Alfa-Alfa. | 59) Asterias Rubens | 84) Boric Acid |
| 9) Ammonium Muriaticum | 35) Ammonium Aceticum | 60) Aurum Ars. | 85) Bothrops Lanceolatus |
| 10) Ammonium Carbonicum | 36) Ammonium Bromatum | 61) Aurum Mur. Natronatum. | 86) Bovista Lycoperdon |
| 11) Anacardium Orientale | 37) Ammonium Benzoicum | 62) Aurum Iodatum | 87) Brachyglottis |
| 12) Antimonium Crudum | 38) Ammonium Iodatum | 63) Avena Sativa | 88) Bufo Rana |
| 13) AntimoniumTartaricum. | 39) Ammonium Phosphoricum | 64) Alstonia Constricta. | 89) Butyric Acid |
| 14) Apis Mellifica | 40) Amyl Nitrosum | 65) Arsenic Sulphurat. | 90) Calcarea Carbonicum |
| 15) Argentum Metallicum | 41) Anthracinum | Flavum | 91) Calcarea Fluorica |
| 16) Argentum Nitricum | 42) Angustura Vera | 66) Allium Sativum | 92) Calc Phosphoricum |
| 17) Arnica Montana | 43) Antimonium-Arsenicum | 67) Baryta Carbonicum | 93) Camphora |
| 18) Arsenicum Album | 44) Antipyrinum | 68) Baryta Muriaticum. | 94) Cannabis Indica |
| 19) Aurum Metallicum | 45) Apium Graveolens | 69) Belladonna | 95) cannabis Sativa |
| 20) Actea Racemosa | 46) Apocynum Cannabinum | 70) Borax | 96) Capsicum |
| 21) Abies Canadensis | 47) Aralia Racemosa | 71) Bryonia Alba | 97) Carbo Animalis |
| 22) Abies Nigra | 48) Aranea Diadema | 72) Bromium | 98) Carbo Vegetabilis |
| 23) Acalypha Indica | 49) Arsenicum Bromatum | 73) Bacillinum | 99) Causticum |
| 24)Acetanilidum | 50)Arsenicum | 74) Badiaga | 100) Chamomilla |
| 25) Actea Spicata | Hydrogenisatum | 75) Baptisia Tinctoria | 101) Chelidonium majus |
| 26) Adonis Vernalis | 51) Arsenicum Iodatum | 76) Baryta Acetica | 102) Cicuta Virosa. |

103) Cina maritime	129) Caulophyllum	151) Clematis Erecta	176) Drosera Rotundifolia
104) Cinchona officinalis*	130) Ceanothus	152) Cobaltum	177) Dulcamara
105) Cocculus Indica	131) Cedron.	153) Coca	178) Daphne Indica
106) Coffea Cruda	132) Chaparro Amargoso	154) Cocaina	179) Dioscorea Villosa
107) Colocynthis	133) Chenopodium	155) Coccinella	180) Diphtherinum
108) Conium maculatum	Antihelminthicum	156) Coccus Cacti	181) Dolichos Pruriens
109) Crotalus Horridus	134) Chenopodium	157) Colchicum	182) Duboisia
110) Cuprum metallicum	Vulvaria	Autumnale	183) Dysentri Co.
111) Cactus grandiflorum	135) chelone Glabra	158) Collinsonia	184) Euphrasia Officinalis
112) Cadmium Sulph.	136) Chimaphila	159) Condurango	185) Echinacea
113) Caladium	Umbellata	160) Comocladia Dentata	Angustifolia.
114) Calcareo Aceticum	137) Chininum Arsenicum	161) Convallaria Majalis	186) Elaps. Corallinus
115) Calcareo Arsenicum	138) Chininum	162) Copaiva	187) Elaterium
116) Calcareo Iodatium	Sulphuricum	163) Corallium rubrum	188) Erigeron L.C
117) Calcareo Silicata	139) Chinonanthus	164) Cornus circinata	189) Eucalyptus
118) Calcareo Sulphuricum	140) Chloro Formum	165) Crataegus oxyacantha	190) Eugenia Jambos
119) Calendula officinalis	141) Chlorum	166) Crocus Sativa	191) Euonymus
120) Canchalagua	142) Cholesterinum	167) Croton Tiglium	192) Eupatorium
121) Cantharis	143) Chromic Acid	168) Cubeba	Perfoliatum
122) Carbolicum Acid	144) Chrysorobinum	169) Cuprum Aceticum	193) Eupatorium
123) Cardus Marianus	145) Cimex	170) Cuprum Arsenicosum	Purpureum
124) Carlsbad	146) Cinearia maritime	171) Curare (Worari)	194) Euphorbia Lathyris
125) Cascara Sagrada	147) Cinnabaris M	172) Cyclamen	195) Euphorbium
126) Cascarilla	148) Cinnamomum	173) Cypridium	Officinarum
127) Carcinosin	149) Citrus Canadensis	174) Cardus Marianus	196) Eupionum
128) Castanea Vesca	150) Citrus Decumana	175) Digitalis Purpurea	197) FerrumMetallicum

198) Fluoricum Acidum	223) Helleborus Niger	249) Kali Bichromicum	275) Lilium Tigrinum
199) Fagopyrum	224) Heper sulphuris Calc	250) Kali Carbonicum	276) Lobelia Inflata
200) Fel tauri	225) Hyoscyamus niger	251) Kali Phosphoricum	277) Lycopus
201) Ferrum Arsenicum	226) Hamamelis .	252) Kreosotum	278) Medorrhinum
202) Ferrum Magnetium	227) Hecla Lava	253) Kali Arsenicum	279) Menyanthes
203) Ferrum Muriaticum	228) Helonias dioica	254) Kali Bromatum	280) Mercurius Solubilis
204) Ferrum Iodatum	229) Heloderma	255) Kali Chloricum	281) Mezereum
205) Ferrum Phosphoricum	230) Hura Brasiliensis	256) Kali Cynatum	282) Moschus
206) Ferrum Picricum	231) Hydrangea	257) Kali Hydroiodicum	283) Muriatic Acid
207) Ficus Religiosa	232) Hydrastis	258) Kali Muriaticum	284) Magnesia Carbonicum
208) Filix Mas	233) Hydrocotyle	259) Kali Nitricum	285) Magnesia Muriaticum
209) Formalin	234) Hydrocyanic Acid	260) Kali sulphuricum	286) Mephitis
210) Formica Rufa	235) Hydrophobinum	261) Kalmia Latifolia	287) Mercurius Corrosivus
211) Fraxinus Americana	236) Hypericum	262) Lachesis	288) Mercurius Cyanatus
212) Gallic Acid	237) Ignatia Amara	263) Ledum Palustre	289) Mercurius sulph
213) Gelsemium	238) Ipecacuanha	264) Lithium Carbonium	290) Mercurius Iodatum
214) Graphites	239) Iodum	265) Lycopodium	291) Mercurius Iod Ruber
215) Gambogia	240) Iberis amara	266) Lac Caninum	292) Millefolium
216) Ginseng	241) Indigo	267) Lac Defloratum	293) Morphinum
217) Glonoine	242) Insulin	268) Lacticum Acidum	294) Murex
218) Gnaphalium	243) Indo Formum	269) Lapis Alba	295) Mygale
219) Granatum punica	244) Iris versicolor	270) Lathyrus Sativus	296) Myrica Cerifera
220) Gratiola	245) Jaborandi	271) Latroductus Mactans	297) Natrum Muriaticum
221) Grindelia	246) Jalapa	272) Laurocerasus	298) Natrum Carbonicum
222) Guaiacum	247) Jatropha Curcas	273) Lecithin	299) Natrum
	248) Justicia Adhathoda	274) Lemna Minor	

Phosphoricum
 300) Natrum Sulphuricum
 301) Nitricum Acidum
 302) Naja Tripudians
 303) Naphthaline
 304) Natrum Arsenicum
 305) Niccolum
 306) Nux-Moschata
 307) Nux - Vomica
 308) Opium
 309) Ocimum Canum
 310) Oenanthe
 311) Oleander
 312) Oleum Animale
 313) Onosmodium
 314) Oophorium
 315) Ornithogarum
 316) Oxalic Acid
 317) Phosphoricum
 Acidum
 318) Phosphorus
 319) Platina Metallicum
 320) Plumbum Metallicum
 321) Psorinum
 322) Pulsatilla Niger
 323) Paeonia Officinalis

324) Palladium
 325) Pareira Brava
 326) Paris Quadrifolia
 327) Passiflora
 328) Pertussin
 329) Petroleum
 330) Phellandrium
 331) Physostigma
 332) Picricum Acid
 333) Pilocarpine
 334) Piper Nigrum
 335) Pituitary Gland
 336) Pix Liquida
 337) Plantago Major
 338) Podophyllum
 339) Pothos Foetidus
 340) Ptelea
 341) Pyrogenium
 342) Quercus Glandium
 Spiritus
 343) Rheum
 344) Rhus Toxicodendron
 345) Radium Bromatum
 346) Ranunculus Bulbosus
 347) Ranunculus Sceleratus
 348) Raphanus

349) Ratanhia
 350) Rhododendron
 351) Rhus Aromatic
 352) Rhus Glabra
 353) Rhus Venenata
 354) Robinia
 355) Rosa Damascena
 356) Rumex
 357) Ruta Graveolens
 358) Sambucus Nigra
 359) Saguinaria Canadensis
 360) Sepia
 361) Stannum Metallicum
 362) Staphysagria
 363) Silicea
 364) Squilla Maritime
 365) Stramonium
 366) Sulphur
 367) Sulphuric Acid
 368) Syphilinum
 369) Sabadilla
 370) Sabal Serrulata
 371) Sabina
 372) Saccharum Officinale
 373) Salicylicum Acidum
 374) Sanicula

375) Sarsaparilla
 376) Secale cor
 377) Selenium
 378) Senecio Aureus
 379) Senega
 380) Senna
 381) Serum Anguillae
 Ichthyotoxinum
 382) Solanum Nigrum
 383) Solidago
 384) Spartium scoparium
 385) Spigelia
 386) Spongia Tosta
 387) Sticta Pulmonaria
 388) Storntium Carbonicum
 389) Strophanthus Hispidus
 390) Strychninum
 391) Sulphuricum Iodatum
 392) Symphytum
 393) Syzygium Jambolanum
 394) Tabacum
 395) Tarentula Hispanica
 396) Thuja Occidentalis
 397) Tuberculinum
 398) Tarentula cubensis
 399) Taraxacum

400) Tellurium	418) Valeriana
401) Terebinthina	419) Vanadium Metallicum
402) Teucrium Marum Verum	420) Variolinum
403) Thallium Metallicum	421) Verbascum
404) Theridion	422) Vespa Crabro
405) Thiosinaminum	423) Viburnum Opulus
406) Thlaspi Bursa Pastoris	424) Vinca Minor
407) Thyroidinum	425) Viola Odorata
408) Trifolium Pratense	426) Viola Tricolor
409) Trillium Pendulum	427) Vipera Berus
410) Trinitrotoluenum	428) Viscum Album
411) Trombidium	429) Wyethia
412) Uranium Nitricum	430) Xanthoxylum
413) Urtica Urens	431) X-ray
414) Ustilago Maydis	432) Yucca Filamentosa
415) Veratrum Album	433) Zincum Metallicum
416) Veratrum Viride	434) Zincum Valerianicum
417) Vaccininum	435) Zingiber

Group Category:

Drugs in category I :

These are to be studied systematically to bring out the 'portrait of disease' under standard headings. Acute as well as chronic prescribing totalities with their relationships are to be stressed.

Drugs in category II :

These are to be studied stressing their prescribing totalities in the spheres, characteristic particulars and important generals.

CATEGORY I	CATEGORY II
Congestive Group	
Aconitum. napellus.	Glonoine
Belladonna.	
Stramonium. (Comp. Verat. Alb.)	
Hyoscyamus.	
Veratrum. viridae.	
Ferrum metallicum.	
Ferrum phosphoricum.	
Injuries, Rheumatic states, Neuralgias	
Arnica montana	Rhododendron
Rhus toxicodendron (Compare other Rhus)	Kalmia latifolia
Bryonia alba	Ledum palustre
Pulsatilla nigricans (compare kali sulph and cyclamen)	Hypericum
Phytolacca decandra	Symphytum
Cimicifuga racemosa	Bellis perennis
Eupatorium perfoliatum (compare Eup purp)	Guaicum
Coffea	Ruta graveolens
	Urtica urens
	Strontium carb
	Dulcamera
	Sanicula
	Sanguinaria canas
	Spigelia
	Ranunculus B & S
	Plantago
Spasmodic & Irritable Group	
Chamomilla.	Cicuta Virosa.
Cina maritima	Dioscorea villosa
Colocythis.	Viburnum opulus
Staphysagria.	Caulophyllum
Nux vomica.	Lyssin
Cuprum. metallicum. (Comp. Verat. alb)	
Cuprum. arsenicum.	
Secale cor.	

Urinary Drugs	
Cantharis(compare Merc cor)	Cannabis ind & Sat
Apis mel	
Capsicum	
Berberis Vulgaris	
Sarasaparilla	
Digestive Drugs	
Veratrum album (comp Camp, Cupr, Sec cor,Carbo.veg)	Aethusa cynapium
	Ipecacuanha
Anacardium orientale	Rheum
	Chelidonium majalis
	Leptandra
	Cad sulph & met
Rectal Drugs	
Aloes socotrina	
Aesculus hippocastanum	
Hamamelis virginica	
Ratanhia	
Podophyllum	
Collinsonia	
Respiratory Drugs	
Upper Respiratory Tract:	
Allium cepa	
Arum triphyllum	
Euphrasia	
Sabadilla	
Cistus canadensis	
Sambucus nigra	
Sticta pulmonalaria	
Spasmodic Cough:	
Drosera rotendifolia	
Coccus Cacti	
Corralium rubrum	
Pertussin	

Loose Cough:		Collapse	
Rumex		Antimony crud & tart	
Senega		Ipecac	
Hydrastis		Ammonium carb	
(comp Ars Alb)			
Lobelia inflata		Antimony Arsenicum	
Stannum iod			
Stannum metallicum			
Heart drugs			
Digitalis		Arsenicum Iodatum	
		Strychinine Ars & Phos	
		Cactus Grandiflorus	
		Laurocerasus	
		Lycopus	
		Latrodectus mactans	
Phosphorus and Tuberculis			
Phos (comp Causticum)			
Tuberculinum Bovinum			
Tuberculinum Aviare			
Bacillinum			
Sepsis			
Baptisia tinctoria		Echinaceae	
Pyrogenium		Carbolic Acid	
		Tarentula C	
		Anthraxinum	
		Staphylococcin	
		B.coli	
		Diphtherinum	
Argentum Group & Related Drug			
Argentum Nitricum		Murex	
Argentum Metallicum		Lilium Tig	
Gelsemium		Sabadilla	
Sepia		Sabina	

Hysterical Group	
Ignatia	Valeriana officinalis
Nux moschata	Crocus Sativus
Platina	Sumbul
Lac Caninum	
Paralytic Group	
Camphor	Agaricus mascarius
Conium maculatum	Coca
Helleborus niger	Cocculus indicus
Opium	Lathyrus sativus
Plumbum metallicum	Manganum
Zincum metallicum	Tabacum
Uterine Group	
Sabina	
Bovista	
Trillium pendulum	
Caulophyllum	
Viburnum opulus	
Thlaspi bursa pastoris	

2.5.2. Skills:

- 1) Case taking, physical examination & systemic examination
- 2) Proper differential diagnosis and clinical diagnosis of the case
- 3) Proper analysis and evaluation of the case
- 4) Select Repertorial / non repertorial approach for the case
- 5) Selection of similimum
- 6) Choosing the proper potency & correct repetition
- 7) Judging curability / incurability in each case

2.5.3. Clinical:

The Clinical examination will cover all the aspects of Materia Medica, with emphasis on homoeopathic application.

Case taking :

Case taking

Examination of the patient

Diagnosis and differential diagnosis of diseases with various physical, clinical and laboratory findings.

Analysis and evaluation of symptoms

Analysis and synthesis of case with Hahnemannian evolutionary totality.

Miasmatic analysis

Repertorial totality

Repertorisation

Repertorial result analysis, selection of medicine based on comparative study of Materia Medica

Selection of potency and dose

Management of the cases in general, therapeutic and accessory treatment in which case oriented method of study shall be adopted by integrating all disciplines.

2.6. LIST OF RECOMMENDED REFERENCEBOOKS:

2.6.1. Homoeopathic Materia Medica:

1. Allen.H.C Keynotes of Homoeopathic Materia Medica
2. Allen.T.F - Nosodes
3. Allen.T.F - Encyclopedia of Homoeopathic Materia, Medica Vol 1 to,12
4. Allen.T.F - Handbook of Homoeopathy Materia Medica
5. Anschutz - New Remedies
6. Bhasme Arun - How to study Materia Medica
7. Boericke - Materia Medica and Repertory
8. Boericke & Dewey - Twelve Tissue Remedies

9. Boger - Synoptic Key & Repertory to the Homoeopathic Materia Medica
10. Boger.C.M - Synoptic Key
11. Burt-Physiological Materia Medica
12. Catherine S. Coulter - Portraits Vol. I, Portraits Vol. II, Portraits Vol. III
13. Choudhary.N.M. - Materia Medica
14. Choudhuri.N.M - A study on Materia Medica and repertory
15. Clarke - Dictionary of Homoeopathic Materia Medica
16. Coulter.H - Drug Pictures of Homoeopathic Materia Medica
17. Dhawale.M.L - Symposium volumes
18. Dunham - Pharmacodynamics I to IV
19. Farrington Harvey - Post-Graduate Course in Homoeopathy and Homoeopathic Prescribing
20. Farrington.E.A -- Clinical Materia Medica
21. Farrington.E.A -- Comparative Materia Medica
22. George Vithalkous - Essence of Materia Medica
23. George Vitholkas - Classical Talks in Homoeopathy 3 volumers
24. Ghosh - Drugs of Hindustan
25. Guernsey - Key-Notes
26. Hahnemann.S - Chronic Diseases Vol I & II, B
27. Hahnemann.S - Materia Medica Pura Vol I & II
28. Harvey Farrington - P. G Studies in Homoeopathy
29. Hering.C - Guiding Symptoms of Homoeopathic Materia Medica
30. Hughes - Cyclopaedia of Drug Pathogenesis
31. Jan Scholten - Homoeopathy & Elements

32. Jan Scholten - Homoeopathy & Minerals
 33. Kent.J.T - Lectures of Homoeopathic Materia Medica
 34. Lippe - Materia Medica
 35. Margaret - Drug Pictures
 36. Mathur.K.N. - Systemic Materia Medica
 37. Nash.E.B - Leaders in Homoeopathic Therapeutics
 38. Otto Lesser - Materia Medica
 39. Pierce: Plain Talks on Homoeopathic Materia Medica with Comparisons
 40. Pulford - Key to Homoeopathic Materia Medica
 41. Pulford-Text Book of Homoeopathic Materia Medica
 42. Rajan Shankaran - Insight into Plant Kingdom Vol. I, II, III
 43. Ramjee Singh - Ladder to Excellence in Homoeopathic Education
 44. Ramjee Singh - Text book of and introduction to the study of Homoeopathic Materia Medica
 45. Stephenson: - Materia Medica & New Provings
 46. Tyler - Pointers to Remedies
 47. Tyler.M.L - Drug Pictures of Homoeopathic Materia Medica
 48. Wheeler & Kenyon - Principles & Practice of Homoeopathy
 49. William Boericke- Clinical Materia Medica
- 2.6.2. Research Methodology and Biostatistics:**
- 2.6.2.1. Research methodology:**
50. C.R. Kothari, Research Methodology - Methods & Techniques, New Age international Publishers, New Delhi.
 51. Ram Ahuja, Research Methods, Rawat Publications, Jaipur.
 52. Yogesh kumar Singh, Fundamentals of Research methodology & Statistics, New Age international Publishers, New Delhi.

53. T. Bhaskara Roa, Research Methodology, Paras Medical Books Pvt Ltd, Hyderabad.
54. Ranjith Kumar, Research Methodology - A Step by Step Guide for Beginners, SAGE Publications India Ltd, New Delhi.
55. R. Raveendran & B. Gitanjali, A Practical Approach to PG Dissertation, BSP Books Pvt Ltd, Hyderabad.
56. G. Jagdeesh, A. Murty, Y.K. Gupta & A. Prakash, Bio-Medical Research From Ideation to Publication, Walters Kluwer Health, LWW India Publishing Programme (Lippincott Williams & Wilkins), India.
57. Munir Ahmed. R, Research Methodology, Centre for Homoeopathic Studies, Bangalore.
58. Munir Ahmed. R, Dissertation Made Easy, Centre for Homoeopathic Studies, Bangalore.
59. Abhaya Indrayan, Basic Methods of Medical Research, AITBS Publishers, New Delhi.
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81. Bertrand Russel -History of Philosophy
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83. Boericke G- Principles of Homoeopathy
84. Boger C M - Collected Works
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126. Dr Chaturbuja Nayak --Keynote of homoeopathic materia medica- vol -I
127. Frans Vermuelen -- Synoptic materia medica vol- II
128. Frans Vermuelen --Concordance reference
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130. Hahnemann.S - Chronic Diseases Vol I & II, B
131. Hahnemann.S - Materia Medica Pura Vol I & II
132. Harvey Farrington - P. G Studies in Homoeopathy
133. Hering.C - Guiding Symptoms of Homoeopathic Materia Medica
134. Nancy Herrick -- Scared plants, human voices : (new proving in to plants)
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137. Parimel Banerji --Advanced homoeopathy and its Materia Medica vol- I
138. Pierce: Plain Talks on Homoeopathic Materia Medica with Comparisons
139. Rajan Shankaran - Insight into Plant Kingdom Vol. I, II, III
140. Ramjee Singh - Ladder to Excellence in Homoeopathic Education
141. Roger Morrison -- Carbon: organic and hydrocarbon remedies in homoeopathy

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143. Boger C M - Boeninghausens Characteristics and Repertory
144. Boger C M - Synoptic Key & Repertory to the Homoeopathic Materia Medica
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146. Knerr C.B. - Repertory of Herings Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica
147. Boericke W - Boericke`s Materia Medica with Repertory
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150. Robin Murphy - Homoeopathic Medical Repertory
151. Barthel and Klunker - Synthetic Repertory of the Materia Medica
152. Phatak S.R - A Concise Repertory of Homoeopathic Materia Medica
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154. Shashikant Tiwari - Essentials of Repertorisation
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156. Castro J.B.D - Logic of Repertories
157. Jugal Kishore - Evolution of Homoeopathic Repertories & Repertorisation
158. Mind Technology (Homopath Classic*)
159. Radar* - Radar Opus

2.7 SCHEME OF MARK DIVISION

	Theory	Subject	Theory Marks	Clinical including Viva-Voce Marks	Total Marks	Pass Marks
7.1 ART I	Paper I	Homoeopathic Materia Medica	100	50	150	75
	Paper II	Research Methodology and Biostatistics	100	-	100	50
	Paper III	Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy	100	50	150	75
OTAL			300	100	400	-
7.2 ART II	Paper I	Homoeopathic Materia Medica	100	200	400	200
	Paper II	Homoeopathic Materia Medica	100			
OTAL			200	200	400	-

2.8 SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

2.8.1 PART I:

2.8.1.1 Theory		
A.1.	Theory examination shall comprise 3 written papers; each of 100 Marks Total Marks (3X100) = 300 Marks	
A.2.	Each paper will be divided in to two parts section A & B of 50 Marks each and shall consist of two patterns of questions.	
A.3.	(a) LAQs (b) SAQs in the ratio 40:30 Each part will have LAQs shall be 02 each of 10 Marks = 20 SAQ shall be 03 each of 5 Mark = 15 SAQs shall be 03 each of 5 Marks = 15 Total Marks= 50	
A.4.	Time duration for each paper shall be 3 hours	
A.5.	Paper I: Main Subject – Homoeopathic Materia Medica Section A: As per syllabus prescribed Section B: As per syllabus prescribed	

	A.6.	Paper II: Research Methodology and Biostatistics Section A: Research Methodology as per syllabus prescribed Section B: Biostatistics as per syllabus prescribed
	A.7.	Paper III: Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy Section A: As per syllabus prescribed Section B: As per syllabus prescribed
	A.8.	Four Examiners (Out of which 3 are external) shall value the papers and the average marks will be final
	A.9.	Passing' shall be considered as score of 50 Marks out of total 100.
2.8.1.2 Clinical	B. 1.	Four Examiners (Out of which 3 are external) shall conduct the exam and the average marks will be final
	B. 2.	Clinical 01 Long Case (1 hr.)
	B.3.	Marks shall be divided under two heads covering all the aspects of Homoeopathic Materia Medica and Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy
	B.4.	Total marks: Clinical -50 Marks Paper I- Homoeopathic Materia Medica – 25 Marks Paper III - Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy – 25 Marks
2.8.1.3 Viva Voce	C.1.	Amongst 4 examiners the marks shall be divided under two heads covering all the aspects of Homoeopathic Materia Medica and Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy as described in syllabus above.
	C.2.	Total marks: Viva -50 Marks Paper I- Homoeopathic Materia Medica – 25 Marks Paper III - Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy – 25 Marks
	C.3.	Clinicals & Viva: Emphasis shall be given for Homoeopathic application
	C.4.	Total marks: Clinical -50 Marks Viva 50 Marks = 100 Marks
2.8.1.4 PASS MARK	D1.	Separate passing score with 50% of marks in individual heads A, B & C is essential to pass in Examination.

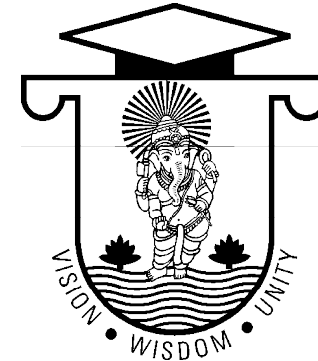
2.8.2 PART II

2.8.2.1 Theory		
A.1.	Theory Examination shall comprise 2 written papers; each of 100 marks Total Marks (2X100) = 200 Marks	
A.2.	Each paper will be divided in to two parts section A & B of 50 marks each and shall consist of two patterns of questions.	
A.3.	(a) LAQs (b) SAQs in the ratio 40:30 Each part will have LAQs shall be 02 each of 10 Marks = 20 SAQ shall be 03 each of 5 Mark = 15 SAQs shall be 03 each of 5 Marks = 15 Total Marks= 50	

	A.4.	Time duration for each paper shall be 3 hours
	A.5.	Paper I: Main Subject – Homoeopathic Materia Medica
		Section A: As per syllabus prescribed
		Section B: As per syllabus prescribed
	A.6.	Paper II: Main Subject – Homoeopathic Materia Medica
		Section A: As per syllabus prescribed
		Section B: As per syllabus prescribed
	A.7.	Four examiners (Out of which 3 are external) shall value the papers and the average marks will be final
	A.8.	Passing shall be considered as score of 50% Marks out of total 100.
	A.9.	Passing shall be separate for theory.
2.8.2.2	B. 1.	Four Examiners (Out of which at least 3 are external) shall conduct the exam and the average marks will be the final
Clinical	B. 2.	Clinical=01Long Case =75Marks (1 hr.)Short Case=1=25 Marks (½ hr.)
	B.3.	Marks shall be covering all the aspects of Homoeopathic Materia Medica and Homoeopathic application
	B.4.	Total marks: Clinical -100 marks
2.8.2.3	C.1.	Amongst 4 examiners the marks shall be covering all the aspects of Homoeopathic Materia Medica and Homoeopathic application.
Viva Voce	C.2.	Total marks: Viva 100 Marks
	C3.	Clinicals & Viva: Emphasis shall be given for Homoeopathic application
2.8.2.4	D1.	Separate passing score with 50% of marks in individual heads A, B & C is essential to pass in Examination.
PASS MARK		

**VINAYAKA MISSION'S RESEARCH FOUNDATION
(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)**

SALEM, INDIA.



CURRICULUM & SYLLABUS

In ordinance to Amendment published in Gazette notification
of India on 2nd March 2012 by Central Council of Homoeopathy,
New Delhi

**DOCTOR OF MEDICINE
(HOMOEOPATHY)
IN
REPERTORY**

III - MD (HOM) - REPERTORY

3.1. Purpose of MD(Homoeopathy) - Repertory Course

The very purpose of Post-graduation in Repertory is to train a basic homoeopathic graduate into an advance learner of Repertory and its implication into medical science in general and Homoeopathy in particular. Learning the skills of case taking, analyzing the case at all levels and following the principles of Repertorisation and Homoeopathy as a whole serves the purpose of Holistic approach in treating the patient. Repertory is a medium for facilitating reliable prescriptions in homeopathic practice. It is a suggestive exercise to arrive at a smaller group of medicines, among which the most similar can be found. The final court of judging the most similar remedy depends upon the similarity that the medicine shows to symptom picture as recorded in Materia Medica.

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

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

A postgraduate candidate of repertory is therefore expected to play a pivotal role in systematizing prescriptions at all levels, i.e., pathological, clinical, psychosomatic, etc, and in all clinical situations. Post-graduation in Repertory should cultivate original thinkers and outstanding medical practitioners in the science of

Homoeopathy that in turn promotes positive growth of the profession with a healthy leadership.

3.2 Goal

A postgraduate in Repertory shall:

Recognise the prescription needs of homeopathic practitioners

Master most of the competencies related to case taking and repertorisation

Capable to interpret Hahnemannian Homeopathy in the present day scientific content.

Have a deep knowledge about all latest investigative, diagnostic and treatment procedures

Evolve deep knowledge in the principles of Homoeopathy and become capable to analyze & apply the principles and methods in Homoeopathy for the best results in the treatment of sick individuals.

The core objective of Post Graduate Education is to prepare good teachers, future researchers, efficient practitioners and good administrators.

3.3 General objectives

At the end of postgraduate training in MD (Homoeopathy) Repertory, the postgraduate scholar shall be able to -

Recognise the importance of repertory in the context of homeopathic prescription

Practice Homoeopathy ethically with principles of homeopathy and with the aid of different Repertories

Understand the competencies associated with case taking, case analysis and management of the case

Utilize Information and Communication Technology and adapt it for repertorisation

Develop skills as a self-directed learner, recognise continuing educational needs, select and use appropriate learning resources

Develop competence in basic concepts of research methodology and analyze relevant published research literature

Improve teaching - learning methods of repertory at undergraduate and postgraduate levels

Function as an effective leader of team that is engaged in health care, research and training

MD (HOM) - REPERTORY PART - I

3.4 Course contents:

Repertory is studied as main subject for those who have chosen Repertory as subject specialty in addition to advance teaching's of homoeopathy, research methodology and bio- statistics. Therefore, a clear distinction is made to develop the thrust areas without compromising on the directions of the Central Council of Homoeopathy.

The purpose of learning the Repertory is to understand the strong integrity between Repertory, Organon & Homoeopathic Materia Medica in a way understand the science of Homoeopathy in depth as a whole. In-depth study on the theoretical and practical problems of Homoeopathy and clinical medicine is necessary for a post graduate to achieve a holistic vision.

3.4.1 Theory

3.4.1.1 PAPER I: Main Subject -Repertory (100 marks)

3.4.1.1.1 Section A:

Case Taking:General

Instructions given by Hahnemann, Kent, H.A.Robert, Elizebethwright's, concept and outline of case taking, and other stalwarts instruction.

Common difficulties of case taking & their solution

Anamnesis

Case taking in different type of diseases

Case taking in psychiatry

Case taking in pediatrics

Case taking in geriatrics

Case taking in obstetrics & gynecology

Case taking in medical emergency

Planning of a clinical interview

Evaluation of case interview

Case Record:

Methods & techniques including computer method

Uses & importance of record keeping

The study of symptomatology in detail:

Definitions of each types

Value of the symptoms and its use in clinical practice

Miasmatic understanding of the symptoms

Analysis and evaluation of symptom: definition, types & its importance, according to Hahnemann, Boenninghausen, Kent, Boger, Garth Boericke, Dhawle, B.K.Sarkar & others.

Evaluation of symptom: definition, value & opinion according to Boenninghausen, Kent, Boger, Dhawale and its clinical application

Hahnemann's Classification of Diseases and its clinico-pathological co-relation.

Totality of symptom :

Definitions by various stalwarts of Homoeopathy

General concept & types

Critical study on the concept according to Hahnemann, Kent, Boenninghausen and Boger, Stuart Close, H.A. Roberts, B.K. Sarkar, Bidwell, Dhawale M.L, Garth Boericke, Pierre Schmith and other stalwarts.

The Study of Repertory & its concept

Definitions & need of repertories & word origin

Evolution & chronological development of Repertory from Dr.Hahnemann's period till current date. Their development source, origin & subsequent development of editions.

Classification of repertories

Methods and techniques of repertory

Scope & limitations of repertory

3.4.1.1.2 Section B:

General Principles of Repertorisation

Generalisation

Causation

Concomitance

Individualisation

Analogy

Steps of repertorization:

Case processing:

- ◀ Diagnosis of disease
- ◀ Diagnosis of phase of disease (according to Hahnemann's classification of disease)
- ◀ Diagnosis of susceptibility and miasm
- ◀ Diagnosis of patient as a person
 - ◆ Analysis of symptom
 - ◆ Evaluation of symptom
 - ◆ Totality of symptom
 - ◆ Repertorial totality
 - ◆ Repertorial result

- ◀ Diagnosis of remedy
 - ◆ Reportorial result analysis
 - ◆ Potential differentiating field
 - ◆ Selection of remedy

Glossary of terms used with special reference to repertory and repertorisation, e.g, rubric, sub-rubric, similar rubric, general rubric, particular rubric, pathological rubric, eliminating rubric, synthesis of rubrics, cross reference

Study of the following Basic Repertories:

Boenninghausen's therapeutic pocket book: life sketch & his works, History and Philosophical background, structure of Repertory, adoptability, method of working, merits & demerits.

Repertory of Homoeopathic Materia Medica by Kent: life sketch & his works, History and Philosophical background, structure of Repertory, adoptability, method of working, merits & demerits.

Boenninghausen's Characteristics and Repertory By Boger: life sketch & his works, history and Philosophical background, structure of Repertory, adoptability, method of working, merits & demerits.

Card repertories:

Historical significance

Utility & limitation of card repertory

Detailed study of Kishore, Sharma & Sankaran card repertory.

Basic Knowledge of Homoeopathic Softwares

Evolution of Homeopathic softwares

Role of computer in Homoeopathy

3.4.1.2 Paper II - Research Methodology and Bio-statistics (100 Marks):

The subjects of 'Research Methodology and Biostatistics' are

envisaged to address the growing need for training the Medical Professionals in the area of Clinical Research. The future of healthcare will be liberated from the shrouds of mystery and arcane assertions. Transparency and Evidence Based Medicine will be the buzzing words that resonate across the health advocacy portals. Hence it is the duty of every Homoeopath to emphasize Homoeopathy scientifically.

Historically homoeopathy has a comfortable relationship with Research designing. The very discovery of Homoeopathy itself is an outcome of Research applications. However, the recent times have seen a surge in the application of Research methods by the conventional health system simultaneous to slackening of interest in organized research in homeopathy. There could be various reasons for this situation, though a significant one could be attributed to low awareness of research methods among homoeopathic professional. In this context, awareness of the knowledge and skills of 'research methodology and biostatistics' become necessary for the postgraduates of homoeopathic clinical domain.

Course Objectives:

At the end of the course, the Postgraduate Scholar shall attain in-depth knowledge in the subjects of 'Research Methodology & Biostatistics' and their application in 'Homoeopathic Research' by acquiring concepts of:

- 'Basic Research Model' and 'Different Types of Study'
- 'Biomedical Ethical Considerations' and 'Legal Aspects of Research'
- Relevant Statistical Methods and Models
- Skills of Data Collection and Documentation
- Synopsis / Grant proposal Preparation
- Dissertation / Thesis Writing
- Utilization of 'Information Technology Tools' in research
- Need for Research in Homoeopathy

The areas of Research in Homoeopathy

Proper application of 'Research Methodology & Biostatistics' in Homoeopathic Research.

Practice healthy relationship in the Research Team in which he/she functions.

Developing skills as a 'Self-directed Learner'

Recognizing 'Continuing Education needs'

Selection and appropriate use of 'Learning Resources'

In short a Postgraduate shall be capable of executing the Homoeopathic Research more scientific.

Course contents:

3.4.1.2.1. Section-A: Research Methodology:

Introduction of 'Research Methodology'

Definition of 'Research' & 'Research Methodology'

Glossary of 'Research Terminologies'

Research in Bio-medicine & its Scope

Qualities of a Researcher

Evidence Based Medicine

Current Scenario of Homoeopathic Research - Need, Scope & Challenges

Key Concepts of 'Research Methodology':

Research Process: Various steps in doing a Research

Various types of Research

Formulating the Research Problem / Research Question: Aims & Objectives

Literature Review: Definition, What / When / How to do?- Conceptual & Empirical, Research Article Search: National & International, Web based Search, Bibliography, Reference Quoting & Ci-

tations, Various Medical Search Engines & Document Data Bases.

Formulating Research Hypothesis: Definition & Importance

Types of Research Designs / Studies: Types, Uses, Design, Conduct & Selection of the suitable Study Design - Descriptive: Cross Sectional & Longitudinal, Analytical: Cohort & Case Control, Experimental: Randomized, Cross Over & Non Randomized, Randomization: Definition & its need, Replication: Definition & its need, Blinding: Definition, Types & its need, Local Control: Definition, Types & its need, Concept of Meta analysis

Clinical Trials: Design & conduct; Therapeutic & Prophylactic

Sample & Sampling: Definition, Types, Methods of Collection & Merits

Data: Definition, Types, Collection techniques, Coding, Classification, Processing, Standardization & Analysis.

Presentation of Data: Tables, Graphs, Charts, Diagrams, etc.,

Documentation: Concept, Objectives & Importance, Outcome Assessment, Generalization & Interpretation of the results.

Proposal Writing & Preparation of Report / Results: Research Documentation, Scientific / Technical Report Writing, Thesis & Dissertation Writing, Monographs, Paper Publication & Presentation.

Research Regulations: Historical Evolution & Present Need

Ethical issues in Bio-medical Research

Practitioner / Professional Code of Conduct, Doctor to Doctor Relationship, Doctor & Patient Relationship.

Institutional Ethical Committee: Structure, Duty & Rights

Informed Patient Consent, Right of Refusal / Withdrawal from Treatment, Confidentiality, etc.,

Intellectual Property Rights, Patent / Copyright issues & Plagiarism.

Guideline Regulations: ICH GCP, WHO, Declaration of Helsinki, ICMR & Schedule Y.

Assessing & Reporting Adverse Events.

Ethical Issues in Animal Studies

Application of 'Research Methodology' in Homoeopathic Research:

Historical Review of Homoeopathic Researches like Drug proving, Epidemiological / Clinical Homoeopathic Use, etc., and their lacuna

Current Scenario of Homoeopathic Researches

Various National & International Homoeopathic Research Institutions / Avenues

Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, Its Guidelines for Homoeopathic Research & Implications

Various AYUSH Schemes for Research

Central Council of Homoeopathy

Selecting a well suited Homoeopathic Research Problem

Review of Literature in the context of Homoeopathic Publications

Deciding suited Research Design, Sample Design & Analytical Design

Application of Cardinal Principles & Philosophy of Homoeopathy in the Research Process: Data Collection, Processing, Analysis, Evaluation, Prescription, Outcome assessment & Follow ups.

Challenges in Homoeopathic research & Future Research in Homoeopathy

3.4.1.2.2. Section-B: Biostatistics:

Introduction of 'Biostatistics':

Definition of 'Biostatistics'

Glossary of 'Statistical Terminologies'

Biostatistics in Clinical Research: Utilization & Scope

Importance of 'Statistical Analysis in Research' & 'Statistical Results'

Current Scenario of 'Biostatistics' in Homoeopathic Researches: Need, Scope & Challenges

Key Concepts of 'Biostatistics':

Statistical Data: Representation, Presentation, Analysis, Validity & Reliability- Attributes & Variables, Scales of Measurements

Sampling: Statistical Sampling Techniques & Sample Size Estimation for Epidemiological / Experimental Studies

Biases: Definition, Types, Effect & Management

Theoretical Distributions: Normal, Binomial, Poisson, t, Z & Chi square, Standard Normal Curve: Description, Properties & Uses
Measures of Asymmetry: Skewness & Kurtosis

Statistical Measures: Descriptive, Inferential & Relative, Central Tendency: Arithmetic Mean, Median, Mode & Quartiles, Dispersion/Variability: Range, Mean Deviation, Standard Deviation, Quartile Deviation, Variance & Coefficient of Variation

Relationship: Correlation & Regression

Relative Position: t & Z Scores, Percentile, Rank, Standard error & Critical Ratio

Probability: Theory, Types, Laws & Uses

P - Value: Concept and Estimation

Statistical Hypothesis: Definition, Types (Null & Alternate) & Uses, Statistical Hypothesis Testing: Definition and Uses, One / Two Tailed Tests, Type I / Type II Errors, Concepts of Confidence Interval, Level of Significance & Degree of freedom

Parametric Tests: Types, Methods, Advantages & Disadvantages, Large Sample Z Test, Small Sample Student's t Test, Small Sample Paired t Test

Non-Parametric Tests: Types, Methods, Advantages & Disadvantages

Chi square Test: Goodness of Fit, Association & Independence

Analysis of variance (ANOVA): Concept, Types, Methods, F Test

& Uses

Vital Statistics: Population Statistics, Birth, Death, Marriage, etc.,

Health Information System: Morbidity, Mortality, Incidence, Prevalence, etc.,

Use of 'Information Technology Tools' in Bio-statistical Data Analysis: Computer Softwares, Websites, etc.,

Application of 'Biostatistics' in Homoeopathic Research:

Selecting appropriate 'Statistical Method' for Homoeopathic Researches

Arriving at valid 'Statistical Result' in Homoeopathic Researches

Challenges & Difficulties faced in Homoeopathic Researches in context of Statistical Applications.

3.4.1.3 Paper III: Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy (100 marks):

Advanced teaching of fundamentals of Homoeopathy shall comprise of integration knowledge (learnt at degree level course) in respect of subject namely, Organon of Medicine and homoeopathic philosophy, homoeopathic Materia Medica and Repertory. Concepts of different methods of teaching and evaluating the teaching. Further, to upgrade the knowledge of post graduates recent scientific advancements in the field of Homoeopathic research and literature has to be integrated in the course of study.

3.4.1.3.1 Section A:

Organon of medicine and homoeopathic philosophy.

Materia Medica, Repertory

Review of recent fundamental and clinical researches in Homoeopathy and related fields.

3.4.1.3.2 Section B:

Concepts of different methods of teaching and evaluating the teaching.

General philosophy

Review of recent scientific publications on journals and literature

Integration of the knowledge gained in organon, Materia Medica and repertory for case processing.

3.4.2. Clinical:

The clinical examination will cover all the aspects of Repertory & other subsidiary subjects:

Work out 15 cases: 5 in each BTPB, Kent, BCCR during MD part I. (Adopt different techniques - classical method in repertory sheet, Eliminating method, cross repertorisation, Homoeopathic software, deducting method or plain paper method or card repertory)

Case taking:

Case taking proper

Examination of the patient

Diagnosis and differential diagnosis of diseases with various physical, clinical and laboratory findings.

Analysis and evaluation of symptoms

Analysis and synthesis of case with Hahnemannian evolutionary totality.

Miasmatic analysis

Repertorial totality

Repertorisation

Repertorial result analysis, selection of medicine based on comparative study of Materia Medica

Selection of potency and dose

Management of the cases in general, therapeutic and accessory treatment in which case oriented method of study shall be adopted by integrating all disciplines.

Interpretation of rubrics of repertories as clinical expressions & method of using various repertories for different types of conditions.

Utilizing Homoeopathic softwares for repertorisation

M.D. (Hom.) - REPERTORY - Part II

3.5. Course Contents

3.5.1. Theory

3.5.1.1. PAPER I: Main Subject - Repertory (100 marks)

3.5.1.1.1 Section A:

Case Taking - Various methods, types of case taking and its practical application in clinical practice.

Critical comparative study of

- ◀ Boenninghausen's therapeutic pocket book, Repertory of Homoeopathic MateriaMedica by Kent & Boenninghausen's Characteristics and Repertory By Boger.
- ◀ Compare above mentioned repertory with the related clinical or regional Repertory (for e.g., fever chapter of BBCR with Allen's Fever)

Apart from studying the Repertory structure, merits & demerits it is desirable to learn:

- ◀ To create drug portraits through synthesis of rubrics
- ◀ Comparing the drugs given within the rubrics
- ◀ Comparing the same rubrics in different repertories
- ◀ Identify polarity of drugs through contrasting rubrics of the same drugs

Future scope of repertories:

Identifying the research areas in the subject of Repertory in orientation with clinical practice

3.5.1.1.2. Section B:

Other basic repertory:

- ◀ A systematic alphabetic repertory of homoeopathic remedies by Boenninghausen - translated by Boger.

- ◀ Jahr's symptom Repertory
- ◀ Lippe's Repertory of Comparative MateriaMedica
- ◀ Lippe's Repertory of the more characteristic symptoms of the MateriaMedica
- ◀ Phatak's repertory.
- ◀ Boger's Synoptic Key.
- ◀ Kent's final general repertory by Diwan Harishchand and Pierre Schmidt.
- ◀ Kunzli's Repertorium Generali.
- ◀ R.P. Patel's Corrected version of Kent's Repertory.
- ◀ Kent's comparative repertory by Kokelenburg & Dockx.
- ◀ Kent's Alphabetical repertory by Srivathsava and Chandra.
- ◀ Boger's Times & moon phases
- ◀ Robert's sensation as if
- ◀ Hering's analytical repertory of mind
- ◀ Chitkar's New comprehensive Homoeopathic MateriaMedica of the mind based on the rubrics from synthetic Repertory

Homoeopathic Soft wares :

- ◀ Software to be studied for content as to what repertory/ repertories are included, highlights of the softwares, expert system if any, etc.
- ◀ The following repertory software are suggested for study -
 - ♦ Mind Technology (Homopath Classic*)
 - ♦ Radar* - Radar Opus
 - ♦ Mac - Repertory
 - ♦ ISIS
 - ♦ Complete Dynamiiics
 - ♦ Kenbo

- ♦ Organon 96* Etc.

◀ Methods, process and techniques adopted in the different Homoeopathic softwares

3.5.1.2. PAPER II: Main Subject -Repertory (100 marks)

3.5.1.2.1. Section A:

Concordance Repertories:

- ◀ Gentry's Concordance Repertory.
- ◀ Repertory of Herring's Guiding Symptoms by Knerr.
- ◀ T. F. Allen's Symptom Register

A systematic methodical study on clinical or special group of repertory: their adaptability, clinical areas of uses, caution & its limitation.

- ◀ Clarke's Prescriber
- ◀ Boericke's Clinical Repertory.
- ◀ Clarke's Clinical Repertory.
- ◀ Robert's Rheumatic Remedies
- ◀ H.C. Allen's intermittent fever.
- ◀ W.A. Allen's Repertory of the symptom of intermittent fever
- ◀ Bell's diarrhea.
- ◀ Douglas's Skin
- ◀ Berridge's Eye
- ◀ E.B. Nash's Leader in Respiratory organs
- ◀ Minton's Uterine Diseases
- ◀ Repertory of respiratory system by Vondenberg

3.5.1.2.2 Section B:

Study of the following repertories as per their Historical background, Philosophy, Construction, Use, Advantages, Disadvantages and

Methods of using repertories for various types of illnesses:

- ◀ Synthetic Repertory.
- ◀ Synthesis Repertory.
- ◀ Complete repertory
- ◀ Murphy's Medical repertory
- ◀ Miasmatic Repertory -R. P. Patel
- ◀ Phoenix Repertory
- ◀ Mirilli's thematic repertory.
- ◀ Repertory to the drug pathogenesis by Richard Hughes.
- ◀ Yingling's Aceoucheur's emergency manual

Card repertories:

- ◀ Historical significance
- ◀ Utility & limitations of card Repertory
- ◀ Detailed study of Kishore, Sharma, Sankaran & other Card Repertories

Application of repertories in the practice of Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynaecology.

3.5.2. Clinical & other skills

Case taking, physical examination & systemic examination

Proper differential diagnosis and clinical diagnosis of the case

Proper analysis and evaluation of the case

Reportorial approach of the case

Selection of similimum

Choosing the proper potency and correct repetition.

Effective use of library resources

Effective use of Information technology

Teaching encounters

3.6. LIST OF RECOMMENDED REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Kent JT- Repertory of the Homoeopathic MateriaMedica
2. Kent J T - New Remedies, Clinical Cases and Lesser Writings
3. Kent JT - Lectures on Homoeopathic philosophy
4. Kent's Alphabetical repertory by Srivathsava and Chandra.
5. Kent J T - Lectures of Homoeopathic MateriaMedica
6. Kent J T - Lesser writings,
7. Kent J T- Minor Writings
8. Kent J T - Lectures on Homoeopathy Philosophy
9. Boger C M - Boeninghausens Characteristics and Repertory
10. Boger C M - Study of MateriaMedica and Case taking
11. Boger C M - Studies in Philosophy of Healing
12. Boger C M - Synoptic Key & Repertory to the Homoeopathic MateriaMedica
13. Boger C M - Collected Works
14. Boger C M - Additions to Kent Repertory
15. Boger C M - Studies in the Philosophy of healing
16. Boger C M - Time of Remedies & Moon phase
17. Boger C M - A Systematic Alphabetical Repertory of Homoeopathic Remedies
18. Banu Desai - How to find similimum with Boger Boenninghausen's Repertory
19. Boeninnghausen-The Lesser Writings.
20. Allen T.F. - Boeninghausens Therapeutic Pocket Book
21. Vithoukcas .G - Addition to Kent Repertory of Homoeopathic MateriaMedica
22. Knerr C.B. - Repertory of Herings Guiding Symptoms of our MateriaMedica
23. Gentry - Concordance Repertory
24. Allen T.F - Symptom Register
25. Phatak S.R - A Concise Repertory of Homoeopathic MateriaMedica
26. Boericke W - Boericke`sMateriaMedica with Repertory
27. Clarke J.H. - Clinical Repertory
28. Clarke J.H. - Prescriber
29. Clarke J.H. - Dictionary of MateriaMedica
30. Robert H.A - Sensations as if
31. Robert H.A - Rheumatic remedies
32. Gallawardin J.P- Repertory of Psychic Medicines with MateriaMedica
33. Bell James - The Homoeopathic Therapeutics of Diarrhoea
34. Allen H.C. - Therapeutics of Fever.
35. Allen W.A. - Repertory of symptoms of intermittent Fever
36. Berridge E.W.- Complete Repertory on the Diseases of eyes.
37. Minton - Uterine Therapeutics
38. Pulford .A - Repertory of the symptoms of Rheumatism & Sciatica
39. Weels P.P - Intermittent fever with Repertory of Boenninghausen
40. Worcestor S - A Repertory to the Modalities
41. Neatby Edwin - An Index of aggravations and ameliorations
42. ShashikantTiwari - Homoeopathy & child care - principles, therapeutics, children type & Repertory
43. Meera - Repertory of the disease of Mother & New born
44. Berkley Square - A repertory of Homoeopathic Nosodes&Sarcodes

45. Sirkar.K - A Repertory based on Allen's keynote & including Relationship of Remedies Nash leaders
46. Jahr's Symptom Repertory
47. Fredrick Schroyens - Synthesis Repertory
48. Robin Murphy - Homoeopathic Medical Repertory
49. Barthel and Klunker - Synthetic Repertory of the MateriaMedica
50. Mirill's Thematic repertory
51. Bakshi's Phoenix repertory
52. Guernsey W.J - Repertory of Desire & Aversion
53. Hering .C - Analytical Repertory of the symptoms of mind
54. Lippe's Repertory of Comparative MateriaMedica
55. Lippe's Repertory of the more characteristic symptoms of the MateriaMedica
56. Dockx&Kokelenberg - Kent's Comparative Repertory of the Homoeopathic MateriaMedica.
57. Jugal Kishore - Card Repertory.
58. Jugal Kishore - Evolution of Homoeopathic Repertories & Repertorisation
59. Garth Boericke - Principles and practice of Homoeopathy
60. Wright Elizabeth - A Brief Study course in Homoeopathy
61. Bidwell G.L - How to use the Repertory
62. Pierre Schmidt - The art of case taking
63. Pierre Schmidt - The art of interrogation
64. Siju .P.V - A reference to repertories for Homoeopathic students
65. ShashikantTiwari - Essentials of Repertorisation
66. Dhawale .M.L - Principles and Practice of Homoeopathy

67. Munir Ahmed - Introduction to Principles to Repertorisation
 68. GunavanteS.M - probing the mind & other guiding symptoms
 69. Kumar G.S.R - Sure shot Repertory guide for P.G. students
 70. Kanjlal J.N - Repertorisation
 71. Farokh.J.Master - perceiving rubrics of mind
 72. Ramanlal.P.Patel - art of case taking & practical repertorisation in homoeopathy
 73. Rastogi D.P - an overview of repertories
 74. Castro J.B.D - Logic of Repertories
 75. RituArora - Solved papers on Repertory
 76. Petrucci, Roberto- children Homoeopathic MateriaMedica with reportorial symptoms
 77. Hahnemann`s - Chronic Diseases
 78. Hahnemann`s-- MateriaMedicaPura
 79. Banerjee P.N - Chronic Diseases its causes and cure
 80. Tyler M.L. - Repertorising
 81. Stuart close - Philosophy
 82. Sarkar B.K. - Organon of medicine
 83. Robert H.A - The Principles & art of cure by Homoeopathy
 84. Allen's - Encyclopedia
 85. Hering's guiding symptoms of our MateriaMedica
- Homoeopathic Softwares :**
86. Mind Technology (Homopath Classic*)
 87. Radar* - Radar Opus
 88. Mac - Repertory
 89. ISIS
 90. Complete Dynamiics

91. Kenbo
92. Organon 96* Etc.
- 3.6.2. Research Methodology and Biostatistics:
- 3.6.2.1. Research methodology:
93. C.R. Kothari, Research Methodology - Methods & Techniques, New Age international Publishers, New Delhi.
94. Ram Ahuja, Research Methods, Rawat Publications, Jaipur.
95. Yogeshkumar Singh, Fundamentals of Research methodology & Statistics, New Age international Publishers, New Delhi.
96. T. BhaskaraRoa, Research Methodology, Paras Medical Books Pvt Ltd, Hyderabad.
97. Ranjith Kumar, Research Methodology - A Step by Step Guide for Beginners, SAGE Publications India Ltd, New Delhi.
98. R. Raveendran& B. Gitanjali, A Practical Approach to PG Dissertation, BSP Books Pvt Ltd, Hyderabad.
99. G. Jagdeesh, A. Murty, Y.K. Gupta & A. Prakash, Bio-Medical Research From Ideation to Publication, Walters Kluwer Health, LWW India Publishing Programme (Lippincott Williams & Wilkins), India.
100. Munir Ahmed. R, Research Methodology, Centre for Homoeopathic Studies, Bangalore.
101. Munir Ahmed. R, Dissertation Made Easy, Centre for Homoeopathic Studies, Bangalore.
102. AbhayaIndrayan, Basic Methods of Medical Research, AITBS Publishers, New Delhi.
103. Wayne C. Booth, Gregory G. Colomb& Joseph M. Williams, The Craft of Research - Chicago Guides to Writing, Editing & publishing, The University of Chicago Press.
104. David Evans, Paul Gruba& Justin Zobel, How to Write a Better Thesis, Springer Publications, Germany.

105. Joan Bolker& Holt Paperbacks, Writing Your Dissertation in Fifteen Minutes a Day - Guide to Starting, Revising, and Finishing Your Doctoral Thesis, Macmillan Publishers, New York.
106. Health Research Policy Publications, WHO.
- 3.6.2.2. Biostatistics:**
107. B.K. Mahajan, Methods in Biostatistics for medical Students & research Workers, Jaypee Publishers, New Delhi.
108. J.V. Dixit, Principles & Practice of Biostatistics, BanarsidasBhanot Publishers, Jabalpur.
109. K.R. Sundaram, S.N. Dwivedi& V. Sreenivas, Medical Statistics - Principles & Practice, Walters Kluwer Health, LWW India Publishing Programme(Lippincott Williams & Wilkins), India.
110. J.P. Baride, AP. Kulkarni& RD. Muzumdar, Manual of Biostatistics, Jaypee Publications, New Delhi.
111. P.S. S. Sundarrao& J. Richard, Introduction to Biostatistics & Research Methods, PHI Learning, New Delhi.
112. M.N. Parikh & NithyaGogtay, ABC of Research Methodology & Applied Biostatistics - A Primer for Clinicians and Researchers, Jaypee Publications, New Delhi.
113. David L. Katz, Joann G. Elmore, Dorothea M.G. Wild & Sean C. Lucan, Jekel's Epidemiology, Biostatistics, Preventive Medicine & Public Health, Saunders, Elsevier Publications.
114. Jaykaran, Statistical Tests in Medical Research, Jaypee Publications, New Delhi.
115. K. Park, Park's Text Book of Preventive and Social Medicine, BanarsidasBhanot Publishers, Jabalpur.
- 3.6.2.3. Ethics:**
116. Guidelines for Good Clinical Practice (GCP) for trials, WHO.
117. Ethical Principles for Medical Research Involving Human Subjects, World Medical Association.

118. Ethical Guidelines for Biomedical Research on Human Participants, Indian Council of Medical Research New Delhi, 2006.
119. Guidelines for Clinical Research, CCRH.
120. C.M. Francis, Medical Ethics, Jaypee Publications, New Delhi.
121. Guideless for Care & Use of Animals in Scientific Research, Indian National Scientific Academy, 2000.
122. Guidelines for Laboratory Animal Facility, Committee for the Purpose of Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals, 2001.
- 3.6.3. Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy:
 - 3.6.3.1. Organon of medicine and homoeopathic philosophy:
 123. Allen J H-Chronic Miasms
 124. Bertrand Russel -History of Philosophy
 125. Boenninghausen Von C M F - Lesser Writings.
 126. Boericke G- Principles of Homoeopathy
 127. Boger C M - Collected Works
 128. Clarke J H - Constitutional Medicine
 129. Close Stuart - Genius of Homoeopathy
 130. Dhawale M L - Principles and Practices of Homoeopathy
 131. Dudgeon-Principles and Practices of Homoeopathy
 132. Dunham Carroll - Homoeopathy, the Science of Therapeutics
 133. Durant Will - The story of Philosophy
 134. Farrington E A - Lesser writings
 135. Hahnemann - Chronic Disease its cause and cure
 136. Hahnemann - Organon of Medicine- 6th Edition
 137. Hahnemann -Lesser Writings
 138. Hospers John - Introduction to Philosophy

139. Irving Copi - Introduction to Logic
140. Kent J T - Lesser writings
141. Kent J T- Minor Writings
142. Kent J T-Lectures on Homoeopathy Philosophy
143. Ortega - The Chronic Miasms
144. Phyllis Speight-- Chronic miasms.
145. Preetha Mehra and Chand D.H - History of Medicine
146. Rajendran E S - New Lights - Lectures on Homoeopathy & Philosophy
147. Rajendran E S - The Nucleus - Lectures on Chronic Diseases and Miasms
148. Rajendran.E.S - Nanodynamics
149. Richard Hahel - Life and works of Hahnemann
150. Rima Handley - Later Years of Hahnemann
151. Robert H A- Principles and practices of Homoeopathy
152. Robert Jutte - Hahnemann's Life History
153. Sharma C D -Indian Philosophy
154. Shepherd Dorothy - Magic of Minimum dose
155. Sircar B K -Commentary on Organon of Medicine
156. Vithoukas George - The Science of Homoeopathy
157. Whitmont E - Psyche & Substance
158. Wideband- A History of Modern Philosophy
159. Wolf A - Textbook of logic
- 3.6.3.2. Materia Medica:**
 160. Allen.T.F - Encyclopedia of Homoeopathic Materia Medica Vol 1 to,12
 161. Ambikawanters ,-- Homoeopathic colour and sound remedies
 162. Bhasme Arun - How to study Materia Medica

163. Burt-Physiological Materia Medica
164. Catherine S. Coulter - Portraits Vol. I, Portraits Vol. II, Portraits Vol. III
165. Choudhary. N.M. - Materia Medica
166. Choudhuri. N.M - A study on Materia Medica and repertory
167. Clarke - Dictionary of Homoeopathic Materia Medica
168. Collin Giffith -- The new Materia Medica- key remedies for the future of homoeopathy
169. Dr Chaturbujaya Nayak -- Keynote of homoeopathic Materia Medica- vol -I
170. Frans Vermuelen -- Synoptic Materia Medica vol- II
171. Frans Vermuelen -- Concordance reference
172. Frans Vermuelen -- Prisma: the arcane of Materia Medica, illuminated
173. Hahnemann. S - Chronic Diseases Vol I & II, B
174. Hahnemann. S - Materia Medica Pura Vol I & II
175. Harvey Farrington - P. G Studies in Homoeopathy
176. Hering. C - Guiding Symptoms of Homoeopathic Materia Medica
177. Nancy Herrick -- Scared plants, human voices : (new proving in to plants)
178. Nancy Herrick -- Animal minds, human voices : (new proving in to animals)
179. Nash. E.B - Leaders in Homoeopathic Therapeutics
180. Parimel Banerji -- Advanced homoeopathy and its Materia Medica vol- I
181. Pierce: Plain Talks on Homoeopathic Materia Medica with Comparisons
182. Rajan Shankaran - Insight into Plant Kingdom Vol. I, II, III

183. Ramjee Singh - Ladder to Excellence in Homoeopathic Education
184. Roger Morrison -- Carbon: organic and hydrocarbon remedies in homoeopathy
- 3.6.3.3. Repertory:**
185. Kent J T - Repertory of the Homoeopathic Materia Medica
186. Boger C M - Boeninghausens Characteristics and Repertory
187. Boger C M - Synoptic Key & Repertory to the Homoeopathic Materia Medica
188. Allen T.F. - Boeninghausens Therapeutic Pocket Book
189. Knerr C.B. - Repertory of Herings Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica
190. Boericke W - Boericke`s Materia Medica with Repertory
191. Clarke J.H. - Clinical Repertory
192. Fredrick Schroyens - Synthesis Repertory
193. Robin Murphy - Homoeopathic Medical Repertory
194. Barthel and Klunker - Synthetic Repertory of the Materia Medica
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198. Kumar G.S.R - Sure shot Repertory guide for P.G. students
199. Castro J.B.D - Logic of Repertories
200. Jugal Kishore - Evolution of Homoeopathic Repertories & Repertorisation
201. Mind Technology (Homopath Classic*)
202. Radar* - Radar Opus

3.7. SCHEME OF MARK DIVISION

	Theory	Subject	Theory Marks	Clinical including Viva-Voce Marks	Total Marks	Pass Marks
.7.1 ART I	Paper I	Repertory	100	50	150	75
	Paper II	Research Methodology and Biostatistics	100	-	100	50
	Paper III	Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy	100	50	150	75
TOTAL			300	100	400	-
.7.2 ART II	Paper I	Repertory	100	200	400	200
	Paper II	Repertory	100			
TOTAL			200	200	400	-

3.8. SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

3.8.1 PART I:

3.8.1.1 Theory		
A.1.	Theory examination shall comprise 3 written papers; each of 100 Marks	Total Marks (3X100) = 300 Marks
A.2.	Each paper will be divided in to two parts section A & B of 50 Marks each and shall consist of two patterns of questions.	
A.3.	(a) LAQs (b) SAQs in the ratio 40:30 Each part will have LAQs shall be 02 each of 10 Marks = 20 SAQ shall be 03 each of 5 Mark = 15 SAQs shall be 03 each of 5 Marks = 15	Total Marks= 50
A.4.	Time duration for each paper shall be 3 hours	
A.5.	Paper I: Main Subject – Repertory	
	Section A: As per syllabus prescribed	
	Section B: As per syllabus prescribed	
A.6.	Paper II: Research Methodology and Biostatistics	
	Section A: Research Methodology as per syllabus prescribed	
	Section B: Biostatistics as per syllabus prescribed	
A.7.	Paper III: Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy	
	Section A: As per syllabus prescribed	
	Section B: As per syllabus prescribed	
A.8.	Four Examiners (Out of which 3 are external) shall value the papers and the average marks will be final	
A.9.	Passing shall be considered as score of 50 Marks out of total 100.	

3.8.1.2 Clinical	B. 1.	Four Examiners (Out of which 3 are external) shall conduct the examination and the average marks will be final
	B. 2.	Clinical 01 Long Case (1 hr)
	B.3.	Marks shall be divided under two heads covering all the aspects of Repertory and Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy
	B.4.	Total marks: Clinical -50 Marks Paper I -Repertory – 25 Marks Paper- III - Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy – 25 Marks
3.8.1.3 Viva Voce	C.1.	Amongst 4 examiners the marks shall be divided under two heads covering all the aspects of Repertory and Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy as described in syllabus above.
	C.2.	Total marks: Viva -50 Marks (Repertory – 25 Marks and Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy – 25 Marks).
	C.3.	Clinicals & Viva: Emphasis shall be given for Homoeopathic application
	C.4.	Total marks: Clinical -50 Marks Viva 50 Marks = 100 Marks
3.8.1.4 PASS MARK	D1.	Separate passing score with 50% of marks in individual heads A, B & C is essential to pass in Examination.

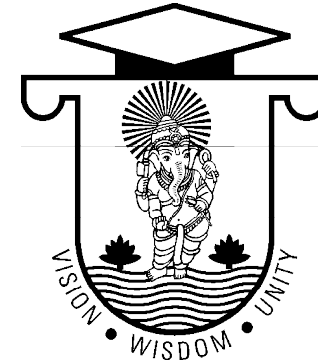
3.8.2 PART II

3.8.2.1 Theory		
A.1.	Theory Examination shall comprise 2 written papers; each of 100 marks	Total Marks (2X100) = 200 Marks
A.2.	Each paper will be divided in to two parts section A & B of 50 marks each and shall consist of two patterns of questions.	
A.3.	(a) LAQs (b) SAQs in the ratio 40:30 Each part will have LAQs shall be 02 each of 10 Marks = 20 SAQ shall be 03 each of 5 Mark = 15 SAQs shall be 03 each of 5 Marks = 15	Total Marks= 50
A.4.	Time duration for each paper shall be 3 hours	
A.5.	Paper I: Main Subject – Repertory	
	Section A: As per syllabus prescribed	
	Section B: As per syllabus prescribed	
A.6.	Paper II: Main Subject – Repertory	
	Section A: As per syllabus prescribed	
	Section B: As per syllabus prescribed	

	A.7.	Four examiners (Out of which 3 are external) shall value the paper and the average marks will be final
	A.8.	Passing shall be considered as score of 50% Marks out of total 100.
	A.9	Passing shall be separate for theory.
3.8.2.2 Clinical	B. 1.	Four Examiners (Out of which 3 are external) shall conduct the exam and the average marks will be the final
	B. 2.	Clinical=01 Long Case =75Marks (1 hr.) Short Case=1=25 Marks (½ hr.)
	B.3.	Marks shall be covering all the aspects of Repertory and Homoeopathic application
	B.4.	Total marks: Clinical -100 marks
3.8.2.3 Viva Voce	C.1.	Amongst 4 examiners the marks shall be covering all the aspects of Repertory and Homoeopathic application.
	C.2.	Total marks: Viva 100 Marks
	C3.	Clinicals & Viva: Emphasis shall be given for Homoeopathic application
3.8.2.4 PASS MARK	D1.	Separate passing score with 50% of marks in individual heads A, B & C is essential to pass in Examination.

**VINAYAKA MISSION'S RESEARCH FOUNDATION
(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)**

SALEM, INDIA.



CURRICULUM & SYLLABUS

In ordinance to Amendment published in Gazette notification
of India on 2nd March 2012 by Central Council of Homoeopathy,
New Delhi

**DOCTOR OF MEDICINE
(HOMOEOPATHY)
IN
HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY**

IV. MD (HOM) HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY

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

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

4.2. Aims:

To portray the factual profiles with their interpretations to dovetail the concept developed with the practices that existed in different pharmacopoeias.

To develop an accurate and unbiased approach to augment self-knowledge in improving the quality of the medicine using the principles of dynamisation.

To embrace the legal and professional aspects to regulate the proper distribution of drugs and medicines.

To co-ordinate recent advances in science with his/her knowledge of Homoeopathy pharmacy so as to reflect better art of healing.

4.3.General Objectives:

To recognize the knowledge of covering general truth obtained and tested through scientific methods.

To ascertain the curative power of Drugs using the Homoeopathy principals.

To under take audit, use information technology tools and carry out research with basic and clinical with the objective of publishing his/her work and presenting of various scientific for a, by which our fellow Homoeopaths can be benefited.

To develop skills in using educational methods and different techniques applicable in teaching Homoeopathic students and its practitioners.

To deal with a specialized system of therapeutic art and science having specificity in its mode of preparations, administration and modus operandi.

To prepare each medicine, so that the whole of its active virtues shall be present in a form suitable for administration.

To accept a drug with its senty and totality without attempting to separate a drug into its specific constituents.

To demonstrate the power or capacity of an infinitesimal dose of high potency in the field of Homoeopathy.

4.4. COURSE CONTENT.

4.4.1. Theory

4.4.1.1.PAPER - I Homoeopathic Pharmacy (100 marks)

4.4.1.1. 1. Section - A :

Philosophy and Development of Homoeopathic Pharmacy

History of Pharmacy in general with a special emphasis to Homoeopathic Pharmacy.

Principles of Homoeopathy, its chronology of Development, Integration of above principles in Homoeopathic Pharmacy, Post-Hahnemannian Homoeopathic Pharmacy

Knowledge of Drug Substance (Pharmacognosy and Pharmacology)

Basic Knowledge of allied sciences (Botany including Taxonomy and Phytochemistry, Chemistry and Zoology) for identification of drug substances.

Scientific names, Common names, Synonyms, Hyponyms, Homonyms and Abbreviations of various Homoeopathic drugs.

Classification of drugs according to Kingdom, Phytochemical, Physiological, Toxicological and Specific Therapeutic wise..

Knowledge of pace, depth, intensity, Pharmacological action, & miasmatic action of important Homoeopathic Drugs.

Collection and preservation of Homoeopathic drugs according to kingdom.

Sources, classification, uses and standardization of vehicles.

4.4.1.1. 2. Section - B :

Homoeopathic Drug Proving

Hahnemannian Homoeopathic drug proving and its merits and demerits

Modern Human Pathogenetic Trials - Protocol and Methodology.

Publication of Authentic Materia Medica and Repertory

Reproving and Clinical verification of Homoeopathic medicines.

Homoeopathic Pharmaceutics

Hahnemannian methods of preparation of drug.

Homoeopathic Potentisation - Hahnemannian and Post-Hahnemannian methods.

Scales of Potentisation.

4.4.1.2.Paper II - Research Methodology and Bio-statistics (100 Marks):

The subjects of 'Research Methodology and Biostatistics' are envisaged to address the growing need for training the Medical Professionals in the area of Clinical Research. The future of healthcare will be liberated from the shrouds of mystery and arcane assertions. Transparency and Evidence Based Medicine will be the buzzing words that resonate across the health advocacy portals. Hence it is the duty of every Homoeopath to emphasize Homoeopathy scientifically.

Historically homoeopathy has a comfortable relationship with Research designing. The very discovery of Homoeopathy itself is an outcome of Research applications. However, the recent times have seen a surge in the application of Research methods by the conventional health system simultaneous to slackening of interest in orga-

nized research in homeopathy. There could be various reasons for this situation, though a significant one could be attributed to low awareness of research methods among homoeopathic professional. In this context, awareness of the knowledge and skills of 'research methodology and biostatistics' become necessary for the postgraduates of homoeopathic clinical domain.

Course Objectives:

At the end of the course, the Postgraduate Scholar shall attain in-depth knowledge in the subjects of 'Research Methodology & Biostatistics' and their application in 'Homoeopathic Research' by acquiring concepts of:

'Basic Research Model' and 'Different Types of Study'

'Biomedical Ethical Considerations' and 'Legal Aspects of Research'

Relevant Statistical Methods and Models

Skills of Data Collection and Documentation

Synopsis / Grant proposal Preparation

Dissertation / Thesis Writing

Utilization of 'Information Technology Tools' in research

Need for Research in Homoeopathy

The areas of Research in Homoeopathy

Proper application of 'Research Methodology & Biostatistics' in Homoeopathic Research.

Practice healthy relationship in the Research Team in which he/she functions.

Developing skills as a 'Self-directed Learner'

Recognizing 'Continuing Education needs'

Selection and appropriate use of 'Learning Resources'

In short a Postgraduate shall capable of executing the Homoeopathic Research more scientific.

Course contents:

4.4.1.2.1. Section-A: Research Methodology:

Introduction of 'Research Methodology'

Definition of 'Research' & 'Research Methodology'

Glossary of 'Research Terminologies'

Research in Bio-medicine & its Scope

Qualities of a Researcher

Evidence Based Medicine

Current Scenario of Homoeopathic Research - Need, Scope & Challenges

Key Concepts of 'Research Methodology':

Research Process: Various steps in doing a Research

Various types of Research

Formulating the Research Problem / Research Question: Aims & Objectives

Literature Review: Definition, What / When / How to do?- Conceptual & Empirical, Research Article Search: National & International, Web based Search, Bibliography, Reference Quoting & Citations, Various Medical Search Engines & Document Data Bases.

Formulating Research Hypothesis: Definition & Importance

Types of Research Designs / Studies: Types, Uses, Design, Conduct & Selection of the suitable Study Design - Descriptive: Cross Sectional & Longitudinal, Analytical: Cohort & Case Control, Experimental: Randomized, Cross Over & Non Randomized, Randomization: Definition & its need, Replication: Definition & its need, Blinding: Definition, Types & its need, Local Control: Definition, Types & its need, Concept of Meta analysis

Clinical Trials: Design & conduct; Therapeutic & Prophylactic

Sample & Sampling: Definition, Types, Methods of Collection & Merits

Data: Definition, Types, Collection techniques, Coding, Classification, Processing, Standardization & Analysis.

Presentation of Data: Tables, Graphs, Charts, Diagrams, etc.

Documentation: Concept, Objectives & Importance, Outcome Assessment, Generalization & Interpretation of the results.

Proposal Writing & Preparation of Report / Results: Research Documentation, Scientific / Technical Report Writing, Thesis & Dissertation Writing, Monographs, Paper Publication & Presentation.

Research Regulations: Historical Evolution & Present Need

Ethical issues in Bio-medical Research

Practitioner / Professional Code of Conduct, Doctor to Doctor Relationship, Doctor & Patient Relationship.

Institutional Ethical Committee: Structure, Duty & Rights

Informed Patient Consent, Right of Refusal / Withdrawal from Treatment, Confidentiality, etc.,

Intellectual Property Rights, Patent / Copyright issues & Plagiarism.

Guideline Regulations: ICH GCP, WHO, Declaration of Helsinki, ICMR & Schedule Y.

Assessing & Reporting Adverse Events.

Ethical Issues in Animal Studies

Application of 'Research Methodology' in Homoeopathic Research:

Historical Review of Homoeopathic Researches like Drug proving, Epidemiological / Clinical Homoeopathic Use, etc., and their lacuna

Current Scenario of Homoeopathic Researches

Various National & International Homoeopathic Research Institutions / Avenues

Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, Its Guidelines for Homoeopathic Research & Implications

Various AYUSH Schemes for Research

Central Council of Homoeopathy

Selecting a well suited Homoeopathic Research Problem

Review of Literature in the context of Homoeopathic Publications

Deciding suited Research Design, Sample Design & Analytical Design

Application of Cardinal Principles & Philosophy of Homoeopathy in the Research Process: Data Collection, Processing, Analysis, Evaluation, Prescription, Outcome assessment & Follow ups.

Challenges in Homoeopathic research & Future Research in Homoeopathy?

4.4.1.2.2. Section-B: Biostatistics:

Introduction of 'Biostatistics':

Definition of 'Biostatistics'

Glossary of 'Statistical Terminologies'

Biostatistics in Clinical Research: Utilization & Scope

Importance of 'Statistical Analysis in Research' & 'Statistical Results'

Current Scenario of 'Biostatistics' in Homoeopathic Researches: Need, Scope & Challenges

Key Concepts of 'Biostatistics':

Statistical Data: Representation, Presentation, Analysis, Validity & Reliability- Attributes & Variables, Scales of Measurements

Sampling: Statistical Sampling Techniques & Sample Size Estimation for Epidemiological / Experimental Studies

Biases: Definition, Types, Effect & Management

Theoretical Distributions: Normal, Binomial, Poisson, t, Z & Chi square, Standard Normal Curve: Description, Properties & Uses
Measures of Asymmetry: Skewness & Kurtosis

Statistical Measures: Descriptive, Inferential & Relative, Central Tendency: Arithmetic Mean, Median, Mode & Quartiles, Dispersion/Variability: Range, Mean Deviation, Standard Deviation, Quartile Deviation, Variance & Coefficient of Variation

Relationship: Correlation & Regression

Relative Position: t & Z Scores, Percentile, Rank, Standard error & Critical Ratio

Probability: Theory, Types, Laws & Uses

P - Value: Concept and Estimation

Statistical Hypothesis: Definition, Types (Null & Alternate) & Uses, Statistical Hypothesis Testing: Definition and Uses, One / Two Tailed Tests, Type I / Type II Errors, Concepts of Confidence Interval, Level of Significance & Degree of freedom

Parametric Tests: Types, Methods, Advantages & Disadvantages, Large Sample Z Test, Small Sample Student's t Test, Small Sample Paired t Test

Non-Parametric Tests: Types, Methods, Advantages & Disadvantages

Chi square Test: Goodness of Fit, Association & Independence

Analysis of variance (ANOVA): Concept, Types, Methods, F Test & Uses

Vital Statistics: Population Statistics, Birth, Death, Marriage, etc.,

Health Information System: Morbidity, Mortality, Incidence, Prevalence, etc.,

Use of 'Information Technology Tools' in Biostatistical Data Analysis: Computer Softwares, Websites, etc.,

Application of 'Biostatistics' in Homoeopathic Research:

Selecting appropriate 'Statistical Method' for Homoeopathic Researches

Arriving at valid 'Statistical Result' in Homoeopathic Researches

Challenges & Difficulties faced in Homoeopathic Researches in context of Statistical Applications.

4.4.1.3. Paper III: Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy(100 marks):

Advanced teaching of fundamentals of Homoeopathy shall comprise of integration knowledge (learnt at degree level course) in respect of subject namely, Organon of Medicine and homoeopathic philosophy, homoeopathic Materia Medica and Repertory. Concepts of different methods of teaching and evaluating the teaching. Further, to upgrade the knowledge of post graduates recent scientific advancements in the field of Homoeopathic research and literature has to be integrated in the course of study.

4.4.1.3. 1. Section A:

Organon of Medicine and Homoeopathic Philosophy.

Materia Medica

Review of recent fundamental and clinical researches in Homoeopathy and related fields.

4.4.1.3. 2. Section B:

Repertory

General philosophy

Review of recent scientific publications on journals and literature

Integration of the knowledge gained in Organon, Materia Medica and Repertory for case processing.

.MD (Hom) Homoeopathic Pharmacy- PART II

4.5.course content

4.5.1. Theory

4.5.1.1.PAPER - I : Homoeopathic Pharmacy (100 Marks)

4.5.1.1.1. Section - A :

A. Philosophy and Development of Homoeopathic Pharmacy

History of Pharmacy in general with a special emphasis to Homoeopathic Pharmacy.

Principles of Homoeopathy, its chronology of Development, Integration of above principles in Homoeopathic Pharmacy, Post-Hahnemannian Homoeopathic Pharmacy.

B. Knowledge of Drug Substance (Pharmacology and Pharmacology)

Basic knowledge of allied sciences (Botany including Taxonomy and Photochemistry, Chemistry and Zoology) for identification of drug substances..

Scientific names, Common names, Synonyms, Hyponyms, Homonyms and Abbreviations of various Homoeopathic drugs.

Classification of drugs according to Kingdom, Phytochemical, Physiological, Toxicological and Specific Therapeutic wise..

Knowledge of pace, depth, intensity, Pharmacological action, & miasmatic action of important Homoeopathic Drugs.

Collection and preservation of Homoeopathic drugs according to kingdom. Sources, classification, uses and standardization of vehicles

C. Principles of Posology and Dispensing

Difference between Homoeopathic posology and posology of other systems of medicine.

Principles of posology.

Various kinds of dose and selection of dose and repetition of dose.

Principles and methods of dispensing of Homoeopathic Medicines.

4.5.1.1.2 Section - B :

Homoeopathic Drug Proving

Hahnemannian Homoeopathic drug proving and its merits and demerits

Modern Human Pathogenetic Trials - Protocol and Methodology.

Publication of Authentic Materia Medica and Repertory

Reproving and Clinical verification of Homoeopathic medicines.

Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeias

Historical background and importance of various Homoeopathic pharmacopoeias German Homoeopathic pharmacopoeia,

British Homoeopathic pharmacopoeia,

American Homoeopathic pharmacopoeia,

Homoeopathic pharmacopoeia of United States

French Homoeopathic pharmacopoeia etc.

A special reference to Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of India (Vol 1 to IX) and Bhattacharya's Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia.

Comparing the basics of homoeopathic pharmacopoeia with the Ayurveda pharmacopoeia.

A principle involved in various system of medicine prevails in treating human illness.

4.5.1.2. PAPER - II: HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY- (100 MARKS)

4.5.1.2. 1. Section - A :

Experimental Pharmacology

Animal House Facility - Guidelines, Ethical requirements for drug studies on animals and human beings.

Physiological data on laboratory animals.

Composition of some physiological salt solutions

Toxicology studies. ED-50, LD-50

Development of new drugs

Mechanism of drug action and factors modifying drug action

Absorption, distribution of Drugs Bio-transformation and excretion of Drugs

Bio-availability of drugs, Adverse Drug Reaction (ADR)

Animal behavioural models for Testing

Models for learning and memory processes

Experiments on Isolated and Intact preparations (in vivo studies)

Administering the homoeopathic medicines in animal experiments to know the biochemical and cellular level activities.

Industrial Pharmacy (Pharmaceutics) and Pharmaceutical Management

Different dosage forms and new drug delivery systems.

Metrology and calculations.

Packing of pharmaceuticals.

Milling and Size separation/grading of powders.

Mixing and Homogenisation.

Extraction process.

Drying process.

Sterilization process.

A student of Homoeopathic Pharmacy should have the basic knowledge of important aspects of -Production Management, Finance Management, Material Management, advertising and Marketing Management, Human Resource Management, Drug Store Management and Costing & Pricing.

4.5.1.2. 2. Section - B :

Drugs Laws And Legislation Related To Homoeopathic Pharmacy

A Detailed study of The drugs and cosmetic act 1940 (23 of 1940); and Rules 1945, The prevention of illegal traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances act 1988 (46 of 1988) ,The drugs control act 1950 (26 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 poison act 1919 (12 of 1919),The Homoeopathic Central Council act 1973 (59 of 1973); The pharmacy act 1948 (8 of 1948)

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

Pharmaceutical Analysis

Students should have theoretical as well as practical knowledge about the application of techniques and instrumentations for the quality analysis of raw material and finished products, like Column chromatography, TLC, Paper Chromatography, HPLC, HPTLC, and UV-Visible Spectroscopy.

Vehicles also to be standardized to make quality medicines.

Identification and detection of impurities in the sample of Distilled water, Ethyl alcohol and Sugar of milk.

Quality control tests for raw materials and finished products.

Chromatographic techniques

Spectroscopic methods

4.5.2. Skills

Pharmacognosy

Pharmacognostic study of organized drugs and unorganised drugs.

Estimation of moisture content of plant

Determination of extractive values of crude drug

Phytochemical screening of drugs, with ethanol and water extracts

Modern Extraction Processes

Pharmaceutical Analysis

Identification and detection of impurities in the sample of distilled water, Ethyl alcohol and of Sugar of Milk.

Quality control tests for raw materials and finished products.

Chromatographic techniques

Spectroscopic methods

Industrial Pharmacy

Preparation of Homoeopathic Medicines with decimal, Centesimal and Fifty millesimal scales.

Preparation of mother tincture, Mother solutions and Triturations according to Hahnemannian methods.

Preparation of mother tincture by modern methods.

Preparation of globules, Tablets and Ointments.

Experimental Pharmacology

Experiments on Intact and isolated preparations

Toxicological studies.

4.6 LIST OF RECOMMENDED REFERENCE BOOKS

4.6.1 Homoeopathic Pharmacy:

1. Bhattacharya- Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia
2. Banerjee N.K. & Singha N. - Treatise on Homoeopathic Pharmacy
3. Banerjee D.D.- Text Book Of Homoeopathic Pharmacy
4. Warriar P.K. - Indian Plants Compendium of 800 Species all Volumes.
5. Mishra B.P. -Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of India, All volumes.
6. Varma P.N. & Indu - Encyclopedia of Homoeopathic Pharmacy,
7. Hamilton- Flora Homoeopathic.
8. Mandal & Mandal - Text Book of Homoeopathic Pharmacy.
9. Satoskar and Bhandarker - Pharmacology & Pharmacotherapeutics.
10. Gopi . K. S. - Encyclopedia of Medicinal Plants Used in Homoeopathy.
11. Ministry of Health and Family welfare , Government of India Publications - 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,(21 of 1954); The Medicinal and Toilet Preparation (Excise Duties) Act, 1955 (16 of 1955); The Poison Act , 1919 (12 of 1919); The Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 (59 of 1973); and The Pharmacy Act, 1948 (8 of 1948);

12. Samuel Hahnemann - Organon of Medicine 6th Edition.
13. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India Publications-Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia India, all volumes.
14. Government of United States of America Publication- United States Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia, all volumes.
15. Government of Britain Publications- British Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia.
16. S.K. Bhattacharjee- Handbook of aromatic Plants.
17. Khan I. & Jhanyam A. - Role of Biotechnology in Medicinal and Aromatic Plants.
18. Maheshwari J.K. - Ethno botany and Medicinal Plants of Indian Sub continent.
19. Sethi - High performance Liquid Chromatography.
20. Sethi - High Performance Thin Layer Chromatography.
21. Sharma - Cosmetics Formula Mfg. & Quality control.
22. Watson - Modern Cl. Analysis & Instrumentation.
23. Rajendranes - Nanodynamics

4.6.2. Research Methodology and Biostatistics:

4.6.2.1. Research methodology:

24. C.R. Kothari, Research Methodology - Methods & Techniques, New Age international Publishers, New Delhi.
25. Ram Ahuja, Research Methods, Rawat Publications, Jaipur.

26. Yogeshkumar Singh, Fundamentals of Research methodology & Statistics, New Age international Publishers, New Delhi.
27. T. BhaskaraRoa, Research Methodology, Paras Medical Books Pvt Ltd, Hyderabad.
28. Ranjith Kumar, Research Methodology - A Step by Step Guide for Beginners, SAGE Publications India Ltd, New Delhi.
29. R. Raveendran& B. Gitanjali, A Practical Approach to PG Dissertation, BSP Books Pvt Ltd, Hyderabad.
30. G. Jagdeesh, A. Murty, Y.K. Gupta & A. Prakash, Bio-Medical Research From Ideation to Publication, Walters Kluwer Health, LWW India Publishing Programme (Lippincott Williams & Wilkins), India.
31. Munir Ahmed. R, Research Methodology, Centre for Homoeopathic Studies, Bangalore.
32. Munir Ahmed. R, Dissertation Made Easy, Centre for Homoeopathic Studies, Bangalore.
33. AbhayaIndrayan, Basic Methods of Medical Research, AITBS Publishers, New Delhi.
34. Wayne C. Booth, Gregory G. Colomb& Joseph M. Williams, The Craft of Research - Chicago Guides to Writing, Editing & publishing, The University of Chicago Press.
35. David Evans, Paul Gruba& Justin Zobel, How to Write a Better Thesis, Springer Publications, Germany.
36. Joan Bolker& Holt Paperbacks, Writing Your Dissertation in Fifteen Minutes a Day - Guide to Starting, Revising, and Finishing Your Doctoral Thesis, Macmillan Publishers, New York.
37. Health Research Policy Publications, WHO.

4.6.2.2. Biostatistics:

38. B.K. Mahajan, Methods in Biostatistics for medical Students & research Workers, Jaypee Publishers, New Delhi.
39. J. V. Dixit, Principles & Practice of Biostatistics,

BanarsidasBhanot Publishers, Jabalpur.

40. K.R. Sundaram, S.N. Dwivedi& V. Sreenivas, Medical Statistics- Principles & Practice, Walters Kluwer Health, LWW India Publishing Programme(Lippincott Williams & Wilkins), India.
41. JP.Baride, AP. Kulkarni& RD. Muzumdar, Manual of Biostatistics, Jaypee Publications, New Delhi.
42. P.S. S. Sundarrao& J. Richard, Introduction to Biostatistics & Research Methods, PHI Learning, New Delhi.
43. M.N. Parikh &NithyaGogtay, ABC of Research Methodology & Applied Biostatistics - A Primer for Clinicians and Researchers, Jaypee Publications, New Delhi.
44. David L. Katz, Joann G. Elmore, Dorothea M.G. Wild & Sean C. Lucan, Jekel's Epidemiology, Biostatistics, Preventive Medicine & Public Health, Saunders, Elsevier Publications.
45. Jaykaran, Statistical Tests in Medical Research, Jaypee Publications, New Delhi.
46. K. Park, Park's Text Book of Preventive and Social Medicine, Banarsidas Bhanot Publishers, Jabalpur.

4.6.2.3. Ethics:

47. Guidelines for Good Clinical Practice (GCP) for trials, WHO.
48. Ethical Principles for Medical Research Involving Human Subjects, World Medical Association.
49. Ethical Guidelines for Biomedical Research on Human Participants, Indian Council of Medical Research New Delhi, 2006.
50. Guidelines for Clinical Research, CCRH.
51. C.M. Francis, Medical Ethics, Jaypee Publications, New Delhi.
52. Guideless for Care & Use of Animals in Scientific Research, Indian National Scientific Academy, 2000.
53. Guidelines for Laboratory Animal Facility, Committee for the Purpose of Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals, 2001.

4.6.3. Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy:

4.6.3.1. Organon of medicine and homoeopathic philosophy:

54. Allen J H-Chronic Miasms
55. Bertrand Russel -History of Philosophy
56. Boenninghausen Von C M F - Lesser Writings.
57. Boericke G- Principles of Homoeopathy
58. Boger C M - Collected Works
59. Clarke J H - Constitutional Medicine
60. Close Stuart - Genius of Homoeopathy
61. Dhawale M L - Principles and Practices of Homoeopathy
62. Dudgeon-Principles and Practices of Homoeopathy
63. Dunham Carroll - Homoeopathy, the Science of Therapeutics
64. Durant Will - The story of Philosophy
65. Farrington E A - Lesser writings
66. Hahnemann - Chronic Disease its cause and cure
67. Hahnemann - Organon of Medicine- 6th Edition
68. Hahnemann -Lesser Writings
69. Hospers John - Introduction to Philosophy
70. Irving Copi - Introduction to Logic
71. Kent J T - Lesser writings
72. Kent J T- Minor Writings
73. Kent J T-Lectures on Homoeopathy Philosophy
74. Ortega - The Chronic Miasms
75. Phyllis Speight-- Chronic miasms.
76. Preetha Mehra and Chand D.H - History of Medicine
77. Rajendran E S - New Lights - Lectures on Homoeopathy & Philosophy

78. Rajendran E S - The Nucleus - Lectures on Chronic Diseases and Miasms
79. Rajendran.E.S - Nanodynamics
80. Richard Hahel - Life and works of Hahnemann
81. Rima Handley - Later Years of Hahnemann
82. Robert H A- Principles and practices of Homoeopathy
83. Robert Jutte - Hahnemann's Life History
84. Sharma C D -Indian Philosophy
85. Shepherd Dorothy - Magic of Minimum dose
86. Sircar B K -Commentary on Organon of Medicine
87. Vithoukias George - The Science of Homoeopathy
88. Whitmont E - Psyche & Substance
89. Wideband- A History of Modern Philosophy
90. Wolf A - Textbook of logic

4.6.3.2. Materia medica:

91. Allen.T.F - Encyclopedia of Homoeopathic Materia, Medica Vol 1 to,12
92. Ambikawanters-- Homoeopathic colour and sound remedies
93. BhasmeArun - How to study Materia Medica
94. Burt-Physiological Materia Medica
95. Catherine S. Coulter - Portraits Vol. I, Portraits Vol. II, Portraits Vol. III
96. Choudhary.N.M. -Materia Medica
97. Choudhuri.N.M - A study on Materia Medica and repertory
98. Clarke - Dictionary of Homoeopathic Materia Medica
99. Collin Giffith -- The new Materia Medica- key remedies for the future of homoeopathy

100. DrChaturbujaNayak --Keynote of homoeopathic Materia Medica- vol -I
- 101.FransVermuelen -- Synoptic Materia Medica vol- II
- 102.FransVermuelen --Concordance reference
- 103.FransVermuelen -- Prisma: the arcane of Materia Medica, illuminated
- 104.Hahnemann.S - Chronic Diseases Vol I & II, B
- 105.Hahnemann.S - Materia Medica Pura Vol I & II
- 106.Harvey Farrington - P. G Studies inHomoeopathy
- 107.Hering.C - Guiding Symptoms of Homoeopathic Materia Medica
- 108.Nancy Herrick -- Scared plants, human voices : (new proving in to plants)
- 109.Nancy Herrick --Animal minds, human voices : (new proving in to animals)
- 110.Nash.E.B - Leaders in Homoeopathic Therapeutics
111. ParimelBanerji --Advanced homoeopathy and its Materia Medica vol- I
- 112.Pierce: Plain Talks on Homoeopathic Materia Medica with Comparisons
- 113.RajanShankaran - Insight into Plant Kingdom Vol. I, II, III
114. Ramjee Singh - Ladder to Excellence in Homoeopathic Education
- 115.Roger Morrison -- Carbon: organic and hydrocarbon remedies in homoeopathy
- 4.6.3.3. Repertory:**
- 116.Kent J T - Repertory of the Homoeopathic Materia Medica
- 117.Boger C M - Boeninghausens Characteristics and Repertory
- 118.Boger C M - Synoptic Key & Repertory to the Homoeopathic Materia Medica

- 119.Allen T.F. - Boeninghausens Therapeutic Pocket Book
- 120.Knerr C.B. - Repertory of Herings Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica
- 121.Boericke W - Boericke`s Materia Medica with Repertory
- 122.Clarke J.H. - Clinical Repertory
- 123.Fredrick Schroyens - Synthesis Repertory
- 124.Robin Murphy - Homoeopathic Medical Repertory
- 125.Barthel and Klunker - Synthetic Repertory of the Materia Medica
- 126.Phatak S.R - A Concise Repertory of Homoeopathic Materia Medica
- 127.Siju .P.V - A reference to repertories for Homoeopathic students
- 128.ShashikantTiwari - Essentials of Repertorisation
- 129.Kumar G.S.R - Sure shot Repertory guide for P.G. students
- 130.Castro J.B.D - Logic of Repertories
- 131.Jugal Kishore - Evolution of Homoeopathic Repertories &Repertorisation
- 132.Mind Technology (Homopath Classic*)
- 133.Radar* - Radar Opus

4.7 SCHEME OF MARK DIVISION

	Theory	Subject	Theory Marks	Clinical including Viva-Voce Marks	Total Marks	Pass Marks
4.7.1 PART I	Paper 1	Homoeopathic pharmacy	100	50	150	75
	Paper II	Research Methodology and Biostatistics	100	-	100	50
	Paper III	Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy	100	50	150	75
	TOTAL		300	100	400	-
4.7.2 PART II	Paper 1	Homoeopathic pharmacy	100	200	400	200
	Paper II	Homoeopathic pharmacy	100			
TOTAL			200	200	400	-

4.8 SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

4.8.1 PART I:

4.8.1.1 Theory		
A.1.	Theory examination shall comprise 3 written papers; each of 100 Marks Total Marks (3X100) = 300 Marks	
A.2.	Each paper will be divided in to two parts section A & B of 50 Marks each and shall consist of two patterns of questions.	
A.3.	(a) LAQs (b) SAQs in the ratio 40:30 Each part will have LAQs shall be 02 each of 10 Marks = 20 SAQ shall be 03 each of 5 Mark = 15 SAQs shall be 03 each of 5 Marks = 15 Total Marks= 50	
A.4.	Time duration for each paper shall be 3 hours	
A.5.	Paper I: Main Subject – Homoeopathic pharmacy	
	Section I: As per syllabus prescribed	
	Section II: As per syllabus prescribed	
A.6.	Paper II: Research Methodology and Biostatistics	
	Section I: Research Methodology as per syllabus prescribed	
	Section II: Biostatistics as per syllabus prescribed	

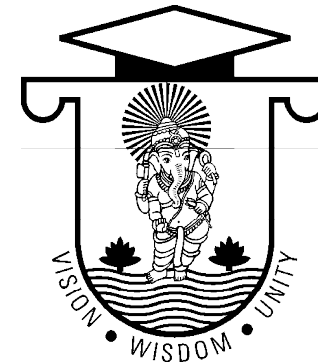
	A.7.	Paper III: Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy
		Section I: As per syllabus prescribed
		Section II: As per syllabus prescribed
	A.8.	Four Examiners (Out of which 3 are external) shall value the papers and the average marks will be final
	A.9.	Passing shall be considered as score of 50 Marks out of total 100.
4.8.1.2 Clinical	B. 1.	Four Examiners (Out of which 3 are external) shall conduct the exam and the average marks will be final
	B. 2.	Clinical=01Long Case (1 hr.)
	B.3.	Marks shall be divided under two heads covering all the aspects of Practice of Medicine and Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy
	B.4.	Total marks: Clinical&Practicals -50 Marks Paper I- Homoeopathic pharmacy- 25 Marks Paper III- Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy – 25 Marks
4.8.1.3 Viva Voce	C.1.	Amongst 4 examiners the marks shall be divided under two heads covering all the aspects of (Homoeopathic pharmacy and Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy) as described in syllabus above.
	C.2.	Total marks: Viva -50 Marks Paper I- Homoeopathic pharmacy- 25 Marks Paper III- Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy – 25 Marks
	C.3.	Clinicals& Viva: Emphasis shall be given for Homoeopathic application
	C.4.	Total marks: Clinical&Practicals -50 Marks. Viva 50 Marks = 100 Marks
4.8.1.4 PASS MARK	D1.	Separate passing score with 50% of marks in individual heads A, B & C is essential to pass in Examination.

4.8.2 PART II

4.8.2.1 Theory		
	A.1.	Theory Examination shall comprise 2 written papers; each of 100 marks Total Marks (2X100) = 200 Marks
	A.2.	Each paper will be divided in to two parts section A & B of 50 marks each and shall consist of two patterns of questions.
	A.3.	(a) LAQs (b) SAQs in the ratio 40:30 Each part will have LAQs shall be 02 each of 10 Marks = 20 SAQ shall be 03 each of 5 Mark = 15 SAQs shall be 03 each of 5 Marks = 15 Total Marks= 50
	A.4.	Time duration for each paper shall be 3 hours
	A.5.	Paper I: Main Subject – Homoeopathic pharmacy
		Section I: As per syllabus prescribed
		Section II: As per syllabus prescribed
	A.6.	Paper II: Main Subject – Homoeopathic pharmacy
		Section I: As per syllabus prescribed
		Section II: As per syllabus prescribed
	A.7.	Four examiners (Out of which 3 are external) shall value the papers and the average marks will be final
	A.8.	Passing shall be considered as score of 50% Marks out of total 100.
	A.9.	Passing shall be separate for theory.
4.8.2.2 Clinical	B. 1.	Four Examiners (Out of which 3 are external) shall conduct the exam and the average marks will be the final
	B. 2.	Practical =100 Marks
	B.3.	Marks shall be covering all the aspects of Homoeopathic pharmacy and Homoeopathic application
	B.4.	Total marks: Practical -100 marks
4.8.2.3 Viva Voce	C.1.	Amongst 4 examiners the marks shall be covering all the aspects of Homoeopathic pharmacy and Homoeopathic application.
	C.2.	Total marks: Viva 100 Marks
	C3.	Practical& Viva: Emphasis shall be given for Homoeopathic application
4.8.2.4 PASS MARK	D1.	Separate passing score with 50% of marks in individual heads A, B & C is essential to pass in Examination.

**VINAYAKA MISSION'S RESEARCH FOUNDATION
(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)**

SALEM, INDIA.



CURRICULUM & SYLLABUS

In ordinance to Amendment published in Gazette notification
of India on 2nd March 2012 by Central Council of Homoeopathy,
New Delhi

**DOCTOR OF MEDICINE
(HOMOEOPATHY)
IN
PRACTICE OF MEDICINE**

V - MD (HOM) PRACTICE OF MEDICINE

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

The purpose is to train the basic homoeopathic graduate in the field of general medicine and to treat the sick depending upon the principles and philosophy of homoeopathy and to produce excellent, professional thinkers, researchers and teachers in homoeopathy with special emphasis in the field of medicine.

This takes candidate on the journey that he has covered earlier in the undergraduate course, but from a very different clinical perspective. This will be facilitated since the candidate is simultaneously doing his resident training and is seeing the phenomena of health being transformed into disease in his clinical studies. Having thus re-visited the basic sciences, the candidate is now prepared to undertake the journey deeper into the healing science and art attempting to come into more intimate contact with the principles that Hahnemann identifies as critical for the success of the 'operation cure'.

Thus a post graduate in the subject of practice of medicine shall be an excellent, professional thinker, researcher and teacher in homoeopathy with special emphasis in the field of medicine.

Have the efficiency to assess and manage the patients who are sick, and in cases of severe illness or crisis manages it till such time as hospitalization in critical care unit may be found.

Have high degree of proficiency both in theoretical and practical aspects of "practice of medicine" and related disciplines backed by scientific knowledge and philosophy of homoeopathy.

Have the knowledge regarding issues pertaining to the field of preventive medicine and the epidemiology underlying the communicable and infectious diseases with special relevance to India.

5.2 Goal:

To seek a true rational healing art, which can treat the sick for the permanent restoration of health.

To employ unprejudiced reflection adopted to each morbid condition and to treat them by the holistic principles and philosophy of homoeopathy.

To investigate what is to be cured in disease and to know what is curative in the various medicines in order to understand better the scope and limitations of homoeopathy.

Adopt a scientific temper and unbiased approach to augment self-knowledge to improve the quality of treatment throughout the professional life.

Shall be able to co ordinate the recent advances in science with his/her knowledge of homoeopathy, so as to reflect better art of healing.

To integrate the knowledge acquired in general medicine with concepts of homoeopathic philosophy, miasms and the principles of homoeopathic therapeutics to achieve the true holistic potential of homoeopathy.

To develop an open mind to update him/ her by self-study, attending courses, conferences and seminars relevant to the specialty.

Obtain the communicative and interpersonal skills to communicate and interact with the patients and health care teams.

5.3 Objectives:

Learn the art and science of disease diagnosis.

Evolving an approach to co-relate the disease diagnosis with intricate mechanism of medicinal diagnosis in homoeopathy.

Learn the basics of Classification of Disease and integrating these principles with the Hahnemannian approach.

Master the methods of physical examination as well as deriving the meaning of different investigations to complete the process of diagnosis.

Learn the art of erecting patient totality.

Process this totality through the appropriate Repertorial/Non-repertorial approach

Apply the knowledge gained above in terms of evolving suitable Materia Medica portraits.

Mastering the art of posology & application of susceptibility

MD (Hom) PRACTICE OF MEDICINE PART-1

5.4 Course contents:-

5.4.1 Theory:

5.4.1.1 Paper -I : Main subject - Practice of Medicine (100 Marks)

The topic given under Section A & B shall be taught as :

General medicine:

Definition, Classification, Aetiology, Epidemiology, Pathogenesis & Pathology, and Clinical features, Physical Examination, Investigation, Diagnosis & Differential Diagnosis of the diseases. The following would be the broad category of diseases that would be covered in the syllabus. Emphasis should be on

Understanding the common clinical conditions that clinicians come across in the country.

Understand the role and limitations of the standard regime of treatments available and the side effects thereof.

Knowing the ancillary treatments that are necessary for prompt relief and effective early resolution of the condition.

Diagnostic procedures in view of latest technology:

The investigative procedures will range from the routine clinical skills to perform the basic investigative procedures & collection of sample needed to be acquired along with basic bedside procedures to sophisticated techniques.

Miasmatic study of medicine:

Application of knowledge in terms of hahnemannian and post hahnemannian evolution of the concept of chronic diseases and

miasms. Understanding the basic disease process in terms of clinico-pathologic-immunologic-miasmatic level. study the evolutionary aspect of diseases, specifically in terms of psora - sycosis - tubercular - syphilis. application of this knowledge into the prescription and management of the case.

Practice of homoeopathy:

Symptom analysis and evaluation, patient totality, repertorial approach/ non repertorial approach. Rational application of the concepts & methods of Homoeopathy and its therapeutic application in the practice of General Medicine & Tropical Medicine.

5.4.1.1.1 Section - A :

Acid-Base - Water/electrolyte disturbances

Tropical and Infectious Diseases

Genetics

Immunology

5.4.1.1.2 Section - B:

Nutritional related health problems

Metabolic Disorders

Occupational health - Basics/common problems

Preventive Medicine - Basics/vaccines and the role of Homoeopathy.

Current National / International Research / Trials on common diseases

5.4.1.2 Paper II - Research Methodology and Bio-statistics (100 Marks):

The subjects of 'Research Methodology and Biostatistics' are envisaged to address the growing need for training the Medical Professionals in the area of Clinical Research. The future of healthcare will be liberated from the shrouds of mystery and arcane assertions. Transparency and Evidence Based Medicine will be the buzzing words that resonate across the health advocacy portals. Hence it is

the duty of every Homoeopath to emphasize Homoeopathy scientifically.

Historically homoeopathy has a comfortable relationship with Research designing. The very discovery of Homoeopathy itself is an outcome of Research applications. However, the recent times have seen a surge in the application of Research methods by the conventional health system simultaneous to slackening of interest in organized research in homeopathy. There could be various reasons for this situation, though a significant one could be attributed to low awareness of research methods among homoeopathic professional. In this context, awareness of the knowledge and skills of 'research methodology and biostatistics' become necessary for the postgraduates of homoeopathic clinical domain.

Course Objectives:

At the end of the course, the Postgraduate Scholar shall attain in-depth knowledge in the subjects of 'Research Methodology & Biostatistics' and their application in 'Homoeopathic Research' by acquiring concepts of:

'Basic Research Model' and 'Different Types of Study'

'Biomedical Ethical Considerations' and 'Legal Aspects of Research'

Relevant Statistical Methods and Models

Skills of Data Collection and Documentation

Synopsis / Grant proposal Preparation

Dissertation / Thesis Writing

Utilization of 'Information Technology Tools' in research

Need for Research in Homoeopathy

The areas of Research in Homoeopathy

Proper application of 'Research Methodology & Biostatistics' in Homoeopathic Research.

Practice healthy relationship in the Research Team in which he/she functions.

Developing skills as a 'Self-directed Learner'
Recognizing 'Continuing Education needs'
Selection and appropriate use of 'Learning Resources'
In short a Postgraduate shall capable of executing the Homoeopathic Research more scientific.

Course contents:

5.4.1.2.1. Section-A: Research Methodology:

Introduction of 'Research Methodology

Definition of 'Research' & 'Research Methodology'

Glossary of 'Research Terminologies'

Research in Bio-medicine & its Scope

Qualities of a Researcher

Evidence Based Medicine

Current Scenario of Homoeopathic Research - Need, Scope & Challenges

Key Concepts of 'Research Methodology':

Research Process: Various steps in doing a Research

Various types of Research

Formulating the Research Problem / Research Question: Aims & Objectives

Literature Review: Definition, What / When / How to do?- Conceptual & Empirical, Research Article Search: National & International, Web based Search, Bibliography, Reference Quoting & Citations, Various Medical Search Engines & Document Data Bases.

Formulating Research Hypothesis: Definition & Importance

Types of Research Designs / Studies: Types, Uses, Design, Conduct & Selection of the suitable Study Design - Descriptive: Cross Sectional & Longitudinal, Analytical: Cohort & Case Control, Experimental: Randomized, Cross Over & Non Randomized, Random-

ization: Definition & its need, Replication: Definition & its need, Blinding: Definition, Types & its need, Local Control: Definition, Types & its need, Concept of Meta analysis

Clinical Trials: Design & conduct; Therapeutic & Prophylactic

Sample & Sampling: Definition, Types, Methods of Collection & Merits

Data: Definition, Types, Collection techniques, Coding, Classification, Processing, Standardization & Analysis.

Presentation of Data: Tables, Graphs, Charts, Diagrams, etc.,

Documentation: Concept, Objectives & Importance, Outcome Assessment, Generalization & Interpretation of the results.

Proposal Writing & Preparation of Report / Results: Research Documentation, Scientific / Technical Report Writing, Thesis & Dissertation Writing, Monographs, Paper Publication & Presentation.

Research Regulations: Historical Evolution & Present Need

Ethical issues in Bio-medical Research

Practitioner / Professional Code of Conduct, Doctor to Doctor Relationship, Doctor & Patient Relationship.

Institutional Ethical Committee: Structure, Duty & Rights

Informed Patient Consent, Right of Refusal / Withdrawal from Treatment, Confidentiality, etc.,

Intellectual Property Rights, Patent / Copyright issues & Plagiarism.

Guideline Regulations: ICH GCP, WHO, Declaration of Helsinki, ICMR & Schedule Y.

Assessing & Reporting Adverse Events.

Ethical Issues in Animal Studies

Application of 'Research Methodology' in Homoeopathic Research:

Historical Review of Homoeopathic Researches like Drug proving,

Epidemiological / Clinical Homoeopathic Use, etc., and their lacuna
Current Scenario of Homoeopathic Researches

Various National & International Homoeopathic Research Institutions / Avenues

Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, Its Guidelines for Homoeopathic Research & Implications

Various AYUSH Schemes for Research

Central Council of Homoeopathy

Selecting a well suited Homoeopathic Research Problem

Review of Literature in the context of Homoeopathic Publications

Deciding suited Research Design, Sample Design & Analytical Design

Application of Cardinal Principles & Philosophy of Homoeopathy in the Research Process: Data Collection, Processing, Analysis, Evaluation, Prescription, Outcome assessment & Follow ups.

Challenges in Homoeopathic research & Future Research in Homoeopathy

5.4.1.2.2. Section-B: Biostatistics:

Introduction of 'Biostatistics':

Definition of 'Biostatistics'

Glossary of 'Statistical Terminologies'

Biostatistics in Clinical Research: Utilization & Scope

Importance of 'Statistical Analysis in Research' & 'Statistical Results'

Current Scenario of 'Biostatistics' in Homoeopathic Researches: Need, Scope & Challenges

Key Concepts of 'Biostatistics':

Statistical Data: Representation, Presentation, Analysis, Validity & Reliability- Attributes & Variables, Scales of Measurements

Sampling: Statistical Sampling Techniques & Sample Size Estimation for Epidemiological / Experimental Studies

Biases: Definition, Types, Effect & Management

Theoretical Distributions: Normal, Binomial, Poisson, t, Z & Chi square, Standard Normal Curve: Description, Properties & Uses
Measures of Asymmetry: Skewness & Kurtosis

Statistical Measures: Descriptive, Inferential & Relative, Central Tendency: Arithmetic Mean, Median, Mode & Quartiles, Dispersion/Variability: Range, Mean Deviation, Standard Deviation, Quartile Deviation, Variance & Coefficient of Variation

Relationship: Correlation & Regression

Relative Position: t & Z Scores, Percentile, Rank, Standard error & Critical Ratio

Probability: Theory, Types, Laws & Uses

P - Value: Concept and Estimation

Statistical Hypothesis: Definition, Types (Null & Alternate) & Uses, Statistical Hypothesis Testing: Definition and Uses, One / Two Tailed Tests, Type I / Type II Errors, Concepts of Confidence Interval, Level of Significance & Degree of freedom

Parametric Tests: Types, Methods, Advantages & Disadvantages, Large Sample Z Test, Small Sample Student's t Test, Small Sample Paired t Test

Non-Parametric Tests: Types, Methods, Advantages & Disadvantages

Chi square Test: Goodness of Fit, Association & Independence

Analysis of variance (ANOVA): Concept, Types, Methods, F Test & Uses

Vital Statistics: Population Statistics, Birth, Death, Marriage, etc.,

Health Information System: Morbidity, Mortality, Incidence, Prevalence, etc.,

Use of 'Information Technology Tools' in Biostatistical Data Analysis: Computer Softwares, Websites, etc.,

Application of 'Biostatistics' in Homoeopathic Research:

Selecting appropriate 'Statistical Method' for Homoeopathic Researches

Arriving at valid 'Statistical Result' in Homoeopathic Researches

Challenges & Difficulties faced in Homoeopathic Researches in context of Statistical Applications.

Paper III: Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy (100 marks):

Advanced teaching of fundamentals of Homoeopathy shall comprise of integration knowledge (learnt at degree level course) in respect of subject namely, Organon of Medicine and homoeopathic philosophy, homoeopathic Materia Medica and Repertory. Concepts of different methods of teaching and evaluating the teaching. Further, to upgrade the knowledge of post graduates recent scientific advancements in the field of Homoeopathic research and literature has to be integrated in the course of study.

Section A:

Organon of Medicine and Homoeopathic Philosophy.

Materia medica, Repertory

Review of recent fundamental and clinical researches in Homoeopathy and related fields.

Section B:

Concepts of different methods of teaching and evaluating the teaching.

General philosophy

Review of recent scientific publications on journals and literature

Integration of the knowledge gained in Organon, Materia medica and Repertory for case processing.

MD (Hom) PRACTICE OF MEDICINE - PART -II

5.5.Course contents

5.5.1 Theory

5.5.1.1 Paper -I : Main subject - Practice of Medicine (100 Marks)

The topic given under the section A & B shall be taught as

General Medicine:

Definition, Classification, Aetiology, Epidemiology, Pathogenesis & Pathology, and Clinical features, Physical Examination, Investigation, Diagnosis & Differential Diagnosis of the diseases. The following would be the broad category of diseases that would be covered in the syllabus. Emphasis should be on:

Understanding the common clinical conditions that clinicians come across in the country.

Understand the role and limitations of the standard regime of treatments available and the side effects thereof.

Knowing the ancillary treatments that are necessary for prompt relief and effective early resolution of the condition.

Diagnostic procedures in view of latest technology:

The Investigative procedures will range from the routine clinical skills to perform the basic investigative procedures & collection of sample needed to be acquired along with basic bedside procedures to sophisticated techniques.

Clinical investigations are as follows:

Apart from the routine haematological, biochemical and radiological investigations which are a part of undergraduate studies, the postgraduate must be conversant with a host of detailed and sophisticated investigations which further the understanding of the disease in its depth and extent. Given below are representative samples of these. These are not exhaustive nor are they a 'must know' for the candidate in their details. However, he must have a nodding

acquaintance with all of these and that plays that they hold in the diagnostic and prognostic work - up .

GIT INVESTIGATION:

Gastric acid secretory studies

Schilling test of vitamin B12 metabolism

Barium studies

Endoscopy

Radionuclide imaging

Angiography

USG

CT scan

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM:

Trans tracheal aspiration

Gastric lavage

Serological test

CT scan

MRI

Bronchography

Pulmonary angiography

USG

Radio isotope lung scan

Fibro optic bronchoscopy

Broncho-alveolar lavage

Mediastinoscopy

Thoracocentacic and pleural fluid examination

Pleural biopsy

Lung biopsy

Thoracoscopy

PFT

Arterial blood gas

CVS:

ECG

Stress test

2 D ECHO

CT scan

MRI

Nuclear cardiology

Myocardial function:

Radionuclide angiography

Equilibrium blood pool imaging

Radio nuclide ventriculography

Myocardial perfusion imaging

Myocardial metabolism imaging

Myocardial infarct imaging

Myocardial innervation imaging

Cardiac catheterization

Angiocardiography

HEPATOBIILIARY:

Viral markers

Immunological markers

Tumour markers, Alfa feto protein

Aminopyrin breath test

Needle biopsy

Hepato biliary imaging

PANCREATIC:

Serum immunoreactive - trypsin/trypsinogen

Tumour marker

Imaging

Pancreatic secretory function test

Dual labile schilling test

Others: foecal chymotrypsin/ plasma pancreatic polypeptide

USG, Endoscopic USG, Interventional USG

CT scan, MRI

Oral cholecystography, Endoscopic retrograde cholangio-pancreatography

Per cutaneous trans hepatic cholangiography

Angiography

Laprosopy

RENAL:

GFR, Insulin clearance, Creatinine clearance

24- hour Protein estimation

Paraaminoheppuric acid excretion test

Tubular function

USG, Renal scan, CT scan

IVP, Antegrade/retrograde pyelography

Renal arteriography

Biopsy

CNS:

CT SCAN, MRI

Echoencephalopathy

Doppler study of cerebral vessels

Radio isotope brain scan

Radio nuclide angiography

Single photo emission CT scan

Positron emission tomography

Neuroimaging of the spine

Plane radiography of spine

Myelography

Radionucleiod scanning

Neuro USG

Spinal angiography

EEG

HAEMATOLOGY:

Bone marrow examination

ENDOCRINE:

Plasma hormonal estimation

Urinary determination

Dynamic endocrine test

Receptor studies and antibodies

Endocrine imaging

OSTEOLOGY:

Bone isotope scanning

Measurement of bone mass and bone density

Total body calcium
Histopathology and histomorphometric analysis of bone
Steroid suppression test
PTH hormone infusion test

INFECTION:

Detection method- biological signals
Detection system
Amplification
Direct detection: microscopy/ staining/macroscopic antigen detection
Culture
Identification method: classic phenotyping/ gas liquid chromatography/ nucleic acid probe
Susceptibility testing
Automation of microbial detection in blood
Detection of the pathological agents by serological methods

IMMUNE DISORDERS:

Serum Immunoglobulin levels-IgM, IgG, IgA, IgE
Quantification of blood mononuclear populations
T cells: CD3, CD4, CD8, TCR
B cells: CD19, CD20, CD21, , Ig associated molecules
NK cells: CD16
Monocytes: CD15
Activation markers: HLA-DR, CD25, CD80 (B cells)
T cell functional evaluation
B cell functional evaluation
Complement evaluation

Phagocyte function
Histocompatibility gene complex
Autoantibodies ANA, anti-dsDNA etc.
Serological Tests

ONCOLOGY:

Tumor markers
Screening Tests for common variety of cancers

Miasmatic Study of Medicine:

Application of Knowledge in terms of hahnemannian and post hahnemannian evolution of the concept of chronic diseases and miasms. understanding the basic disease process in terms of clinico-pathologic-immunologic-miasmatic level. Study the evolutionary aspect of diseases, specifically in terms of Psora - Sycosis - Tubercular - Syphilis. Application of this knowledge into the prescription and management of the case.

Practice of homoeopathy:

Symptom analysis and evaluation, patient totality, repertorial approach/ non reportorial approach. Rational application of the concepts & methods of Homoeopathy and its therapeutic application in the practice of General Medicine & Tropical Medicine.

5.5.1.1.1 Section - A:

Cardiovascular System
Respiratory System
GIT
Hepatobiliary system and Pancreas.

5.5.1.1.2 Section - B :

Haematology
Oncology
Geriatrics

Dermatology relevant to General Medicine

5.5.1.2 Paper - II : Main subject - Practice Of Medicine (100 Marks)

General Medicine:

Definition, Classification, Aetiology, Epidemiology, Pathogenesis & Pathology, and Clinical features, Physical Examination, Investigation, Diagnosis, & Differential Diagnosis. The following would be the broad category of diseases that would be covered in the syllabus. Emphasis should be on

Understanding the common clinical conditions that clinicians come across in the country.

Understand the role and limitations of the standard regime of treatments available and the side effects thereof.

Knowing the ancillary treatments that are necessary for prompt relief and effective early resolution of the condition.

Diagnostic procedures in view of latest technology:

The Investigative procedures will range from the routine clinical skills to perform the basic investigative procedures & collection of sample needed to be acquired along with basic bedside procedures to sophisticated techniques.

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Practice of Homoeopathy:

Symptom analysis and evaluation, patient totality, repertorial approach/ non reportorial approach. Rational application of the con-

cepts & methods of Homoeopathy and its therapeutic application in the practice of General Medicine & Tropical Medicine.

5.5.1.2.1 Section - A:

Bone & Joints disorders; connective tissue diseases.

Nephrology

Neurology

Endocrinology

5.5.1.2.2 Section - B:

Emergency Medicine

HIV & AIDS

Substance abuse and related medical emergencies

Psychiatry - the general concepts and the approach

Special reference shall be made to recent advances in all the fields stated above.

5.5.2. Skills

Case taking, physical examination & systemic examination

Proper differential diagnosis and clinical diagnosis of the case

Proper analysis and evaluation of the case

Repertorial / Non Repertorial approach of the case

Selection of similimum

Choosing the proper potency and correct repetition.

Effective use of library resources

Teaching encounters

5.6 LIST OF RECOMMENDED REFERENCE BOOKS

5.6.1. Practice of Medicine:

1. Harrison - Text book of principles of internal medicine, McGrawhill, Inc., Health Profession Division, New Delhi.

2. A.P.I.-Text Book of Medicine, Published by Association of Physicians of India Bombay.
3. Davidson-Principles and practice of Medicine, Published by Harcourt Publishers Ltd. London.
4. Price - Textbook of Medicine, E.L.B.S, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
5. Cecil-- Text Book of Medicine, Harcourt Publishers, International Company, Asia.
6. Kolleigh-Practical Approach to Pediatrics.
7. Armstrong- Infectious Diseases, 2 Vols. Mosby Publishers, London.
8. Das P.C -Text Book of Medicine.
9. Davis -Signs & Symptoms in Emergency Medicine.
10. Fauci-Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine, 2 Vols.Published by McGraw-Hill, New York.
11. Gami-Bedside Clinical Medicine.
12. Kumar/ Clarke - Clinical Medicine. W.B.Saunders Harcourt Brace & Company Ltd. London.
13. Warner-Savill`s system of Clinical Medicine.
14. Alagrppan - Manual of practical Medicine, 2nd Edition, 2002, Jaypee Publishers, New Delhi.
15. Bhat - Short & long cases in Medicine, 2002, Jaypee Publishers, New Delhi.
16. Gupta - Differential Diagnosis, 6th Edition, Jaypee Publishers, New Delhi.

5.6.2. Research Methodology and Biostatistics:

5.6.2.1. Research methodology:

17. C.R. Kothari, Research Methodology - Methods & Techniques, New Age international Publishers, New Delhi.

18. Ram Ahuja, Research Methods, Rawat Publications, Jaipur.
19. Yogesh kumar Singh, Fundamentals of Research methodology & Statistics, New Age international Publishers, New Delhi.
20. T. Bhaskara Roa, Research Methodology, Paras Medical Books Pvt Ltd, Hyderabad.
21. Ranjith Kumar, Research Methodology - A Step by Step Guide for Beginners, SAGE Publications India Ltd, New Delhi.
22. R. Raveendran & B. Gitanjali, A Practical Approach to PG Dissertation, BSP Books Pvt Ltd, Hyderabad.
23. G. Jagdeesh, A. Murty, Y.K. Gupta & A. Prakash, Bio-Medical Research From Ideation to Publication, Walters Kluwer Health, LWW India Publishing Programme (Lippincott Williams & Wilkins), India.
24. Munir Ahmed. R, Research Methodology, Centre for Homoeopathic Studies, Bangalore.
25. Munir Ahmed. R, Dissertation Made Easy, Centre for Homoeopathic Studies, Bangalore.
26. Abhaya Indrayan, Basic Methods of Medical Research, AITBS Publishers, New Delhi.
27. Wayne C. Booth, Gregory G. Colomb & Joseph M. Williams, The Craft of Research - Chicago Guides to Writing, Editing & publishing, The University of Chicago Press.
28. David Evans, Paul Gruba & Justin Zobel, How to Write a Better Thesis, Springer Publications, Germany.
29. Joan Bolker & Holt Paperbacks, Writing Your Dissertation in Fifteen Minutes a Day - Guide to Starting, Revising, and Finishing Your Doctoral Thesis, Macmillan Publishers, New York.
30. Health Research Policy Publications, WHO.

5.6.2.2. Biostatistics:

31. B.K. Mahajan, Methods in Biostatistics for medical Students & research Workers, Jaypee Publishers, New Delhi.

32. J. V. Dixit, Principles & Practice of Biostatistics, Banarsidas Bhanot Publishers, Jabalpur.
33. K.R. Sundaram, S.N. Dwivedi & V. Sreenivas, Medical Statistics - Principles & Practice, Walters Kluwer Health, LWW India Publishing Programme(Lippincott Williams & Wilkins), India.
34. JP. Baride, AP. Kulkarni & RD. Muzumdar, Manual of Biostatistics, Jaypee Publications, New Delhi.
35. P.S. S. Sundar rao & J. Richard, Introduction to Biostatistics & Research Methods, PHI Learning, New Delhi.
36. M.N. Parikh & Nithya Gogtay, ABC of Research Methodology & Applied Biostatistics - A Primer for Clinicians and Researchers, Jaypee Publications, New Delhi.
37. David L. Katz, Joann G. Elmore, Dorothea M.G. Wild & Sean C. Lucan, Jekel's Epidemiology, Biostatistics, Preventive Medicine & Public Health, Saunders, Elsevier Publications.
38. Jaykaran, Statistical Tests in Medical Research, Jaypee Publications, New Delhi.
39. K. Park, Park's Text Book of Preventive and Social Medicine, Banarsidas Bhanot Publishers, Jabalpur.

5.6.2.3. Ethics:

40. Guidelines for Good Clinical Practice (GCP) for trials, WHO.
41. Ethical Principles for Medical Research Involving Human Subjects, World Medical Association.
42. Ethical Guidelines for Biomedical Research on Human Participants, Indian Council of Medical Research New Delhi, 2006.
43. Guidelines for Clinical Research, CCRH.
44. C.M. Francis, Medical Ethics, Jaypee Publications, New Delhi.
45. Guideless for Care & Use of Animals in Scientific Research, Indian National Scientific Academy, 2000.
46. Guidelines for Laboratory Animal Facility, Committee for the

Purpose of Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals, 2001.

5.6.3. Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy:

5.6.3.1. Organon of medicine and homoeopathic philosophy:

47. Allen J H-Chronic Miasms
48. Bertrand Russel -History of Philosophy
49. Boenninghausen Von C M F - Lesser Writings.
50. Boericke G- Principles of Homoeopathy
51. Boger C M - Collected Works
52. Clarke J H - Constitutional Medicine
53. Close Stuart - Genius of Homoeopathy
54. Dhawale M L - Principles and Practices of Homoeopathy
55. Dudgeon-Principles and Practices of Homoeopathy
56. Dunham Carroll - Homoeopathy, the Science of Therapeutics
57. Durant Will - The story of Philosophy
58. Farrington E A - Lesser writings
59. Hahnemann - Chronic Disease its cause and cure
60. Hahnemann - Organon of Medicine- 6th Edition
61. Hahnemann -Lesser Writings
62. Hospers John - Introduction to Philosophy
63. Irving Copi - Introduction to Logic
64. Kent J T - Lesser writings
65. Kent J T- Minor Writings
66. Kent J T-Lectures on Homoeopathy Philosophy
67. Ortega - The Chronic Miasms
68. Phyllis Speight-- Chronic miasms.

69. Preetha Mehra and Chand D.H - History of Medicine
70. Rajendran E S - New Lights - Lectures on Homoeopathy & Philosophy
71. Rajendran E S - The Nucleus - Lectures on Chronic Diseases and Miasms
72. Rajendran.E.S - Nanodynamics
73. Richard Hahel - Life and works of Hahnemann
74. Rima Handley - Later Years of Hahnemann
75. Robert H A- Principles and practices of Homoeopathy
76. Robert Jutte - Hahnemann's Life History
77. Sharma C D -Indian Philosophy
78. Shepherd Dorothy - Magic of Minimum dose
79. Sircar B K -Commentary on Organon of Medicine
80. Vithoulkas George - The Science of Homoeopathy
81. Whitmont E - Psyche & Substance
82. Wideband- A History of Modern Philosophy
83. Wolf A - Textbook of logic
- 5.6.3.2. Materia medica:**
84. Allen.T.F - Encyclopedia of Homoeopathic Materia, Medica Vol 1 to,12
85. Ambika wanters ,-- Homoeopathic colour and sound remedies
86. Bhasme Arun - How to study Materia Medica
87. Burt-Physiological Materia Medica
88. Catherine S. Coulter - Portraits Vol. I, Portraits Vol. II, Portraits Vol. III
89. Choudhary.N.M. - Materia Medica
90. Choudhuri.N.M - A study on Materia Medica and repertory
91. Clarke - Dictionary of Homoeopathic Materia Medica
92. Collin Giffith -- The new Materia Medica- key remedies for the future of homoeopathy
93. Dr Chaturbuja Nayak --Keynote of homoeopathic materia medica- vol -I
94. Frans Vermuelen -- Synoptic materia medica vol- II
95. Frans Vermuelen --Concordance reference
96. Frans Vermuelen -- Prisma: the arcane of Materia Medica, illuminated
97. Hahnemann.S - Chronic Diseases Vol I & II, B
98. Hahnemann.S - Materia Medica Pura Vol I & II
99. Harvey Farrington - P. G Studies in Homoeopathy
100. Hering.C - Guiding Symptoms of Homoeopathic Materia Medica
101. Nancy Herrick -- Scared plants, human voices : (new proving in to plants)
102. Nancy Herrick --Animal minds, human voices : (new proving in to animals)
103. Nash.E.B - Leaders in Homoeopathic Therapeutics
104. Parimel Banerji --Advanced homoeopathy and its Materia Medica vol- I
105. Pierce : Plain Talks on Homoeopathic Materia Medica with Comparisons
106. Rajan Shankaran - Insight into Plant Kingdom Vol. I, II, III
107. Ramjee Singh - Ladder to Excellence in Homoeopathic Education
108. Roger Morrison -- Carbon: organic and hydrocarbon remedies in homoeopathy

5.6.3.3. Repertory:

- 109.Kent J T - Repertory of the Homoeopathic Materia Medica
 110.Boger C M - Boeninghausens Characteristics and Repertory
 111.Boger C M - Synoptic Key & Repertory to the Homoeopathic Materia Medica
 112.Allen T.F. - Boeninghausens Therapeutic Pocket Book
 113.Knerr C.B. - Repertory of Herings Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica
 114.Boericke W - Boericke`s Materia Medica with Repertory
 115.Clarke J.H. - Clinical Repertory
 116.Fredrick Schroyens - Synthesis Repertory
 117.Robin Murphy - Homoeopathic Medical Repertory
 118.Barthel and Klunker - Synthetic Repertory of the Materia Medica
 119.Phatak S.R - A Concise Repertory of Homoeopathic Materia Medica
 120.Siju .P.V - A reference to repertories for Homoeopathic students
 121.Shashikant Tiwari - Essentials of Repertorisation
 122.Kumar G.S.R - Sure shot Repertory guide for P.G. students
 123.Castro J.B.D - Logic of Repertories
 124.Jugal Kishore - Evolution of Homoeopathic Repertories & Repertorisation
 125.Mind Technology (Hompath Classic*)
 126.Radar* - Radar Opus

5.7 SCHEME OF MARK DIVISION

	Theory	Subject	Theory Marks	Clinical including Viva-Voce Marks	Total Marks	Pass Marks
5.7.1 PART I	Paper I	Practice of Medicine	100	50	150	75
	Paper II	Research Methodology and Biostatistics	100	-	100	50
	Paper III	Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy	100	50	150	75
	TOTAL			300	100	400
5.7.2 PART II	Paper I	Practice of Medicine	100	200	400	200
	Paper II	Practice of Medicine	100			
TOTAL			200	200	400	-

5.8 SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

5.8.1 PART I:

5.8.1.1 Theory	
A.1.	Theory examination shall comprise 3 written papers; each of 100 Marks Total Marks (3X100) = 300 Marks
A.2.	Each paper will be divided in to two parts section A & B of 50 Marks each and shall consist of two patterns of questions.
A.3.	(a) LAQs (b) SAQs in the ratio 40:30 Each part will have LAQs shall be 02 each of 10 Marks = 20 SAQ shall be 03 each of 5 Mark = 15 SAQs shall be 03 each of 5 Marks = 15 Total Marks= 50
A.4.	Time duration for each paper shall be 3 hours
A.5.	Paper I: Main Subject – Practice of Medicine Section A: As per syllabus prescribed Section B: As per syllabus prescribed
A.6.	Paper II: Research Methodology and Biostatistics Section A: Research Methodology as per syllabus prescribed Section B: Biostatistics as per syllabus prescribed
A.7.	Paper III: Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy Section A: As per syllabus prescribed Section B: As per syllabus prescribed
A.8.	Four Examiners (Out of which 3 are external) shall value the papers and the average marks will be final
A.9.	Passing shall be considered as score of 50 Marks out of total 100.

5.8.1.2 Clinical	B. 1.	Four Examiners (Out of which 3 are external) shall conduct the exam and the average marks will be final
	B. 2.	Clinical=01 Long Case (1 hr.)
	B.3.	Marks shall be divided under two heads covering all the aspects of Practice of Medicine and Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy
	B.4.	Total marks: Clinical -50 Marks Paper I- Practice of Medicine – 25 Marks Paper III - Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy – 25 Marks
5.8.1.3 Viva Voce	C.1.	Amongst 4 examiners the marks shall be divided under two heads covering all the aspects of Practice of Medicine and Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy as described in syllabus above.
	C.2.	Total marks: Viva -50 Marks Paper I- Practice of Medicine – 25 Marks Paper III - Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy – 25 Marks
	C.3.	Clinicals & Viva: Emphasis shall be given for Homoeopathic application
	C.4.	Total marks: Clinical -50 Marks Viva 50 Marks = 100 Marks
5.8.1.4 PASS MARK	D1.	Separate passing score with 50% of marks in individual heads A, B & C is essential to pass in Examination.

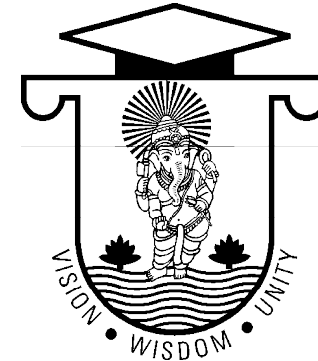
5.8.2.2 Clinical	B. 1.	Four Examiners (Out of which 3 are external) shall conduct the exam and the average marks will be the final
	B. 2.	Clinical=01 Long Case =75Marks (1 hr.) Short Case=1=25 Marks (½ hr.)
	B.3.	Marks shall be covering all the aspects of Practice of Medicine and Homoeopathic application
	B.4.	Total marks: Clinical -100 marks
5.8.2.3 Viva Voce	C.1.	Amongst 4 examiners the marks shall be covering all the aspects of Practice of Medicine and Homoeopathic application.
	C.2.	Total marks: Viva 100 Marks
	C3.	Clinicals & Viva: Emphasis shall be given for Homoeopathic application
5.8.2.4 PASS MARK	D1.	Separate passing score with 50% of marks in individual heads A, B & C is essential to pass in Examination.

5.8.2 PART II

5.8.2.1 Theory		
	A.1.	Theory Examination shall comprise 2 written papers; each of 100 marks Total Marks (2X100) = 200 Marks
	A.2.	Each paper will be divided in to two parts section A & B of 50 marks each and shall consist of two patterns of questions.
	A.3.	(a) LAQs (b) SAQs in the ratio 40:30 Each part will have LAQs shall be 02 each of 10 Marks = 20 SAQ shall be 03 each of 5 Mark = 15 SAQs shall be 03 each of 5 Marks = 15 Total Marks= 50
	A.4.	Time duration for each paper shall be 3 hours
	A.5.	Paper I: Main Subject – Practice of Medicine Section A: As per syllabus prescribed Section B: As per syllabus prescribed
	A.6.	Paper II: Main Subject – Practice of Medicine Section A: As per syllabus prescribed Section B: As per syllabus prescribed
	A.7.	Four examiners (Out of which 3 are external) shall value the papers and the average marks will be final
	A.8.	Passing shall be considered as score of 50% Marks out of total 100.
	A.9.	Passing shall be separate for theory.

**VINAYAKA MISSION'S RESEARCH FOUNDATION
(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)**

SALEM, INDIA.



CURRICULUM & SYLLABUS

In ordinance to Amendment published in Gazette notification
of India on 2nd March 2012 by Central Council of Homoeopathy,
New Delhi

**DOCTOR OF MEDICINE
(HOMOEOPATHY)
IN
PAEDIATRICS**

VI- M.D. (HOM.) - PEDIATRICS

6.1. Purpose of MD (Homoeopathy) - Pediatrics course:

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

The Homoeopathic Pediatrician shall have:

The knowledge to assess the health status of the children coming under his/her care with background of principles of Pediatrics and philosophy of Homoeopathy.

The knowledge to provide therapeutic assistance to sick children under his/her care, counsel the parents regarding prevention of sickness and generate awareness in the society for healthy living style for children.

The knowledge to co-ordinate with and guide the nursing staff in a hospital for arranging appropriate nursing procedure whenever a child under Homoeopathic therapy is hospitalized.

The knowledge to ask for and interpret relevant diagnostic tests and provide necessary therapeutic or other assistance on the basis of results of such procedures.

The confidence to assess and manage children in a state of medical crisis by using ancillary measures till such time as hospitalization in Critical Care Unit may be found.

6.2.Aims:

Recognize the health care needs of the children in the society in the spirit of Homeopathic principles.

Shall obtain competencies in the field of providing health care to children, so as to achieve a restoration of health.

Shall understand the importance of the preventive health care to maintain child health of the society.

Shall adapt a scientific temper and unbiased approach to augment 'self knowledge' to improve the quality of treatment throughout the professional life.

Shall develop an open and accommodating attitude to adapt the latest bio-medical discoveries for the improved quality of therapy

Shall develop holistic attitude to correlate the results of bio-medical research with the potential in Homoeopathic medicines to project a comprehensive Homoeopathic practice.

6.3. General objectives:

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

Recognize the importance of pediatrics in the context of health care needs of the community and its adaptability in the practice of Homoeopathy

Practice Pediatrics ethically and in step with the principles of primary health care and the philosophy of Homoeopathy

Demonstrate sufficient understanding of basic sciences relevant to Pediatrics

Identify social, economic, environmental, biological, emotional and miasmatic therapeutic, rehabilitative, preventive and promotive measures /strategies

Plan and advise measures for the prevention and rehabilitation of children suffering from disease and disability.

Demonstrate skills in documentation of individual case details as well as morbidity and mortality data relevant to the assigned situation.

Demonstrate empathy and human approach towards children and their family and exhibit interpersonal behavior in accordance with the societal norms and expectations.

Play the assigned role in the implementation of national health programmes, effectively and responsibly.

Organize and supervise the chosen hospital or the field situation

Develop skill as a self- directed learner recognizes continuing educational needs; select and use appropriate learning resources.

Demonstrate competence in basic concepts of research methodology and epidemiology with a special reference to qualitative research and be able to critically analyze relevant published research literature.

Develop skills in using educational methods and techniques as applicable to the teaching of Homoeopathic students, Homoeopathic general practitioners and paramedical health workers.

Functions as an effective leader of a health team engaged in health care, research or training.

M.D. (Hom.) - PEDIATRICS Part 1:

6.4. Course Contents

6.4.1 Theory

6.4.1.1.PAPER I: General Paediatrics (100 marks)

6.4.1.1.1.Section A:

Overview of child health, scope of Homoeopathy in treating the diseases in children

Ethical issues in Paediatrics

Psycho-social issues in children

Normal child, portraits of child constitutions in Materia Medica.

Assessment of New born Infant

Growth & development of a child & relevance of miasmatic influences during the development of children & its Homoeopathic therapeutics

Child nutrition and Nutritional Diseases, Vitamin Deficiencies

Patho-physiology of body fluids, fluid therapy & relevance of biochemic therapy

Critical care Paediatrics

Genetic disorders and Inborn Errors of Metabolism & their Homoeopathic therapeutics

Immunological disorders & their Homoeopathic therapeutics

Allergy in children & their Homoeopathic therapeutics

Infectious diseases & their Homoeopathic therapeutics

Common Protozoal and Helminthic Infection

Poisoning and Accidents

6.4.1.1. 2. Section B:

Practice of Homoeopathy in Paediatrics and Neonatology.

Miasmatic Study of Paediatrics and Neonatology

Diagnostic Procedures - Haematological, Biochemical, Radiological and sophisticated investigation in view of latest technology

6.4.1.2. Paper II - Research Methodology and Bio-statistics (100 Marks):

The subjects of 'Research Methodology and Biostatistics' are envisaged to address the growing need for training the Medical Professionals in the area of Clinical Research. The future of healthcare will be liberated from the shrouds of mystery and arcane assertions. Transparency and Evidence Based Medicine will be the buzzing words that resonate across the health advocacy portals. Hence it is the duty of every Homoeopath to emphasize Homoeopathy scientifically.

Historically homoeopathy has a comfortable relationship with Research designing. The very discovery of Homoeopathy itself is an outcome of Research applications. However, the recent times have seen a surge in the application of Research methods by the conventional health system simultaneous to slackening of interest in organized research in homeopathy. There could be various reasons

for this situation, though a significant one could be attributed to low awareness of research methods among homoeopathic professional. In this context, awareness of the knowledge and skills of 'research methodology and biostatistics' become necessary for the postgraduates of homoeopathic clinical domain.

Course Objectives:

At the end of the course, the Postgraduate Scholar shall attain in-depth knowledge in the subjects of 'Research Methodology & Biostatistics' and their application in 'Homoeopathic Research' by acquiring concepts of:

'Basic Research Model' and 'Different Types of Study'

'Biomedical Ethical Considerations' and 'Legal Aspects of Research'

Relevant Statistical Methods and Models

Skills of Data Collection and Documentation

Synopsis / Grant proposal Preparation

Dissertation / Thesis Writing

Utilization of 'Information Technology Tools' in research

Need for Research in Homoeopathy

The areas of Research in Homoeopathy

Proper application of 'Research Methodology & Biostatistics' in Homoeopathic Research.

Practice healthy relationship in the Research Team in which he/she functions.

Developing skills as a 'Self-directed Learner'

Recognizing 'Continuing Education needs'

Selection and appropriate use of 'Learning Resources'

In short a Postgraduate shall be capable of executing the Homoeopathic Research more scientific.

Course contents:

6.4.1.2.1. Section-A: Research Methodology:

Introduction of 'Research Methodology

Definition of 'Research' & 'Research Methodology'

Glossary of 'Research Terminologies'

Research in Bio-medicine & its Scope

Qualities of a Researcher

Evidence Based Medicine

Current Scenario of Homoeopathic Research - Need, Scope & Challenges

Key Concepts of 'Research Methodology':

Research Process: Various steps in doing a Research

Various types of Research

Formulating the Research Problem / Research Question: Aims & Objectives

Literature Review: Definition, What / When / How to do?- Conceptual & Empirical, Research Article Search: National & International, Web based Search, Bibliography, Reference Quoting & Citations, Various Medical Search Engines & Document Data Bases.

Formulating Research Hypothesis: Definition & Importance

Types of Research Designs / Studies: Types, Uses, Design, Conduct & Selection of the suitable Study Design - Descriptive: Cross Sectional & Longitudinal, Analytical: Cohort & Case Control, Experimental: Randomized, Cross Over & Non Randomized, Randomization: Definition & its need, Replication: Definition & its need, Blinding: Definition, Types & its need, Local Control: Definition, Types & its need, Concept of Meta analysis

Clinical Trials: Design & conduct; Therapeutic & Prophylactic

Sample & Sampling: Definition, Types, Methods of Collection & Merits

Data: Definition, Types, Collection techniques, Coding, Classification, Processing, Standardization & Analysis.

Presentation of Data: Tables, Graphs, Charts, Diagrams, etc.,

Documentation: Concept, Objectives & Importance, Outcome Assessment, Generalization & Interpretation of the results.

Proposal Writing & Preparation of Report / Results: Research Documentation, Scientific / Technical Report Writing, Thesis & Dissertation Writing, Monographs, Paper Publication & Presentation.

Research Regulations: Historical Evolution & Present Need

Ethical issues in Bio-medical Research

Practitioner / Professional Code of Conduct, Doctor to Doctor Relationship, Doctor & Patient Relationship.

Institutional Ethical Committee: Structure, Duty & Rights

Informed Patient Consent, Right of Refusal / Withdrawal from Treatment, Confidentiality, etc.,

Intellectual Property Rights, Patent / Copyright issues & Plagiarism.

Guideline Regulations: ICH GCP, WHO, Declaration of Helsinki, ICMR & Schedule Y.

Assessing & Reporting Adverse Events.

Ethical Issues in Animal Studies

Application of 'Research Methodology' in Homoeopathic Research:

Historical Review of Homoeopathic Researches like Drug proving, Epidemiological / Clinical Homoeopathic Use, etc., and their lacuna

Current Scenario of Homoeopathic Researches

Various National & International Homoeopathic Research Institutions / Avenues

Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, Its Guidelines for Homoeopathic Research & Implications

Various AYUSH Schemes for Research

Central Council of Homoeopathy

Selecting a well suited Homoeopathic Research Problem

Review of Literature in the context of Homoeopathic Publications

Deciding suited Research Design, Sample Design & Analytical Design

Application of Cardinal Principles & Philosophy of Homoeopathy in the Research Process: Data Collection, Processing, Analysis, Evaluation, Prescription, Outcome assessment & Follow ups.

Challenges in Homoeopathic research & Future Research in Homoeopathy

6.4.1.2.2. Section-B: Biostatistics:

Introduction of 'Biostatistics':

Definition of 'Biostatistics'

Glossary of 'Statistical Terminologies'

Biostatistics in Clinical Research: Utilization & Scope

Importance of 'Statistical Analysis in Research' & 'Statistical Results'

Current Scenario of 'Biostatistics' in Homoeopathic Researches: Need, Scope & Challenges

Key Concepts of 'Biostatistics':

Statistical Data: Representation, Presentation, Analysis, Validity & Reliability- Attributes & Variables, Scales of Measurements

Sampling: Statistical Sampling Techniques & Sample Size Estimation for Epidemiological / Experimental Studies

Biases: Definition, Types, Effect & Management

Theoretical Distributions: Normal, Binomial, Poisson, t, Z & Chi square, Standard Normal Curve: Description, Properties & Uses
Measures of Asymmetry: Skewness & Kurtosis

Statistical Measures: Descriptive, Inferential & Relative, Central Tendency: Arithmetic Mean, Median, Mode & Quartiles, Dispersion/Variability: Range, Mean Deviation, Standard Deviation, Quartile Deviation, Variance & Coefficient of Variation

Relationship: Correlation & Regression

Relative Position: t & Z Scores, Percentile, Rank, Standard error & Critical Ratio

Probability: Theory, Types, Laws & Uses

P - Value: Concept and Estimation

Statistical Hypothesis: Definition, Types (Null & Alternate) & Uses, Statistical Hypothesis Testing: Definition and Uses, One / Two Tailed Tests, Type I / Type II Errors, Concepts of Confidence Interval, Level of Significance & Degree of freedom

Parametric Tests: Types, Methods, Advantages & Disadvantages, Large Sample Z Test, Small Sample Student's t Test, Small Sample Paired t Test

Non-Parametric Tests: Types, Methods, Advantages & Disadvantages

Chi square Test: Goodness of Fit, Association & Independence

Analysis of variance (ANOVA): Concept, Types, Methods, F Test & Uses

Vital Statistics: Population Statistics, Birth, Death, Marriage, etc.,

Health Information System: Morbidity, Mortality, Incidence, Prevalence, etc.,

Use of 'Information Technology Tools' in Biostatistical Data Analysis: Computer Softwares, Websites, etc.,

Application of 'Biostatistics' in Homoeopathic Research:

Selecting appropriate 'Statistical Method' for Homoeopathic Researches

Arriving at valid 'Statistical Result' in Homoeopathic Researches

Challenges & Difficulties faced in Homoeopathic Researches in context of Statistical Applications.

6.4.1.3. Paper III: Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy (100 marks):

Advanced teaching of fundamentals of Homoeopathy shall comprise of integration knowledge (learnt at degree level course) in respect of subject namely, Organon of Medicine and homoeopathic philosophy, homoeopathic Materia Medica and Repertory. Concepts of different methods of teaching and evaluating the teaching. Further, to upgrade the knowledge of post graduates recent scientific advancements in the field of Homoeopathic research and literature has to be integrated in the course of study.

6.4.1.3.1. Section A:

Organon of Medicine and Homoeopathic Philosophy.

Materia medica, Repertory

Review of recent fundamental and clinical researches in Homoeopathy and related fields.

6.4.1.3.2. Section B:

Concepts of different methods of teaching and evaluating the teaching

General philosophy

Review of recent scientific publications on journals and literature

Integration of the knowledge gained in Organon, Materia medica and Repertory for case processing.

M.D. (Hom.) - PEDIATRICS Part II: Course Contents

6. 5. Course contents

6.5.1. Theory.

6.5.1.1. Paper 1: Systemic Paediatrics (100) marks

6.5.1.1. 1. Section A:

Respiratory System & their Homoeopathic therapeutics

Cardiovascular System & their Homoeopathic therapeutics

Digestive System & their Homoeopathic therapeutics

Diseases of Liver & their Homoeopathic therapeutics

Genito- Urinary System & their Homoeopathic therapeutics

Haematology & their Homoeopathic therapeutics

Musculoskeletal System & their Homoeopathic therapeutics

Rheumatic Disorders and their Homoeopathic therapeutics

6.5.1.1.2. Section B:

Practice of Homoeopathy in Paediatrics and Neonatology.

Miasmatic Study of Paediatrics

Diagnostic Procedures - Haematological, Biochemical, Radiological and Sophisticated investigation in view of latest technology which further the understanding of the disease in its depth and extent and the place that they hold in the diagnostic and prognostic work-up.

6.5.1.2. Paper II: Systemic Paediatrics (100) marks

6.5.1.2.1. Section A:

Endocrinology & Metabolic disorders & its Homoeopathic therapeutics

Central Nervous System & their Homoeopathic therapeutics

Special sense organs including Eye, Ear, Nose & their Homoeopathic therapeutics

Neoplasm & their Homoeopathic therapeutics

Common Skin disorders in children & their Homoeopathic therapeutics

Psychiatric & Behavioral disorders & their Homoeopathic therapeutics

6.5.1.2.2. Section B:

Practice of Homoeopathy in Paediatrics and Neonatology.

Miasmatic Study of Paediatrics

Diagnostic Procedures - Haematological, Biochemical, Radiological and Sophisticated investigation in view of latest technology which further the understanding of the disease in its depth and extent and the place that they hold in the diagnostic and prognostic work-up.

1.GIT	3.RESPIRATORY SYSTEM
i. Plain X-Ray	i. Plain X-Ray
ii. Contrast Studies	ii. CT scan, MRI
iii. USG	iii. Ventilation perfusion Imaging
iv. CT scan	iv. Positron Emission Tomography
v. MRI	v. Pulmonary Angiogram
vi. Endoscopy	vi. Endoscopy
vii. Tests of Infection	vii. Skin test
viii. Tests of Function	viii. Immunological Test
ix. Radionuclide imaging	ix. Microbiological Investigation
x. Angiography	x. Histopathology and Cytological Examination
2. CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM	xi. Respiratory Function Test
i. Plain X-Ray	xii. Arterial Blood Gases and Oximetry
ii. ECG	xiii. Bronchoscopy
iii. 2D- Echocardiography	xiv. Bronchoalveolar lavage
iv. Doppler Echocardiography	xv. Trans tracheal aspiration
v. CT	xvi. Rado isotope lung scan
vi. MRI	4.HEPATOBIILIARY SYSTEM
vii. Cardiac Catheterisation	i. Liver Function Test
viii. Radionuclide Scan	ii. Serological Test
ix. Positron Emission Tomography	iii. Biochemical Analysis

iv. USG	7.PANCREAS
v. CT	i. USG
vi. MRI	ii. Endoscopic USG
vii. Routine haematology	iii. Interventional USG
viii. Liver Biopsy	iv. CTscan.
ix. Cholangiography	v. MRI
5.RENAL SYSTEM	vi. Oral Cholecystography
i. Urinalysis	vii. Endoscopic retrograde cholangio-pancreatography
ii. Renalscan	
iii. Antegrade/retrograde	viii. Serum - trypsin/trypsinogen, fecal
iv. Pyelography	ix. chymotrypsin
v. IVP	x. Dual labile schilling test
vi. Renal arteriography and venography	xi. Percutaneous trans hepatic cholangiography
vii. Radionuclide studies	
viii. Glomerular filtration rate	8.HAEMATOLOGY
ix. Insulin clearance	i. Full blood count
x. Creatinine clearance	ii. Blood film examination
xi. 24- hr protein estimation	iii. Coagulation screening test
xii. CTscan	iv. Bonemarrow study
xiii. Electrolyte study	9.CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM
xiv. Paraaminohippuric acid excretion test	i. Plane radiography of spine
xv. Tubularfunction	ii. Lumbar puncture
xvi. USG	iii. CT SCAN
xvii. Renal Biopsy	iv. Myelography
6.ENDOCRINE SYSTEM	v. Electroencephalography
i. Thyroid profile	vi. MRI
ii. Plasma hormonal estimation	vii. Radio isotope brain scan
iii. Urinary determination	viii. Radio nuclide angiography

10. SKIN DISEASES	12. INFECTIOUS DISEASES
i. Woods light	i. Detection method- biological signals
ii. Immunofluorescences	ii. Detection system
iii. Microbiology	iii. Amplification
iv. Prick test	iv. Direct detection
v. Patch test	v. Microscopy/staining/macrosopic antigen detection
vi. Photo testing	
vii. Dermatoscopy	vi. Culture
viii. Diascopy	vii. Identification method: classic
11. Rheumatology	viii. Phenotyping / gas, Liquid chromatography
i. RA factor	ix. Nucleic acid probe
ii. Serum creatinine kinase	x. Susceptibility testing
iii. Synovial fluid analysis	xi. Automation of microbial detection in blood
iv. C T	xii. Detection of the pathological agents by Serological methods

6.5.2. Skills

A. Practical Paediatric Procedures:

Clinical history and physical examination including Anthropometry

Human lactation management

Pediatric resuscitation

Nebulisation

Inhaler therapy

Oxygen delivery

Infant feeding/Ryle's tube

Stomach wash

Urinary - Assessment

ORS & ORT

Nutritional advice

Use of repertories

Internet search

B. Interpretation:

Clinical history and physical examination

Blood, Urine, Stool, CSF and Fluid investigation

Biochemistry

Abdominal X-ray.

Chest X-ray.

Bone and joint X-ray.

E.C.G.

C. Communication:

Clinical history and physical examination

Communicating health and disease

Communicating method of administering Homoeopathic medicines

Communicating possible Homoeopathic aggravation and allaying parents' anxiety

Communicating about a seriously ill or mentally abnormal child

Communicating death

Empathy with a family

Referral letters replies

Discharge summaries

Death certificate

Lectures, bed-side clinics, discussions

6.6. List of Recommended Reference Books

6.6.1 Paediatrics

6.6.1.1 Books:

1. A short Textbook of Psychiatry by Niraj Ahuja
2. Approach to Pediatric Problems by S.K. Mittal & Vijay Aggarwal.
3. Chheda - Practical aspect of Pediatrics
4. Child Psychiatry- Rutteror
5. Clinical methods in Paediatrics by Meharban Singh.
6. Diseases of Children- Joy
7. Essential Paediatrics by OP. Ghai.
8. Handbook on homoeopathy for mother and child care - CCRH
9. IAP Text book of Paediatrics
10. Normal Child -R.S. Illingworth
11. Principles of Paediatrics, by Tirthankar Dutta.
12. Santosh Kumar - Hand Book Of Pediatrics
13. Text book of Neonatology by Meharban Singh.
14. Textbook of Pediatrics by Suraj Gupte.
15. A.A.P. -Guidelines for Perinatal Care.
16. Arvind, Clinical Methods in Pediatrics, 2nd Edition, 2002, Jaypee Publishers, New Delhi.
17. Banza, Child Development and Developmental Diagnosis, 2nd Edition, Jaypee Publishers, New Delhi.
18. Bergman-20 Common Problems in Pediatrics.
19. Cloherty - Manual of Neonatal Care.
20. Elizabeth - Nutrition & Child Development
21. Gupta, Constructive case studies in Pediatrics, 4th Edition. 2002, Jaypee Publishers, New Delhi.
22. Gupta, Differential Diagnosis in Pediatrics, 4th Edition, 2002, Jaypee Publishers, New Delhi.
23. Kaplan and sadock's - synopsis of psychiatry
24. Modell - Paediatric Problems in general Practice.
25. Text book of Forfer
26. Text book of Paediatrics by Nelson.
27. All available commentaries on Materia Medica and Therapeutics
28. All standard repertories
29. Ambedkar and Khub chandani -Priorities in Pediatrics Practice. L.C.R. Publications, Mumbai.
30. Children's type: Borland
31. Dhawale M. L: ICR Symposium Volume on Hahnemannian Totality 5 volumes
32. Dorland - Children Types, B.Jain Publishers, New Delhi.
33. Dr. S.K.Tiwari-Homoeopathy and Child Care, B.Jain Publishers, New Delhi.
34. Hahnemann S.: Lesser Wrltings. Pub: Swaran Publishing House, New Delhi
35. Hahnemann S.: Organon of Medicine
36. Hedwig Imhauser - Homoeopathy in Paediatric Practice, Indian Books and Periodical Publishers, New Delhi.
37. Kent J. T: Lesser Writings
38. Lilienthal S. - Homoeopathic Therapeutics, B.Jain Publishers, New Delhi.
39. Paediatrics in Homoeopathy -An approach by I.C Publications

40. Pub: ICR Symposium Council, Mumbai
41. The Homoeopathic treatment of children
(Pediatric constitutional types)

6.6.1.2 Recommended journals for post graduate students of Paediatrics

42. Indian Paediatrics
43. Indian Journal of Paediatrics
44. American Journal of Paediatrics
45. Archives of Diseases of children
46. Journal of National Neonatology Forum
47. Journal of Rural Pediatrics
48. Pediatric Clinic of North America

6.6.2. Research Methodology and Biostatistics:

6.6.2.1. Research methodology:

49. C.R. Kothari, Research Methodology - Methods & Techniques, New Age international Publishers, New Delhi.
50. Ram Ahuja, Research Methods, Rawat Publications, Jaipur.
51. Yogesh kumar Singh, Fundamentals of Research methodology & Statistics, New Age international Publishers, New Delhi.
52. T. Bhaskara Roa, Research Methodology, Paras Medical Books Pvt Ltd, Hyderabad.
53. Ranjith Kumar, Research Methodology - A Step by Step Guide for Beginners, SAGE Publications India Ltd, New Delhi.
54. R. Raveendran & B. Gitanjali, A Practical Approach to PG Dissertation, BSP Books Pvt Ltd, Hyderabad.
55. G. Jagdeesh, A. Murty, Y.K. Gupta & A. Prakash, Bio-Medical Research From Ideation to Publication, Walters Kluwer Health, LWW India Publishing Programme (Lippincott Williams & Wilkins), India.

56. Munir Ahmed. R, Research Methodology, Centre for Homoeopathic Studies, Bangalore.
57. Munir Ahmed. R, Dissertation Made Easy, Centre for Homoeopathic Studies, Bangalore.
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82. Boericke G- Principles of Homoeopathy
83. Boger C M - Collected Works
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 123. Clarke - Dictionary of Homoeopathic Materia Medica
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 128. Frans Vermuelen -- Prisma: the arcane of Materia Medica,
 illuminated
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 133. Nancy Herrick -- Scared plants, human voices :
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 135. Nash.E.B - Leaders in Homoeopathic Therapeutics
 136. Parimel Banerji --Advanced homoeopathy and its Materia
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 137. Pierce : Plain Talks on Homoeopathic Materia Medica with
 Comparisons
 138. Rajan Shankaran - Insight into Plant Kingdom Vol. I, II, III
 139. Ramjee Singh - Ladder to Excellence in Homoeopathic
 Education
 140. Roger Morrison -- Carbon: organic and hydrocarbon
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 142. Boger C M - Boeninghausens Characteristics and Repertory
 143. Boger C M - Synoptic Key & Repertory to the Homoeopathic
 Materia Medica
 144. Allen T.F. - Boeninghausens Therapeutic Pocket Book
 145. Knerr C.B. - Repertory of Herings Guiding Symptoms of our
 Materia Medica
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 147. Clarke J.H. - Clinical Repertory
 148. Fredrick Schroyens - Synthesis Repertory
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150. Barthel and Klunker - Synthetic Repertory of the Materia Medica
151. Phatak S.R - A Concise Repertory of Homoeopathic Materia Medica
152. Siju .P.V - A reference to repertories for Homoeopathic students
153. Shashikant Tiwari - Essentials of Repertorisation
154. Kumar G.S.R - Sure shot Repertory guide for P.G. students
155. Castro J.B.D - Logic of Repertories
156. Jugal Kishore - Evolution of Homoeopathic Repertories & Repertorisation
157. Mind Technology (Homopath Classic*)
158. Radar* - Radar Opus

6.7 SCHEME OF MARK DIVISION

	Theory	Subject	Theory Marks	Clinical Viva	Total	Aggregate Pass Mark
6.7.1 PART I	Paper I	Pediatrics	100	50	150	75
	Paper II	Research Methodology and Biostatistics	100	-	100	50
	Paper III	Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy	100	50	150	75
	TOTAL			300	100	400
6.7.2 PART II	Paper I	Pediatrics	100	200	400	200
	Paper II	Pediatrics	100			
	TOTAL			200	200	400

6.8 SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

6.8.1 PART I

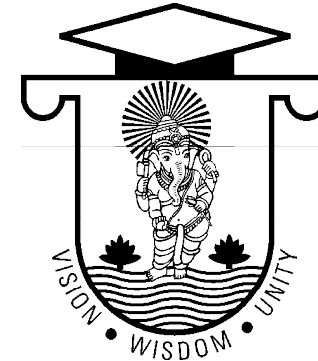
6.8.1.1	A.1.	Theory examination shall comprise 3 written papers; each of 100 marks Total Marks (3X100) = 300 marks
A. Theory	A.2.	Each paper will be divided in to two section A & B of 50 marks each and shall consist of two patterns of questions.
	A.3.	(a) LAQs (b) SAQs in the ratio 40:30 Each part will have LAQs shall be 02 each of 10 marks = 20 SAQ shall be 03 each of 5 mark = 15 SAQs shall be 03 each of 5 marks = 15 Total Marks= 50
	A.4.	Time duration for each paper shall be 3 hours
	A.5.	Paper I: General Pediatrics Section A: General-Paediatrics & Neonatology Section B: Miasmatic Study of Paediatrics & Neonatology Diagnostic procedures in view of latest technology Practice of Homoeopathy in Paediatrics
	A.6.	Paper II:- Research Methodology, Biostatistics and History of Medicine Section A: Research Methodology As per syllabus prescribed Section B: Biostatistics As per syllabus prescribed
	A.7.	Paper III: Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy Section A: As per syllabus prescribed Section B As per syllabus prescribed
	A.8.	Four examiners (Out of which 3 are external) shall value the papers and the average marks will be final
	A.9.	Passing shall be considered as score of 50% marks out of total 100.
6.8.1.2.	B. 1.	Four Examiners (Out of which 3 are external) shall conduct the exam and the average marks will be final
	B. 2.	Clinical = 01 Long Case (1 hr.)
	B. 3.	Marks shall be divided under two heads covering all the aspects of general Pediatrics and Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy
	B.4.	Total marks: Clinical -50marks Paper I- General Pediatrics-25 Marks Paper- III- Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy – 25 Marks
6.8.1.3.	C.1.	Amongst 4 examiners the marks shall be divided under two heads covering all the aspects of General Pediatrics and Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy as described in syllabus above.
	C.2.	Total marks: Viva 50 marks Paper I- General Pediatrics-25 Marks Paper- III- Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy – 25 Marks
	C.3.	Clinicals & Viva: Emphasis shall be given for Homoeopathic application
	C.4.	Total marks: Clinical -50 Marks Viva 50 Marks = 100 Marks

6.8.2.PART II

6.8.2.1.	A.1.	Theory examination shall comprise 2 written papers; each of 100 marks Marks (2X100) = 200 marks	Total
A. Theory			
	A.2.	Each paper will be divided in to two section A & B of 50 marks each and shall consist of two patterns of questions.	
	A.3.	(a) LAQs (b) SAQs in the ratio 40:30 Each part will have LAQs shall be 02 each of 10 marks = 20 SAQ shall be 03 each of 5 mark = 15 SAQs shall be 03 each of 5 marks = 15 Total Marks= 50	
	A.4.	Time duration for each paper shall be 3 hours	
	A.5.	Paper I: Systemic Paediatrics	
		Section A: Systemic Paediatrics	
		Section B: Diagnostic procedures in view of latest technology Miasmatic Study of Paediatrics Practice of Homoeopathy in Paediatrics	
	A.6.	Paper II: Systemic Paediatrics	
		Section A: Systemic Paediatrics	
		Section B: Diagnostic procedures in view of latest technology Miasmatic Study of Paediatrics & Neonatology Practice of Homoeopathy in Paediatrics & Neonatology	
	A.7.	Four examiners (Out of which 3 are external) shall value the papers and the average marks will be final	
	A.8.	Passing shall be considered as score of 50% Marks out of total 100.	
6.8.2.2	B. 1.	Four Examiners (Out of which 3 are external) shall conduct the exam and the average marks will be the final	
B. Clinical			
	B. 2.	Clinical=01 Long Case =75Marks (1 hr.) Short Case=1=25 Marks (½ hr.)	
	B.3.	Marks shall be covering all the aspects of General Pediatrics & Systemic Paediatrics and Homoeopathic application	
	B.4.	Total marks: Clinical -100marks	
6.8.2.3	C.1.	Amongst 4 examiners the marks shall be covering all the aspects of General Pediatrics & Systemic Paediatrics and Homoeopathic application.	
C. Viva Voce			
	C.2.	Total marks: Viva 100marks	
	C.3.	C.3.1 Neonatology & Pediatrics	
		C.3.2 Instruments, Equipments, Procedures, Radiology	
		C.3.3 Homoeopathic Therapeutic Application	
		C.3.4 Research aptitude including thesis, knowledge about latest advances in medical field	
	C.4.	Clinicals & Viva: Emphasis shall be given for Homoeopathic application	
6.8.2.4	D.1.	Separate passing with score of 50% marks in individual heads A, B & C is essential to pass	

**VINAYAKA MISSION'S RESEARCH FOUNDATION
(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)**

SALEM, INDIA.



CURRICULUM & SYLLABUS

In ordinance to Amendment published in Gazette notification
of India on 2nd March 2012 by Central Council of Homoeopathy,
New Delhi

**DOCTOR OF MEDICINE
(HOMOEOPATHY)
IN
PSYCHIATRY**

VII - MD(HOM) - PSYCHIATRY

PART I

7.1.PURPOSE OF M.D(Hom)-Psychiatry:

The purpose of M.D(Hom)-Psychiatry is to train the basic Homoeopathic graduate in the field of psychiatry and to treat the psychiatric ailments with the principles & philosophy of Homoeopathy, train them in counseling & behavioral therapy to ensure healthy citizens in the present hectic and stressful conditions of the society.

The "Homoeopathic Psychiatrist" shall:

Have the confidence to assess and manage the patients with mental illness

Have high degree of proficiency both in the theoretical and practical aspects of psychiatry and related disciplines backed by scientific knowledge and philosophy of Homoeopathy.

Have the knowledge of relevant diagnostic procedures and provide necessary therapeutic or other assistance on the basis of results of such procedures.

Have a caring attitude and sympathy towards the needy and maintain high moral and ethical standards.

7.2.Goal:

To recognize the need of social health care of the mentally ill with the Holistic concept of Homoeopathy.

Shall obtain competency in providing guidance to the immediate relation of the patient health.

Shall obtain interpersonal skills to communicate and interact with health care team.

Shall adopt a scientific temper and unbiased approach to augment self-knowledge to improve the quality of treatment throughout the professional life.

To develop an open mind, update himself by self-study attending courses, conferences and seminars relevant to the specialty.

Shall be able co-ordinate the recent advance in science with his knowledge of Homoeopathy so as to reflect better art of healing?

7.3. General objectives

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

To practice psychiatry ethically and instep with principles of health care and the philosophy of Homoeopathy.

To describe etiology, patho-physiology, principles of diagnosis, miasmatic analysis and management of common psychiatric problems in adults and children with the knowledge of homoeopathic principles and therapeutics.

Under take audit, use information technology tools and carry out research both basic and clinical with the objective of publishing his work and presenting of various scientific forums by which our fellow professional can be benefited.

To demonstrate empathy and "holistic" approach towards mentally ill and exhibit interpersonal behavior in accordance with expectations of society.

To play responsible role in implementation of National Health programmes effectively.

To plan and advice preventive measures in the rehabilitation of imbecile.

M.D PSYCHIATRY PART I SYLLABUS

7.4. Course Content

7.4.1 Theory

7.4.1.1 PAPER I- Psychiatry (100 Marks):

7.4.1.1.1 Section A:

Psychology

Introduction to Psychology

Developmental Theories

Different approaches of psychology Freud, Jung, Adler, Cattell and Horney

Biology of Behaviour

Human development - Infancy to old age.

Motivation

Psychological Process

Sensation, perception, Attention - Study of Disorders in each of them.

Emotions

Personality

Intelligence

Attitude

Learning

Memory & Forgetting

Psychological assessment and testing

Thinking and decision making and its direction

Psycho-bio-social concept of man

Spirituo -psychological concept enunciated by Hahnemann and physicians of the homoeopathic school.

Abnormal Psychology

7.4.1.1.2 Section B:

Historical aspect relevant to the study of Mental Diseases:

Historical review of the development of Psychiatry

Hahnemann's contribution to the understanding of Mental Disorders

Psychological Foundations of Clinical Psychiatry: Psycho- bio-social Model of disease, Neuro- Physiology, Neuro-Chemistry, Neuro-Anatomy, Neuro-Psychology, Neuropathology, Psycho-Neuro immunology.

Psychopathology: Concept of normality & Deviance in behavior, Psychiatric Symptomatology, Etiopathogenesis of Psychiatric disorders, concept of stress, psychological testing, Classification of Psychiatric Disorders

7.4.2 Clinical :

The Clinical examination will cover all the aspects of Psychiatry, with emphasis on homoeopathic application.

Case taking

Examination of the patient

Diagnosis and differential diagnosis of diseases with various physical, clinical and laboratory findings.

Analysis and evaluation of symptoms

Analysis and synthesis of case with Hahnemannian evolutionary totality.

Reportorial totality

Repertorisation

Reportorial result analysis, selection of medicine based on comparative study of MateriaMedica

Selection of potency and dose

Management of the cases in general, therapeutic and accessory treatment in which case oriented method of study shall be adopted by integrating all disciplines.

7.4.1.2 Paper II - Research Methodology and Bio-statistics (100 Marks):

The subjects of 'Research Methodology and Biostatistics' are envisaged to address the growing need for training the Medical Pro-

professionals in the area of Clinical Research. The future of healthcare will be liberated from the shrouds of mystery and arcane assertions. Transparency and Evidence Based Medicine will be the buzzing words that resonate across the health advocacy portals. Hence it is the duty of every Homoeopath to emphasize Homoeopathy scientifically.

Historically homoeopathy has a comfortable relationship with Research designing. The very discovery of Homoeopathy itself is an outcome of Research applications. However, the recent times have seen a surge in the application of Research methods by the conventional health system simultaneous to slackening of interest in organized research in homeopathy. There could be various reasons for this situation, though a significant one could be attributed to low awareness of research methods among homoeopathic professional. In this context, awareness of the knowledge and skills of 'research methodology and biostatistics' become necessary for the postgraduates of homoeopathic clinical domain.?

Course Objectives:

At the end of the course, the Postgraduate Scholar shall attain in-depth knowledge in the subjects of 'Research Methodology & Biostatistics' and their application in 'Homoeopathic Research' by acquiring concepts of:

'Basic Research Model' and 'Different Types of Study'

'Biomedical Ethical Considerations' and 'Legal Aspects of Research'

Relevant Statistical Methods and Models

Skills of Data Collection and Documentation

Synopsis / Grant proposal Preparation

Dissertation / Thesis Writing

Utilization of 'Information Technology Tools' in research

Need for Research in Homoeopathy

The areas of Research in Homoeopathy

Proper application of 'Research Methodology & Biostatistics' in Homoeopathic Research.

Practice healthy relationship in the Research Team in which he/she functions.

Developing skills as a 'Self-directed Learner'

Recognizing 'Continuing Education needs'

Selection and appropriate use of 'Learning Resources'

In short a Postgraduate shall capable of executing the Homoeopathic Research more scientific.

Course contents:

7.4.1.2.1. Section-A: Research Methodology:

Introduction of 'Research Methodology'

Definition of 'Research' & 'Research Methodology'

Glossary of 'Research Terminologies'

Research in Bio-medicine & its Scope

Qualities of a Researcher

Evidence Based Medicine

Current Scenario of Homoeopathic Research - Need, Scope & Challenges

Key Concepts of 'Research Methodology':

Research Process: Various steps in doing a Research

Various types of Research

Formulating the Research Problem / Research Question: Aims & Objectives

Literature Review: Definition, What / When / How to do?- Conceptual & Empirical, Research Article Search: National & International, Web based Search, Bibliography, Reference Quoting & Citations, Various Medical Search Engines & Document Data Bases.

Formulating Research Hypothesis: Definition & Importance

Types of Research Designs / Studies: Types, Uses, Design, Conduct & Selection of the suitable Study Design - Descriptive: Cross Sectional & Longitudinal, Analytical: Cohort & Case Control, Experimental: Randomized, Cross Over & Non Randomized, Randomization: Definition & its need, Replication: Definition & its need, Blinding: Definition, Types & its need, Local Control: Definition, Types & its need, Concept of Meta analysis

Clinical Trials: Design & conduct; Therapeutic & Prophylactic

Sample & Sampling: Definition, Types, Methods of Collection & Merits

Data: Definition, Types, Collection techniques, Coding, Classification, Processing, Standardization & Analysis.

Presentation of Data: Tables, Graphs, Charts, Diagrams, etc.,

Documentation: Concept, Objectives & Importance, Outcome Assessment, Generalization & Interpretation of the results.

Proposal Writing & Preparation of Report / Results: Research Documentation, Scientific / Technical Report Writing, Thesis & Dissertation Writing, Monographs, Paper Publication & Presentation.

Research Regulations: Historical Evolution & Present Need

Ethical issues in Bio-medical Research

Practitioner / Professional Code of Conduct, Doctor to Doctor Relationship, Doctor & Patient Relationship.

Institutional Ethical Committee: Structure, Duty & Rights

Informed Patient Consent, Right of Refusal / Withdrawal from Treatment, Confidentiality, etc.,

Intellectual Property Rights, Patent / Copyright issues & Plagiarism.

Guideline Regulations: ICH GCP, WHO, Declaration of Helsinki, ICMR & Schedule Y.

Assessing & Reporting Adverse Events.

Ethical Issues in Animal Studies

Application of 'Research Methodology' in Homoeopathic Research:

Historical Review of Homoeopathic Researches like Drug proving, Epidemiological / Clinical Homoeopathic Use, etc., and their lacuna

Current Scenario of Homoeopathic Researches

Various National & International Homoeopathic Research Institutions / Avenues

Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, Its Guidelines for Homoeopathic Research & Implications

Various AYUSH Schemes for Research

Central Council of Homoeopathy

Selecting a well suited Homoeopathic Research Problem

Review of Literature in the context of Homoeopathic Publications

Deciding suited Research Design, Sample Design & Analytical Design

Application of Cardinal Principles & Philosophy of Homoeopathy in the Research Process: Data Collection, Processing, Analysis, Evaluation, Prescription, Outcome assessment & Follow ups.

Challenges in Homoeopathic research & Future Research in Homoeopathy ?

7.4.1.2.2. Section-B: Biostatistics:

Introduction of 'Biostatistics':

Definition of 'Biostatistics'

Glossary of 'Statistical Terminologies'

Biostatistics in Clinical Research: Utilization & Scope

Importance of 'Statistical Analysis in Research' & 'Statistical Results'

Current Scenario of 'Biostatistics' in Homoeopathic Researches: Need, Scope & Challenges

Key Concepts of 'Biostatistics':

Statistical Data: Representation, Presentation, Analysis, Validity & Reliability- Attributes & Variables, Scales of Measurements

Sampling: Statistical Sampling Techniques & Sample Size Estimation for Epidemiological / Experimental Studies

Biases: Definition, Types, Effect & Management

Theoretical Distributions: Normal, Binomial, Poisson, t, Z & Chi square, Standard Normal Curve: Description, Properties & Uses
Measures of Asymmetry: Skewness & Kurtosis

Statistical Measures: Descriptive, Inferential & Relative, Central Tendency: Arithmetic Mean, Median, Mode & Quartiles, Dispersion/Variability: Range, Mean Deviation, Standard Deviation, Quartile Deviation, Variance & Coefficient of Variation

Relationship: Correlation & Regression

Relative Position: t & Z Scores, Percentile, Rank, Standard error & Critical Ratio

Probability: Theory, Types, Laws & Uses

P - Value: Concept and Estimation

Statistical Hypothesis: Definition, Types (Null & Alternate) & Uses, Statistical Hypothesis Testing: Definition and Uses, One / Two Tailed Tests, Type I / Type II Errors, Concepts of Confidence Interval, Level of Significance & Degree of freedom

Parametric Tests: Types, Methods, Advantages & Disadvantages, Large Sample Z Test, Small Sample Student's t Test, Small Sample Paired t Test

Non-Parametric Tests: Types, Methods, Advantages & Disadvantages

Chi square Test: Goodness of Fit, Association & Independence

Analysis of variance (ANOVA): Concept, Types, Methods, F Test & Uses

Vital Statistics: Population Statistics, Birth, Death, Marriage, etc.,

Health Information System: Morbidity, Mortality, Incidence, Prevalence, etc.,

Use of 'Information Technology Tools' in Biostatistical Data Analysis: Computer Softwares, Websites, etc.,

Application of 'Biostatistics' in Homoeopathic Research:

Selecting appropriate 'Statistical Method' for Homoeopathic Researches

Arriving at valid 'Statistical Result' in Homoeopathic Researches

Challenges & Difficulties faced in Homoeopathic Researches in context of Statistical Applications.

7.4.1.3 Paper III: Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy(100 marks):

Advanced teaching of fundamentals of Homoeopathy shall comprise of integration knowledge (learnt at degree level course) in respect of subject namely, Organon of Medicine and homoeopathic philosophy, homoeopathic MateriaMedica and Repertory. Concepts of different methods of teaching and evaluating the teaching. Further, to upgrade the knowledge of post graduates recent scientific advancements in the field of Homoeopathic research and literature has to be integrated in the course of study.

7.4.1.3.1 Section A:

Organon of medicine and homoeopathic philosophy.

Materia medica, Repertory

Review of recent fundamental and clinical researches in Homoeopathy and related fields.

7.4.1.3.2 Section B:

Concepts of different methods of teaching and evaluating the teaching

General philosophy

Review of recent scientific publications on journals and literature

Integration of the knowledge gained in organon, materia medica and repertory for case processing.

M.D PSYCHIATRY PART II

7.5. Course Content

7.5.1 Theory

7.5.1.1 PAPER - I: Psychiatry(100 Marks)

7.5.1.1.1 Section A:

Clinical Psychiatry:

Medical Disorders related to Psychiatry

Organic Brain Syndromes

Substance - related Disorders

Schizophrenic Disorders

Affective Disorders

Somatoform Disorders

Dissociative Disorders

Anxiety Disorders

Personality Disorders

Sexual & Gender Identity Disorders

Habit Disorders

Adjustment Disorders

Impulse Disorders and other Behavioral Disorders

7.5.1.1.2 Section B:

Homoeopathic Management - Therapeutics in Psychiatric disorders (including miasmatic expressions and Indications of drugs)

7.5.1.2 PAPER - II: Psychiatry(100 Marks):

7.5.1.2.1 Section A:

Disorders of Infancy, Childhood and Adolescence

Psycho Physiological and Physiopsychological Disorders and Consultation Liaison Psychiatry.

Community Psychiatry with special reference to contemporary problems.

Psychiatry in the educational setting

Geriatric Psychiatry

Socio cultural Psychiatry

Emergency Psychiatry

Forensic Psychiatry and Ethics in Psychiatry

Preventive aspects of Mental Disorders

Recent advances

Psychotherapy

7.5.1.2.2 Section B:

Neuropsychiatry & Behavioural neurology: Neurological examination with neuroimaging related to mental Disorders.

Principles of Clinical Research in Psychiatry.

Statistical Methods

Research methodology

Homoeopathic aspect of Clinical Psychiatry

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

7.5.2. Skills:

Take a proper clinical history, examine the patient perform essential diagnostic procedures and order relevant tests and interpret them

to come to a reasonable diagnosis about the condition.

Conduct interviews both in adults and children and of uncooperative patients.

Perform mental state examination including that of uncooperative patients.

Document psychiatric history, family history and mental state examination.

Assess personality including administration and interpretation of projective tests.

Administer and interpret tests of Intelligence and neuropsychological functions.

Perform common therapeutic procedures.

Provide basic lifesaving support services (BLS) in emergency situations.

Application of principles and practice of Homoeopathy in general and psychiatry in particular.

7.6 LIST OF RECOMMENDED REFERENCE BOOKS

7.6.1 Psychology and Psychiatry:

1. A.P.P. - D.S.M.- IV: Diagnostical / Statistics Manual of Mental Disorders
2. ICD - 10 classification
3. Ahuja - A short Text Book Of Psychiatry
4. Ahuja - Text Book Of Postgraduate Psychiatry
5. A.P.A - Hand Book Of Psychiatry Measures.
6. Bhatia - Differential Diagnosis In Psychiatry.
7. Bhatia - Essentials of Psychiatry.
8. Carson - Abnormal Psychology.
9. Dhakra`s - Psychiatry.

10. Dubovsky - Concise Guide to Clinical Psychiatry.
11. Frank - Behavioral Science / Psychiatry.
12. Greogry - Psychiatry.
13. Kaplan & Sadock - Synopsis of Psychiatry
14. Mayer & Gross - Clinical Psychiatry.
15. Tasman - Psychiatry
16. Bhugra - Case presentation in Psychiatry.
17. Strub - The Mental Studies: Examination in Neurology
18. Strub - Neurobehavioral discovery
19. Gallavardin - Repertory of Psychic Medicines with Materia Medica
20. Munn Norman: Normal Psychology
21. Morgan and King: Introduction to psychology.
22. Diamond Stuart J: Neuropsychology.
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7.7.SCHEME OF MARK DIVISION

	Theory	Subject	Theory Marks	Clinical including Viva-Voce Marks	Total Marks	Pass Marks
7.7.1	Paper I	Psychiatry	100	50	150	75
PART I	Paper II	Research Methodology and Biostatistics	100	-	100	50
	Paper III	Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy	100	50	150	75
TOTAL			300	100	400	-
7.7.2	Paper I	Psychiatry	100	200	400	200
PART II	Paper II	Psychiatry	100			
TOTAL			200	200	400	-

7.8 SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

7.8.1 PART I:

7.8.1.1		
Theory		
	A.1.	Theory examination shall comprise 3 written papers; each of 100 Marks Total Marks (3X100) = 300 Marks
	A.2.	Each paper will be divided in to two parts section A & B of 50 Marks each and shall consist of two patterns of questions.
	A.3.	(a) LAQs (b) SAQs in the ratio 40:30 Each part will have LAQs shall be 02 each of 10 Marks = 20 SAQ shall be 03 each of 5 Mark = 15 SAQs shall be 03 each of 5 Marks = 15 Total Marks= 50
	A.4.	Time duration for each paper shall be 3 hours
	A.5.	Paper I: Main Subject – Psychiatry Section A: As per syllabus prescribed Section B: As per syllabus prescribed
	A.6.	Paper II: Research Methodology and Biostatistics Section A: Research Methodology as per syllabus prescribed Section B: Biostatistics as per syllabus prescribed
	A.7.	Paper III: Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy Section A: As per syllabus prescribed Section B: As per syllabus prescribed
	A.8.	Four Examiners (Out of which 3 are external) shall value the papers and the average marks will be final
	A.9.	Passing shall be considered as score of 50 Marks out of total 100.

7.8.1.2 Clinical	B.1.	Four Examiners (Out of which 3 are external) shall conduct the exam and the average marks will be final
	B.2.	Clinical 01 Long Case (1 hr)
	B.3.	Marks shall be divided under two heads covering all the aspects of Psychiatry and Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy
	B.4.	Total marks: Clinical -50 Marks Paper I- Psychiatry – 25 Marks Paper- III- Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy – 25 Marks
7.8.1.3 Viva Voce	C.1.	Amongst 4 examiners the marks shall be divided under two heads covering all the aspects of Psychiatry and Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy as described in syllabus above.
	C.2.	Total marks: Viva -50 Marks Paper I- Psychiatry – 25 Marks Paper- III- Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy – 25 Marks
	C.3.	Clinicals& Viva: Emphasis shall be given for Homoeopathic application
	C.4.	Total marks: Clinical -50 Marks Viva 50 Marks = 100 Marks
7.8.1.4 PASS MARK	D1.	Separate passing score with 50% of marks in individual heads A, B & C is essential to pass in Examination.

7.8.2.2 Clinical	B. 1.	Four Examiners (Out of which 3 are external) shall conduct the exam and the average marks will be the final
	B. 2.	Clinical=01 Long Case =75Marks (1 hr.) Short Case=1=25 Marks (½ hr.)
	B.3.	Marks shall be covering all the aspects of Psychiatry and Homoeopathic application
	B.4.	Total marks: Clinical -100 marks
7.8.2.3 Viva Voce	C.1.	Amongst 4 examiners the marks shall be covering all the aspects of Psychiatry and Homoeopathic application.
	C.2.	Total marks: Viva 100 Marks
	C3.	Clinicals& Viva: Emphasis shall be given for Homoeopathic application
7.8.2.4 PASS MARK	D1.	Separate passing score with 50% of marks in individual heads A, B & C is essential to pass in Examination.

7.8.2 PART II

7.8.2.1 Theory		
	A.1.	Theory Examination shall comprise 2 written papers; each of 100 marks Total Marks (2X100) = 200 Marks
	A.2.	Each paper will be divided in to two parts section A & B of 50 marks each and shall consist of two patterns of questions.
	A.3.	(a) LAQs (b) SAQs in the ratio 40:30 Each part will have LAQs shall be 02 each of 10 Marks = 20 SAQ shall be 03 each of 5 Mark= 15 SAQs shall be 03 each of 5 Marks = 15 Total Marks= 50
	A.4.	Time duration for each paper shall be 3 hours
	A.5.	Paper I: Main Subject – Psychiatry Section A: As per syllabus prescribed Section B: As per syllabus prescribed
	A.6.	Paper II: Main Subject – Psychiatry Section A: As per syllabus prescribed Section B: As per syllabus prescribed
	A.7.	Four examiners (Out of which 3 are external) shall value the papers and the average marks will be final
	A.8.	Passing shall be considered as score of 50% Marks out of total 100.
	A.9.	Passing shall be separate for theory.