

**ANDHRA PRADESH PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION:: VIJAYAWADA**

**SCHEME AND SYLLABUS FOR THE POST OF MEDICAL OFFICER (HOMOEOPATHY) IN  
AYUSH DEPARTMENT**

**SCHEME OF THE EXAMINATION**

<b>WRITTEN EXAMINATION (OBJECTIVE TYPE) DEGREE STANDRAD</b>				
<b>PART - A</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>No. Of Questions</b>	<b>Duration in Minutes</b>	<b>Maximum Marks</b>
Paper - I	General Studies & Mental Ability	150	150	150
Paper - II	Concerned Subject	150	150	300
<b>Total</b>				<b>450</b>
<b>N.B:</b> As per G.O.Ms. No.235 Finance (HR-1, Plg & Policy) Dept,Dt:06/12/2016, for each wrong answer will be penalized with 1/3 <sup>rd</sup> of the marks prescribed for the question				

**SYLLABUS**

**PAPER-I: GENERAL STUDIES AND MENTAL ABILITY**

1. Events of national and international importance.
2. Current affairs- international, national and regional.
3. General Science and it applications to the day to day life Contemporary developments in Science & Technology and information Technology.
4. Social- economic and political history of modern India with emphasis on Andhra Pradesh. **(Starts from 1707 AD)**
5. Indian polity and governance: constitutional issues, public policy, reforms and e-governance initiatives with specific reference to Andhra Pradesh.
6. Economic development in India since independence with emphasis on Andhra Pradesh.
7. Physical geography of Indian sub-continent and Andhra Pradesh.
8. Disaster management: vulnerability profile, prevention and mitigation strategies, Application of Remote Sensing and GIS in the assessment of Disaster.
9. Sustainable Development and Environmental Protection
10. Logical reasoning, analytical ability and data interpretation.
11. Data Analysis:
  - a) Tabulation of data
  - b) Visual representation of data
  - c) Basic data analysis (Summary Statistics such as mean, median, mode, variance and coefficient of variation) and Interpretation
12. Bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh and its Administrative, Economic, Social, Cultural, Political, and Legal implications/problems.

## Paper – II

### HUMAN ANATOMY

1. Development anatomy-General principles of development and growth and the effect of hereditary and environment factors to be given by lectures, charts, models and slides.
2. Micro-anatomy (Histology)-Modern conceptions of cell, epithelial tissue, connective tissue, muscular tissue, nervous tissue and systematic structure.
3. Modern conception of cell-components and their functions, why a cell divides, cell division, types with their signification.
4. Regional anatomy - Regional Anatomy with emphasis on developmental anatomy, broad relationship, surface marking, radiological anatomy, and applied anatomy.
  - 4.1. Thorax
    - 4.1.1. Surface marking - pleura, lung, and heart - valves of heart, border, arch of aorta, superior venacava, bifurcation of trachea.
  - 4.2. Abdomen and Pelvis
    - 4.2.1. The abdominal wall-skin and muscles, innervations of fascia, peritoneum, blood vessels, lymphatics, autonomic, ganglia and plexuses.
    - 4.2.2. Stomach, small intestine, caecum, appendix, large intestine,
    - 4.2.3. Duodenum, pancreas, kidneys, uterus, supra renals.
    - 4.2.4. Liver and gall bladder
    - 4.2.5. Applied anatomy of referred pain, portal systemic anastomosis, catheterization of the urinary bladder in the male and female.
    - 4.2.6. Surface marking of organs and blood vessels.
- 4.3. Head and Neck
  - 4.3.1. The eyelids, eyeball, lachrymal apparatus, the muscles that move the eyeball.
  - 4.3.2. The nasal cavity and nasopharynx, septum, conchae, para-nasal sinus, Eustachian tube lymphoid masses.
  - 4.3.3. Teeth and dentition.
  - 4.3.4. The external middle and internal ear.
  - 4.3.5. Surface marking: parotid gland, middle meningeal artery, thyroid gland, common internal and external carotid arteries.
  - 4.3.6. Cerebrum-areas of localization, vascular supply basal ganglion, internal capsule. Cerebellum-functions.
  - 4.3.7. Cerebro-spinal fluid-formation, circulation function, absorption.
  - 4.3.8. Cranial nerves, origin, courses (with minimum anatomical detail) areas of distribution.
  - 4.3.9. The sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous system location, distribution, functions.

## **2. PHYSIOLOGY**

1. Introductions
  - 1.1. Fundamental phenomena of life. The cell and its differentiation. Tissues and organs of the body.
  - 1.2. Environmental Physiology
  - 1.3. Skin - structure and functions.
  - 1.4. Regulations of body temperature hypothermia.
2. Skeleton - Muscular System
  - 2.1. General introduction and classification of muscle fibers.
  - 2.2. Properties of skeletal muscles and factors affecting development of tension.
  - 2.3. Energy metabolism of muscles.
3. Nerve
  - 3.1. Structure and function of nerve cell.
  - 3.2. Classification and properties of nerve fibers.
  - 3.3. Wellerian degeneration, regeneration and reaction of degeneration.
4. Blood composition
  - 4.1. Composition and functions in general.
  - 4.2. Physiology of plasma proteins, normal values, E.S.R & other blood indices.
  - 4.3. Physiology of R. B.C, W.B.C. and platelets formation, fate and physiological and functions of formed elements of blood.
  - 4.4. A.B.O. and RH. Blood group systems.
  - 4.5. Lymphatics and RE system.
  - 4.6. Coagulation & haemostasis.
5. Cardio-vascular system
  - 5.1. Structure and properties of cardiac muscle.
  - 5.2. Generation and conduction of cardiac impulse, E.C.G. (Normal).
  - 5.3. Cardiac cycle with reference to pressure, volume changes, heart sounds etc.
  - 5.4. Heart rate and its regulations.
  - 5.5. Haemodynamics, B.P. and its regulation.
  - 5.6. Physiological basis of shock.
6. Respiratory system
  - 6.1. Mechanics of respiration, compliance.
  - 6.2. Pulmonary volumes and capacities.
  - 6.3. Pulmonary and alveolar ventilation.
  - 6.4. Physical principles of gaseous exchange a transport of respiratory gases.
  - 6.5. Hypoxia, acclimatization, cyanosis, dyspnoea, asphyxia, abnormal respiration.

## 6.6 Pulmonary function tests.

### 7. Digestive system

- 7.1 Composition, function and regulation of salivary, gastric pancreatic intestinal and biliary's secretion.
- 7.2 Physiology of Liver and Gall bladder structure and functions.

### 8. Excretory system

- 8.1 General introduction, structure and functions of kidney.
- 8.2 Mechanism of formation of urine.
- 8.3 Mechanism of concentration and dilution of urine.
- 8.4 Physiology of micturation.

### 9. Endocrine System

- 9.1 Physiology of pituitary, thyroid, parathyroid, pancreas adrenal cortex and adrenal medulla.
- 9.2 Regulation of secretion of endocrine gland.

### 10. Reproduction

- 10.1 Introduction in general and types of reproduction.
- 10.2 Physiology of testes and ovaries.
- 10.3 Physiology of menstruation, Pregnancy and Lactation.
- 10.4 Placenta and its function, foetal circulation and respiration.

### 11. Central Nervous System

- 11.1 General Organisation, structure and function of nerve cell and neuralgia.
- 11.2 Cerebrospinal fluid.
- 11.3 Physiology of reflex action - classification properties etc. of reflexes.
- 11.4 Sensory and motor tracts and effects of sections transaction & hemi section of the spinal cord.
- 11.5 Spinal decereberate and decorticate preparations and Regulations of posture and equilibrium.
- 11.6 Cerebellum and basal ganglia.
- 11.7 Sensory and motor cortex.
- 11.8 Higher functions of cortex: sleep and wake fulness, EEG memory, speech, learning.
- 11.9 Physiology of thalamus and hypothalamus: and limbic system.
- 11.10 Physiology of autonomic nervous system, peripheral and central mechanism.

### 12. Special senses

Nutrition: Balanced diet and special dietary requirements during pregnancy, lactation and grown.

### 13. BIO-chemistry

- 13.1. Biochemical principles and elementary constituents of protoplasm.
- 13.2. Chemistry of proteins.
- 13.3. Chemistry of carbohydrates.
- 13.4. Chemistry of lipids.
- 13.5. Enzymes and vitamins.

13.6. Metabolism of proteins, fats, carbohydrates, minerals. Biophysical process and their principles in relation to human body.

### **3.PHARMACY**

1. Explanation of terms like common names synonyms, Hyponyms, typonyms, invalidation
2. Schools of Medicine; their discovery, principles, pharmacology and Materia Medica, scope limitations.
3. History of the art and science of pharmaceuticals.
4. Sources of Homoeopathic Pharmacy.
5. Importance of the knowledge of pharmacy.
6. Sources of knowledge about curative powers of the technique of drug proving in Homoeopathy.
7. Relation of pharmaceuticals with other sciences.
8. Inter-relationship of different schools of pharmacy with emphasis on relationship of Allopathic and Homoeopathic pharmacy.
9. Routes of Administration of drugs in general. Routes of Administration of Homoeopathic remedies. Action of Drugs. Uses of Drugs.
10. Pharmacy and pharmacopoeia; its Sources and relation with other science. Classification of Homoeopathic Medicines according to their.
11. Homoeopathic posology its logic, advantages and disadvantages.
12. Potentisation: Its logic, Scientificity and evolution and scales.
13. Vehicles.
14. Scales for preparation of drugs.
15. Abbreviations used in prescription writing.
16. Legal part: legislation in respect of Homoeopathic Pharmacy, Drugs and Cosmetic Act, Pharmacy Act.

#### **4. MATERIA MEDICA**

1. Homoeopathic materia medica is differently constructed as compared to other materia medica. Homoeopathy considered that study of the action of drugs on individual parts or systems of the body or on animals or their that it does not lead us to a full appreciation of the action of the medicinal agent, the drug agent as a whole is lost sight of.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Application of materia medica should be demonstrated from cases in the outdoor and hospital wards. Lectures on comparative materia medica and therapeutics as

well as tutorials should be as far as possible integrated with lectures on clinical medicine in the various departments.

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

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

- nature and scope of Homoeopathic materia medica
- sources of Homoeopathic materia medica; and
- different ways of studying the materia medica

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

- Common name, natural order, habitat, part used, preparation
- Sources of drug proving.
- Symptomatology of the drug emphasizing the characteristic symptoms and modalities
- Comparative study of drugs
- Complimentary, Inimical, antidotal and concordant remedies.
- Therapeutic applications (applied materia medica)

C. A Study of 12 tissue remedies according to Schussler's biochemical system or medicine

### List of Drugs

I.

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Aconitine nap    | 2. Aethusa cyan    |
| 3. Allium cepa      | 4. Aloe socotrina  |
| 5. Antimonium crud  | 6. Antimonium tart |
| 7. Apis malefic     | 8. Argentum nit    |
| 9. Arnica Montana   | 10. Bryonia alb    |
| 11. Chamomilla      | 12. Cina           |
| 13. Colchium autumn | 14. Colosynththis  |
| 15. Dulcamera       | 16. Euphrasia      |
| 17. Ipecac          | 18. Ledum pal      |
| 19. Nux Vomica      | 20. Rhus Tox       |
| 21. Calcaria flour  | 22. Calcareo phos  |
| 23. Calcareo sulph  | 24. Ferrum phos    |
| 25. Silicea         |                    |

**II.**

1. Acetic Acid
3. Agaricus muscarious
5. Alumina
7. Ammonium Carb
9. Anacardium ori
11. Arsnic album
13. Aurum met
15. Baptesia tinctor
17. Bismuth
19. Bromium
21. Cactus g
23. Calendula
25. Cantherrs
27. Conium mac
29. Drosera
31. Gelsemium
33. Hepur sulph
35. Kali Bron
37. Natrum Carbo
39. Opium
41. Phosphorus
43. Plantina met
45. Spongia tost
47. Kali mur
49. Magnesia Ph
2. Acteca Racemosa
4. Agnus Castus
6. Ambra grisea
8. Ammonium mur
10. Apocynam can
12. Arsnic iod
14. Arum Triph
16. Berberries vulg
18. Borex
20. Bovista
22. Calcarea ars
24. Camphora
26. Chelidonium maj
28. Digitalis per
30. Ferrum met
32. Helliborous
34. Ignatia
36. Kreosatum
38. Nux moschata
40. Petroleum
42. Phytolocca
44. Sepia
46. Veratrum alb
48. kali phos
50. Natrum sulph

## III

1. Actea spicata
3. Antimonium ars
5. Asafoetida
7. Baryta carb
9. Belladonna
11. Caladium
13. Cannabis indica
15. Carbo vegetabiis
17. Crotalus hor
19. Cuprum met
21. Diaoscorea villosa
23. Graphitis
25. Hypericum
27. Kali carb
29. Kaimia iatfolia
31. Lycopodium
33. Mercurius cor
35. Moschus
37. Muriatic acid
39. Natrum mur
41. Nitic acid
43. Oxalic acid
45. Phosphoric acid
47. Picric acid
49. Podophylum
51. Secaler core
53. Staphisagria
55. Sticta P
57. Sulphuric acid
59. Symphylinum
61. Taraxacum
63. Teribinthina
65. Theridion
67. Thyroidinum
69. Zincum met
2. Adonis Vernalis
4. Argentum metallicum
6. Asterins rubens
8. Benzoic acid
10. Bufo rana
12. Calcarea curb
14. Cannabis sativa
16. Causticum
18. Crotonting
20. Cyclamen
22. Equisetum
24. Hyoscymus n
26. Iodum
28. Katisufph
30. Lachesis
32. Mercurius sol
34. Mercurius sulph
36. Murex
38. Naiat
40. Natrum phos
42. Onosmodium
44. Petroleum
46. Phyphostigma
48. Plumbum met
50. Pulsatilla
52. Selenium
54. Stramonium
56. Sulpher
58. Symphytum
60. Tabacum
62. Terentula c
64. Thalapsi bursa p
66. Thuja
68. Vaccinum

**IV**

1. Abies can
3. Abroma Augusta
5. Acalypha indica
7. Bacilinum
9. Bellis per
11. Capsicum
13. Carbolic acid
15. Cassia saphra
17. Cedron
19. Clematis
21. Coffea cruda
23. Condurango
25. Crataegus
27. Eupatorium per
29. Fluoric acid
31. Hellonius
33. Hydrocotyle as
35. Justicia adhotoda
37. Lac def
39. Lithium carb
41. Lyssin
43. Magnesia mur
45. Melilotus
47. Mercurius cynatus
49. Mezerium
51. Occimum sanct
53. Pyrogenum
55. Ranunculus bulb
57. Rathania
59. Rheum
61. Rumex
63. Sabadilla
65. Sabina
67. Sangunaria
69. Sarasaparilla
71. Squilla
73. Syzygium jambolanum
75. Urtica urens
77. Variolinum
79. Vibrinum Opulus
81. Vipera
2. Abies nig
4. Abrotanum
6. Anthrasinum
8. Baryta mur
10. Calotropis indica
12. Carbo animals
14. Carrica papaya
16. Caulophyllum
18. Cicutu virosa
20. Cocculus indica
22. Collinsonia
24. Corallium
26. Crocus savita
28. Ficus religiosa
30. Glonoine
32. Hydrastis can
34. Jonosia asoka
36. Lac CAN
38. Liliun tig
40. Lobelia inf
42. Magnesia carb
44. Medorrhinum
46. Mephitis
48. Mercurius dul
50. Mellifolium
52. Psorinum
54. Radium bromide
56. Raphanus
58. Rauwolfia serpentine
60. Rhododendrum
62. Ruta G
64. Sabal serulatta
66. Sambucas
68. Sanicula
70. Spigelia
72. Stannum met
74. Trillium Pendulum
76. Vaccinum
78. Veratrum viride
80. Vinca minor

## **5.ORGANON OF MEDICINE AND PRINCIPLES OF HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY & PSYCHOLOGY**

1. Fundamentals of Homeopathic Science: Preliminary lectures or the evolution of Medicinal practice by the ancients giving stress to rationalistic vitalistic thoughts.
2. Short history of Hahnemann's life and contributions.
3. Brief life and contributions of early pioneers after Hahnemann
4. Brief study of early history of spread of Homeopathy & position of Homeopathy in various countries.
5. Fundamentals Principles of Homeopathy.
6. Health: Hahnemann's and modern concept.
7. Introductory lectures on diseases, their classification, drug diseases, case taking and drug proving.
8. Logic
9. Introductions to Psychology.
10. Hahnemann's organon of medicine from aphorism : 1 to 291 of 6th edition and aphorism 1 to 294 of 5th edition.
11. Analysis and evaluation of symptoms: classification of symptoms:
12. Hahnemann's theory of chronic disease
13. Kent's lectures, Robert and Stuart close works in philosophy
14. Posology
15. Diet, ancillary mode of treatment.

### **In addition the following points be considered**

1. History of Medicine.
2. History of Homoeopathy, its spread to different countries.
3. Concepts of health and factors modifying it.
4. Concept of susceptibility and vital reaction.
5. Concept of disease and totality of symptoms
6. Concept of Drug, Medicine and Remedy.
7. Concepts of Cure and Disease and Drug relationship.
8. Scope and limitations of different modes of employing medicines in disease Antipathy., Allopathy and Homoeopathy.
9. Various methods of classification and evaluations of symptoms common and characteristic General and particular.
10. Concepts of incurable disease, suppression and palliation.
11. Prophylactics.
12. Scope and limitations of Homoeopathy.
13. Remedy response, prognosis after administration of a remedy.
14. Principles and criteria for repetition and selection of potency.

## **6. GENERAL PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY**

(Including Parasitology, Bacteriology & Virology)

### **1. TOPICS OF GENERAL PATHOLOGY IN RELATION WITH MIASM**

- 1.1 Inflammation Repair Healing Injury
- 1.2 Immunity
- 1.3 Degeneration
- 1.4 Neoplasm
- 1.5 Thrombosis and Embolism
- 1.6 Oedema
- 1.7 Disturbances of Pigment Metabolism
- 1.8 Hypertrophy Healing and Hyperplasia
- 1.9 Anaplasia - Metaplasia
- 1.10 Ischaemia - Haemorrhage - Shock - Atrophy - Relaxation
- 1.11 Hyperemia
- 1.12 Infection
- 1.13 Pyrexia
- 1.14 Necrosis, Gangrene and Infarction

### **2. BACTERIOLOGY**

- 1. Morphology, and Biology
- 2. Sterilization
- 3. Immunity and Hypersensitiveness
- 4. Staphylococci, Streptococci, Neisseria,
- 5. Mycobacterium tuberculosis (Types) Mycobacterium leprae,
- 6. Corynebacterium diphtheriae.
- 7. Bacillus anthracis, Salmonella, and Vibrio
- 8. Pasteurella,
- 9. Haemophiles, pseudomonas, brucella, rickettsia, proteus, and spirochaetes-  
 general idea details of treponema palladium and leptospira  
 haemorrhagica. Viruses-general characters, classification of disease, e.g.  
 varicella, Rabies, bacteriophage. Koch's postulates

**PARASITOLOGY**

1. Protozoa - classification names of important rhizopoda, entameba, Histolytica, morphology, pathogenesis and pathogenecity, diagnosis, difference from ent. Coli, sporozen species of plasmodia life history and pathogenesis differentiation of species.
2. Kala - Azar.
3. Helimnths - definition of certain terms; simple classification, differences between nernatodes cestodoes and treamatodes
4. General difference between schislosnies and other trematodes.

**VIROLOGY**

1. Diagnosis of Infectious Diseases
2. Host Parasite Relationship. Disinfectant. Mode of action.
3. Practical aspects of Immunology i.e. Apelication in diagnosis, Passive Immunization,
4. Immunopathies in brief including AIDS

## **7.FORENSIC MEDICINE & TOXICOLOGY**

1. Legal Procedure: Definition of medical Jurisprudence. Courts and their Jurisdiction.
2. Medical ethics
  - 2.1. Law relating to medical registration and Medical relation between practitioners and the State. The Homeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 and the Code of Ethics under it, the practitioners and the patient. Malpractice covering professional secrecy, the practitioner and the various legislations (Acts) Provincial and Union such as workman's compensation Act, Public Health Act, Injuries Act, Child Marriage Registration Act, Borstal Schools Act, Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, Lunacy Act, Indian Evidence Act etc.
3. Forensic Medicine
  - 3.1. Examination and identification of person living and dead; parts, bones, stains, etc. health, Medico legal: putrefaction mummification, saponification, forms of death, causes, agencies, onset etc. Assaults, wounds Injuries and death by violence. Asphyxial death, blood examination, blood stains, seminal stains, burns, scalds, lightning stroke etc. Starvation, pregnancy, delivery, abortion Infanticide, sexual Crimes. Insanity in relation to the State life and accident insurance.
4. Toxicology
  - 4.1. Poisoning in general, the symptoms and treatments of various poisons, post-mortem appearance and test should be given, study of the following poisons:-
  - 4.2. Mineral Acid, corrosive, sublimate, arsenic and its compound alcohol opium and its alkaloids, carbolic acids, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide. Kerosene oil, cannabis indica, cocaine, Belladonna, strychnine and nux vomica, aconite, oleander, snake poisoning, prussic acid, lead.

## 8.SURGERY

1. Fundamentals of Examination of a patient with surgical problems.
2. Basics of general surgical procedures.
3. Inflammation, Infections (Specific and Non- specific) Suppuration, Bacteriology, Immunity.
4. Injuries of various kinds - wound healing and management including Ulcers, Sinuses, Gangrene, etc.
5. Hemorrhage, shock , their management.
6. Resuscitation and support in emergencies.
7. Accidents and Warfare injuries management.
8. Burns Management.
9. Fractures and Dislocation : general principles.
10. Diseases of the bones : general principles including growing skeleton.
11. Diseases of the joints: general principles including Rheumatology.
12. Diseases of the muscles, tendons, Fascia, etc: General principle.
13. Diseases of the Arteries: general principles.
14. Diseases of the veins : general principles.
15. Diseases of the Lymphatic system : general principles.
16. Diseases of the nerves: general principles.
17. Oncology: Tumors, Cysts, etc. General principles of management.
18. Congenital disorders: orientation and correction procedures.
19. ORTHOPAEDICS
  - a. Study as above about injuries, inflammation. Ulcer, sinus, tumors, cysts, etc., (related to common condition of all bones and joints including spine) with relevant management, correlating with physiotherapy etc.,
20. OPHTHAMOLOGY
  - a. Knowledge of common diseases, accidents, injuries, etc. Of various part of Eyes. Clinical Examination of Eyes (various parts) using various instruments including Opthamscopy. Common Eyes operations and relevant care of the patients.
21. OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY (ENT)
  - a. Study as above of Ear, Nose, Throat, Tracheo-brochial Tree, Oesophagus.

## **9.OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY**

1. Gynaecological Examination.
2. Uterine displacements.
3. Inflammation. Ulceration and traumatic lesions of the female genital organs. Malignant / non malignant Growths, Common Gynaecological operations and radiotherapy.
4. Leucorrhoea.
5. Menstrual disorders
6. Infertility
7. Diagnosis of pregnancy
8. Ante-natal care.
9. Abnormal Pregnancy Introduction.
10. Normal labour
11. Abnormal Labour Introduction
12. Post natal care Puerperal.
13. Abnormal Puerperal
14. Care of the New born
15. Infant Care
16. Neonatal hygiene
17. Breast feeding
18. Artificial feeding
19. Management of premature child
20. Asphyxia
21. Common disorders new born
22. Abnormal pregnancies: Abortions , Molar pregnancy, Extra Uterine, Diseases of placenta and membrane, Toxaemia of pregnancy, Antepartum Hemorrhage, Disorders of Genital tract Retroversion, prolapse, Tumours, etc. Multiple pregnancy , protracted gestation.
23. Common disorders and systemic diseases associated with pregnancy.
24. Labour Abnormal Position and Presentation, Twins, prolapse of Cord and limbs, abnormalities in the action of the Uterus, abnormal condition of soft parts, contracted pelvis, obstructed labour, Complications of third stage of labour , injuries of birth canals.
25. Common Obstetrical operations.
26. Homoeopathic therapeutics diseases of women.

## **10.MEDICINE INCLUDING HOMEOPATHIC THERAPEUTICS**

1. Clinical Methods of Examination of patients as a whole
2. Respiratory diseases
3. Alimentary Tract and Pancreas Disease
4. Genetic Factors- Chronic Diseases and Miasms Dept. of Organon & Philosophy
5. Nutritional diseases- Nutrition, Hygiene in Dept. in Community Medicine
6. Immunological Factors in Diseases - Epidemiology in Dept. of Community medicine
7. Climacteric Factors in Diseases
8. Metabolic Disease
9. Endocrinal Diseases
10. Liver and Billiary Tract Diseases
11. Hematological Diseases
12. Cardiovascular system Diseases.
13. Kidneys& Urinary Tracts- Disease-Genito -urinary dis. Including STD
14. Water and Electrolytes balance- Diseases
15. Connective Tissue Disorder, Bones and Joints Disorders
16. Skin Diseases
17. CNS & peripheral nervous system- Mental Diseases
18. Pediatrics
19. The above diseases with Homeopathic Therapeutics

## **11.REPERTORY AND CASE TAKING**

1. Difficulties of taking a chronic case. Recording of cases and usefulness of record keeping.
2. Totality of symptoms, prescribing symptoms: uncommon peculiar and characteristic symptoms Analysis of the case uncommon and common symptoms. Gradation and evaluation of Symptoms. Importance of Mental symptoms. Kinds and sources of general symptoms. Concomitant symptoms.
3. Learning the language of repertory i.e. meaning of rubrics in correlation with Materia Medica and clinical experiences.
4. History and development of repertories till date.
5. Types of repertories
6. Explanation of terminologies used in various repertories.
7. Boenninghausen's therapeutic pocket book and Boger Boenninghausen's repertory.
8. Kent's repertory.
9. Introduction to Card repertory.
10. Brief introduction to puritan group of repertory as Knerr, Gentry. Robert in respect of their clinic use.
11. Introduction to Computer Repertorization

## **12.COMMUNITY MEDICINE (Social Preventive Medicine)**

1. Introduction to preventive and Social medicine, aim and scope of preventive and social medicine, social causes of disease and social problems or the sick, relation of economic factors and environment in health and disease.
2. Physiological hygiene
  - 2.1. Food and nutrition - food in relation to health and disease. Balanced diets. Nutritional deficiencies and nutritional survey. Food processing, pasteurization of milk. Adulteration of food and food inspection, Food poisoning.
  - 2.2. Air, light and sunshine.
  - 2.3. Effect of climate - humidity temperature, pressure and other meteorological conditions - comfort zone, effect of overcrowding.
  - 2.4. Personal hygiene - ( Cleanliness, rest, sleep, work) Physical exercise and training care of health in tropics.
3. Environmental sanitation:
  - 3.1. Definition and importance.
  - 3.2. Atmospheric pollution- purification or air, air sterilization, air borne diseases.
  - 3.3. Water supplies - sources and uses, impurities and purification. Public water supplies in urban and rural areas. Standards of drinking water , water borne diseases.
  - 3.4. Conservancy- Methods in villages towns and cities, septic tanks, dry earth latrines - water closets Disposal sewage, disposal of the deceased, disposal of refuse incineration.
  - 3.5. Sanitation of fairs and festivals.
  - 3.6. Disinfection - disinfectants, deodorants, antiseptics, germicides. Methods of disinfection and sterilization.
  - 3.7. Insects - Insecticides and disinfection - insects in relation to disease. Insect control.
  - 3.8. Protozoal / helminthic diseases life cycle, their prevention.
4. Medical Statistics.
5. Preventive Medicine
  - 5.1. General principles of prevention and control of communicable diseases, plague, cholera, small pox , Diphtheria, Leprosy,

Tuberculosis, Malaria, Kala- Azar, Filriasis, Common viral diseases e.g. Common cold Measles, Chicken pox. Poliomyelitis, Infective Hepatitis, Helminthic Infections, Enteric fever, dysenteries and also animal diseases transmissible to man. Their description and methods of preventive spread by contact, by droplet infection by environmental Vehicles, water, soil food insects, animals, founderies, prophylaxis and vaccination.

- 5.2. General principles of prevention and control of non - communicable diseases e.g. obesity, hypertension etc.
6. Maternal and Child Health, School health services, health education, mental hygiene - elementary principles; school medicine its aim and methods.
7. Family planning - Demography, channels of communication, National Family planning programme, knowledge, attitudes regarding contraceptive practices. Population and growth control.
8. Public health administration and international health relation.
9. Homoeopathic concept of prophylaxis, vaccination, Immunology and personal hygiene.