

SECOND B.H.M.S SYLLABUS

The minimum number of hours for lecture, demonstration or practical or clinical classes and seminar in the subjects shall be as follows, namely:-

Sl.No	Subject	Theoretical Lecture (in hours)	Practical or Clinical or tutorial or seminar (in hours)
1.	Pathology	200	80
2.	Forensic Medicine & Toxicology	80	40
3.	Organon Of Medicine with Homoeopathic Philosophy	160	60
4.	Homoeopathic Materia Medica	160	60
5.	Surgery	80	60 (One term of 3 months in surgical ward and OPD)
6.	Gynaecology and Obstetrics	80	60 (One term of 3 months in Gynae & Obs OPD)

GYNAECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS

Instructions:

I (a) Homeopathy adopt the same attitude towards this subject as it does towards medicine and surgery, but while dealing with gynaecology and obstetrics cases, a Homeopathic physician must be trained in special clinical methods of investigation for diagnosing local conditions and individualizing cases, the surgical intervention either as a life saving measure or for removing mechanical obstacles, if necessary, as well as their management by using homeopathic medicines and other auxiliary methods of treatment;

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

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

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

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

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

A. THEORY:

1. Gynaecology (40 hrs)

- a) A review of the applied anatomy of female reproductive systems-development and congenital malformations. (4 hrs)
- b) A review of the applied physiology of female reproductive systems-neuro endocrinology in relation to reproduction, puberty, menstruation & menopause.(8hrs)
- c) Gynaecological history, examination, diagnostic procedures of a gynaecological patient and diagnosis. (10 hrs)
- d) Developmental anomalies. (4 hrs)
- e) Uterine displacements, retroversion pelvic organ collapse, chronic inversion (5 hrs)
- f) Sex and intersexuality. (3 hrs)
- g) General Management and therapeutics of the above listed topics in Gynaecology. (6hrs)

2. Obstetrics (40 hrs)

- a) Fundamentals of reproduction. (3 hrs)
- b) Development of the intrauterine pregnancy-placenta and foetus and physiological changes during pregnancy. (3 hrs)
- c) Diagnosis of pregnancy-investigations and examination. (8 hrs)
- d) Antenatal care, Investigations and antenatal assessment of foetal wellbeing (5 hrs)
- e) Vomiting in pregnancy. (1 hr)
- f) Preterm labour and post maturity. (2 hrs)
- g) Normal labour and puerperium. (5 hrs)
- h) Induction of labour. (1 hr)
- i) Postnatal and puerperal care. (2 hrs)
- j) Care of the new born. (2 hrs)
- k) Management and therapeutics of the above listed topics in obstetrics. (8hrs)

B. PRACTICALS: Practical classes will be 60 hrs OPD and IPD

EXAMINATION: There shall be no exam in the subject of Obstetrics and Gynaecology in second BHMS

SURGERY

Instructions:

- I. (a) Homoeopathy as a science needs clear application on part of the physician to decide about the best course of action(s) required to restore the sick, to health;
(b) Knowledge about surgical disorders is required to be grasped so that the Homoeopathic physician is able to:-
 - 1) Diagnose common surgical conditions.
 - 2) Institute homoeopathic medical treatment wherever possible.
 - 3) Organize Pre and Post-operative Homoeopathic medicinal care besides surgical intervention with the consent of the surgeon.

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

- III. The study shall start in Second B.H.M.S. and complete in Third B.H.M.S. and examination shall be conducted in syllabus and respective stage of development;

- IV. (a) Following is a plan to achieve the above and it takes into account about the Second and Third year B.H.M.S. syllabus and respective stage of development;
(b) Throughout the whole period of study, the attention of the students should be directed by the teachers of this subject to the importance of its preventive aspects.
- V. There shall be periodical inter-departmental seminars, to improve the academic knowledge, skill and efficiency of the students and the study shall include training on,-
 - a) Principles of surgery
 - b) Fundamentals of examination of a patient with surgical problems
 - c) Use of common instruments for examination of a patient.
 - d) Physiotherapy measures.
 - e) Applied study of radio-diagnostics.
 - f) Knowledge of causation, manifestations, management and prognosis of surgical disorders
 - g) Miasmatic background of surgical disorders, wherever applicable.
 - h) Bedside clinical procedures.
 - i) Correlation of applied aspects, with factors which can modify the course of illness, including application of medicinal and non-medicinal measures.
 - j) Role of homoeopathic treatment in pseudo-surgical and true surgical diseases.

A. THEORY

(a) General Surgery: -

1. Introduction to surgery and basic surgical principles.
2. Fluid, electrolytes and acid-base balance.

3. Haemorrhage, haemostasis and blood transfusion.
4. Boil, abscess, carbuncle, cellulitis and erysipelas.
5. Acute and chronic infections, tumors, cysts, ulcers, sinus and fistula.
6. Injuries of various types; preliminary management of head injury.
7. Wounds, tissue repair, scars and wound infections.
8. Special infections (Tuberculosis, Syphilis, Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome, Actinomycosis, Leprosy).
9. Definition, pathology, clinical features, diagnosis and management of different types of Burn.
10. Definition, pathology, clinical features, diagnosis and management of Shock
11. Nutrition.
12. Pre-operative and post-operative care.
13. General management, surgical management and homoeopathic therapeutics of the above topics will be covered.

EXAMINATION:

There shall be no exam in the subject of Surgery in second BHMS

FORENSIC MEDICINE AND TOXICOLOGY

Instructions:

- a)** Medico-legal examination is the statutory duty of every registered medical practitioner, whether he is in private practice or engaged in government sector and in the present scenario of growing consumerism in medical practice, the teaching of forensic medicine and toxicology to the students is highly essential;
- b)** This learning shall enable the student to be well-informed about medico-legal responsibility in medical practice and he shall also be able to make observations and infer conclusions by logical deductions to set enquire on the right track in criminal matters and connected medico- legal problems;
- c)** The student shall also acquire knowledge of laws in relation to medical practice, medical negligence and codes of medical ethics and they shall also be capable of identification, diagnosis and treatment of the common poisoning in their acute and chronic state and also dealing with their medico-legal aspects.
- d)** For such purposes, students shall be taken to visit district courts and hospitals to observe court proceedings and post-mortem as per annexure B

A. THEORY:

I. FORENSIC MEDICINE - [40 hrs]

Introduction (03 hrs): Definition of forensic medicine, History of forensic medicine in India, Medical ethics & etiquette, Duties of registered medical practitioner in medical – legal cases.

1. Legal procedure (03 hrs)

- a. Inquests, courts in India, legal procedures
- b. Medical evidence in courts, dying declaration, dying deposition, including medical certificates & medico - legal reports

2. Personal Identification (06 hrs)

- a. Determination of age & sex in living and dead; race, religion
- b. Dactylography, DNA finger printing, foot printing
- c. Medico - legal importance of bones, scars & teeth, tattoo marks, handwriting, anthropometry
- d. Examination of biological stains & hair

3. Death & its medico - legal importance (08 hrs.)

- a. Deaths & its types, their medico - legal importance
- b. Signs of death (1) immediate (2) early (3) late & their medico - legal importance
- c. Asphyxial death (mechanical asphyxia & drowning)
- d. Death from starvation, cold & heat etc.

4. Injury & its medico - legal importance (04 hrs) Mechanical, thermal, firearm, regional, transportation & traffic injuries; injuries from radiation, electrocution & lightning

5. Forensic Psychiatry (02 hrs)

- a. Definition, delusion, delirium, illusion, hallucinations, impulse & mania; classification of insanity
- b. Development of insanity, diagnosis, admission to mental asylum

6. Post-mortem examination (autopsy) (02 hrs)

- a. Purpose, procedure, legal bindings; difference between pathological & medical-legal autopsies
- b. External examination, internal examination of adult, foetus & skeletal remains

7. Impotence & sterility (02 hrs): Impotence; sterility; sterilisation; artificial insemination, Test Tube Baby, surrogate mother

8. Virginity, defloration; pregnancy & delivery (02 hrs)

9. Abortion & infanticide (04 hrs)

- a. Abortion: different methods, complications aciidnets following criminal abortion, MTP
- b. Infant death, legal definition, battered baby syndrome, cot death, legitimacy

10. Sexual offences (04 hrs) Rape, incent, sodomy, masochism, tribalism, bestiality, buccal coitus & other sexual perversions

II. TOXICOLOGY [20 hrs]

1.General Toxicology (05 hrs)

- a. Forensic Toxicology & Poisons
- b. Diagnosis of poisoning in living & dead
- c. General principles of management of poisoning
- d. Medico - legal aspects of poisons
- e. Antidotes and types

2. Clinical Toxicology (15 hrs) -Types of poisons

- a. Corrosive poisons (Mineral acids, Caustic alkalis, Organic acids, Vegetable acids) (02 hrs)
- b. Irritant poisons (Organic poisons - Vegetable & animal; Inorganic poisons - Metallic & Non - metallic; Mechanical poisons) (03 hrs)
- c. Asphyxiant poisons (Carbon monoxide; Carbon dioxide; Hydrogen sulphide & some war gases) (02 hrs)
- d. Neurotic poisons (Opium, Nux. Vomica, Alcohol, Fuels like Kerosene & Petroleum

products, Cannabis indica, Dhatura, Anaesthetics Sedative & Hypnotics, Agrochemical compounds, Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, Curare, Conium) (04 hrs)
e. Cardiac poisons (Digitalis purpurea, Oleander, Aconite, Nicotine) (02 hrs)
f. Miscellaneous poisons (Analgesics & antipyretics, Antihistaminics, Tranquillisers, Antidepressants, Stimulants, Hallucinaogens, Street drugs etc.) (02 hrs.)

III. LEGISLATIONS RELATING TO MEDICAL PROFESSION [20 hrs]

- a) The Homoeopathic Central Council Act, 1973 (59 of 1973)
- b) The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 (68 of 1986)
- c) The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (8 of 1923)
- d) The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948)
- e) The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 (34 of 1971)
- f) The Mental Health Act, 1987 (14 of 1987)
- g) The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (1 of 1872)
- h) The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 (6 of 2007)
- i) The Personal Injuries Act, 1963 (37 of 1963)
- j) The Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 (23 of 1940) & the rules made therein
- k) The Drugs & Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 (21 of 1954)
- l) The transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994 (42 of 1994)
- m) The Pre - natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation & Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994 (57 of 1994)
- n) The Homoeopathic Practitioners (Professional Conduct, Etiquette & Code of Ethics) Regulations, 1982
- o) The Drugs Control Act, 1950 (26 of 1950)
- p) The Medicine & Toiletry Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955 (16 of 1955)
- q) The Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) & the Criminal Procedure Code (2 of 1974) {relevant Provisions}
- r) The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights & Full Participation) Act, 1995 (1 of 1996)
- s) The Clinical Establishment (Registration & regulation) Act, 2010 (23 of 2010)

B. PRACTICAL:

1. Demonstration:

- a) Weapons
- b) Organic & inorganic poisons
- c) Poisonous Plants
- d) Charts, Diagrams, Photographs, Models, X - Ray films of medical - legal importance
- e) Records of incidences reported in newspapers or magazines & their explanations of medico - legal importance
- f) Attending demonstration of ten medico - legal autopsies

2. Certificate

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

EXAMINATION:

1. Theory:

Number of papers: 01 Marks: 100

2. Practical including viva voce or oral [Marks: 100]

Topic	Distribution of marks
Medico - legal aspects of 4 specimens	40
Maintenance of Practical record or journal	10
Viva Voce (Oral)	50
Total	100

PATHOLOGY

Instructions:

I (a) Study of Pathology and Microbiology to be taught in relation to the concept of Miasms as evolved by Dr Hahnemann and further developed by Kent, Boger, Robert, Allen and other stalwarts, Concept of Miasm in the view of Pathology. Reference to Koch's postulate,

correlation of Immunity with concept of susceptibility and thereby Homoeopathic concept of evolution of disease and cure.

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

1. Pathology in relation with Homoeopathic Materia Medica.
2. Pathology in relation with concept of group study in Homoeopathic Materia Medica.
3. Correlation of miasms and pathology.
4. Characteristic expression of each Miasm.
5. Classification of symptoms and diseases according to pathology.
6. Natural evolution of Pathology.
7. Interpretation of pathological findings of diseases and its correlation and implementation or utility in management of patients according to Homoeopathic system of medicine.

(c) Similarly, all the topics in the General and Systemic Pathology and Microbiology should be correlated at each juncture with Homoeopathic principles, so that the importance of Pathology in Homoeopathic system could be understood by the students.

A. THEORY:

(a). GENERAL PATHOLOGY [50 hrs]

1. Introduction to Pathology
2. Cell Injury & Cellular Adaptations
 - a) Introduction to cell
 - b) Aetiology of Cell Injury
 - c) Pathogenesis of Cell Injury
 - d) Morphology of Reversible Cell Injury
 - e) Morphology of Irreversible Cell Injury
 - f) Cellular Adaptations Cellular depositions
3. Immunopathology & Amyloidosis
 - a) Auto Immune Diseases
 - b) Amyloidosis
4. Haemodynamic Disorders
 - a) Internal Environment
 - b) Edema
 - c) Haemodynamic Disturbances (CVC Organs)
 - d) Haemorrhage

- e) Shock
- f) Thrombosis
- g) Embolism
- h) Ischemia
- i) Infarction

5. Inflammation

- a) Introduction, signs, Types of inflammation
- b) Acute Inflammation-vascular events
- c) Acute Inflammation-cellular events
- d) Chemical mediators of inflammation
- e) Inflammatory cells
- f) Morphology of acute inflammation
- g) Chronic inflammation-general features, systemic effects, Types of chronic inflammation
- h) Granulomatous inflammation
- i) Tuberculosis
- j) Leprosy
- k) Syphilis

6. Healing-regeneration

- a) Degeneration
- b) Repair
- c) Primary union
- d) Secondary union
- e) Healing in specialized tissues

7. Neoplasia-

- a) Introduction
- b) Definition
- c) Variation in cell growth
- d) Nomenclature and taxonomy
- e) Characteristics of neoplastic cells
- f) Characteristics of Tumors
- g) Spread, grading& stage of cancer
- h) Epidemiology, aetiology and predisposition to neoplasia
- i) Molecular pathogenesis of cancer
- j) Chemical carcinogenesis
- k) Physical carcinogenesis
- l) Biological carcinogenesis
- m) Clinical aspects of neoplasia
- n) Diagnosis of cancer
- o) Interrelationship of tumor and host
- p) Course and management

8. Disorders of metabolism
9. Hyperplasia
10. Hypertrophy
11. Atrophy
12. Anaplasia
13. Metaplasia
14. Hyperaemia
15. Infection
16. Pyrexia
17. Necrosis
18. Gangrene
19. Hyperlipidaemia and lipidosis
20. Calcification
21. Effects of radiation
22. Hospital infection

(b) SYSTEMIC PATHOLOGY [80 hrs]

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

1. Malnutrition and deficiency diseases
2. The Blood vessels and Lymphatics-
 - a) Arteriosclerosis
 - b) Atherosclerosis
 - c) Aneurysms
 - d) Veins-phlebothrombosis and thrombophlebitis
 - e) Tumors- Haemangioma, Lymphangioma
 - f) Malignant tumors of vessels
 - g) Thymus
3. Diseases of the haemopoietic, bone marrow and blood
4. The Heart-
 - a) Introduction, Normal structure
 - b) Heart failure
 - c) Congenital Heart disease
 - d) Ischaemic heart disease
 - e) Angina pectoris and myocardial infarction
 - f) Rheumatic fever & Rheumatic heart disease
 - g) Bacterial endocarditis
 - h) Valvular heart diseases
 - i) Myocardial diseases
 - j) Pericardial diseases

5. Respiratory system
 - a) Atelectasis and collapse
 - b) Pneumonia
 - c) Chronic bronchitis
 - d) Emphysema
 - e) Bronchial Asthma
 - f) Bronchiectasis
 - g) Bronchogenic carcinoma
 - h) Tumors of pleura
6. The oral cavity and salivary glands
 - a) Tongue, ulcers and tumors
 - b) Tumors of Salivary glands
7. The gastrointestinal tract
 - a) Oesophagus- Achalasia, Hiatus hernia
 - b) Tumors of Oesophagus
 - c) Acute and chronic gastritis
 - d) Peptic ulcers
 - e) Gastric carcinoma
 - f) Small intestine-Inflammatory bowel diseases-Crohn's disease
 - g) Ulcerative colitis
 - h) Mal absorption syndrome
 - i) Small intestinal tumors
 - j) Diseases of appendix
8. The Liver, Biliary Tract and Exocrine Pancreas
 - a) Liver-Normal structure
 - b) Jaundice
 - c) Hepatic failure
 - d) Viral Hepatitis
 - e) Cirrhosis of liver
 - f) Hepatic tumors
 - g) Biliary system-Cholelithiasis (gall stones)
 - h) Acute and chronic cholecystitis
 - i) Exocrine pancreas-Diseases of pancreas
9. Diseases of Eye, ENT & Neck-Tumors of Eye, ENT
10. The kidney and lower urinary tract
 - a) Kidney-Normal structure
 - b) Acute Renal Failure
 - c) Chronic Renal failure
 - d) Glomerular Diseases-Nephrotic syndrome
 - e) Nephritic syndrome
 - f) Glomerular diseases
 - g) Acute Tubular Necrosis
 - h) Acute and chronic pyelonephritis

- i) Renal calculi
- j) Tumors of kidney
- 11. The Male Reproductive System and Prostate
 - a) Testicular tumors
 - b) Prostate and its diseases
 - c) Female Genital tract
 - d) cervicitis
 - e) Carcinoma of cervix
 - f) Tumors of endometrium and myometrium
- 12. The Breast
 - Breast tumors
- 13. The Skin and soft tissues
 - Tumors of skin
- 14. The Endocrine system
 - a) Pituitary tumors
 - b) Tumors of Adrenal gland
 - c) Thyroid-Hypothyroidism and hyperthyroidism
 - d) Thyroiditis
 - e) Goitre
 - f) Thyroid tumors
 - g) Parathyroid gland
 - h) Parotid gland
 - i) Diabetes mellitus
- 15. The Musculoskeletal system-
 - a) Osteomyelitis
 - b) Osteoporosis
 - c) Osteitis fibrosa cystic
 - d) Paget's Disease of bone (osteitis deformans)
 - e) Bone tumors-Giant cell tumor
 - f) Osteoarthritis
 - g) Rheumatoid arthritis
 - h) Gout and gouty arthritis
 - i) Myasthenia gravis
 - j) Muscular dystrophies
- 16. The Nervous system
 - a) Hydrocephalus
 - b) Meningitis
 - c) Encephalitis
 - d) Cerebrovascular diseases
 - e) Tumors of the CNS
 - f) Leprosy

MICROBIOLOGY (15 Hours)

1. General Bacteriology

- a) Introduction
- b) History and scope of medical microbiology
- c) Normal bacterial flora
- d) Morphology and physiology of Bacteria
- e) Pathogenicity of micro-organisms
- f) Diagnostic microbiology
- g) Sterilisation and Disinfection
- h) Culture media
- i) Infection

2. Immunity

- a) Development of immune system
- b) Non-specific defence of the host
- c) Innate Immunity
- d) Acquired Immunity
- e) Cells of Immune system- T-cells & cell-mediated immunity, B-cells & Humoral immunity
- f) Antigen
- g) Antibodies-immunoglobulins
- h) Antigen-Antibody Reactions (anaphylactic and atopic)
- i) Drug allergies
- j) Immunodeficiency
- k) Autoimmunity
- l) Complement System
- m) Hypersensitivity reactions
- n) Transplantation
- o) Blood group antigens
- p) Clinical aspect of immune-pathology

BACTERIOLOGY (20 Hours)

1. Bacterial structure, growth and metabolism
2. Bacterial genetics and bacteriophage
3. Identification and cultivation of bacteria
4. Gram positive aerobic and facultative anaerobic cocci e.g., Streptococcus, Pneumococcus
5. Gram positive anaerobic cocci e.g., peptostreptococci
6. Gram negative aerobic cocci e.g., Neisseria, Moraxella, Kingella
7. Gram positive aerobic bacilli e.g., Corynebacterium, Bacillus, anthrax, cereus subtitis, Mycobacterium Tuberculosis, Mycobacterium Leprae, actinomycetes, nocardia, organisms of enterobacteria group.
8. Gram positive anaerobic bacilli e.g., Clostridium, lactobacillus

9. Gram negative anaerobic bacilli e.g., bacteroides, fragilus, fusobacterium
10. Others like Proteus, Leptospirae, Chlamydiae, Mycoplasma, Yersinia, Pasturella, Shigella, Salmonella, Vibrio cholera, Pseudomonas, Pasteurella, Haemophilus, Brucella, Spirochetes-Treponema Pallidum, Rickettsiaceae

VIROLOGY [15 hrs]

1. Introduction
2. Nature and classification of viruses
3. General Properties of Viruses
4. Morphology and replication of viruses
5. Virus-Host Interactions
6. Bacteriophage
7. DNA Viruses-
 - a) Parvo virus
 - b) Pox Viruses- variola virus, vaccinia virus, molluscum contagiosum etc.
 - c) Hepadna virus (hepatitis virus)
 - d) Herpes Viruses, varicella virus, CMV, EBV
 - e) Papova virus
 - f) Adeno Virus,
8. RNA Viruses:
 - a) Orthomyxovirus,
 - b) Entero virus
 - c) Rhino virus
 - d) Hepato virus
 - e) Paramyxovirus- rubeola virus, mumps virus, influenza virus etc.
 - f) Rhabdo virus,
 - g) Rubella virus (german measles)
 - h) Corona virus
 - i) Retro virus
 - j) Yellow fever virus
 - k) Dengue & Chikun Gunya Viruses.
 - l) HIV-AIDS Virus
9. Miscellaneous virus:
 - a) Arena virus
 - b) Rota virus
 - c) Bacteriophages

FUNGAL DISEASES:

- 1) True Pathogens (Cutaneous, sub-cutaneous and systemic infective agents)
- 2) Opportunistic pathogens

PARASITOLOGY [20 hrs]

Introduction

Protozoa

- i. Intestinal (E. Histolytica, Giardia lamblia, Cryptosporidium parvum)
- ii. Urogenital (trichomonas vaginalis)
- iii. Blood and tissues (Malarial Parasites, Toxoplasma gondi, L. Donovanii, Trypanosoma)

Helminths:

a. Cestodes

1. Taenia Saginata
2. T. Solium
3. Echinococcus Granulosus

b. Trematodes

1. Schistosoma Haematobium
2. Paragonimus westermani
3. Schistosoma mansoni

c. Nematodes

1. Ascaris Lumbricoides
2. Ancylostoma duodenale
3. Necator Americanus
4. Loa loa
5. Strongyloides Stercoralis
6. Entarobeus Vermicularis
7. Trichuris Trichiura
8. W. Bancrofti
9. Dracanculus Medenencis
10. Enterobius vermicularis
11. Stercoralis
12. Brugiya malayi
13. Onchocerca volvulus

(VI) Clinical microbiology:

- (1) Clinically important micro-organisms
- (2) Immunoprophylaxis
- (3) Antibiotic sensitivity Test (ABST)

(VII) Diagnostic procedures in microbiology:

- (1) Examination of blood and stool
- (2) Immunological examination
- (3) Antimicrobial chemotherapy
- (4) Microbial pathogenicity.

(d) Histopathology:

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

PRACTICALS [80 hrs]

1. Clinical and chemical pathology: Estimation of Haemoglobin count (by acidometer), R.B.C & W.B.C Count, Bleeding time, Clotting time, Blood Grouping, staining of thin and thick films, Differential Count, Blood examination for parasites, ESR.
2. Urine examination-physical, chemical, microscopic examination of Albumin & Sugar.
3. Stool examination-physical, chemical(occult) microscopical examination for ova and cyst.
4. Methods of Sterilization, preparation of Media. Gram and Acid-fast stains. Gram positive and Negative cocci and bacilli. Special stains for Corynebacterium.
5. Preparation of common culture medias, eg. Nutrient agar, blood agar, Robertson's cooked meal media [RCM] and Mac conkey's media.
6. Widal test.
7. Exposure to latest equipment viz: auto- analyzer, Cell counter, Glucometer.
8. Histopathology
 - a) Teaching of histopathological features with the help of slides of common pathological conditions from each system.
 - b) Teaching of gross pathological specimen for each system.
 - c) Histopathological techniques- e.g., fixation, embedding, sectioning and staining by common dyes and stains.
 - d) Frozen sections and its importance.
 - e) Electron microscopy.

1. Study and use of microscope	1 Hour
2. Haematology	20 Hours
3. Urine Examination	8 Hours
4. Stool Examination	7 Hours
5. Histopathology	4 Hours
6. Methods of Sterilisation	10 Hours
7. Gram & ZN staining	4 Hours
8. Spotters/ Slides/ Charts	6 Hours
9. Tutorials/ Seminars	20 hrs

EXAMINATION

1. Theory examination: Number of papers- 02

Paper I- (100 marks) - Pathology, Microbiology and Parasitology

Section A- General Pathology - 50 marks

Section B- Systemic Pathology - 50 marks

Paper II- (100 marks) - Pathology, Microbiology and Parasitology

Section A- Bacteriology - 25 marks

Fungi and parasites - 25 marks

Section B-

- Virology - 20 marks
- Clinical microbiology and diagnostic procedures - 10 marks
- Microbiological control and mechanism of pathogenicity - 10marks
- General topics Immunopathology - 10marks

2. Practical including viva voce or oral: 100 marks

Topic	Distribution of marks
Practical	15
Spotting (4 spotters)	20
Histo-pathological slides (2 slides)	10
Maintenance of Practical record or Journal	05
Viva Voce (Oral)	50
Total	100

MATERIA MEDICA

A. THEORY:

- (a) In addition to syllabus of first BHMS. Course, following shall be taught, namely:-
- (i) Science and philosophy of homoeopathic materia medica
 - (ii) Different ways of studying homoeopathic materia medica (e.g. psycho-clinical, pathological, physiological, synthetic, comparative, analytical, remedy relationships, group study, portrait study etc.)
 - (iii) Scope and limitations of homoeopathic materia medica
 - (iv) Concordance or remedy relationships
 - (v) Comparative homoeopathic materia medica, namely:
Comparative study of symptoms, drug pictures, drug relationships.
 - (vi) Theory of biochemic system of medicine, its history, concepts and principles according to Dr. Wilhelm Heinrich Schuessler. Study of 12 biochemic medicines (tissue remedies).
- (b) Homoeopathic medicines to be taught in second BHMS as per appendix-I.

APPENDIX-I

1. Aconitum napellus
2. Aethusa cynapium
3. Allium cepa
4. Aloe socotrina
5. Antimonium crudum
6. Antimonium tartaricum
7. Apis mellifica
8. Argentum nitricum
9. Arnica Montana
10. Arsenicum album
11. Arum triphyllum
12. Baptisia tinctoria
13. Bellis perennis
14. Bryonia alba
15. Calcarea carbonica
16. Calcarea flourica
17. Calcarea phosphorica
18. Calcarea sulphurica
19. Calendula officinalis
20. Chamomilla
21. Cina
22. Cinchona officinalis
23. Colchicum autumnale
24. Colocynthis

25. Drosera
26. Dulcamara
27. Euphrasia
28. Ferrum phosphoricum
29. Gelsemium
30. Hepar sulph
31. Hypericum perforatum
32. Ipecacuanha
33. Kali muriaticum
34. Kali phosphoricum
35. Kali sulphuricum
36. Ledum palustre
37. Lycopodium clavatum
38. Magnesium phosphoricum
39. Natrum muriaticum
40. Natrum phosphoricum
41. Natrum sulphuricum
42. Nux vomica
43. Pulsatilla
44. Rhus toxicodendron
45. Ruta graveolens
46. Silicea
47. Spongia tosta
48. Sulphur
49. Symphytum officinale
50. Thuja occidentalis

B. PRACTICAL OR CLINICAL:

This will cover:-

- (i) Case taking of acute and chronic patients
- (ii) Case processing including totality of symptoms, selection of medicines, potency, repetition schedule

Each student should maintain practical record or journal with record of five cases.

C. EXAMINATION:

The syllabus covered in first BHMS and second BHMS are the following, namely:-

Theory:

Number of papers - 01 [Marks 100]

Distribution of marks

Topics of I BHMS - 50 marks

Topics of II BHMS - 50 marks

Practical including viva voce or oral: [Marks: 100]

Topic	Distribution of marks
Case taking and case processing of one long case	30
Case taking of short long case	10
Maintenance of Practical record or Journal	10
Viva Voce (Oral)	50
Total	100

ORGANON OF MEDICINE WITH HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY

A. THEORY:

1. **Aphorisms 29-104** including foot notes of Organon of Medicine (5th & 6th Editions translated by R.E. Dudgeon and W. Boericke). [35 hrs]

2. **Homoeopathic philosophy:** Chapters of Philosophy books of J.T. Kent (Chapters 1 to 17, 23 to 27, 31 to 33) [60 hrs]

LECTURE 1: Organon § LECTURE 1: "The sick",

LECTURE 2: Organon § 2 The highest ideal of a cure.

LECTURE 3: Organon § 3. Perfection of what is curable in disease, curative in medicine and the application of last to first.

LECTURE 4: Organon § 4. "Fixed principles." Law And Government From Centre.

LECTURE 5: Organon § 5. Discrimination as to maintaining external causes and surgical cases.

LECTURE 6: Organon § 6. The unprejudiced observer notes only chance of state as shown by symptoms.

LECTURE 7: Organon § 7. Footnote. Indispositions and the removal of their cause.

LECTURE 8: Organon § 9. Simple substance.

LECTURE 9: Organon § 10 and 11. Disorder first in vital force.

LECTURE 10: Organon § 13. Materialism in medicine

LECTURE 11: Organon § 16 (1) Healthy state. (2) How made sick. (3) How cured only deranged and cured in dynamics planes.

LECTURE 12: The removal of the totality of symptoms means the removal of the cause.

LECTURE 13: The law of similars. [Read Organon § 21-25]

LECTURE 14: Susceptibility.

LECTURE 15: Protection from sickness.

LECTURE 16: Oversensitive patients.

LECTURE 17: The science and the art.

LECTURE 23: The examination of the patient

LECTURE 24: The examination of the patient (continued)

LECTURE 25: The examination of the patient (continued)

LECTURE 26: The examination of the patient (continued)

LECTURE 27: Record keeping

LECTURE 31: Characteristics

LECTURE 32: The value of symptoms

LECTURE 33: The value of symptoms. (continued)

3. Stuart Close (Chapters - 8, 9, 11, 12) [20 hrs]

Chapter VIII - General Pathology of Homœopathy

Chapter IX - Cure and Recovery

Chapter XI - Symptomatology

Chapter XII - Examination of the Patient) and

4. H.A. Roberts (Chapters 3,4,5,6,8,9,11,17,18,19, 20)

III- Vital force.

IV- Vital force as expressed in functions: In health, in disease, in recovery, in cure.

V- Vital energy in its universal application.

VI- Homœopathy and the fundamental laws.

VIII- Taking the case.

IX- Analysis of the case.

XI- The chief complaint and the auxiliary symptoms in their relation to the case.

XVII- Susceptibility.

XVIII- Suppression.

XIX- The law of palliation.

XX- Temperaments related to Aphorisms 29-104 of Organon of Medicine

5. Symptomatology: [3 hrs]

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

6. Causations: [2 hrs]

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

7. Case taking: [7 hrs]

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

8. Case processing: [15 hrs]

This includes,

- i. Hahnemannian clinical classification
- ii. Analysis of Symptoms,
- iii. Evaluation of Symptoms,
- iv. Miasmatic diagnosis,
- v. Totality of symptoms

B. PRACTICAL OR CLINICAL:

1. Clinical posting of students shall be started from Second B.H.M.S onwards.
2. Each student shall maintain case records of at least ten acute cases.

C. EXAMINATION:

1. Theory: No. of papers - 01 [Marks: 100]

Distribution of marks:

Logic - 15 marks

Psychology - 15 marks

Fundamentals of homoeopathy and aphorisms 1 to 104 - 50 marks

Homoeopathic philosophy - 20 marks

2. Practical including viva voce or oral: Marks: 100

Topic	Distribution of marks
Case taking and case processing	40
Viva Voce	50
Total	100

SECOND B.H.M.S. SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

- i. No candidate shall be admitted to the second B.H.M.S. examination unless he has required attendance as per clause (iii) of regulation 13 to the satisfaction the Head of the Homeopathic Medical College.
- ii. The candidate shall pass I BHMS examination in all subjects at least one term (6months) before he is allowed to appear in the second BHMS examination provided that he has passed in the subjects of anatomy and physiology (Including biochemistry) examination two terms (12 months) before he is allowed to appear in the second BHMS examination.
- iii. The Second BHMS examination shall be held in the 24th month of admission of First BHMS.
- iv. In order to pass the Second B.H.M.S. examination, a candidate has to pass all the subjects of examination.
- v. Full marks for each subject and minimum marks required for pass are as follows, namely:-

Subject	Written		Practical or clinical including oral		Total	
	Full marks	Pass marks	Full marks	Pass marks	Full marks	Pass marks
Pathology	200	100	100	50	300	150
Forensic Medicine and Toxicology	100	50	100	50	200	100
Homoeopathic Materia Medica	100	50	100	50	200	100
Organon of Medicine	100	50	100	50	200	100