

CURRICULUM AND SYLLABUS

**FOR HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTIONS
ON HAHNEMANNIAN PRINCIPLES.
(FOR D.H.M.S. STUDENTS)**



BY

**NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR HOMOEOPATHY.
GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN**

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INTRODUCTION TO THE HOMOEOPATHIC COURSES OF STUDY.

The doctrine of Homoeopathy, as compared with the other modes of treatment, widely differs in principals and methods of cure. For practical purposes, it would therefore, be advisable that its curriculum should be based on its own merits, treating it as an entirely and distinctly separate branch of learning. The Allopathic pattern and usages of the basic medical sciences do not precisely suit the purposes of Homocopathy.

The various fundamental beliefs of the two schools of thought, as would appear from the succeeding paragraphs, are so incompatible that the syllabus of one (i.e. Homoeopathy) should never be co-related, grafted or compared with that of the Basic Medical Sciences adopted by the other (i.e. Allopathy).

2. The above fact has been stated due to the reason that the Courses of Study to be prescribed should, according to the Act, have the approval of Central Government; and, therefore, it is desirable that the authorities, who might have allopathic conception, should first have an abstract idea of the basic requirements of Homocopathy and then study and approve the proposed curriculum in the light of these requirements. Accordingly, a summary of the Homoeopathic principals is simply narrated below, without trying to justify the axioms :-

- (i) Test drugs on the healthy and note their effects and symptoms. The totality of the symptoms discovered is the drug picture, providing the source of Homoeopathic Materia Medica.
- (ii) When treating disease, look for a drug which has produced similar symptoms on the healthy, for only thus can there be any confidence that it will influence the tissue affected.

The symptoms of diseases, as observed, fall into a variety of categories, e.g. (i) the objective signs observable by the physicians, (ii) the subjective experiences of the patient. It may be significant to note that the subjective symptoms being peculiar to individual patient regardless of the nature of the disease he is suffering from, have more value for the prescriber's purposes.

- (iii) Give a small dose. Although the formula of administering minute doses is mainly based on clinical experience, yet it is believed to follow the general biological principle. Disease is ultimately an

affair of the reactions of protoplasm, and in the response of protoplasm to stimuli, it has been found that small stimuli encourage life activity, medium to strong stimuli tend to impede it, and very strong stimuli to stop or destroy it.

3. From the above summary, it will be realized that the practice of Homoeopathy is concerned mostly with the administration of remedies, and, therefore, demand a good deal of knowledge of effects of Drugs upon the Healthy persons. An epitome of scientific explanation to the assumptions, where considered necessary in the above as well as in the forthcoming paras, has been / will be given to show also the requirements, through partially, or pre and basic medical sciences in the course of study. Strictly speaking, the Art of Healing (Homoeopathy) is the principle of "Drug Therapeutics" depending upon symptomatology to a great extent. Strange, rare and peculiar symptoms carry more weight. The mental characteristics of the patient is believed to point strongly to the choice of remedy. Degrees and kinds of anger, pride and melancholy, etc., all are of importance to the Homoeopaths. The investigations of physical signs and diagnosis by means of instruments is, no doubt, some times and under certain circumstances, required, but not often and in so detail as in the other system of medicine. On the basis of symptomatology different remedies may be indicated in different patients, though suffering from one and the same disease (say pneumonia), while the same drug may be a proper remedial agent for a number of patients suffering from different diseases (say Malaria, Dysentery, Typhoid, Meningitis, etc.) That is to say, the treatment is based, irrespective of nature of sickness and beyond the perception of any structural or functional derangement. Consequently, Pathology, though having definite value on various occasions, is generally of less worth for the prescriber's purposes. For this factor, it has been especially taken into consideration that the syllabus should not be cumbersome, and undue stress need not be given to less important subjects and the important ones not be ignored.

4. Now the principle of administering small doses is explained as briefly as possible, to elucidate further the essentials of Homoeopathic Curriculum. Homoeopathy claims to be the Art of Healing, obeying the Natural Laws of Cure on the basis of the following natural phenomenon. It is an admitted fact that all the tissues have reserves of energy. The power to deal with diseases lies finally with one or more of these reserves, but some times, tissues reserves are used slowly and ineffectively. Conceivably the drug sets free these reserves or modifies the speed with which they can be used, and to do this, it is unnecessary to invoke drugs in massive doses. In earlier years, when the quantity required for the purpose became the subject for experiment, the virtues of very small doses attracted the attention of Homoeopaths. It was found that by minimization in a

diluent like distilled water, alcohol or Milk Sugar, dynamic latent force or energy of the substance is set free and this gives rise to swifter and profounder results, which endure more permanently. This process of dilution or attenuation was, therefore, named 'potentisation'. For different qualities of drugs there are different methods of attenuation which need not be described here. The purpose of the process is to obtain a series of preparations, herein the actual quantity of drug becomes less and less and at a higher stage, it is quite insignificant. In spite thereof the drug power is not lost and it cannot be washed out of a vessel. It is significant that Homoeopathic Pharmacy causes, at a certain stage, the development of a physical force which can thereafter be transmitted to succeeding potencies, retaining the same tissue relations. These observations are not readily acceptable and within the reach of understanding theoretically, unless the value and sphere of usefulness of the principle is conceived from clinical experience. The reason is obvious : the conception of medical mind is that diseases are the outcome of the functional or pathological derangement in the organism due to some sort of infection, morbid matter, toxic condition or due to the deficiency of one or more components - minerals, vitamins or hormones.

To the physician having this conception of treatment, the usages of drugs in potentized form (minute doses) is of little importance. Because the logical and inevitable consequence of this Allopathic theory is to deal with the diseases directly and independently of the forces of the body (reserves of energy) and this requires drugs in considerable doses to act as ' Sterilizers' for infectious and parasitic diseases, as the agents to destroy the invaders straightway should be in a quantity sufficient enough. Also, the cure of deficiency diseases under this system of medicine (allopathic) demands that the deficiency should be made good with appropriate substance in surplus quantity.

The Homoeopathic dose having been reduced to an infinite and preposterous minuteness, cannot evidently be capable to destroy the infection directly and also to supply deficiency. A resume of the explanation in support of the theory of treating diseases, both infectious and deficiency ones, with unmeasurable quantity of drug, as given by Homoeopathist, is that the drug being similar (in symptomatology - both, subjective and objective) makes the body in a way similar to the reaction to the disease, so that the curative action of the drug (not necessarily in massive doses) is not direct upon the parasite but indirect, exerted by encouraging the normal mechanisms of resistance, and similarly, the deficiencies are supplements from the reserves of energy; and since the metabolism is improved, the reserve forces are regained later in the course of time.

The above is a short and concise account of the basic difference between the two schools of thought, as has been narrated to show that to the followers of the Homoeopathic Law of Attenuation, the study and knowledge of parasitology required is only informatory and serves less useful and practical purpose. This subject has, however, been included in the proposed syllabus for the sake of comparative study, which should not be in so comprehensive detail. Another reason for giving this subject a space in the course of study is that Homoeopaths, long before the vaccine therapy became general, had begun to use potencies made from disease products, known as Nosodes. The potentized nosodes of varieties of tuberculin, Influenza, Coli germs, of Pnemococcus and of many others are being prescribed frequently, when the disease presents a parallel symptom-complex, and not on pathological ground alone. In view of this fact, the study of parasitology and bacteriology may be of some help. But at the same time, there should be a note of warning for the teachers of Homoeopathic Philosophy that side by side they should stress in detail the philosophical aspect of the law of cure, its relation to pathology and physiological action of the drugs, merits and demerits of the diagnosis, the theory underlying the treatment of chronic diseases and of patients with advanced pathology, explaining the natural phenomenon, governing the various principals of Homoeopathy. As a precautionary measure, appropriate foot-notes are being given in the detailed syllabus, under preparation, for the guidance of the teachers, so that the very purpose of practical usefulness may not be defeated. It would have been better, had there been text books specially written to suit the purpose of Homoeopathy. Since there is none for the present, it is for the Council to watch that in the Homoeopathic Institutions, the interest of Homoeopathy is fully secured, and ideal Homoeopaths are trained from these institutions.

5. From the foregoing explanation, it may be deduced that since Homoeopathy is a system of therapeutics and it treats diseases on the basis of symptomatology (particularly subjective), it altogether dispenses with the necessity for diagnosis, and consequently with the virtues of the basic medical Sciences - Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, etc. It seems, therefore, desirable to put forward certain factors aspects of treatment other than those stated above and to clarify the purpose of including the subjects in the proposed syllabus.

**CURRICULUM AND SYLLABUS FOR
HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTIONS.**

SCHEDULE - I

SESSION-WISE COURSE OF STUDY.

FIRST YEAR :

1. **BASIC MEDICAL COURSES:**

(a) Anatomy (Theory & Demonstrations)

2. **HOMOEOPATHIC COURSES:**

(a) Homoeopathic Philosophy Part - I.

(b) Pharmacy (Theory & Practical)

(c) Materia Medica (10 poly chrests)

SECOND YEAR:

1. **BASIC MEDICAL COURSES:**

(a) Physiology (Theory & Demonstrations)

(b) Pathology and Microbiology.

(c) Hygiene and Public Health.

2. **HOMOEOPATHIC COURSES:**

(a) Materia Medica (Theory & Viva Voce) (34 Medicines).

(b) Homoeopathic Philosophy Part - II.

THIRD YEAR.

1. **BASIC MEDICAL COURSES:**

- (a) Pathology & Microbiology and systematic diseases (Theory & Practical).
- (b) Obstetrics and Gynaecology.

2. **HOMOEOPATHIC COURSES :**

- (a) Materia Medica (Theory & Viva Voce) (45 medicines).
- (b) Homoeopathic Philosophy Part - III.

FOURTH YEAR.

1. **BASIC MEDICAL COURSES:**

- (a) Forensic Medicine.
- (b) Minor Surgery.

2. **HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COURSES:**

- (a) Materia Medica comparative study. (Theory & Viva Voce).
- (b) Homoeopathic Philosophy Part - IV.
- (c) Case Taking and Repertorisation (Theory & Viva Voce).

- NOTE:-**
1. The study of Pathology & Microbiology shall start in the 2nd. Year and continue in Third Year. Home examination in these subjects may be held by the institutions.
 2. Twelve Tissue remedies shall be taught according to Dr. Schussler's Theory.

SCHEDULE - II**SYLLABUS OF STUDIES : 1ST YEAR.**
PART - I**1. ANATOMY:**

A course of not less than 240 lectures and sixty demonstrations of Human Skeleton, Bones of Upper & Lower Extremities and Dissection of Head, Neck, Thorax, Abdomen of dead Human Body.

DEFINITION:

- (a) A branch of Biology dealing with the mechanism and structure of the Human Body.
- (b) Description of general structure of the tissues and their arrangements into various systems of the human body.

2. ELEMENTARY GENERAL ANATOMY:**(a) CYTOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY:**

Study of elementary structure of the cell and composition of protoplasm and the description of essentials of elementary tissue.

(b) EMBRYOLOGY:

Introduction and elementary knowledge of the embryonic development of foetus.

3. DESCRIPTIVE GROSS ANATOMY:**(a) OSTEOLOGY:**

Names, description and classification of various bones of human skeleton and the identification.

(b) ARTHOROLOGY:

Description and classification of various joints.

- (c) **MYCOLOGY:**
Names and description of various skeletal muscles.
- (d) **SPLANCHOLOGY:**
A short survey of viscera encased in the cavities of human body.
- (e) **NEUROLOGY:**
A brief anatomical study of nervous system, brain, medulla oblongata, spinal, cord, cranial , spinal nerves and meninges.
- (f) **ANGIOLOGY:**
Description and distribution of the main blood vessels, arteries, veins and capillaries, lymphatic channel and thoracic duct.
- (g) **ENDOCRINOLOGY:**
Ductless glands and their secretions.
- (h) **ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSES.**
- (j) **TEETH, HAIR AND NAILS.**
- (k) **REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS.**
- (l) **USE OF MICROSCOPE:**
Examinations of various stained and unstained cells.

4. **PRACTICALS (ANATOMY):**

- (i) Identification of bones of upper and lower extremities and thorax.
- (ii) Identification of dissected parts of viscera-heart lungs, trachea, oesophagus, bones, models and charts etc.
- (iii) Surface marking.
- (iv) Drawing books.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED:

- (i) Grays Descriptive and Applied Anatomy (Latest Edition).
- (ii) Anatomy of the Human Skeleton - By Breathnach.

- (iii) Notes on Anatomy and Physiology.
- (iv) Anatomy (Urdu) by Razia Zafar.
- (v) Anatomy and Physiology by Edwin B. Steen.
- (vi) Anatomy and Physiology for Nurses by Evelyn Pearce.

**B. HOMOEOPATHIC COURSES:
HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY (PART - I)**

PRINCIPLES OF HOMOEOPATHY.

- (1) A brief study of evolution and history of medicine with special reference to its main branches Unani, Allopathic and Homoeopathic Systems. Their basis and differences.
- (2) Definition of Homoeopathy.
- (3) Life of Hahnemann with special reference to the discovery of Homoeopathy.
- (4) Homoeopathic conception of diseases.
- (5) Vital force.
- (6) The four basic principles of Homoeopathy.
- (7) Herings Law of Cure.
- (8) Properties of drugs.

PROVINGS:

- (a) Pseudorational way through chemical and physical properties.
 - (b) Empirical way.
 - (c) Rational way for dynamic properties.
 - (d) Clinical way.
- (9) Biological explanation of the opposite effects of large and small doses with historical aspects.

Note:- Above topics should be taught with reference to relevant paragraphs of Organon of Medicine.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED:

- (i) Principles of Homocopathy : By Garth Boericke.
- (ii) Fundamentals of Homoeopathy : By T.P. Chaterjee.
- (iii) Principals and Practice of Homocopathy : By Richard Hughes.
- (iv) Principals and Arts of Cure : By Herbert A. Rebert.
- (v) Lectures Notes on Principles of Homoeopathy : By Ali Nasir.

PHARMACY, THEORY AND PRACTICAL:

- (a) Definition.
- (b) Apparatus used in Homocopathic Pharmacy, Bottles and Glass stoppered bottles, Corks (un-bleached), measure cylanders , pestles and mortars, triturating mortars, sieves, funnels, chopping board, chopping knife, presses, scales etc.
- (c) Sources of Homoeopathic Drugs.
- (d) **Vehicles Used:**
 - (i) Distilled water, its properties and tests.
 - (ii) Alcohol and its properties.
 - (iii) Sugar of milk and its properties.
 - (iv) Globules or pellets-General characteristics and numbering.
 - (v) Other vehicles.
- (e) Procuring of medicinal plants:
How, when and in what stage detailed description of the process and preliminary manipulation after their procurement.
- (f) Preparation of potencies and attenuation:
 - (i) Centesimal Scale.
 - (ii) Decimal Scale.
 - (iii) Dynamization and Administration of 50 Millesimal potencies.
 - (iv) Attenuation and potentisation on Decimal Scale.
- (g) Trituration (Potentization of dry substances).
 - (i) Trituration on Decimal Scale.
 - (ii) Trituration on Centesimal Scale.
 - (iii) Trituaration on Millesimal Scale.
 - (iv) Conversion to liquid potencies.
- (h) Medicated globules: Method of preparation.
- (j) Tinctures formulas No. 1 to 9:

- (i) Preparation (ii) Potentization
- (iii) Conversion of Trituration to liquid potency.
- (k) External applications - Lotions, Ointments, Oils and Liniments.
- (l) Prescription writing and administration of medicines (particular attention of the students be drawn to Sec. 264 to 285 of Organon 6th. edition and corresponding Section of the 5th. edition).
- (m) Pharmacy oral and practical examination carrying 100 marks will be held on the following topics :-
 - (i) Potentization.
 - (ii) Conversion of trituration into dilution.
 - (iii) Preparation of lotions, ointments, oils and liniments etc.
 - (iv) Preparation of mother tinctures from fresh and dry plants / chemicals.
 - (v) Dispensing of prescription in liquid powders and globules.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED:

- (i) Fundamental of Homoeopathic Pharmacy By Dr. Shujauddin
- (ii) Pharmacy: Masood Publications.
- (iii) Pakistan Homoeopathic pharmacopoeia: By N.C.H.

MATERIA MEDICA:

Introduction: Definition, construction schema of Homoeopathic Materia Medica.

- (i) Aeonite.
- (ii) Arnica Mont.
- (iii) Belladonna.
- (iv) Bryonia alb.
- (v) Chamomilla.
- (vi) Euphrasia.
- (vii) Eupatorium perf.
- (viii) Ipecac.
- (ix) Nux-vomica.
- (x) Celsmium.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED:

- (i) Key Notes By Allen's H.C. (M.D.)
- (ii) Urdu Homoeopathic Materia Medica By. Dr. Mohd Ismail Akhtar.
- (iii) Kent Materia Medica : By Dr. Abid Hussain.
- (iv) Nash Leaders. By Dr. Nash.

1. PHYSICS :**(a) DEFINITION AND SCOPE :**

Introduction to various branches of Physics.

(b) PROPERTIES OF MATTER :

- | | | |
|------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (i) | (a) Density | (b) Specific gravity |
| | (c) Indestructibility | (d) Divisibility |
| | (e) Diffusion | |
| (ii) | (a) Pressure | (b) Atmospheric Pressure |
| | (c) Vapour pressure of solutions. | (d) Methods of measuring pressure. |
| | (e) Measurement of blood pressure. | |
| | (f) Limits of blood pressure. | |

(c) HEAT:

- (i) Difference between temperature and heat.
- (ii) Different scales of temperatures.
- (iii) Different types of thermometers and their uses.
- (iv) Clinical thermometer.
- (v) Advantages of mercury as a thermometric substance.

(d) LIGHT:

- (i) (a) Properties of light.
- (b) Lenses.
- (c) Image formed by lenses.
- (d) Human eye, defects of vision and correction of these defects by lenses.
- (e) Power of a lense.

- (ii) (a) X-rays : Production and properties.
- (b) Application of X-rays in medical science.
- (c) Hazards of exposure to X - rays:
- (d) Application of X-rays in Homoeopathy.
- (e) Construction and application of :- Microscope, telescope.

(e) **MAGNETISM:**

- (i) Properties of magnetic substances.
- (ii) Magnetism used as a curative medicine in homoeopathy.

(f) **MODERN:**

- (i) Nuclear radiations
- (ii) Application of radio - isotopes and radio-traces in medicine.

2. **CHEMISTRY:**

(a) **INORGANIC CHEMISTRY:**

- (i) Atom, molecule, atomic structure, symbols, formula, valency, equation. Types of reactions, balancing of equations.
- (ii) Different types of bonds, ionization, ions.
- (iii) Solutions, types, properties.
- (iv) Acids, bases and salts :- Definitions, preparation and properties, Salts in homoeopathy. Ph, role of PH in human system, buffers.
- (v) Trace metals: Role of tracemetals in human metabolism
Trace metals used in homoeopathy.

(b) **ORGANIC CHEMISTRY:**

- (i) Classification of organic compounds. Homologous series. Functional groups. General formula of organic compounds : Alkanes, alcohols, ethers aldehydes, ketones, carboxylic acids. General characteristics.

- (ii) Proteins, carbohydrates and fats: Their role in human nutrition.
- (iii) Vitamins: Classification, importance in human nutrition, Effects of High doses.
- (iv) Alkaloids: Quinine, nicotine, caffeine :- Their toxic effects and application as homoeopathic remedies.

3. BIOLOGY:

- (a) Definition : Branches.
- (b) Comparison of living and non living things.
- (c) Cell structure, Animal and plant cells : difference in their structure and metabolism, Modes of Cell - division.

(i) ZOLOGY:

- (a) Comparison of (i) Invertebrate and vertebrate (ii) amphibia and mammalia.
- (b) RABBIT: A description of : (i) digestive (ii) circulatory (iii) reproductory and respiratory systems.
- (c) Genetics, heredity, Chromosomes and determination of sex.

(ii) BOTANY:

- (a) Bacteria : Pathogenic bacteria. Difference between aerobic and anerobic bacteria. Ways and means to kill or control bacteria in the propagation of disease. Homocopathic view. Viruses.
- (b) Fungi, algae and yeasts :- Characteristics and role in human metabolism.

SECOND YEAR.

I. BASIC MEDICAL COURSES.

PHYSIOLOGY (THEORY & DEMONSTRATIONS).

a. GENERAL:

- (i) Definition. (ii) Function of the cell.
- (iii) Constitution of life and vitality.

b. SYSTEMATIC:

- (i) Muscular - skeletal system:
Functions of skeletal musculature applied to locomotion.
- (ii) Cardio-vascular system:
Composition, properties and functions of various constitutions of blood and blood circulation.
- (iii) Respiratory system:
Respiratory excursion, process and types of respiration and functions.
- (iv) Digestive system:
Process of digestion and functions of various digestive organs. Explanation of absorption and assimilation of food and Nitric Basal Metabolic Rate.
- (v) Nervous system:
Functions of nerves, spinal cord, spinal nerves, brain, cerebrospinal fluid and cranial nerves.
a. Central. (b) Autonomic. (c) Peripheral.
- (vi) Excretory system:
Functions of urinary organs. Normal and abnormal ingredients of urine, skin and sweat.

- (vii) Reproductive system:
Male and female organs of reproduction. function of menstruation ovulation, fertilization, pregnancy, testicles and semen.
- (viii) Endocrine Glands:
Functions of ductless glands and hormones.
- (ix) Organs of Special Senses:
Eyes, vision and defects of vision, ear, nose, tongue and taste, tactile sense.
- (x) Regulation of Body temperature.
- (xi) Water balance.
- (xii) Ionic balance.

c. **Practical and Viva - Voce** examination of 100 marks consisted of identification of the prepared histological specimen of the tissues of different organs i.e. oesophagus, stomach, duodenum, small intestines, large intestines, Rectum, Liver, Pancreas, Gal-bladder examination of the normal and abnormal constitution of urine.

Note :- The teaching of physiology will include bio-chemical process, E.C.G., Blood pressure in 2nd and 3rd year.

2. BOOKS RECOMMENDED:

- (i) Human Physiology : By C.C. Chatterjee.
- (ii) Human Physiology : By Sharma.
- (iii) Notes on Anatomy and Physiology.
- (iv) Anatomy and Physiology (Lectures in Urdu): By Aleemul Haq
- (v) Physiology : By Dr. Zahid Sheikh.

(PART I)

PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY.

a. General Pathological - Health and Diseases.

- (i) Physical, Climatic, Electrical, Thermal and Radial factors in the production of disease.
- (ii) Nutritional deviations from the standard of health, the diseases of nutritional and metabolic origin and immunity reactions and vitality disorder.
- (iii) Pathological concretions.

b. **Restrogressive changes and disorders.**

- (i) Dystrophies (atrophy and hyper-trophy).
- (ii) Degenerative changes and infiltrations.
- (iii) Calcification.
- (iv) Necrosis.
- (v) Pigmentary disorders.

c. **Inflammatory and reparative process - their role in disease and health:**

- (i) Acute inflammation.
- (ii) Chronic inflammation.
- (iii) Abscesses and other pyogenic infections.
- (iv) Focal sepsis and cellulitis.
- (v) Toxaemia, septicemia.
- (vi) Ulceration and gangrene.
- (vii) Immunity.

d. **Disturbance of blood circulation:**

- (i) Hyperamcna and hypertension.
- (ii) Anaemia hypochronic and pernicious.
- (iii) Leukaemia.
- (iv) Leucocytosis.
- (v) Oedema.
- (vi) Chronic venous congestion.
- (vii) Cardiac failure.
- (viii) Thrombosis.
- (ix) Shock.
- (x) Haemorrhage.

e. **Disturbance of Growth Tumours etc:**

- (i) Tumours, Neoplasm, cyst, granulomata and condylomata.

- (ii) Benign growths, warts, corns etc.
- (iii) Cancer-malignant tumour.

PART - II

MICRO - BIOLOGY AND PARACITOLOGY

1. Introductory classification.
2. Infective diseases:-

(a) Pneumonia	(b) Diphtheria
(c) Tetanus	(d) Tuberculosis
(e) Hydrophobia	(f) Gonorrhoea
(g) Syphilis	(h) Leprosy
(j) Glanders	(i) Rheumatism
(k) Enteric group	(k) Meningitis
(l) Whooping cough	(m) Erythema
(n) Influenza	(o) Rheumatic fever
(p) Sub acute bacteria endocarditis	(q) Bacillary dysentery
(r) Cholera	
3. Parasitic diseases:-

(a) Helminthiasis	(b) Amoebic dysentery
(c) Malaria.	
4. Fungus viral diseases :-

(a) Measles	(b) Chicken pox
(c) Small pox	(d) Influenza
(e) Mumps	(f) Poliomyelitis
(g) Hay fever	(h) Asthma
5. Bacterial diseases amenable to surgical interference :-

(a) Abscess	(b) Furunculosis
(c) Carbuncles	(d) Septic Wounds

NOTE :-

1. INTRODUCTION.

Definition.

Approach of Homoeopathy towards Pathology as compared with old school.

According to Homoeopathy the structural Pathological changes (Pathological Anatomy) are not the causative factors of diseases but the end results of diseased conditions. Homoeopathy is concerned with diseased processes which express themselves through functional and sensational changes in and through the human organism due to some morbid influence acting dynamically on the vital force. Homoeopathy has to study the Pathological phenomena only for understanding the proximate causes of the more superficial clinical phenomena (e.g. getting acquainted with the closely associated specific phenomena with particular diseased conditions (e.g. Spirochaeta Pallida with Syphilis. Gonococcus with Gonorrhoea).

2. THEORETICAL.

Only the general and working knowledge of Pathological and Bacteriological facts and phenomena and established theories to the exclusion of tentative and controversial hypothesis regarding them.

3. PRACTICAL.

a. The macroscopic and microscopic structural changes and chemical changes in general and Special Pathology.

b. Under Clinical Pathology the following may also be taught to the students :-

- (i) D.L.C. (Differential leucocyte count).
- (ii) T.L.C. (Total leucocyte count).
- (iii) Total R.B.C. count. (Red Blood Corpuscles)
- (iv) H.B. detection (Haemoglobin).
 - (1) Percentage (2) Grams.
- (v) Bleeding and clotting time.
 - (1) Capillary Method.
 - (2) Colour Method.
- (vi) E.S.R. (Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate).

- (vii) Practical of blood grouping and group matching.
- (viii) Urine for detailed report.
 - (1) Physical (2) Chemical (3) Microscopic.
- (ix) Semen examination for motility of Spermatozoa.
- (x) Stool examination for Ova.
- (xi) Blood film for Malarial Parasite.

- (xii) Sputum Examination:
 - (i) Microscopic examination after staining with:-
 - (a) Gram's staining for Grams positive and Grams negative Bacteria.
 - (b) Zeilnealson's stain for Nycobacterine Tuberculosis examination.

 - (xiii) Pus examination microscopically for gonococci.

Note:- The students may be taught theoretically in such a way that they may be able to read Pathological Reports and understand diagnosis and prognosis.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED:

- (i) Text book of Pathology : By William Boyd.
- (ii) Manual of Bacteriology : By Robert Muller and James Ritchie.
- (iii) Introduction to Pathology : By C.P. Wright.
- (iv) Bacteriology : By Bryan and Bayon.
- (v) Pathology ; By W.A.D. Anderson.

HYGIENE AND PUBLIC HEALTH:

- (i) Introduction and acquaintance with the Health Services of Pakistan.
- (ii) Air, sun light, ventilation and water, in brief.
- (iii) Occupational Hygiene, offensive trade, house and buildings disposal of refuse and excreta.
- (iv) Food, beverages, and toxicants - Classification of Vitamins. etc.
 - a) Food beverages b) Non fermented drinks.
 - c) Fermented drinks
 - d) Use of following toxicants and their injurious effects.

Cannabis sativa, Opium, Cocaine, Tobacco Alcohol,
Heroin, Marijuana, LSD etc.

- e) Personal and mental hygiene, School Health.
- f) Infections, carriers of infections and infectious diseases.
- (i) General characteristics, School Health.
 - (ii) Malaria, Kalazar, Yellow fever, (importance of Sea / Airports) Typhus fever, Plague, Enteric Fever, Cholera, Diphtheria Small Pox, Measles, Tuberculosis, Leprosy, Cerebro-spinal Fever, Polio-myelitis, Tetanus and Tracoma.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED:

- (i) Hygiene and Public Health By Modi.
- (ii) Text book of Hygiene and Public Health By Rosenan.
- (iii) Synopsis of Hygiene and Public Health By M. A. Ansari.
- (iv) Hygiene By Dr. Masood Qureshi.

HOMOEOPATHIC COURSES:

MATERIA MEDICA (THEORY AND VIVA VOCE)

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| (1) Carbo-veg | (2) Pulstilla | (3) Ignatia |
| (4) Apis mell | (5) Arsenic alb. | (6) Ferrum phos |
| (7) Mag. phos | (8) Cal. carb. | (9) Calc iodide |
| (10) Graphite | (11) Acid phos | (12) Hepar sulph |
| (13) Sulphur | (14) Merc. Sol. | (15) Kali mur |
| (16) Calc. phos | (17) Natrum phos | (18) Kali phos |
| (19) Ant. tart. | (20) Psorinum | (21) Berb. vulg |
| (22) Colocynthis. | (23) Conium | (24) Dioscorea |
| (25) Ruta | (26) Veret. alb. | (27) Thuja |
| (28) Naja | (29) Terant. hisp. | (30) Alumina. |
| (31) Plumb. met. | (32) Baryta. carb. | (33) Acid sulph. |
| (34) Stannum. | | |

(Theory examination carrying 100 marks)

(Viva Voce examination carrying 100 marks)

BOOKS RECOMMENDED:

- (1) Key notes and Characteristics By, H.C. ALLEN, M.D.
- (2) The Bio-Chemic Theory of Dr. Schussler By, John E. Cogswell, M.D.

- (3) Nash Leaders.
 (4) Materia Medica (Lectures) By Dr. Kent.

HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY PART II (SECOND YEAR).

The Course of study for II Year Class will be spread from aphorism 1 to 145 of Organon of Medicine by Dr. S. Hahnemann, 6th. Edition.

Different topics as detailed below will be taught in II-Year class with special reference to the Chapters 13,14,16,30,31 and 32 from Kent's Lectures and will be subject to examination after the end of the session.

THEORETICAL PART.

1.	The only mission of the physician	1
2.	Highest ideal of cure.	2
3.	Qualifications of a true physician.	3 to 6
4.	General principles for alleviation of diseases.	7 to 8
5.	Conception of Vital Force (Life and Organism)	9 to 10
6.	Definition and explanation of diseases, cure and curative powers of drugs.	11 to 21
7.	Relationship between drug and diseases and methods of employment of drugs for curative purposes.	22 to 25
8.	Homoeopathic Laws of Nature and their explanation.	26 to 29
9.	Susceptibility	30 to 33
10.	Cure of natural diseases	34 to 51
	(a) Phenomena of Cure.	
	(b) Complication as the results of use of in appropriate drugs.	
	(c) Formation of complex disease structure in the body, and	
	(d) Illustrations from day to day cases.	
11.	Difference between similar and dissimilar treatment	52 to 55
12.	Explanation of the antipathic method of treatment	56 to 60
13.	Suppression	59 to 61
14.	Primary and secondary action of drugs.	63 to 69
15.	Reasons of suppressive mode of action of the antipathic treatment.	61 to 69
16.	Summary of the theoretical part of the Organon and recapitulation of what has been explained in the previous chapters.	70

PARACTICAL PART.

- | | | |
|-----|--|------------|
| 17. | Three necessary points to cure. | 71 |
| | (a) Investigation of disease. | |
| | (b) Investigation of the effects of drugs. | |
| | (c) Investigation of the judicious employment of drugs. | |
| 18. | General survey of disease. | 72 |
| | (a) (i) Acute (ii) Chronic. | |
| | (b) Classification of the acute diseases. | 73 |
| | (c) Classification of the chronic diseases. | 74 to 76 |
| | (i) Miasmatic chronic diseases. | |
| | (ii) Non-Miasmatic chronic diseases. | |
| | (iii) Diseases inappropriately named chronic. | |
| 19. | Natural chronic diseases. | 78 to 81 |
| | (a) Psora (b) Syphilis (c) Sycosis. | |
| 20. | Individualization (118) | 82 |
| 21. | Case Taking | 105 to 142 |
| | (a) Essentials for true findings of Pathogenic effects of drugs. | 105 to 109 |
| | (b) Grading of symptoms. | 116 |
| | (c) Idiosyncracies. | 117 |
| | (d) Process of drug proving | 119 to 141 |
| | (e) Precautions during proving) | 141 to 142 |
| | (f) Provings on the Physician himself.) | |
| 22. | <u>Materia Medica</u> | 143 to 145 |
| | (a) Definition (b) Construction (c) Schema | |

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Organon of Medicine By. S. Hahnemann.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Lectures on Philosophy By J.T. Kent.
2. Organon and Philosophy (Urdu) By Dr. (L.L. Col.) Kassim H.
3. Organon (Urdu) By Masood Publications.

THIRD YEAR.

BASIC MEDICAL COURSES.

PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY AND SYSTEMIC DISEASES THEORY AND PRACTICAL

A. UPPER AND LOWER DIGESTIVE TRACT.

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| (i) Stomatitis | (ii) Glossitis | (iii) Tonsillitis |
| (iv) Pharyngitis | (v) Gastric ulcer | (vi) Gingivitis |
| (vii) Oesophagitis | (viii) Hepatitis | (ix) Enteritis |
| (x) Colongitis | (xi) Colitis | (xii) Intestinal Colic |
| (xiii) Peritonitis | (xiv) Appendicitis | (xv) Intestinal obstruction. |

B. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY TRACT.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| (i) Laryngitis | (ii) Rhinitis | (iii) Tracheitis |
| (iv) Pleurisy | (v) Bronchitis | (vi) Sinusitis |
| (vii) Empyema and lung abscesses. | | (viii) Emphysema |

C. DISEASES OF THE HEART.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| (i) Pericarditis and Endocarditis | (ii) Valvular cardiac diseases |
| (iii) Heart failure | (iv) Coronary artery occlusion (v) Angina |

D. DISEASES OF THE LIVER AND GALL. BLADDER.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (i) Cirrhosis of Liver | (ii) Cholecystitis & Cholangitis |
| (iii) Jaundice | |

E. DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND GENERATIVE SYSTEM.

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| (i) Nephritis | (ii) Calculus formation | (iii) Cystitis |
| (iv) Uræmia | (v) Prostatic Hypertrophy | |

F. DISEASE OF THE PANCREAS.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| (i) Pancreatitis | (ii) Diabetes Mellitus |
|------------------|------------------------|

G. DISEASES OF THE FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM.**II. DISEASES RELATING TO THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.**

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| (i) Neuralgia and neuritis | (ii) Apoplexy and epilepsy |
| (iii) Hydrocephalus
(chorea, hemiplegia, paraplegia) | (iv) Paralytic diseases |
| (v) Herpes zoster | (vi) Idiocy |
| (vii) Hysteria | |

J. DISEASE OF THE BONES AND GLANDS.

- (i) General consideration

K. DISEASES OF THE DUCTLESS GLANDS.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| (i) Goitre | (ii) Tetany | (iii) Addison's diseases |
| (iv) Hypo and hyper - thyroidism | (v) Hyper-thyroidism | |

L. DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|------------------|
| (i) Urticaria | (ii) Eczema | (iii) Dermatitis |
| (iv) Pustules and | (v) Scabies | |

M. MISCELLANEOUS.

- (i) Disease of Eye, Ear and Throat.
(ii) Clinical - Examination of Urine, Blood and Sputum.

NOTE :- The study of Pathology only in very brief is necessary for the students of Homoeopathy in view of the facts explained in the introductory, Explanatory Note preceding the syllabus. As stated the Homoeopathic treatment is not based mainly on pathology; the object is to acquaint and familiarise the students with the subjects and terminology in so far as they may be able to apply their knowledge on diagnosis and ultimately on repertorisation. In various Homoeopathic Repertories remedies have been classified under various headings and nomenclature of diseases and disorders, and unless the students are conversant with them, they cannot be trained in repertorisation and in study of Materia Medica. It is evident that for the underlying purpose the study of these subjects is not required in detail, but only elementary and

brief. For the safeguard against the allopathic conception of treatment necessary provision has been made in the syllabus of Homoeopathic Philosophy.

More stress is to be given in Patho-physiology than in Pathological anatomy.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.

- (1) Basic Pathology by Robins.
- (2) Text book of Pathology and Pathology of internal Diseases: By William Boyd.
- (3) Special Pathology and Diagnosis : Raue
- (4) Mahiyatul Amraz (in Urdu) 2 Vols. By Hakeem Mohd. Sharif Jamee.

OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY.

- (1) Puberty and menstrual cycle.
- (2) Foetus, Placenta, Prenatal and Postnatal Care.
- (3) Course and conduct of normal labour and delivery.
- (4) Complications of pregnancy and labour, Abortion, Miscarriage, Sterility
Dystocia, Post partem pains, Haemorrhage, Fevers, Inflammations,
Retention of Placenta, etc.
- (5) Common diseases of the female genital tract.

Amenorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea, Metorrhagia salpingitis, Vulvitis,
Vaginitis, Pruritus vulvae, Cervicitis, Endometritis, Leucorrhoea,
Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, Tumours and Cancer. A short description of the
above diseases.
- (6) Lactation , Mammary Glands and their diseases.
- (7) Menopause and its complications.
- (8) Emotional aspects of pregnancy and psychosomatic gynaecological
problems.
- (9) Practical demonstration of instruments commonly used in gynaecological
practicals.

Note:- Demonstration and practical training of IIIrd year Female students be arranged in some maternity hospitals and centres of obstetrics as far as possible.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.

The Application of the Principles and Practice of Homoeopathy to Obstetrics By Guernsey.

REFERENCE BOOKS.

- (1) The Text book of Gynaecology By Wilfred Shaw.
- (2) Hand Book of Midwifery By Arnold Walton.
- (3) Midwifery and Gynaecology By Dr. Muhammad Ashraf Pasha (In Urdu).
- (4) Ilm-e-Amrazun Nisa (Urdu) 2 Vols. By T. Watson.
- (5) Midwifery By Dr. Shabbir Ahmed.
- (6) Midwifery and Gynaecology By Masood Publications.

HOMOEOPATHIC COURSES.

Materia Medica (Theory and Viva - Voce)

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Allium cepa | (2) Aloe | (3) Anacardium occ. |
| (4) Chelidonium | (5) China off. | (6) Sarsaparilla. |
| (7) Sanguinaria can. | (8) Podophyllum | (9) Rhus tox |
| (10) Lachesis. | (11) Cantharis | (12) Sepia. |
| (13) Aurum met | (14) Acid nitric. | (15) Calc. flour. |
| (16) Kali bicrom | (17) Nat mur. | (18) Argent. nit. |
| (19) Kali sulph | (20) Kreosote | (21) Zincum met. |
| (22) Ant. Crud. | (23) Calc. sulph. | (24) Kali carb. |
| (25) Nat sulph. | (26) Silicea | (27) Cuprum met. |
| (28) Lycopodium | (29) Bacillinum | (30) Medorrhinum. |
| (31) Cadmium sulph. | (32) Kali iodide. | (33) Baryta iodide |
| (34) Carbo- animals | (35) Ferrum met. | (36) Platina |
| (37) Ammonium Carb. | (38) Iodium | (39) Pyrogenum |
| (40) Tuberculinum | (41) Vaccininum | (42) Syphilinum |
| (43) Carcinocin | (44) Variolinum | (45) Malandrinum |

THEORY 100 MARKS VIVA VOCE 100 MARKS

MATERIA MEDICA.

TEXT BOOKS:

- (1) Key notes and Redline Symptoms of Materia Medica By. Dr. Adolph Von Lippe.

(2) Materia Medica By William Boericke.

REFERENCE BOOK:

- (1) A Synoptic Key of Materia Medica. By C.M. Boger.
- (2) Epitome of Homoeopathic Materia Medica. By Von L. Breyfogle MD. Published by Nani & Sons.
- (3) Materia Medica of the Nosodes with X-Ray Proving. By H.C. Allen.
- (4) Clarke's Dictionary of Materia Medica. by, Dr. Clarke MD.

HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY

PART - III

(THIRD YEAR).

The course of study of Organon in 3rd year will be from aphorism 146 to 291 of the Organon of Medicine VI Edition. Apart from above the following chapters from Kent's Philosophy will also be taught and will be subject for the annual examinations.

LECTURES: 7, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 34, 35, 36 & 37.

- | | | |
|----|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. | Employment of medicine and modus operandi in Homoeopathic cure. | 146 to 149 |
| 2. | Indispositions. | 150 |
| 3. | Case taking of cases of acute diseases. | 151 to 154 |
| 4. | Homoeopathic Aggravation
(a) Definition b. Difference between Homoeopathic aggravation and diseases, aggravation. (c) Illustrations. | 155 to 161 |
| 5. | Management of partially similar cases. | 162 to 170 |
| 6. | Second prescription. | 167 to 169
&
249 to 251 |
| 7. | Management of non-venereal chronic diseases (arising from Psora) | 171 |
| 8. | Management of one side diseases.
(a) Definition (b) Classification
(c) Treatment | 172 to 184
185 to 193 |
| 9. | Local maladies.
(a) Definition (b) Classification (3) Treatment. | |

10.	Topical applications and their ill effects	194 to 209
11.	Emotional diseases and their management	210 to 230
12.	Intermittent and alternating diseases.	231 to 234
13.	Intermittent fevers and their management.	235 to 244
14.	Mode of employment of remedies in chronic diseases.	245 to 248
	(a). No repetition till action of previous continues.	252 to 256
	(b). Signs of commencement of improvement.	
15.	Caution to Physician.	257 to 258
16.	Diet and regimen in acute and chronic diseases.	259 to 263
17.	Pharmacy.	
	(a) Sources of Homoeopathic drugs.	
	(b) Difference between food and medicine.	266
	(c) Preservation of medical plants and their powers.	267 to 268.
	(d) Dynamization of drugs.	
	(i) Centesimal scale. (ii) Decimal scale.	
	(iii) Millesimal potency.	
	(e) Administration of dose.	272 to 281
18.	Selection of potency.	278
19.	Use of placebo.	280 to 281
20.	Organs susceptible to medicinal influence other than tongue	284 to 285
21.	Therapeutic measures other than drugs.	286 to 291
	(a) Electricity (b) Magnetism (c) Massage.	
	(d) Baths (e) Mesmerism	

TEXT BOOKS:

Organon of Medicine 6th. Edition By Dr. S. Hahnemannian.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- (1). Lectures on Homoeopathic Philosophy By Dr. J. T. Kent MD.
- (2). Organon Commentary 6th. Edition BY Dr. Sirkar.
- (3). Qanoon-e-Shifa (in Urdu) By Akhtar Amritsary.

PSYCHOLOGY:

- (a) Definition of Psychology.
- (b) Branches of Psychology.
- (c) Methods of Psychology.
- (d) Nervous System :- Peripheral nervous system, Central Nervous system, Automatic nervous system.
- (e) Intelligence :- Definition, Concept of L . e.
- (f) Perception :- Definition, Illusions, Hallucination.
- (g) Emotions:- Nature of Emotion, Physiological changes in Emotion.
- (h) Mechanism of Heredity.
- (j) Study of Endocrine glands.
- (k) Unconscious Mind : Unconscious Mind, Sublimation, Repression.
- (l) Frustration : Definition, Types of Frustration.
- (m) Abnormal behaviour :
 - (i) Neurotic Reaction, (Anxiety Neurosis, Asthenic Reaction or Neurasthenia, Hysterical Neurosis, Hypochondria, Depressive Neurosis, Phobia, Obsessive compulsive Neurosis).
 - (ii) Characteristic of Functional Psychosis
 - (iii) Psychotic Reaction (Schizophrenic Reaction, Paranoid Reaction, Affective Reaction) .

BOOKS RECOMMENDED:

- (1) Elements of Psychology by Karamat Hussain.
- (2) Psychology and life by Zimbardo / Ruch. (8th, 9th, and 10th Edition).
- (3) Taaruf -e- Nafsiat : By Dr. Syed Atta ur Rahim (Kafayat Academy, Karachi).
- (4) Mubadiat - e - Nafsiat : By Karamat Hussain (Mr. Brothers, Urdu Bazar, Lahore).
- (5) Asas-e- Nafisat Part -II : By Farzana Akhtar (Ilmi Kitab Ghar, Urdu Bazar, Lahore).

FOURTH YEAR.

BASIC MEDICAL COURSES:

1. MEDICAL JURIS PRUDENCE.

- (a) Definition (b) Duties of the Medical Officer
(c) Medical Certificates.

2. FORENSIC MEDICINE.

- (a) Examination of dead person.
- (i) Object of postmortem (ii) Mode of death.
(iii) Signs of death. (iv) Causes of sudden death.
Coma, Syncope, Asphyxia
(v) Rigor mortis.
- (b) Rape.
- (i) Definition (ii) Examination of victim.
(iii) Examination of accused.
- (c) Criminal Abortion.
(d) Infanticide.
(e) Sodomy and its signs.
(f) Wounds.
- (i) Bruises (ii) Abrasions (iii) Incised wounds
(iv) Punctured wounds (v) Lacerated wounds.
(vi) Homicidal wounds (vii) Gun/pistol shots.
(viii) Fractures and their types.
- (g) Injuries
- (i) Accidental (ii) Inflicted (iii) Suicidal

3. TOXICOLOGY.

- (a) Introduction (b) Definition (c) Diagnosis.
(d) Poisons and their classifications.
- (i) Corrosive, Mineral Acids (ii) Metallic irritants.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (iii) Non-metallic irritants | (iv) Vegetable poisons. |
| (v) Animal poisons | (vi) General plan of treatment. |

BOOKS RECOMMENDED:

- (1) Medical Jurisprudence By Modi.
- (2) A synopsis of Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology By Dr. Sadiq Hussain.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- (1) Medical Jurisprudence By Pareikh.
- (2) Medical Jurisprudence By. Sadiq Hussain.
- (3) Medical Jurisprudence (in Urdu) By Zahid Sheikh.

MINOR SURGERY:

MINOR SURGICAL PROCEDURES & EMERGENCIES.

SECTION I.

- (1) Sepsis, Asepsis and antiseptic measures, sterilization.
- (2) First aid treatment :- shocks, haemorrhages, collapse, respiratory failure, wounds, burns, scalds, foreign bodies, drowning.
- (3) Treatment of Poisoning, insect and snake bites.
- (4) Minor operations, catheterization, incision of abscesses.
- (5) I. M. and I. V. Transfusion.
- (6) Fractures and dislocations setting and Plastering.
- (7) Use of Local Anaesthesia.

SECTION II.

Topics in Eye (OPHTHALMOLOGY)

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| (1) Styte | (2) Chalazion | (3) Dacryocystitis |
| (4) Iridocyclitis | (5) Corneal ulcer & types | (5) Myopia. |
| (6) Myopia | (7) Vitreous haemorrhage | |
| (8) Injuries to the eye ball. | (9) Glaucoma & types | |
| (10) Cataracts & types. | (11) Cataracts & types. | |
| (12) Epiphora | | |

Topics in E.N.T. (EAR, NOSE AND THROAT)

- (1). Foreign Bodies in :
 - (a) Ear
 - (b) Nose
 - (c) Bronchus
 - (d) Pharynx
 - (e) Oesophagus
- (2). Boil (Furunculus) of external ear.
- (3). Earache.
- (4). Bleeding, from ear
- (5). Otitis & types.
- (6). Deafness and types
- (7). Epistaxis.
- (8). D.N.S. (Deviated nasal septum).
- (9). Trachostomy.
- (10). Nasal polyp.

**PRACTICAL PROCEDURE IN MINOR SURGERY.
SHOULD BE TAUGHT AS UNDER :-**

- (1). Minor surgical instruments with regards to theory and practical topics.
- (2). Pre-operative & post-operative technics.
- (3). Minor operative procedures e.g. abscesses and suturing technics etc.
- (4). General approach to the fractures (orthopaedics).
- (5). Preliminary study about ANAESTHESIA (Local & general).
- (6). General study of Dental Minor Surgery & Tooth Extraction.
- (7). Radiology and X-Ray demonstrations.
- (8). Diagnostic physical signs:
 - i) Examinations of swelling.
 - ii) Examination of ulcer.
 - iii) Examination peripheral vascular system.
 - iv) Examination of bone and joint injuries.
 - v) Examination of E.N.T. & Eye.
 - vi) Examination of glands of the body.
 - vii) Examination of Cranial Nerves.
 - viii) Examination of Rectal & Urinary Tract.
 - ix) Examination of Respiratory, Broncho Vascular System & Gastro intestinal Tract.

NOTE :- While teaching this subject the students must be made to understand thoroughly that the clinical conditions dealt within this subject are a part and parcel of the whole living organism, and any sort of compartmental attitude with

respect to the subject must be firmly eschewed. The reason for teaching this subject under separate category is only to make the (student) acquired with the various mechanical aspects of the conditions dealt with under it, often requiring mechanical treatment. Students should be imparted such lessons only to enable them to discern timely when case has to be made over to the surgeon. They should imbibe the fact that Homoeopathy has its role both in the pre and post, operative stages. Required demonstrations should be imparted to students to arouse their confidence in Homoeopathy in most of the so-called surgical diseases. Candidates must attend the in-door and out-door surgical departments for three months as clinical assistant.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED:

- (1) Hand Book of Surgery. By Joneba Wilson.
- (2) Notes on Minor Surgery. By Allama Iqbal Homocopathic Medical College, Sialkot.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- (1) Notes on Surgery By Bhattachariya.
- (2) Jirahat-e-Sagheera By Captain Dr. Arshad Khan.

HOMOEOPATHIC COURSES:

Materia Medica Comparative Study. (Theory & Viva Voce)

COMPARISON OF REMEDIES - BETWEEN

- (1) Aloes and Sulphur.
- (2) Antimonium Crud and Lycopodium.
- (3) Apis mel. and Rhus tox.
- (4) Bryonia and Anti. curd.
- (5) Calc. carb and Calc phos.
- (6) Chelidonium and Nux Vomica.
- (7) Cantharis and Apis mel.
- (8) Heper sulph and sulphur.
- (9) Iodum and Kali Iodide.
- (10) Lycopodium and Nat. mur.
- (11) Podophyllum and Merc. Sol.
- (12) Silicea and Calc carb.
- (13) Balladonna and Apis.
- (14) Chelidonium and Podophyllum.

(15) Sanguinaria and Chelidonium.

NOTE :- 12 Tissue remedies shall be taught according to Dr. Schussler's Theory.

VIVA VOCE EXAMINATION CARRYING 100 MARKS:

TEXT BOOKS:

Comparative Materia Medica By E.A. Farrington.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- (1) The study of Remedies by Comparison By Herber A. Robert.
- (2) Homoeopathic Drug Picture By M.L. Tyler.
- (3) Plain Talks on Materia Medica with Comparison By Willord ide Pierce MD.

HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY

PART IV

A. **GENERAL.**

1. Definition of Philosophy.
2. Distinctive features of 'Science and Philosophy'.
3. The significance of 'Philosophy' in the treatment of patient.

B. **LIFE OF DR. HAHNEMANN.**

Historical instances giving rise to :-

- (a) His diversion from prevalent method of treatment.
- (b) Discovery of Law of Cure.

C. **BASIS OF HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY ON THE ADMITTED SYSTEM OF NATURS.**

1. Uniformity and harmony in the natural ways.
2. No effect without cause law of causation.
3. To every action there is equal and opposite reaction.

D. **PRELIMINARY.**

1. Conception of vital force.

2. The role of vital force in sickness, treatment and health.
3. Symptomatology:
 - (a) Definition (b) Classification
 - (c) Characteristics (d) Individualization.
4. Significance of symptomatology in the Art of Diagnosis.
5. Homoeopathic conception of the terms and phrases:
 - (a) Idiosyncrasy. (b) Drug disease - provings.
 - (c) Modalities - aggravations and ameliorations.
 - (d) Treat the patient not the diseases. (e) Immunity.
6. Prescription according to causation.

E. LAW OF SIMILARS.

1. Scientific and philosophical explanation of the law of similars.
2. Comparative study of the Natural Law of Cure with other methods.
3. Interpretations of :
 - (a) Rational treatment.
 - (b) Treatment of diseases through body's own resources.
 - (c) Harmful effects of deviation from the natural law of cure.
4. Disease products - Nosodes - their virtues as remedial agents.
5. Vaccine therapy its application not quite inconsistent with the Law of Similars.
6. Resources of Homoeopathic Materia Medica.

F. ATTENUATION.

1. Historical aspects of the discovery of virtues of small doses.
2. A brief description of the process of attenuation.
3. A detailed discourse of 'Dynamic Theory'
4. Reasons of the process of attenuation being named as 'Potentisation' and the degree of dilutions as 'Potencies.'
5. Biological explanation of opposite effects of large and small doses.
6. The action of infinitesimal dose is through nerves and not through blood channel.
7. Choice of potencies in prescribing.
8. Aggravation.

CHRONIC DISEASES AND THEORY OF MIASMS.

1. A detailed account of Homoeopathic Philosophy of chronic diseases. Its comparison with the conception of other systems of medicine.
2. Research in the discovery of the Theory.
3. Detailed discourse on 'Susceptibility to diseases'.
4. Comparative study of bacteriological concept of disease reviewed from the Homoeopathic principle of susceptibility.
5. Miasmatic Theory and the result of grafting of disease on various miasms - Psora, Syphilis, Sycosis.
6. Diagnosis of curable, incurable and ameliorative cases - compound and complex miasms.
7. A detail of constitutional remedies in relation to different miasms and physiological aspects.
8. Effects of suppression of miasms by locally treating diseases.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED:

The Chronic Diseases (Theoretical Part) By S. Hahnemann.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Lectures on Homoeopathic Philosophy By J.T. Kent.
2. Chronic Miasms (in 2 vols) By J. H. Allen MD.
3. Chronic Diseases its Causes and Cure By Benerjee.
4. Chronic Diseases By Ali Nasir.

CASE TAKING AND REPERTRISATION.

1. INTRODUCTION.

- (a) Instruction to students (b) Definition.

2. ETIOLOGY.

- (a) Intrinsic cause:
- | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| (i) Age. | (ii) Sex | (iii) Constitutional |
| (iv) Temperament | (v) Hereditary tendency | |
| (vi) Occupation and Race. | | |
- (b) Extrinsic cause:
- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------------|
| (i) Atmosphere | (ii) Climate | (iii) Cleanliness |
| (iv) Food | (v) Clothing | (vi) Exercise |
- (c) Especial cause :
- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| (i) Shock external | (ii) Mechanical injury |
| (iii) Genital organs. | |

3. SYMPTOMATOLOGY:

- (a) General appearance of the patient:
 (i) Posture (b) Condition of the body.
- (b) Skin:
 (i) Dry (ii) Moist (iii) Cold (iv) Hot
 (v) Thermometer and Temperature chart.
- (c) Symptoms relating to Nervous System:
 (i) Sensation - Hyperaesthesia, Anaesthesia.
 (ii) Motion - Paralysis, Hemiplegia, Paraplegia, Reflex - Paralysis, Gross paralysis, Tonic Spasm, Clonic spasm.
 (iii) Headache - organic, Plethoric, bilious, nervous, clonus hystericus etc.
 (v) Vertigo (vi) Neuralgia
- (d) Symptoms relating to Mind :
 (i) Sleep (ii) Dreams (iii) Illusion, delusions, hallucination, spectral illusions etc.
 (iv) delirium - active and passive (v) Coma.
- (e) Symptoms relating to Digestive System :
 (i) Mouth (ii) Lips (iii) Gums
 (iv) Teeth (v) Saliva (vi) Tongue
 (vii) Taste (viii) Swallowing (x) Appetite
 (xi) Thirst (xii) Nausea (xiii) Vomiting
 (xiv) Composition of vomit and its kinds (xv) Eructations.
 (xvi) Acidity and heart burn (xvii) Stool and its kinds.
- (f) Symptoms relating to Respiratory System :
 (i) Inspiration and Expiration.
 (ii) Rate of respiration.
 (iii) Dyspnoea.
 (iv) Rales - inspiration and expiration.
 (v) Odour and rate of respiration.
 (f) Voice.
- (g) Heart and Pulse:
 (i) Pulse findings,
 (ii) Pulse in health and average normal expansile.

- (iii) Pulse in sickness with chart.
- (iv) Sphgmograph and its use.
- (v) Diagram illustrating the common types of pulse.
- (h) Symptoms relating to Urinary System :
 - (i) Urine in health and normal composition.
 - (ii) Urine in ill health and diagnosis.
 - (iii) Urinary products (illustrations)
- (j) Symptoms relating to Genital Organs :
 - (a) Male (b) Female.

4. DIAGNOSIS :

- (a) Physical examination.
- (b) Physical signs.
- (c) Regions:
 - (i) Dorsal and ventral with illustrations.
 - (ii) Abdominal with illustrations.
- (d) Inspection (c) Auscultation.
- (f) Succussion (g) Percussion of various parts of the body
- (h) Prognosis.

5. CASE TAKING - INTERROGATION.

- (a) The Patient's symptoms and history.
- (b) The complaint : The patient's description of his present symptoms.
- (c) History of the development of the symptoms, amplification of the patient's description of his complaints. In this regard the following general points should be noted :-
 - (i) The duration of the symptoms.
 - (ii) Modification of symptoms.
 - (iii) The mode of onset.
 - (iv) Associated phenomena.
- (d) Past history
- (e) Family history.
- (f) Personal habits.
- (g) Questionaire

REPERTRISATION:

- (1) Definition (2) Constitution of Repertory.
- (3) Types of Repertories.
(Kent, Boenninghausen, Knerr, Gentry's and punch Card Repertory).

- (4) Purposes of repertorization.

PART - II
AUXILLIARY MEASURES

- (1) Diet and regimen in acute and chronic diseases.
- (2) Diet as hinderance to recovery or action of drugs.
- (3) Other accessory measures.
 - (a) The importance and use of exercise ; in various diseases e.g. paralysis, fractures, poliomyelitis, rickets, etc.
 - (b) Fomentation cold, hot , dry and wet.
 - (c) Massage: Definition, various types and their uses in particular cases.
 - (d) Enemas: Defination, various types and their uses in particular cases.

VIVA VOCE OF 100 MARKS:

BOOKS RECOMMENDED (TEXT BOOKS):

- (1) Repertory of Homoeopathic Materia Medica By J.T. Kent.
- (2) Complete Reertory to Homoeopathic M. M. By E.W. Berridge MD.
- (3) How to use the Repertory By Glen Irring Bidwell MD.
(With Practical Analysis of 40 Homoeopathic Remedies).
- (4) Repertory of Twelve Tissues Remedies. By Dr. Masood Qureshi.
- (5) Notes on Clinical Methods - Case Taking Including Repertorisation.
By Masood Publications.
- (6) The Clinical Repertory By P.W. Shedd MD.
- (7) Boral's (Conccentric Repertory to Homoeopathic Remedies By N.K Benerjee.
- (8) Pocket Book of Repertory. By Boeninghausens.
- (9) Repertory of Homoco Remedies By Kner.
- (10) Rahnom-e-Repertory (Urdu) By Shamim and Mahboob.
- (11) Repertory Hom. By Gentry.

SCHEDULE - III
YEAR-WISE SUBJECTS IN WHICH EXAMINATION IS TO BE CONDUCTED
BY THE EXAMINING BODY.

SUBJECTS	TOTAL MARKS	PASS MARKS
1ST YEAR:		
(1) Homocopathic Philosophy (Part - I)	100	45%
(2) Anatomy (Theory)	100	45%
(3) Anatomy (Viva Voce)	100	45%
(4) Pharmacy (Theory)	100	45%
(5) Pharmacy (Practical)	100	45%
(6) Materia Medica	100	45%
2ND YEAR:		
(1) Materia Medica.	100	45%
(2) Materia Medica (Viva Voce).	100	45%
(3) Homoeopathic Philosophy (Part - II)	100	45%
(4) Hygiene.	100	45%
(5) Physiology.	100	45%
(6) Physiology (Practical)	100	45%
3RD YEAR:		
(1) Materia Medica.	100	45%
(2) Materia Medica (Viva Voce)	100	45%
(3) Homocopathic Philosophy (Part- III)	100	45%
(4) Obstetrics & Gynaecology.	100	45%
(5) Pathology (Theory) (Microbiology, Systematic Diseases and Symptomatology)	100	45%
(6) Pathology (Practical)	100	45%
(7) Psychology	100	45%
4TH. YEAR:		
(1) Materia Medica (Theory) (Comparative study of medicine).	100	45%
(2) Materia Medica (Viva Voce).	100	45%
(3) Case Taking & Repertorisation	100	45%
(4) " " " (Viva Voce)	100	45%
(5) Forensic Medicine.	100	45%
(6) Minor Surgery.	100	45%
(7) Homoeopathic Philosophy (Part- IV)	100	45%
TIME ALLOWED TO SOLVE EACH PAPER IS 03 HOURS.		

SCHEDULE -IV.**NUMBER OF LECTURES INCLUDING DEMONSTRATIONS AND PRACTICALS FIXED FOR EACH SUBJECT.****1ST YEAR :**

(1)	Anatomy	:	240
(2)	Anatomy Demonstration	:	60
(3)	Philosophy Part - I	:	100
(4)	Pharmacy	:	50
(5)	Pharmacy (Practical)	:	50
(6)	Materia Medica	:	50

2ND. YEAR :

(1)	Materia Medica	:	140
(2)	Hygiene	:	60
(3)	Philosophy Part - II	:	140
(4)	Physiology Demonstrations	:	160
(5)	General Pathology	:	50

3RD. YEAR :

(1)	Pathology (Microbiology including practicals)	:	200
(2)	Obstetrics & Gynaccology	:	60
(3)	Materia Medica	:	140
(4)	Philosophy Part - III	:	140
(5)	Psychology	:	140

4TH. YEAR :

(1)	Case Taking and repertorisation	:	100
(2)	Materia Medica	:	140
(3)	Forensic Medicine	:	80
(4)	Minor Surgery	:	80
(5)	Philosophy Part - IV	:	140

SCHEDULE -IV.**NUMBER OF LECTURES INCLUDING DEMONSTRATIONS AND PRACTICALS FIXED FOR EACH SUBJECT.****1ST YEAR :**

(1)	Anatomy	:	240
(2)	Anatomy Demonstration	:	60
(3)	Philosophy Part - I	:	100
(4)	Pharmacy	:	50
(5)	Pharmacy (Practical)	:	50
(6)	Materia Medica	:	50

2ND. YEAR :

(1)	Materia Medica	:	140
(2)	Hygiene	:	60
(3)	Philosophy Part - II	:	140
(4)	Physiology Demonstrations	:	160
(5)	General Pathology	:	50

3RD. YEAR :

(1)	Pathology (Microbiology including practicals)	:	200
(2)	Obstetrics & Gynaecology	:	60
(3)	Materia Medica	:	140
(4)	Philosophy Part - III	:	140
(5)	Psychology	:	140

4TH. YEAR :

(1)	Case Taking and repertorisation	:	100
(2)	Materia Medica	:	140
(3)	Forensic Medicine	:	80
(4)	Minor Surgery	:	80
(5)	Philosophy Part - IV	:	140