PROGRAMME CODE-UHYC01

ASSOCIATE DEGREE IN HOMEOPATHY - SYLLABUS

FIRST YEAR

CODE	SUBJECT	CREDITS
UHYC01-1	MATERIA MEDICA	8 CREDITS
UHYC01-2	ORGANON OF MEDICINE	8 CREDITS
UHYC01-3	PRACTICAL-I	8 CREDITS
UHYC01-4	PRACTICAL-II	8 CREDITS
		32 CREDITS

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DETAILED SYLLABUS

UHYC01-1 MATERIA MEDICA

Introductory lectures: Teaching of the Homoeopathic Materia Medica should include

UNIT 1 Nature and scope of Homoeopathic Materia Medica.

UNIT 2 Sources of Homoeopathic Materia Medica.

UNIT 3 Different ways of studying the Materia Medica. B. The drugs are to be taught under the following heads:-

UNIT 4 Common name, natural, order, habitat, part used, ,preparation. Sources of drug
proving. Symptomatology of the drug emphasizing the characteristic symptoms and modalities Comparative study of drugs.

UNIT 5 Complimentary, inimical, antidotal and concomitant remedies.

UNIT 6 Therapeutic applications (applied Materia Medica). C. A study of 12 tissue remedies according to Schusler's biochemic system of medicine.
APPENDIX-I

UNIT 7 Acontite nap

UNIT 8 Aethusa cyan

UNIT 9 Allium cepa

UNIT 10 Aloe socotrina

UNIT 11 Antimonium crud

UNIT12 Antimonium tart

UNIT 13 Apis malefic

UNIT 14 Argentum nit

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UNIT 15 Arnica Montana

UNIT 16 Bryonia alb

UNIT 17 Chamomilla

UNIT 18 Cina

UNIT 19 Colchium autumn

UNIT 20 Colocynthis

UNIT21 Dulcamera

UNIT 22 Euphrasia

UNIT23 Ipecac

UNIT 24 Ledum pal

UNIT 25 Nux vomica

UNIT 26 Rhus tox

UNIT 27 Calcarea flour

UNIT 28 Calcarea phos

UNIT 29 Calcarea sulph

UNIT 30 Ferrum phos

UNIT 31 Silicea New additions

UNIT 32 Following Drugs be added :-
1. One additional drug China added. 2. Biochemic drugs should be specified in syllabus under separate titles. Following seven Biochemic drug be added along with five Biochemic drug which are already included in syllabus. Nat - Phos Mag - Phos Kali - Phos Nat - Mur Kali - Mur Nat - Sulph Kali - Sulph

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DETAILED SYLLABUS

UHYC01-2 ORGANON OF MEDICINE

Fundamentals of Homeopathic Science

UNIT -1: Preliminary lectures on the evolution of medicinal practice by the ancients giving stress to rationalistic and vitalistic thoughts.

UNIT -2: Short history of Hahnemann's life and contributions.

UNIT -3: Brief life and contributions of early pioneers after Hahnemann

UNIT -4: Brief study of early history of spread of Homeopathy & position of Homeopathy in various countries..

UNIT -5: Hahnemann's Oraganon of Medicine from aphorism 1 to 70.

UNIT -6: Fundamentals Principles of Homeopathy.

UNIT -7: Health: Hahnemann's and modern concept.

UNIT -8: Introductory lectures on diseases, their classification, drug diseases, case taking and drug proving. II. Logic.

UNIT -9: The term 'Logic' means 'though' 'reason' 'Law' and is used to denote the totality of rules to which the process of thought is subjected, a process that reflects the reality. It is also used to denote the science of the rules of reasoning and the forms in which it occurs.

UNIT -10: As discussed earlier, to comprehend ORGANON-PHILOSOPHY, it is essential to acquaint with understanding of LOGIC in order to grasp inductive-deductive reasoning.

Introduction to Psychology.

UNIT -11: Definition of Psychology - as a Science and its differences from other Sciences.

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Concept of Mind - Contemporary schools of psychology with special reference to Behaviouristic and psychoanalytic approaches.

UNIT 12: Scientific study of behaviour, intelligence, cause - effect relation - behavioristic (Pavlov, Watson, Skinner) and dynamics of behaviour (Freud and Neo Freudians).

UNIT -13: Basic concepts of sensation, perception, illusion, Hallucination, Delusion, image, intelligence, aptitude, attention, thinking and memory.

UNIT -14: Emotion, motivation, personality, anxiety, conflict, frustration, psychosomatic manifestations and dreams.

UNIT -15: Developmental Psychology - normal developments since birth to maturity (both physical and psychological) and deviations- its effects on later behaviour.

UNIT -16: The attempts should be make to make a student receptive to various terms in teachings of Materia Medica and Homeopathic Philosophy.

UNIT-17: Evolutionary study of the patient comprising of well defined characteristics-

UNIT-18: Studying individual in His life-span and in relation to his family environment and work.

UNIT-19: Processing of the interview and the entire case so as to grasp the principles of MANAGEMENT of these patients.

UNIT-20: He should be taught to classify various symptoms which he has elicited in his case taking. He puts down his evaluation of those characteristics. His capacity for analysis and synthesis should evolve. In appendix, Analytical paper for symptom classification and Evaluation is attached. If practiced properly, has potential to improve analytical faculty of the student.

UNIT -21: Physician, Teaching Staff, R. M. O. and House Staff shall spend enough time with the students and interns and scrutiny of their written cases, discussing mode of interview and processing of the case.

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UNIT-22: GUIDELINES: ANALYSIS - EVALUATION OF OBJECTS OF ANALYSIS EVALUATION OF SYMPTOMS

UNIT-23: To individualize the case so as to prepare an effective totality which allows us to arrive at the SIMILIMUM, prognosis the case, and advise management and impose necessary restrictions on mode of life and diet.

UNIT-24: To infer about state susceptibility by appreciating the quality of characteristics state of susceptibility and diagnosis about miasmatic state would allow physician to formulate comprehensive plan of treatment.

UNIT-25: Order of evaluation of the characteristics, of the case would become stepping Stone for the reportorial totality.

UNIT- 26: CLASSIFICATION OF SYMPTOMS: Their scopes and limitations in arriving as a totality. Symptom should not be considered superficially at its face value. It should be analyzed and evaluated by taking into account following factors.

UNIT-27: Through grasp over the underlying dynamics: (Psychological, Physiological, Pathological aspects).

UNIT-28: This would demand thorough comprehension over the evolution of DISEASE, taking into account FUNDAMENTAL, EXCITING & MAINTAINING CAUSES.

UNIT-29: Knowledge of socio-cultural background is quite imperative for correct analysis and evaluation. Details regarding SYMPTOMATOLOGY can be comprehended by referring to the classical books in philosophy.

UNIT-30: HAHNEMANN'S THEORY OF CHRONIC DISEASE Proper emphasis should be made on the way in which each miasmatic phase evolves and the characteristic expressions which are thrown off at various level. This will bring out characteristic PATTERN of each miasm.

UNIT-31: Definite attempt should be made to understand theory of CHRONIC MIASM in the light of our knowledge of basic sciences of ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, and PATHOLOGY & MEDICINE. This would demand CO RELATION OF HOMOEOAPTHIC PHILOSOPHY with allied sciences.

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UNIT- 32: Teacher should bring out clearly therapeutic implications of THEORY OF CHRONIC MIASM in practice. This will demand comprehension of EVOLUTION OF NATRUAL DISEASE from miasmatic angle. This will require to be correlated with applied Materia Medica. Here you demonstrate how various drugs would come up in Psoric, Sycotic and syphilitic state of the clinical diseases

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PROGRAMME CODE-UHYC01

ASSOCIATE DEGREE IN HOMEOPATHY - SYLLABUS

SECOND YEAR

CODE	SUBJECT	CREDITS
UHYC01-5	HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY	8 CREDITS
UHYC01-6	REPERTORY	8 CREDITS
UHYC01-7	PRACTICAL-I	8 CREDITS
UHYC01-8	PRACTICAL-II	8 CREDITS
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		32 CREDITS

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DETAILED SYLLABUS

UHYC01-5 HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY

UNIT –1: Orientation to subject - elementary history of Botany, Zoology and Chemistry with rules of their nomenclature and their respective terminologies**.** Explanation of terms like common names, synonyms, Hyponyms, typonyms, invalid names.

UNIT –2: Advantages and disadvantages of Commercial names and Botanical names.

UNIT –3: Anomalies in the nomenclature of Homoeopathic Drugs.

UNIT – 4: Schools of Medicine: their discovery, principles pharmacology and Materia Medica, scope and limitations.

UNIT –5: History of the art and science of Pharmaceutics.

UNIT –6: Literature on Homoeopathic Pharmaceutics.

UNIT –7: Sources of Homoeopathic Pharmacy.

UNIT –8: Homoeopathic Pharmacy: its speciality and originality

UNIT –9: Importance of the knowledge of Pharmacy.

UNIT –10: Sources of knowledge about curative powers of the technique of Drug proving in Homoeopathy.

UNIT -11: Aspects of Pharmacy.

UNIT –12: Relation of Pharmaceutics with other sciences.

UNIT –13: Inter-relationship of different schools of Pharmacy with emphasis on relationship of Allopathic and Homoeopathic Pharmacy.

UNIT –14: Properties of Drugs.

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UNIT –15: Routes of Administration of drugs in general.

UNIT –16: Routes of Administration of Homoeopathic remedies.

UNIT –17: Action of Drugs.

UNIT –18: Uses of Drugs.

UNIT –19: Foods, Poisons, cosmetics.

UNIT –20: Drug substance, Drug, Medicine, Remedy,

UNIT –21: Pharmacy. Pharmacology and Pharmacopoeia, Pharmaco-dynamics and other related terms used in relation to the subject. Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia.

UNIT –22: Organon of Medicine Aphorism 264 to 285.

UNIT –23: Materia Medica.

UNIT –24: National Economy. Pharmacy and Pharmacopoeia; its Sources and relation with other sciences. Classification of Homoeopathic Medicines according to their.

UNIT –25: Botanical and

UNIT –26: Zoological natural orders.

UNIT –27: English name of each medicine.
Common names in Indian Languages like Assamese, Bengali, Hindi, Gujarati, Kannad, Konkani, Maithili, Malayalam, Marathi, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telgu, Urdu, Oriya etc. with emphasis on the students learning the common names of their region. Posology

UNIT –28: Homoeopathic Posology: Its logic, advantages and disadvantages.

UNIT –29: Potentisation: Its logic, scientificity and evolution and scales. Vehicles

UNIT –30: Scales for preparation of drugs.

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UNIT –31: Pharmacological Action of Polychrest medicines (50 medicine list attached) Abbreviations used in prescription writing.

UNIT –32: Legal part: legislation in respect of Homoeopathic Pharmacy, Drugs and Cosmetic Act, Poison Act, Pharmacy Act

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DETAILED SYLLABUS

UHYC01-6 REPERTORY

UNIT -1: Difficulties of taking a chronic case. Recording of cases and usefulness of record keeping.

UNIT-2: Totality of symptoms, prescribing symptoms: uncommon peculiar and characteristic symptoms. Analysis of the case uncommon and common symptoms. Gradation and evaluation of Symptoms. Importance of Mental symptoms. Kinds and sources of general symptoms. Concomitant symptoms.

UNIT-3: Teaching of repertorisation should not merely be reduced to rubric hunting exercises. Patient is not a bundle of rubrics.

UNIT-4: Logic of Repertory is delivered from Organon of Medicine as such Repertory should not be taught in isolation. Due emphasis should be made to :-

UNIT -5: Learning the language of repertory i.e. meaning of rubrics is correlation with Materia Medica and clinical experiences. b. Correlation of Repertory with Therapeutics and Materia Medica.

UNIT -6:.History and development of repertories till date.

UNIT -7:.Types of repertories.

UNIT -8: Explanation of terminologies used in various repertories.

UNIT -9:.Boenninghausen's therapeutic pocket book and Boger Boenninghausen's , repertory .

UNIT -10:.Kent's repertory.

UNIT -11:.Introduction to card repertory.

UNIT -12:.Specific regional repertories ALLEN'S FEVER, BELL'S DIARHOEA with their comparison.

UNIT -13:.Brief introduction to puritan group of repertory as Knerr, Gentry, Robert in respect of their Clinic use.

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UNIT -14:.Introduction to Computer Repertorization.

UNIT -15: The man in Health (Holistic Concept) : Structural, functional and psychological organization of Man and his adaptation to the environment, in healthand includes an integrated study of Anatomy, Physiology, Bio-Chemistry, Biophysics, Psychology for practical application of the knowledge in clinical medicine.

UNIT -16: The man in Disease (Holistic Concept) : Structural, functional and psychological organization of the Sick and his environment and includes the study of Pathology (Psychological, functional and structural deviations for the state of Health), a probe into the evolutionary phenomenon of disease, paying attention to the cause effect relationship (viz., the effects of extrinsic (micro-organism, parasites, viruses and other stimuli) and intrinsic (susceptibility based on miasms) factors along with their current interpretations and the abnormal expressions of the sick pervading his whole being);

UNIT-17: History of Medicine, Scientific Methodology including Research Methodology and Statistics:

UNIT -18: History of Medicine-evolution with special emphasis on Hahnemann's contribution to Medicine in General.

UNIT -19: Basic concepts of Logic, Philosophy and Scientific Methodology and BioStatistics.

UNIT -20: Case taking:

UNIT -21: Dynamics and methods.

UNIT -22: Case analysis.

UNIT -23: Anamnesis

UNIT-24: Evaluation of symptoms.

UNIT-25: Repertories and repertorisation :

UNIT -26: Source and origin of the Repertory;

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UNIT-27: Different types of Repertories;

UNIT-28: Merits and demerits;

UNIT-29: Methods of Repertorisation.

UNIT-30: Applied clinical

UNIT-31: Repertory in Medicine,

UNIT-32: Repertorisation

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