



**VINAYAKA MISSION'S
RESEARCH FOUNDATION**
(Deemed to be University under section 8 of the UGC Act 1956)



**VINAYAKA MISSION'S
HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL
COLLEGE & HOSPITAL**

CURRICULUM & SYLLABUS

REVISED NEW REGULATIONS 2016

(CCH Notification Dec'2018, June 2019, Aug' 2019)

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

III - MD (HOM) - REPERTORY

3.1. Purpose of MD(Homoeopathy) - Repertory Course

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

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

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

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

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

3.2 Goal

A postgraduate in Repertory shall:

Recognise the prescription needs of homeopathic practitioners

Master most of the competencies related to case taking and repertorisation

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

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

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

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

3.3 General objectives

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

Recognise the importance of repertory in the context of homeopathic prescription

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

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

Utilize Information and Communication Technology and adapt it for repertorisation

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

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

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

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

MD (HOM) - REPERTORY PART - I

3.4 Course contents:

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

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

3.4.1 Theory

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

3.4.1.1.1 Section A:

Case Taking:General

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

Common difficulties of case taking & their solution

Anamnesis

Case taking in different type of diseases

Case taking in psychiatry

Case taking in pediatrics

Case taking in geriatrics

Case taking in obstetrics & gynecology

Case taking in medical emergency

Planning of a clinical interview

Evaluation of case interview

Case Record:

Methods & techniques including computer method

Uses & importance of record keeping

The study of symptomatology in detail:

Definitions of each types

Value of the symptoms and its use in clinical practice

Miasmatic understanding of the symptoms

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

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

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

Totality of symptom :

Definitions by various stalwarts of Homoeopathy

General concept & types

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

The Study of Repertory & its concept

Definitions & need of repertories & word origin

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

Classification of repertories

Methods and techniques of repertory

Scope & limitations of repertory

3.4.1.1.2 Section B:

General Principles of Repertorisation

Generalisation

Causation

Concomitance

Individualisation

Analogy

Steps of repertorization:

Case processing:

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

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

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

Study of the following Basic Repertories:

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

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

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

Card repertories:

Historical significance

Utility & limitation of card repertory

Detailed study of Kishore, Sharma & Sankaran card repertory.

Basic Knowledge of Homoeopathic Softwares

Evolution of Homeopathic softwares

Role of computer in Homoeopathy

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

The subjects of 'Research Methodology and Biostatistics' are

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

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

Course Objectives:

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

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

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

Relevant Statistical Methods and Models

Skills of Data Collection and Documentation

Synopsis / Grant proposal Preparation

Dissertation / Thesis Writing

Utilization of 'Information Technology Tools' in research

Need for Research in Homoeopathy

The areas of Research in Homoeopathy

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

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

Developing skills as a 'Self-directed Learner'

Recognizing 'Continuing Education needs'

Selection and appropriate use of 'Learning Resources'

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

Course contents:

3.4.1.2.1. Section-A: Research Methodology:

Introduction of 'Research Methodology

Definition of 'Research' & 'Research Methodology'

Glossary of 'Research Terminologies'

Research in Bio-medicine & its Scope

Qualities of a Researcher

Evidence Based Medicine

Current Scenario of Homoeopathic Research - Need, Scope & Challenges

Key Concepts of 'Research Methodology':

Research Process: Various steps in doing a Research

Various types of Research

Formulating the Research Problem / Research Question: Aims & Objectives

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

Citations, Various Medical Search Engines & Document Data Bases.

Formulating Research Hypothesis: Definition & Importance

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

Clinical Trials: Design & conduct; Therapeutic & Prophylactic

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

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

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

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

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

Research Regulations: Historical Evolution & Present Need

Ethical issues in Bio-medical Research

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

Institutional Ethical Committee: Structure, Duty & Rights

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

Intellectual Property Rights, Patent / Copyright issues & Plagiarism.

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

Assessing & Reporting Adverse Events.

Ethical Issues in Animal Studies

Application of 'Research Methodology' in Homoeopathic Research:

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

Current Scenario of Homoeopathic Researches

Various National & International Homoeopathic Research Institutions / Avenues

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

Various AYUSH Schemes for Research

Central Council of Homoeopathy

Selecting a well suited Homoeopathic Research Problem

Review of Literature in the context of Homoeopathic Publications

Deciding suited Research Design, Sample Design & Analytical Design

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

Challenges in Homoeopathic research & Future Research in Homoeopathy

3.4.1.2.2. Section-B: Biostatistics:

Introduction of 'Biostatistics':

Definition of 'Biostatistics'

Glossary of 'Statistical Terminologies'

Biostatistics in Clinical Research: Utilization & Scope

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

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

Key Concepts of 'Biostatistics':

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

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

Biases: Definition, Types, Effect & Management

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

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

Relationship: Correlation & Regression

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

Probability: Theory, Types, Laws & Uses

P - Value: Concept and Estimation

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

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

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

Chi square Test: Goodness of Fit, Association & Independence

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

Vital Statistics: Population Statistics, Birth, Death, Marriage, etc.,
Health Information System: Morbidity, Mortality, Incidence,
Prevalence, etc.,

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

Application of 'Biostatistics' in Homoeopathic Research:

Selecting appropriate 'Statistical Method' for Homoeopathic
Researches

Arriving at valid 'Statistical Result' in Homoeopathic Researches

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

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

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

3.4.1.3.1 Section A:

Organon of medicine and homoeopathic philosophy.

Materia Medica, Repertory

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

3.4.1.3.2 Section B:

Concepts of different methods of teaching and evaluating the teaching.

General philosophy

Review of recent scientific publications on journals and literature

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

3.4.2. Clinical:

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

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

Case taking:

Case taking proper

Examination of the patient

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

Analysis and evaluation of symptoms

Analysis and synthesis of case with Hahnemannian evolutionary totality.

Miasmatic analysis

Repertorial totality

Repertorisation

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

Selection of potency and dose

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

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

Utilizing Homoeopathic softwares for repertorisation

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

3.5. Course Contents

3.5.1. Theory

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

3.5.1.1.1 Section A:

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

Critical comparative study of

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

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

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

Future scope of repertories:

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

3.5.1.1.2. Section B:

Other basic repertory:

- ◀ A systematic alphabetic repertory of homoeopathic remedies by Boenninghausen - translated by Boger.
- ◀ Jahr's symptom Repertory

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

Homoeopathic Soft wares :

- ◀ Software to be studied for content as to what repertory/ repertories are included, highlights of the softwares, expert system if any, etc.
- ◀ The following repertory software are suggested for study -
 - ♦ Mind Technology (Homopath Classic*)
 - ♦ Radar* - Radar Opus
 - ♦ Mac - Repertory
 - ♦ ISIS
 - ♦ Complete Dynamiics
 - ♦ Kenbo
 - ♦ Organon 96* Etc.

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

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

3.5.1.2.1. Section A:

Concordance Repertories:

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

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

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

3.5.1.2.2 Section B:

Study of the following repertories as per their Historical background, Philosophy, Construction, Use, Advantages, Disadvantages and Methods of using repertories for various types of illnesses:

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

Card repertories:

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

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

3.5.2. Clinical & other skills

Case taking, physical examination & systemic examination

Proper differential diagnosis and clinical diagnosis of the case

Proper analysis and evaluation of the case

Reportorial approach of the case

Selection of similimum

Choosing the proper potency and correct repetition.

Effective use of library resources

Effective use of Information technology

Teaching encounters

3.6. LIST OF RECOMMENDED REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Kent JT- Repertory of the Homoeopathic MateriaMedica
2. Kent J T - New Remedies, Clinical Cases and Lesser Writings
3. Kent JT - Lectures on Homoeopathic philosophy
4. Kent's Alphabetical repertory by Srivathsava and Chandra.
5. Kent J T - Lectures of Homoeopathic MateriaMedica
6. Kent J T - Lesser writings,
7. Kent J T- Minor Writings
8. Kent J T - Lectures on Homoeopathy Philosophy
9. Boger C M - Boeninghausens Characteristics and Repertory
10. Boger C M - Study of MateriaMedica and Case taking
11. Boger C M - Studies in Philosophy of Healing
12. Boger C M - Synoptic Key & Repertory to the Homoeopathic MateriaMedica
13. Boger C M - Collected Works
14. Boger C M - Additions to Kent Repertory
15. Boger C M - Studies in the Philosophy of healing
16. Boger C M - Time of Remedies & Moon phase
17. Boger C M - A Systematic Alphabetical Repertory of Homoeopathic Remedies
18. Banu Desai - How to find similimum with Boger Boenninghausen's Repertory
19. Boeninnghausen-The Lesser Writings.
20. Allen T.F. - Boeninghausens Therapeutic Pocket Book
21. Vithoulkas .G - Addition to Kent Repertory of Homoeopathic MateriaMedica
22. Knerr C.B. - Repertory of Herings Guiding Symptoms of our MateriaMedica

23. Gentry - Concordance Repertory
24. Allen T.F - Symptom Register
25. Phatak S.R - A Concise Repertory of Homoeopathic MateriaMedica
26. Boericke W - Boericke`sMateriaMedica with Repertory
27. Clarke J.H. - Clinical Repertory
28. Clarke J.H. - Prescriber
29. Clarke J.H. - Dictionary of MateriaMedica
30. Robert H.A - Sensations as if
31. Robert H.A - Rheumatic remedies
32. Gallawardin J.P- Repertory of Psychic Medicines with MateriaMedica
33. Bell James - The Homoeopathic Therapeutics of Diarrhoea
34. Allen H.C. - Therapeutics of Fever.
35. Allen W.A. - Repertory of symptoms of intermittent Fever
36. Berridge E.W.- Complete Repertory on the Diseases of eyes.
37. Minton - Uterine Therapeutics
38. Pulford .A - Repertory of the symptoms of Rheumatism & Sciatica
39. Weels P.P - Intermittent fever with Repertory of Boenninghausen
40. Worcestor S - A Repertory to the Modalities
41. Neatby Edwin - An Index of aggravations and ameliorations
42. ShashikantTiwari - Homoeopathy & child care - principles, therapeutics, children type & Repertory
43. Meera - Repertory of the disease of Mother & New born
44. Berkley Square - A repertory of Homoeopathic Nosodes&Sarcodes

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

67. Munir Ahmed - Introduction to Principles to Repertorisation
68. Gunavante S.M - probing the mind & other guiding symptoms
69. Kumar G.S.R - Sure shot Repertory guide for P.G. students
70. Kanjlal J.N - Repertorisation
71. Farokh.J.Master - perceiving rubrics of mind
72. Ramanlal.P.Patel - art of case taking & practical repertorisation in homoeopathy
73. Rastogi D.P - an overview of repertories
74. Castro J.B.D - Logic of Repertories
75. Ritu Arora - Solved papers on Repertory
76. Petrucci, Roberto- children Homoeopathic Materia Medica with reportorial symptoms
77. Hahnemann`s - Chronic Diseases
78. Hahnemann`s-- Materia Medica Pura
79. Banerjee P.N - Chronic Diseases its causes and cure
80. Tyler M.L. - Repertorising
81. Stuart close - Philosophy
82. Sarkar B.K. - Organon of medicine
83. Robert H.A - The Principles & art of cure by Homoeopathy
84. Allen's - Encyclopedia
85. Hering's guiding symptoms of our Materia Medica

Homoeopathic Softwares :

86. Mind Technology (Homopath Classic*)
87. Radar* - Radar Opus
88. Mac - Repertory
89. ISIS
90. Complete Dynamics

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

105. Joan Bolker & Holt Paperbacks, Writing Your Dissertation in Fifteen Minutes a Day - Guide to Starting, Revising, and Finishing Your Doctoral Thesis, Macmillan Publishers, New York.

106. Health Research Policy Publications, WHO.

3.6.2.2. Biostatistics:

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

108. J.V. Dixit, Principles & Practice of Biostatistics, Banarsidas Bhanot Publishers, Jabalpur.

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3.7. SCHEME OF MARK DIVISION

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

3.8. SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

3.8.1 PART I:

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

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

3.8.2 PART II

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

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