



**VINAYAKA MISSION'S
RESEARCH FOUNDATION**
(Deemed to be University under section 3 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
PRACTICE OF MEDICINE**

V - MD (HOM) PRACTICE OF MEDICINE

5.1 Purpose of M.D (Homoeopathy) - Practice of Medicine course:

The purpose is to train the basic homoeopathic graduate in the field of general medicine and to treat the sick depending upon the principles and philosophy of homoeopathy and to produce excellent, professional thinkers, researchers and teachers in homoeopathy with special emphasis in the field of medicine.

This takes candidate on the journey that he has covered earlier in the undergraduate course, but from a very different clinical perspective. This will be facilitated since the candidate is simultaneously doing his resident training and is seeing the phenomena of health being transformed into disease in his clinical studies. Having thus re-visited the basic sciences, the candidate is now prepared to undertake the journey deeper into the healing science and art attempting to come into more intimate contact with the principles that Hahnemann identifies as critical for the success of the 'operation cure'.

Thus a post graduate in the subject of practice of medicine shall be an excellent, professional thinker, researcher and teacher in homoeopathy with special emphasis in the field of medicine.

Have the efficiency to assess and manage the patients who are sick, and in cases of severe illness or crisis manages it till such time as hospitalization in critical care unit may be found.

Have high degree of proficiency both in theoretical and practical aspects of "practice of medicine" and related disciplines backed by scientific knowledge and philosophy of homoeopathy.

Have the knowledge regarding issues pertaining to the field of preventive medicine and the epidemiology underlying the communicable and infectious diseases with special relevance to India.

5.2 Goal:

To seek a true rational healing art, which can treat the sick for the permanent restoration of health.

To employ unprejudiced reflection adopted to each morbid condition and to treat them by the holistic principles and philosophy of homoeopathy.

To investigate what is to be cured in disease and to know what is curative in the various medicines in order to understand better the scope and limitations of homoeopathy.

Adopt a scientific temper and unbiased approach to augment self-knowledge to improve the quality of treatment throughout the professional life.

Shall be able to co ordinate the recent advances in science with his/ her knowledge of homoeopathy, so as to reflect better art of healing.

To integrate the knowledge acquired in general medicine with concepts of homoeopathic philosophy, miasms and the principles of homoeopathic therapeutics to achieve the true holistic potential of homoeopathy.

To develop an open mind to update him/ her by self-study, attending courses, conferences and seminars relevant to the specialty.

Obtain the communicative and interpersonal skills to communicate and interact with the patients and health care teams.

5.3 Objectives:

Learn the art and science of disease diagnosis.

Evolving an approach to co-relate the disease diagnosis with intricate mechanism of medicinal diagnosis in homoeopathy.

Learn the basics of Classification of Disease and integrating these principles with the Hahnemannian approach.

Master the methods of physical examination as well as deriving the meaning of different investigations to complete the process of diagnosis.

Learn the art of erecting patient totality.

Process this totality through the appropriate Repertorial/Non-repertorial approach

Apply the knowledge gained above in terms of evolving suitable Materia Medica portraits.

Mastering the art of posology & application of susceptibility

MD (Hom) PRACTICE OF MEDICINE PART-1

5.4 Course contents:-

5.4.1 Theory:

5.4.1.1 Paper -I : Main subject - Practice of Medicine (100 Marks)

The topic given under Section A & B shall be taught as :

General medicine:

Definition, Classification, Aetiology, Epidemiology, Pathogenesis & Pathology, and Clinical features, Physical Examination, Investigation, Diagnosis & Differential Diagnosis of the diseases. The following would be the broad category of diseases that would be covered in the syllabus. Emphasis should be on

Understanding the common clinical conditions that clinicians come across in the country.

Understand the role and limitations of the standard regime of treatments available and the side effects thereof.

Knowing the ancillary treatments that are necessary for prompt relief and effective early resolution of the condition.

Diagnostic procedures in view of latest technology:

The investigative procedures will range from the routine clinical skills to perform the basic investigative procedures & collection of sample needed to be acquired along with basic bedside procedures to sophisticated techniques.

Miasmatic study of medicine:

Application of knowledge in terms of hahnemannian and post hahnemannian evolution of the concept of chronic diseases and

miasms. Understanding the basic disease process in terms of clinico-pathologic-immunologic-miasmatic level. study the evolutionary aspect of diseases, specifically in terms of psora - sycosis - tubercular - syphilis. application of this knowledge into the prescription and management of the case.

Practice of homoeopathy:

Symptom analysis and evaluation, patient totality, repertorial approach/ non repertorial approach. Rational application of the concepts & methods of Homoeopathy and its therapeutic application in the practice of General Medicine & Tropical Medicine.

5.4.1.1.1 Section - A :

Acid-Base - Water/electrolyte disturbances

Tropical and Infectious Diseases

Genetics

Immunology

5.4.1.1.2 Section - B:

Nutritional related health problems

Metabolic Disorders

Occupational health - Basics/common problems

Preventive Medicine - Basics/vaccines and the role of Homoeopathy.

Current National / International Research / Trials on common diseases

5.4.1.2 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 capable of executing the Homoeopathic Research more scientific.

Course contents:

5.4.1.2.1. 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, Random-

ization: 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

5.4.1.2.2. 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 Biostatistical 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.

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 philosophy, homoeopathic Materia Medica and Repertory. Concepts of different methods of teaching and evaluating the teaching. Further, to upgrade the knowledge of post graduates recent scientific advancements in the field of Homoeopathic research and literature has to be integrated in the course of study.

Section A:

Organon of Medicine and Homoeopathic Philosophy.

Materia medica, Repertory

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

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.

MD (Hom) PRACTICE OF MEDICINE - PART -II

5.5.Course contents

5.5.1 Theory

5.5.1.1 Paper -I : Main subject - Practice of Medicine (100 Marks)

The topic given under the section A & B shall be taught as

General Medicine:

Definition, Classification, Aetiology, Epidemiology, Pathogenesis & Pathology, and Clinical features, Physical Examination, Investigation, Diagnosis & Differential Diagnosis of the diseases. The following would be the broad category of diseases that would be covered in the syllabus. Emphasis should be on:

Understanding the common clinical conditions that clinicians come across in the country.

Understand the role and limitations of the standard regime of treatments available and the side effects thereof.

Knowing the ancillary treatments that are necessary for prompt relief and effective early resolution of the condition.

Diagnostic procedures in view of latest technology:

The Investigative procedures will range from the routine clinical skills to perform the basic investigative procedures & collection of sample needed to be acquired along with basic bedside procedures to sophisticated techniques.

Clinical investigations are as follows:

Apart from the routine haematological, biochemical and radiological investigations which are a part of undergraduate studies, the postgraduate must be conversant with a host of detailed and sophisticated investigations which further the understanding of the disease in its depth and extent. Given below are representative samples of these. These are not exhaustive nor are they a 'must know' for the candidate in their details. However, he must have a nodding

acquaintance with all of these and that plays that they hold in the diagnostic and prognostic work - up .

GIT INVESTIGATION:

Gastric acid secretary studies

Schilling test of vitamin B12 metabolism

Barium studies

Endoscopy

Radionuclide imaging

Angiography

USG

CT scan

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM:

Trans tracheal aspiration

Gastric lavage

Serological test

CT scan

MRI

Bronchography

Pulmonary angiography

USG

Radio isotope lung scan

Fibro optic bronchoscopy

Broncho-alveolar lavage

Mediastinoscopy

Thoracocentacic and pleural fluid examination

Pleural biopsy

Lung biopsy
Thoracoscopy
PFT
Arterial blood gas
CVS:
ECG
Stress test
2 D ECHO
CT scan
MRI
Nuclear cardiology
Myocardial function:
Radionuclide angiography
Equilibrium blood pool imaging
Radio nuclide ventriculography
Myocardial perfusion imaging
Myocardial metabolism imaging
Myocardial infarct imaging
Myocardial innervation imaging
Cardiac catheterization
Angiocardiology
HEPATOBIILIARY:
Viral markers
Immunological markers
Tumour markers, Alfa feto protein
Aminopyrin breath test

Needle biopsy

Hepato biliary imaging

PANCREATIC:

Serum immunoreactive - trypsin/trypsinogen

Tumour marker

Imaging

Pancreatic secretory function test

Dual labile schilling test

Others: foecal chymotrypsin/ plasma pancreatic polypeptide

USG, Endoscopic USG, Interventional USG

CT scan, MRI

Oral cholecystography, Endoscopic retrograde cholangio-pancreatography

Per cutaneous trans hepatic cholangiography

Angiography

Laproscopy

RENAL:

GFR, Insulin clearance, Creatinine clearance

24- hour Protein estimation

Paraaminoheppuric acid excretion test

Tubular function

USG, Renal scan, CT scan

IVP, Antegrade/retrograde pyelography

Renal arteriography

Biopsy

CNS:

CT SCAN, MRI

Echoencephalopathy

Doppler study of cerebral vessels

Radio isotope brain scan

Radio nuclide angiography

Single photo emission CT scan

Positron emission tomography

Neuroimaging of the spine

Plane radiography of spine

Myelography

Radionucleiod scanning

Neuro USG

Spinal angiography

EEG

HAEMATOLOGY:

Bone marrow examination

ENDOCRINE:

Plasma hormonal estimation

Urinary determination

Dynamic endocrine test

Receptor studies and antibodies

Endocrine imaging

OSTEOLOGY:

Bone isotope scanning

Measurement of bone mass and bone density

Total body calcium

Histopathology and histomorphometric analysis of bone

Steroid suppression test

PTH hormone infusion test

INFECTION:

Detection method- biological signals

Detection system

Amplification

Direct detection: microscopy/ staining/macroscopic antigen detection

Culture

Identification method: classic phenotyping/ gas liquid chromatography/ nucleic acid probe

Susceptibility testing

Automation of microbial detection in blood

Detection of the pathological agents by serological methods

IMMUNE DISORDERS:

Serum Immunoglobulin levels-IgM, IgG, IgA, IgE

Quantification of blood mononuclear populations

T cells: CD3, CD4, CD8, TCR

B cells: CD19, CD20, CD21, , Ig associated molecules

NK cells: CD16

Monocytes: CD15

Activation markers: HLA-DR, CD25, CD80 (B cells)

T cell functional evaluation

B cell functional evaluation

Complement evaluation

Phagocyte function

Histocompatibility gene complex

Autoantibodies ANA, anti-dsDNA etc.

Serological Tests

ONCOLOGY:

Tumor markers

Screening Tests for common variety of cancers

Miasmatic Study of Medicine:

Application of Knowledge in terms of hahnemannian and post hahnemannian evolution of the concept of chronic diseases and miasms. understanding the basic disease process in terms of clinico-pathologic-immunologic-miasmatic level. Study the evolutionary aspect of diseases, specifically in terms of Psora - Sycosis - Tubercular - Syphilis. Application of this knowledge into the prescription and management of the case.

Practice of homoeopathy:

Symptom analysis and evaluation, patient totality, repertorial approach/ non repertorial approach. Rational application of the concepts & methods of Homoeopathy and its therapeutic application in the practice of General Medicine & Tropical Medicine.

5.5.1.1.1 Section - A:

Cardiovascular System

Respiratory System

GIT

Hepatobiliary system and Pancreas.

5.5.1.1.2 Section - B :

Haematology

Oncology

Geriatrics

Dermatology relevant to General Medicine

**5.5.1.2 Paper - II : Main subject - Practice Of Medicine
(100 Marks)**

General Medicine:

Definition, Classification, Aetiology, Epidemiology, Pathogenesis & Pathology, and Clinical features, Physical Examination, Investigation, Diagnosis, & Differential Diagnosis. The following would be the broad category of diseases that would be covered in the syllabus. Emphasis should be on

Understanding the common clinical conditions that clinicians come across in the country.

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Practice of Homoeopathy:

Symptom analysis and evaluation, patient totality, repertorial approach/ non repertorial approach. Rational application of the con-

cepts & methods of Homoeopathy and its therapeutic application in the practice of General Medicine & Tropical Medicine.

5.5.1.2.1 Section - A:

Bone & Joints disorders; connective tissue diseases.

Nephrology

Neurology

Endocrinology

5.5.1.2.2 Section - B:

Emergency Medicine

HIV & AIDS

Substance abuse and related medical emergencies

Psychiatry - the general concepts and the approach

Special reference shall be made to recent advances in all the fields stated above.

5.5.2. Skills

Case taking, physical examination & systemic examination

Proper differential diagnosis and clinical diagnosis of the case

Proper analysis and evaluation of the case

Repertorial / Non Repertorial approach of the case

Selection of similimum

Choosing the proper potency and correct repetition.

Effective use of library resources

Teaching encounters

5.6 LIST OF RECOMMENDED REFERENCE BOOKS

5.6.1. Practice of Medicine:

1. Harrison - Text book of principles of internal medicine, McGrawhill, Inc., Health Profession Division, New Delhi.

2. A.P.I.-Text Book of Medicine, Published by Association of Physicians of India Bombay.
3. Davidson-Principles and practice of Medicine, Published by Harcourt Publishers Ltd. London.
4. Price - Textbook of Medicine, E.L.B.S, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
5. Cecil-- Text Book of Medicine, Harcourt Publishers, International Company, Asia.
6. Kolleigh-Practical Approach to Pediatrics.
7. Armstrong- Infectious Diseases, 2 Vols. Mosby Publishers, London.
8. Das P.C -Text Book of Medicine.
9. Davis -Signs & Symptoms in Emergency Medicine.
10. Fauci-Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine, 2 Vols.Published by McGraw-Hill, New York.
11. Gami-Bedside Clinical Medicine.
12. Kumar/ Clarke - Clinical Medicine. W.B.Saunders Harcourt Brace & Company Ltd. London.
13. Warner-Savill`s system of Clinical Medicine.
14. Alagrppan - Manual of practical Medicine, 2nd Edition, 2002, Jaypee Publishers, New Delhi.
15. Bhat - Short & long cases in Medicine, 2002, Jaypee Publishers, New Delhi.
16. Gupta - Differential Diagnosis, 6th Edition, Jaypee Publishers, New Delhi.

5.6.2. Research Methodology and Biostatistics:

5.6.2.1. Research methodology:

17. C.R. Kothari, Research Methodology - Methods & Techniques, New Age international Publishers, New Delhi.

18. Ram Ahuja, Research Methods, Rawat Publications, Jaipur.
19. Yogesh kumar Singh, Fundamentals of Research methodology & Statistics, New Age international Publishers, New Delhi.
20. T. Bhaskara Roa, Research Methodology, Paras Medical Books Pvt Ltd, Hyderabad.
21. Ranjith Kumar, Research Methodology - A Step by Step Guide for Beginners, SAGE Publications India Ltd, New Delhi.
22. R. Raveendran & B. Gitanjali, A Practical Approach to PG Dissertation, BSP Books Pvt Ltd, Hyderabad.
23. 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.
24. Munir Ahmed. R, Research Methodology, Centre for Homoeopathic Studies, Bangalore.
25. Munir Ahmed. R, Dissertation Made Easy, Centre for Homoeopathic Studies, Bangalore.
26. Abhaya Indrayan, Basic Methods of Medical Research, AITBS Publishers, New Delhi.
27. Wayne C. Booth, Gregory G. Colomb & Joseph M. Williams, The Craft of Research - Chicago Guides to Writing, Editing & publishing, The University of Chicago Press.
28. David Evans, Paul Gruba & Justin Zobel, How to Write a Better Thesis, Springer Publications, Germany.
29. 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.
30. Health Research Policy Publications, WHO.

5.6.2.2. Biostatistics:

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

32. J.V. Dixit, Principles & Practice of Biostatistics, Banarsidas Bhanot Publishers, Jabalpur.
33. K.R. Sundaram, S.N. Dwivedi & V. Sreenivas, Medical Statistics - Principles & Practice, Walters Kluwer Health, LWW India Publishing Programme(Lippincott Williams & Wilkins), India.
34. JP. Baride, AP. Kulkarni & RD. Muzumdar, Manual of Biostatistics, Jaypee Publications, New Delhi.
35. P.S. S. Sundar rao & J. Richard, Introduction to Biostatistics & Research Methods, PHI Learning, New Delhi.
36. M.N. Parikh & Nithya Gogtay, ABC of Research Methodology & Applied Biostatistics - A Primer for Clinicians and Researchers, Jaypee Publications, New Delhi.
37. David L. Katz, Joann G. Elmore, Dorothea M.G. Wild & Sean C. Lucan, Jekel's Epidemiology, Biostatistics, Preventive Medicine & Public Health, Saunders, Elsevier Publications.
38. Jaykaran, Statistical Tests in Medical Research, Jaypee Publications, New Delhi.
39. K. Park, Park's Text Book of Preventive and Social Medicine, Banarsidas Bhanot Publishers, Jabalpur.

5.6.2.3. Ethics:

40. Guidelines for Good Clinical Practice (GCP) for trials, WHO.
41. Ethical Principles for Medical Research Involving Human Subjects, World Medical Association.
42. Ethical Guidelines for Biomedical Research on Human Participants, Indian Council of Medical Research New Delhi, 2006.
43. Guidelines for Clinical Research, CCRH.
44. C.M. Francis, Medical Ethics, Jaypee Publications, New Delhi.
45. Guideless for Care & Use of Animals in Scientific Research, Indian National Scientific Academy, 2000.
46. Guidelines for Laboratory Animal Facility, Committee for the

Purpose of Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals,
2001.

5.6.3. Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy:

5.6.3.1. Organon of medicine and homoeopathic philosophy:

47. Allen J H-Chronic Miasms
48. Bertrand Russel -History of Philosophy
49. Boenninghausen Von C M F - Lesser Writings.
50. Boericke G- Principles of Homoeopathy
51. Boger C M - Collected Works
52. Clarke J H - Constitutional Medicine
53. Close Stuart - Genius of Homoeopathy
54. Dhawale M L - Principles and Practices of Homoeopathy
55. Dudgeon-Principles and Practices of Homoeopathy
56. Dunham Carroll - Homoeopathy, the Science of Therapeutics
57. Durant Will - The story of Philosophy
58. Farrington E A - Lesser writings
59. Hahnemann - Chronic Disease its cause and cure
60. Hahnemann - Organon of Medicine- 6th Edition
61. Hahnemann -Lesser Writings
62. Hospers John - Introduction to Philosophy
63. Irving Copi - Introduction to Logic
64. Kent J T - Lesser writings
65. Kent J T- Minor Writings
66. Kent J T-Lectures on Homoeopathy Philosophy
67. Ortega - The Chronic Miasms
68. Phyllis Speight-- Chronic miasms.

69. Preetha Mehra and Chand D.H - History of Medicine
70. Rajendran E S - New Lights - Lectures on Homoeopathy & Philosophy
71. Rajendran E S - The Nucleus - Lectures on Chronic Diseases and Miasms
72. Rajendran.E.S - Nanodynamics
73. Richard Hahel - Life and works of Hahnemann
74. Rima Handley - Later Years of Hahnemann
75. Robert H A- Principles and practices of Homoeopathy
76. Robert Jutte - Hahnemann's Life History
77. Sharma C D -Indian Philosophy
78. Shepherd Dorothy - Magic of Minimum dose
79. Sircar B K -Commentary on Organon of Medicine
80. Vithoulkas George - The Science of Homoeopathy
81. Whitmont E - Psyche & Substance
82. Wideband- A History of Modern Philosophy
83. Wolf A - Textbook of logic

5.6.3.2. Materia medica:

84. Allen.T.F - Encyclopedia of Homoeopathic Materia, Medica Vol 1 to,12
85. Ambika wanters ,-- Homoeopathic colour and sound remedies
86. Bhasme Arun - How to study Materia Medica
87. Burt-Physiological Materia Medica
88. Catherine S. Coulter - Portraits Vol. I, Portraits Vol. II, Portraits Vol. III
89. Choudhary.N.M. - Materia Medica
90. Choudhuri.N.M - A study on Materia Medica and repertory

91. Clarke - Dictionary of Homoeopathic Materia Medica
92. Collin Giffith -- The new Materia Medica- key remedies for the future of homoeopathy
93. Dr Chaturbuja Nayak --Keynote of homoeopathic materia medica- vol -I
94. Frans Vermuelen -- Synoptic materia medica vol- II
95. Frans Vermuelen --Concordance reference
96. Frans Vermuelen -- Prisma: the arcane of Materia Medica, illuminated
97. Hahnemann.S - Chronic Diseases Vol I & II, B
98. Hahnemann.S - Materia Medica Pura Vol I & II
99. Harvey Farrington - P. G Studies inHomoeopathy
- 100.Hering.C - Guiding Symptoms of Homoeopathic Materia Medica
- 101.Nancy Herrick -- Scared plants, human voices : (new proving in to plants)
- 102.Nancy Herrick --Animal minds, human voices : (new proving in to animals)
- 103.Nash.E.B - Leaders in Homoeopathic Therapeutics
- 104.Parimel Banerji --Advanced homoeopathy and its Materia Medica vol- I
- 105.Pierce : Plain Talks on Homoeopathic Materia Medica with Comparisons
- 106.Rajan Shankaran - Insight into Plant Kingdom Vol. I, II, III
- 107.Ramjee Singh - Ladder to Excellence in Homoeopathic Education
- 108.Roger Morrison -- Carbon: organic and hydrocarbon remedies in homoeopathy

5.6.3.3. Repertory:

- 109.Kent J T - Repertory of the Homoeopathic Materia Medica
- 110.Boger C M - Boeninghausens Characteristics and Repertory
- 111.Boger C M - Synoptic Key & Repertory to the Homoeopathic Materia Medica
- 112.Allen T.F. - Boeninghausens Therapeutic Pocket Book
- 113.Knerr C.B. - Repertory of Herings Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica
- 114.Boericke W - Boericke`s Materia Medica with Repertory
- 115.Clarke J.H. - Clinical Repertory
- 116.Fredrick Schroyens - Synthesis Repertory
- 117.Robin Murphy - Homoeopathic Medical Repertory
- 118.Barthel and Klunker - Synthetic Repertory of the Materia Medica
- 119.Phatak S.R - A Concise Repertory of Homoeopathic Materia Medica
- 120.Siju .P.V - A reference to repertories for Homoeopathic students
- 121.Shashikant Tiwari - Essentials of Repertorisation
- 122.Kumar G.S.R - Sure shot Repertory guide for P.G. students
- 123.Castro J.B.D - Logic of Repertories
- 124.Jugal Kishore - Evolution of Homoeopathic Repertories & Repertorisation
- 125.Mind Technology (Hompath Classic*)
- 126.Radar* - Radar Opus

5.7 SCHEME OF MARK DIVISION

	Theory	Subject	Theory Marks	Clinical including Viva-Voce Marks	Total Marks	Pass Marks
5.7.1 PART I	Paper 1	Practice of Medicine	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	-
5.7.2 PART II	Paper 1	Practice of Medicine	100	200	400	200
	Paper II	Practice of Medicine	100			
TOTAL			200	200	400	-

5.8 SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

5.8.1 PART I:

5.8.1.1 Theory	
A.1.	Theory examination shall comprise 3 written papers; each of 100 Marks Total Marks (3X100) = 300 Marks
A.2.	Each paper will be divided in to 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 – Practice of Medicine 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.

5.8.1.2 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 Practice of Medicine and Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy
	B.4.	Total marks: Clinical -50 Marks Paper I- Practice of Medicine – 25 Marks Paper III - Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy – 25 Marks
5.8.1.3 Viva Voce	C.1.	Amongst 4 examiners the marks shall be divided under two heads covering all the aspects of Practice of Medicine and Advanced teaching of Fundamentals of Homoeopathy as described in syllabus above.
	C.2.	Total marks: Viva -50 Marks Paper I- Practice of Medicine – 25 Marks Paper III - 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
5.8.1.4 PASS MARK	D1.	Separate passing score with 50% of marks in individual heads A, B & C is essential to pass in Examination.

5.8.2 PART II

5.8.2.1 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 in to 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 – Practice of Medicine Section A: As per syllabus prescribed Section B: As per syllabus prescribed
	A.6.	Paper II: Main Subject – Practice of Medicine 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 papers 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.

5.8.2.2	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 Practice of Medicine and Homoeopathic application
	B.4.	Total marks: Clinical -100 marks
5.8.2.3	C.1.	Amongst 4 examiners the marks shall be covering all the aspects of Practice of Medicine and Homoeopathic application.
Viva Voce	C.2.	Total marks: Viva 100 Marks
	C3.	Clinicals & Viva: Emphasis shall be given for Homoeopathic application
5.8.2.4	D1.	Separate passing score with 50% of marks in individual heads
PASS MARK		A, B & C is essential to pass in Examination.