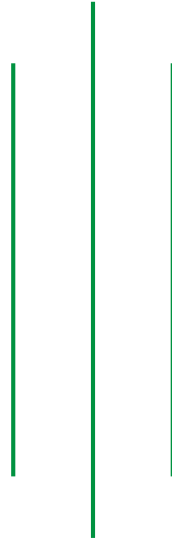


Syllabus for Licensing Examination of MD. Homeopathy 2021



Nepal Health Professional Council

Bansbari, Kathmandu

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S.N.	Topic	Marks
A.	General subjects: - (Common to all branches)	15%
B.	Basic concepts of Logic , Philosophy	5%
1.	Organon Of Medicine With Homoeopathic Philosophy	15%
2.	HOMOEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA INCLUDING APPLIED ASPECTS	15%
3.	REPERTORY	15%
4.	HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY	20%
5.	PRACTICE OF MEDICINE	15%
	Total	100%

A. General subjects: - Common to all branches)

i. **The man in Health (Holistic concept)** – Structural, functional and psychological organisation of Man and his adaptation to the environment, in health and includes an integrated study of Anatomy; Physiology; Biochemistry; Biophysics; Psychology; for practical application of the knowledge in clinical medicine

a. **Anatomy:** Applied anatomy

b. **Physiology:** Applied and clinical aspects of Physiology

c. **Bio chemistry:** Clinical biochemistry, immuno-chemistry, Molecular Biology

d. **Bio physics:** Passive transport; Simple diffusion; Facilitation; diffusion; osmosis; ultrafiltration; dialysis; active transport; solute – solvent interaction; Gibbs Donnan equilibrium; surface tension; adsorption; colloid; hydrotropy; acid – base- hydrogen ion concentration and pH; Atoms; isotopes; physiological application of isotopes

e. Basic psychology of Human being

1. Introduction & Definition of Psychology.

2. Branches of psychology

3. Attention, Perception, Intelligence, Learning, Memory, Emotion, Thinking, Personality.

4. Different approaches of psychology Freud, Jung, Adler, Cattell, Horney

ii. **The Man in disease (Holistic concept)**- Structural, functional and psychological organisation of sick and his deficient adaptation to environment and includes the study of Pathology , evolutionary phenomena of disease, paying attention to the cause - effect relationship [viz : the effects of extrinsic (micrororganism, parasites, viruses or other external factors)and intrinsic (susceptibility based on miasms / immunology) factors along with their current interpretations and abnormal expression of sick pervading his whole being.

Pathology : Clinical pathology, Histopathology; Diagnostic molecular pathology; Molecular basis of human diseases; Immuno histo biochemistry and related marking techniques; Immunopathologic mechanism;

Microbiology : Background to infectious disease; entry, exit and; Natural defence; ; spread and replication; Parasitic survival; epidemiological aspects of the control of infection and diseases; Hospital infection , sterilisation and infection.

Immunology : Clinical aspects; hypersensitivity; Immunodeficiency; Auto immunity; autoimmune diseases; immunodiagnosis; allergy and skin tests; molecular techniques; immunological investigation to diagnosis of diseases.

iii a. History of Medicine - Evolution with special emphasis on Hahnemann's contribution to medicine in general.

B. Basic concepts of Logic , Philosophy;

1. Introductory analysis - Subject matter and scope - question for philosophy- The Branches of Philosophy.

2. Philosophy and the Sciences - Logic, metaphysics and theory of causation (Note: Emphasis should be given to Aristotle's philosophy)

3. Science and Inductive method - Philosophy of man - Empiricism (note: should be taught from the point of view of Francis Bacon and J.S. MILL)
4. The doctrine of Force - The doctrine of monads -Life force - (note: should be dealt in the context of Leibniz and Bergson).
5. Part and whole relation - Organic view - Philosophy of nature and Philosophy of mind - (Note: should be taught on the basis of Hegel).
6. An outline treatment of the following recent trends: Existentialism, Realism and Phenomenology, Pragmatism, Positivism and Analytic Philosophy

iv. Scientific Methodology, including Research methodology and Bio- statistics

1. Definition and scope of Statistics.
2. Sources and Presentation of Statistical Data.
Primary data-Secondary data - Classification - Tabulation - Presentation of Statistical data by diagrams - graphs - Charts etc.
3. Measures of Central Tendency or Averages:
Introduction -Difference Averages- Definition - Merits and Demerits - Partition values - graphical location of the partition values.
4. Measures of variation or Dispersion.
Introduction - definition of different measures of variation, Merits and Demerits- Coefficient of variation - Skewness, Kurtosis.
5. Correlation and Regression.Scatter Diagram - Correlation coefficient - Limits of Correlation Coefficient - Rank Correlation - Lines of Regression Coefficient.
6. Sampling Theory.
Introduction - Advantages of sampling - Principal steps in a sample survey - Different methods of sampling - Sampling and Non-sampling error.
7. Theory of Probability:
Introduction - definition of various terms - Law of Addition of Probability - Multiplication - Law of Probability - Conditional Probability.
8. Theoretical Distributions.
Introduction - Binomial Distribution - Normal Distribution, Chi-square Distribution and T-Distribution - Standard error.
9. Tests of Significance.
Introduction - Null Hypothesis - Alternative Hypothesis - Level of Significance of Test - Type I Error - Type II error - Test for single proportion -Test of significances for difference of proportions - Test of Significances for single means - Test of Significances for differences of means- Chi-Square Test- T-test etc.,
10. Research Methodology.
Introduction -Defining the research problem - Research Design - Epidemiological studies - Clinic Trials - Writing of Research Reports(10)

Each specific subjects according to MD as follows:

- a. M.D. (Hom) Materia Medica

- b. M.D. (Hom) Homeopathic Philosophy
- c. M.D. (Hom) Repertory.
- d. M.D (Hom).Practice of Medicine
- e. M.D (Hom) Homoeopathic pharmacy

1. Organon Of Medicine With Homoeopathic Philosophy:

- i. Hahnemannian concepts of Homoeopathy (Principles and practice): A deep understanding of the subject is essential for making a critical and analytical appreciation and evaluation of it. This attempt has to be made by resources and references to all relevant writings of Hahnemann on the subject.
- ii. Homoeopathic philosophy: A study of the interpretations and views by J.T.Kent, H.A.Robert, Stuart close, Dunham. Richard Hughes, and J.H.Allen on Homoeopathic concepts and fundamentals of Homoeopathy .
- iii. A comparative study of various philosophies with a view to bring out relative merit of the individual contribution to the Hahnemannian concepts of Philosophy.
- iv Introduction, evolution, manifestations, identification, Hahnemanian concept and comparative study of Miasms.
- v. Practice of Homoeopathy in Medicine.
- vi. A systematic study of common diseases in internal medicine and its Homoeopathic management.
- vii. Practice of Homoeopathy in surgery, Obstetrics and Gynecology.

2. HOMOEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA INCLUDING APPLIED ASPECTS:

i. Basic Materia medica

- a. Sources of materia medica, drug proving and collection of symptoms – classification of symptoms, construction of materia medica and types of materia medica
- b. Science and philosophy of Materia medica.
- c. To study pure effects of homeopathic drugs from all the sources, books and to interpret the same.
- d. The element involved in the application of Materia Medica, Homeopathic Philosophy, Clinical Medicine, Homeopathic Repertory and Materia Medica pura.
- e. Homeopathic management of iatrogenic diseases.
- f. Study of Materia medica. Different approaches of study of Materia Medica, i.e. psycho-clinico-pathological, Synthetic, comparative, analytical and remedy relationship d. Scope and limitation of Materia medica.
- g. Sources of drugs, family or group characteristics and drug relationship.

ii. Comparative Materia Medica: Comparative study of symptoms, drug pictures and therapeutic indications of all drugs.

iii. Practice of Homoeopathy in Medicine

A systematic study of Common diseases in internal medicine and its homoeopathic management.

3. REPERTORY

1. Chronological development of repertory from Dr. Hahnemann till now. Their developmental sources and reference to their methods origin and subsequent development or edition afterwards with special of study and way of approach.
2. Classification of repertories into different groups. Use and importance of different groups, Clinical application of different repertories in different types of repertories.
3. Study of evolution of repertory, so that a comprehensive knowledge can be achieved as :
 - Introduction including source and origin of repertory, about writer developments and edition subsequently .
 - Philosophical backgrounds and fundamentals.
 - Doctrine.
 - Construction
 - Plan
 - Adaptability.
4. **Terminology** : Meaning of different technical terminology in studying repertory as rubric, subrubric, cross reference, similar rubric, gradation, rank, elimination, generalisation, particularisation and synthesis.
5. **Symptoms** : Definition, Source, different varieties of symptoms, their interrelation and meaning with each other and value in analysis or anamnesis in a case as given by the following authors.
 - Hahnemann
 - Boger
 - Boenninghausen
 - Stuart Close
 - Kent.
 - H.A. Robert
 - Garth boericke
 - Elizabeth Wright.

Concept of totality of symptoms and way of approach by Hahnemann, Boenninghausen, Kent, Boger, Stuart Close, H.A. Robert and Richard Huges. Categorisation, doctrine of analogy or doctrine of generalisation of Boenninghausen and its limitation and scope. Bogers contribution to symptomatology and its importance. Evaluation of Symptom by Dr. Hahnemann, Boenninghausen, Kent, Boger, Stuart Close, H.A. Robert, Garth Boericks and Bidwell.

6. **Case Taking**: Art of Case taking in different type of cases as in acute (Individual, Sporadic, Epidemic-Acute diseases with a Chronic background), Chronic (Mental diseases, intermittent with acute-exacerbation, chronic disease with out acute exacerbation), analysis of the case, clinical diagnosis of the case and deduction of the case for repertorial purpose
7. Scope and limitation of the following repertories.
 - Boenninghausen
 - Kent

- Boger
- Synthetic
- Murphy
- Synthetic.

The Critical study of these repertories from different angles, their utility, advantage and disadvantages.

8. Study of different individual groups of repertories.

- Logical utilitarian groups - Boenninghausen, Boger, Kent (along with Kunzli, Pierrischmidt's, Synthesis & Murphy)
- Puritan groups of repertories Gentry & Knerr.
- Special or regional or particular group of repertory

Bell's diarrhoea, Allen's fever, Minton's urine disease, Berridge's eye and Douglas's skin. A systematic methodical study of each above group of repertory and their adaptability and clinical area of uses.

9. Card repertory : History and development of different card repertories and classification. Plan construction, Philosophical background, working with method, clinical uses, advantages and disadvantages of Kishore's cards.

10. Terminologies of repertory: Interpretation and analysis of terminology used in Boenninghausen's Kent's, Boger's repertories and their applications in the light of modern knowledge.

11. Repertorisation : Different methods and processes as described in different authentic writings, their working methods, advantages and disadvantages and clinical application - Hahnemann, Boenninghausen, Kent, Boger, Farrington and M.L. Tyler.

12. Computer : Basic knowledge of computer application in Homoeopathic repertorisation, knowledge of software packages (HRS, Homopath, Similia, Radar....) and their uses.

4. HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY:

- .Introduction, Source, identification , collection., preparation, potentiation, preservation, prescription, , dispensing of Homoeopathic medicines.
- .Standardisation of drugs and vehicles through analytical methods and techniques. Biological mechanical, chemical . toxicological properties and characteristics . Laboratory methods of drug study. Medical and non empirical uses of drugs.
- Homoeopathic drug proving, spheres of action and affinities – proving on healthy human being; animals and reproving.
- Potency, posology, duration of action.
- Experimental pharmacology.
- Drug Laws and legislation relating to Homoeopathic Pharmacy :-
- Industrial Pharmacy.

5. PRACTICE OF MEDICINE:

- i. General medicine including tropical medicine---

- Miasmatic study of Medicine-
 - Diagnostic procedures in view of latest technology-
 - Practice of medicine in general medicine including tropical medicine-
- General medicine; Neurology, Gastro intestinal disorders, Deficiency disorders.
Immunology, Cardiology, Respiratory diseases, Tropical medicine, Rheumatology, Hematology
Nephrology, Metabolic disorders , Endocrinology, Geriatrics