

# **Noble Homoeopathic College & Research Institute**

## **Learning Objectives of Teaching on Each Subjects (Non-CBDC)**

### **PATHOLOGY- At the end of the course Student shall be able to**

(1) Explain Pathological findings of diseases; their interpretation, correlation and usage in the management of patients under homoeopathic treatment

(c) All the topics in the general and systemic pathology and microbiology were correlated with homoeopathic principles so that the importance of pathology in Homoeopathic system can be easily understood by the students.

### **FORENSIC MEDICINE AND TOXICOLOGY-**

(a) As Medico-legal examination is the statutory duty of every registered medical practitioner, whether he is in private practice or engaged in Government sector and in the present scenario of growing consumerism in medical practice, the teaching of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology to the students is highly essential.

(b) This learning was done the students so that they were well-informed about medico-legal responsibility in medical practice and also with help of that they are able to make observations and infer conclusions by logical deductions to set enquire on the right track in criminal matters and connected medico-legal problems;

(c) The students acquired knowledge of laws in relation to medical practice, medical negligence and codes of medical ethics and also students are capable of identification, diagnosis and treatment of the common poisonings in their acute and chronic state and also dealing with their medico-legal aspects;

(d) Students were taken to visit the hospitals to observe the postmortem.

### **REPERTORY**

Repertorisation is not the end but the means to arrive at the simillimum with the help of Materia Medica, based on sound knowledge of Homoeopathic Philosophy. The repertory is an index and catalogue of the symptoms of the materia medica, neatly arranged in a practical or clinical form, with the relative gradation of drugs, which facilitates quick selection of indicated remedy and it may be difficult to practice Homoeopathy without the aid of repertories.

Each repertory has been compiled on distinct philosophical base, which determines its structure so in order to explore and derive full advantage of each repertory, students were taught thoroughly its conceptual base and construction and this might help students to learn scope, limitations and adaptability of each repertory.

### **GYNAECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS**

For Gynaecology and Obstetrical cases, a Homoeopathic physician must be trained in special clinical methods of investigation for diagnosing local conditions and individualising cases, the surgical intervention either as a life saving measure or for removing mechanical obstacles, if necessary, as well as their management by using homoeopathic medicines and other auxiliary methods of treatment.

A course of instructions in the principles and practice of gynaecology and obstetrics and infant hygiene and care including the applied anatomy and physiology of pregnancy and labour lectures were taken, also examinations and investigations in gynaecological and obstetrical cases and scope of homoeopathy were taught in details.

## **COMMUNITY MEDICINE**

Community Medicine as a subject is of utmost importance and throughout the period of study attention of the student should be directed towards the importance of preventive medicine and the measures for the promotion of positive health.

During our teaching, lectures were mostly focused on community medicine concept, man and society, aim and scope of preventive and social medicine, social causes of disease and social problems of the sick, relation of economic factors and environment in health and disease. Instructions in this course given by lectures, practicals, seminars, group discussions, demonstration and field visit studies.

## **SURGERY**

Knowledge about surgical disorders is required to be grasped so that the Homoeopathic Physician is able to:

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- (1) Diagnose common surgical conditions.
- (2) Institute homoeopathic medical treatment wherever possible.
- (3) Organise Pre- and Post-operative Homoeopathic medicinal care besides surgical intervention with the consent of the surgeon.

For the above conceptual clarity and to achieve this objectives, an effective co-ordination between the treating surgeons and homoeopathic physicians is required keeping in view the holistic care of the patients and it will also facilitate the physician in individualising the patient, necessary for homoeopathic treatment and management.

For that study were started in Second B.H.M.S and completed in Third B.H.M.S. Throughout the whole period of study, the attention of the students mostly directed by the teachers of this subject to the importance of its preventive aspects. Periodical inter-departmental seminars for improving the academic knowledge, skill and efficiency of the students were conducted.

Training mostly done, –

- (a) principles of surgery,
- (b) fundamentals of examination of a patient with surgical problems
- (c) use of common instruments for examination of a patient.
- (d) physiotherapy measures.
- (e) applied study of radio-diagnostics.
- (f) knowledge of causation, manifestations, management and prognosis of surgical disorders.

- (g) miasmatic background of surgical disorders, wherever applicable.
- (h) bedside clinical procedures.
- (i) correlation of applied aspects, with factors which can modify the course of illness, including application of medicinal and non-medicinal measures.
- (j) role of homoeopathic treatment in pseudo-surgical and true surgical diseases.

## **PRACTICE OF MEDICINE**

Homoeopathy has a distinct approach to the concept of disease. It recognises an ailing individual by studying him as a whole rather than in terms of sick parts and emphasizes the study of the man, his state of health, state of illness.

The study of the above concept of individualisation is essential with a following background so that the striking features which are characteristic to the individual become clear, in contrast to the common picture of the respective disease conditions, namely: –

- (1) correlation of the disease conditions with basics of anatomy, physiology and, biochemistry and pathology.
- (2) knowledge of causation, manifestations, diagnosis (including differential diagnosis), prognosis and management of diseases.
- (3) application of knowledge of organon of medicine and homoeopathic philosophy in dealing with the disease conditions.
- (4) comprehension of applied part.
- (5) sound clinical training at bedside to be able to apply the knowledge and clinical skill accurately.
- (6) adequate knowledge to ensure that rational investigations are utilised.

Hahnemann's theory of chronic miasms provides us an evolutionary understanding of the chronic diseases: psora, sycosis, syphilis and acute manifestations of chronic diseases and evolution of the natural disease were comprehended in the light of theory of chronic miasms.

The teaching mostly included homoeopathic therapeutics or management in respect of all topics and clinical methods of examination of patient as a whole will be given due stress during the training. A thorough study of the above areas a help student to comprehend the practical aspects of medicine

Students were trained as a sound clinician with adequate ability of differentiation, sharp observation and conceptual clarity about diseases by taking help of all latest diagnostic techniques, viz. X-ray, ultrasound, electrocardiogram, and commonly performed laboratory investigations. Rational assessment of prognosis and general management of different disease conditions are also focused.

## **ORGANON OF MEDICINE WITH HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY**

Organon of Medicine with Homoeopathic Philosophy is a vital subject which builds up the conceptual base of the physician.

As Homoeopathy is complete system of medicine with logical rationality of its holistic, individualistic and dynamistic approach to life, health, disease, remedy and cure and in order to achieve this, integration in the study of logic, psychology and the fundamentals of Homoeopathy becomes necessary.

Since Homoeopathy lays great emphasis on knowing the mind, preliminary and basic knowledge of the psychology becomes imperative for a homoeopathic physician and for that introduction to psychology lectures were conducted for the students for building up their conceptual base in this direction.

The department of organon of medicine co-ordinated with other departments where students are sent for the pre-clinical and clinical training and this was not only facilitating integration with other related departments, but also enhance the confidence of the students when they were attending specialty clinics.

Emphasis also given on the way in which each miasmatic state evolves and the characteristic expressions are manifested at various levels made for a clear understanding of Hahnemann's theory of chronic miasms.

Teacher explained clearly therapeutic implications of theory of chronic miasms in practice and that might help the students to comprehend of evolution of natural disease from miasmatic angle, and it was correlated with applied materia medica.

### **HOMOEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA**

The Homoeopathic Materia Medica consists of a schematic arrangement of symptoms produced by each drug, incorporating no theories for explanations about their interpretation or inter-relationship;

Each drug was taught synthetically, analytically and comparatively, and this alone enable a Homoeopathic student to study each drug individually and as a whole and help him to be a good prescriber.

The most commonly indicated drugs for day-to-day ailments were taught first so that in the clinical classes or outdoor duties the students become familiar with their applications and they can easily deal with explaining all comparisons and relationship.

Tutorials were introduced so that students in small numbers can be in close touch with teachers and that helped the students to study and understand Materia Medica in relation to its application in the treatment of the sick.

The students were encouraged to apply the resources of the vast Materia Medica in any sickness and not limit themselves to memorise a few drugs for a particular disease and this Hahnemannian approach will not only help him in understanding the proper perspective of symptoms as applied and their curative value in sickness but will even lighten his burden as far as formal examinations are concerned.

Application of Materia Medica was demonstrated from case-records in the outdoor and the indoor.

Lectures on comparative Materia Medica and therapeutics as well as tutorials was integrated with lectures on clinical medicine

For the teaching of drugs, the department kept herbarium sheets and other specimens for demonstrations to the students and audio-visual material were used for teaching and training purposes.

It is essential that at the end of the course each student gained basic and sufficient knowledge of "How to study Homoeopathic Materia Medica" and to achieve this objective basic and general topic of Materia Medica was thoroughly studied during this curriculum, general topics were taught in all the classes.

The medicines were taught under the following headings, namely:–

- (1) Common name, family, habitat, parts used, preparation, constituents (of source material).
- (2) Proving data.
- (3) Sphere of action.
- (4) Symptomatology of the medicine emphasizing the characteristic symptoms (mental, physical generals and particulars including sensations, modalities and concomitants) and constitution.

(5) Comparative study of medicines.

(6) Therapeutic applications (applied Materia Medica).

## **I BHMS Program Outcomes**

### **Programme Specific Outcomes**

#### **1. Anatomy -**

The Student should

- a. be able to have a general working knowledge of the structure of the human body in relation to its function, and the dissection should be designed to achieve this goal.
- b. Be able to appreciate close correlation in the teaching of gross Anatomy, Histology, Embryology and Genetics and the teaching of Anatomy, Physiology including Bio-chemistry
- c. Be able to demonstrate the anatomical basis of physical signs and the value of anatomical knowledge to the students through the clinical and applied anatomy
- d. Possess normal radiological anatomy may also form part of practical or clinical training

#### **2. Physiology -**

The Student should

- a. Be able to describe the functions, processes and inter-relationship of the different organs and systems of the normal disturbance in disease
- b. Be able to know the normal standards of reference for use while diagnosing and treating deviations from the normal
- c. Be appreciate the human organism is an integrated whole of body life and mind and though life includes all the chemico-physical processes it transcends them

#### **3. Homoeopathic Pharmacy -**

The Student should

- a. Correlate Homoeopathic Pharmacy in relation to study of Homoeopathic Materia medica, organon of medicine and national economy
- b. To apply the knowledge of homoeopathic pharmacy in research and help to expand the medicinal knowledge involving indigenous drugs
- c. Understand originally and specialty of Homoeopathic Pharmacy and its relation to Pharmacy of other recognised systems of medicine

# **Noble Homoeopathic College & Research Institute**

## **Learning Objectives of Teaching on Each Subjects (Non-CBDC)**

### **II BHMS Programme Specific Outcomes**

#### **1. Pathology and Microbiology -**

The Student should

- a. Be able to correlate pathology and microbiology with immunity, susceptibility and thereby emphasizing homoeopathic concept of evolution of disease and cure
- b. Be able to analyse pathological findings of diseases, their interpretation, correlation and usage in the management of patients under homoeopathic treatment.
- c. Be able to correlate the knowledge of Pathology and Microbiology to the concept of miasma as evolved by Samuel Hahnemann and further developed by different pioneers in Homoeopathy with due reference to Koch's postulate
- d. Correlate the knowledge of Pathology in relation with Homoeopathic Materia Medica.

#### **2. Forensic Medicine and Toxicology-**

The Student should

- a. be well-informed about medico-legal responsibility in medical practice
- b. be able to make observations and infer conclusions by logical deductions to set enquire on the right track in criminal matters and connected medico-legal problems
- c. acquire knowledge of laws in relation to medical practice, medical negligence and codes of medical ethics
- d. be capable of identification, diagnosis and treatment of the common poisonings in their acute and chronic state and also dealing with their medico-legal aspects

#### **3. Organon Of Medicine with Homoeopathic Philosophy -**

The Student should

- a. Posses the conceptual base of Homoeopathic Philosophy for use in medical practice.
- b. Illustrate those principles which when applied in practice enable the physician to achieve results, which he can explain logically and rationally in medical practice with greater competence
- c. Understand Homoeopathy as a complete system of medicine with logical rationality of its holistic, individualistic and dynamistic approach to life, health, disease, remedy and cure
- d. Integrate the study of logic, psychology and the fundamentals of Homoeopathy
- e. Comprehend patient as a person, disposition, state of his mind and body, along with the study of the disease process and its causes to know the Homoeopathic approach in therapeutics is a holistic

#### **4. Homoeopathic Materia Medica -**

The Student should

- a. Have complete knowledge of the drug action as a whole can be ascertained only by qualitative drug proving on healthy persons and this alone can make it possible to elicit all the symptoms of a drug with reference to the psychosomatic whole of a person and it is just such a person as a whole to whom the knowledge of drug action is to be applied.
- b. Be able to understand schematic management of symptoms produced by each drug, incorporating no theories for explanations about their interpretation or inter-relationship
- c. Learn each drug individually, synthetically, analytically and comparatively and as a whole and help him to be a good prescriber.
- d. be conversant with their sphere of action of the drugs and their family relationships where ever relevant.
- e. familiar with their applications and they can easily deal with explaining all comparisons and relationship.

### **III BHMS Programme Specific Outcomes**

#### **1. Surgery -**

The Student should

- a. Be able to diagnose common surgical conditions.
- b. Be able to institute homoeopathic medical treatment wherever possible.
- c. Be able to organise Pre and Post-operative Homoeopathic medical care besides surgical intervention with the consent of the surgeon

#### **2. Obstetrics and Gynaecology-**

The Student should

- a. Be able to prevent and eradicate genetic dyscrasias in women and know the role of Homoeopathy in doing so.
- b. Be able to take care of new born and scope of Homoeopathy in treating any diseases in the new born
- c. appreciate the fact that the mother and child form a single biological unit and that this peculiar close physiological relationship persists for at least the first two years of the child's life
- d. Know the principles and practice of gynaecology and obstetrics and infant hygiene and care including the applied anatomy and physiology of pregnancy and labour

#### **3. Organon Of Medicine with Homoeopathic Philosophy -**

The Student should

- a. Posses the conceptual base of Homoeopathic Philosophy for use in medical practice.
- b. Illustrate those principles which when applied in practice enable the physician to achieve results, which he can explain logically and rationally in medical practice with greater competence
- c. Understand Homoeopathy as a complete system of medicine with logical rationality of its holistic, individualistic and dynamistic approach to life, health, disease, remedy and cure
- d. Integrate the study of logic, psychology and the fundamentals of Homoeopathy
- e. Comprehend patient as a person, disposition, state of his mind and body, along with the study of the disease process and its causes to know the Homoeopathic approach in therapeutics is a holistic

#### **4. Homoeopathic Materia Medica -**

The Student should

- a. Have essential and complete knowledge of the drug action as a whole can be ascertained only by qualitative drug proving on healthy persons and this alone can make it possible to elicit all the symptoms of a drug with reference to the psychosomatic whole of a person and it is just such a person as a whole to whom the knowledge of drug action is to be applied.
- b. Be able to understand schematic management of symptoms produced by each drug, incorporating no theories for explanations about their interpretation or inter-relationship
- c. Learn each drug individually, synthetically, analytically and comparatively and as a whole and help him to be a good prescriber.
- d. be conversant with their sphere of action of the drugs and their family relationships where ever relevant

## **IV BHMS -Programme Specific Outcomes**

### **1. Practice of Medicine -**

The Student should

- a. Be able to apply the knowledge of causation, manifestations, diagnosis (including differential diagnosis), prognosis and management of diseases.
- b. Be able to identify the striking features which are characteristic to the individual
- c. Be able to apply the knowledge of organon of medicine and homoeopathic philosophy in dealing with the disease conditions.
- d. Be able to to apply the knowledge and clinical skill accurately.
- e. Have adequate knowledge to ensure that rational investigations are utilized.
- f. Be able to assess the t of prognosis and general management of different disease conditions
- g. Be able to institute homoeopathic medical treatment wherever possible.
- h. Be able to understand basic research methodology and be able to document cases scientifically

### **2. Community Medicine-**

The Student should

- a. Be well conversant with the national health problems of rural as well as urban areas, so that he can be assigned responsibilities to play an effective role not only in the field of curative but also preventive and social medicine including family planning.
- b. Understand the importance of preventive medicine and the measures for the promotion of positive health and role of Homoeopathy
- c. Have the knowledge community medicine concept, man and society, aim and scope of preventive and social medicine, social causes of disease and social problems of the sick, relation of economic factors and environment in health and disease
- d. Be able to identify genus epidemicus in a given situation where Homoeopathic Medicines can be effective in preventing the epidemics

### **3. Repertory-**

The Student should

- a. Have a knowledge of conceptual base and construction, scope, limitations and adaptability of each repertory
- b. Student should able to describe Definition; Need; Scope & Limitations of repertory.
- c. Student should write the classification and construction of different repertories.
- d. Student should know Gradation of Symptoms by different authors, Methods and techniques of repertorisation. Steps of repertorisation, Terms & Language of repertories (Rubrics), Cross references in other Repertories and Materia Medica, Conversion of symptoms into Rubrics and repertorisation using different repertories.
- e. To correlate repertory and its relation with Organon of Medicine and Materia Medica.

### **4. Organon Of Medecine**

Students should

1. be able to understand and analyse Miasm in case.
2. be able to differentiate Miasmatic features in patients
3. They should be able to understand various opinions about miasm by different authors
4. They should be able to present poster or paper about Homoeopathy and it's working methodology in seminars.



## **5.Homoeopathic Materia Medica**

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1. be able to explain Science and philosophy of homoeopathic materia medica, Different ways of studying homoeopathic materia medica, Scope and limitations of homoeopathic materia medica, Concordance or remedy relationships & comparative homoeopathic materia medica, & about biochemic system of medicine.
2. be well versed with the patho-physiological action of Homoeopathic medicines and apply the same on patients.
3. be able to explain concept of nosodes, sarcodes, concepts of constitution, temperaments, diathesis & Concept of mother tincture
4. have basic knowledge of group remedies and its practical application

b. Be able to use different repertories to arrive at the simillimum with the help of materia medica, based on sound knowledge of Homoeopathic Philosophy

#### **4. Organon Of Medicine with Homoeopathic Philosophy -**

The Student should

- a. Posses the conceptual base of Homoeopathic Philosophy for use in medical practice.
- b. Illustrate those principles which when applied in practice enable the physician to achieve results, which he can explain logically and rationally in medical practice with greater competence
- c. Understand Homoeopathy as a complete system of medicine with logical rationality of its holistic, individualistic and dynamistic approach to life, health, disease, remedy and cure
- d. Comprehend patient as a person, disposition, state of his mind and body, along with the study of the disease process and its causes to know the Homoeopathic approach in therapeutics is a holistic
- e. Understand apply the concept of miasm in treating chronic diseases
- f. Identify the role of ancilliary measures such as diet, physiotherapy, yoga and massage in treating diseases

#### **5. Homoeopathic Materia Medica -**

The Student should

- a. Have essential and complete knowledge of the drug action as a whole can be ascertained only by qualitative drug proving on healthy persons and this alone can make it possible to elicit all the symptoms of a drug with reference to the psychosomatic whole of a person and it is just such a person as a whole to whom the knowledge of drug action is to be applied.
- b. Be able to understand schematic management of symptoms produced by each drug, incorporating no theories for explanations about their interpretation or inter-relationship
- c. Learn each drug individually, synthetically, analytically and comparatively and as a whole and help him to be a good prescriber.
- d. be conversant with their sphere of action of the drugs and their family relationships where ever relevant