

## **A postgraduate in M.D. (Homoeopathy)-**

### **Purpose of M.D. (Homoeopathy) - Practice of Medicine:**

The purpose of this course 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.

### **A postgraduate in M.D. (Homoeopathy) - Practice of Medicine shall:**

- 1) Have the efficiency to assess and manage the patients who are sick, and in cases of severe illness or crisis manager it till such time as hospitalization in critical care unit may be found.
- 2) Have high degree of proficiency both in theoretical practical aspects of "Practice of Medicine" and related disciplines backed by scientific knowledge and philosophy of Homoeopathy.
- 3) Have an intense and personal relationship with the patient and he she should demonstrate humanistic qualities towards the patient.
- 4) Have to maintain objectively, compassion and understand the patient's behavior however unpleasant, if required he/ she should take help from family members, nurses, and psychiatrists but should not lose temper with sick patients.
- 5) 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.
- 6) The knowledge to ask for and interpret relevant diagnostic tests and provides necessary therapeutic or other assistance on the basis of results of such procedures.

**Aims:**

1. To recognize the need of health care of the sick in the spirit of the Organon of Medicine.
2. Shall obtain competency in providing physical, mental, and spiritual health to the needy, so as to achieve a permanent restoration of health (as quoted in Organon of medicine).
3. Shall obtain the communicative and interpersonal skills to communicate and interact with health care team.
4. Shall adopt scientific temper and unbiased approach to augment self-knowledge, to improve the quality of treatment throughout the professional life.
5. To develop an open mind to update him/ her by self-study, attending course, conferences, and seminars relevant to the specialty.
6. 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.

**MEDICINE DEPARTMENT****PROGRAMME OUTCOME**

- 1) To recognize the importance of physical, mental, social, spiritual health and its adaptability in the context of health while practicing Homoeopathy.
- 2) To describe etiology, patho-physiology, principles of diagnosis, miasmatic analysis and management of common diseases in adult and children with the knowledge of Homoeopathic principles and therapeutics.
- 3) To undertake common health problems, use information technology and carry out presenting of various scientific for a by which our fellow practitioners of Homoeopathy can be benefited.

- 4) To play responsible role in implementation of National health programme effectively.
- 5) To plan and advice preventive and primitive measures in the rehabilitation of the sick.
- 6) To develop skills in using educational methods and different techniques application in teaching Homoeopathic students and its practitioners.
- 7) Develop skills in using educational methods and techniques as applicable to the teaching of homoeopathic students, homoeopathic general practitioners, and paramedical health workers.
- 8) Functions as an effective leader of a health team engaged in health care, research, or training.
- 9) To understand role of homeopathic system as a therapeutic method and acquiring knowledge to use in disease to cure patient.
- 10) Understanding various components of homeopathic principles and philosophy in understanding patient in health, in disease and in cure.

As per aphorism 3, the Homoeopathic Physician must study natural disease and artificial drug disease in depth. Disease is a dynamic derangement of the vital force. It is the person who is sick, and the expressions of disease differ in individuals. One needs to study the disease in its proper evolution. The anamnesis, the travel from health to sickness and the progress of disease has to be properly recorded, and inter-connections to be studied so that one can achieve cure. Over a period of time, the concept and knowledge about diseases has extended through technological advancement and relentless research by modern medicine. The homoeopathic physician needs to study these advances adequately. He needs to integrate and interpret them according to the Homoeopathic concepts and miasms. Thus the following inclusions in the Medicine Syllabus of MD (Hom) are essential.

- Hahnemann's directions for studying symptoms -subjective and objective
- Kent's idea of Qualified Mentals and his concept of Totality.
- Boeninghausen's guidelines of making a complete symptom i.e. Locality, Sensation, Modality and Accompaniment (Concomitant).
- Boger's ideas of disease process, the pathogenesis, the characteristic individualistic way the development and progress takes place, the evolution of disease and his masterly

contribution of the addition of time dimension to the existing concept of complete symptom-all these enrich the study of disease.

- Integration of the above concepts to come to a final understanding of susceptibility-qualitative & quantitative, the only basis of therapeutic intervention and prognostication in medicines. These also will guide us to the scope and limitation of homoeopathy in individual cases and in disease at large.

In addition to the Syllabus in Part I, Part II requires of a homoeopathic physician to undertake a more detailed and in-depth study of each nosological entity in an integrated way. The following schema is suggested as a model to study each clinical condition.

In addition to part I syllabus, the following topics will be covered in Part II

## **PROGRAM SPECIFIC OUTCOMES**

### **FOR Medicine Department**

**PART 1: Should be able to understand the following concept well and should be able apply them in homoeopathic practice-**

Part I syllabus will impart knowledge of the basic clinical approach needed by a clinician for the practice of Medicine while Syllabus of Part II will demonstrate the application of these to the study of disease.

#### **1. Introduction to the Practice of Evidence based Medicine**

- a. Concept of evidence based practice and its importance in Homoeopathy today.
- b. Importance of developing an ethical base while adhering to the above.

#### **2. Developing a Basic Clinical Approach**

- a. Correlative study of Normal structure and function to reveal Structural and functional integrity in Health and understanding the Hahnemannian concept of health
- b. Role of Control Systems (Psycho-Neuro-Endocrine axis and the Reticulo-endothelial System) in the maintenance of Health and initiating the process of breakdown and onset of illness
- c. Different components which influence health at individual, family and community level leading to insight into preventive and community medicine through Hahnemannian philosophy of holistic care.

d. Concept of predisposition and disposition and its influence on development of diseases

e. Bio-psycho-social and environmental model of Etiology and correlating with the Hahnemannian concept of causation and evolution of disease.

f. Development of a Symptom as an indication of loss of functional competence followed by loss of structural integrity – the pathogenesis of symptom formation and the Hahnemannian concept of disease and its expression

g. Clinico-pathological correlations and the concept of a syndrome and its utility in understanding miasmatic evolution

h. Bed side- General and Systematic examination and understanding their basis

i. Role of physical examination and clinical investigation in the study of disease and miasm.

j. Understanding the process of clinical diagnosis

k. Importance of differential diagnosis-probable diagnosis and final diagnosis.

As part I has research methodology and biostatistics as well each MD student should be able apply the knowledge of **research and methodology** in their Synopsis and dissertation topics hence following competencies should be achieved:

**Competencies:**

At the end of studying this subject the postgraduate student should possess the following competencies and thus should be able to

1. Understand the importance of Research methodology and Biostatistics in general and specifically for Homoeopathic science
2. Know the various types of research pertaining to homoeopathy.
3. Explain the process of conducting research knowing the importance of each step
4. Learn to identify and develop “researchable problem”
5. Formulate the appropriate hypothesis for testing

6. Know the concept, scope, and limitation of research designs applicable to Homoeopathic research
7. Write a scientifically and ethically sound research proposal safeguarding homoeopathic principles
8. Know various types of statistics (morbidity, mortality, vital, etc.)
9. Know the need of various sampling techniques to acquire the needed sample
10. Enlist the variables in a proposed research study
11. Learn the method of data collection and summarization by classifying in various categories
12. Represent data in tabular and graphical formats
13. Understand the significance, application, and interpretation of results of various statistical tests useful for conducting homoeopathic research.
14. Understand various ethical issues in the formulation of various research designs and publications safeguarding the interest of science and participants.
15. Learn to write a scientific paper and the principles of paper presentation.

Advanced study of the Fundamentals of Homoeopathy should allow the postgraduate student to utilize the basic understanding of Health, Disease, Recovery, Cure and Palliation as seen from the perspective of Homoeopathic Philosophy and apply the operational understanding of Materia Medica and Repertory in his daily clinical work to produce evidence based results. Simultaneously, he works in the area of preventive and community health where he utilizes the principles of Organon to extend the reach of the physician in preserving health and preventing disease.

**Competencies for part II :**

At the end of studying this subject the postgraduate student should possess the following competencies and thus should be able to –

- 1) Understand Basic Concept of Homoeopathy, integrating knowledge of HMM, Organon & Homoeopathic Philosophy, and Repertory in case taking and processing, reportorial analysis, remedy selection, and case management.

2) Learn evidence based approach to practice Homoeopathy.

3) As well as -

a. Utilize Homoeopathic science as a holistic, dynamic, and humane discipline

b. Understand the conceptual basis of the travel of the patient from Health Disease in the Bio-psycho-socio-spiritual environment and learn to operationalize the knowledge in the management of illness and preservation of health.

c. Know and demonstrate case taking skills for knowing the illness , the person and their interrelationship to determine what causes and maintains the illness

d. Learn the evidence based approach to the practice of Homoeopathy in line with modern medical practices.

e. Know how to document the case experience in a standard way using the principles enunciated in the Organon.

f. Learn to recognize the characteristics in acute and chronic disease and the significance of these in their management

g. Understand the role played by the disordered vital force in altering the quantitative and qualitative aspects of susceptibility and know how to assess it

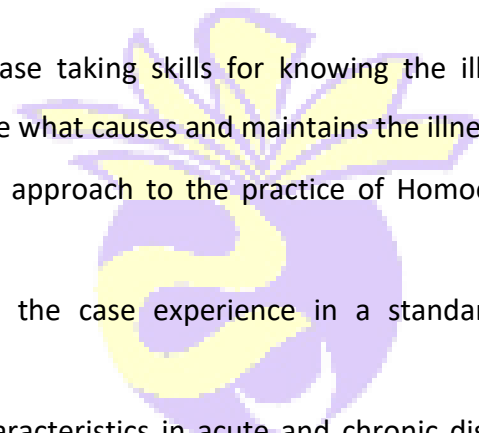
h. Learn the influence of miasmatic forces in affecting disease expressions, course and outcome and methods to therapeutically deal with them.

i. Demonstrate the method of processing clinical data utilizing the appropriate principles to arrive at a Hahnemannian totality.

j. Recognise the acute, phase, chronic and Intercurrent totalities in a given case

k. Know how to use the appropriate repertorial and non-repertorial methods to arrive at the similimum.

l. Learning to strike the correspondence using the source books and commentaries of Materia Medica.



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- m. Know the principles of homoeopathic management and use of remedial forces appropriately with respect to time of administration, potency and repetition.
- n. Learn the use of ancillary measures, diet and patient education, etc. useful to restore the patient to health.
- o. Define the scope and limitation of Homoeopathy in common medical disorders
- p. Realize how Aphorisms 1-6 of the 'Organon of Medicine' provide a comprehensive base for the functioning of a Homoeopathic physician

#### KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION/ ANALYSIS - SYNTHESIS:

The Emphasis should be on acquiring Case-Based Knowledge, rather than theoretical data & information. This would automatically help the student to know how, when & where to apply this knowledge while providing Preventive, Promotive & Curative Care.

So the broad headings that can come under 'Knowledge' are:

Clinical knowledge

Homoeopathic knowledge

They need to:

Identify social, economic, environmental, biological and emotional factors affecting a child and adolescent, and formulate diagnostic, therapeutic, curative, rehabilitative, preventive and promotive measures to provide holistic care to children.

Understands the impact of ante-natal factors and adverse life events on a child's development, physical health, emotional wellbeing, cognition and behaviour and be able to respond appropriately

Able to recognise the potential impact of a parent's physical and mental health or lifestyle on the wellbeing of a child or young person.

Recognize the importance of growth and development as the foundation of Pediatrics and help each child realize her/his optimal potential in this regard



Take detailed history, perform full physical examination including neuro-development and behavioral assessment, neonatal examination and gestational assessment, SMR rating for sexual maturation and anthropometric measurements of the child and make clinical diagnosis.

Perform relevant investigative procedures and interpret important imaging and laboratory results

Diagnose illness in children based on the analysis of history, physical examination and investigative work up

Plan and provide holistic management for illness in children using principles of homoeopathy which includes:

Case Record: Capacity to construct a Problem Definition – ‘sizing up the problem’

Documentation, Evaluation & Processing

Process of Diagnosis & homoeopathic classification of disease

Processing Mental state

Clinico-pathological co-relations with Susceptibility and Miasm

Capacities to formulate Management strategies, including ancillary measures.

Capacities to formulate: Therapeutic Approach

Methods of remedial selection

Posology selection and repetition

Follow up criteria and documentation

Remedy Response Analysis

Ancillary Measures

Be in touch with the contemporary advances in the modern paediatrics and have a basic knowledge of contemporary pharmacology to understand its impact and side effects

Plan and advice measures for the prevention of childhood disease and disability.

Plan rehabilitation of children suffering from chronic illness and handicap, and those with special needs with emphasis on adjuvant therapies like physiotherapy, occupational therapy, speech therapy, psychological remedial measures

Orient the parents about the energy and nutritional needs of the child to prevent nutritional deficiencies

Manage childhood emergencies efficiently and carry out ward procedures including deliveries, rooming-in, neonatal care, high-risk infants and sick children.

Demonstrate competence in basic concepts of research methodology and epidemiology;

Facilitate learning of medical/nursing students, practicing physicians, para-medical health workers and other providers as a teacher-trainer;

Able to recognize the Anxiety/Concerns of Parents & Care takers & its impact on Child's Health & Parents Health Care Seeking Behaviour.

Know who to share information with and when, understanding the difference between information sharing on individual, organisational and professional levels.

Knows own capabilities and when to seek support from the TEAM and how to become efficient part of the team.

#### ATTITUDE:

The "Practitioner of the Healing Art" should be well aware of the impact of his/her attitude while providing Health care. Quite often Child care can be very stressful to the parents & the

whole household as a whole. Hence it is important that the Physician develops a set of Attitudes that will stand by him in good stead to maintain a balance view. The

Overall performance and readiness to work under stress

Readiness to understand, learn and adhere to various systems of operations

Overall interaction with patients/ relatives, humane approach towards sick person.

Readiness to deliver total Patient Care.

Towards readings and completing work (work ethics)

Capacity to function as a responsible Member of the Team

Ability to understand others' perspective

Ability to take objective decisions (emotion free)

Discipline and self control

Openness and flexibility

Communication with seniors and consultants

Capacity to take up responsibility and discharge it efficiently and dedicatedly.

Readiness for Rural/ Community Work - Social aspect of Medicine

### SKILLS:

The Homoeopathic Physician should be up to date with the skill need to handle the Paediatric age group. These are very different from that of an adult. The following areas have to be emphasized:

History taking - History taking from the attendants including current medical history, past history, birth history, mother's obstetric history, nutrition history, vaccination history, family history, psycho-social history

Physical examination - One hardly gets any symptoms in pediatrics. A pediatrician must be a master of eliciting signs. A keen observation of minutest deviation from normal becomes the key to nail the problem in the paediatric patient. A thorough physical examination including , newborn examination, including gestation assessment, nutritional anthropometry and its assessment, assessment of growth, use of growth chart, SMR rating, develop-mental evaluation.

Bed side procedures – Monitoring skills: recording of vitals, capillary blood sampling, etc.

Ward procedures, life-saving procedures - nasogastric feeding, endotracheal intubation, cardiopulmonary resuscitation (pediatric and neonatal), administration of oxygen, administration of fluids, blood, blood components, parenteral nutrition, common dressings, abscess drainage and basic principles of rehabilitation.

Interpretation of laboratory and radiological investigations

#### COMMUNICATIONS:

Includes capacity to communicate written and oral – with colleagues, subordinates, nursing/ admin staff, patients, relatives, superiors, consultants, and law enforcing agencies etc