Homeopathy Medical Officer Examination
Syllabus

UNIT-1
Anatomy & Physiology

General Anatomy –

- Modern concept of cell and its components, cell division, types and their significance.

Developments Anatomy –

Embryology -

- Spermatogenesis, Oogenesis, formation of germ layers, Placenta development of - abdominal organs, Cardio vascular system, Nervous system, Respiratory system, Body Cavity, Uro-genital system, Endocrine system.

Regional Anatomy -

Upper & lower extremity - Head, Neck, Face, Brain, Thorax, Special Senses, Abdomen and Pelvic to be studied regionally and system wise with reference to bones, muscles joints, arterial supply, venous drainage, lymphatic supply,

Nervous System –

Gross anatomy of brain and spinal cord and the main nerve tracts. The peripheral nerves tracts. The peripheral nervous, cranial nerves there relations course and distributions. Autonomic nervous system-development and anomalies, applied Anatomy.

Physiology

Introduction –

Fundamental phenomena of life. The cell and its differentiation. Tissues and organs of the body.

Biochemical Principles-

Elementary constituents of protoplasm, chemistry of proteins, Carbohydrates and lipids, enzymes.

Biophysical Principles

- Cell and components, cell division and tissues like epithelia connective, muscular and nervous tissue.

Cutaneous System

1. Skin Structure and functions.
2. Regulation of body temperature.
3. Sweat gland their structure and composition

Skeleton muscular system.

1. General introduction and clarification of muscle fibers, simple contraction.
2. Excitation-construction coupling and molecular basis of construction.

3. Properties of skeletal muscles.

Circulatory System

1. Blood its composition and functions of blood coagulation of blood.
2. Life history of red blood cells and white blood cell, their functions.
3. Blood groups Coagulation of blood.
4. Plasma proteins.

Cardio Vascular System

1. Heart structure innervations. Cardiac cycle, heart sound their character and causation, properties of cardiac muscle, regulations of cardio vascular system.
2. Normal and Abnormal E.C.G.
3. Heart attack & Heart block
4. Pulse its normal characters.
5. Blood pressure.

Lymphatic System

Structure of lymphatic gland and vessels, Composition of lymph mechanism, of lymph fluid and its flow.

Respiratory System

1. Physiological Anatomy of respiratory tract, -Structure of trachea, bronchi and lungs.
2. Mechanism of respiration, artificial respiration.
3. Pulmonary volumes and capacities, Pulmonary function test.
4. Physical principles of gaseous exchange and transport. of respiratory gases.
5. Apnoea, Asphyxia abnormal respiration.

Digestive system-

1. Food stuff-vitamin, Functions of the oesophagus, Stomach. Large and small intestine, salivary glands, pancreas, liver.
2. Composition function and regulation of digestive juices – Salivary, gastric, pancreatic intestinal and bile's secretion.
3. Movements of G.I. tract.
4. Mechanism of digestion. Digestion and Absorption of food stuff-carbohydrates Proteins and lipids.
5. Function of liver.
6. General Metabolism of fat, carbohydrates and proteins.

Excretory system

1. Structure and function of kidney.

2. Urine, physical character and chemical composition. Common and abnormal ingredients, urine formation glomerular, filtration, concentration of urine, Renal function test.

Endocrine

Structure and function of Endocrine Glands- Pituitary, Thyroid, Parathyroid, Pancreas Adrenal cortex and adrenal medulla Harmon's and Hypothalmo – Hyphyseal axis.

Reproductive System

1. Male and female reproductive organs, functions of hormones fertilization of ovum, mammary gland.
2. Physiology of Testis, Ovaries, Menstruation ,Pregnancy and lactation.

Nervous system

1. The central and autonomic nervous system.
2. Cerebro – Spinal fluid.
3. Structure and functions of Spinal cord-ascending and descending tracts.
4. Brain-structure and functions of cerebral and cerebellum, Thalamus, Hypothalamus, Physiology of Sleep.
5. Medulla-vasomotor, cardiac and respiratory centres.
6. Physiology of Pain.

Special senses

1. Physiology of taste and smell sensation. Sensation of touch.
2. Anatomy and functions of Ear, Auditory Pathway Mechanism of hearing.
3. Eye- structure and functions of different parts of Eye, Photo chemistry of vision, Visual pathway, Eye ball vision formation of retinal image,Mechanism of accommodation ,errors of refraction.

UNIT-2

Homoeopathic Pharmacy

1. General introduction about Homoeopathic Pharmacy ,Pharmacopoeia with reference to it's speciality and originality.

2. Scope of Homeopathic pharmacy in relation to Organon of Medicine, Materia Medica and National Economy as well as growth of Homoeopathic Pharmacy.

3. Weights, measures and different homeopathic scales.

4. Commonly used instrument and appliances.

5. Sources of homeopathic drugs. Process of collection of drug substances, identification purification preservation of potentized drugs.

6. Vehicles, Dispensing of Medicines.

7. Methods of preparation of drugs from Organic and Inorganic chemicals, Vegetables, Animal products. Diseased products and the view of Hahnemann on it.

8. Methods of preparation of Mother Tinctures, Dilutions, Potencies and Trituration.

9. Fluxion potency, methods of conversion of Trituration into liquid form.

10. External application – focus on scope of Homoeopathic lotion glycerol, liniment and Ointment it's preparation and uses of external applications.

11. Doctrine of signature, Prescription writing including abbreviation and it's validity

12. Posology, Concept of placebo, General knowledge of legislation in relation to homeopathic Pharmacy.

13. Technique of Homeopathic drug proving.

UNIT-3

Organon of Medicine and Principles of

Homeopathic Philosophy

Introduction to Science of Homeopathy

1. Definition of homeopathy and it's Scientific and Artistic approach. It's holistic, Individualistic and dynamic approach to life, health, disease Remedy and cure.

2. Short history of Hahnemann's life and his contribution.

3. Brief life and contribution of early Pioneer after Hahnemann.

4. History of Homeopathy, Homeopathic Philosophy, Acute and Chronic diseases.

5. Brief study of the early history of spread of Homeopathy & position of Homeopathy in India and various countries.

6. Hahnemann's Organon of Medicine from aphorism 1 to 294.

7. Cardinal and Fundamental Principles of Homeopathy.

8. Health- Hahnemann's concept and Modern concept.

9. Introduction of diseases, their classification, Causes of disease and Hahnemann's concept and method of Case taking, as stated in Organon of Medicine, which includes analysis of symptoms, Evaluation of Symptoms, Miasmatic diagnosis and Totality of Symptoms.

10. Guidelines on objectives of analysis and Evaluation of symptoms according to different stalwarts in Homeopathy.

11. Symptomatology-different types of Symtoms.

12. Homeopathy Philosophy –
Dr. J.T. Kent, Dr.Stuart close and Dr. H.A. Robert.

13. Second Prescription, Selection of potency. Repetition of dose, Intermittent & alternating disease

14. Role of diet and regimen, obstacles to cures.

UNIT-4

Homoeopathic Materia Medica & Repertory

1. Sources, Nature and Scope of Homoeopathic Materia Medica.
2. Different ways of study of Homoeopathic Materia Medica.
3. Comparative study of drugs.
4. Applied Materia Medica
5. Relationship of remedies.
6. Study of Homoeopathic Remedies including 12 tissues remedies.

The Homoeopathic Materia Medica contains following Medicines -
1. Abies Canadensis, 2. Abies nigra, 3. Abroma Augusta, 4. Abrotanum, 5. Acalypha Indica, 6. Aconitum napellus, 7. Actea Spicata, 8. Adonis Vermalis, 9. Aethusa Cyan, 10. Allium Cepa, 11. Aloe socotrina, 12. Anthracinum, 13. Antimonium ars, 14. Antimonium Crude, 15. Antimonum tart, 16. Apis mallefica, 17. Argentum metallicum, 18. Argentum nitricum, 19. Arnica Montana, 20. Asafoetida, 21. Asterias rubens, 22. Bacllinum, 23. Baryta carb, 24. Baryta mur, 25. Belladonna, 26. Bellis perennis, 27. Benzoic Acid, 28. Borex, 29. Bovista, 30. Bromium, 31. Bryonia, 32. Bufo, 33. Cactus Grandiflorus, 34. Caladium Seguinum, 35. Calcarea arsenica, 36. Calcarea carb, 37. Calcarea flour, 38. Calcarea phos, 39. Calcarea suiph, 40. Calendula, 41. Calotropis, 42. Camphora, 43. Cannabis indica, 44. Cannabis sativa, 45. Cantharis, 46. Capsicum, 47. Carbo animalis, 48. Carbo vegitabilis, 49. Carbolic acid, 50. Carica papaya, 51. Cassia, 52. Caulophyllium, 53. Causticum, 54. Cedron, 55. Chamomilla, 56. Childonium, 57. Cicuta virosa, 58. Cina, 59. Clamatis, 60. Cocculus Indica, 61. Coffea cruda, 62. Colchicum , 63. Collinsonia, 64. Colocynthis, 65. Condurango , 66. Conium Mac, 67. Corallium, 68. Crataegus , 69. Crocus Sativa, 70. Crotalus horridus, 71. Croton tiglium, 72. Cuprum metallicum , 73. Cyclamen, 74. Dioscorea , 75. Digitalis pur, 76. Drosera, 77. Dulcamara, 78. Equisetum, 79. Eupatorium perfol, 80. Euphrasia, 81. Ferrum metallicum, 82. Ferrum phosphoricum, 83. Ficus religiosa, 84. Flouric acid , 85. Gelsemium, 86. Gionoine, 87. Graphitis, 88. Helleborus foetidus, 89. Helionius, 90. Heper –sulph , 91. Hydrastis can, 92. Hydrocotyle, 93. Hyoscyamus , 94. Hypericum, 95. Ignatia, 96. Iodum, 97. Ipecac, 98. Jonosia Asoca, 99. Justicia Adhatoda, 100. Kali brom, 101. Kali carb , 102. Kali mur, 103. Kali phos, 104. Kali sulph, 105. Kalimia latifolia,

106. Kreosotum, 107. Lac can , 108. Lac def, 109. Lachesis Mutus, 110. Ledum Pal, 111. Lilium tig, 112. Lithum carb, 113. Lobelia inf, 114. Lycopodium, 115. Lyssinum, 116. Magnesium Carb, 117. Magnesium a mur, 118. Medorrhinum, 119. Melilotus, 120. Millefolium, 121. Mephitis, 122. Mercurius cor, 123. Mercurius cyanatus, 124. Mercuris dul, 125. Mercuris sol, 126. Mercuris sulph, 127. Mezereum ,128. Magnesia Phos, 129. Moschus, 130. Murex pur, 131. Muriaticum acid, 132. Naja tri, 133. Natrium Carb, 134. Natrium Mur, 135. Natrium phos, 136. Natrium sulph, 137. Nitic acid, 138. Nux moschata , 139. Nux vomica, 140. Ocimum Sanct, 141. Onosmodium, 142. Opium, 143. Oxalic acid, 144. Patroleum, 145. Phosphoricum acid, 146. Physostigma, 147. Phytolacca d, 148. Picric acid, 149. Platina met , 150. Plumbum met, 151. Podophyllum, 152. Psorinum, 153. Pulsatilla, 154. Pyrogenium, 155. Radium bromide, 156. Ranuculus bulb, 157. Raphanus, 158. Ratanhia, 159. Rauwolfia Serpentina , 160. Rheum, 161. Rhododendron, 162. Rhus tox, 163. Rumex , 164. Ruta g, 165. Sabadilla, 166. Sabal serrulata, 167. Sabina, 168. Sambucus, 169. Sanguinaria Can, 170. Sanicula, 171. Sarsaparilla, 172. Secale cor , 173. Selenium met , 174. Sepia off, 175. Syzygium jambolanum, 176. Silicea, 177. Spigelia, 178. Spongia tosta, 179. Squilla, 180. Stannum Met, 181. Staphysagria, 182. Sticta pul, 183.Stramonium, 184. Sulphur, 185. Sulphuric acid, 186. Symphytum off, 187. Syphilinum, 188. Tabacum, 189. Taraxacum, 190. Terentula c, 191. Teribinthina, 192. Theridion, 193. Thuja Occi , 194. Thyroidinum , 195. Trillium pendulum , 196. Urtica urens , 197. Vaccinum , 198. Variolinum , 199. Veratrum alb, 200. Varatrum viride, 201. Viburnum opulus, 202. Vinca minor, 203. Vipera, 204. Zincum met,

Homeopathic Repertory

Case Taking –

(From Aph -83 to 104) Definition of case taking, Purpose of case taking Difficulties of case taking during chronic case. Recording of cases and usefulness of recorded keeping. Totality of Symptoms, Prescribing Symptoms, Uncommon, Peculiar and Characteristic Symptoms. Analysis of the cases Uncommon and common symptoms, Gradation and Evaluation of symptoms, Importance of General symptoms - Mental and Physical Symptoms. Sources of General symptoms. Particular symptoms, Importance of Concomitant symptoms.

Study of different Repertories-

Kent's Repertory. Boennighausen's Therapeutic pocket book Boger Boenninghausen's Repertory, Card Repertory, Computer Repertory (Various types of Homoeopathic Software) History of Repertory , Philosophical back ground, structure, concept of Repertorisation Scope and limitations and advantages.

1. Methods and techniques of Repertorisation, Steps of Repertorisation
2. Terms and language of Repertories (Rubrics), Cross references in other repertories and Materia Medica.

3. Conversion of symptoms into rubrics and Repertorisation using different repertories.
4. Repertory – its relation with organon of Medicine and Materia Medica.

UNIT-5

Pathology- General & Systemic Pathlogy including Parasitology, Bacteriology and Virology.

(a) General Pathology-

Cell injury and cellular adaptation , Infection, Inflammation, Repair, Healing, injury, Immunity, Degeneration, Embolism, Thrombosis, Oedema, ,Atrophy, Hypertrophy , Hyperplasia, Anaplasia, Metaplasia, Ischaemia, Haemorrhage, Shock ,Atrophy, Hyperaemia , Gangrene, Infraction, Pyrexia ,Necrosis, Disorder of Pigmentation, Neoplasia, Calcification, Effects of radiation, Hospital infection.

(b) Systemic Pathology

1 Diseases of blood general consideration anaemia, plastic anaemia, chlorossis and leukaemia

2. Diseases of circulatory/Cardiovascular system- pericarditis , endocarditis, arterio sclerosis, Syphilitic Artritis and Aneurism.

3. Meningitis

4. Diseases of Respiratory systems

5. Diseases Of Kidney and Urinary tract.

6. Diseases of G.I. System. (Alimentary tract Cholera, Ulcer-Peptic ulcer,

   Typhoid ulcer, Tubercular ulcer, Amoebic and Bacillary dysentery,

   Pancreas-Diabetes mellitus, Diseases of liver and Gallbladder.)

7. Diseases of Reproductive System including male and female Diseases.

8. Diseases' of Skin and Soft tissues, Musculo-Skeletal system.

Parasitology-

The morphology, pathogenicity and laboratory investigation of the following parasites:-

Entamoeba histoytica, Leis mania donovani, Plasmodium vivax and P. Falciparum, Helmenthis-, Taeania Sanginata. T. Solium. Wochereria Bancrofti Ancylostoma dudodenaie Wochereria Bancrofti Ancylostoma dudodenaie, Wuchereria Bancroftii Ancylostoma dudodenaie,Ascaris lumbricoides.

Virology

Nature and classification of viruses ,Morphology and replication of viruses-Chiken pox , measles, common cold, Herpes zoster, Acute poliomyelitis, Influenza, Hepatitis and Primary typical pneumonia.

Bacteriology

The morphology ,biology and pathogenicity of the Gram positive ,Gram negative aerobic and anaerobic cocci and Bacilli -

Streptococcus ,Staphylococcus, Pneumococcas and Gonococcus, Mycobacterium Tuberculosis, Bacillus tetanus, B. Typhosa , Bacillus Leprae, B.pestis, B. Coma, B.Anthrax.

UNIT-6

Forensic Medicine and Toxicology

Introduction

1. Definition of Forensic Medicine(Medical jurisprudence) Courts and there jurisdiction. History of forensic medicine in India. Medical Ethics and etiquette, Duties of registered medical practitioner in medico legal cases.
1. Legal Procedure

Inquests, court in India, legal procedure, Medical evidences in courts, Dying declaration, Dying deposition including medical certificates and medico legal reports.

2. Personal Identification

Determination of age and sex in living and dead race and religion, DNA finger printing, Foot print, Medico- legal importance of bones ,Scars and teeth, Tattoo marks, Handwriting ,Anthropometry, Examination of biological stains and hair.

3. Death and it's medico legal importance

Types of Death, their medico legal importance, Immediate, early and late, signs of death and their medico legal importance, Asphyxial death(Mechanical Asphyxia and drowning),Death from starvation, cold and heat ets.

4. Sexual Offences Abortion And infanticide

Different methods, complications, Accidents and criminal abortions, MTP, Infant death , Rape, incest, sodomy, sadism, masochism, Tribadism, bestiality , Buccal coitus and other sexual offences (Perversions)

5. Toxicology-General and clinical

Forensic Toxicology and Study of different poisons ,diagnosis of poisoning in living and dead ,General principles of management of poisoning, Medico legal aspects of

poisons, Antidotes . Types of poisons- Corrosive –Mineral acids ,Caustic alkalis, Organic Acids ,Vegetable acids .Irritant Poisons- organic poisons -Vegetable and animal ,Inorganic Poisons-Metallic and non metallic, Asphyxiant- poisons- Carbon Monoxide, Carbon dioxide ,Hydrogen Sulphide , Neurotic poisons- opium ,Nux-vomica, Alcohol ,Kerosene and Petroleum products, Cannabis indica, Dhatura , Belladonna ,Hyscyanus ,Curare, conium . Cardiac Poison-Digitalis purpurea ,Olender, Aconite ,Nicotine .Snake poison ,Lead poisoning

Legislations relating to medical profession

The homeopathy central council Act,1973(59 of 1973); The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 (68 of 1986); The medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 (34 of 1971);The Mental Health Act,1987 (14 of 1987); The Indian Evidence Act,1872 (1 of 1872); The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act,2006 (6 of 2007);The Personal Injuries Act,1963 (37 of 1963); the Drugs and Cosmetics Act ,1940 (23 of 1940) and the rules made their in ; the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements)Act,1954 (21 of 1954); the Transplantation of Human Organs Act ,1994 (42 of 1994);the Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of misuse)Act, 1994 (57 of 1994); the Homeopathic Practitioners (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Code of Ethics)Regulations,1982; the Drugs Control Act,1950 (26 of 1950); the medicine and Toiletry Preparations (Excise Duties)Act, 1955 (16 of 1955); the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) and the Criminal Procedure Code (2 of 1974) (relevant provisions) the Protection with Disabilities(Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation)Act,1995(1 of 1996);the Clinical Establishment (Registration and Regulation)Act,2010(23 of 2010);Malpractices Covering professional Secrecy, The practitioner and the various legislation Act .

UNIT-7

Preventive and Social Medicine -Community Medicine (including health education and family medicine)

1. Introduction to preventive and social medicine concept, man and society aim and scope of preventive and social medicine, social causes of disease and social problems or the sick relation of economic factors and environment in health and disease.
2. Physiological Hygiene -

(a) Food and Nutrition food in relation to health and disease. Balanced diets Nutritional deficiencies and nutritional survey, food processing pasteurization of milk. Adulteration of food and food inspection, food poisoning.

(b) Air, light and sunshine

(c) Effect of climate, humidity, Temperature, pressure and other meteorological conditions comfort zone effect of overcrowding.

(d) Personal Hygiene.(Cleanliness, rest, sleep, work)Physical exercise and training care of health in tropics.

3.Environmental Sanitation

a. Definition and importance
b. Atmospheric pollution Purification of air ,air sterilization ,air bone diseases.
c. Water supplies sources and uses, impurities and purification. Public water supplies in urban and ruler areas .Standard of drinking water water borne diseases.
d. Conservancy methods in villages, towns and cities Septic tanks ,dry earth latrines. Water closets, disposal of the dead, disposal of refuge and incineration.
e. Sanitation of fairs and festivals.
f. Disinfections –disinfectants, deodorants antiseptics germicides. Methods of disinfections and sterilization.
g. Insects insecticides and disinfection insects in relation of disease insect control.
h. Prophylaxis and vaccination Immunology and personal hygiene According to Homeopathic point of view.

4.Medical Statistics :-

Principles and elements of vital statistics

2. Preventive Medicine

(a) General principles of prevention and control of communicable diseased Plague ,Cholera ,Small pox, Diphtheria, Leprosy, Tuberculosis, Malaria, Kala azar. Filariasis common viral disease e.g Common cold Measles, Chicken pox, Poliomyelitis infective hepatitis .Helminthic infections, Enteric fever dysenteries and also animal disease transmissible to man. Their description and methods of preventive spread by contact, by droplet infection by environmental vehicles (water, soil, food insects animals, foundries prophylaxis and vaccination.

(b) General principles of prevention and control of non-communicable diseases e.g. obesity hypertension etc.

Natural History of Diseases

Maternal and child health ,School health services ,Health Education,

Mental Hygiene- Elementary principals.

Demography, Channels of communication, National family planning programme, knowledge, attitudes regarding contraceptive practices, population and growth control/Health administration and international health relation.

UNIT-8

Surgery

Over all review of the Applied Anatomy and Applied Physiology

1. Basics of general surgical procedures.
2. Inflammation infections(Specific and Non –specific suppuration, Bacteriology, Immunity.
3. Injuries of various kinds wound healing and management including ulcers sinuses, Gangrene etc.
4. Haemorrhage, shock ,their management.
5. Resuscitation and support in emergencies.
6. Accidents and warfare injuries management.
7. Burns Management.
8. Diseases of bones general principles including growing Skelton
9. Fractures and dislocation general principles.
   Diseases of the joint specially hip joint.
10. Diseases of the joints general principles including rheumatology.
11. Diseases of the muscles tendons fascia etc. general principles.
12. Diseases of the arteries General principles.
13. Diseases of the veins general principles.
14. Diseases of the lymphatic system general principles.
15. Diseases of the nerves general principles.
16. Immunology general organ rejection transplants etc.
17. Oncology tumours cysts etc. general principles of management.
18. Congenital disorders orientating and correction procedure.
19. Surgical Diseases of the infancy and childhood.

All common clinical conditions of various parts. Their evolution examination methods and diagnosis. Their investigation prognosis , management especial principles. Relevant minor surgical procedures. Preventive aspects.

Orthopaedics :

Study as above about injuries, inflammation ulcer, Sinus, Tumours, cysts etc.(related to common condition of all bones and joints including spine) with relevant management correlating with physiotherapy etc.

Ophthalmology :

Knowledge of common disease, accidents, injuries etc. of various part of eyes, Clinical Examination of eye.(Various parts) using various instruments including Ophthamoscopy. Common eye operation and relevant care of the patients.

Otorhinolaryngology (ENT)

Common disorders of Ears, Nose, Throat, Tracheo bronchial tree, Oesophagus.

Management of common surgical procedures an emergency procedures-

Management of post operative complications, Shock ,Acute Haemorrhage, Acute injury, Head Injury.

UNIT-9

Obstetrics

Over all review of the Applied Anatomy and Applied Physiology.

Diagnosis of Pregnancy, Development of the Intra Uterine Pregnancy

. Antenatal care, Care of newborn Introduction of Abnormal Pregnancy , abnormal Puerperal, Introduction of Normal Labour and Abnormal labour, Post natal care.

Abnormal pregnancies : Abortion, molar pregnancy, Extra Uterine, Diseases of placenta and membrane, Toxaemia of pregnancy, Ante partum Haemorrhage, disorders of Genital tract Retroversion ,Prolepses Tumours etc. Multiple pregnancies, protracted gestation.

1 Common disorders an systemic diseases associated with pregnancy.
2 Abnormal labour-Position and Presentation .Twins ,Prolapsed of cord and limbs, abnormalities in the acting of the Uterus, Abnormal condition of soft part contracted pelvis, obstructed labour, Complications of third stage of labour, injuries of birth canals.
3 Abnormal Puerperal infections etc.

Gynaecology

1. Applied anatomy and physiology.
2. Gynaecological Examination.
3. Developmental Abnormalities.
4. Uterine displacements.
5. Inflammation, Ulceration and traumatic lesion of the female genital organs, malignant/non malignant Growths.
6. Infant Care, Neonatal hygiene.
7. Breast feeding ,artificial feeding.
8. Management of premature child, Asphyxia, Birth injuries, Common disorders of new born.

UNIT-10

Practice of Medicine

Concept Of Diseases to the homeopathic approach

Knowledge of common evolution of study about its causation ,Manifestations, Maintaince and Prognosis in details.

Fevers-common types, caused by-

Protozoan infection-malaria, blackwaterfever, leishmaniasia, kala-azar

Bacterial infection cerebrospinal fevers, enteric groups of fevers, bacillus colli infection, Spirochetes infection, syphilis

Viral infection -measles, chicken pox, dengue

Physical and Chemical agents- unknown aetiology, septicaemia Pyrexia, Erysipelas and Plague.

Climacteric Factors in Diseases

Diseases due to genetic factors

Diseases due to nutritional disorder.

Diseases of alimentary tract, Liver and Biliary Diseases ,Pancreas Diseases.

Haematological Diseases, Metabolic Diseases

Diseases of Respiratory System.

Cardiovascular system disease.

Diseases of kidney & Urinary tracts.

Diseases of water and Electrolytes balance.

Diseases of Connective Tissue Disorders.

Diseases of bone and joints .

Skin Diseases.

Endocrinal diseases.

Diseases of CNS & Peripheral nervous system and Mental diseases.

Acute Emergencies including poisoning.

Paediatrics.