



SHREE H.N. SHUKLA

HOMOEOPATHIC

MEDICAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL



HOMOEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA

Instructions:

I (a) Homoeopathic Materia Medica is differently constructed as compared to other Materia Medicas;

Homoeopathy considers that study of the action of drugs on individual parts or systems of the body or on animal or their isolated organs is only a partial study of life processes under such action and that it does not lead us to a full appreciation of the action of the medicinal substance, the drug substance as a whole is lost sight of.

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.

(a) 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 should be studied synthetically, analytically and comparatively, and this alone would enable a Homoeopathic student to study each drug individually and as a whole and help him to be a good prescriber.

IV (a) The most commonly indicated drugs for day to day ailments should be taken up first so that in the clinical classes or outdoor duties the students become familiar with their applications and they should be thoroughly dealt with explaining all comparisons and relationship;

Students should be conversant with their sphere of action and family relationships and the rarely used drugs should be taught in outline, emphasizing only their most salient features and symptoms.

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

(VI) (a) While teaching therapeutics an attempt should be made to recall the Materia Medica so that indications for drugs in a clinical condition can directly flow out from the proving of the drugs concerned;

The student should be encouraged to apply the resources of the vast Materia Medica in any sickness and not limit himself 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 should be demonstrated from case-records in the outdoor and the indoor;

Lectures on comparative Materia Medica and therapeutics as well as tutorials should be integrated with lectures on clinical medicine;

VII For the teaching of drugs, the department should keep herbarium sheets and other specimens for demonstrations to the students and audio-visual material shall be used for teaching and training purposes.

VIII (a) There is a large number of Homoeopathic medicines used today and much more medicines being experimented and proved at present and more will be added in future and some very commonly used Homoeopathic medicines are included in this curriculum for detail study;

It is essential that at the end of this course each student should gain basic and sufficient knowledge of –How to study Homoeopathic Materia Medica|| and to achieve this objective basic and general topic of Materia Medica should be taught in details during this curriculum, general topics should be taught in all the classes;

The medicines are to be taught under the following headings, namely:-

Common name, family, habitat, parts used, preparation, constituents (of source material).

Proving data.

Sphere of action.

Symptomatology of the medicine emphasizing the characteristic symptoms (mental, physical generals and particulars including sensations, modalities and concomitants) and constitution.

Comparative study of medicines.

Therapeutic applications (applied Materia Medica).

FIRST B.H.M.S.

A. Theory:

General topics of Materia Medica :-(including introductory lectures)

Basic Materia Medica -

Basic concept of Materia Medica

Basic construction of various Materia Medicas

Definition of Materia Medica

Homoeopathic Materia Medica

Definition of Homoeopathic Materia Medica

Basic concept and construction of Homoeopathic Materia Medica.

Classification of Homoeopathic Materia Medica.

Sources of Homoeopathic Materia Medica.

Scope and Limitations of Homoeopathic Materia Medica

SECOND B.H.M.S

Theory:

In addition to syllabus of First B.H.M.S. Course, following shall be taught, namely:-

Science and philosophy of homoeopathic materia medica.

Different ways of studying homoeopathic materia medica (e.g. psycho-clinical, pathological, physiological, synthetic, comparative, analytical, remedy relationships, group study, portrait study etc.)

Scope and limitations of homoeopathic materia medica.

Concordance or remedy relationships.

Comparative homoeopathic materia medica, namely:-

Theory of biochemic system of medicine, its history, concepts and principles according to Dr. Wilhelm Heinrich Schuessler. Study of 12 biochemic medicines. (Tissue remedies).

Homoeopathic Medicines to be taught in Second B.H.M.S as per Appendix -I.

APPENDIX-I

Aconitum napellus

Aethusa cynapium

Allium cepa

Aloe socotrina

Antimonium crudum

Antimonium tartaricum

Apis mellifica

Argentum nitricum

Arnica Montana

Arsenicum album

Arum triphyllum

Baptisia tinctoria

Bellis perrenis

Bryonia alba

Calcarea carbonica

Calcarea fluorica

Calcarea phosphoric

Calcarea sulphurica

Calendula officinalis

Chamomilla

Cina

Cinchona officinalis

Colchicum autumnale

Colocynthis

Drosera

Dulcamara

Euphrasia

Ferrum phosphoricum

Gelsemium

Hepar sulph

Hypericum perforatum

Ipecacuanha

Kali muriaticum

Kali phosphoricum
Kali sulphuricum
Ledum palustre
Lycopodium clavatum
Magnesium phosphoricum
Natrum muriaticum
Natrum phosphoricum
Natrum sulphuricum
Nux vomica
Pulsatilla
Rhus toxicodendron
Ruta graveolens
Silicea
Spongia tosta
Sulphur
Symphytum officinale
Thuja occidentalis

Practical or clinical:

Case taking of acute and chronic patients

Case processing including totality of symptoms, selection of medicine, potency and repetition schedule

Each student shall maintain practical record or journal with record of five cases.

C. Examination:

The syllabus covered in First BHMS and Second BHMS course are the following, namely:-

1. Theory:

1.1. Number of papers-01

1.2. Marks: 100

1.3. Distribution of marks:

1.3.1. Topics of I BHMS- 50 Marks

1.3. of II 2. Topics BHMS- 50 Marks

2. Practical including viva voce or oral:

2.1. Marks: 100

	Mark s
2.2. Distribution of marks;	<u> </u>
2.2.1. Case taking and Case Processing of one long case	30
2.2.2. Case taking of one short Case	10
2.2.3. Maintenance of Practical record or journal	10
2.2.4. Viva voce (oral)	50

	10
Total	<u>0</u>

