

Ordinance Governing

3rd Professional BAMS
Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine
and Surgery
(Revised Scheme)

Syllabus/Curriculum 2017-18

(Applicable to 2015, 2016 and 2017 batches)



Accredited 'A' Grade by NAAC
Placed in Category 'A' by MHRD (Gol)

KLE UNIVERSITY

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VISION

To be an outstanding University of excellence ever in pursuit of newer horizons to build self reliant global citizens through assured quality educational programs.

MISSION

- To promote sustainable development of higher education consistent with statutory and regulatory requirements.
- To plan continuously provide necessary infrastructure, learning resources required for quality education and innovations.
- To stimulate to extend the frontiers of knowledge, through faculty development and continuing education programs.
- To make research a significant activity involving staff, students and society.
- To promote industry / organization, interaction/collaborations with regional/national / international bodies.
- To establish healthy systems for communication among all stakeholders for vision oriented growth.
- To fulfill the national obligation through rural health missions.

are to realize the following at university and its constituent institutions:

- To implement effectively the programs through creativity and innovation in teaching, learning and evaluation.
- To make existing programs more careers oriented through effective system of review and redesign of curriculum.
- To impart spirit of enquiry and scientific temperament among students through research oriented activities.
- To enhance reading and learning capabilities among faculty and students and inculcate sense of life long learning.
- To promulgate process for effective, continuous, objective oriented student performance evaluation.
- To ordinate periodic performance evaluation of the faculty.
- To incorporate themes to build values. Civic responsibilities & sense of national integrity.
- To ensure that the academic, career and personal counseling are in-built into the system of curriculum delivery.
- To strengthen, develop and implement staff and student welfare programs.
- To adopt and implement principles of participation, transparency and accountability in governance of academic and administrative activities.
- To constantly display sensitivity and respond to changing educational, social, and community demands.
- To promote public-private partnership.

INSIGNIA



The Emblem of the University is a Philosophical statement in Symbolic.

The Emblem...

A close look at the emblem unveils a pillar, a symbol of the “University of Excellence” built on strong values & principles.

The Palm and the Seven Stars...

The Palm is the palm of the teacher- the hand that acts, promises & guides the students to reach for the Seven Stars...

The Seven Stars signify the 'Saptarishi Dnyanamandal’, the Great Bear-a constellation made of Seven Stars in the sky, each signifying a particular Domain. Our culture says: The true objective of human birth is to master these Knowledge Domains.

The Seven Stars also represent the Saptarishis, the founders of KLE Society whose selfless service and intense desire for “Dnyana Dasoha” laid the foundation for creating the knowledge called KLE Society.

Hence another significance of the raised palm is our tribute to these great Souls for making this University a possibility.

Empowering Professionals...

'Empowering Professionals', inscription at the base of the Emblem conveys that our Organization with its strength, maturity and wisdom forever strive to empower the student community to become globally competent professionals. It has been a guiding force for many student generations in the past, and will continue to inspire many forthcoming generations.

KLE UNIVERSITY

(Formerly known as KLE Academy of Higher Education & Research)

[Established under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956 vide Government of India Notification No. F. 9 -19/2000-U.3(A)]

Office of the Registrar, KLE
University,

Accredited 'A' Grade by NAAC

JNMC Campus, Nehru Nagar, Belagavi-590 010, Karnataka State, India

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Ref.No.KLEU/MF-2/16-173/D-3435

27th December 2016

NOTIFICATION

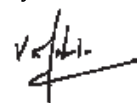
**Sub: Ordinance governing the syllabus/curriculum of
3rd Professional BAMS (Revised Scheme).**

Ref: Minutes of the meeting of the Academic Council of the
University held on 30th November 2016.

In exercise of the powers conferred under Rule A-04 (i) of the
Memorandum of Association of the University, the Academic
Council of the University in its meeting held on
30th November 2016, has approved the Ordinance governing
the syllabus / curriculum for **3rd Professional BAMS**
program of revised scheme.

The Ordinance shall be effective for the students admitted to **3rd Professional BAMS**
program (revised scheme) under the Faculty of Ayurveda in the constituent college of
the University viz. **KLEU Shri. B. M. Kankanawadi Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya,**
Belagavi applicable to 2015 and 2016 batches for the academic session 2017-18.

By Order,



REGISTRAR

To
The Dean
Faculty of Ayurveda,
BELAGAVI.

CC to:

1. The Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi
2. The PA to Hon. Chancellor, KLE University, Belagavi
3. The Special Officer to Hon. Vice-Chancellor, KLE University, Belagavi
4. All Officers of the University, Academic Affairs / Examination Branch.
5. The Principal, KLEU, Shri. B.M. Kankanawadi Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Belagavi

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Section I

Preamble:

Ayurveda is upaveda of Atharva Veda. It is the oldest system of medicine in the world. The word Ayurveda derived from two samskrit words, **AYUR** (life) and **VEDA** (science/knowledge) means the 'science of life'. It has complimented its therapeutic benefits to many chronic and unhealed ailments. Also it is a suitable system of medicine for life style disorders and to meet the changes in pathological conditions due to modern life style.

It is revealed that there were three World famous Universities teaching Ayurveda – all located in ancient India, namely 'Takshashila', 'Vikramshila' and 'Nalanda'. Students from all over the world studied in these universities and through them, the Principles of *Ayurveda* spread to other many countries. Other Systems of Medicine developed taking inspiration from Ayurveda that was learnt by foreign students from India and carried all over the World. Ayurveda therefore can be considered – in true sense – the 'Mother of all Medical branches'.

During the period 2000-1000BC Ayurveda a unique system of medicine developed in India by the sages with use of their observations, natural resources and their experience. Under the **Guru ShishyaParampara** the regular teaching and training began with creation of Samhitas. Gradually it institutionalized at ancient University of 'Takshashila', 'Vikramshila' and 'Nalanda' during 7th century.

Recent years in India various courses were like Ayurveda Vaidya Visharad(AVV), AyurvedBhishak(AB), etc., conducted by different establishments. To rejuvenate, regularize and to bring uniformity in teaching and training of Ayurveda in India, the 'Central Council of Indian Medicine' a regulatory body for Ayurvedic Education was established. Now Bachelor of

Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery, MD/MS in various discipline of Ayurveda started with the intention to encourage integrated teaching and de- emphasis compartmentalization of disciplines so as to achieve horizontal and vertical integration in different phases which helps to support National Health Services.

Looking in to the health services provided to the public, understanding the need of Practitioners of Ayurvedic system of medicine, as per the guidelines of apex body CCIM and suggestions provided by the faculty of various sections, stake holders and strategy of University this governance is framed.

Section II

Goal of the Course:

To Produce a Physician of first contact and capable of functioning independently in both urban and rural environment,

Section III

Aims:

To produce graduates of Ayurveda with profound scholarship having deep basis with scientific knowledge in accordance with Ayurvedic fundamentals with extensive practical training who would be able to become an efficient teacher, research worker and Kaya Chikitsak (Physician) and Shalayachikitsak (Surgeon) competent to serve and render health services

Objectives:

ATTITUDE AND SKILLS:

- With competent knowledge of Ayurveda science, relevant modern subjects, common investigations and their clinical interpretation, art of diagnosis of common ailments, selection and administration of suitable Pancha karma procedures, common single and compound drug formulations, Pathyaapathya, preventive measures, Rasayana, National Health Programme.
- Able to perform Para surgical procedures, conduct deliveries and resuscitate new born babies.

Departmental goals and objectives:

These are given in their respective chapters.

Section IV

Regulations Governing the 3rd BAMS course

1. Course of Study:

3rd Professional BAMS – It is of 1 year duration,
The subjects of 3rd Professional BAMS are :

- 1) Agada Tantra, Vyavahar Ayurveda evum Vidhi Vaidaka
- 2) Swasthavrta and Yoga
- 3) Prasuti Tantra and Striroga
- 4) Balaroga
- 5) CharakasamhitaUttarardh

There shall be university examination at the end of 2nd term of 3rd Professional BAMS in all above subjects.

2. Intake of the Student:

Total100 students per batch

3. Medium of instructions:

English with use of Ayurvedic technical terms

4. Duration of the Course Study:

The duration of 3rd BAMS is of 12 months

5. Attendance and Progress:

A minimum of 75% of the attendance in theory and practical separately in each subject calculated from the date of commencement of the 3rd Profession to the last working day as notified by the University is eligible for examination at the end of academic year subject to the condition that his/her progress and conduct are counted to be satisfactory by the Principal.

A candidate lacking in the prescribed attendance and progress in any one subject in theory and practical / clinical in the first appearance should not be

permitted to appear in that subject. Such candidate's result will be declared as Pass after passing all subjects of 3rd Prof. BAMS.

6. Subjects taught, Number of lectures/practical and demonstrations for various subjects:

| N O. | SUBJECT | Lecture s (one hour each) | Practical & Demonstrations (two Hrs each) | Total Teaching & Training Hrs | Grand Total |
|-------------|---|--|--|--|------------------------|
| 1 | Agada Tantra, Vyavahar Ayurveda evum Vidhi Vaidaka | 200 | 50 | 300 | 1100 |
| 2 | Swasthavrtta and Yoga | 200 | 50 | 300 | |
| 3 | Prasuti Tantra and Striroga | 200 | 50 | 300 | |
| 4 | Balaroga | 100 | 50 | 200 | |
| 5 | Charakasamhita Uttarardh | 100 | - | 100 | |

7. Scheme of Examinations:

a) Internal Assessment Examination-

- 20% of the theory marks of that subject will be the IA Theory Exam marks
- 10% of the Practical marks of that subject will be the IA Practical Exam marks
- If total Practical marks of the subject less than 100, the IA Practical Exam marks 10 only,
- Internal assessment will be carried out at end of module.
- A student must appear 80% of the module assessment exams per subject.
- Average of all attended assessment marks of the Theory & Practical will be converted in to 20%, & 10% respectively, which shall be added to the University exam marks as Internal Assessment Marks.
- A student must secure at least 50% of total marks fixed for internal assessment in a particular subject in order to be eligible to appear in University Examination

b) University Examination:

Subjects Taught, number of Theory Papers, Practicals & Marks Division:

| N O | SUBJECT | PAPER | Theory Marks | Practical/ Viva Marks | TOTAL | Grand Total |
|--------|--|-----------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-------|----------------|
| 1 | Agada Tantra, Vyavahar Ayurveda evum Vidhi Vaidaka | Paper - 1 | 100 | 50 | 150 | 1050 |
| 2 | Swasthavrtta and Yoga | Paper - 1 | 100 | 100 | 300 | |
| | | Paper - 2 | 100 | | | |
| 3 | Prasuti Tantra and Striroga | Paper - 1 | 100 | 100 | 300 | |
| | | Paper - 2 | 100 | | | |
| 4 | Balaroga | One | 100 | 100 | 200 | |
| 5 | CharakasamhitaUttarardh | One | 100 | - | 100 | |

Marks division of Theory papers, Practical & Internal Assessment

Examinations:

| N o | SUBJECT | PAPER | THEORY MARKS | | | PRACTICAL MARKS | | | | Grand Total |
|--------|--|-----------|-----------------------------------|-----|-------|-------------------------|----------|-----|-------|----------------|
| | | | Univer sity Exami nation | I A | Total | University Practical | | I A | Total | |
| | | | | | | Pract ical | VIV A | | | |
| 1 | Agada Tantra, Vyavahar Ayurveda evum Vidhi Vaidaka | Paper - 1 | 80 | 20 | 100 | 30 | 10 | 10 | 50 | 1050 |
| 2 | Swasthavrtta and Yoga | Paper - 1 | 80 | 40 | 200 | 60 | 30 | 10 | 100 | |
| | | Paper - 2 | 80 | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Prasuti Tantra and Striroga | Paper - 1 | 80 | 40 | 200 | 60 | 30 | 10 | 100 | |
| | | Paper - 2 | 80 | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Balaroga | One | 80 | 20 | 100 | 60 | 30 | 10 | 100 | |
| 5 | Charakasamhi taUttarardh | One | 80 | 20 | 100 | - | - | - | - | |

c) University Theory Question paper pattern:

| No | Division | No of Questions | Marks Per Question | Total Marks | Grand Total |
|----|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 01 | MCQ | 20 | 1 | 20 | 80 |
| 02 | Long Essay Questions | 2 | 10 | 20 | |
| 03 | Short Essay | 5 | 5 | 25 | |
| 04 | Short Answers | 5 | 3 | 15 | |

- Question papers in English language only.

d) University Practical Examination:

- 5% of the total Practical marks of that subject will be the Practical records marks,
- If total Practical marks of the subject less than 100, the Practical records marks will be 5 only.
- Practical marks division mentioned in respective subject syllabus.

Marks Distribution for Practical Examination

| Sl No | Subject | Practical | Marks | Total |
|-------|--|---|-------|-------|
| 1 | Agada Tantra, Vyavahar Ayurveda evum Vidhi Vaidaka | Spotter | 10 | 30 |
| | | Clinical Case | 10 | |
| | | Lab practicals | 5 | |
| | | Practical records | 5 | |
| 2 | Swasthavitta | Long case /Procedure | 20 | 60 |
| | | Short case /Procedure | 15 | |
| | | Spotters(Instruments, Equipments, Models, Specimen, X-ray films, Medicines) | 20 | |
| | | Practical Records | 5 | |
| 3 | Prasooti Tantra Evum Striroga | Long case /Procedure | 20 | 60 |
| | | Short case /Procedure | 15 | |
| | | Spotters(Instruments, Simulators, Models, Specimen, X-ray films, Medicines) | 20 | |
| | | Practical Records | 5 | |
| 4 | | Long case /Procedure | 30 | 60 |

| | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|---|-----|-----|
| | Kaumarabhritya | Short case /Procedure | 10 | |
| | | Spotters(Instruments, Equipments, models, specimen, X.ray films, medicines etc) | 10 | |
| | | Practical Records | 10 | |
| 5 | Charaka Samhita (Uttarardha) | ----- | --- | --- |

d. Eligibility to appear in 3rd Professional BAMS Examination:

- The candidate must have undergone satisfactory the approved course of the study in the subject within prescribed duration.
- He/She have at least 75% of attendance in both theory and practical separately.
- A student must secure at least 35% of total marks fixed for internal assessment in a particular subject theory and practical separately, in order to be eligible to appear for University Examination.
- A candidate who has failed in the 2nd Professional BAMS examination can carry over maximum of two subjects to the 3rd Professional BAMS course, but he/she has to pass all the subjects of 2nd Professional BAMS to be eligible to appear for 3rd Professional BAMS examinations.

e) Criteria for Pass:

For declaration of pass at the University examination, a candidate shall pass both in Theory and practical separately in the same examination and as stipulated below:

- To pass theory/practical examination in each subject minimum marks to be obtained in theory and practical separately is 40%. To declare a pass in theory a candidate shall secure 40% minimum marks and in aggregate for that subject 50% including marks obtained in theory and internal assessment added together.

- To declare as pass in practical a candidate shall secure 40% minimum marks and in aggregate 50% including practical examination and internal assessment added together.
- A candidate not securing 50% marks in theory and practical examination in a subject shall be declared to have failed in that subject and is required to appear for both theory and practical again in the subsequent examination in the subject

f) Declaration of Class:

- Student who secures 50% to 59.9% of the marks in the aggregate of university Examination of 3rd Professional BAMS will be declared as Second class, 60% to 74.9% as First Class and 75% and above as Distinction.
- A candidate passing a University Examination in more than one attempt shall be placed in pass class irrespective of the percentage of marks secured by him/her in the examination.

g) Supplementary Examination:

Supplementary examination will be conducted within to six months the failed student will have to appear in the subsequent examination.

8) Migration:

The student not allowed taking the migration to continue his/her study to another college after passing the first year examination. Failed students transfer and mid term migration will not be allowed. For migration the students shall have to obtain the mutual consent of both colleges and universities and will be against the vacant seat after obtained NOC from CCI

Section –V- Syllabus of

AGADATANTRA, VYAVAHARAYURVED EVUM VIDHIVADYAK

OBJECTIVES:

- Students should be made able to diagnose venomous conditions, assess the prognosis and if not able to manage and they should be able to give proper referrals.
- Students should be made able to understand the current significance of Agadatantra and make use of the Knowledge of Agadatantra in General Practice like Contact poisoning, Dushivisha & Garavisha etc.
- Students Should be able to make people aware of hazardous effects of excessive use of Fertilizers, Pesticides, Environmental effluents, etc.
- Should be able to differentiate Venomous and Non-venomous snakes and also to impart the knowledge to society so as to maintain harmony among snakes and humans.
- Able to maintain Good Patient Doctor Relation, follow Medical Ethics, Rules & Regulations pertaining to Medical practice.
- Students should be made capable of doing all the duties of a doctor in case of criminal or accidental cases as per law.

KNOWLEDGE:

- Students should possess basic knowledge of role of Agadatantra in present day.
- Students should possess knowledge about various Indian venomous and non-venomous snakes and their management.
- Students should possess Good clinical knowledge about contact poisoning i.e. Paduka visha, Abharana visha etc.
- Students should possess Knowledge of medical ethics, duties and responsibilities of a doctor for society and Law.
- Students should possess Knowledge of different Agada preparations and their use in present day Ayurvedic general practice.
- Students should possess Knowledge regarding household weapons and possible wounds caused by them, and differentiating accidental, suicidal and homicidal wounds.
- Students should possess Brief knowledge of Autopsy, Court procedures, examination of the cases sent by law.

SKILL:

- Students should be Skilled to identify and manage different types of poisoning due to different sources.
- Students should be Skilled in examining cases of suspected accidental or suicidal or homicidal conditions.
- Students should be Skilled in differential diagnosis of contact poisoning with various skin manifestations.
- Students should be Skilled in identifying venomous & non-venomous snakes, insects etc. and to manage respective clinical conditions.
- Students should be Skilled to have and follow good Doctor Patient relationship.
- Students should be Skilled to disseminate the knowledge of Agadatantra to Students & Society in large.
- Students should be Skilled in preparation and clinical utilization of various Agada yogas.
- Students should be Skilled to possess and practice the Good conduct in discharging the duties as Doctor at various places like hospital, Court, Labs etc.

ATTITUDE & COMMUNICATION:

- To develop positive attitude for practicing Agadatantra and work for development of Agadatantra in specific and Ayurveda as whole.
- Openness for learning and propagating the knowledge for the benefit of Society and the advancement of the Science.
- To have clarity of understanding, thought and be precise in communication.

| <p align="center">Name of The Subject: AGADATANTRA- VISHA CHIKITSA</p> <p align="center">(AYURVEDIC & CONTEMPORARY TOXICOLOGY)</p> | | |
|--|---|-------|
| <p>Theory One Paper: 100 Marks Practical/Viva voice: 50 Marks</p> <p>Lectures: 200 Hours Practical / Demonstrations:100 Hours</p> <p>Marks: Theory-100 Hours- 100</p> | | |
| Teaching Scheme: Theory | | |
| <p align="center">PART- A MARKS-50</p> | | |
| Unit | Contents (Theory) | Hours |
| 1 | Derivation and definition of Agadatantra and Visha, VishaUtpatti, VishaPrabhava, VishapranaharanaKriya, VishaGuna, Vishagati. | 3 Hrs |
| 2 | Origin and Classification of Visha:- Its sources, Differences between Visha, Madya and Ojaguna, VishaUpadrava and VishaMuktaLakshana. | 3Hrs |
| 3 | Tests for detection of Visha, Visha Data lakshana, Vishapeetalakshana, Signs and symptoms of Visha afflicted organs and personal effects. (Poisoning with anjana, | 8hrs |

| | | |
|---|--|-------|
| | lepapaduka, abharana etc. - contact poisons). Ancient & contemporary aspects of routes of administration of poison. | |
| 4 | Contamination of air, water, soil etc. (Vishamishrita – Vayu, Jala, Desha, Kala and their management), their contemporary significance. Samuhikavishaprayoga-Effects of chemical and nuclear warfare. Biological Warfare. | 4hrs |
| 5 | Signs and symptoms of poisons of plant kingdom and their management. Visha and Upavisha. Arka, Snuhi, Langali, Karaveera, Gunja, Ahiphena, Dhattura, Bhallataka, Vatsanabha, Kupeelu, Jayapala, Bhang, Tobacco, Partheniumhistoriferous, Chitraka, Eranda, digitalis and cerebra odollum.Indravaruni, Dravanti, Swarnaksheeri&Kakamari (Signs and symptoms, Fatal Dose, Fatal period, Treatment, post mortem appearances and Medico legal importance). | 18hrs |
| 6 | Garavisha, Dooshivisha and Viruddhahara– their concepts, classification, Management and contemporary significance. Essentials of Food poisoning, Introductory knowledge of Immunity & Autoimmunity. | 10hrs |

| | | |
|---|--|-------|
| | Toxico-genomics: Introduction, Scope & techniques of toxico-genomics. Residual toxicity, Introduction to Epigenetics | |
| 7 | Study of chaturvimshatyupakrama of Charaka. Ingredients, Method of Preparation, Indications of – Bilwadiagada, Dushivishariagada, Dashangaagada, Ajeyaghrita, Amrutha Ghrita, Ajitaagada, Sanjeevanaagada, Darpankushaagada , Sindhuwaradikashaya, Vrischikaagada, Panchashirishaagada, Lodrasevyadilepa. Moorvadi Agada, Ksharagada, Vishabilvadi agada and Vishari leha. | 10hrs |
| 8 | (Animal poisoning and zoonotic diseases) – Detailed study of sarpa, keeta, lootha, vrischika, Mooshika, Alarka – Visha; Lakshana, Bheda, Chikitsa and their Sadhyasadhyata. (Contemporary and classical views), (Signs and symptoms, classification, management, prognosis and medico legal importance), VishaSankata, ShankaVisha. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Types of Sarpadamsha (Snake Bite) • Jalouka Visha | 12hrs |
| 9 | Acids and Alkalis – Fatal Dose, Fatal period, signs and | 7hrs |

| | | |
|----|--|------|
| | <p>symptoms, cause of</p> <p>death, treatment, medico legal importance and postmortem appearance of – Sulphuric acid, Hydrochloric acid, Nitric acid, Hydrocyanic acid, Oxalic acid, Carbolic acid, Formic acid and alkalis in general, treatment and safety measures.</p> | |
| 10 | <p>Asphyxiants – Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide, Hydrogensulphide;</p> <p>Stimulants–Antihistamines, Cocaine</p> <p>Hallucinogens – LSD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mescaline, Dimethyl tryptamine • Sedatives and Hypnotics – Barbiturates • Petroleum – Kerosene Poisoning <p>Organo phosphorus compoundsAluminum phosphate, Zinc phosphide</p> <p>Introductory knowledge and scope of Toxicology-vigilance</p> | 6Hrs |

| | | |
|----|--|------|
| 11 | Definition of Toxicology, classification of poisons, their actions and routes of administration, absorption, excretion, metabolism, diagnosis and general principles of treatment, duties of a medical practitioner in case of suspected poisoning. | 6hrs |
| 12 | Metallic and Nonmetallic poisoning: General characters, Signs and symptoms, Fatal dose, fatal period, Treatment, Medico Legal Importance and Postmortem Appearance of a. Nonmetallic poisons – Phosphorous, iodine b. Metallic poisoning – Arsenic, Mercury, Lead, Copper, Zinc, Tin and Radiation metals. Brief knowledge of experimental Toxicology and its utility | 8hrs |
| 13 | MadyaVisha and Madatyaya; Alcohol poisoning (Ethanol and Methanol) | 3Hrs |
| 14 | Laws related to poisons - Poisons act 1919, Dangerous Drug act 1930, Drugs and cosmetic act 1940, Narcotic drugs and Psychotropic substances Act 1985, Pharmacy Act 1948, Criminal poisoning. Medico-legal practices in Ancient India. Anatomy Act. | 2hrs |

| | | |
|---|--|-------|
| Part- B Hours: 100 Marks: 50 | | |
| <p style="text-align: center;">VYAVAHARAYURVED EVUM VIDHIVAIDYAK</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(FORENSIC MEDICINE AND MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE)</p> | | |
| 15 | Introduction, Definition and concise history of Forensic medicine (Vyavahara Ayurveda) and Medical jurisprudence (vidhivaidyaka). Introduction to Indian Penal Code, Indian Evidence Act and Criminal Procedure Code. | 7hrs |
| 16 | Personal identity and its medico legal aspects, forensic odontology, forensic Serology and DNA profiling. | 11hrs |
| 17 | Death and its Medico Legal Aspects. | 11hrs |
| 18 | Medico legal autopsy and exhumation. | 7hrs |
| 19 | Injuries and wounds and its medico legal aspects. | 17hrs |
| 20 | Dowry deaths, their medico legal importance and laws in relation to it. | 2Hr |

| | | |
|----|--|-------|
| 21 | Asphyxial deaths and its Medico Legal importance. | 6hrs |
| 22 | Death due to heat, cold and starvation. | 4Hrs |
| 23 | Virginity, Pregnancy, Delivery; Impotence & sterility, Artificial Insemination, Legitimacy, Abortion, and Infanticide battered baby and their Medico Legal importance. Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act. | 14hrs |
| 24 | Sexual offences, Sexual perversions and their medico legal aspects. | 4Hrs |
| 25 | Forensic psychiatry. | 5Hrs |
| 26 | Ethics as in classics. Types of physicians and methods of identification Pranabhisara and Rogabhisara Physicians, Qualities of physician, Responsibilities of Physicians, ChaturvidhaVaidyavrutti, Duties of physician to his patient, Vaidyasadvritam, ApoojyaVaidya, Accepting fees, Relationship with females. | 5Hrs |
| 27 | Laws in relation to medical practitioners: Indian Medicine Central Council | 7Hrs |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| | <p>Act, Code of Medical Ethics, General Principles, duties of a physician towards his patient, towards the profession at large, professional services of physicians to each other, duties of a physician in consultation, duties of a physician in cases of interference, duties of a physician to the public, Physician's responsibility in criminal matters, duties of a patient, professional negligence, civil negligence, criminal negligence, medico legal aspects of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, rights of an unborn child, transplantation of human organs Bill 1994, Pre Natal Diagnostic Testing Act, donation of cornea, malingering of feigned diseases, international code of medical ethics for doctors.</p> | |
|--|---|--|

Practical: Hours- 100

marks-50

Division of Practical hours:

| | |
|---|----|
| 1. Post Mortem examination | 10 |
| 2. Evidence in the court | 10 |
| 3. Demonstrations in the Forensic & Toxicology museum | 50 |
| 4. Clinical postings | 10 |
| 5. Library Hours for compilation | 10 |
| 6. Identification of Venomous and Non- Venomous snakes(Visit) | 10 |

Distribution of Practical examination marks:

| No. | Practical proper | | | viva voce | IA practical | Grand total |
|-----|--------------------------|-------|-------|-----------|-----------------|----------------|
| | Type of Practical | Marks | Total | | | |
| 1 | Spotters/ identification | 10 | 30 | 10 | 10 | 50 |
| 2 | clinical case | 10 | | | | |
| 3 | Lab practical | 5 | | | | |
| 4 | Practical records | 5 | | | | |

Reference Books:

| Sl. No. | Title of the Book | Author |
|---------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | Topics related to Agada Tantra from CarakaSamhita, Sushruta Samhitha, AshtangaHridaya, Ashtanga Samgraha, kasyapasamhitha, Yogarantnakara, bhavaprakasha and Madhava nidana | |
| 2. | Vidhivaidyaka (VyavaharayurvedaVijnan) | Dr.Charuchandra Pathak |
| 3. | Medical Jurisprudence and toxicology | Modi |
| 4. | Basavarajeeyam | Edited by Vd.Govardhan |
| 5. | AgadaTantra | Sh. Ramanath Dwivedi |
| 6. | Text book of Agadatantra | Edited by Dr Huparikar |
| 7. | Agadtantra | Dr Shekher Namboodri |
| 8. | Agadatantrakipatyakram | Edited By Dr Huparikar, Dr Jogalekar |
| 9. | Vishachikitsa (Ayurveda Toxicology English Translation) | Vaidy Balakrishnan Nair, Kerala |
| 10. | Medical ethics and Medical Laws in India | Dr. H.S. Mehta |
| 11. | Toxicology Ayurvedic Perspective | VPSV Ayurveda college Kottakkal |
| 12. | Kautilyaarthashastra (English) | Prof. Kangle |
| 13. | Kautilyaarthashastra (Hindi) | Dr.Raghunath Singh |
| 14. | Vyavaharayurveda | Dr.Ayodhya Prasad Achal |

| | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 15. | Vyavaharayurveda vignana | Dr Indramohan Jha(Sachchan) |
| 16. | Relevant topics | from Manu Smriti |
| 17. | Textbook of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology | Dr V V Pillay |
| 18. | Forensic Medicine | Dr B Umadathan |
| 19. | Relevant Acts | Govt. of India |
| 20. | Essentials of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology – | Dr. Narayan Reddy |
| 21. | Review of Forensic Medicine & Toxicolog | Dr. Joseph A Prahlow& Dr. Anil Agarwal |
| 22. | Principles of Forensic medicine and toxicology | Rajesh Bardale, JP Brothers medical publishers |
| 23. | Review of forensic medicine and toxicology | Gautam Biswas, , JP Brothers medical publishers |
| 24. | Colour Atlas of Forensic Pathology | Suresh kumar Shetty, Jaypee Publications |

PAPER- I

Vyaktigata Swasthyam (Personal Health)

| Part – A 50 Marks 50 Hrs | | |
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| Sl.No | Topic | Hrs |
| 1 | Introduction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of Swastha & Swasthya • Arogyalingani • WHO Definition of Health • Definition of Swasthavritta • Swasthavritta Prayojana & Mahatvam • Objectives & Importance of Swasthavritta, • Dimensions of health a) Physical b) Mental c) Social • Concept of wellbeing - a) Objective b) Subjective • c) Standard of living d) Quality of life • Determinants of health • Various indicators of Health • Nindita and Anindita Purusha • Concept of HFA | 3 Hrs |
| 2 | Dinacharya <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of Dinacharya; Aims and importance of Dinacharya • Brahma Muhurtaavum Utthishta; Sharira chinta • Usha Jalapana; Malatyaga; Mukha prakshalana, Danta dhavana • Preparation of Ayurvedic dental powder and paste, Jivha nirlekhanavidhi (Tongue cleaning) • Gandusha & Kavala dharanavidhi & health benefits • Pratimarsha Nasyavidhi & health benefits • Anjanavidhi & health benefits • Dhoomapanavidhi & health benefits • Abhyangam • Padabhyanga • Udvartana • Utsadana • Vyayama & its health benefits • Classification of exercises, Chankramana & its health benefits, Benefits of Walking, Jogging, Swimming, Gymnastics, Sports and games and its application in health | 8 Hrs |

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| | and disease <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Snanam, Anulepanam, Vastra dharanam, Tambula sevanam • Importance of Antaha shoucha & bahya shoucha in preserving the health • Dandadharana, Padatra dharana, Chatra dharana, Ushnisha dharana, Ratnabharana dharana, • Madhyahnacharya • Cosmetic effect of Dinacharya procedures | |
| 3 | Ratricharya <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sandhyacharya, Ratri bhojanavidhi, Shayanavidhi according to Bhavamishra | 1 Hr |
| 4 | Ritucharya <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ritus as per Charak & Vagbhata • Adana kala & Visargakala • Sanchaya, Prakopa-Prashama of Doshas and their Utpatti in Ritus • Relation of Agni bala and Ritu • Dosha shodhana in samanya Ritu • Ahara-Vihara, Pathya- Apathya in different Ritus • Ritusandhi; Yamadamshttra; Rituharitaki, • Importance of Ritucharya • Rituviaryaya | 3 Hrs |
| 5 | Sadvritta <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of Sadvritta and Achara Rasayana - their role in Prevention & control of diseases • Social aspect of Psychology according to Ayurveda, Concept of Mental Health according to Ayurveda and Modern science. | 1 Hr |
| 6 | Trayopastambha (Three pillars of health) a. Ahara <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nirukti, Swarupa, Pramukhatvam • Ahara dravya Vargeekaranam • Ahara parinamakara Bhava • Ashta Ahara Vidhi Visheshayatanani • Aharavidhi Vidhana • Bhojana Pachana Avadhi • Shadrassa Bhojanasya Mahatwam • Dwadasha Ashana Pravicharana • Samasana; Adhyasana; Vishamasana; Anashana, Pathyahara; Apathyahara | 30 Hrs |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of Santarpana and Apatarpana Ahara • Santarpanajanya vyadhi • Apatarpanjanya vyadhi • Ahara dushparinama, tajjanya vyadhaya • Viruddhahara and its effects • Nutritional requirements • Proximate principles of Food, Sources and deficiency diseases of Protein, Carbohydrate, Fat, Vitamins and Minerals • Concept of balanced diet in Ayurveda • Nitya sevaneeya dravya • Balance diet for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Sedentary /Moderate / Hard b) Pregnant and lactating women c) Children d) Infants • Dietetic standards • National Nutritional programmes, Social aspects of nutrition • Food groups – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Shooka Dhanya (Cereals) & Kshudra Dhanya varga (millets) b) Shaka and Harita varga (Non-leafy and Leafy vegetables) c) Kanda varga (roots and tubers) d) Phala varga (Fruits) e) Taila varga (Fats and Oils) f) Ikshu varga (Jaggery, sugar, honey) g) Jala varga and Dugdha varga (Milk and Milk products) h) Mamsa varga (Meat types) i) Madya varga (Alcoholic Beverages) j) Masala and vyanjana dravyas (Spices & Condiments) k) Kritanna varga (Prepared Food) • Food hygiene - Milk hygiene; Milk composition; Source of infection for Milk, Milk borne diseases; Clean and safe milk; Pasteurization of milk • Meat hygiene; Meat inspection; Slaughter house, Freshness of fish and egg • Fruits and Vegetable hygiene • Sanitation of eating places, Preservation of food, Food handlers; Food borne diseases, Definition of Food fortification & Food enrichment, Food toxicants • Properties of Vegetarian and Non-vegetarian diet | |
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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effects of Spices and condiments on Health • Consumption of Alcohol and its effects • Effects of narcotics on Health • Ayurvedic Diet in Life Style Disorders - <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Diabetes, 2) Obesity, 3) Hypertension, 4) Coronary heart Disease | |
| | b. Nidra <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nirukti and Utpatti • Types of Nidra (sleep) -- According to Ayurveda and Modern • Nidra-Swasthya sambandha • Yogya nidraavidhi • Duration of sleep according to age • Theories of sleep, Physiological effects of sleep • Sleep in healthy and diseased persons • Properties of Yukta Nidra • Ahara and Vihara causing sound sleep • Ahara and Vihara causing disturbed sleep Effects of Ratri Jagrana, Diwaswapna; Anidra; Atinidra | 1 Hr |
| | c. Brahmacharya <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brahmacharya vyakhya and Abrahmacharya vyakhya • Importance of Brahmacharya and Abrahmacharya • Vyavaya sambandhi niyamas • Veeryotpatti, Virya naashaphala, Effects of Ati-vyavaya, Methods of Virya Raksha • Surataspraha (Libido) through Vajeekarana • Menstrual Hygiene & its importance | 1 Hr |
| 7 | Rogan anutpadaneeya <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept of Vega w.s.r.to Physiological Reflexes of the body. • Adharaneeya Vega and Dharaneeya Vega • Diseases due to Adharaneeya vegadharana and their chikitsa • Diseases due to Dharaneeya vegadharana and their chikitsa • Prajnaparadham & its disease consequences • Sharira rakshanatmaka karyani, Sharira ahitha karakaryani • Shareera shodhanam, Upavasa • Rasayana for Swastha | 2 Hrs |
| Part – B 50 Marks 50 Hrs | | |
| Sarvajanika-Samajika Swasthavritta (Public Health) | | |

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| 8 | Janapadodhwamsa <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Causes, Manifestations and control measures, • Importance of Panchakarma and Rasayana in treating janapadodhwamsajanya vyadhi • Vyadhikshamatva • Applicability of preventive measures of Janapadodhwamsa in day today practice. | 2 Hrs |
| 9 | Vayu(Air) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vayu guna, Vayu swasthya sambandha, Composition, Air of occupied room, Discomfort and comfortable zone • Air movement, Air pollution – health and social aspects, Prevention and control of air pollution Monitoring of air pollution and air quality guidelines, Ventilation and its types, Vayu shuddhi prakara (Disinfection of air) Mountain air & High altitude – Health problems and their control | 2 Hr |
| 10 | Jala (Water) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jalamahatva – biological importance of water Safe and wholesome water, Requirement and uses, Properties of water, Types of water, Water sources, Water pollution, Water related diseases. • Purification of Water (Jala shuddhi upayas), Large scale, small scale, domestic (Reverse osmosis method, ultra-violet etc.) • Hardness of Water, Shad dosha of jala. • Examination, Tests and analysis of water, Water quality – Criteria and standards • Rain Water Harvesting and water recycling | 3 Hrs |
| 11 | Bhumi (Land and Housing) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Types of soil, Soil & Health; • Bhumi shodhana, Nivasayogya bhumi • Social goals of housing, Housing standards, Rural housing, Housing and health, Overcrowding • Pashushala (Cattle shed) | 1 Hr |
| 12 | Prakasa (Lighting) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ergonomics of lighting, Requirements of good lighting • Natural Lighting, Artificial Lighting • Different types of lighting fixtures • Biological effects lighting | 1 Hr |
| 13 | Dhwani pradushana (Noise pollution) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sources, Effects & Control, Measures taken by the Central pollution control board to control noise pollution | 1 Hr |

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| 14 | Vikirana (radiation) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sources, Effects, control and Protection | 1 Hr |
| 15 | Apadravya nirmulana (Disposal of solid waste) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Different types of solid waste, Storage and collection of refuse Methods of disposal of solid waste (Rural & Urban), Waste recycling Bio- Medical waste management | 1 Hr |
| 16 | Mala-nishkasana vyavastha (Excreta disposal) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unsewered area, Sewered area, Latrines for camps, fairs and festivals | 1 Hr |
| 17 | Disposal of Dead body <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burial, Burning, Electric cremation | 1 Hr |
| 18 | Meteorology (Ritu evam vatavarana jnyana) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Definition of weather and climate Factors influencing weather and climate. | 1 Hr |
| 19 | Disaster Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Definition, natural and man-made disasters, epidemiologic surveillance and disease control | 1 Hr |
| 20 | Occupational Health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occupational Hazards, Occupational Diseases Repeated stress induced injuries, Prevention of Occupational Diseases Role of Ayurveda and Yoga in preventing occupational diseases ESI Act and factories Act, Offensive trades – Effects on health and precaution measures. | 2 Hrs |
| 21 | School Health Services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health Problems of School Children Aspects of School Health services, Duties of School Medical Officer, Maintenance of healthful environment. | 1 Hr |
| 22 | Epidemiology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concept of Epidemiology Epidemiological triad, Concept of causation, Natural history of disease, Risk factors Concept of Control, Concept of prevention Modes of intervention, Incidence and prevalence Concept of disease, Dynamics of Disease transmission, Modes of transmission | 30 Hrs |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Susceptible host, Host defences • Immunizing Agents, Disease prevention and control • Disinfection • Epidemiology of Communicable Diseases – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Measles b) Diphtheria c) Pertussis d) Mumps e) Tuberculosis f) SARS g) Influenza h) Pneumonia i) Cholera j) Polio k) Viral Hepatitis l) Typhoid m) Leptospirosis n) Dengue fever o) Chikungunya p) Malaria q) Filariasis r) Leprosy s) Rabies t) Tetanus u) Emerging and Re- emerging diseases v) Small Pox w) Chicken Pox x) Food Poisoning y) Trachoma • Kuprasangaja vyadhis (STD's) - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) AIDS b) Syphilis c) Gonorrhoea d) Chancroid • Ayurveda paribhasha of Sankramika roga. • Non - Communicable disease epidemiology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Diabetes b) Obesity c) Hypertension d) Coronary heart Disease e) Rheumatic Heart disease | |
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| | f) Cancer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global strategy in prevention and control of NCD • Community based integrated NCD prevention programs | |
| 23 | Chikitsalaya Bhavan (Ayurveda Hospital Building) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OPD and IPD, Ideal Panchakarma theatre, Pathyahara, • Yoga hall, Naturopathy Wing | 1 Hr |

PAPER II

| Part – A | | 50 Marks | 50 Hrs |
|------------------------------|---|----------|--------|
| Yoga and Nisargopachara Yoga | | | |
| Sl.No | Topic | Hrs | |
| 1 | Introduction to Yoga <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Etymology, Definitions, Development of Yoga (From ancient time to present time) • Different Streams of Yoga - a) Jnana Yoga, b) Bhakti Yoga, c) Raja Yoga, d) Hatha yoga, e) Karma yoga – Features & objectives, Relevance of yoga in Health & Harmony. • Yogic concept of health & disease, Yoga prayojana, • Ayurveda yoga sambandha, swasthya rakshane yogasya mahatvam. • General Rules & regulations while beginning of yoga. • Yogabhyasa pratibhandhaka & siddhikara bhavas as per Hathayoga. • Mitahara and Pathya-apathyani during Yogabhyasa. • About loosening exercises (Shithilikarana vyayama) | 2 Hrs | |

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| 2 | Patanjali Ashtanga Yoga a. Yama & its types b. Niyama and their types Practice of Suryanamaskara c. Asanas, Asana definition and its importance; Rules & regulations of Asana; • Yogic diet; Concept of Mitahara; Pathya - apathyani during yogabhyasa, a) Standing series Asanas – Ardhakati-chakrasana, Padahasthasana, Trikonasana Ardhachakrasana b) Sitting series Asanas – Padmasana, Sidhasana, Vajrasana, Suptavajrasana, Bhadrasana, Ushtrasana, Paschimottanasana, Gomukhasana, Sasankasana, Ardhamatsyendrasana, c) Supine series Asana -- Pavanamuktasana, Sarvangasana, Matsyasana, Halasana, Chakrasana, Savasana d) Prone series Asana - Bhujangasana, Salabhasana, Dhanurasana, Makarasana • Difference between yogasana & vyayama (physical exercises) d. Pranayama; • Definition, Benefits of Pranayama, Time of practice; Avara-Pravara – Madhyama lakshanam • Pathya- pathyaahara during pranayama, Yukta-ayukta lakshana, Nadisuddhi lakshanam, Kumbhakabheda, • Types of Pranayama – Nadisudhi pranayama, Anuloma-viloma, chandrabhedana & its types, Suryabhedana & its types, Ujjayi, Shitali, Sitkari, Sadanta, Bhastrika, Bhramari, Murcha, Plavani, Concept of Pranav japa (AUM) e. Pratyahara f. Dharana g. Dhyana & its types h. Samadhi & its types | 27Hrs |
| 3 | Shatkarma • Indroduction, Dhouti, Basti, Nauli, Neti, Kapalabhati, Trataka • Bandhas and Mudras | 3 Hrs |
| 4 | Panchakosha theory in Taittareeya Upanishad | 1 Hr |

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| | a) Annamaya kosha b) Pranamaya kosha c) Manomaya kosha d) Vijnanamaya kosha e) Anandamaya kosha | |
| 5 | Shad chakras • Ida, Pingala & Sushumna | 1 Hr |
| 6 | Yoga and Ayurveda • Description of Yoga in Ayurveda, Manodosha chikitsa, Sukha-dukha nivrutti, Yoga and moksha, Mokshasya lakshana • Ashta Aishwarya, Satyabudhhi • Muktatma lakshana & mokshopayas, tatwasmriti, Ashta siddhis | 1 Hr |
| 7 | Integrated Approach of Yoga: • Yoga package for LBA, Obesity, Asthma, Diabetes, Psychiatric disorders. • Yoga for Geriatric care, Yoga in Pregnancy. • Effect of Yoga practice on physical and mental dosha. • Yoga as a preventive & community medicine, its strengths & limitations. | 5 Hrs |
| 8 | Nisargopachara: Prakritika Chikitsa (Nature cure Treatment) • Definition & History; Aims and objectives; Relation of Ayurveda and naturopathy • Basic principles of Naturopathy • Schools of Naturopathy – Western School, Indian School (Panchabhutopasana), Importance in present era, Panchtantra theory by Dr.Venkatarao | 1 Hr |
| 9 | Jala Chikitsa(Hydrotherapy) • Introduction, importance, different modalities of hydrotherapy. • Hot water treatment, Cold water treatment. • Foot bath, Hand bath, Spinal bath, Hip bath, Abdomen wet pack, Steam bath, Enema, Whirlpool bath & Sitz bath | 2 Hrs |
| 10 | Mrittika Chikitsa (Mud Therapy) • Type of soil or mud, Doctrine of mud selection, Mud bath | 2 Hrs |
| 11 | Surya Kirana sevana • Sunbath-Haelio therapy & Chromotherapy | 1 Hr |
| 12 | Mardana (Massage) • Different methods of Mardana, Effects of mardana on different systems | 1 Hr |
| 13 | Naturopathy Diet | 1 Hr |

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| | Types - 1) Soothing diet 2) Eliminative diet 3) Constructive diet - a) Positive b) Negative • Acidic and alkaline diet. | |
| 14 | Upvasa Chikitsa (Fasting) – Akasha mahabhoota chikitsa • Importance, Types, Therapeutic effect | 1 Hr |
| 15 | Vishrama chikitsa upayoga • Importance of rest & relaxation | 1 Hr |
| Part B 50 Marks 50 Hrs | | |
| Community Health Care | | |
| 16 | Prathamika Swasthya Samrakshan: (Primary Health Care) • Definition, Principles, Elements, Structure – at Village level, Sub centre level, PHC level, CHC level, Rural Hospital levels, • Health Insurance, Private agencies, Voluntary health agencies in India and N.G.Os. • AYUSH, Role of Ayurveda in Primary Health Care in India | 6 Hrs |
| 17 | Parivara Kalyana Karyakrama: (Family Welfare Programmes) • Demography, Demographic Cycle, Life Expectancy. • Family Planning - Introduction and classification • Methods of Family Planning- Temporary methods • Methods of Family Planning - Hormonal, Permanent methods of contraceptives • Ayurveda view on contraception | 8 hrs |
| 18 | Matru- Shishu Kalyana Karyakrama (Mother and Child Welfare Programme) • Ante-natal care, Post-natal care, Neo-natal care, Child health problems, Indicators of MCH care | 5 Hrs |
| 19 | Preventive Geriatrics • Problems of elderly, prevention and control measures, Lifestyle and healthy aging, potential of disease prevention in the elderly. | 2 hrs |
| 20 | International Health Agencies • Vishwa Swasthya Sangathana (World Health Organization) - Objectives, Structure and function of WHO, United Nations agencies, Alma- Ata declaration, National Health Policy, Importance of Ayurveda in it, Health work of bilateral agencies | 3 hrs |
| 21 | Health statistics • Definition of statistics/health statistics/vital statistics, Sources and uses of health statistics, Data Collection, | 5 Hrs |

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| | classification and Presentation, Mean, Median, Mode, Health survey, Mortality rates, Morbidity rates and Fertility rates, Tests and significance (Parametric and Non Parametric tests) | |
| 22 | Swasthya Prashasana (Health Systems in India) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central level, State level, District level, AYUSH, National Health Policy, Importance of Ayurveda in it | 5 Hrs |
| 23 | Rasthriya Arogya Karyakrama (National Health Programmes) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Tuberculosis (RNTCP) Leprosy (NLEP) AIDS (NACP) Blindness (NPCB) Polio (PPI) Diabetes (NDCP) Cancer (NCCP) NHM – NRHM & NUHM; RBSK National Rural Health Mission(NRHM) National Anti-Malaria Programme National Filaria Control Programme UIP (Universal Immunisation Programme) & INDRADHANUSH RCH (Reproductive and Child Health programme) National water supply and sanitationprogramme Minimum Needs Programme IDPS Programme | 16 hrs |

PRACTICAL:

100 Marks

Practicals (Each 2 Hour):

50 Practicals (100 Hrs)

| Sl.No | Practical Topic | Hrs |
|-------|---|--------|
| 1 | Vyaktigata Swasthya - Demo / Practice / of Kavala, Gandusha, Pratimarsha Nasya, Anjana, Dhumapana, Abhyanga and Udvartana vidhi | 5 Hrs |
| 2 | Aharadravya parichaya - Identification, Knowing the nutritional values & uses of - 1. Dhanya varga 2. Mamsa varga 3. Shaka varga 4. Phala varga 5. Haritaka varga 6. Madhya varga 7. Ikshu varga 8. Taila varga 9. Aharopayogi varga 10. Lavanavarga 11. Krutannavarga: Manda, Peya and vilepi 12. Yusha kalpana 13. Yavagu kalpana 14. Krishara kalpana | 10 Hrs |
| 3 | Water Analysis Experiments 1. Assessment of Hardness of water 2. Estimation of bleaching powder needed to disinfect well water (Horrock's apparatus) 3. Estimation of chlorine in water 4. Assessment of pH and turbidity of water. | 4 Hrs |
| 4 | Immunizing Agents: 1. National immunization schedule 2. BCG vaccine 3. OPV vaccine 4. DPT, TT, MMR / Measles 5. Hepatitis-B 6. Rabies | 6 Hrs |
| 5 | Disinfectants - Identification & classification of disinfective agents | 2 Hrs |
| 6 | Food adulteration 1. Milk adulteration (Lactometer) 2. Adulteration test for Haridra | 4 Hrs |
| 7 | Family planning appliances - Advising techniques of - 1. Barrier methods 2. Hormonal contraceptives (OCP) | 5 Hrs |

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| | 3. Hormonal contraceptives (E-Pill, Injectable Hormones) 4. IUCD 5. Permanent methods of contraception | |
| 8 | Yogic Kriya: Practice of Shatkarma 1. Jala Neti 2. Sutra Neti 3. Dhouti - Vamana, Vastra and Danda Dhouti 4. Trataka 5. Kapalabhati and Nauli 6. Basti | 4 Hrs |
| 9 | Yogasanas: Practice of 1. Shithilakarana vyayama (Loosening exercises) 2. Suryanamaskara 3. Standing series Asanas: Ardhakatichakrasana, Padahasthasana, ardhachakrasana, Trikonasana 4. Sitting series Asanas: Padmasana, Vajrasana, Bhadrasana, Sasankasana, Ushtrasana, Sidhasana, Paschimottanasana, Suptavajrasana, Gomukhasana, Ardhamatsyendrasana 5. Supine Series Asanas: Pavanamuktasana, Saravangasana, Matsyasana, Halasana, Chakrasana, Shavasana 6. Prone series Asanas: Dhanurasana, Navakasana, Shalabhasana, Bhujangasana 7. Relaxation techniques (DRT&QRT) 8. Practice of Pranayamas: a. Breathing Exercises b. Anuloma / Viloma Pranayama c. Bhramari, Kapalabhati, Bhastrika, Ujjayi d. Cooling Pranayama 9. Meditation techniques | 25 Hrs |
| 10 | Naturopathy practical: Demo & practice of 1. Hydrotherapy 2. Heliotherapy 3. Fasting therapy 4. Mud therapy 5. Massage therapy | 5 Hrs |
| 11 | Academic / Field Visits: 1. Visit to Water purification plant 2. Visit to Sewage treatment plant 3. Visit to Milk Dairy 4. Visit to Leprosy sanatorium 5. Visit to Industrial unit 6. Visit to Slaughter house | 20 Hrs |

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| | 7. Visit to Rural Ayurvedic Dispensary 8. Visit to PHC 9. Visit to Maternity and Child Hospital | |
| 12 | Health Survey: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Minimum 5 families of rural and urban area ▪ There should be 3 case sheets for Yoga Naturopathy & Pathya-apathya together and 3 case sheets for non-communicable diseases | 5 Hrs |
| 13 | Case Sheets <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 5 cases of Swastha individuals 2. 5 cases of communicable disease <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preparing and delivering of a health educational talk on health related issues. ▪ A short compilation on any topic on environmental health | 5 Hrs |

Reference Books:

| Sl. No | Name of Author/ commentators | Title of the book | Edition | Name of the publication |
|--------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| 1. | Dr. Bhaskar Govind Ghanekar | Swasthya Vigyan | 10 th 2002 | Choukhama Bharati Academy Varanasi |
| 2. | Pt. Rajeshwardutt Shastri | Swasthvritta Samucchya | 10 th 1979 | Akhileshwara dutta Mishra |
| 3. | Dr. Mukund Swaroop Verma | Swasthya Vigyan | 2 nd 1997 | Motilal Banarasidas |
| 4. | Vd. Ranjeet Rai Desai | Ayurvediya Hitopdesa | 1 st 2005 | Shri Baidyanath Ayurveda Bhavan Ltd. |
| 5. | T.L. Devraj | Health and Family Welfare | 2 nd -1994 | Dhanvantari Oriental Publisher |
| 6. | K. Park | Preventive & Social Medicine | 22 nd 2013 | Banarasidas Bhanot |
| 7. | Dr. Mangalagowri Rao | Swasthavrittam | 1 st 2007 | Choukhambha Orientalia |
| 8. | Dr. P.Sudhakar Reddy | Comprehensive guide to Swathavrittha | 1 st 2006 | Akash Publication Mysore |
| 9. | Dr. Sudhakar Reddy | Swasthavritta | 1 st 2006 | Akash Publication Mysore |
| 10. | Dr. Ramkumar Jain | Yoga and Ayurveda | 1 st 1974 | Aanekanta Sahitya Shodha Sansthan Publication |
| 11. | Mukti Bhodanand | Hathayoga Pradeepika | 3 rd 2011 | Thomson Press India Ltd |
| 12. | Dr. Ram Harsh Singh | Swasthavritta Vigyan | 1 st 2013 | Choukhamba Sanskrit Prathishthan 2003 |
| 13. | Shri Kedar Nath Gupta | Yoga &Yogic Chikitsa | | |

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|-----|----------------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|
| 14. | Sharda Prasad | Prakratik Chikitsa Vidhi | 1 st 1993 | Sarva Seva Sangha Prakashan Publication |
| 15. | Dr. Shiv Kumar Gouda | Swasthavrittam | 5 th | Dhanvantari Oriental Publication |
| 16. | Dr- Indra Mohan Jha | Sachitra Yogasan Darshika | 2 nd 2002 | Choukhambha Sanskrit Series |
| 17. | MS.Swaminathan | Food & nutrition | 5 th 1993 | Bangalore Printing Publishing Co.Ltd |
| 18. | Geeta S Iyengar | Yoga – A Game For Women | RP 2002 | Allied Publication Ltd. |
| 19. | | Relevant portions of - Charaka <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sushruta • Vagbhata • Sharangadhara • Bhavaprakasha • Madhava nidana • Yogaratnakara • Bhela Samhita | - | Choukhambha Sanskrit Series |
| 20. | Vaidya Pt Rajesvar Dutta Shastri | Swasthavritta Samuchaya | 4 th 2005 | Sanjeevani Aushadhalaya |
| 21. | K.Park | Preventive and Social medicine | 23 rd 2015 | Banarasidas Publishers |
| 22. | Shweta Bhat | Gherand Samhita | 1 st 2001 | Krishnadas Academy |
| 23. | Maharshi Patanjali. Karambelkar | Patanjal Yoga Sutra | 2002 | Ramakrishna Mission, Vivekananda University, W.Bengal |
| 24. | Shri. B.K.S. Iyengar | Light on Yoga | 29 th 2004 | Harper Collins |

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|-----|---------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| 25. | Shri.B.K.S. Iyengar | Light on Pranayama | 1 st 2008 | Harper Collins |
| 26. | Shri.B.K.S. Iyengar | Light on Patanjala Yogasutra | 1 st 2007 | Harper Collins |
| 27. | James Mellinson | Shiva samhita | 2007 | Yogavidya.co m; pobox.no- 569; Wordstock, NY-12498- 05669 USA |
| 28. | Mahajan | Preventive and Social Medicine | 3 rd 2005 | JP Bros & Medical Publishers |

PRASUTI TANTRA EVUM STRIROGA

Theory: 2 Papers (100 Marks each) Practical: 100 marks

Lectures (Each 1 Hour): 200 Hrs Practical (Each 2 hrs): 50 (100 Hrs)

AIMS

- To impart the knowledge of basic principles of Prasutitantra and Striroga with recent developments in clinical diagnosis and treatment.
- To develop evidence based practice along with interpersonal and communication skills in Obstetrics and Gynecology

OBJECTIVES

By the end of 3rd Profession the student should be able to acquire:

KNOWLEDGE

- Acquire the knowledge of Stree sharira vigyana (Female Reproductive system)
- Application of basic principles of Prasooti tantra & Streeroga with relevant clinical entities
- To implement Ayurveda treatment modalities in various Gynaecological conditions

SKILLS

- Develop skills to examine a pregnant woman, assess labour progress & anticipate complications and management.
- Observe Puerperal changes and disorders of puerperium with management by Ayurvedic or integrative approach as per the need
- Develop skills to identify Obstetric Emergencies and timely referral to higher centre
- Develop skills to practice Ayurveda treatment modalities in Gynaecological conditions

ATTITUDE

- Develop good communication skills which will help to seek appropriate medical attention
- Valuing high moral and ethical standards while history taking and examination

PAPER – I Prasuti Tantra

| | Part A - 50 Marks | 50 Hrs | |
|--------------|--|---------------|------------|
| Sl.No | Contents | | Hrs |
| 1 | Introduction To Subject Stri Shariravijnan Etymological origin of word Stree <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Artavavaha ,Stanyavahasrotamsi ▪ Tryavarta Yoni ▪ Streevishesha Peshimarmani ▪ Anatomy of female reproductive system(External & Internal genital organs) ▪ Soft& Bony pelvis & its Obstetric importance Desirable (non detail) Vayobhedena streesangnya | | 08 Hrs |
| 2 | Rajovigyana <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Description of Raja, Artava and Prathama rajodarshana ▪ Rajaswalacharya,Ritumatilaxana,Ritumaticharya Ritukala ▪ Menarche,Menstrual cycle and their regulation by endocrine glands ▪ Ovulation Desirable (non detail) Concept of Stri Shukra | | 05 Hrs |
| 3 | Garbha Vigyana <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Garbhasya Paribhasha ▪ Garbhadhanavidhi ▪ Garbhavakranti ▪ Garbha sambhavaSamagri ▪ Garbhakarabhava ▪ Panchabhoutika composition of garbha ▪ Garbhasya masanumasika vridhhi ▪ Garbha Poshana & Fetal circulation ▪ Garbhashayasthe Garbhasthiti ▪ Fetus in utero Introduction to Embryology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fertilization,Zygote,CleavageMorula,Blastocyst, Implantation ▪ Formation of Apra, Jarayu, Ulba,Garbha nabhi naadi ▪ Fetal membranes ▪ Abnormalities of placenta ▪ Functions of Placenta & Amniotic fluid. Desirable (non detail)- | | 11 Hrs |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Garbha lingotpatti ▪ Garbhasya avayavotpatti ▪ Garbhavarnotpatti ▪ Garbha Vikriti | |
| 4 | <p>Garbhini Vigyana</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lakshana of Sadhyograhita garbha & Vyakta garbha ▪ Pumsavana vidhi for healthy progeny ▪ Diagnosis of pregnancy ▪ Garbhini vyavastha ▪ Garbhini paricharya ▪ Garbhopaghatakara bhava ▪ Dauhruda ▪ Antenatal care ▪ Maternal adaptations in pregnancy <p>Garbha Vyapad Nidana, Samprapti, lakshana & chikitsa of following conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Garbhasrava and Garbhapata ▪ Garbhashosha ▪ Upavishtaka ▪ Nagodara ▪ Upashushka ▪ Leenagarbha ▪ Antarmritagarbha ▪ Raktagulma ▪ Bahugarbhatha <p>Causes, clinical features, complications & management of following conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Abortion ▪ Rh-Incompatibility ▪ Gestational Trophoblastic Disease ▪ Ectopic pregnancy ▪ Intra Uterine Growth Restriction (IUGR) ▪ Intrauterine fetal death ▪ Multiple pregnancy | 16 Hrs |
| 5 | <p>Garbhini Vyapad</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hrillasa, Chardi, ▪ Aruchi, Atisara, Vibandha, ▪ Arsha, Udavarta, Sotha, Parikarthika, ▪ Vaivarnya, Kandua, Kikkisa, Pandu, Kamala, Makkall <p>Common ailments of Pregnancy causes, clinical features, complications and management of following ailments /conditions</p> | 10 Hrs |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Emesis gravidarum ▪ Gestational Anemia ▪ Gestational Hypertension ▪ Toxemias of Pregnancy ▪ Gestational Diabetes ▪ Jaundice ▪ HIV / AIDS ▪ Antepartum Hemorrhage causes, clinical features, complications and management ▪ Thyroid disorders during pregnancy & management ▪ Knowledge about High Risk Pregnancy | |
| 6 | <p>Prasava Vigyana</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prasava paribhasha, hetu, prasava kaala ▪ Sutikagara nirmana sangrahaniya dravyani ▪ Sutikagarapravesha vidhi ▪ Prasavavastha ▪ Prajayani ▪ Asannaprasava ▪ Upasthitaprasava ▪ Avi ▪ Prasava paricharya ▪ Jatamatra paricharya <p>Normal labor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Definition of labor ▪ Physiology & Mechanism of labor ▪ Monitoring of labor and management ▪ Bishop's scoring and Partogram ▪ Episiotomy ▪ Care and resuscitation of newborn | 17 Hrs |
| 7 | <p>PrasavaVyapad</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Garbhasanga ▪ Yonisamvarana ▪ Aparasanga ▪ Mudagarbha - Definition, Nidana, Types & Management ▪ Induction & Augmentation of labor ▪ Cervical dystocia ▪ Cephalo pelvic disproportion ▪ Prolonged labor ▪ Preterm labor ▪ Post term labor ▪ Fetal distress ▪ Caesarian section | 20 Hrs |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retention of Placenta ▪ Postpartum hemorrhage ▪ Genital tract injuries during labor <p>Desirable (non detail)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Uterine Inversion ▪ Amniotic Fluid Embolism ▪ Garbha sthithi parivarthan (Version) <p>Assisted labor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Forceps Delivery ▪ Ventouse Delivery | |
| 8 | <p>Sutika Vigyana</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sutika Paribhasha, Sutika Kaal, Sutika paricharya ▪ Changes during sootikaavastha (Shareerika & Manasika) ▪ Normal & abnormal Puerperium ▪ Sutikaroga – Number of Sutikaroga, Sutika Jwara, Shotha and Makkala <p>Stanyavijnan Causes, Clinical features & Management of following conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stanyadushti ▪ Sthanyakshaya ▪ Sthanyavridhi <p>Desirable (non detail) Stanya – Pareeksha, Stanyasampat Role of Ultrasound in Obstetrics</p> <p>Emergency care in obstetrics</p> | <p>12 Hrs</p> <p>01 Hr</p> |

PAPER II - Stri Roga

| Part - A 50 Marks 50 Hrs | | |
|---------------------------------|--|------------|
| Sl. No | Contents | Hrs |
| 1 | Artavavyapad <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Artava-kshaya and vriddhi ▪ Ashtartava dusti ▪ Asrigdhara Menstrual disorders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Anartava(Amenorrhea) ▪ Oligomenorrhoea and Hypomenorrhoea ▪ Dysmenorrhea ▪ Abnormal uterine bleeding | 6 Hrs |
| 2 | Yoni Vyapad <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sankhya, Nidana, Lakshana, Upadrava evam Chikitsa of yonivyapad with all possible modern conditions ▪ Endometriosis ▪ Fibroid uterus ▪ Genital prolapse ▪ Retroverted uterus ▪ Cervical erosion ▪ Pelvic Inflammatory diseases | 24 Hrs |
| 3 | Vandhyatwa <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prakara,Nidana ,Chikitsa ▪ Infertility -Causes, Types, Investigations &Management ▪ Role of Ultrasound in Infertility ▪ Assisted Reproductive Techniques | 3 Hrs |
| 4 | Benign and Malignant conditions of Female reproductive tract <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Yoni Kanda ▪ Yoni Arsha ▪ Granthi ▪ Arbuda ▪ Pelvic Infections including Sexually Transmitted Diseases ▪ HIV, AIDS and Preventive measures | 11 Hrs |
| 5 | Menopause Changes during menopause, menopausal syndrome & management. | 1 Hr |
| 6 | Desirable(non-detail) Congenital malformations of female genital tract | 5 Hrs |

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| | Shukra vijnan –Kshaya,Vridhi,Shukra dushti hetu, lakshana and chikitsa | |
| 7 | Stana Roga Etiopathology, clinical features,diagnosis,prognosis and complications of following conditions of breast disorders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stanakeela ▪ Stanagranthi ▪ Stanashopha (Mastitis) ▪ Stana vidradhi(Breast abscess) ▪ Galactoceles ▪ Stanarbuda – Carcinoma of breast | 6 Hrs |
| 8 | Sthanika Chikitsa Practical knowledge of following procedures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Snehana, swedana ▪ Pichu,Varti,Lepana,Dhoopana,Dhavana ▪ Dahana, Kshara karma ▪ Uttaravasti ▪ Importance of Panchakarma in Streerog | 6 Hrs |
| 9 | Shastra Karma <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Garbhashaya mukha vistritikarana & lekhana – Dilatation and Curettage ▪ Garbhashayamukhadahana (Cauterization of cervix) ▪ Female surgical sterilization ▪ Male surgical sterilization ▪ Polypectomy ▪ Indication and procedure of PAP smear collection ▪ Endometrial biopsy and interpretation of reports | 7 Hrs |
| 10 | Streeroga & Prasooti Sambandhi Aushadhis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Knowledge of Ayurvedic and Allopathic drugs in Prasutitantra & Streeroga ▪ Pharmacotherapeutics of allopathic drugs in Obstetrics and Gynaecology Prasooti & StriRoga chikitsa upayogi Yantra Shastra Parichaya Vyadhivinishchaya Upaya (Diagnostic Aids) Visual Inspection Methods to screen Cervical cancer Garbhanirodhaka upaya Evum Parivara Niyojana Contraception National Programmes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AIDS/HIV control program | 22 Hrs |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mother and Child health program (MCH) Medicolegal aspects of Obstetrics & Gynaecology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PNDT and MTP Act ▪ Record keeping, ethical and medicolegal issues in Streeroga and prasutitantra | |
| 11 | Desirable (non detail) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Laproscopy ▪ Hysteroscopy ▪ Hysterosalpingography ▪ USG in Gynaecology ▪ X-ray in Gynaecology ▪ Colposcopy ▪ Cervical biopsy ▪ Granthi evum Granthi nirharan samanya jnana ▪ Myomectomy ▪ Hysterectomy | 9 Hrs |

PRACTICAL

Practicals (Each 2 Hrs) 50 Practicals (100 Hrs) 100 Marks

| Sl.No | Practical / Clinics content |
|-------|--|
| 1 | To perform independently History taking & examination of Antenatal & Gynecology cases |
| 2 | Diagnosis of Pregnancy, assessing gestational period, diagnose onset of labor |
| 3 | To monitor labor progress and assessment through Partogram |
| 4 | Observation of 10 labor cases |
| 5 | Diagnose abnormal labor and decide referral to higher center |
| 6 | Able to provide first aid for obstetric emergencies. |
| 7 | Recognition of Postpartum complications |
| 8 | Counselling and promoting breast feeding |
| 9 | Case Record 10 Antenatal cases 10 Labor cases 10 Postpartum cases Observe/Assist D &C, D &E, Caesarean section, Repair operations Resuscitation of new born |

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| 10 | History taking and Examination in Gynecological conditions |
| 11 | Case Record 10 gynecological cases |
| 12 | Collecting vaginal smear, high vaginal swab |
| 13 | Practical knowledge of sthanika chikitsa |
| 14 | Observation of minimum 05 Gynecological (Diagnostic&Therapeutic) procedures |
| 15 | Identification, uses, Demonstration of surgical instruments |
| 16 | Observation of Surgical procedures |
| 17 | Observation of method of Sterilization (Tubectomy /Vasectomy) MTP, Hysterectomy, Oophorectomy |

Reference Books

| Sl. No | Name of Author/ commentators | Title of the book | Edition | Name of the publication |
|--------|------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | Dr.(Km)P.V.Tewari | Prasutitantra Evum Streeroga | 2 nd - 2011 | Choukhambha Orientalia |
| 2 | Acharya Ramanath Dwivedi | Prasuti Vigyana | 1 st - 2002 | Choukhambha Bharati Academy |
| 3 | Nirmala G Joshi | Ayurvedic concepts in Gynaecology | 2013 1 st - 2006 | Choukhambha Sanskrit Pratishthan |
| 4 | Manjari Dwivedi | Prasuti Vigyana | 1 st - 2008 | Choukhambha Surabharati |
| 5 | Gayatri Devi | Prasuti Tantra | 1 st - 2008 | Choukhambha Sanskrit Pratishthan |
| 6 | Usha V N K | Preconceptional care in Ayurveda | 1 st - 2007 | Choukhambha Sanskrit Pratishthan |
| 7 | Usha V N K | Streeroga Vijnana | 1 st - 2011 | Choukhambha Sanskrit Pratishthan |
| 8 | Usha V N K | Prasuti Vijnana | 1 st - 2013 | Choukhambha Sanskrit Pratishthan |
| 9 | Hemalatha Kapoorchand | A comprehensive treatise on Prasuti tantra | 1 st - 2016 | Choukhambha Visvabharati |

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|----|---------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| 10 | A Sulochana | Ayurvediya Striroga Vijnana | 1 st - 2014 | Choukhambha Publications Delhi |
| 11 | Ayodhya Prasad Achal | AbhinavaPrasutiVigyana | 1 st - 2003 | Choukhambha Surabharati |
| 12 | Vd. RamanathDwivedi | StrirogaVigyana | 1 st - 2000 | Choukhambha Bharati Academy |
| 13 | Ayodhya Prasad Achal | Abhinava StrirogaVigyana | 1 st - 2003 | Choukhambha Surabharati |
| 14 | Chakrapani | Charak samhita | 2016 | Choukhambha Sanskrit Pratishthan |
| 15 | Gangadhar | Charak samhita | 3 rd - 2009 Vol - 1,2,3,4,5 | Choukhambha Orientalia |
| 16 | Dalhanacharya | Sushruta Samhita | 1 st Reprint 2014 | Choukhambha Sanskrit Pratishthan |
| 17 | Ambikadatta Shastri | Sushruta Samhita – Vol 1 | 1 st - 2015 | Choukhambha Sanskrit Pratishthan |
| 18 | Ambikadatta Shastri | Sushruta Samhita – Vol 2 | 1 st - 2014 | Choukhambha Sanskrit Pratishthan |
| 19 | Arunadatta Hemadri | Astanga Hrudaya | 9 th - 2005 | Choukhambha Orientalia |
| 20 | Indu | Astanga Sangraha | 3 rd - 2012 | Choukhambha Sanskrit Series Office |
| 21 | Prabhakar Rao G | Sharangadhara Samhita of Sharangadharacharya | 1 st - 2013 | Choukhambha Publications Delhi |
| 22 | Siddeshwar Satuva | Garbha vignyana | 1 st - 2013 | Choukhambha Publications Delhi |
| 23 | D.C.Dutta's Textbook of Obstetrics | Hiralal Konar | 6 th - 2013 | Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers |
| 24 | D.C.Dutta's Textbook of | Hiralal Konar | 7 th - | Jaypee |

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|----|---|--|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Obstetrics | | 2013 | Brothers Medical Publishers |
| 25 | Dutta's Bedside Clinics and Viva Voce in Obstetrics & Gynaecology | Hiralal Konar | 6 th - 2016 | Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers |
| 26 | Mudaliar .A.L. Krishna Menon | Mudaliar and Menon's clinical Obstetrics | 12th Edn 2015 | Universities Press Pvt Ltd Hyderabad |
| 27 | C.S. Dawn | Text Book of Gynacology | 1 st - 2003 | Dawn Book Publication Kolkata |
| 28 | C.S. Dawn | Text Book of Obstetrics | 1 st - 2004 | Dawn Book Publication Kolkata |
| 29 | Padubidri V G Daftary S N; | Shaws Textbook of Gynaecology | 15 th Edn 2015 | Elsevier |
| 30 | Shirish Daftary Sudip Chakravarti | Textbook of Obstetrics | 3 rd Edn 2011 | Elsevier |
| 31 | Sudha Salhan | Textbook of Obstetrics | 1 st - 2007 | Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers |
| 32 | Sudha Salhan | Text Book of Gynacology | 1 st .- 2013 | Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers |
| 33 | Balkrishnan Sheila | Textbook of Obstetrics | 2 nd .- 2013 | Paras Publishers Hyderabad |
| 34 | Richa Saxena | Bedside Obstetrics & Gynaecology | 2 nd 2014 | Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers |
| 35 | Agarwal Kiran | Instruments and Procedures in Obstetrics and Gynaecology | 1 st .- 2014 | Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers |
| 36 | Virkud Ajit | Practical Obstetrics and Gynaecology | 4 th .- 2014 | National Book Depot |

KAUMARBHRITYA (Ayurvedic Pediatrics)

Theory: 1 Paper (100 Marks)

Practical: 100 Marks

Lectures (Each 1 Hour): 100 Hrs

Practical (Each 2 hrs): 50 (100 Hrs)

AIMS

Providing basic methodology of Kaumarabhritya with new updates in newborn care, neonatal and pediatric diseases with diagnostics, bestowing complete knowledge of bedside clinics and present day investigatory techniques with clinical interpretation and its treatment.

OBJECTIVES

By the end of 3rd profession the students should have basic knowledge, skills and attitude of the clinical approach to the neonatal and pediatric disorders.

Knowledge:

- Importance of - Vayobheda (Classification of age): Garbha, Bala, Kumara; Kshirada, Kshirannada and Annada etc.
- Definition, importance, description and etymological interpretations of terminologies used in Kaumarbhritya
- Importance of Kashyapa Samhita in Kaumarbhritya
- Pranapratyagamana, navajata shishu paricharya
- Term-preterm-post term baby feeding management
- Neonatal (navajata) disorders and treatment
- Pediatric (balaroga) diseases and treatment
- Classify the infectious diseases, worm infestation and management
- Infer and treat Vyadhikshamatva

Skills:

- Execute the practice of Navajata and Bala Pareeksha Vigyanam
- Neonatal and Pediatric Examination, interpret the findings and its assess
- Interpret the Diseases of Rasavaha Srotas, Raktavaha Srotas, Mamsavahasrotas, Medovahasrotas, Majjavaha Srotas, Sukravahasrotas, Pranavaha Srotas, Annavaha Pureeshavaha Srotas, Udakavaha Srotas, Mutravaha Srotas, Swedavahasrotas and Manovaha Srotas/ Sanjnavaha Srotas
- Specify and classify Vishistha Vata Vyadhi
- Interpret Krimi Vigyanam
- Perform bedside physical examination and history taking by regular observation of the demonstrations and practice on the patients

- Calibrate various steps involved in performing various laboratory investigations
- Adapt Safety skills during the emergencies at student laboratory

Attitude:

- Develop communication skills to take the patients into confidence
- Extrapolate to take the patient into confidence for briefing proper history
- Valuing high moral and ethical standards while carrying out clinical examination and history taking.

PAPER I

| Part – A 50 Marks 50 Hrs | | |
|---|---|------------|
| Kaumarbhritya Parichaya Evum Balaka Paricharya (Introduction to Ayurvedic Pediatrics and Child care) | | |
| Sl.No | Topic | Hrs |
| 1 | Kaumarbhritya (Ayurvedic Pediatrics) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General introduction, Definition • importance • description and etymological interpretations of terminologies used in Kaumarbhritya • Vayobheda (Classification of age): Garbha • Bala • Kumara • Kshirada • Kshirannada and Annada etc. • Importance of Kashyapa Samhita in Kaumarbhritya | 3 Hrs |
| 2 | NavajataShishuParicharya (Neonatal Care) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction • Care of the Jatmatra (Newly born child) and the Sadyojata • Care of the Samayapurvajata • Care of the Samaya- purvajata Shishu (Preterm) • Purnakalika Shishu (Full term) and Samaya-Paschatajata Shishu (Post term neonate) • Nabhinala Chhedana (Cutting of umbilical cord) • Complications of improper cutting of umbilical cord and its treatment • Rakshoghna Karma (Protective measures) • Prana Pratyagamanam (Neonatal Resuscitation): Methodology; complications and their management (Ayurvedic and modern view) • NavajataShishu Parikshana (Examination of new born):Ayu Parikshana (including Lakshanadhyaya) • Modern approach of Neonatal Examination including gestational age assessment • Kumaragara (Nursery, NICU and Pediatric Ward) | 20 Hrs |
| 3 | NavajatShishu Poshana (Nutritional aspects including neonatal feeding) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific feeding schedule as per Ayurvedic texts and modern concept • Stana Sampat (Characteristics of normal breast) | 7 Hrs |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stanya Sampat (Properties of normal breast milk) • Stanyotpatti and Prasruti (Physiology of lactation) • Stanya Sangathana (Composition of breast milk) • Stanya Parikshana (Examination of breast milk) • Stanya-Piyusha (Colostrum) • Stanya-Pana-Vidhi (Method for breast feeding) • Stanyakshaya-Stanyanasha (Inadequate production and absence of breast milk) Stanyabhava Pathya Vyavastha (Alternative feeding in the absence of breast milk) • various other feeding methods • Stanyadosha (Vitiation of Breast milk) • Stanya Shodhana (Purification of breast milk) • Stanya Janana and Vardhanopakrama (Methods to enhance breast milk formation) • Dhatri (Wet nurse): Dhatri Guna and Dosha (Characteristics of wet nurse) • Concept of human milk banking | |
| 4 | <p>Garbha Vridhi- Vikasa Krama</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samanya Parichaya (General introduction to normal fetal growth from conception to full term maturity) • Sharirika Vridhi, Mansika evam Samajika Vikas (Physical, mental and social growth and development of child) • Important mile stones during infancy and early childhood with special reference to gross and fine motor, language and personal – social development • Anthropometry-measurement and their interpretation • Importance of Kreedha bhumi (playground) and Kreedanaka (toys) • Kumaradhara (child care taker) • Poshana (Nutrition): Normal requirements of nutrients for newborn, infant and children, common food sources • Satmya and Asatmya Ahara (Compatible and incompatible diet) • Sanskaras: Jatakarma, Namakarana, Nishkramana, Upveshana, Annaprashana, Karnavedhana, Choodakarma, Upanayana and Vedarambha • Dantotpattievam Danta Raksha Vidhi (Dentition and dental care): Dantasampat (Characteristics of healthy teeth), Danta Nisheka evam Dantodbhava (Eruption of teeth) | 20 Hrs |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Down syndrome, Turner Syndrome, Myopathy, Thalassemia, SahajaPrameha (Juvenile Diabetes) | |
| 11 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prasavottara Vyadhi (Neonatal disorders) Navajata Kamala (Neonatal Jaundice) Navajata Netrabhishyanda (Neonatal Conjunctivitis) Nabhiroga (Umbilical disorders) Mastishkaghata (Cerebral Palsy) | 2 Hrs |
| 12 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rakta Vishamayata (Neonatal Septicaemia) Rakta Vaishamyata (Rh-Incompatibility) Raktasravi Vikara (Haemorrhagic Disorders) Ulvaka Roga | 1 Hr |
| 13 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dushta Stanya panajanya Vyadhi (Disorders due to Vitiated Milk) Cow's Milk Allergy, Charmadala (Infantile atopic dermatitis) Kshiralasaka, Kukunaka (Conjunctivitis) Ahiputana (Napkin Rashes) | 2 Hrs |
| 14 | KuposhanajanyaVyadhi (Nutritional disorders) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Failure to thrive ,Karshya, Phakka, Balashosha and Parigarbhika (Protein Energy Malnutrition), Vitamin and Micronutrient deficiency disorders, Hypervitaminosis | 2 Hrs |
| 15 | Aupasargika Vyadhi (Infectious Diseases) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Karnamula Shotha (Mumps) Romantika (Measles), Rubella, Masurika (Chicken Pox), Rohini (Diphtheria) Kukkura-kasa (Whooping Cough) Dhanurvata (Tetanus) Krimiroga (Worm Infestations) Antrika Jwara (Typhoid), Mastisakavaranasotha (Meningitis), AIDS, Dengue, Malaria, Poliomyelitis Rajayakshma (Tuberculosis), Jivanu janya Yakritshotha (Hepatitis) | 4 Hrs |
| 16 | Srotas Vikara Pranavaha Srotas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pratishyaya (common cold), Kasa (Cough), Shwasa (Respiratory distress syndrome), Tamaka Shwasa (Bronchial Asthma), Utphullika, Swasanaka Jwara (Pneumonia/Pneumonitis, Bronchiolitis), Gala shotha (Pharyngitis, laryngitis), Talukantaka(Tonsillitis) | 3 Hrs |
| | Annavaha Srotas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ajirna (indigestion), Atisara | 3 Hrs |

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| | (Diarrhoea), Chhardi (Vomiting), Vibandha (Constipation), Mukhapaka (Stomatitis), Gudapaka (Proctitis), Parikartika (Anal fissure), Udarshoola (Infantile colic), Pravahika (Dysentery), Gudabhransa (Rectal Prolapse), Ama and its disorders like Amavata jwara (Rheumatic fever) | |
| | Rasavaha Srotasa <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jwara (Fever), Pandu (Anemia), Mridbhakshanajanya Pandu (Anemia associated with clay eating/ Pica) | 3 Hrs |
| | Raktavaha Srotas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kamala (Jaundice), Raktapitta (Haemorrhagic disorders), Krimija Hridroga (Infectious cardiac diseases including Rheumatic Heart Disease), Uchcha-Raktachapa (Hypertension), Yakridpleehodara (Hepatosplenomegaly) | 3 Hrs |
| | Mamsa-Medovaha Srotas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apachi (Lymphadenitis), Galaganda (Goitre), Gandamala (Cervical lymphadenopathy), Sthaulya (Obesity) | 2 Hrs |
| | Mutravaha Srotas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mutraghata (Anuria), Mutrasanga (Retention of urine), Mutrakriccha (Dysurea), Vrikkashotha (Glomerulonephritis and Nephrotic syndrome) | 2 Hrs |
| 17 | Any Bala Vikara (Miscellaneous pediatric disorders) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pangutwa (Locomotor disorders), Vamanatwa (Dwarfism), Jadatwa (Mental disorders), Apasmara (Epilepsy), Unamada, Akshepa (Convulsions), Nirudhaprakasha (Phimosis), Cerebral Palsy, Kushtha (Skin disorders), Madhya Karna Shotha (Otitis media), Karnasrava (Otorrhoea) | 3Hrs |
| 18 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Behavioral disorders of children, their management and counselling Breath holding spell, Shayyamuutra (Bed wetting), Pica, Autism, ADHD (Attention Deficit and Hyperactive Disorders) | 3 Hrs |
| 19 | Atyayika Balaroga Prabandhana (Pediatric Emergency Management) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shock and Anaphylaxis, Fluid and Electrolyte Management, Drowning, Poisoning, Foreign body aspiration, Status epilepticus, Hemorrhage, Acute Renal Failure, Febrile Convulsion, Status Asthmaticus | 3 Hrs |
| 20 | Balagraha: | 2 Hrs |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General description, types, clinical features and management | |
| 21 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various Ayurvedic and modern procedures and investigations in pediatric practice | 2 Hrs |

PRACTICAL**100 Marks****Practicals (Each 2 Hour): 50 Practicals (100 Hrs)**

| Sl.No | Practical Topic | Hrs |
|--------------|--|------------|
| 1 | Clinical training of above mentioned disorders of children like different Neonatal problems | 10 Hrs |
| 2 | Pediatric diseases like – Shwasa, kasa, jwara, pratishyaya, tundikeri, kukunaka, kushtha, congenital anomalies, different beeja Doshas, developmental disabilities, nutritional diseases, apasmara, habit disorders etc. | 20 Hrs |
| 3 | Navajata Shishu Paricharya (Care of the newborn) | 5 Hrs |
| 4 | Prana pratyagamana Vidhi (Resuscitation procedure of new born) | 5 Hrs |
| 5 | Vaccination | 10 Hrs |
| 6 | Panchakarma Vidhi (Panchakarma procedures) | 20 Hrs |
| 7 | Knowledge of various equipments such as phototherapy unit, overhead radiant warmer, special resuscitation equipments, Panchakarma and their application | 10 Hrs |
| 8 | Knowledge of IV fluids administration, blood sampling | 10 Hrs |
| 9 | Breast feeding technique | 10 Hrs |

Reference Books:

| Sl. No | Name of Author/ commentators | Title of the book | Edition | Name of the publication |
|--------|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | Prof.Premvati Tiwari | Kashyapasamhita Complete Hindi translation by SatyapalVidhyalaaraEnglish translation | 10 th -2005 | Choukhambha Sanskrit Publication |
| 2 | O.P. Ghai | Essential Paediatrics | 7 th -2010 | CBS Publication |
| 3 | Nelsan | Text Book of Paediatrics | 19 th 2012 | Elsevier |
| 4 | Meharban Singh | Care of New Born | 7 th - 2010 | Sagar Publication |
| 5 | Meharban Singh | Clinical Methods in Paediatrics | 3 rd -2006 | Sagar Publication |
| 6 | Meharban Singh | Paediatric Emergencies | - | - |
| 7 | Scheffers | Diseases of New Born | - | - |
| 8 | | Kaumarbhritya related references from Charakasamhita SushrutasamhitaVagbhataetc | - | - |
| 9 | Dr. C H.S Shastri. | Principles & practice of Pediatrics in Ayurveda | 1 st 2006 | SDM Ayurveda |
| 10 | Prof. Abhimanyu Kumar | Child Health Care in Ayurveda | - | - |
| 11 | Prof. Abhimanyu Kumar | Ayurvedic Concepts of human Embryology | 1 st 2000 | Choukhambha Sanskrit Pratishthan |
| 12 | D.N. Mishra | Kaumarbhritya | RP2007 | Choukhambha Sanskrit Pratishthan |
| 13 | Prof. Chanchal Sharma. | Kaumarbhritya Ke Antargata Balgraho Ka Kramika Evam Vaigyanika Adhyayana | - | - |
| 14 | Dr. Dinesh K S. | Notes on Kaumarbhritya | - | - |
| 15 | Dr. B.M. Singh | Pran - Pratyagannanann | 1 st 2010 | Choukhambha Orientalia |
| 16 | Dr. KS Patel, V.K.Kori & Raigopal | Ayurveda Dwara Matru Evam Shishu Paricharya | - | - |

CHARAK SAMHITA UTTARARDHA

Theory: 1 Paper (100 Marks) Lectures (Each 1 Hour): 100 Hrs

AIMS:

To provide elaborative, sufficient and intellectual knowledge to adopt preventive and curative measures to develop Ethical Practice of Evidence Based Medicine with the scope of Anatomy, Physiology, Toxicology, Pathology, Preventive and Social medicine, and prognostics which are scholarly explained in charaksamhita

OBJECTIVES:

At the end of the 3rd Profession the student should be able to,

Knowledge

- Realize theoretical concepts of evidence based practice.
- Comprehend the causation theory in every aspects of life including normal and abnormal Conditions in human body.
- Implementation of basic principles of ayurveda in day today practice.
- Evaluate the critical analysis of chikitsa sutra.

Skills

- Develop the skills of effective pareekshavidhaan with scientific presentations

Affective and communication values

- Develop communication skills in particular to show the Shodasha Kala Bhesaja with patients and their relatives
- Reproduce and show effective speech, affective listening and good communication by means of vadamarga with colleagues, students, teachers
- Act as a team member and well involved in group discussions, practical and support the team spirit.

The Hrs/ Marks of theory examination are distributed as follows:

| | | | |
|----|-----------------|----------|--------|
| 1. | Chikitsa sthana | 40 Marks | 60 Hrs |
| 2. | Kalpasthana | 06 marks | 15 Hrs |
| 3. | Siddhi sthana | 14 Marks | 25 Hrs |

| Chikitsa Sthana- 30 Chapters 60 Hrs | | |
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| Unit | Topic | Hrs |
| 1. | Rasayanadhyaya Chikitsitam | 2 Hrs |
| 2. | Vajeearana- Chikitsitam | 2 Hrs |
| 3. | Jwara- Chikitsitam | 2 Hrs |
| 4. | Raktapitta- Chikitsitam | 2 Hrs |
| 5. | Gulma- Chikitsitam | 2 Hrs |
| 6. | Prameha-Chikitsitam | 2 Hrs |
| 7. | Kusta -Chikitsitam | 2 Hrs |
| 8. | Rajyakshma-Chikitsitam | 2 Hrs |
| 9. | Unmada- Chikitsitam | 2 Hrs |
| 10. | Apasmara - Chikitsitam | 2 Hrs |
| 11. | Kshataksheena- Chikitsitam | 2 Hrs |
| 12. | Svayathu - Chikitsitam | 2 Hrs |
| 13. | Udara- Chikitsitam | 2 Hrs |
| 14. | Arsha-Chikitsitam | 2 Hrs |
| 15. | Grahani-Chikitsitam | 2 Hrs |
| 16. | Pandu-Chikitsitam | 2 Hrs |
| 17. | Hikkashvasa- Chikitsitam | 2 Hrs |
| 18. | Kasa-Chikitsitam | 2 Hrs |
| 19. | Atisara- Chikitsitam | 2 Hrs |
| 20. | Chardi-Chikitsitam | 2 Hrs |
| 21. | Visarpa-Chikitsitam | 2 Hrs |
| 22. | Trishna- Chikitsitam | 2 Hrs |
| 23. | Visha- Chikitsitam | 2 Hrs |
| 24. | Madatyaya- Chikitsitam | 2 Hrs |
| 25. | Dvivraneeya- Chikitsitam | 2 Hrs |
| 26. | Trimarmeeya-Chikitsitam | 2 Hrs |
| 27. | Urustambha-Chikitsitam | 2 Hrs |
| 28. | Vatavyadhi- Chikitsitam | 2 Hrs |
| 29. | Vatashonita - Chikitsitam | 2 Hrs |
| 30. | Yonivyapat- Chikitsitam | 2 Hrs |
| 31. KalpaSthana- 12 Chapters | | 15 Hrs |

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| 32. | Madanakalpa | 2 Hrs |
| 33. | Jeemootakalpa | 1 Hour |
| 34. | Ikshvakukalpa | 1 Hour |
| 35. | Dhamargavakalpa | 1 Hour |
| 36. | Vatsakakalpa | 1 Hour |
| 37. | Kritavedhanakalpa | 1 Hour |
| 38. | Shyamatrivrittkalpa | 2 Hour |
| 1. | Chaturangulakalpa | 1 Hour |
| 2. | Tilvakakalpa | 1 Hour |
| 3. | Sudhakalpa | 1 Hour |
| 4. | Saptalashahinikalpa | 1 Hour |
| 5. | Dantidravantikalpa | 2 Hour |
| Siddhi Sthana- 12 Chapters | | 25 Hrs |
| 1. | Kalpanasiddhi | 3 Hrs |
| 2. | Panchakarmeeyasiddhi | 2 Hrs |
| 3. | Bastisutreeyasiddhi | 2 Hrs |
| 4. | Snehavyapatsiddhi | 2 Hrs |
| 5. | Netrabastivyapatsiddhi | 2 Hrs |
| 6. | Vamanavirechanavyapadsiddhi | 2 Hrs |
| 7. | Bastivyapadsiddhi | 2 Hrs |
| 8. | Prasritayougiyasiddhi | 2 Hrs |
| 9. | Trimarmeeyasiddhi | 2 Hrs |
| 10. | Bastisiddhi | 2 Hrs |
| 11. | Phalamatrasiddhi | 2 Hrs |
| 12. | Uttarabastisiddhi | 2 Hrs |

Reference Book

| Sl. No | Name of Author/ commentators | Title of the book | Edition | Name of the publication |
|--------|---|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Ayurveda deepika commentary of cakrapanidatta with vidyotini Hindi commentary by Pt kashinathsastri edited by GangasahasyaPandeya | Charak SamhitaUttarardha | RP-2011 | Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan New Delhi |
| 2 | Vidyalankar / Prof. GorakhNathChaturvedi&KashinathSastri or Dr. BrahmanandTripathy or Dr. RaviduttaTripathy | Charak Samhita Uttardha | RP-2008 RP-2003 RP-2007 | Choukhambha Bharati academy Surabharati Sanskrit |
| 3 | (English Commentary): Dr. Ram Karan Sharma &Vd. Bhagwan Dash or Acharya Priyavrata Sharma | Charak Samhita Uttardha | RP-2002 7 th -2005 | Krishnadas academy Orientalia |
| 4 | (Ayurveda –dipika - Ayushi Hindi Commentary)Vd. HarischandraKushavaha | Charak Samhita Uttardha | RP-2011 | Krishnadas academy Orientalia |
| 5 | Text with English translation. By Prof p v sharma | Charaka Samhita Uttardha | RP-2003 | Chawkbambha Orientalia |
| 6 | With translation in hindi, gujarati and English (jaikrishnadas Ayurveda series) | Charaka Samhita Uttardha | Rp-2008 | Chawkbambhao rientalia. |
| 7 | Translated by A. Chandra kaviratna& P sharma | Charaka Samhita Uttardha | RP-2006 | Srusatguru publication |
| 9 | Dr.Vasant C Patil. | Comprehensive Guide on Caraka Samhita | RP-2009 | Chawkbambha Publishers and Distributors of OrientalCulturalLitreature. |
| 10 | Dr.Prabhakar Rao | MCQ on Caraka Samhita | RP-2014 | Chawkbambha Publishers & Distributors of Oriental Cultural Literature. |