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EDITORIAL

SUGGESTED OUTLINE OF SYLLABUS FOR HOMŒOPATHIC GRADUATES

I. *The candidate* must have some grounding in Logic and Philosophy; in Chemistry, Physics, Biology (including Botany, Zoology and Evolution of life); and in Social Economics (which constitutes the basic force of many trends and conditions in human life).

II. Preclinical Course (2 years)

1. **Anatomy & Histology**—only the general features, and always *from the whole to parts*, instead of too much stress on isolated parts:—

(a) Man as a whole—names and descriptions of different parts.

(b) Skeleton—names and description of individual bones.

(c) Joints—different types and forms with their constituents.

(d) Skin, Muscles and connective tissues.

(e) Body Cavities—with their contents (Viscera) and lining (serous membrane).

(f) The different systems—Alimentary, Respiratory, Circulatory, Excretory, Reproductive, Endocrine, Nervous etc.

(g) Histology of the different tissues and organs.

2. **Physiology**

(a) The functions of different tissues, organs and systems, as detailed in Anatomy.

(b) The relation of man with the elements of Nature—food, water, air, temperature, humidity etc. ; elucidating assimilation, metabolism, nutrition, growth, death etc. The relation of protoplasmic molecules and cells with their respective environments must also be explained.

(c) The relation of Nervous system, Endocrine system and Mind with all these functions.

(d) Explanation of the terms—Mind, Constitution, Personality etc.

3. **Pharmacy & Pharmacology**—with thorough proving of atleast one drug (including pathological symptoms with the help of laboratory).

4. **Materia Medica**

(a) Definition, Different Sources of the Symptomatology, the special significance of Homœopathic Materia Medica.

(b) Different methods of studying Materia Medica—

(i) Totality of Symptoms—drug picture with its genius ;
(ii) Characteristic rubrics—Repertory, Comparative Materia Medica ; (iii) Physiopathological, Organic and Therapeutic approach.

(c) Study of 100 commonly used drugs.

5. **Organon**

(a) Definition ; (b) Its significance as the basis of Rational, Scientific and Practical Medicine ;

(c) General analysis and outline of its different parts of subjects of study ;

(d) Critical study of the Introduction ;

(e) Detailed study of the first 70 Aphorisms—which form the basis of the different apparently independent Aphorisms of the Organon.

III. **Clinical Course (2 years)**

1. **Practice & Clinical Medicine**

(a) The significance of Pathological diagnosis for general management and prognosis of the case, and for differentiating disease symptoms from individualizing symptoms, and also for caution in the use of certain potent medicines—like Sulphur, Phosphorus, Hepar Sulphur, Silicea etc. in certain pathological conditions.

(b) Study of the clinical features—including etiology, signs, symptoms, course and differential diagnosis of the various common diseases; with their respective general management.

(c) Homœopathic Therapeutics of each of the diseases dealt with.

(d) Practical training in Hospital (outdoor as well as indoor), (i) Clinical methods—Inspection, Palpation, Percussion, Auscultation, B. P. Examination etc.; (ii) Homœopathic Case taking; (iii) Remedy selection by Repertory method; (iv) General management—including Physiological treatment like Saline infusion, Blood transfusion etc., Oxygen, Heat, Cold, Nutrition etc.

2. Surgery

(a) Field of Operative Surgery as distinguished from that of Medicinal Therapeutics.

(b) Significance and importance of Homœopathic therapy in—(i) ante—and post-operative treatment; (ii) Shock, Anxiety, Neurosis etc.; (iii) Ill effects of Anæsthesia; (iv) Sepsis, Inflammations etc.

(c) Clinical Surgery

(i) Injuries of different types—including fractures, dislocations etc.

(ii) Deformities and results of diseases contractures, strictures, tumours, perforations etc.

(iii) So called surgical diseases—e.g., Hernia, Hydrocele, Abscess (internal or external), Peritonitis, Acute Abdomen etc. their clinical features, differential diagnosis, general management, *indications and conditions necessary for operative treatment.*

(d) Practical training in (i) treatment of minor injuries—Abrasions, Contusions, Burns, Cuts etc. including different forms suture and ligature, (ii) Incision of abscesses, (iii) First Aid in fractures, Hæmorrhages and other forms of severe injuries, (iv) Treatment of Shock etc., (v) Asepsis and Antisepsis, (vi) Mechanical appliances—Bandages, Slings, Tourniquets, Splints, Supporters etc.

3. Gynæcology & Obstetrics

A. Gynæcology

(a) Anatomy & Histology of Female pelvic Organs and structures (including the pelvic floor and supports of the uterus.)

(b) Functional Activity of Pelvic Organs in (a) Normal condition, (b) Abnormal condition—like hypoplasia, dysmenorrhœa, sterility etc., (c) Pregnancy.

(c) Endocrines concerned with the reproductive functions—Menstruation, Ovulation, Pregnancy, Lactation etc.

(d) Clinical features, differential diagnosis, management and Homœopathic therapeutics of different clinical conditions, *with especial reference to where and when operative or mechanical treatment may be necessary.*

(e) Practical—

(i) Clinical examination of Female genitals—abdominal, bimanual, instrumental (with speculum etc.).

(ii) Use of urethral catheter—rubber and metallic.

(iii) Demonstration of ordinary operations like—Crucial incision of the hymen, Periniorrhaphy, Dilatation & Curetage, Laparotomy with removal of tumours, Uterus etc.

B. Obstetrics

(a) Pregnancy—Physiological features, Diagnosis (Earliest signs, surest signs etc.). Differential Diagnoses.

(b) Complications of Pregnancy (Abortions, Hæmorrhages, Toxæmias, Anæmia etc.).

(c) Significance of Pregnancy in certain diseased conditions—e.g. of Kidney, Liver, Heart; Tuberculosis, Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Diabetes etc.

(d) Foetal position, presentation, heart-sound, signs of foetal distress.

(e) Normal Labour.

(f) Different forms of abnormal labour.

(g) Dystocia—different causes—organic and functional.

(h) Possible complications of Labour.

(i) Puerperium—normal, complications.

(j) Foetus—Neonatal care, asphyxia, injuries, retention of urine and faeces, feeding and other cares of the baby.

(k) Antenatal and Postnatal care of the mother.

(l) Management and Homœopathic treatment of each abnormal condition *with especial reference to the conditions where Specialist's help may be necessary.*

(m) Practical—(i) Abdominal and Vaginal Examination for the diagnosis of Pregnancy and its stages, foetal position and condition, labour etc. (ii) Actual Management of a few cases of normal labour and witnessing the management of a few abnormal labours. (iii) Management of the new-born baby.

4. Pathology

- (a) Inflammations (nonspecific, specific).
- (b) Degeneration—of different types.
- (c) Neoplasms.
- (d) Infections.
- (e) Susceptibility, Immunity, Allergy, Anaphylaxis, carriers etc.
- (f) Bacteriology, Virology, Entomology—general features, pathological significance.
- (g) Metabolic disorders.
- (h) Anaemias.
- (i) Other general features.
- (j) Practical—(i) Examination of Blood, Urine, Sputum etc., (ii) Biochemic analysis of blood and urine.

5. Hygiene

- (a) General principles of hygiene and public health, with their application in rural and urban areas.
- (b) Epidemiology—Preventive Medicine.
- (c) Practical demonstration of public health measures (e.g. Water supply, Disposal of refuse, House and Town Planning etc.) by visiting different municipalities and village Panchayats.

6. Jurisprudence

- (a) General features like—Estimation of age; Rape; Injuries—homicidal, suicidal, accidental, antemortem or portmortem etc.
- (b) Different types of poisoning—their general features and diagnosis.

Treatment of different types of poisoning—chemical, physiological, mechanical including use of Stomach pump.

(c) Responsibility of reporting suspected cases to administrative authorities.

7. Materia Medica

(a) Deeper study of 100 common drugs (not necessarily excluding the drugs dealt with in the preclinical course), with a definite purpose to induce the students to *understand* Materia Medica rather than to cram symptoms.

(b) Practical demonstration of the different methods of Repertorization with their respective significance.

8. Organon

Detailed study of the remaining aphorisms (71 to 291).

9. Homœopathic Philosophy

(a) Clear conception as to Disease and Cure. "Treat the individual and not the Disease."

(b) The different trends in the School of Homœopathy—with the significance of their respective approaches.

(c) The relative value and significance of subjective and objective symptoms.

(d) Classification of symptoms—(A) (i) General, (ii) Particular and (B) (i) Individualizing and (ii) Common.

(e) The method of development of symptoms in disease and their disappearance in the process of cure.

(f) Symptoms as the some guide in the whole process of treatment and cure.

(g) Prognosis based on the behaviour of symptoms in the process of treatment.

(h) Drug Proving—as a dependable and scientific method of studying truly vital dynamic pathophysiology.

(i) Other relevant matters to elucidate the basic significances of the Homœopathic Science.

(This article should be read in context with the editorial article of the last issue).

J. N. KANJILAL