



## TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

**Notification NO: 06 /2015**

**DATED: 26.03 .2015**

Applications are invited through online mode only upto 24.04.2015 for direct recruitment to the vacancies in the following posts in the Department of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy included in Tamil Nadu Medical Service (Service Code:048).

Sl. No.	Name of the Post and Code No.	Name of the Service and Code No.	No. of vacancies	Scale of Pay
1.	Assistant Medical Officer (Siddha) (Post code No.1950)	Tamil Nadu Medical Service (Service code No.048)	63	Rs.15600-39100 +G.P Rs. 5400/- (PB3)
2.	Assistant Medical Officer (Ayurveda) (Post code No.1951)		8	
3.	Assistant Medical Officer (Unani) (Post code No.1952)		3	
4.	Assistant Medical Officer (Homoeopathy) (Post code No.1953)		9	

### **2. DISTRIBUTION OF VACANCIES:-**

The vacancies will be filled in as follows according to Rule of Reservation of appointments:

Name of the post																					Total			
	GT (G)	GT (W)	GT(Ortho)	GT (W) (Ortho)	GT (W) (PSTM)	GT (PSTM)	BC(G)	BC(W)	BC(W) (PSTM)	BC (PSTM)	BC (W) (Ortho)	BC(M)	MBC/DC (G)	MBC/DC (W)	MBC/DC (PSTM)	SC (G)	SC(W)	SC (PSTM)	SC (W) (PSTM)	SC(A)		SC(A) (W)	ST (G)	
Assistant Medical Officer (Siddha)	10	5	-	1	1	3	9	2	1	3	1	2	8	4	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	63
Assistant Medical Officer (Ayurveda)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Assistant Medical Officer (Unani)	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Assistant Medical Officer (Homeopathy)	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	9

\*\* Abbreviation: - W - Women; PSTM - Person Studied in Tamil Medium; G- General;

**3. IMPORTANT DATES AND TIME:-**

A	Date of Notification	26.03 .2015	
B	Last date for submission of applications through online	24.04.2015	
C	Last date for payment of fee through Bank or Post Office	26.04.2015	
D	Date and time of Written examination		
	Paper-I	31.05.2015 FN	10.00 AM to 01.00 PM
	Paper-II	31.05.2015 AN	02.30 PM to 04.30 PM

**4. QUALIFICATIONS: -****(A) AGE** (as on 01.07.2015):**For all the Posts**

Sl. No.	Category of Candidates	Minimum Age (should have completed)	Maximum Age (should not have completed)
1	SC's, SC(A)'s, ST's, MBC's/DC's, BC's, BCM's and DW's of all Castes	18 Years	No Maximum age limit
2	Others i.e., Candidates not belonging to SC's, SC(A)'s, ST's, MBC's/DC's, BC's and BCM's.		35 Years

**Note:**

Candidates not belonging to SC's, SC(A)'s, ST's, MBC's/DC's, BC's, BCM's and who have put in 5 years of regular service in the State / Central Government are not eligible to apply even if they are within the age limit.

**(B) EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION: (as on 26.03.2015)**

Candidates should possess **the following** or its equivalent qualification and registration certificate on the date of this notification:-

**(1) Assistant Medical Officer (Siddha):**

- (i) HPIM (Siddha) or GCIM (Siddha) or M.D. (Siddha) or B.I.M (Siddha) or L.I.M (Siddha) or a degree in B.S.M.S. awarded by any one of the recognised Universities including Dr. M.G.R. Medical University of Tamil Nadu or any other recognised degree or diploma in Siddha, the holders of which are eligible for registration under "A" Class or "A" Special Class with the Central Board of Indian Medicine, Chennai.

**AND**

- (ii) Must have registered his/her name with the Central Board of Indian Medicine, Chennai.

**(2) Assistant Medical Officer (Ayurveda):**

- (i) HPIM (Ayurveda) or GCIM (Ayurveda) or L.I.M (Ayurveda) or a degree in B.A.M.S. awarded by any one of the recognised Universities including Dr. M.G.R. Medical University of Tamil Nadu or any other recognised degree or diploma in Ayurveda, the holders of which are eligible for registration under "A" Class or "A" Special Class with the Central Board of Indian Medicine, Chennai.

**AND**

- (ii) Must have registered his/her name with the Central Board of Indian Medicine, Chennai.

**(3) Assistant Medical Officer (Unani):**

- (i) HPIM (Unani) or GCIM (Unani) or L.I.M (Unani) or a degree in B.U.M.S. awarded by any one of the recognised Universities including Dr. M.G.R. Medical University of Tamil Nadu or any other recognised degree or Diploma in Unani, the holders of which are eligible for registration under "A" class or "A" special class with the Central Board of Indian Medicine, Chennai.

**AND**

- (ii) Must have registered his/her name with the Central Board of Indian Medicine, Chennai.

**Note:**

- (i) Holders of LIM, or GCIM who are qualified in Integrated Medicine should have registered their names with the Board of Integrated Medicine, Chennai in addition to their registration with the Central Board of Indian Medicine, Chennai.
- (ii) Candidates who have registered their names in the Tamil Nadu Siddha Medical Council/Tamil Nadu Board of Indian Medicine are also eligible to apply for this recruitment.

**Assistant Medical Officer (Homoeopathy) :**

- I (1) Any of the following Post Graduate Diploma of the Faculty of Homoeopathy (London) namely :

- i) F.F. Hom. (Lond)  
ii) M.F. Hom. (Lond)  
iii) D.F. Hom. (Lond)

or

- (2) Any Diploma granted by any of the following institutions in West Bengal, namely:

- i) The Calcutta Homoeopathic Medical College.  
ii) D.N.D.E. Homoeopathic Medical College.  
iii) The Prathap and Herring Homoeopathic Medical College.  
iv) The Midnapore Homoeopathy Medical College.  
v) The Bengal Allen Homoeopathy Medical College.

Or

- (3) Government Diploma in Integrated Medicine (Homoeopathy) awarded by the Board of Indian Medicine, Hyderabad.

or

- (4) Any Degree, Diploma Licence certificate or any other like award conferred, granted or issued on passing the final examination held by any of the following:-

- (i) General Council and State Faculty of Homoeopathic Medicine, West Bengal.  
or  
(ii) Council of Homoeopathic Medicine, Calcutta, West Bengal.  
or  
(iii) Andhra Board for Ayurveda and Homeopathy, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.  
or  
(iv) State Board of Homoeopathic System of Medicine, Patna, Bihar.  
or  
(v) Board of Homoeopathic system of Medicine, Delhi.  
or  
(vi) Council of Homoeopathic system of Medicine, Trivandrum, Kerala state.

Or

(vii) Board of Homoeopathic and Bio-chemic systems of Medicine, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.or

(viii) Court of Examiners in Homoeopathy, Bombay, Maharashtra.

or

(ix) State board of Homoeopathic system of Medicine, Lucknow and Agra University, Agra.

or

5) Diploma in Homoeopathy Medicine and Surgery issued to the students of the Homoeopathy Medical College, Madurai on passing the final examination held by the Tamil Nadu Homoeopathy Council during the year 1973-74.

or

6) The Diploma in Homoeopathy Medicine and Surgery issued to the students of the Government Homoeopathy Medical College, Chennai by the Director of Government Examinations, Chennai.

or

7) D.H.M.S. issued by the Council of Homoeopathy System of Medicine, Gujarat, Ahmedabad, from 1974.

or

8) L.C.E.H. issued by the Homoeopathic Medical College, Belgaum, Karnataka from June '71 to Dec '71.

or

9) L.C.E.H. or G.C.E.H. issued by the Court of Examiners in Homoeopathy, Karnataka, from January '73.

or

10) D.H.M.S. issued by the Orissa Board of Homoeopathic Medicine, Bhubaneswar, Orissa from '72.

or

11) B.H.M.S. issued by the Utkal University, Bhubaneswar, Orissa, from '81.

or

12) D.H.M.S. issued by the Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Jaipur, Rajasthan from '69 to '73.

or

13) D.H.M.S. issued by the Rajasthan Board of Homoeopathic Medicine, Jaipur, Rajasthan, from '79.

or

14) M.B.S. issued by the Bherhampur University, Rajasthan, from '83.

or

15) P.R.S.M. issued by the Ashutosh Homoeopathy Medical College, West Bengal, upto 42 P.H..A.

or

16) L.R.H.S. issued by the Herring Homoeopathic Medical college ,Calcutta,West Bengal, upto1942.

or

17) H.L.M.S. issued by the Regular Homoeopathy Medical college, Calcutta,West Bengal upto '42.

or

18) H.L.M.S. issued by the Central Homoeopathic College, Calcutta, West Bengal,1910 H.M.B.

or

19) H.M.B.issued by the Bengal Homoeopathy Medical College,Calcutta,West Bengal, upto '42.

or

20) N.I.M.issued by the National institute of Homoeopathy,Calcutta,West Bengal From '79.

or

21) D.H.M.S. issued by the Council of Homoeopathy System of Medicine, Punjab From '78.

**AND**

- II. Candidates should have registered His/Her name in the Tamil Nadu Homoeopathy Council (Evidence for this should be uploaded when called for).

Provided that other things being equal, preference shall be given to those having working experience in a Homoeopathy Hospital recognized by the Central or State Government.

**Note:**

- (i) Candidate's claiming equivalence of qualification for the prescribed qualification should upload proof for equivalence of qualification, in the form of G.O. issued prior to the date of this Notification. The G.O's issued regarding equivalence of qualification after the date of this Notification will not be accepted. (Refer para. 9 of the "Instruction to the candidates")

**5. GENERAL INFORMATIONS :-**

- A. The number of vacancies advertised is only approximate and is liable to modification including reduction with reference to vacancy position at any time before finalization of selection.
- B. The Rule of reservation of appointments applies to the posts by direct recruitment to each of the systems of Siddha, Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy separately as per the rule in force.
- C. As per the orders issued in G.O.Ms.No.53, Social Welfare & Nutritious Meal Programme Department, dated 11.04.2005, and as per the orders issued in G.O.(Ms) No.25, Welfare of Differently Abled Persons (DAP2.1) Department, 14.03.2013 OA/OL (OA- One Armed / OL – One Legged) categories of differently abled persons alone are eligible for reservation applicable to differently abled persons for the post of Assistant Medical Officer (Siddha, Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy). Hence, the 3% reservation to DA persons will apply to the OA/OL categories of differently abled persons only in this recruitment. However, no turns earmarked for differently abled Persons categories arise within the turns notified for the post of Assistant Medical Officer (Ayurveda and Unani).

The differently abled persons should upload a copy of certificate of physical fitness specifying the nature of physical handicap and the degree of disability based on the norms laid down from the Medical Board to the effect that his/her handicap will not render him/her incapable of efficiently discharging the duties attached to the post to which he/she has been selected before appointment when called for by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission.

The Differently Abled persons should upload the documents referred to in para 14 (f) of the Commission's "Instructions to candidates", when called for.

- D. In G.O.Ms.No.145, Personnel and Administrative Reforms(S) Department dated 30.09.2010 the Government have issued Orders to fill up 20% of all vacancies in direct recruitment on preferential basis to Persons Studied the above prescribed qualification in Tamil Medium. Revised turns for PSTM was ordered in G.O. (Ms.) No.40, P & AR (S) Department, dated 30.04.2014. The 20% reservation of vacancies on preferential allotment to **Persons Studied in Tamil Medium (PSTM)** will apply to this recruitment. The above said reservation will be made applicable to candidates who have acquired the prescribed qualification for the post by studying the said course in Tamil Medium, and should have the certificate for the same. Having written the examination in Tamil language alone will not qualify for claiming this reservation. If PSTM candidates are not available for selection for appointment against the reserved turns such turn shall be filled up by Non-PSTM candidates but belonging to the respective communal category.

Regarding the PSTM reservation, certificate shall be produced/ uploaded by the candidates as it has been available in prescribed format/ proforma available in the Commission's website at [www.tnpsc.gov.in](http://www.tnpsc.gov.in)

- E. Even after filling up of the posts reserved for SC Arunthathiyars on preferential basis, if more number of qualified Arunthathiyars are available, they shall be entitled to compete with the Scheduled Castes other than Arunthathiyars in the inter-se merit among them and if any posts reserved for Arunthathiyars remain unfilled for want of adequate number of qualified candidates, it shall be filled up by Scheduled Castes other than Arunthathiyars.
- F. If no qualified and suitable women candidates are available for selection against the vacancies reserved for women, those vacancies will be filled by male candidates belonging to the respective communal categories.
- G. Reservation for "Destitute Widows" and "Ex-Servicemen" will not apply for this recruitment.

**H. CERTIFICATE OF PHYSICAL FITNESS:-**

Candidates selected for appointment to these posts will be required to produce a certificate of physical fitness in the form prescribed below:

Name of the posts	Standard of Vision Prescribed	Form of Certificate of Physical Fitness
Assistant Medical Officer (Siddha)	Standard-III	Form prescribed for Executive Posts
Assistant Medical Officer (Ayurveda)		Form prescribed for posts other than Executive and Ministerial.
Assistant Medical Officer (Unani)		
Assistant Medical Officer (Homeopathy)		

Candidates with defective vision should produce eye fitness certificate from a qualified eye specialist when called for.

- I. Any claim relating to the selection (not related to candidature or/and claims made in the application) should be sent when called for the document / uploading the documents is made. Any claim received thereafter will not be entertained.
- J. Information regarding arrest, convictions / debarment / disqualification by any recruiting agency, criminal or any disciplinary proceedings initiated/pending or finalized, participation in agitation or any Political Organization, candidature in election for Parliament/State Legislature/Local Bodies etc., if any, should also be furnished to the Commission at the time of application i.e., the details thereof, originals of the Judgement of Acquittals, order/ or G.O. dropping further action in Departmental proceedings or any document that may prove the suitability of such candidates for a Government appointment in such cases must be produced at the stage/ time of Certificate Verification without fail.
- K. The selection for appointment to the above said posts is purely provisional subject to final Orders on pending Writ Petitions, if any, filed at Madras High Court and Madurai Bench of Madras High Court.

**L. Knowledge of Tamil:-**

Candidates should possess adequate knowledge of Tamil on the date of this Notification. (for details refer para 10 of the 'Instructions to the candidates')

**6. SCHEME OF EXAMINATION (OBJECTIVE TYPE)(DEGREE STANDARD):-**

Subject	Duration	Maximum Marks	Minimum Qualifying Marks for Selection	
			SCs, SC(A)s, STs, MBCs/DCs, BCs and BCMs.	Others
<b>Paper-I</b> (Any one of the subjects for the concerned posts) (i) Siddha Medicine (200 questions) (ii) Ayurvedic Medicine (200 questions) (iii) Unani Medicine (200 questions) (iv) Homeopathy Medicine (200 questions)	3 Hours	300	171	228
<b>Paper-II</b> General Studies (Degree Standard) -100 Items [General Studies – 75 items and Aptitude & Mental Ability Test (SSLC Std.) – 25 items]	2 Hours	200		
<b>Interview and Record</b>		70		
<b>Total</b>		<b>570</b>		

- (i) The existing syllabi for Siddha Medicine paper –I and paper-II have been clubbed together and a single question paper in the said subject will be set in Tamil only.
- (ii) The existing syllabi for Ayurvedic Medicine paper-I and paper-II have been clubbed together and a single question paper in the said subject will be set in Tamil and English.
- (iii) The existing syllabi for Unani Medicine paper –I and paper-II have been clubbed together and a single question paper in the said subject will be set in Urdu only.
- (iv) The existing syllabi for Homeopathy Medicine paper –I and paper-II have been clubbed together and a single question paper in the said subject will be set in English only.
- (v) The syllabi and the Scheme of Examination for the above said subjects are available at the Commission's Website at "[www.tnpsc.gov.in](http://www.tnpsc.gov.in)"

**Note:**

1. To use blue or black ink Ball Point Pen only.
2. Answer sheet will be Invalidated if shaded in Pencil.

3. The answer sheet will be invalidated if the box for Booklet Series is not shaded and could not be identified even by physical verification of the answer sheet.
4. Each one mark will be deducted for incorrect or absence of shading Register Number and Question Booklet Series.

### **7. CENTRE FOR EXAMINATION AND THEIR CODE NUMBERS:**

Examination will be held at the following centres.

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of Centre</b>	<b>Centre Code</b>
1.	Chennai	001
2.	Coimbatore	002
3.	Madurai	010

- (i) Candidates should appear for the examination, certificate verification / oral test at their own expenses.
- (ii) The Commission reserves the right to increase/decrease the number of examination centres and to re- allot the candidates.

### **8. PROCEDURE OF SELECTION:-**

Selection will be made in two successive stages i.e., (i) Written Examination and (ii) Oral Test in the form of an interview. Final selection will be made on the basis of total marks obtained by the candidate's at the Written Examination and Oral Test taken together subject to the rule of reservation of appointments. Candidates appearance in each paper of the Written Examination and Oral Test is compulsory. A Candidates who has not appeared in any one of the papers in the Written Examination or Oral Test will not be considered for selection even if he/she secures the minimum qualifying marks in the Written Examination or Oral Test.

(For further details, refer paragraph 21(b) of the "Instructions to the candidates").

### **9. EXAMINATION FEE:**

- Rs.175/- (Rupees one hundred and Seventy five only) be paid. (i.e. cost of application Rs. 50/- +Examination fee Rs.125/-)
- Candidates claiming exemption from examination fee should pay Rs.50/- towards application cost. (No exemption for cost of application).
- Candidates should also to pay the service charges applicable to the Bank or Post Office or Fee Processing Agency.
- Candidates can avail of the facility of one time registration on payment of Rs.50/- towards Registration Fees. The registration shall be valid for a period of five years from the date of one time Registration.
- Off-line mode of payment viz., in the form of DD/Postal Order etc., will not be accepted and the fee will not be refunded and the applications forwarded with such modes of payment will be summarily rejected.

(For further details regarding the Examination fee concessions refer para 12 of the 'Instructions to the candidates').

### **10. NO OBJECTION CERTIFICATE / AND INFORMATION TO THE EMPLOYER:-**

For details refer para 15 (g) of Commission's 'Instructions to the candidates'. - Any violation of this instruction will be liable for / end in rejection of the candidature. (para 15(g) of Instructions to the candidates may be read as "No objection certificate / and Information to the Employer")



**11. CONCESSIONS:-**

Concessions in the matter of age and/or fees allowed to SC's., SC(A)'s., ST's., MBC's/DC's., BC's., BC(M)'s., Destitute Widow's, Ex-Servicemen, Differently Abled persons, other categories of persons etc., are given in the Commission's 'Instructions to candidates'. (Ref. Para 12-14 of Instructions to Candidates).

**12. HOW TO APPLY:-**

- Candidates should apply only through online in the Commission's Website [www.tnpsc.gov.in](http://www.tnpsc.gov.in) or in [www.tnpscexams.net](http://www.tnpscexams.net).
- Before applying, the candidates should have scanned image of their photograph and signature in CD/DVD/Pen drive as per their convenience.
- A valid e-mail ID and mobile number are mandatory for registration and email ID should be kept active till the declaration of results. Candidates are cautioned to keep their e-mail ID and pass word confidentially since communications will be sent to the mobile and e-mail ID.
- The candidates who wish to receive SMS should register their mobile number in the application.

**12 (A) Applying Online:**

1. Candidates are first required to log on to the TNPSC's website [www.tnpsc.gov.in](http://www.tnpsc.gov.in) or [www.tnpscexamn.net](http://www.tnpscexamn.net).
2. Click "Apply Online" to open up the on-line application form.
3. Select the name of the post or service for which you wish to apply.
4. If you already have Unique ID, enter the Unique ID and password to view the already available information and update them, if necessary.
5. Candidates are required to upload their latest photograph and signature as per the specifications given in the guidelines for scanning and upload of photograph and signature. **An online application uploaded without the photograph and signature will be rejected.**

**Note:-**

Candidates who have one time Registration ID (Unique ID) and password have to apply again for all Notifications. One time Registration will not be considered as an application for any post.

**12(B) Mode of Fee Payment:-**

Select the mode of payment (Online Payment/Offline Payment).

Candidates may select Online payment or Offline Payment.

**12(C) Online Payment (Net Banking, Credit card/Debit card)**

1. In case candidates who wish to pay fees through the online payment gateway, i.e Net Banking, Credit Card and Debit card Payment, **an additional page of the application form will be displayed** wherein candidates may follow the instructions and fill in the requisite details to make payment.
2. After submitting your payment information in the online application form, wait for the intimation from the server, **DO NOT press Back or Refresh button in order to avoid double charge.**
3. If the online transaction has been successfully completed a Registration ID Number and Password will be generated. Candidates should note their Registration ID Number and Password for future reference in respect of the post applied for.

**12 D) Offline Payment (Post Office or Indian Bank)**

1. For offline mode of payment candidates have to select either Post Office or Indian Bank Branch.
2. Click "SUBMIT" to submit the application form.
3. Candidates will be provided with application number and password. Note down the application number and password.
4. On Submission, system will generate the payment chalan which the candidate need to take print out and go to the nearest branch of Indian bank or the designated Post Offices as the case may be, to make the payment.
5. Collect the candidate's copy of the fee payment chalan from the branch. Check that the chalan is properly signed and the details of transaction number, branch name and DP code number, deposit date have been noted in the chalan by the branch authorities.
6. Online application registration will be taken as successful one, only if the payment is made either in the post office or in the Indian Bank **within two working days from the date of registration/submission of application.**

**12(E) Print Option:**

1. After submitting the application, candidates can print /save their application in PDF format.
2. On entering registration number and password, candidates can download their application and print, if required.
3. Candidates need not send the printout of the online application or any other supporting documents (except certificates regarding service / experience equivalence of qualification) to the Commission.

**Note:**

- I. Candidates are advised in their own interest to apply on-line much before the closing date and not to wait till the last date for depositing the fee/ intimation charges to avoid the possibility of disconnection/inability/failure to log on the TNPSC's website on account of heavy load on internet/website jam.
- II. TNPSC does not assume any responsibility for the candidates not being able to submit their applications within the last date on account of the aforesaid reasons or for any other reason beyond the control of the TNPSC.
- III. Under no circumstances, a candidate should share/mention e-mail ID or mobile number to any other person. In case a candidate does not have a valid personal e-mail ID, they should create a new e-mail ID before applying on-line and must maintain that email account.
- IV. There is a provision to modify the submitted online application. Candidates are instructed to make use of this facility to correct their details in the online application if any. This modification facility will be available upto the last date for applying online for the particular post. After this date, no modification with regard to change of post applied, educational qualifications, communal category, Date of birth, Address, Email ID, Centre of Examination etc. will be permitted. Candidates should take utmost care and caution while filling in the online application. Note that no modification in fee payment details will be permitted for candidates who pay fees/ intimation charges through the online mode. Since certain fields are firm, fixed and cannot be edited, candidates are advised to fill in the online application form with the utmost care and caution as no correspondence regarding change of details will be entertained.
- V. Request for change/correction in any particulars in the application form shall not be entertained under any circumstances **after the last date for editing/ updating application details specified.** TNPSC will not be responsible for any consequences arising out of furnishing of incorrect and incomplete details in the application or omission to provide the

- required details in the application form.
- VI. Candidates should carefully fill in the details in the on-line application at the appropriate places and click on the "SUBMIT" button at the end of the on-line application format. Before pressing the "SUBMIT" button, candidates are advised to verify each and every particular column in the application. The name of the candidate or his /her father/spouse etc., should be spelt correctly in the application as it appears in the certificates/mark sheets. Any change/alteration found may disqualify the candidature.
- VII. Commission is not responsible for the online payment failure.

### **13. OTHER IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS:**

- a. Candidates should ensure their eligibility for examination:** The candidates applying for the examination should ensure that they fulfil all eligibility conditions for admission to examination. **Their admission to all stages of the examination will be purely provisional subject to satisfying of the eligibility conditions.** Mere issue of memo of admission to the candidate will not imply that his/her candidature has been fully cleared by the Commission.
- b. How to apply:** Candidates are required to apply online by using the website [www.tnpsc.gov.in](http://www.tnpsc.gov.in) or [www.tnpscexams.net](http://www.tnpscexams.net) Detailed instructions for filling up online application are given in Para 12 of this Notification
- c.** The Hall Tickets for eligible candidates will be made available in the Commission's Website [www.tnpsc.gov.in](http://www.tnpsc.gov.in) or [www.tnpscexams.net](http://www.tnpscexams.net) for downloading by candidates. No Hall Tickets will be sent by post. So the candidates / applicants should watch TNPSC website before the scheduled date of examination.
- d. Grievance Redressal Cell for guidance of candidates:-** In case of any guidance/information/clarification of their applications, candidature, etc., candidates can contact Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission's Office in person or over Telephone No.044-25300300 or the Commission's Office Toll-Free No. 1800 425 1002 on all working days between 10.00a.m. and 05.45 p.m.
- e. Mobile Phones and other Articles Banned:**
- (i) Candidates are not allowed to bring pager, cellular phone, calculator, memory notes and books etc., or any other electronic device or recording device either as separate piece or part of something used by the candidate such as watch or ring etc., to the examination hall / room on the date of Notification.
- (ii) If they are found to be in possession of any such thing or instrument they will not be allowed to attend the examination further, besides invalidation of answer paper and / or debarment. If it is considered necessary they will be subjected to thorough physical search including frisking on the spot.
- (iii) Do not bring into the Examination Hall any article such as books, notes, loose sheets mathematical and drawing instruments, log tables, stencils of maps, slide rules, text books, rough sheets etc., except the permitted writing material (i.e. pen).No colour pen or pencil must be used.
- (iv) Candidates are advised in their own interest not to bring any of the banned items including mobile phones / pagers to the venue of the examination, as arrangements for safekeeping cannot be assured.

- f. Candidates are not required to submit along with their application any certificates (except the proof for equivalence of qualification specified under para 5 of this notification which are to be uploaded with the application) in support of their claims regarding age, educational qualifications, community certificates and certificates regarding their Physical Disability, etc., which should be submitted when called for by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission. The candidates applying for the examination should ensure that they fulfil all the eligibility conditions for admission to the examination. Their admission at all the stages of examination for which they are admitted by the Commission viz., Written Examination and Oral Test will be purely provisional, subject to their satisfying the prescribed eligibility conditions. If on verification at any time before or after Written Examination and Oral Test, it is found that they do not fulfil any of the eligibility conditions, their candidature for the examination will be cancelled by the Commission.
- g. **Unfair means strictly prohibited:** No candidate shall copy from any other candidate nor permit his papers to be copied nor give nor attempt to give nor obtain nor attempt to obtain irregular assistance of any description.
- h. **Conduct in Examination Hall:** No candidate should misbehave in any manner or create a disorderly scene in the examination hall or harass the staff employed by the Commission for the conduct of the examination. Any such misconduct will be severely viewed and penalised.
- i. Applications containing wrong claims relating to category of reservation / basic qualification / eligibility wise / age/ educational qualification / practical experience and other basic eligibility criteria's will be liable for rejection.

**The Online Application can be submitted upto 24.04.2015 till 11.59 p.m., after which the link will be disabled**

*(For any additional information candidates may refer Commission's 'Instructions to the Candidates' at the Commission's website [www.tnpsc.gov.in](http://www.tnpsc.gov.in) )*

**Secretary**

SIDDHA MEDICINE :

DEGREE STANDARD

சித்த மருத்துவம்

உதவி மருத்துவ அலுவலர்

தாள் - 1

1. தோற்றக்கிரம ஆராய்ச்சியும். மருத்துவ வரலாறும் - உடல் கூறுகள் மற்றும் உடல் தத்துவம்.

2. மருத்துவ தாவர இயல் - உயிர் வேதியல்.

3. குணபாடம்

அ) மூலிகை (ஆ) தாதுப் பொருள்

இ) சங்கமம் பொருள்

தோற்றக்கிரம ஆராய்ச்சியும்

மருத்துவ வரலாறும்

அ) சித்தாந்தம் விளக்கம்

ஆ) அருவ உருவ விளக்கம்

இ) 96 தத்துவ விளக்கம்

ஈ) உடல் தத்துவம்

உ) உருவ விளக்கம் - பொருள் விளக்கம்

ஊ) பதி பசு பாசம் - விளக்கம்

எ) சிவ தத்துவம்

ஏ) சக்தி தத்துவம்

ஐ) ஐம்பூதம் - ஐம்பொறிகள் - ஐம்புலன்கள் விளக்கம்.

ஓ) சித்த மருத்துவ கொள்கைகளும் - நிலையான விளக்கம்.

ஔ) அளவைகள் - அதன் விளக்கம்.

திருக்கூத்து - மணி மந்திர அவிழ்தம்

பதி பசு பாசம் - அளவைகள் அதன் விளக்கம் - 18 சித்தர்கள் வரலாறு - திருமூலர் - தேரன் வரலாறு மற்றும் எழுதிய புத்தகம் - யூகி வரலாறு - எழுதிய புத்தகம் - அகத்தியர் வரலாறு - எழுதிய புத்தகம் திருவள்ளுவர்! மருத்துவம் ! என்ற அதிகாரத்தில் கூறிய பத்து குறள் - விளக்கம்.

நோய் நாடி நோய் முதல் நாடி ..... விளக்குக.

சிறு குறிப்பு வரைக

பத்தியம் - பட்டினி - பற்று , தொக்கணம் - ஒத்தடம் வாதம் -முப்பு -பூநீர் - காயகற்பம் - பேதி மருத்துவம் - வாந்தி மருத்துவம் - வேது - இடு மருந்து - நஞ்சு - 14 வேகம் - ஒப்புரை - எதிர்நுரை - தமிழ் மருத்துவ வரலாறு - சித்தர்கள் வரலாறு.

உடல் கூறுகள்

என்புகள்

முள்ளந்தண்டு பகுதி - நிறைவம்சிகள் - குறைவம்சிகள் - சுழுத்துவம்சிகள் - முதுகுவம்சிகள்

இடைவம்சிகள் - புச்சம் - வித்தியாசமான வம்சிகள் - அச்சு - தலைதாங்கி.

தலை என்புகள்

நெஞ்சு என்பு - புயஎன்பு - வாசுஎன்பு - செத்ரு என்பு - இரத்தின என்பு - ஆரை என்பு - கால்குளசு என்பு - தொடை என்பு - நளக என்பு - சர என்பு - சில் என்பு.

பொருத்துக -

முள்ளந்தண்டு பொருத்து - கூபக பொருத்துகள் - முழங்கை பொருத்துகள் - இடுப்பு -ஆண் பெண் கூபக என்புகள் வித்தியாசம் என்ன ?

உணர்வு உறுப்புகள்

காது - கண் - மூக்கு - நாக்கு - தோல்

பேசிகள்

தலைமுகபேசி - உட்காயபேசி - அதகாய பேசி, முண்டத்துப் பேசிகள், நெஞ்சு, வயிற்றுப் பேசிகள், முதுகுப் பேசிகள்

நாடிகள்

உட்காய நாடிகள் - நெஞ்சு கண்டரை நாடிகள் - இரீக நாடி - இருதய நாடி - அனாம நாடி - கிரீவநாடி - வயிற்று கண்டறை நாடி - கூபகநாடி - அதகாய நாடி.

நாளங்கள்

புப்புச நாளங்கள் - உட்காய அதகாய நாளம், கழுத்து, தலை நாளங்கள், மேல்குகா நாளம், கீழ்குகா நாளங்கள், இரீக நாளங்கள்.

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சீர் உள் உறுப்புகள் பற்றிய படிப்பு

அ) சீரண மண்டலம்

வாய், தொண்டை, இரைகுழல், இரப்பை, சிறுகுடல், பெருங்குடல், உமிழ்நீர் கோளங்கள், ஈரல், பித்தப்பை, கணையம், பீளிகம், நாங்கூழ்,

ஆ) பிஞ்சுரம் இருதயம், குரல்வளை, சுவாசகுழல், புப்புசம், பித்தப்பை, கணையம், பீளிகம், நாங்கூழ்,

இ) பிருக்கம் மேகதி, சலவாகி, சலப்பை

ஈ) ஜனன உறுப்புகள்

ஆண் புரதகோளம், சிசுனம் - பீஜங்கள் - பீஜகொடி - விதைப்பை

பெண் சலப்பை - சலவாகி - யோனி அகல் - சினைப்பை - சினைப்பாதை ,

மூளை கோளங்கள்

நரம்பு மண்டலம் - மூளை மண்டலம் - கபால நரம்பு - கசேரு நரம்பு - உட்காய சாலம் - இடுப்பு சாலம் - பீடிகை சாலம் - சுகவேத பகுதி ,

உடல் தத்துவம்

அ) பொருள் தத்துவம்

முதல் கரு - உரிப்பொருள்கள் - அருவம் - அருவுருவம் - உருவப்பொருள்கள்,

ஆ) அருவப்பொருள்

அறிவு - ஆற்றல் - ஒலி - ஒளி - அருளோன்- ஆண்டான்படைப்போன் - காப்போன் - அழிப்போன்,

இ) அருஉருவப் பொருட்கள் சித்து, அசித்து, பதி, பசு, பாசம், தொண்ணூற்று ஆறு தத்துவங்கள்

ஈ) பஞ்சபூத பஞ்சீகரணம் மண் , நீர், தீவளி, விண், பூதங்களின் கிரியைகள்,

உ) உருவப்பொருள் அநிந்திரியப் பொருள் - இந்திரியப் பொருள்,

ஊ) உயிர் உயிரியல் - பரிணாமம்,

எ) தோற்றமும் ஒடுக்கமும்,

உலகத்தோற்றம் - ஒடுக்கம் . மாற்றத்தால் ஆயது உலகம். பகுதிகளால் ஆயது உலகம் .

ஏ) சீவன் அருவ சீவன் - அருவுருவசீவன் - உருவ சீவன் ,

ஐ) விலம்

ஓ) 96 தத்துவங்களின் விளக்கம்

ஓ) 96 தத்துவங்களின் தொழில்

ஓ) உடல் தாதுக்கள் ரசம் - இரத்தம் - மாமிசம் - மூளை - விந்து - என்பு - கொழுப்பு,

1, கோசங்கள் மனோமயக் கோசம் - அன்மயக் கோசம் - பிராணமயக் கோசம் - விஞ்ஞானமயக் கோசம் - ஆனந்தமயக் கோசம், மனோமயக் கோசத்தின் விளக்கம்

தந்துகிகள் - நாடி - நாளம் - இதயம் - குருதியின் குணம் - குருதி உறைதல் - குருதி விலங்கள் - குருதித் தொகுப்புகள் - குருதிச் சுற்றோட்டம் - இருதயச் சுழற்சி - இருதய ஒலிகள் - தனித்து இயங்கும் ஒலிகள் - நாடி - குருதி ஓட்டம்,

2, பிராண மயக் கோசம் சுவாசம், சுவாச நிகழ்ச்சிகள்,

3, அன்மயக் கோசம் அன்மயக் கோசத்தின்

விளக்கம்,

4, உணவுப் பொருள்களின் அம்சங்கள் சக்கை, சத்து, சுவை, குணம், பருவ காலங்களும்-உணவுப் பொருள்களும், கபப் பொருள்கள், பித்தப் பொருள்கள், வாதுப் பொருள்கள், செரிமனம், சோடனம், வளர்சிதை மாற்றம்,

5, கழிவு நீக்கம் விசர்க்கம், அமுரி நீர், தோல் உடற்காங்கை திட்ட அமைப்பு

6, ஆயுள் காலத்தை வெல்லும் உறுப்புகள் உள்ளிடைச் சுரப்பிகள், சினைப்பை, பிருகோபரி, கொங்கைகள், சுவலி, வீதன கோளம், பாலுக்கம், கணையச் சத்து, பீசம்,

7, விஞ்ஞானமயக் கோசம் அறிவு, அந்தக்கரணம், வினை, மண்டலம், முக்குணம், ஆதாரம், அவத்தை, முத்தோடம், பத்துவாதம், பத்துநாடி, வெளித்தூண்டலை வரவேற்கும் நரம்பு விலங்கள், பதினான்கு வேகங்கள், திட்டமிட்ட நரம்பு வேகம், திட்டமிடாத நரம்பு வேகம், ஐம்புலன்களும், ஐம்பொறிகளும்,

8, ஆனந்த மயக் கோசம் அறிவு ஆராய்ச்சி, மரணம், காயகற்பம்,

9, யாக்கையின் இயற்கை இலக்கணம் ஐந்திணை, கால ஒழுக்கம், கரு உற்பத்தி, செல் அமைப்பு, எலும்பும் தசையும், சுவாசம், செரிக்கும் நுண்மை நொதிகள், இரத்தம் இரத்த ஓட்டம், சிறுநீர் மண்டலம், நரம்பியல், நலம் செய்புலன்கள் அ) விழி (ஆ) செவி - நாளமில்லா சுரப்பிகள்,

மருத்துவ தாவர இயல் உயிரியல் முன்னுரை தாவர விலங்குகளை கண்டறியும் பண்புகள் ( Distinguishing Features ) தாவரவியல் மற்றும் அதன் பிரிவுகள், தாவர மண்டலத்தின் வகைப்பாடு,

ஆஞ்சியோஸ்பெர்மின் புறத்தோற்ற அமைப்பு வேர், தண்டு, இலை, மஞ்சரி மலர் மற்றும் மலரின் பாகங்கள், இருவித்திலை, மற்றும் ஒருவித்திலை, தாவரத்தின் மலர்கள், கனிகள் மற்றும் விதைகள் தனிக்கனி-உலர் மற்றும் சதைக்கனி, திரள்கனி மற்றும் கூட்டுக்கனி,

சில இருவித்திலை மற்றும் ஒரு வித்திலை விதைகள் எண்ணெய் விதைகள், நிலைநிறுத்தப்பட்ட எண்ணெய்கள் (Fixed Oils) . ஆஞ்சியோஸ்பெர்சுகளின் உடல் இணைப்பெருக்கம் மற்றும் முளைத்தல் (Vegetative propagation and Germination)



ஆஞ்சியோஸ்பெர்ம்களின் வகைப்பாட்டியல் (Systematic Botany) வகைப்பாட்டியலின் வரலாறு (History of Taxonomy) தாவரங்களுக்கு பெயரிட்டல் (Nomenclature) உறப்பேரியம் செய்யும் முறைகள், செயற்கை முறை மற்றும் இயல்பு முறை வகைப்படுத்துதல் - முன்னுரை (Introduction to artificial and natural system of classification) பூக்கும் தாவரங்களின் வகைப்படுத்துதல் - சுரோலஸ் வின்னேயஸின் வகைப்படுத்துதல் (Carolus Linnaeus System of classification) - பெந்தம் உறீக்கரின் வகைப்படுத்துதல் (Mentem and Hookers System of Classification)

கீழ்க்காணும் குடும்பங்கள் மருத்துவம் சம்பந்தமான மற்றும் மருத்துவம் பயன்கொண்ட முக்கியமான பண்புகள்

1	ரேனான்குலேசி	26	ரூபியேஸி
2	மக்னோலி	27	கம்போசிடே
3	அனோனேஸி	28	கம்போடேஸி
4	மெனிஸ்பெர்மேசி	29	பொராஜினேஸி
5	நிம்பியேஸி	30	அபோஸைனேஸி
6	பாப்பாவரேஸி	31	அஸ்கிளிபியிடேஸி
7	குருசிபேரே	32	கொண்வால்வுலேஸி
8	காப்பாரிடேசி	33	ஸொலனேஸி
9	கட்டிபெரே	34	ஸ்க்ரோபுலேரியேஸி
10	டைட்டெரோகார்பேஸி	35	பிக்னோனியேஸி
11	மால்வேஸி	36	அசுனதேஸி
12	ஸ்டெர்குலேஸி	37	வெர்பினேஸி
13	டிலியேஸி	38	வேமியேஸி
14	ஐஜுகோயில்லேஸி	39	நிக்டாஜினேஸி
15	ரூட்டேஸி	40	அமராந்தேஸி
16	மீலியேஸி	41	போலிகோனேஸி
17	சேபின்டேஸி	42	அரிஸ்டோலோக்-கியேஸி
18	அனகார்டியேஸி	43	பைப்பர்ரேஸி
19	லெகுமினேஸி	44	மிர்ஸ்டிகாஸி
20	ரோஸேஸி	45	ஸ்கைடாமினே
21	கோம்பிரிடேஸி	46	புபோர்பியேஸி
22	மிர்டேஸி	47	உர்டிகேஸி
23	லித்ரேஸி	48	விலியேஸி
24	குக்ர்பிடேஸி	49	பால்மே
25	அம்பெலிபிரி	50	கிராமினே

தாவரங்களின் சூழ்நிலைக்கு தகுந்த தக அமைப்புகள் அடிப்படை அறிவு (An Elementary knowledge of adaptation of plants and environment) நடுநிலைத் தாவரங்கள் (Mesophytes)- வறட்சி நிலத் தாவரங்கள் (Xerophytes) - நீர்வாழ் தாவரங்கள் (Hydrophytes) - உப்பித் தாவரங்கள் (Mangrove Vegetation)-சதுப்பு நிலத் தாவரங்கள் (Halophytes) பூவாத் தாவரங்கள் புறத் தோற்ற அமைப்பு மற்றும் வாழ்க்கைக் சுழற்சி முறை மருத்துவம் சம்பந்தமாக (In relation to medicine) கிரேசிலேரியா (Gracilaria) - பென்சிலியம் (Pencilium) - டிரைப்டெரிஸ் (Dryopteris) - பார்மேலியா (Parmelia) - பூவாத் தாவரங்களின் மருத்துவப் பயன், மருந்தறிவியல் (Pharmacognostic Study) முக்கியத்துவம்-நோக்கம் கீழ்க்கண்ட பாகங்களின் தாவரவியல் கண்டு அறிதல்; (Botanical identity) - தமிழ் பெயர் (Vernacular Name) - குடும்பம் (Family) - வளருமிடம் (Distribution) - வளரியல்பு (Habit) - பயன்படுத்தும் பாகங்களின் புற அமைப்பு (Morphology of parts used)- மருந்துச் சத்துகள் (Chemical Constituents) - செய்கை (Action) - மற்றும் மருத்துவ பயன்கள் (Medicinal uses) - வேர்கள், தரை கீழ்த்தண்டுகள்- கட்டைகள், பட்டைகள், இலைகள், தாவரப்பற்றுக்கள், மலர்கள், கனிகள், விதைகள், சமூலங்கள், மூலிகைகளின் கலப்படம் உள்ளது (அ) கலப்படம் இல்லாதது என எவ்வாறு கண்டறிவாய்? (Adulteration)

வெளிநாடுகளுக்கு ஏற்றுமதி, இறக்குமதி செய்யப்படும் (Export & Import) மருத்துவ தாவரங்களின் பெயர்கள் மற்றும் பயன்படும் பாகங்களை கூறுக?

தமிழ்நாட்டில் காணப்படும் சில நஞ்சுத் தாவரங்களின் பெயர்களை கூறுக?

உம் , அரளி,

## உயிர் வேதியியல் (BIO - CHEMISTRY)

### 1. கார்போஹைட்ரேட்டுகள்

கார்போ ஹைட்ரேட்டுகளின் வகைப்பாடு. ஒற்றைச் சர்க்கரைகளின் வேதியில் மற்றும் உடற் செயலியல் முக்கியத்துவம் (குளுகோஸ் . பிரக்டோஸ்). இரட்டைச் சர்க்கரைகள் (மால்டோஸ். லேக்டோஸ். சக்ட்ரோஸ்), பல சர்க்கரைகள் (ஸ்டார்ச் மற்றும் கிளைகோஜன் ) . மியூகோ பல சர்க்கரைகள் .

( Carbohydrates : Classification of carbohydrates, Chemistry and Physiological Significance of monosaccharides (Glucose and Fructose) Disaccharid (Starch and Glycogen) and mucopoly saccharides.

### 2. கொழுப்புகள் -

கொழுப்புகளின் வகைப்பாடு. கொழுப்பு அமிலங்களின் வகைப்பாடு. கொழுப்புகள். பாஸ்போ கொழுப்புகள். செரிப்ரோஸைட்ஸ். ஸ்டீராண்டுகள். பிளாஸ்டா. கொழுப்பு புரதங்கள்.

(Lipids : Classification of lipids fatty acids, fats, phospholipids, cerebrosides, steroids and plasma lepoproteins.)

### 3. புரதங்கள் -

பொதுக் குணங்கள். வகைப்பாடு. அமினோ அமிலங்களின் வகைப்பாடு. பெப்டைடுகள்.

( Proteins : General properties, classification, Amino acids, Classification, peptides, physiologically important peptides.)

### 4. நியூக்ளிக் அமிலங்கள் -

நிக்ளியோடைடு மற்றும் நியூக்ளியோ ஸ்டீடுகளின் முக்கியத்துவம். நியூக்ளிக் அமிலங்களின் உட்பொருட்கள் மற்றும் அதன் அமைப்பு.

( Nucleic acids : Importance of Nucleotides and Nucleisides, Nucleicacids composition and structure.)

### 5. சீரணம் -

கார்போஹைட்ரேட்டுகள். கொழுப்புகள் மற்றும் புரதங்களின் சீரணம் மற்றும் அவற்றின் உட்கிரகிப்பு.

( Digestion of food stuffs : digestion and absorpction of carbohydrates fat and protein.)

### 6. வளர்சிதை மாற்றம் -

கார்போஹைட்ரேட்டு. கொழுப்பு மற்றும் புரதங்கள் ஆகியவற்றின் வளர்சிதை மாற்றம் டி.சி.ஏ. சைக்கிள்.

(Metabolism : Brief study of metabolism and carbohydrates lipids and proteins with special reference to T.C.A. Cycle.

7. நொதிகள் -

பொதுவான குணங்கள், வகைப்பாடு மருத்துவ முக்கியத்துவம் வாய்ந்த நொதிகள் - அல்கலைன் பாஸ்பட்டேஸ். ஆசிட் பாஸ்பட்டேஸ்,

(Enzyme : General properties enzymes in clinical diagnosis ( example S.G.O.T) S.G.P T. L.D.H. Alkaline phosphatase and Acid phosphate)

8. வைட்டமின்கள் -

வேதியியல். உடற்செயல்கள். குறைப்பாட்டில் விளைவுகள். தினத்தேவைகள் - கொழுப்பில் கரையும் வைட்டமின்கள் (வைட்டமின் ஏ. டி. ஈ. கே) (2) நீரில் கரையும் வைட்டமின்கள் - பி காம்ப்ளெக்ஸ் வைட்டமின்கள் மற்றும் வைட்டமின்,

(Vitamins Chemistry, Physiological rule, deficiency manifestation, sources and daily allowances of the following vitamins, fat soluble, Vitamins A, D, E and K water soluble vitamins Thiamine, Ribofavin, Thyridoine, willacin panthothoric acid, Blotin. Foli acid group, vitamin B 12, Lopoic acid inosital and PABA)

9. தாது உப்புகள் -

பெரிய தனிமங்கள். சோடியம். பொட்டாசியம். குளோரைடு. கால்சியம். பாஸ்பரஸ். மெக்னீசியம். சல்பர், சிறிய கனிமங்கள் - இரும்பு. அயோடின். தாமிரம். துத்தநாகம். புளோரின். மாங்கனீஸ். கோபால்ட்டு. மாலிப்டீனம். செளினீயம்,

(Mineral Metabolism : Principal Elements (Macronutrients) Sodium, potassium, Calcium, Phosphorus, magnesium, Sulphur and Chloride Treca elements (Micronutriens) iron, iodine, copper, zinc, Fluorine, Manganes, cobert, Molybdenum and selenium.)

10. நீரின் வளர்சிதை மாற்றம் -

உடலின் தண்ணீர் குறைவது அதிகமாவது. சரிசம விகிதத்தில் இருப்பது.

(Water Metabolism ):

11. உணவின் முக்கியத்துவம் -

கார்போஹைட்ரேட்டுகள். கொழுப்புகள். புரதங்களின். கலோரிக் அளவு. உணவுக் குறைப்பாட்டினால் வரும் நோய்கள் - குவாலியார்க்கர் மற்றும் மராஸ்டிஸ்,

(Elements of Nutrition : Calorific value of Carbohydrate, fat and protein and their requirements. Diseases of malnutrition.)

12. உறார்மோன்கள் -

பிட்யூட்டரி சுரப்பியின் உறார்மோன்கள். தைராய்டு உறார்மோன்கள். பாரா தைராய்டு உறார்மோன்கள். இன்சலின். குளுக்கான். அடீனல் உறார்மோன்கள். செக்ஸ் உறார்மோன்கள்.

(Chemistry and function of the Hormones : Anterior pituitary hormones: GH, TSH, ACTH, FSH, LH, and prolactin. Posterior pituitary hormones ADH or Vassopressin and oxytocin. Thyroid hormones, parathyroid hormones, Insulin, Clucagon Adrenocortical hormones; Aldosterone. Glucocorticoids ; Male and Female Sex hormones, Hormones of adrenal and medulla : Epinephrine and nor Epinephrine.

13. இரத்தம் உறைதல் -

பிளாஸ்மா புரதங்கள். செரிப்ரோ - ஸ்பைனல் திரவத்தின் உட்பொருட்கள்.

( Blood and Cerebrospinal fluids : Chemistry of blood coagulation and plasma protein chemistry of C.S.F)

பகுதி - 3

**குணப்பாடம்**

1. மூலிகை வகுப்பு (Mooligai Vaguppu )

2. தாது வகுப்பு ( Thathu Vaguppu )

3. சீவ வகுப்பு ( Jeeva Vaguppu )

**தாள் - 2. பகுதி -1**

1. நோய் அணுகா விதி ஒழுக்கம் - நஞ்சுநூலும் மருத்துவ நீதி நூலும்

2. நோய் நாடல் நோய் முதல் நாடல் - மருத்துவம் பொது - மருத்துவம் சிறப்பு.

3. அறுவை மருத்துவம் - சூல் மருத்துவம். மகளிர் மருத்துவம் மற்றும் பிள்ளை மருத்துவம்.

தேர்வுத்தாளின் விரிவான பாடப்பகுதி

### 1. நோய் அணுகு விதி ஒழுக்கம்

பிறவியின் பயன் அடைய நோயின்றி வாழ்தல் - நோயில்லா நெறி விட்டோன் குருபி அப்பா - காய சித்தி, வெளி தீவளி நெருப்பு நீர் - சுத்த நீர் - நிலம் - ஐந்திணைகள் - நகரமைப்பு - காலம் சிறுபொழுது - பெரும்பொழுது - ஒழுக்கம் - நீராடல் - ஆடைகளும் ஆபரணங்களும் - பட்டினி விதி, உடற்பயிற்சி, யோகா - பானம் - தாம்பூலம் - உறக்கமும், ஓய்வும் - படுக்கை வகை இதர ஒழுக்கங்கள் - பெரும்பொழுது ஒழுக்கம் - எதிரெது காத்தல் - தொத்து நோய்களும் - ஓட்டு நோய்களும் - கிருமி நோய்கள் - தமிழன் உணவு - பண்டைய தமிழனின் வாணிபம் - உணவும் அதன் தன்மைகளும்.

### 2. நஞ்சுநூலும் மருத்துவ நீதி நூலும்

முன்னுரை - அடையாளம் - பிணக்கூறு ஆய்வுகள் - உயிரிழப்பு - பிணநிற மாறுபாடுகள் - புதைக் குழியைத் தோண்டி பிணத்தை ஆய்வு செய்தல் - உயிர்ப்புத்தடை (அ) மூச்சுத்தடை - காயங்கள் அல்லது புண் - கற்பழித்தல் - பால்வினை கலப்பு குற்றங்கள் - வீரியமற்ற நிலை மற்றும் மலட்டுத்தன்மை - கன்னித்தன்மை- கருத்தரித்தல் - கருச்சிதைவு - குழந்தை பெற்ற நிலை - இளம்குழந்தையை கொல்லுதல் - சுட்டபுண்களும் கொப்புளங்களும் - மின்னல் - மின்சாரம் - வெப்பம் பணி தாக்குதல் - பசியினால் சாதல் - மனநோய்

## பகுதி 2

### 1 நோய் நாடல் நோய் முதல் நாடல்

நோய் பரிசோதனை - நோய்நாடல் பற்றிய விளக்கமும் விரிவாக்கமும், - நோய் பரிசோதனை - எண்வகைத் தேர்வு - நோயாளி பரிசோதனை - நோய் வகை - வந்தகைகள் - நுண் கிருமிகள் பற்றிய படிப்பு - இளைப்பு நோய் சளி பரிசோதனை - நீர்க்குறி நெய்க்குறி - சிறுநீரில் உப்புச்சத்து சக்கரைச்சத்துப் பார்த்தல் -

### 2 மருத்துவம் பொது

சுர நோய்கள் - முக்குற்ற நோய்கள் - அம்மை நோய்கள் - சுரக்கோள் - குரல் கம்மல் - மூக்கடைப்பு - குருதி அனல் - இருமல் நோய் - இரைப்பு நோய் - இளைப்பு நோய் - உளை மாந்தை - ரத்தக் கொதிப்பு - தமரக நோய் - சுவையின்மை - நீர் வேட்கை - செரியாமை - விக் கல் வாந்தி - மாந்த நோய் - குன்மம் - சூலை மன்னீரல் நோய் - கல்லீரல் நோய் - வெளுப்பு நோய் - ஊதல் நோய் - மஞ்சல் நோய் - பெருவயிறு - சூடற்பிடிப்பு நோய் - பெருங்கழிச்சல் - நிணக்கழிச்சல் - கடுப்புக் கழிச்சல் - ஊழி நோய் - எருவாய் முளை நோய் - சிறுநீர் நோய் - நீரினை அருகல் நோய்கள்- கல்லடைப்பு நோய் - நீரடைப்பு - நீர்க்கட்டு - சொட்டுநீர் - நீர்ச்சுருக்கு - வெள்ளைநோய் - நீரினைப் பெருக்கல் நோய்கள் - அதிமூத்தரம் - நீரிழிவு - தெளிநீர் - நீர்க்கட்டிகள் - மயக்க நோய் - வலிநோய் - வளி நோய் - பக்கவாயு - கீல் வாயு - அழல் நோய் - ஐயநோய் -

### 3. மருத்துவம் சிறப்பு

கற்பம் - கற்ப யோகங்கள் - வாயு தாரணை - பிராணயாமம் - யோகம் - ஆசனம் அதன் வகைகள் - மருத்துவப் பயன் அடக்கட்டாங்க யோகம் - முப்பு - தோல் பிணிகள் - விளக்கம், 18 சூட்டம் - கர்ப்பான் வகைகள் - குழந்தைகளுக்கண்டாகும் தோல்பிணி வகைகள் - விளக்கம் - படை - அக்கி சிரங்கு, தோல் உதிரும் நோய்கள் - பேன்கள் - பாக்கியாவினால் வரும் தோல் நோய்கள் - பூஞ்சை நோய்கள் தோலில் காணும் வைரஸ் நோய்கள் - தோல் காசநோய் - பருச்செதில் நோய்கள் - முகப்பரு- சிலந்தி முகப்பரு - முடி நகம் - தினைத் தடிப்புகள் வர்மம் - படுவர்மம் - தொடுவர்மம் - முதியோர் மருத்துவம் - மனதளர்ச்சி - உள் எதிர்ப்பு நோய்கள் - தொழுநோய்கள் - உள்பிறழ்வு நோய்கள் - பிரம்மை - மதம் மதாத்தியம் - மாச்சரியம் - சூதிகாவாதம் - மனப்பிறழ்வு நோய் - நரம்பியல் (வலிப்பு) நோய்கள் - மூர்ச்சை- மயக்கம் - தொக்கணம்

## பகுதி 3

## 1, அறுவை மருத்துவம்

அகமருந்து - புறமருந்து - தோஉகூஷா - மலா - உருப்பு மாறுபாடுகள் - அகப்பரிகாரம் - பத்திய உணவு - கீழ்க்கண்ட நோய்களுக்கு - தடிப்பு (வீக்கம்) - விப்புருதி - சீதக்கட்டி) விரணம் - நாடிவிரணம் - அற்பு விரணம் - மூலம் - பவுத்திரம் - மேகக்கட்டிகள் - மாப்புச்சிலந்தி - கிரந்தி - கண்டமாலை - யானைக்கால் நோய் - அண்டரோகம் - கல்லடைப்பு - ஆண்குறி நோய் - பெண்குறி நோய் - புற்றுநோய் - காதுநோய்கள் -

தலைநோய்கள் - காது மூக்கு நோய்கள் - வாய்நோய்கள் - நாக்குநோய் - பல்நோய்கள் - பல்ஈறு நோய்கள் - தொண்டை நோய் - குரல்வளைநோய் - கண் நோய்கள் - அகத்தியர் நயனவிதி - நாகமுனி நயனவிதி - முன் கண்ணில் கண் இமையில் கடைக்கண்ணில் - வெண்விழியில் கருவிழியில் வரும் நோய்கள் - கண் பாதுகாப்பு - கண் மருத்துவம் - முதலுதவி - அறுவை பொது விளக்கங்கள் - காயமடைதல் - காயத்தின் வகைகள் - சாதாரண கட்டிகள் - உக்கிர கட்டிகள்-(புற்றுநோய்) என்பமுறிவின் வகைகள் - பொதுப் பரிகாரம்,

## 2, சூல் மருத்துவம் - மகளிர் மருத்துவம் மற்றும் பிள்ளை மருத்துவம்

உடல் கூறும் உடல் தத்துவமும் - கூபகம் பொய்கூபகம் - மகளிர் புறப்பிறப்புறுகள் - கருப்பையும் சினைப்பாதைகளும் - சினைப்பைகள் - பூப்பு - பூப்படைதல் - சூல் சுகரணம் - கரு உற்பத்தி - சித்தர் மற்றும் தற்காலிகக் கொள்கைகள் - கருபுதைதலும் மாயை வளர்ச்சியும் - கர்ப்பிணி உறுப்புகளின் மாறுதல்கள் - சூல்கணிப்பு - சூல்காலம் - மகவு - கருவளர்ச்சியின் நிகழ்ச்சிகள் - மகப்பேறும் வெவ்வேறு உதயங்களும் - சுக மகப்பேறு நடை - மகப்பேறு சாதனங்கள் - முதல் கட்டம் - இரண்டாம் கட்டம் - மூன்றாம் கட்டம் - சுகமகப்பேறு நிகழ்ச்சிகள் - சுக மகப்பேறு கண்காணிப்பு - அசாதாரண மகப்பேறு சூல் சுகரணம் - சூல்காலத்தில் தோன்றும் சுகரண நோய்கள் - கருச்சிதைவு - சூல்பூப்புச் சஞ்சார நோய் -

-

மகளிர் மருத்துவம் மகளிர் நோயின் பரிசோதனை - மெய்கூபகம் - பொய்கூபகம் - கருப்பை - சினைப்பாதை - பூப்படைதல் - பூப்பு முடிவு - பூப்புக்கோளாறுகள் - போலி சூதகத்தடை - சுகரண சூதகத்தடை - மலடு நோய் - சுத்தமலடு கதலி மலடு - காகமலடு - ஆண்மலடு - பெண்மலடு - நிரந்தரமலடு - பெரும்பாடு - சூதகவலி - யோனிக்கசிவு - யோனிதாபிதம் - மகளிர்களுக்கு ஏற்படும் நோய்கள் - வன்கழலை ,

## பிள்ளைப்பிணி மருத்துவம்

பிறவி நோய்கள் 1) செங்கிரந்தி 2) கருங்கிரத்தி 3) தோடவ குப்பு நோய்கள் 4) மாந்த வகுப்பு நோய்கள் 5) கணை நோய்கள் 6) கர்ப்பான் வகுப்பு நோய்கள் 7) அச்சுர நோய்கள் 8) சந்துவாத நோய்கள் 9) கழிச்சல் வகுப்பு நோய்கள் 10) சுரம் 11) வலிப்பு நோய்கள் 12) சோடை. பாண்டு. காமாலை 13) சில பிள்ளைப்பிணி நோய்கள் - கக்குவான் - செவிநோய் - நாக்கு நோய் முதலியன.

## TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

code 016

SYLLABUS  
**AYURVEDIC MEDICINE**  
 DEGREE STANDARD  
 (TWO PAPERS)

SECTION :	PAPER-I	PAPER-II
1	<u>BASIC PRINCIPLES</u> (a) History of Ayurveda (b) Doctrines of Philosophy (c) Social & Preventive Medicine (d) Basic concepts	1. <u>Guna Vignana:-</u> Definition of quality, number, qualities accepted by different darshanas classification of qualities and their explanations, and the qualities accepted by Ayurveda ( a comparative study)
2	<u>SHARIRERA</u> (a) Anatomy (b) Physiology	5. <u>Karma Vignana:-</u> Definition, classification of Karma.
3	<u>AGADA TANTRA</u> (a) Toxicology (b) Jurisprudence	6. <u>Samanya Vignana:-</u> Knowledge of similarities and it's importance in Ayurveda.
4	<u>ROGA VIGNANA</u> (pathology & Clinical Medicine)	7. <u>Vishesha Vignana:-</u> Knowledge of speciality and it's importance in Ayurveda
5	<u>ROSASHASTRA &amp; BRESHAJAKALPANA</u> (pharmacological Alchemy)	8. <u>Samavaya Vignana:-</u> Inseparable concomitance and it's knowledge, and usefulness in Ayurveda.
6	<u>DRAVYA GUNA</u> (Pharmacology & Pharmacokinetics & Pharmacognosy)	9. <u>Abhava</u> and its classification... etc..
	<u>BASIC PRINCIPLES</u>	10. <u>Pramanas</u> - definition, quality, classification, Pramanas as accepted by Ayurveda and their references in Ayurveda.
	<u>History of Ayurveda</u>	11. <u>Pratyaksha Pramana:-</u> Direct evidence it's qualities, different methods of perception of knowledge: shape, quality, number of sensory organs and their classification and it's physicalness.
1.	Ayurveda Avatarana Atreya / Dhanwantara Parampara	12. Five Pentads of senses, occupation of sensory organs, classification of pratyaksha, etc., Vedana adistana, Vedana hethu - different machines/ instruments used in the process of obtaining of knowledge through direct evidence.
2.	Sambhitha Kala Atreya / Dhanwantari ...etc., (Charaka, Sushruta, Vagbhata - their Samhbithas)	13. Other Pramanas which support the pratyakasha and vice versa.
3.	Pratisamskartha	14. Anumana Inference - it's qualities, classification and Inference as accepted by Ayurveda and it's classification and elaborate explanation.
4.	Sangraha Kala and Vyakhyana Kala	15. <u>Aptopadesha:-</u> Importance, qualities and it's influence & importance in Ayurveda.
5.	Development of Rasa Shastra, and it's importance in Ayurveda	16. <u>Yukthi Pramana:-</u> It's qualities classification ....etc..
6.	Recent developments in Ayurveda	17. <u>Upamana Pramana:-</u> Qualities and the Upamana as accepted by Ayurveda. It's usefulness in Ayurveda.
7.	Comparative study of Ayurveda with the following civilizations: Sumaria, Babylonia, Mishra desha, China, Arab, Combdia .....etc.,	18. Karva karana vadha and it's importance, relevance, influence and acceptance by Ayurveda.
8.	Influence of Ayurveda on Hippocrates and vice versa on Ayurveda	19. <u>Theories of Evolution:-</u> and it's acceptance by Ayurveda. Theory of re-birth, and it's acceptance Definition of liberation and it's methods.
9.	Laghutrayees and Bhruhatrayees	20. <u>Tantra Yukthi Vichara</u> .
10.	Ayurvedic magazines, Journals .....etc.	<u>Basic Concepts</u>
	<u>Doctrines of Philosophy - Padartha Vijana</u>	
1.	Definition of Darshana, Origin of doctrine darshanas, classification of doctrine and influence of darshana on Indian culture with ref. to Ayurveda.	
2.	Darshana accepted by Ayurveda and Padartha definition, quality, number and classification and padartha accepted by Ayurveda.	
3.	<u>Dravya Vignana:-</u> Matter and it's definition quality, number, classification...etc. 5 basic components of matter and it's quality etc. Definition of basic matters of the creation (Nava dravyas) and their qualities ...etc.,	



1. Major divisions of Ayurveda. Definition of dosha, roga, swastha, prakrithi, dhātu and their classifications.
2. Dravya Prakarana: Definition, qualities, classification of dravya
3. Roga Prakarana: Rogavastha - state of disease, Arogyavastha - State of health, their definitions, classifications, doshas, and their relationship.
4. Chikitsa Prakarana Definition of Chikitsa Classification of Chikitsa Qualities of Physician Qualities of attendant, medicine, patient Classification of Chikitsa; and it's elaborative explanations.
5. Dosha Vignana: Definition, classifications, qualities, functions etc., treatment aspects.
6. Bheshajaavacharana: Indications, Contra indications of medical management, and bheshaja kala (timings of medication) Shodhana & Shamana Chikitsa...etc. Different types of treatment.

Swastha Vritha -Social & Preventive - Medicine

1. Personnel hygiene
2. Ahara Vidhi, Pramana, Pareekshanam, ahara dravyani, etc.
3. Trayoupastambhas
4. Vihara
5. Social Hygiene
6. Air, environment, water, bhoomi, etc.,
7. Industrial-Hygiene Hygiene at educational institutions
8. Sankramika rogas
9. Chikitsalaya bhavanam
10. Ruthu and Vatavarana jnanam
11. YOGA, Hatayoga, Relationship between Yoga and Ayurveda, Yama, Niyama, Asana, Yoga and Ahara Vidhi, Pathyapathyam, Pranayama, Nadee shuddi lakshanas, Shat Karmanas, Kumbhaka bhedha, Rajayoga, Different types of nadee and bandhas Yoga and Moksha.
12. NAISTIKEE CHIKITSA, Practical aspects
13. NATUROPATHY - nisargopachara, Importance of jala in nisargopachara, Different procedures adopted in nisargopachara, Baashpa Snana, Importance, Upavasa and it's importance, Importance of Vishrama

SHAREERA - BASIC BODY STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS

Rachana Shareeram -Anatomy

1. Definition of Physical body -Shareera and it's components, importance of study of Shareera and it's usefulness in Ayurveda.
2. Classification of 'Purusha' - the person and other related factors.
3. Definition of Garbha - the foetus, microscopic structure of garbha, formation of garbha and it's components, principles of inheritence, principles of sex formation, development of foetus, and factors which influence it's development, constitution and classifications, formation of 'Apara' - placenta, etc.
4. Normal - average lengths and measures of body and it's parts.
5. Number of bones, structure of bones, classification, and their importance in the field Ayurveda.
6. Typical structure of Sandhi - Joints and their classification and functions, the importance in the field of surgery and medicine.
7. Definition of Hrudaya (heart)-Sira (Veins)-Dhamani(arteries) Srotas (channels) and their origin, branches, etc.
8. Distribution of lymphatics and it's functions.
9. Classification of mamsa dhātu - muscular tissue, and it's number, shape, places, origin, insertion etc.
10. Definition of Kosta and Ashaya - the cavities, parts of the kosta, and their names, numbers, different organs

- situated in thoracic and abdominal cavities, digestive system - extending from mouth to oesophagus, etc.
11. Skin, it's structure according to Ayurveda.
12. Classification of nervous system according to Indian concepts and it's importance in field of medicine
13. Definition of Marmas - vital spots, their number, classification, places and it's importance in the field of surgery and 3 major vital points of the body.
14. Definition of sensory organ - indriyas and their classification.

Kriya Shareeram - Physiology

1. Explanation of words, shareera-body, kriya- functions, and classification of human body based on Indian Philosophical aspects and it's importance in treatment.
2. The Doshas - Humors, Dhatus - the basic body tissues, Malas - the excretory substances and their role in the formation of body and it's functions, Evaluation of doshas, dhatus, malas from the pancha maha bhootas - five basic elements, omparison between the human body and the universe.
3. Elaborative description of Doshas - definition, shape, quality, functions, place(sthane) classification etc.,
4. Concepts of food, digestion, metabolism - factors influencing the digestion and metabolism. Different stages of digestion, etc.,
5. Rasa dhātu (nutrient, portion of food)- the 1st basic body tissue - it's qualities, quantity, functions, location etc.
6. Formation of raktha dhātu - Blood - the 2nd basic tissue of the body - it's location, formation, functions, it's composition, etc.,
7. Mamsa dhātu - muscular tissue, the 3rd basic tissue of the body- it's location, formation, functions, etc.
8. Medho dhātu - adipose tissue - the 4th basic tissue of the body, it's location, formation, function etc.
9. Asthi Dhātu - Bone tissue - the 5th Basic tissue of the body, it's location, formation, functions etc.,
10. Majja dhātu - bone marrow - the 6th basic tissue of the body - it's location, formation, functions, etc.
11. Shukra dhātu - Semen - the 7th basic tissue of the body - it's location, formation, functions, etc.,
12. Ojas - the essence of Basic body tissues - it's shape, classification, quantity, functions, locations, it's importance and their role in resisting the diseases.
13. Concept of Manas and it's place, qualities, functions and role in sleep and dreams, etc.,
14. Upadhatus - the sub tissues of the body, and it's number, functions, qualities, etc.,
15. Concept of sensory organs and their number, location, functions, and their method of functioning, etc.,
16. Concept of motor organs and their location, number, functions, etc.,
17. Concept of mala, it's number, functions, etc.

AGADA TANTRAM

1. Definition of 'Anti-position' - it's origin, definition of poison & it's origin, it's classification, functions, etc.,
2. Sources of Vegetable Poisons, sources of Animal poisons
3. Examination of Poison (a) Physical entity - based on it's origin and it's quality. (b) Based on the diseases produced by it's actions.
4. Qualities of donor poison, sources of poisoning Vishadata
5. Examination of poisoned food and it's management
6. Method of identification of poisoned water, poisoned environment, etc.,
7. Definition and number of upavishas, dooshi visha and gara visha, and their explanations
8. Ten qualities of visha and ojas - Differences between ojas and visha
9. Visha Vegas, their symptoms, and management
10. General principles of management of poison, and Acharya Charaka's view points

- I) Mantrani XII) Upadravanam
- II) Aristabandanam XIII) Hrudayavaranam
- III) Utkarshnam XIV) Nasyam
- IV) Nishpedanam XV) Anjanam
- V) Chooshanam XVI) Dhoopaha
- VI) Agnihi XVII) Lepaha
- VII) Parishekam XVIII) Oushadaha
- VIII) Avvagahanam XIX) Pradhamanam
- IX) Raktha mokshanam XX) Prathisananam
- X) Vamanam XXI) Astapanam
- XI) Virechanam XXII) Vilepaha
- XXIII) Mrutasaniccevam

- 11. Signs, and symptoms of 'STAVARA VISHA' and their management
- 12. Signs, symptoms and management of 'JANGAMA VISHA' poisons of animal origin- a) Snakes b) Scorpion c) Spiders d) Rats e) Wild animals, etc.
- 13. Signs and symptoms of poisons of mineral origin and their management a) Mercury b) Tin c) Lead d) Arsenic e) Copper, etc.
- 14. Signs and symptoms of upavishas and their management
- 15. Method of examination of poisoned food, based on qualities and their management - Virudda ahara sevana - incompatible foods
- 16. Qualities of the RAJA VAIDYA (King's Physician) and codes and conduct of medical practice.
- 17. Definition of death, identification of death and it's time.

ROGA VIGNANAM

- 1. Definition of Roga -Vyadhi - disease, and it's classifications
- 2. Relationship of doshas, dooshyas and malas in the formation of diseases.
- 3. Signs and symptoms of increased and decreased doshas, dooshyas, and malas
- 4. Treatment stages (Kriya Kalas) and their relationship with doshas, and their comparison with pancha lakshana nidana. Comparison between the Hexagonal and pentagonal approaches in understanding of a disease
- 5. Basic body tissues and their contribution in the formation of a disease
- 6. Micro channels and their relationship with doshas in the formation of diseases. Srothas
- 7. Concepts of Genetics, and hereditary aspects in the formation of diseases
- 8. Diseases which in turn cause diseases and their etiological and pathological concepts Swatantra & Paratavtra vyadhi
- 9. Eight Maha rogas
- 10. Eight delamed Human physical Personalities (Asta ninditha purusha)
- 11. Diseases caused by increased and decreased nutrition (Santarpana and apatarpana janya vikaras)
- 12. Diseases caused by violation of the physiological essence of Basic body Tissues(ojas)
- 13. Concept of Ama in formation of diseases and the signs and symptoms manifested when Ama is associated with doshas, dhatus and malas
- 14. Concept of communicable diseases and their etio-pathology.
- 15. Concept of Janapadodvamsa, and their co-relation with other diseases.
- 16. Concept of infectious diseases and their etio-pathology (Oupasargika rogas)
- 17. Concept of prognosis and it's classification
- 18. Concepts of complications and death indicating symptoms (arista lakshanas)
- 19. Concepts of examination of patient and diseases with reference to Trividha (Three methods of examination) Asta Vidha (eight methods of examination) Dasha vidha (ten methods of examination) pareekshas

- 20. Examination of malas, and other substances - Ayurvedic approach.
- 21. Concepts of Nanatmaja vyadhis (diseases caused by the violation of only one dosha) and their number, etc., & Samanyaja Vyadhis
- 22. Diseases of prana vaha srotas
- 23. Diseases of Udakawaha srotas
- 24. Diseases of Annavaha srotas
- 25. Diseases of Rasa and raktavaha srotas
- 26. Diseases of medho vaha, asthivaha and mootra vaha srotas
- 27. Diseases of vaha nadeevaha srotas
- 28. Diseases of Skin and Mind
- 29. Jwara Rakapitta, kasa swara Hidhma Rajayakshma, Medalifeya, Ali &ara, Girahami Arsa Asmari, Mitraghali, Pramycha, Pandu, shopha udara, Kushta, visarpa vale vyadhi vatarakte.

RASA SHASTRA & BHESHAJA KALPANA

- 1. History and origin of Rasa Shastra - alchemy, and their relationship with Rasa Darshana
- 2. General definition of words which usually occur in Rasa Shastra for Eg. Madhutrayee Amla Varga, Lavana Panchaka, Panchamrutha, Pancha Gavya, Ksheeratraya, Dravaka gana, Kajjali, Shodhana, Marana, Mrutalooha, Apunarbhava, Niruttekarana, etc.
- 3. Equipments, instruments used in the process of medicinal preparations (Yantras) - Eg. Dolayantra, Damara Yantra, Swedhana Yantra, Moosha, Kosti, Pita, etc.,
- 4. Mercury its definitions, origin, ores of mercury, impurities of mercury (yougika, Naisargika, Kanchuka doshas), acceptable, non-acceptable forms of mercury, it's purificatory methods, viz.: 8 general and 18 special types of purifications etc.,
- 5. Mercurial compounds, and their qualities, viz.: Kajjali (black mercury) different varieties of parpati (flakes) (Tamra parpati/Loha parpati/vijaya parpati/etc.) Rasa pushpa, Rasa Karpoora, Rasa Sindoor, Makaradhwaaja, and their method of manufacturing, dosage and therepetic uses.
- 6. Maharasas and their number, qualities, availability, identification, process, dosage and therepetic uses.
- 7. Sadjharana Rasa:- number, qualities, availability, identification procedures, dosage, therepetic uses, purificatory measures like shodhana, marana, etc.,
- 8. Uparasas:- number, qualities, availability, identification, dosage, therepetic uses, purificatory methods like shodhana, marana etc.,
- 9. Dhatus and Upadhatus:- number, qualities, availability, identification procedures purificatory methods like shodhana, marana etc., dosage, therepetic uses.
- 10. Rathnas and Uparathnas:- number, qualities, availability, identification procedures, methods of purification and Bio-acceptability, dosage, therepetic uses
- 11. Poisons (Visha), sub poisons (upa visha), their purificatory methods, uses, etc.
- 12. History and development of ayurvedic pharmaceutics
- 13. Concepts of Ayurvedic pharmaceutics and their comparison with contemporary pharmaceutics.
- 14. Concepts of scales and measures and different methods of measuring and their comparison with contemporary systems of measuring and their utility and usefulness in Ayurvedic pharmaceutics.
- 15. Concepts of extracts viz. whole extracts, aqua extracts, fat soluble extracts, ashes, etc. (kshara)
- 16. Concept and preparation of fermented, non-fermented aqua extracts, their general qualities, general dosage, etc.
- 17. Concept and preparation of oils, fats, (fat soluble/oil soluble extracts) their general qualities, general dosage, their expiry time, etc. Snehapakasvidhu
- 18. Concepts and preparation of milk extracts, collyriums, ointments, syrups, solid syrup etc.

19. Concepts and preparation of different varieties of puddings, etc..

### DRAVYA GUNA

(Pharmacology, pharmacokinetics and pharmacognosy).

1. History of 'Dravya Guna', its development, and its basic concepts.
2. Introduction to different text books of Ayurvedic Pharmacology- pharmacopia.
3. Dravyam - the substance also known as 'drug' and its physical composition, and their classification, and its qualities, etc..
4. Guna - the quality, its definition, classification, etc..
5. Rasa - the taste, its definition, its object, number, qualities, its composition influence of seasons on Rasas etc..
6. Vipakam: maturing of food/drug in the stomach - its definition, properties, classification, actions, Differences between Rasa and Vipaka, etc..
7. Veerya: Efficacy of medicine, its definition, properties, nature, number, functions, etc.
8. Prabhava: (Extra-ordinary actions) - its definition, nature and effects, etc. & Vichitrapratyayarabdha
9. Inter-relationship between basic qualities of the drugs Naisargika bala
10. Definition, nature, classification of different pharmacological actions and their co-relationship.
11. Classification of herbs based on their shape, qualities, actions, species etc., and understanding drugs in different groups viz. Triphala, Trikatu, Pancha Moola, Pancha Valkala, Asta Varga dravyas, dasa moola, etc..
12. Concepts of nomenclature of drugs
13. Impurities of drugs and their purificatory methods and adulteration.
14. Concept of the drug, the drug and compatibility, dose, anupana (vehicle), etc.
15. Drugs acting on nervous system a) Analgesics - Vedana Stapanana dravyas Eg. Rasna, Parasika Yavani, Guggulu, Yerenda, Nirgundi, Gandaprasarini, etc. b) Anxiolytics - Udvegna hara dravyas Eg. Ashwagandha, Shankapushpi, Mandookaparni, Jyotishmathi, etc..
16. Drugs acting on cardio - vascular system. a) Hrudya - Cardiac tonics Eg. Arjuna, Karpoora, Tamboola, Karaveera, hrutpatri, etc.. b) Rakthabara shamaka dravyas - Anti hypertensive drugs Eg. Rudraksha sarpa gandha, etc.
- c) Drugs acting on respiratory system
  - i) Chedhana dravyas Eg. Talcasa Patra, Lavanga, Twak, Vasa, Vibheetaki, etc..
  - ii) Kasahara dravyas Eg. Pippali, Kantakari, Bruhati, Kasamardha, Agastya, et
  - iii) Swsasa hara dravyas Eg. Pushkara Moola, Dugdika, Sati, etc..
  - iv) Kantya dravyas Eg. Malaya Vacha, Hamsapadi.
17. Drugs acting on alimentary canal
  - i. Deepaneeya dravyas (appetizers) - carminatives Eg. Hingu, Athivisha, Chitraka, Mareccha, Jeeraka Krishna Jeeraka
  - ii. Pachana Dravyas (Digestants) Eg. Mustaka, Parpataka, Dhanyaka, etc.
  - iii. Vamana dravyas (emetics) Eg. Madhana Phala, Ikshvaku, Dhamargava, etc.
  - iv. Virechana dravyas (Purgatives and laxatives) Eg. Trivrut, Dantee, Indra Varuna, Devadaru, etc.
  - v. Arshogna dravyas Eg. Bhallataka, Sooranam, etc..
  - vi. Drugs acting on liver and spleen Eg. Daarua haridra, Boonimba, Yerenda, Sarapunkha, Rohitaka
  - vii. Shoola Prashmana dravyas -(Anti-spasmodics)

- Egs. Ajamoda, Chandrasura, Datura, Yavani  
viii. Krimigna dravyas  
Egs. Vidanga, Tulasi, Keetamari, etc.  
ix. Ghrahee dravyas  
Egs. Bilwa, Jatecephala, etc.  
x. Stambana dravyas  
Egs. Babbola, Dhataki, Shamee, Avartaki, etc.

### 18. Drugs acting on reproductive system

- i) Shukrajanana dravyas  
Shatavari, Musali, Kokilaksha, Kapikachchu, Akara Karabha
  - ii) Drugs acting as garbhashaya shodhaka (which act on uterus) Eggs. Japa, Kalajaajee, Langali, Karpaga, etc..
  - iii) Arthava Janana dravyas  
Egs. Vamsha, Lodhra, Ashoka, Patha, etc.
  - iv) Drugs acting on breast  
Egs. Pata, Nala, Mallika Rohisha
19. Drugs acting on excretory system
- a) Mootra Virechaneeya dravyas  
egs. Punarnava, Gokshura, Kasa, Sara ikasha, etc..
  - b) Ashmarce bhedhana dravyas  
Egs. Pashana bhedha, Varuna, Kulatta, Vecrataru, etc..
  - c) Mootra sangrahaneeeya dravyas  
Egs. Jambuu, Udumbara, Plaksha, Ashwatta, vta, Ashmantaka, etc..
  - d) Madhu Mehahara dravyas  
Egs. Beejaka, Bimbec, Karavellaka, Madhunasi, etc..
20. Jwaragna dravyas  
Egg. Kriata Tktha, Drona pushpi, Tulasi, Vatsanabhi, Athivisha, Chandana Raktha Chandana, etc..
21. Rasavana dravyas  
Egs. Hareetaki, Amalaki, Gudoochi, Ashwagandha, Viruddadaru, Nagabhala, etc.
22. Drugs acting on Haemopotic system  
Egs. Sariba, Manjsta, Chopchceni, Phriyangu, Nagakesara
23. Jangama dravyas like Kasturi, Goroohana etc..

### PAPER-II

#### KAYA CHIKITSA

1. Definition of the word 'Kaya Chikitsa' - general treatment, its synonyms, classification etc..
2. Definition of the term 'disease', its classification and etio-pathology, different causative factors of the disease and their relationship with doshas.
3. Manifestation of disease with reference to doshas, and their different stages, etc.
4. Resistance power and immunity, its classification, and scope in the management of diseases.
5. Ama-the undigested chyle and its symptoms and effects when it associates with doshas, dooshyas and malas
6. Avarana - (encircling) its definition, and its symptoms, etc.
7. Principles of nomenclature of diseases
8. Concepts of principles of treatments of different diseases, based on their etio- pathogenesis etc.
9. Jwara - the major disease, its etiology, pathology, clinical presentations, classification and principles of management.
10. Diseases of alimentary canal and their etio-pathology along with principles of management.
11. Diseases of Cardio-respiratory system and their etio-pathology and principles of management.
12. Diseases of blood, its metabolism, its etio-Pathology and principles of management.
13. Diseases of excretory system and their etio-pathology and principles of management.
14. Diseases of Rasa Vaha srotas and its etio-pathology and principles of management.

10. Nadee Vrana - fistula - it's definition, causitive factors, classification, siens and symptoms, management.
11. Agantuja Vranas also called as sadhyo Vrana - Definition, classification, Signs and Symptoms, Complications and management
12. Kotha - gangrene
13. Raktha Shrava - hemorrhage - Causitive factors, Pathophysiology, Signs and symptoms, general management, specific management, etc.
14. Dagda Vrana (Burns) - definition, classification, signs and symptoms, management, etc.
15. Yantras and Shastras (surgical instruments) -(blunt and sharp)- concepts, number, nomenclature, classification, shapes, etc.
16. Shastra dhara payanam (method of sharpening of sharp instruments)
17. Shastra Kosha - Surgical tool box (or kit) it's maintenance, it's defects and qualities
18. Drugs and substances used during the management of surgery (piehu-etc.)
19. Yogyavidhi
20. Vishisthavidhi
21. Shalya nirharana Vidhi - extraction of shalva (a foreign substance)
22. Shastra Karma - operative procedures
  - a. Poorva Karma b. Pradhana Karma - Asta Vidha shastra karmani c. Paschat Karma - bandhana vidhi, Raksha karma, Vranitopasana Pathyapathya
23. Minor procedures
24. Different diseases and their surgical management
25. Bone fracture (Bhagna) Different types their management.

#### Shalakyta Tantra

1. Definition, Introduction, history of shalakyta tantra - Ayurvedic study of ophthalmo, oto- laryngeo and rhinological aspects
2. Anatomical and physiological concepts of eye
3. Classification of eye diseases, their number, their common causes, prodromal symptoms, clinical features and general management.
4. Sandhi ghatha roga, their number, their causes, symptoms and management
5. Vartma Ghatha rogas, their number, their causitive factors, symptoms and management.
6. Shukla ghatha rogas - their number, causitive factors symptoms and treatment.
7. Krishna ghatha rogas - their number, causitive factors, symptoms and management
8. Sarva ghatha rogas - their number, causitive factors, symptoms, and management
9. Dristi ghatha rogas -their number, causitive factors, symptoms, and management
10. Diseases which occur due to abhigata (accidents) Kuposhanam- nutrition, etc.,
11. Special procedures adopted for the management of eye diseases
12. Concepts of anatomy and physiology of ear, and diseases of ear, their number classification, signs and symptoms, management, etc.,

13. Anatomical and physiological concepts of nose, and diseases of nose their number, symptoms, management, etc. (including nasya karma)
14. Importance of shiras, and diseases of shiras, their number, symptoms, management, etc. (including iro bhasthi) -
15. Diseases of oral cavity, their number, symptoms and management
16. Diseases of lips (osta) their number, symptoms and management
17. Diseases of tooth (Danta Ghata rogas) their number, symptoms, treatment and preventive concepts
18. Diseases of tooth roots (Danta moola ghata rogas) their number, symptoms and management.
19. Diseases of Tongue (Jihwa ghata rogas) their number, symptoms and management
20. Diseases of palate (Talu ghata rogas) their number, symptoms and management
21. Diseases of throat (kanta ghata rogas), their number symptoms and management
22. Concepts of mukha paka (Stomatitis) it's number, symptoms and management
23. Concepts of plastic surgery with reference to harelip, Rhinoplasty, etc.,
24. Procedures adopted during the management of siro rogas, etc. for example a. SWEDHAM b. KAVALAME. GANDOOSHAM d. DHOOMAM c. RAKTIAMOKSHANAM, etc.

#### RASAYANA- CHIKITSA REJENUVATION THERAPY (GERIATRICS)

1. Introduction, definition, explanation, synonyms, classifications, and effects of Rasayana - rejuvenation
2. Ayurvedic concepts of effects of age and stress on human life
3. Indications, contra indications, and effects of Rasayana therapy as In-Patient (Kuti praveshika Rasayana), and its procedure of administration, requirements, complication and their management.
4. Indications, contra indications, effect, Procedure of administration, dosage schedule, different formulae available, etc. of vata atapikaras ayana.
5. Codes and conduct of behaviour adaptation as Achara Rasayana.

#### VAJEEKARANA - (APTHIRODISIACS)

1. Introduction - definition, explanation, history and synonyms of vajeekarana aphrodisiacs
2. Diseases of semen, their causes, and their management
3. Importance of vajeekarana in human life
4. Indications, contra indications, and effects of different formulae useful as aphrodisiacs
5. Concept of manas, and 'women' in the field of aphrodisiacs
6. Concepts of diet and recipes which can be used as aphrodisiacs
7. Single drugs used for vajeekarana .

- Diseases of skin and it's appendages, their etio-pathology and principles of management.
16. Diseases of water & it's metabolism, their etio-pathology and principles of management. Udakavaha srotas-like Atisara etc.
  17. Vatha Vyadhi, it's etiology, Pathology and management.
  18. Maharogas including it's vatarakta, it's etiology, Pathology and management.
  19. Communicable and infectious diseases, their Pathology, etiology and principles of management.
  20. Kshudra rogas
  21. Concept of manas and it's qualities, function, site, etc.
  22. Diseases which occur due to the visiation of "Trigunas"
  23. Diseases of Psyche, and it's management.
  24. Management of emergency conditions.

#### PANCHA KARMA AND RAKTAMORSHA

(Ayurvedic body purificatory measures)

1. Introduction, definition, development of 'Pancha Karma' and its usefulness in the field of Ayurvedic therapeutics, etc. along with its indications and contra indications.
2. The Process of Snehana (Oleation therapy) - Introduction, Definition of Snehana, Classification, Different oils and fats used in the process, along with their qualities, dosage, actions, etc. Indications and contra- indications of the process and their management. Importance of this process in Pancha Karma.
3. SWEDHANA KARMA- SUDATION THERAPY - Introduction, Definition of Snehana, Classification, Different drugs which are used in the process, Procedure of application, Indications, contra indications effects, complications and their management, it's importance in Pancha Karma Mechanism of action, etc..
4. Pradhana Karma  
a) Vamana b) Virechana c) Nasa d) anuvasanavasti e) asthapanavasti Definition, Explanation, Requirements, Process of administration, Indications and contra indications, Complications and their management, effects of Vamana, Virechana, Nasa anuvasana and asthapanavasti.
5. Paschat Karma  
(Post Pancha Karma regimen)  
it's importance, rules and regulations of dietics and behavioural aspects complications which occur due to the violation of Paschat Karma, and their management.
6. Instruments which are used during the administration of Pancha Karma
7. Minor procedures like gandoosha, Kavala, dhoomapana, etc..
8. Raktawqksha - different methods like, Sirabigadhe Jalooka etc..

#### PRASUTHI TANTRA, STREE ROGA AND KOUMARA

##### BIIRTYA

(GYNAECOLOGY, OBSTETRICS AND PAEDIATRICS)

1. Anatomical and physiological considerations of human female reproductive system.
2. Ayurvedic concepts in physiology of 'menstruation' Definition on set of menarche menstruation and its different stages, period of ovulation, etc.. - Prenatal examinations.
3. Disturbances in menstrual cycle and their etio-pathology and management
4. Definition of 'garbha' and its immediate symptoms, procedures to be followed during the period of foetal development, monthly development of foetus,

5. Definition, explanation, causes, of 'Prasava' - delivery, symptoms of I stage of delivery and management of labour.
6. Labour room, it's accessories, aseptic precautions, etc.
7. Complications in labour and post labour changes and their management, etc.
8. Definition of 'Navajatha' (new born), Bala Kumara, Yuva etc. and the management of 'navajatha'
9. Physiology of lactation, examination and selection of lactating mother. Signs and symptoms of pure breast milk and impure breast milk. The diseases caused by visiated breast milk and management.
10. Classification of childhood based on diet, diseases which occur during these periods and their management.
11. Child's room and its decoration and maintenance, articles to be given for a child to play, development and growth of child.
12. Diseases which occur during the period of milk diet, (ksheerada) liquid diets, ksheerannadha (milk liquid + Rice diet solid diet), Annada Kala - (Rice diet more of solids and less of liquids) Dantodhbhawa kala-tooth erupting period, etc.
13. Concepts and Principles of examination of child, and determination of dosage of medicine to be given to the child, etc.
14. Classification of diseases which occur in childhood
15. Management of different diseases which occur during the childhood
16. Concepts and principles of diagnosing of Bala grahas and their management.

#### SHALYA AND SHALAKYA TANTRA

(Surgery, I.N.T. Ophthalmology and other diseases which occur above the clavicle)

##### Salva Tantra

1. Origin, development of Shalya tantra - Surgical branch of Ayurveda, it's importance among the 8 branches of Ayurveda (Astanga Ayurveda)
2. Reasons for decline of Ayurvedeeya Shalya tantra (Surgical aspects in Ayurveda) and plans for it's revival.
3. Dhanwantari- the god of Ayurveda (Surgery) his time and knowledge about him. Acharya Sushrutha, the Father of Surgery, his time and his works, the commentators of Sushrutha Samhitha, and contemporary works of Acharya Sushrutha.
4. Classification of diseases based on Nija, agantuja, Sadhya and asadhyas Bhedas.
5. Vrana Shotha - inflammation. It's definition, caustative factors, Patho Physiology, varieties, signs and symptoms, different stages of vrana Shotha, and the complications.
6. Vidradhi definition, causative factors, Patho physiology, varieties, signs and symptoms, different stages of the disease, complications.
7. Management of Vrana Shotha and Vidradhi Saptha upakramas - seven types of treatment (Management) Shasti upakramas - 60 types of management Symptomatic Management.
8. Definition of Vrana, causitive factors, classifications, signs and symptoms, complications, different stages, and management
9. Examination of Vrana - the wound/ulcer, and Vrana shotha-inflammation  
Sthana - location of wound  
Akruthi - Shape of wound  
Varna - Colour  
Gandha - Smell of wound (odour)  
Shrava - Secretions  
Vedana - Pain  
Vranadhastana - Sites of the wound, etc

# Unani Medicine

Degree Standard

## ANATOMY

### UNIT I

#### a) OSTEOLOGY :-

1. Atlas 2. Axis 3. Thoracic(Typical), Lumbar (typical) 4. Clavicle 5. Scapula 6. Humerous 7. Femur 8. Sacrum 9. Knee Joint 10. Shoulder joint

#### b) MYOLOGY:-

Pectoralis major muscle, Pectoralis minor muscle, Sternocleidomastoid Muscle, Deltoid muscle, Biceps muscle, Triceps Muscle, rectus abdominus muscle, external oblique muscle, internal oblique muscle, sartorius muscle, psoas muscle, adductor muscle, Gastrocnemius muscle.

#### c) NEUROLOGY :-

1. Cranial nerves 2. Spinal Cord 3. Cerebellum 4. Medulla oblongata 5. Ventricles.

#### d) CARDIO VASCULAR SYSTEM:-

1. Circulation of Blood - Systemic and coronary only 2. Anatomy of the Heart and Pericardium.

#### e) RESPIRATORY SYSTEM:-

1. Trachea 2. Lungs 3. Pleura

#### f) DIGESTIVE SYSTEM:-

1. Stomach 2. Liver 3. Intestines 4. Pancreas.

#### g) URO-GENITAL SYSTEM:-

1. Kidney 2. Prostate 3. Testis 4. Uterus and Ovaries.

#### h) GLANDULAR SYSTEM:-

1. Pituitary 2. Thyroid 3. Adrenal 4. Mammary Gland.

#### i ) SPECIAL SENSES:-

1. Eye 2. Nose 3. Ear 4. Skin 5. Tongue

## MUAFEUL AZA (PHYSIOLOGY)

### UNIT II

#### a) BLOOD:-

1. Functions 2. Coagulation 3. Normal Constituents of the blood - RBC, WBC, Thrombocytes, plasma proteins, hemoglobin, Blood groups.

#### b) CARDIO VASCULAR SYSTEM:-

1. Cardiac cycle 2. General Circulation of Blood 3. Blood pressure 4. Special Junctional tissues of the Heart

#### c) RESPIRATORY SYSTEM:-

1. Mechanism of Respiration 2. Gaseous exchange 3. Artificial respiration

#### d) LYMPHATIC SYSTEM:-

1. Lymph nodes 2. Thoracic duct.

#### e) DIGESTIVE SYSTEM:-

1. Digestion of Proteins, Carbohydrates and lipids 2. Bile 3. Pancreatic enzymes 4. Salivary enzymes.

#### f) EXCRETORY SYSTEM:-

1. Kidney - formation of Urine 2. Glomerulus 3. Loop of Henle 4. Micturition 5. Skin & its function

## Unani Medicine

### g) NERVOUS SYSTEM:-

1. Functions of cranial nerves 2. Functions of Medulla Oblangata 3. Functions of Cerebellum 4. CSF 5. Fucntions of Spinal Cord 6. Functions of Autinomic Nervous System

### h) ENDOCRINE GLANDS:-

1. Functions of pituitary gland 2. Functions of thyroid gland 3. Functions of Adrenal gland 4. Functions of endocrine pancreas 5. Functions of testis 6. Functions of Ovaries.

### i) VITAMINS:-

1. Fat Soluble vitamin - A, D, E, K 2. Water Soluble Vitamins - 'B' Complex - B , B2, B3, B6, B12, Vitamin C, Folic acid

## UNIT III

### UMOOR -E - TABIYA:-

A) ARKAN B) MIZAJ C) AKHLAT D) AZA E) ARWAH F) QUWAH G) AF'AL

## UNIT IV

### KULLIYAT AND ADVIA (Materia Medica-I):-

(A) DAWA - GHIZA-ZUL KHASA (B) ADVIA KA MIZAJ (C) DARJAT-E-ADVIA  
(D) TASEER - E-ADVIA(E) ISTIHALAT - KI - KAMI - O - BESHI - KE ASBAB  
(F) TABAYEE KHUSOOSIYAT - E- ADVIA (G) ADVIA KIAJZAY - E - TARKIBIYA  
(H) ASHKAL - E - ADVIA (I) ADVIA L KE - MAZE (J) ADVIA - E-KA-TAHFFUZ  
(K) ISTILAHAT - AKKAL, JALI, HALIQ, HABIS SUDDAM DAFA-E-TASHANNUJ - DAFA - E-HUMMA, DAFA-TAFFUN,MUDIR MUSHIL, MONZIJ, MUHALLIL, MULATTI F - MUKHRIZ - E - BALGHAM -MUAWWI - E - BAH MUGHALLIJ - MUALLID - E - LABAN - MUSHTAHI, KASIR REEH, MUFATTEH -SUDAD MUFATTIT - E - HASAT - QATIL - E - KIRM - E - SHIKAN - MUKHARRIJ - E - ZANEEN - O - MASHEEMA - MUTEEB - E-DEHAN - GHASSAL - MUSAKKIN - MUKHADIR, MUQAWW - E- AZA -E- RAYEESA - MUFARRAH - MUHARRIK - E- QULB - O - DAWRAN-KHOON MUHARRIK - E- ASAB - MUNAWWIM

## UNIT V

### ILMUL - ADVIA(MUFRADAT) (MATERIA - MEDICA - PART - II) :-

Habitat, functions,uses, and desage of the following Herbal, mineral and animal unani single drugs.  
ABRAK - ABHAL - Abresham - Azarakhi - aspad - Isapghol Ustakhudus - Asgandh - Asaroon - Asrole - Afsanteen - Afiyoon - Aftimoon - Aqaqia - Ikleelul Malik - Aloobokar - Amila - Anar - Anjabar - Badam - Badranj Boya - Badiyan - Baranjasif - Bazarul Banj - Busud - Bisfajj - Biskhopra - Bisbasa - Bakaim - Biladur Balsan - Banafsha - Boozidan - Behdana - Behroza - Beesh - Bahman Surkh - o - Safed - Bed Sada - Bed Mushk - Belgiri - Perse Oushan - Palas Papda - Pambadana - Papita - Talmakhana - Tukhmkerfas - Tukhm Balongu - Turbud Sufed -Turanj - Turanjbeen - Turub - Tinkar - Tooth Toodri Sufed - O -zard - Anjeer - Salab Misri - Jaosheer - Jamun - Jadwar - Jundbedaster - Juntiyana - Jawakhar - Jozmasil-Josbuwa - Chalghooza - Chob/Zard-Chob Cheini - Habbul Ass - Habbul Khil Khil - Habbul Ghar - Hijarulyahood-Hilteeth Hanzal - Khaksi - Khubbazi - Khabsul Hadeed - Kharpaza - Khnrdil - Khash Khash - Khitmi - Khoolanjan - Khayarin - Khayar Samber - Dar E Hald - Dar chini - Darmana Turki - Daroonaj Akhrabi - Dammul Agwain - Rubbusoos - Raal - Raskapoor - Rawsat - Reghan - Bedanjeer - Rihann - Regmahi - Revand chini - Zarawand Mudaharij - Zarishk - Zarnabad - Zoofa - Zafara - Zamarud - Zanjabeel - Zeharmohra - Zeera - Sapistaan - Satawar - Sadab - Satte - Ajwain - Sarphooka Sartan - Saad kooi - Saqmoonia - Silajit - Sammul Faar - Sana Makki - Sumbulutteeb - sange Jaarhat - Sangh Saare Mahi - Singhada - Surinjan Talq - o - Sheerin - Seer - Seemaab - Sendhoor - Shatra - Shabbe Yemanni - Shaqaqul - Misri - Shikayee - Shangraf - Shoraqalmi - Shoneez - Shetraj Hindi - Sadaf - Sater Faarsi - Simagh Arabi - Sandal Sufed - o - Surich - Tabasheer - Tootia - Aaqar Qarha - Asal - Ushba - Usare Revand - Aqeeqh - Unnab - Amber ashhab - Ud Saleb - Gariqoon - Ghafis - Farfiyoon - Faranj Mishk - Filfilain - Folad - Qaranfal - Qarnul Ayal - Bhang - Kat Sufed - Kasni-Kafoor - Kakda Singhi - Kaknaj - Kibreet - Kababchini - Katan - Kasoos - Kasondi - Kishmish - Kamela - Kundur - Kanocha - Koknaar - Kahruba - Gajar - Gouzuban - Gile Armani - Gule Surkh - Gul Banafsha - Gul Dhawa - Gile Multani - Gul Naar - Gilo - Gheekwar - Lajward - Lisanul Asafeer - Lak Maghsool - Lodh Pathani - Malkangni - Mazoo - Marjan - Marzanjosh - Murdarsing - Murmakki - Sanamakki - Marwarid - Mushk - Mastagi - Mujhil - Mundo - Medalakdi - Majeet - Naarjeel Daryayee - Nukhra - Namak Sambar - Namak Lahoori - Medalakdi - Majeet -

## Unani Medicine

Naarjeel Daryayae - Nukhra - Namak - Sambar - Namak Lahoori - Noushader - Neem - Nilofar - Waj Turki - Hazaardani - Hadtal warkhi - Halela Zard - Halea siyah - Helela .  
Kabli - Haliyoon - Hirakasees Heel - Khurd - o-kalan - Yaqoot - Yabrooj - Yashab Antiseptic and Disinfectants - Vaccine - Serum Modern Pharmacology: Adoosa, Madar, Babchi, sibr, kali zeeri Bhangra. Bhooenamla - Finduq, Tukhm - E - Piyaz - Kharateen, Beerbhoti Shambalu, Chilbeenj - Karanjwa.

### UNIT VI

LMUL ADWIA MURAKKABAT ( MATERIA MEDICA PART III ):-  
NUSKHEJAT (FORMULAE)

1 ITHRIFHAL KISHNEEZ 2 ITHRIFHAL USTUKHUDOOS 3 MAJOON - E - FALASIFA  
4 MAJOON - E - USHBA 5 KHAMEERE - GAUZUBAN 6 KHAMEER - E - ABRESHAM  
7 JAWARISH KAMOON 8 RUB - E- AMILA 9 LABOOB - E- SAGHEER  
10 LAOOQ - E - SAPISTAN 11 MAJOON - E- DABIDUL UARD 12 LAOOQ - E - SAPISTAN  
13 MAJOON - E- DABIDUL UARD 14 SHARBATH BUZOORI 15 SHARBATHE DEENAR  
16 HABB - E- SURINJAN 17 HABB - E - TINKAR 18 HABB - E - KABID NOUSHADRI  
19 SAFOOF - E - TABASHEER 20 SAFOOF - E - ZIABATUS 21 QHURS - E - KAHARUBA  
22  
QHURS HUMMA  
23  
ZIMAD - E - MUHALIL  
24  
ARO - E - AJEEB ( JOWHER - E - SHIFA)

25 AEQ - E - SHIFA - E- CHASHM 26 MARHAM - E - KAFOORI 27 ROGHAN - E - SURKH  
28 BARSHASHA 29 TIRYAQ - E - ARBA 30 KUSHT - E - SARTAN  
31 KUSHI - E - QALAI 32 KUSHTA - E - HAJRAL YAHOOD 33 ROGHAN - E - GUL  
34 ROGHAN - E - BANAFSHA 35 ROGHAN - E - LABOOB - E - SABA 36 DAYAQOOZA  
37 HABB - E - SHIFA 38 SAFOOF - E - JIRYAN 39 SAFOOF - E - HAZIM  
40 SIKANJABEEN

### UNIT VII

LMUL ADWIA MURAKKABAT ( MATERIA MEDICA PART III ):-  
NUSKHEJAT (FORMULAE)

ILMUL ADWIA - SAIDLA : (MATERIA MEDICA - IV):-

1. Description of Istelahat - E - Dawasazi :

a) TAKHTEE b) DAKH - O - RAZ c) BURD d) MATBOOKH e) KHISANDA (NAQHU) f) TAKLEES g)  
MOHARIQ h) ITHFA I) IQLA j) MUKHASHIR k) MUSAFFA I) MUDABBIR m) TAR SEEB n) GHASSAL o)  
IRGHA p) TAHBEEB q) TAHMNEES r) TAKHNEER s) TASEED t) TAQTEER u) SHIYAF v) ZIMAD w) TILA x)  
GHERGHARA y) MUZMIZA z) MUGHRABAL

2. Preparation of i) MAJOON ii) SHARBAT iii) KUSHTA iv) LAWOOOL v) KHAMEERA vi) JAWARISH  
vii) GULKHAND viii) ROGHANIYAT ix) MURABBIJAT x) HABOOB.

3. Purification of certain poisonous drugs: I) HABBUS SALATEEN ii) KUCHLA iii) SMMULFAR iv)  
AFIYOON v) GANDHAK vi) SHANGRAF vii) SEEMAB viii) BHILAWAN ix) BEESH x) RASKAPOOR.

4. Important Unani Preparations : i) MAUL ASAL ii) MAUSH SHAYIR iii) MULJUBN iv) MAULLEHAM  
v) MAUL BAKHOOL vi) MAULFAWAKIHA vii) AAB-E-KASIQ SABZ MURAWWING viii) AAB-E-TURB SABZ  
MURAWWIQ ix) MAUL USOOL x) MAUL BUZOOR.

### UNIT VIII

ILMUL AMRAZ (PATHOLOGY) :-

a) AHWAL - E - BADAN (SEHAT, MARZ, HALAT -E- SALISA  
b) SUE - MIZAJ (MUFRAD, MURKKAB) - (SAZIJ-O- MADDI)  
c) AMRAZ - E - TARKEEB  
d) TAFARRUQ - E - ITTI SAL  
e) WARM - KE - AQSAM - O - ALANAT



## Unani Medicine

- f) AKHLAT - E - ARBA - KI - IMTILAYEE ALAMATEEN  
g) WAJA - KI - AQSAN.  
h) ILTIHAB AUR USKE AQSAM - O - INDIMAL.  
i) FASAD-E-SHEHMI  
j) QUILLATUDDAM  
k) TAQASSURUDDAM  
l) SALAT-E-HAMIDA-O-KHABEESA  
m) AMRAZ-O-UFOONIYA - AATISHAK SUZA K-WARM-E-ASLUC UZN KHUNNAQ, WARM-E-KABID HAD-DAUL ASAD-SIL-CHOLERA, AIDS, HUMMA-E-MEWIYA HUMMA-E-AJAMIA  
  
n) AMRAZ -E-QULB ii) ZABAHE-SADRIYA iii) INSIDAD -E SHRYAN -E- IKLEELI iv) MAITATUL QULB iv) ZIQTUDDAM BAWI vi) DAWWALI  
  
o) AMRAZ -E- MEDA - O- AMA: I) ARAH - E - MEDA II) ARAH - E - ASNA ASHRI III)WARM - E - MEDA IV) ZAHEER V) ISHAL VI) QOOLANJ VII) QABZ VIII) BAWASEER  
  
p) AMRAZ - E - JIGER - O - MIRARA I) YARQUAN II) WARM - E - MIRARA III) ISTISQUA  
  
q)AMRAZ - O - ISPIHALA (METABOLIC DISORDER) I) ZIABETUS SUKKARI (DIABETES MELITUS) II)NIQRIS (GOUT)  
  
r) AMIRAZ - E - KULLIYA I) WARM - E - GURDAHAD II) HASTUL KULIYA III) BOLUDDAM IV) ILTIHAB - V2 - HAUZULKOLIYA  
  
s) IMMUL ASBAB I) UFOONAT II) JARASEEM III) ISTIFRAGH IV) IHTIBAS  
  
t) AMRAZE - RIYA I) ZEEQUN HAFAS (RDBU) II) WARM - E - KHASBATURRIYA III) ZATUR RIYF IV) ZATUL JANAB V) SARTANUR RIYA

### UNIT IX

HIFZAN -- E--SEHAT:-

(Social and Preventive Medicine)

Complete description of :-

- 1 Hawa (Air)
- 2 Pani (Water)
- 3 Ghiza (Food)
- 4 Masakin (Shelter ) and Ventilation.
- 5 Disposal of Sewage and Drainage.
- 6 Epidemic diseases and its prevention.
- 7 Infectious diseases and its prevention.
- 8 Waterborn Diseases and its prevention.
- 9 Dehydration and its prevention.
- 10 Delak (Massage) its kinds, principles and its importance.
- 11 Hamam (bath)
- 12 Medical checkups in Schools
- 13 Nutritional deficiencies in Children / and its prevention.
- 14 Antiseptics and disinfectants
- 15 Family planning, Welfare and W.H.O. importance

### UNIT X

TIBB-E QANOONI - Wa-illmul Sumoon (Forensic Medicine) NON - CLINICAL :-

A. Sub:- Tibb-e Qanooni-wa-ilmul Sumoom (forensic Medicine)

1. Tibbi ShahDat. zati shahadat. tahreei shahadat. Bayan waqtenaza.
2. Shasnaqt - shakshi, nasal, mazhab. etc.
3. Mouth ke-darjat, Asbab, Alemmet. etc.
4. Khurooj-ke-Akhsaam, zarb-e-Alamaat, etc.
5. Isqat (Abortions)

## Unani Medicine

6. Zina Zina bil Jabr

B. Sumoom:-

1. Kinds of Tassammum in detail and in treatment
2. Symptoms of Poisoning like corrosives Alkali Acid etc
3. Mineral, Animal and Herbal origin of poisoning, its signs, symptoms and treatment
4. Summom Asbia

PAPER -II

SAREERiyAT (USOOL-E-TASKHEES-O-ILLAJ)  
(PRINCIPLES OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT)

UNIT I

1. Diagnostic methods of Unani system
  - a) NAZB - pulse and its kinds
  - b) BAUL - urine examination
  - c) BARAZ - stool examination.
2. Examination of patient (systemwise).
3. USOOL-E-ILAJ of the following:
  - a) FALIJ b) LAQWA c) ZEEQUNNAFAS d) WATAUL MAFASIL ALAQ
  - e) ARQUAN f) BARS g) CHUNBAL h) SHAQEEQUA
4. ISTHIFRAGH-O-IHTIBAS
5. TAFREEQI-TASHKHEES
  - a. QARAHE - MEDA-O-ASNA ASHRI
  - b. IQTINAQUR RAHAM-O-SARA
  - c. RIBU-O-BUHER
  - d. ZATUL JANAB-O-ZATUR RIYA
  - e. WAJAUl NAFASK-O-NIQRIS
  - f. NAFSUDDAM-O-QAIUDDAM
  - g. SAMMIYAT-E-SANKHYA-O-HAIZA
  - h. ZAHEER-E-AMEEBAYEE-O-JARASIMI
  - i. WARM-E-ZAYAD-E-AWAR HAD-O-WARM-E- MIRARA
  - j. YARQUAN-E-SUDDI-O-GHAIR SUDDI.
6.
  - a) FASAD b) TAKMEED c) HUQNA d) TAREEQ e) IDRAR
  - f) ISHAL g) ALAQ h) HAJAMAT i) KAI
7. GHIZA-KE-AHKAMAT

UNIT II

MOALIJAT - I (GENERAL MEDICINE):-

- a) Arraz-e-Ras-o-Sadr 1 SUDA-E-SHIRKI MEDI 2 SHAQEEQA 3 FALIJ
- 4 LAQWA 5 SARA 6 DUAR
- 7 NISYAN 8 ZEEQUN NAFAS 9 SUAL
- 10 WARM-E-SHUAIB 11 ZATUR RIYAH 12 ZATUL JANAB
- 13 SIL-O-DIKH 14 KHAFKHAN 15 ZIGTUDDAM QAWI
- 16 RASHA 17 TASHANNUJ 18 MAIENKHULIYA
- 19 ISTHISQUA E-GHILAFUL QULB 20 ITTISAUL QULB

UNIT III

MOALITAT - II(GENERAL MEDICINE) :-

- a) Amarz-e-batan-o-Aana 1 ZOAF-E-HAZM-O-TUKHMA 2 WARM-E-MEDA 3 QAYYUDDAM
- 4 WAJAUl FAWWAD 5 QARAH-E-MEDAASNA ASHRI 6 SARTAN-E-MEDA
- 7 ZOOSANTARIA 8 ZAHEER 9 DEEDAN-E-AMA
- 10 WARM-E-ZAEED-E-AUAR 11 BAWASEER 12 YARQUAN
- 13 DUBELA - E - KABID 14 SOOL QINIYA 15 ISTHISQUA
- 16 SIGHRUL KABID 17 WARM-E-MIRARA 18 IZAMUT TIHAL
- 19 ISTHISQUA E-GHILAFUL QULB 20 ITTISAUL QULB 21 HASATUL MIRARA
- 22 ZIABETUS SUKKARI 23 ZOAF-E-KULIYA 24 HASATUL KULIYA
- 25 BAUL UDDAM 26 IHTIBASUL BAUL 27 SOZAK
- 28 AATISHAK 29 ZOAF-E-BAH 30 WARM-E-BAREE TOON

# Unani Medicine

## 31 WARM-E-KULIYA

### MOALIJJAT-(GENERAL MEDICINE-III):-

#### UNIT IV

##### a) Amraz-e-Aamma-o

- 1 BARS 2 NAR-E-FARSI 3 JARB-O-HIKKA
- 4 CHUNBAL 5 SHARA 6 QOOBA
- 7 WATAUL NAFAS 8 NIQRIS 9 IRQUNNASAS
- 10 WAJAUUL QUTN 11 WAJAUUL UNQ 12 LAYEENUL IZAM 13 ASKERBOOT

##### b) Hummiyat - o - Anraz - E - Mutaddi

- 1 HUMMA-E-AJANIA 2 HUMMA-E-MEVIA 3 SHATRUL GHIB
- 4 GHIBB-E-KHALISA 5 KHUNNAN 6 SHAHEEQUA
- 7 KALAZAR 8 DENGUE FEVER 9 TAWOON 10 HAIZA

#### UNIT V

### MOALIJJAT (KHUSOOSI)-IV:-

#### Special Medicine

- a) AQSAM-E-DALAK b) TAKMEED c) FASAD d) TAREEQ e) ALAQ
- f) HAJAMAT g) AML-E-KAI h) IDRAR i) ISHAL j) NUZJ
- k) HAMMAM l) RIYAZAT m) QAI n) HUQNA o) TANFEES

#### UNIT VI

### JARAHIJAT (SURGERY):-

1. Anti septics and Disinfectants and Jaraseem
2. Immunity and its kinds - and vaccines
3. Pyaemia, Texaemia, Septicaemia
4. Carbuncle, sinus and Fistula, Abscess, Gangrene, Anthrax, Monoliasis, Tetanus
5. Hansons Disease, its prevention, signs, Symptoms and treatment.
6. Atishak, venereal Disease, Syphilis, Goworrhoea
7. classification of wounds.
8. Haemorrhage its prevention and Treatment
9. Shock, its management
10. Acute Abdomen
11. Trauma, Head injury Foreign body in Respiratory passages and digestive passager.
12. Breast Diseases, Liver Abscess Intestinal obstruction , Renal Diseases, Renal Calculus , Haematuria.
13. Hydrocele, Hernia, Peritonitis
14. Fracture, dislocation, Bandages
15. Sterilization in detail
16. Pre-operative and post operative care.

#### UNIT VII

### ILMUL-QABALAT:-

1. Menstruation (Haiz) placenta (Masheema) Growth and disease of placenta (Masheema)
2. Growth of foetus (Janeen) Fetal circulation
3. Hamal (Pregnancy) clinical symptoms and signs and diagnosis, differential diagnosis of pregnancy, False pregnancy
4. Anti-natal care. examination of fundal height
5. Delivery and stages of labour.
6. Toxemia of pregnancy (Tasmum-e-Hamal)
7. Anti-partum and post-partum haemorrhage diseases during pregnancy

#### UNIT VIII

### AMRAZ-E-NISWAN (GYNAECOLOGY):-

##### a) Amraz - E - Ana

- 1 AWRAM-E-FURZ 2 BASOORUL FURZ 3 QUROOH-UL- FURZ
- 4 INSHIQAQUL FARZ 5 HIKKATUL FARZ 6 ITTISAQUAL SHAFRAIN

## Unani Medicine

7 ISTHIRQUAL MEHBIL 8 TAZZAYYIQ-E-MEHBIL 9 RATAQ  
10 ILTIHAB-E-MEHBIL 11 SAILANUR PEHAM 12 ATISHAK  
13 SOZAK-E-NMISWAN 14 WARM-E-REHAM 15 TASHAHUMUR-REHAM-  
16 SARTAN- UR REHAM 17 SARTAN-E-UNQUR REHAM 18 INQUILABUR REHAM  
19 INZELAWUR RAHAM 20 QILLATUTTAMS 21 USRUTTAMS  
22 KASRUTTAMS 23 IHTIBASUTTAMS 24 IQTINAQUR RAHAM  
25 UQR 26 ISQAT 27 RUJA  
28 SALATUR REHAM 29 SARTAN-E-SADDI

### UNIT IX

#### PAEDIATRICS:-

1. paediatrics diagnosis-unani methods
2. Hydricephalus, epilepsy, Tetanus, Infantile paralysis, Diarrhoea and Dysentery, Infantal convulsions
3. Infectious disease in children and Unani treatment
4. Congenital Heart diseases, Rickets, primary complex.
5. Infantile Nutrition and their growth and Malnutrition.

### UNIT X

AMRAZ-E-UZN, ANAF, HALAQ-O-AIN

(ENT Disease and Ophthalmology)

#### a) PREVENTION OF EYE DISEASE

i) SULAQ ii) SHAEERA iii) BARDA iv) ZUFRA v) NUZULUL MA vi) MAUL AKHZER vii) RAMAD

#### b) AMRAZ-E-UZN

i) VAQEE, SHAMAM, TARSH ii) QAZIUL UZN I ii) WARM-E-AUSATUL UZN iv) TANEEN-O-DAVI v) WAJAU  
UZN vi) SAILANUL UZN vii) WARM-E- ASLUL UZN.

#### c) AMRAZE-ARAF

1) RUAF ii) BAWASEERUL ANAF iii) QAZIUL ANAF iv) ILTIHAB-E-TAJ AWEEPUL-ANAF v) NAZL-E-  
WABAYIYA (ANAFULANZA)

#### d) AMRAZ-E-HALAQ

i) KUNNAQ ii) WARM-E-HANUJBAA HAD iii) WARM-E-LAUZATAIN iv) BAHTUS SAUT v) WARM-E-LISAN  
vi) WARM-E-LIHAT

# Homeopathy Medicine

## DEGREE STANDARD

### ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND FORENSIC MEDICINE

#### A) ANATOMY:-

Surface markings of Thoracic and abdominal Viscere Cranial Nerves and thier Functional Orientation

#### B) PHYSIOLOGY:-

Metabolism, skin regulation of body temperature Vital Capacity of lungs Conducting system of Heart Blood Pressure

#### C) FORENSIC MEDICINE:

General management of corrosive and non corrosive poisons, Medical ethics

### PATHOLOGY, BACTERIOLOGY AND PARASITOLOGY

#### A) PATHOLOGY:

Inflammation, Injury and Repair, Necrosis and gangrene, anaemias, neoplasms, thrombosis, embolism, infarction oedema, shock, fatty degeneration.

#### B) BACTERIOLOGY:

Staphylococci, Streptococci, Diplococci, mycobacterium, Tuberculosis, Microbacterium Lepae, Solmonella, HIV Virus.

#### C) PARASITOLOGY:

Ascaries, Pinworms, Hookworms, Ent Histolytica, E-COLI Helminths, Malarial Parasite.

### SOCIAL AND PREVENTIVE MEDICINE:

Food and Nutrition - Balanced diet, Effects of over croding, Importance of Physical Exercise, Personal Hygeine in Preventing diseases, Atmospheric pollution, purification of air, Water impurities and its purification, General Principles of Prevention of control of communicable diseases, Family Planning Aconitum Nap Allium Cepa , Aloe soe, Anthrocinum Apismellifica , ArArgentum Ntricum, Arnica Mentana, Arsenicum Ali , Agaricus Muscarius, Ambra Grisea, Acalypha Indica, Anacadium, Baptisia, Baryta Carb, Berberis, Vulgarian, Borax, Bromium, Broyonia Alb, Blattaorientalis, Calcarea Carl, Cantharis, Carboveg, Causticum, Cedron, Chamornill, Cina, Cinchona off, Colocynthis, Cactus Grandiflorus, Chelidonium, Comum mac, Cannabis indica, Caulephyillum, Cuprum met, Duleamara, Drasera, Digitalis, Dioscosea, Equisetum, Euphrasia, Eupatorium, Flouric acid, Ferrum met, and Contraceptive measures, Vaccination Schedule, Prevantion of AIDS.

### PAPER -II

### SURGERY WITH HOMEOPATHIC THERAPEUTICS

Injuries - Various wounds, Shock, Burns, Scalds, Herinia, Renal calculus, Tousillities, Sinusities, Nesal Polyps, Otitismedia, Conjunctivitis, Spondylosis, Classification of Fractures, Haemorrhoids.

### OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY WITH HOMEOPATHIC THERAPENTICS

#### A) OBSTETRICS

Pregnancy and labour \_ (Normal and abnormal), Management of labour and use of Homoeopathic drugs in labour Toxemia of Pregnancy, Hyperemesis gravidorum, Eclampsia, Abortion, Antematal and Post natal care, antepastum and Post Portum Haemorrhage.

#### B) GYNAECOLOGY

Menstrual cycle and Anomalies of Menstruation (Amenorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea, Menorrhogia and Metrahagia) Menopausal syndrome, Leucorrhoea, Fibroids of uterus Pelvic Inflammatory disorders, sterility.

### MEDICINE INCLUDING HOMOEOPATHIC THERAPEUTICS

Fever - Malaria, Enteric Fever, Cerebro Spinal Fever, Viral Fevers like Measles, Chickenpox, Septicemia.

Ischemic Heart diseases, C.C.F; Hypertention, Upper Respiratory Tract Infection, s Bronctial Asthma, Lung infections, Pleurasy, Gastritis, Dianhoea, dysentery, Peptic ulcer, Hepatitis, Diabetismellitus, Goitre Cerebro Vascular Accident, Diseases of Joints, Scabies, Eczema, Allergic dermatitis, Psoriasis.

# Homeopathy Medicine

## HOMOPATHIC MATERIAMEDICA

Gelsemium, Graphites, Glonine, Hepar Sulphur, Hyocyamus, Hypericum, Hydrastis, canadensis, Ignatia, Ipeecac, Iodum, Kalibichremicum, Kali Carb, Kalmi, kreesotum, kalimur, kachesis, lac caninum, Ledum pal, Liliium Tig, Lycopodium, Magnesia Mur, Magnesia Carb- Medorhinum- Mezerium- Mercurius cor- Mercurius sel- Menyantes- Murex -Milli fellum- Natrum Mur- Natrum Mur- Naturm Phos- Natrum sulph - Naja Nitrio Acid- Nux Moschata -Nux vomica - Opium- Phytetigna- Phosphorus- Petroleum- Platina - Passiflora- Padophyllum -Psorinum- Pulsattilla- Pyrogen- Radium B- Ratanhia -Rhus Tex - Ruta - Rumex - Sabina - Sanguinaria - Sarasaparila - Sepia - Selenium- Spigelia - Stannum met - Staphysagria - Silicea - Stramenium - Spongia - Syhilinum - Symphytum - Syzgium Jamb - Thilasphibursa - Tuberculinum -Thuaja - Theridion - Valeriana - Variolinum -Veratrum album - Veratrum - Viride - Viburnum - Vinca Minor - Vipera - Zincum met.

## REPERTORY

Totality of Symptoms, prescribing symptoms, Uncommon peculiar and Characteristic, general and particular symptoms

## ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION OF THE CASE

Importance of mental symptoms, Gradation of symptoms and medicines, types of repertories, working methods of Boehninghansen and kent repertory.

## ORGANON AND HOMEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY

Apherisms 1 to 294

Aim of physician and highest ideal of cure

Knowldege of disease, knowledge of medicine and mode of application

How homeopathy differs from the other systems of medicine

Law of Cure

Case taking an outline

Drug proving

Chronic diseases

One sided diseases

The scope of Homeopathy

Susceptibility

Second Prescription

Palliation and Suppression

Homeopathic aggravation.