

DIPLOMA IN HOMOEOPATHY PHARMACY (D.H.P)

DURATION - 2 YEARS

SYLLABUS OF D.H.P-1ST YEAR

SUBJECT –HAEMATOLOGY & BIO-CHEMISTRY

1. **Introduction To Haematology:** (A) Definition, (B) Importance, (C) Important Equipment Used.
2. Laboratory Organization And Maintenance
3. Introduction To Blood, Its Composition, Function And Normal Cellular Components.
4. **Basic Formation Of Blood:** (A) Erythropoiesis, (B) Leucopoiesis, (C) Thrombopoiesis.
5. Collection And Preservation Blood Sample For Various Haematological Estimation.
6. **Haemoglobin:** Definition And Types, Normal Values, Synthesis And Breakdown, Haemoglobin Estimation Techniques, Principles & Procedures For Hb Estimation, Errors Involved And Means To Minimize Errors For Hb Estimation.
7. **Total Leucocytes Count (Tlc):** Normal Values, Clinical Significance, Method Of Estimation, Source Of Errors.
8. **Differential Leucocytes Count(Dlc):** Normal Values, Clinical Significance, Sources Of Errors And Means To Minimize Them
9. **Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate(Esr):** Normal Values, Definition, Principle And Procedure To Determine Esr, Factors Influencing Esr And Clinical Significance, Errors Included And Their Minimization.
10. **Packed Cell Volume/Haematocrit Value:** Normal Values, Estimation By Macro And Micro Method, Merits And Demerits Of Estimation Method, Factors Influencing Pcv, Clinical Significance.
11. **Red Cell Indices(Rci):** Definition, Procedure And General Formula For Calculating Indices, Clinical Significance, Normal Value, Numerical Problems Related To Rci.
12. **Absolute Eosinophil Count:** Principle And Procedure For Counting Aec, Clinical Significance, Normal Value, Risk Of Error Involved If Any.
13. **Reticulocyte Count:** Principle And Procedure, Clinical Significance, Normal Value, Risk Of Error Involved If Any.

14. **Platelets Count:** Normal Values, Procedure And Estimation, Clinical Significance, Errors And Re-Correction.
15. **Preparation Of Blood Films:** Types, Methods Of Preparation.

16. **Routine Staining Techniques In Haematology:** Giemsa Stain, Leishman Stain, Principle, Composition, Preparation Of Staining Reagents And Procedure.
17. Determination Of Serum Lactate Dehydrogenase
18. Hazards & Safety Measures In Clinical Bio-Chemistry Laboratory
19. Quality Control And Quality Assurance In A Clinical Bio-Chemistry Laboratory
20. Laboratory Organization, Management And Maintenance Of Records
21. Normal Range In Blood, Serum, Plasma And Urine And Reference Values.
22. Principles Of Assay Procedures For:- (I) Glucose, (II) Proteins, (III) Urea, (IV) Uric Acid, (V) Creatinine, (VI) Bilirubin, (VII) Lipids
23. Principles, Procedures For Estimation & Assessment Of The Following Including Error Involved And Their Corrections:- (I) Sodium, Potassium And Chloride, Iodine (II) Calcium, Phosphorous And Phosphates.
24. Instruments For Detection Of Radioactivity
25. Uses Of Radioisotopes In Clinical Bio-Chemistry
26. Radioisotope Techniques.

SYLLABUS OF D.H.P-1ST YEAR

SUBJECT –ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY

ANATOMY

1. Introduction To Anatomy & Histology, Structure Of Cell, Epithelial Tissue, Muscular Tissue, Nervous Tissue.
2. Skeletal System, Structure Of Bones, Types Of Bones, Bones Of Cranium, Face Vertebral Column Upper And Lower Limbs, Fracture Of Bones, Various Movements Of Joints.
3. Muscular System, Structure And Types Of Muscles In Human Body, Important Muscles And Their Group Action.
4. Circulation System, Structure Of Heart, Names And Position Of Main Blood Vessels.
5. Lymphatic System, Lymph Vessels, Lymph Nodes And Lymphoid Organs, Their Structure & Functions.
6. Digestive Systems. Parts Of Gastrointestinal Tract And Associated Glands.
7. Respiratory System. Parts Of Respiratory System.

8. Urinary System. Parts Of Urinary System.
9. Endocrine System. Various Endocrine Glands. Thyroid. Parathyroid. Adrenal Glands Pituitary Pancreas. Thymus And Sex Glands.
10. Reproductive System. Male & Female Reproductive Organs.
11. Skin And Sense Organs. Eye, Ear, Nose. Taste Buds.
12. Nervous System. Parts Of Brain, Spinal Cord, Peripheral Nerves.

PHYSIOLOGY

1. Blood. Composition And Function Of Blood, Haemopesis, Blood Coagulation, Blood Groups, Body Fluid.
2. Cardiovascular Systems. Circulation Of Blood, Function Of Heart And Blood Vessels. Control Of Heart Rate, Pulse, Regulation Of Blood Pressure, Blood Volume.
3. Respiratory System. Function Of Lungs, Mechanism Of Breathing And Exchange Of Gases In The Lungs, Regulation Of Respiration, Respiration Disorder Like Anoxia. Dyspnea Cyanosis etc. Artificial Respiration Lung Function Tests.
4. Digestive Systems. Digestion Of Food In Mouth, Stomach & Small Intestines. Absorption Of Food, Function Of Liver Function Tests.
5. Excretory Systems. Structure & Function Of Kidney And Urinary Bladder. Mechanism Of Urine Formation. Disorders Of Kidney.
6. Endocrine Systems. Physiology & Female Reproductive Organs.
7. Nervous System. Neurone & Its Functions, Function Of Central Nervous System. Autonomies Nervous System, Physiology Of Vision, Hearing & Olfaction.

SYLLABUS OF D.H.P-1ST YEAR

SUBJECT –HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACEUTICAL

HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACEUTICS:-

1. General idea about laboratory and laboratory methods.
2. Brief understanding of homoeopathic pharmaceuticals instruments and applications.
3. Brief understanding about the preparation of tablets globules, powder, ointments etc.
4. Principles of labeling of homoeopathic drug.
5. Safety measures in homoeopathic pharmaceuticals.

DRUG MANUFACTURE AND LEGAL ASPECTS OF HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY:-

1. Drugs and CES IE act : 1940
2. Drugs and magic removed act and role
3. Medical and toilet preparation act 1955
4. Drugs and cosmetics act 1930
5. Pharmacy act- for starting pharmacy & pharmacy identify.

SYLLABUS OF D.H.P-1ST YEAR

SUBJECT –HOMOEOPATHIC & HEALTH EDUCATION

INTRODUCTION OF HOMOEOPATHY:-

1. Life history of the founder Dr. SAMUEL HAHNEMANN
2. Homoeopathy- true science of healing
3. Cardinal principles-seven principles
4. Vital force-in healthy condition-diseased condition
5. Vital force-functions
6. Basic of Homoeopathic Pharmacy-Sinulia Simibus-Carenter
7. Totality of Stmptmis.

HEALTH EDUCATION:-

1. Definition Function Health According To World Health Organization.
2. Dimensions Of Health
3. Determinants Of Health
4. Ecology Og Health
5. Health & Development
6. Indications of Health
7. Responsibility of Health
8. Primary Health Care
9. National Health Policy

SYLLABUS OF D.H.P-2ND YEAR

SUBJECT –SOURCE TYPE & PREPARATION OF H.P. MEDICINE

SOURCES OF HOMOEOPATHIC DRUGS:-

1. Plant Kingdom
 2. Animal kingdom
 3. Minerals
 4. Nosodes
 5. Sarcodes
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- a. Process of collection of drug substances
 - b. Preservation of drugs & potencies
 - c. Standardization of drugs
 - d. Vehicles- solids, liquids, semisolid vehicles.

METHODS OF PREPARATION OF HOMOEOPATHIC DRUGS:-

1. By preparing mother tinctures
 2. By preparing mother solutions
 3. By triturating the medicinal substances
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- a. Old & new methods of preparing medicines
 - b. Different scales of preparation
 - c. Potentisation
 - d. Drug-medicine-remedy.

SYLLABUS OF D.H.P-2ND YEAR

SUBJECT –DISPENSING & ADMINISTRATION OF H.P. MEDICINES

A. OPOSOLOGY & HOMOEOPATHIC POSOLOGY:-

1. Principles of prescription
2. Principles of medication
3. Principles of dispensing
4. Principles of drug administration
5. Principles of external application
6. Principles of drug proving

B. DOSES, VARIOUS KINDS OF DOSES, REPITITION OF DOSES:-

SYLLABUS OF D.H.P-2ND YEAR

SUBJECT –LEGAL ASPECT OF H.P. DRUG MANUFACTURING

- **GENERAL IDEA ABOUT FOLLOWING ACTS:-**
 1. Drugs and cosmetic act:- 1940
 2. Drugs and magic remedy act and rules
 3. Medical and goilet preparation act:- 1955
 4. Dangerous drug act:- 1930
 5. Pharmacy act for starting pharmacy and pharmacy industry.
- **LEGISLATION**
- **IMPORT, MANUFACTURE, SALE & DISTRIBUTION**
 1. Part-VII-A manufacture for sale of homoeopathic medicines.
 2. Dangerous drugs act, 1930
 3. The medicinal & toilet preparation(excise duty)act 1955
 4. The drugs & magic remedies act 1954 & the rules,1955
 5. Drugs (price control) order 1970 & the relevant amendment.
 6. Duties of homoeopathic practitioners to their patients.
 7. Central register of homoeopathy.

SYLLABUS OF D.H.P-2ND YEAR

SUBJECT –INTRODUCTION OF MATERIA MEDICA

1. Homoeopathic Materia Medica is differently constructed as compared to other Materia Medica. Homoeopathy considered that study of the action of drugs on individual parts or systems of the body or on animal or their isolated organs is only a partial study of life processes under such action and that it does not lead us to a full appreciation of the action of the medicinal agent; the drug agent as a whole is lost sight of.
2. Essential and complete knowledge of the drug action as a whole can be supplied only by qualitative synoptic drug experiments on healthy persons and this alone can make it possible to view all the scattered data in relation to the psychosomatic whole of a person and it is just such a person as a whole to whom the knowledge of drug action is to be applied.
3. The Homoeopathic Materia Medica consists of a schematic arrangement of symptoms produced by each drug, incorporating no theories for explanations about their interpretation or inter-relationship. Each drug should be studied synthetically, analytically and comparatively, and this alone would enable a Homoeopathic student to study each drug individually and as a whole and help him to be a good prescriber.
4. Polychrests and the most commonly indicated drugs for every day ailments should be taken up first so that in the clinical classes or outdoor duties the students become familiar with their applications. They should be thoroughly dealt with explaining all comparisons and relationship. Students should be conversant with their sphere or action and family relationship.

The less common and rare drugs should be taught in outline, emphasizing only their most salient features and symptoms. Rare drugs should be dealt with later.

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

6. While teaching therapeutics an attempt should be made to recall the Materia Medica so that indications for drugs in a clinical condition can directly flow out from the proving of the drugs concerned. The student should be encouraged to apply the resources of the vast Materia Medica in any sickness and not limit himself to memorize a few drugs for a particular disease.

7. This Hahnemannian approach will not only help him in understanding the proper perspective of symptoms as applied and their curative value in sickness but will even lighten his burden as far as formal examination are concerned. Otherwise the present trend produces the allopathic approach to treatment of diseases and it contradictory to the teaching of Organon. Application of Materia Medica should be demonstrated from cases in the outdoor and hospital wards. Lectures on comparative Materia Medica and therapeutics as well as tutorials should be as far as possible be integrated with lectures on clinical medicine in the various departments.

8. For the teaching of drugs the college should keep herbarium sheets and other specimens for demonstrations to the students. Lectures should be made interesting and slides of plants and materials may be projected.

9.
 1. Introductory lectures: Teaching of the Homoeopathic Materia Medica should include:-
 1. Nature and scope of Homoeopathic Materia Medica.
 2. Sources of Homoeopathic Materia Medica.
 3. Different ways of studying the Materia Medica.
 2. The drugs are to be taught under the following heads:-
 1. Common name, natural, order, habitat, part used, ,preparation.
 2. Sources of drug proving.
 3. Symptomatology of the drug emphasizing the characteristic symptoms and modalities.
 4. Comparative study of drugs.
 5. Complimentary, inimical, antidotal and concomitant remedies.
 6. Therapeutic applications (applied Materia Medica).
 3. A study of 12 tissue remedies according to Schusler's biochemic system of medicine.

APPENDIX-I

1. Acontite nap
2. Aethusa cyan
3. Allium cepa
4. Aloe socotrina
5. Antimonium crud
6. Antimonium tart
7. Apis malefic
8. Argentum nit
9. Arnica Montana
10. Bryonia alb
11. Chamomilla
12. Cina
13. Colchium autumn
14. Colocynthis
15. Dulcamera
16. Euphrasia
17. Ipecac
18. Ledum pal
19. Nux vomica
20. Rhus tox

21. Calcarea flour
22. Calcarea phos
23. Calcarea sulph
24. Ferrum phos
25. Silicea

New additions

Following Drugs be added :-

1. One additional drug **China** added.
2. Biochemic drugs should be specified in syllabus under separate titles. Following seven Biochemic drug be added along with five Biochemic drug which are already included in syllabus.

- a) Nat-Phos
- b) Mag-Phos
- c) Kali-Phos
- d) Nat-Mur
- e) Kali-Mur
- f) Nat-Sulph
- g) Kali – Sulph

1. Aceticacid
2. Actearecemosia
3. Agaricusmuscarius
4. Agnuscastus
5. Alumina
6. Ambragrisea
7. Ammoniumcarb
8. Ammoniummur

9. Anacardiumori
10. Apocynumcan
11. Arsenicalbum
12. Arseniciod
13. Aurummet
14. Arumtriph
15. Baptisiatinctor
16. Berberrisvulg.
17. Bismuth
18. Borax
19. Bromium
20. Bovista
21. Cactusg
22. Calcareears
23. Calendula
24. Camphora
25. Cantharis
26. Chelidoniummaj
27. Coniummac
28. Digitalisper
29. Drosera

30. Ferrummet
31. Gelsemium
32. Helliborus
33. Heparsulph
34. Ignatia
35. Kalibrom
36. Kreosatum
37. Natrumcarb
38. Nuxmoschata
39. Opium
40. Petroleum
41. Phosphorus
42. Phytolocca
43. Platinamet
44. Sepia
45. Spongiatost
46. Veratrumalb
47. Kalimur
48. Kaliphos
49. MagnesiaPh
50. Natrum sulph.