

BAMS(Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine And Surgery) DEGREE – COURSE

1. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

Ayurvedic education aims at producing graduates of profound scholarship having deep basis of Ayurved with scientific knowledge in accordance with Ayurvedic fundamentals with extensive practical training who would be efficient teachers, research workers, KayaChikitsakas (Physicians) and Shalyachikitsakas (Surgeons) fully competent to serve in the medical and health services of the country.

2. DURATION OF COURSE:

Degree Course 5 & ½ Years including internship.

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SYLLABUS

Ist B.A.M.S. PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION

ASHTANGA HRIDAYAM (SUTRASTHAN)

Syllabus	Teaching Hours	Marks
• Chapters specified for thorough study Chapter First to Tenth and Fourteenth (1-10&14) 44 Marks Chapter eleventh to thirteenth (11-13) 15 Marks Chapter sixteen to Twenty (16-20) 20 Marks Twenty –seventh (27) and Thirtieth (30) chapters 7 Marks	70	5/15
Chapters specified for introductory study Chapter Fifteenth (15) 04 Marks Chapter Twenty Two to Twenty Six & Twenty Eight & 10 Marks Twenty ninth (22-26 & 28 & 29)	30	

Theory –one paper – 100 Marks

AYURVED ITIHAS (History of Ayurveda)

Theory- One Paper - 100 Marks

MODULE 1

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
1. Etymological derivation (vyutpatti), syntactical derivation (niruktti) and definition of the word itihās, necessity of knowledge of history, its significance and utility. means and method of gaining knowledge viz. historical person (vyakti), subject (vishaya), time period, (kala), happening (ghatna) and their impact on ayurveda. 2. Decent of Ayurveda, chronology of ayurveda according to different schools, introduction of eight branches of ayurveda and concerned renowned texts. Introduction of the authors of these texts.	5	10	5

MODULE 2

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
3. Eternity of ayurveda (shashvatvam and anaditavam).	2	10	5
4. Status of ayurveda in Vedic period, progression of ayurveda upto tantra kala. Knowledge about available topics of ayurveda in puranas and tantras etc.	3 5		

5. Introduction of authors of classical texts during Samhita kala and their contribution especially Atreya, Dhanwantri, Kashyapa, Agnivesha, Sushruta, Bhela, Harita, Charaka, Dridhbala, Vagbhatta, Nagarjuna, Jivaka – introduction and contribution.			
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MODULE 3

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
6. Chronological development of charaka samhita, sushruta samhita and kashyapa samhita.	3	20	5
7. Introduction and establishment of time period of commentators of classical samhitas – bhattar harishchandra, Jejjata, Chakrapani, Dalhana, Nishchalakara, vijayarakshita, Gayadas, Arundatta, Hemadri, Gangadhara, Yonginderanath sen, Haranchandra Chakravorty.	5		
8. Introduction and time period of authors of compendium (granthasamgraha kala) – Acharya Bhavmishra, Sharangdhara, Vrinda, madhavkara, Shodhala, Govind Das (Author of bhaisjya ratnawali), Vasavraja etc.	8		
9. Origin of ras shastra and its development, introduction and time period of promoters of ras shastra.	4		

MODULE 4

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
10. Vrikshayurveda vijnana (Ayurveda for plant kingdom), pashu chikitsa vijnana (ayurveda for animal kingdom), promoters of ashva, gaja chikitsa Vijnana; shalihotra, palkapya, varahmir, nakula, ashvaghosh.	3	20	5
11. Introduction of authors of modern era –Gan Nath sen, Yamimi bhushan, Yadavji tikramji acharya, Ghanekar, Damodar Sharma Gaur, Priyavrat Sharma, Swami Laksmiram, Dr. P. M. Mehta, Daji Shastri Pade etc.	7		
12. Globlaisation of ayurveda – Sumera, Babilonia, Asiria, Misra (Egypt), China, Persia, Arabia, Kamobja, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Thailand, Mauritius, Myanmar (Burma) etc. – expansion of ayurveda in above mentioned civilisations.	3		
13. Impact of ayurveda on Hippocratus (Father of Allopathy), Invitation to Indian physicians by yavans and translation of ayurvedic text into Arabian language, visit to Greece by Indian scholars, relation between Greece and india in ancient period (made by Alexandar), expansion of ashvavaidyaka in Greece.	4		
14. Developmental actions for ayurveda in post-independence period,			

<p>development in educational trends, establishment of different committee, their recommendations, central council of Indian medicine, central council for research and ayurveda and siddha, foundation of department of AYUSH, its introduction and activities, drug and cosmetic act, Ayurvedic pharmacopoeia Committee formation and activities of organisations and institutions like Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeta etc. Activities in field of research in ayurveda according to different subjects. Initiation for writing down a text, different councils of vaidya and their activities. Publications of Ayurveda journals and magazines, WHO, status of Ayurveda on international grounds in present era.</p>			
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PADARTH VIGYAN

Theory- Two Papers– 100 Marks Each

PAPER I

MODULE 1

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
1.1 Ayurveda Nirupana Definition and lakshana of ayu, composition of ayu; definition and lakshana of Ayurveda; definition and types of siddhanta; introduction of basic principles of Ayurveda and their significance.	5	13	5
1.2 Ayurveda darshana nirupana Philosophical background of fundamentals of ayurveda, meaning of the word “darsan” and its omnipresence; evolution of darsana, their Numbers and classification; general introductions of schools of Indian Philosophy with an emphasis on nyaya, vaisheshik and sankhya Darsana. Ayurveda as unique and independent school of thought (philosophical individuality of ayurveda), definition of padartha, lakshana of padartha. Division and number of padarthas; bhava and abhava padartha; charak’s opinion regarding these; introduction & description of karana-padarthas mentioned by charak.	8		

MODULE 2

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
<p>2. Dravya Vigyaniam Definition, lakshana and number of dravya, panchabhutas; origin of panchamahabhuta, parasparanupravesha (mutual conglomeration), types of panchikaran; lakshana and types of prithvi, lakshana and types of tejas; lakshan and types of jala ,lakshana and types of vayu, lakshan of akasha and its aupadhika types;</p> <p>kala nirupana, etymological derivation, definition and lakshana of the word 'kala'; aupadhik types of kala, significance of kala in ayurveda; dignirupanam, significance of dig and aupadhik types,</p> <p>lakshana of atma, description of purusha mentioned in ayurveda- Ativahika purusha/ sukshma sharir/ rashi purusha/ chikitsiya purusha/ karma purusha/ saddhatvatmak purusha, initiation of atma towards perception of knowledge (atmanahjnana pravritti), mano nirupanam; lakshana, synonyms of manas, mana as substratam of diseases (manasah vyadhyashryatram); guna (qualities), Vishaya (subject), karma (functions), ubhayaindriyatva and seat of mana; contribution of panchamahabhuta and triguna in physical constitution (dehaprakriti) and mental faculty; disapproval of dravyatva of tamas, practical study/application of dravya in ayurveda.</p>	<p>5</p> <p>3</p> <p>5</p> <p>5</p>	18	5/15

Module 3

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
<p>3. Guna Vigyaniam Etymological derivation, definition and number of gunas, vaishesika guna (sartha)- shabda, sparsha, rupa, rasa, gandha; adhyatma gunah- budhi, Sukha, dukha, ichha, dwesa, prayatna; paradi guna, gurvadi guna- their introduction and clinical application.</p> <p>4. Karma Vigyaniam Definition, lakshana and types of karma, types of karma mentioned in nyaya, Description of karma in ayurveda, practical study/ application of karma in Ayurveda.</p>	<p>10</p> <p>5</p>	15	5/15

Module 4

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
5. Samanya Vigyaniam Definition, lakshan, types of samanya, practical study/ application of samanya in reference to dravya, guna and karma.	8	29	5/15
6. Vishesha Vigyaniam Definition, lakshna and types of vishesa, detailed description of the verse “pravrittirubhayasyata”, practical study of vishesa for clinical application in Ayurveda.	7 7		
7. Samavaya Viyaniam Definition and lakshana of samavaya, practical study of samavaya for clinical application in ayurveda.	5		
8. Abhava Vigyaniam Definition and lakshana of abhav padartha, classification of abhav- description of pragbhava, pradhwansabhava, atyantabhava, anyuanyabhav; clinical significance of abhava in ayurveda .	2		

PADARTH VIGYAN

Theory- Two Papers– 100 Marks Each

PAPER II

MODULE 5

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
<p>Praman/ Pariksha Vigyaniam (Epistemology)</p> <p>1. Pariksha nirupana (means of getting knowledge)</p> <p>Definition , significance and necessity of pariksha. Two types of anubhav-prama and aprama. Lakshan and types of prama and prameya. Lakshna, causes and types of smriti(memory). Significance and importance of praman.</p> <p>Enumeration of pramana according to different school of philosophy. Four types of methods of examination according to ayurveda (chaturvidha pariksha vidhi). Pramana in ayurveda.</p> <p>Incorporation of different pramans into three pramans. Use of word pariksha in reference to pramana in classics of ayurveda. Practical application of methods of examination (pariksha vidhi) in treatment (chikitsa).</p>	10	10	5/15

MODULE 6

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
2. Aptopdesha pariksha/ pramana nirupana (Authoritative instruction/ spiritual testimony) Definition of aptopdesha, lakshana of apta, lakshana of sabda, and its types, sabdavritti - abhidha, lakshana, vyanjana, tatparyakhya; shaktigraha hetu, vyakya Characteristic ; vakyartha jnanahetu- akanksha, yogyata, sannidhi.	10	10	5/15

Module7

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
<p>3. Pratyaksha pariksha/ pramana nirupana (direct observation or perception) definition and lakshana of pratyaksha. Types of origin of pratyaksha jnana. Types of pratyaksha- nirvikalpaka- savikalpaka with description; description of laukika and alaukika types and their further classification. Sannikarsa Characteristic, six types of sannikarsa, characteristics of sense organs(indriyanam Characteristic lakshanam). Classification of Indriya and enumeration. Description of panchapanchaka, establishment of origin of Indriya by panchamahabhuta (bhautikawa of Indriya) and similarity in sources (tulyayonitva) of Indriya. Dominance of antahkaran. Hindrances indirect perception (pratyaksha anuplabdhikaran), detailed description of direct perception (pratyaksha) by various instruments/ equipments; necessity of other pramans in addition to pratyaksha. Practical study/ application of pratyaksha in physiological, diagnostic, therapeutics and research grounds.</p>	15	15	5/15

Module 8

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
<p>4. Anumana pariksha/pramana nirupanam (inference) Definition and lakshan of anumana. Introduction of anumiti, paramarsha, vyapti, hetu, sadhya, paksha, dristanta etc. Types of anumana mentioned by Charak Samhita & nyaya darsana. Characteristic and types of vyapti, Characteristic and types of hetu, description of ahetu and hetwabhasa. Characteristic and significance of tarka. Practical study/ application of anumana</p> <p>pramana in physiological, diagnostic, therapeutics and research grounds.</p> <p>5. Yukti pariksha/ pramana (epistemology of reasoning) Definition and lakshana of yukti pariksha, discussion on yukti pramana. Importance & characteristic of yukti pariksha in ayurveda. Practical study and utility of yukti pariksha in therapeutics and research.</p> <p>6. Upamana pramana nirupanam(analogy) Definition and lakshana of upamana. Application of upamana in therapeutics and research</p>	<p>6</p> <p>5</p> <p>5</p>	16	5/15

Module 9

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
7. Karya- Karan siddhanta nirupanam (cause and effect theory) Definition and lakshana of karya and karana. Types of karan. Significance of karya and karan in ayurveda. Different opinions regarding manifestation of karya from karan- satkaryavada, asatkaryavada, parinam vada, arambhavad, paramanuvada, vivartavada, kshanabhangurvada, pilupaka, pitharpaka, anekantavada, swabhavoparamvada.	10	10	5/15

Module 10

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
<p>8. Srishti-nirupanam Srishti-laya nirupanam (evolution and devastation of universe), Description of tatvotpatti, Tatva-nirupanam, classification of tatva. Evolution of universe (life) according to charak, sushruta (srishti-vikaskrama); Ashtaprakriti, Shodashvikara and their description. Similarity and dissimilarity between kshetra-kshetrasya, vyakta-avyakta, prakriti-purush. Triguna nirupanam, Description of theories of rebirth and salvation (punarjanma & moksha)</p> <p>9. Shastrartha Bodhaka Shashtra Lakshana, tantra guna, tantra dosha, detailed description of tantrayukti, Brief description of tachhilya and arthashrya.</p>	<p>10</p> <p>5</p>	15	5/15

SANSKRIT

Theory- Two Papers– 100 Marks Each
Lectures – 150 hours

1. Vyakarana

Sanjna, ach-sandhi, hal-sandhi, visarga sandhi, Ajanta pullinga, Ajanta streelinga,
Ajanta napunsklinga, halanta
pullinga, halanta streelinga, Halanta napunsalinga, avyaya prakaran,
bhavadidashganah,
nyanta-sannanta,
yannanta-yanluganta-atmnepada-parasmaipada-bhavakam
Karma-karti, lakartha prakriya, kridanta prakarana (kritya prakriya),
Purvakridantam, unadaya, uttar-kridanta),
vibhaktyartha prakaran, samasa prakaran (keival samas, avyayi-
bhavah, tatpurush,
bahuvrihi,
dvanda, samasanta), tadvita prakarnani, streepratyaya prakaranam.
TEXT BOOK- laghu siddhanta kaumudi

2. Translation

1. Translation from English / Hindi / regional language into Sanskrit
Or Essay in Sanskrit related to ayurveda
- 2 .Translation from Sanskrit to English, Hindi and Regional languages
(Any desired language)

SHARIR KRIYA

Theory- Two Papers– 100 Marks Each

Practical/ Viva voice – 100 Marks

Lectures (1 hour) - 210

Practicals and Demonstration (1 ½ hour) – 90

PAPER I

PART A

MODULE 1

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
1. Conceptual study of fundamental principles of Ayurvediya Kriya Sharir e.g. Panchamahabhuta, Tridosha, Triguna, Loka-Purusha Samya, Samanya	5	25	
Vishesha, Rasa-Virya-Vipaka etc.	3		
Description of Basics of Srotasas.	2		
2. Definitions and Synonyms of term 'Sharir', Definitions and Synonyms of term 'Kriya', Srishti Utpatti and its adaptation in generation of Shareera,	4		
Factors responsible for Srishti Utpatti,	2		
Difference and similarities between Prakriti and Purusha,	2		
Study of components of Purusha and in context to numerical variations (Purushabheda),	5		
Role of Shatdhatupurusha in Kriya Sharir and Chikitsa	2		
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MODULE 2

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
Dosha – General introduction of dosha, Classification of Doshas into ‘Sharir dosha and Manasa dosha’,	2	32	5/15
‘Prakrit dosha and Vaikrit dosha,	2		
Criteria for ‘dosha’, Doshagati,	2		
Criteria for differentiation of types of dosha (doshabheda).	2		
a. Vata dosha – Vyutpatti (derivation), Utpatti, Nirukti (etymology) of term ‘Vata’, General locations, general properties and general functions of Vata,	3		
Five types of Vata with their specific locations, specific properties, and specific functions (Prana, Udana, Samana, Vyana, Apana)	3		
b. Pitta dosha – Vyutpatti, Utpatti, Nirukti of term ‘Pitta’, General locations, general properties and general functions of Pitta,	3		
Five types of Pitta with their specific locations, specific properties, and specific functions (Pachaka, Ranjaka, Alochaka, Bhrajaka, Sadhaka);	3		
Similarities and differences between Agni and Pitta	1		
c. Kapha dosha- Vyutpatti, Utpatti, Nirukti of term ‘kapha’, General locations, general properties and general functions of kapha,	3		

Five types of kapha with their specific locations, specific properties, and specific functions (Bodhaka, Avalambaka, Kledaka, Tarpaka, Shleshaka)	3		
d. Etiological factors responsible for Vriddhi-Kshaya of each dosha and manifestations of Vriddhi-Kshaya of each dosha	3		
e. Kriyakala of dosha in view point of Charaka, Sushruta and Vagbhata and its clinical importance.	2		

Module 3

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
Deha-Prakriti, characteristics of each kind of Deha-Prakriti, clinical	3	6	5/15
significance of Deha-Prakriti, Anukatva b. Manasa-Prakriti – classification, characteristics clinical significance.	3		

Module 4

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
5. Modern Physiology a. Basic principles of biochemistry. Study of basic components of food.	1	42	5/15
Biochemical structure, properties, classification of proteins, fats and carbohydrates.	2		
Metabolism of proteins, fats and carbohydrates. Vitamins – sources, daily requirement, functions, manifestations of hypo and hypervitaminosis.	3		
Biochemical study of enzymes.	1		
b. Definition and mechanisms of maintenance of Homeostasis.	2		
Cell Physiology.	1		
Membrane Physiology.	1		
Resting membrane potential and action potential.	1		
c. Physiology of Respiratory system: Functional anatomy of respiratory system.	2		
Definition of ventilation. Mechanism of respiration. Exchange and transportation of gases. Neural and chemical control of respiration. Spirometry and lung function tests. Artificial respiration.	3		
d. Physiology of Cardio-Vascular system: Functional anatomy of cardiovascular system.	1		
	1		
Properties of cardiac muscles. Cardiac cycle. Heart sounds.	2		

Regulation of cardiac output and venous return.	2		
Physiological basis of ECG.	2		
Heart-rate and its regulation.	1		
Arterial pulse.	1		
Systemic arterial blood pressure and its control.	1		
Regional circulations.	1		
Physiology of lymphatic circulation.			
e. Modern view of somato-types, biological personality and psychological traits of an individual			

PART B

Module 5

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
<p>1. Shareera-Poshana</p> <p>a. 1. Ahara – definition and significance of ahara, classification of ahara-dravya, ahara-vidhi-vidhana, Ashta-ahara-vidhi-visheshayatana, ahara-parinamakara bhava</p> <p>b. Agni – Conceptual study of Agni, Vyutpatti, Nirukti, Synonyms of term ‘Agni’, classification of Agni, Location-properties and functions of Jatharagni, Bhutagni, and Dhatwagni role of Agni in Kriya Sharira and Chikitsa</p> <p>c. Ahara-paka-prakriya – physiology of related organs (Maha-srotas), avasthapaka, nishthapaka, Maha-srotas-pachana kriya, sara-kitta vibhajana, saranushoshana and genesis of Vatadi dosha during ahara-pachana</p> <p>d. Definition of term ‘Koshtha’, criteria of classification of Koshtha and characteristics of each kind of Koshtha</p> <p>2. Modern physiology</p> <p>a. Functional anatomy of gastro-intestinal tract. Descriptive physiology of digestion and absorption in gastro-intestinal tract. Mechanism of secretion and composition of different digestive juices.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>6</p>	12	5/15

SHARIR KRIYA

Theory- Two Papers– 100 Marks Each
 Practical/ Viva voice – 100 Marks
 Lectures (1 hour) - 210
 Practicals and Demonstration (1 ½ hour) – 90

PAPER II

PART A

MODULE 6

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
Dhatu General introduction, definition and criteria of dhatu, Utpatti (during garbhavastha and janmottara kala), Vyutpatti, Nirukti of term 'dhatu'; different theories related to dhatuposhana, (dhatuposhana nyaya)	2	18	5/15
i) Rasa Dhatu Vyutpatti, Nirukti, sthan, guna, karma, pramana of Rasa Dhatu. Physiology of Rasavaha Srotasa, Formation of Rasa Dhatu from Ahara Rasa. Circulation of Rasa (Rasa-Samvahana), Description of Ashtavidha Sara (8 types of Sara). Characteristics of Twakasara Purusha. Conceptual study of Mutual interdependence (ashraya-ashrayi bhava) between Rasa and Kapha. Manifestations of Kshaya and Vriddhi of Rasa.	3		
ii) Raktadhatu Vyutpatti, Nirukti, synonyms, sthan, guna, karma and pramana of Rakta dhatu; panchabhautikatva of Rakta Dhatu, physiology of Raktavaha Srotas, Formation of Raktadhatu, Ranjana of Rasa by Ranjaka Pitta, Features of	2		

Shuddha Rakta, Specific functions of Rakta, characteristics of Raktasara Purusha; manifestations of Kshaya and Vriddhi of Raktadhatu, Mutual interdependence between Rakta and Pitta.	2		
iii) Mamsadhatu Vyutpatti, Nirukti, synonyms, sthan, guna, karma and pramana of mamsa dhatu, Physiology of Mamsavaha Srotasa, Formation of Mamsadhatu, characteristics of Mamsasara Purusha, manifestations of Kshaya and Vriddhi of Mamsadhatu.	2		
iv) Medo Dhatu Vyutpatti, Nirukti, sthan, guna, karma and pramana of medodhatu, physiology of Medovaha Srotas, formation of Medo dhatu, characteristics of Medosara Purusha and manifestations of Kshaya and Vriddhi of Meda.	2		
v) Asthi Dhatu Vyutpatti, Nirukti, synonyms, sthan, guna, karma of Asthi dhatu; Physiology of Asthivaha Srotas and formation of Asthi dhatu, characteristics of Asthisara Purusha, Mutual interdependence of Vata and Asthi dhatu, manifestations of Kshaya and Vriddhi of Asthi dhatu.	2		
vi) Majja Dhatu Vyutpatti, Nirukti, types, sthan, guna, karma and pramana of Majja Dhatu, physiology of Majjavaha Srotas, formation of Majja dhatu, characteristics of Majja Sara Purusha, Rakta-Pitta-Majja relation, manifestations of Kshaya and Vriddhi of Majja dhatu.			

vii) Shukra Dhatu Vyutpatti, Nirukti, sthan, guna, karma and pramana of Shukra dhatu, physiology of Shukravaha srotas and formation of Shukra dhatu; features of Shuddha and Dushita Shukra, characteristics of Shukrasara Purusha, manifestations of Kshaya and Vriddhi of Shukra dhatu.			
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MODULE 7

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
Ojas Vyutpatti, Nirukti, synonyms, definition, utpatti sthan, guna, karma and pramana of Ojas, classification of Oja (Ojobheda), conceptual study of Vyadhikshamatva; Bala vrudhikara bhava, Balabheda, Relation between shleshma, bala and ojas; Etiological factors and manifestatioins of Oja kshaya, Visramsa and Vyapat; physiological and clinical significance of OjaVayasthapana .	3	3	5/15

Module 8

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
Upadhatu a. General introduction, Vyutpatti and Nirukti of the term 'Upadhatu'. Utpatti, Poshan, Samkha, Praman, Guna, Sthan and Karma of Upadhatu.	2	8	5/15
b. Stanya –Nirukti, definition, utpatti guna karma, praman of Stanya; characteristics and assessment of shuddh and dushita Stanya, manifestations of Vriddhi and kshaya of Stanya	2		
c. Artava –Nirukti, definition, Utpatti, guna karma of Artava, characteristics of shuddha and dushita Artava, difference between Raja and Artava, physiology of Artavavaha srotas and Artavachakra	2		
d. Tvak – Utpatti, Nirukti, guna, Praman, karma and bheda. Layer wise diseases of Tvak.			

Module 9

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
<p>Modern physiology</p> <p>a. Haemopoetic system – composition, functions of blood and blood cells, Haemopoiesis- (stages and development of RBCs, WBCs and platelets); Introduction to bone marrow: composition and functions of bone marrow. Structure and functions of haemoglobin, mechanism of blood clotting, anticoagulants, study of platelets, physiological basis of blood groups, principles of blood transfusion, plasma proteins- synthesis and functions.</p> <p>Applied physiology: anaemia, jaundice. Basics of Immunity – Classification and Mechanisms. Hypersensitivity. Physiological basis of immunization.</p> <p>b. Muscle physiology – comparative study of physiology of skeletal muscles, cardiac muscles and smooth muscles. Physiology of muscle contraction.</p> <p>c. Physiology of adipose tissue, lipo proteins like VLDL, LDL and HDL.</p> <p>d. Calcium metabolism: hormonal control of calcium metabolism. Functions of vitamin D, parathormone and calcitonin. Bone and teeth.</p> <p>e. Structure and functions of skin, sweat glands and sebaceous glands.</p> <p>f. Physiological study of male and</p>	<p>4</p> <p>2</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>	17	5/15

female reproductive systems.			
Spermatogenesis and oogenesis.	1		
Hormonal regulation of menstrual cycle.	1		
Physiology of pregnancy and lactation.	1		
Physiological basis of ECG.			
Heart-rate and its regulation.			
Arterial pulse.			
Systemic arterial blood pressure and its control.			
Regional circulations.			
Physiology of lymphatic circulation.			
e. Modern view of somato-types, biological personality and psychological traits of an individual			

PART B

Module 10

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
Mala - Vyutpatti, Nirukti of term 'mala'; General introduction of Mala, Utpatti (during garbhavastha and janmottara kala), 2. Aharamala – Enumeration and formation of Aharamala	5	25	5/15
a. Mutra –Vyutpatti, Nirukti, praman, sthan, guna, karma, and physiology of Mutravaha srotas; formation of Mutra, manifestations of Vriddhi and Kshaya of Mutra	5		
b. Purisha –Vyutpatti, Nirukti, praman, sthan, guna, karma, and physiology of Purishavaha srotas; formation of Purisha, manifestations of Vriddhi and Kshaya of Purisha	5		
3. Sweda –Vyutpatti, Nirukti, praman, sthan, guna, karma, and physiology of Swedavaha srotas; formation of Sweda, manifestations of Vriddhi and Kshaya of Sweda	5		
4. Dhatu mala – Utpatti, Nirukti, sthan, guna karma, samkhya, praman of each dhatu mala; etiological factors and clinical manifestations of each dhatu mala			

Module 11

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
. Panchajnyanendriya – Physiological study of Panchajnyanendriya, and physiology of Shabda, Sparsha, Roopa, Rasa, Gandha. Process of Dnyanagrahana;	5	19	5/15
Indriya-pancha-panchaka; Physiological study of Karmendriya.	5		
6. Manas – Utpatti, Vyutpatti, Nirukti, synonyms, swaropa, sthan, guna, vishaya, karma of Manas, and physiology of Manovaha srotas; physiological and clinical significance of Manas	3		
7. Atma –Nirukti, definition, sthan, guna, karma, and difference between Paramatma and Jeevatma;	3		
characteristics of existence of Atma	3		
8. Buddhi – Sthan, prakara, karma of Buddhi; Physiology of dheer, dhriti and smriti			
7. Nidra – Nidrotpatti, Nidrabheda, physiological and clinical significance of Nidra; Swapnotpatti and Swapnabheda			

Module 12

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
Modern physiology a. General introduction to nervous system – neurons, mechanism of propagation of nerve impulse, physiological study of CNS, PNS, ANS; physiological study of sensory and motor functions of nervous system.	3	18	5/15
Functions of different parts of brain - Cerebral cortex, Hypothalamus, Limbic system, Midbrain, Pons, Medulla and Cerebellum. Physiology of special senses. Intelligence, Memory, Learning and Motivation.	4		
Physiology of sleep and dreams. Physiology of speech and articulation; EEG. Physiology of temperature regulation.	3		
b. Endocrine glands – General introduction to endocrine system, classification and characteristics of hormones, physiological study of all endocrine glands and their hormones.	5		
c. Urinary tract physiology – Functional anatomy of urinary tract. Functions of kidneys. Mechanism of formation of urine. Control of micturition. Renal function tests.			

SHARIR RACHANA

Theory- Two Papers– 100 Marks Each

Practical/ Viva voice – 200 Marks

Lectures (1 hour) - 210

PAPER I

PART A

MODULE 1

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
1. Detailed description of principles of 'Sharir' and their co-relation with modern medical science.	2	16	5
2. Shariropkrama Description of Sharir and Sharir, knowledge and importance of Sharir and Sharir, 'Shadangatva' of sharir, Anga pratyanga vibhaga, Preservation and Dissection Method of dead body, Divisions of Sharir.	3		
3. Knowledge of terminologies used in Sharir Detail knowledge of terms, position, and Planes e.g. Urdhava (Superior), Adhah (Inferior), Nikatastha (Proximal) and Doorastha (Distal), Agrima (Anterior or Ventral), Abhi pristha or Paschima (Posterior), Madhyanuga (Median), Parshava (Lateral). Abhimadhyana (Medial) and Uttana (Superficial) and Gambhira (Deep) section, Anuprastha (Vertical) and Agra paschedasa (Horizontal), Tiryaka (Oblique) sections, Mamsa peshi (Muscles), Sira, Dhamani, Tantrika, Snayu(Ligaments), Kurcha, Kandra (Tendon), Jala(Plexuses), Asthi Sanghat	8		
	5		

<p>(Complex Joints), Seemanta (Sutures off Skull), Rajju(Cords) and Sevani.</p> <p>4. Abhinivriti Sharir Vyakta and Avyakta, kshetra and kshetraja Constitution of 'Purusha' according to dhatu bheda, Panchabhoutikatva and sukshamatva of body, karma purusha, Trigunatamakativama, Tridoshamayatvama, Doshadhatumalamulakatva of Sharir.</p>			
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MODULE 2

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
5. Garbha Sharir (Embryology) Definition of 'garbha' (embryo), 'Garbhottpadakbhava', Sukshma garbha sharir, micro anatomical description of 'dhatu and avayavas' 'Shukra'	5	30	5/15
Artava, Antahpushpa, Garbhadhana (fertilization) and Kosha vibhajana (Cell division), along with role of Tridosh and Panch mahabhut in fetal development, 'Bija'-(sperm and ovum), Bijabhaga, Bijabhagavayava and	7		
Genetics in Ayurveda. Anuvamshika Siddhanta (principles of Hereditary), Linga bheda (Sex Determination), Masanumasika Garbha Virdhi Krama (month wise development of Fetus), Garbhavidhikara bhava, (factors effecting development and growth of embryo), Deha prakriti, Satwa prakriti' etc.,	5		
Garbha poshana, Apra nirmana (formation of placenta), Nabhinadi nirmana (formation of umbilical cord), Ulva, Jarayu, Akritikara bhava,	3		
Matrapartantrata of garbha, Bhuta vyapara, formation of Stanya,	1		
Angapratyanga nirmana, Development of various systems.	2		
Developmental Anomalies and their causes (Ayurveda and Modern Views).			

Module 3

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
6. Pramana Sharir: Anthropometric -Values of body parts- Anguli, anjali, pramana and Sankhya Sharir.	7	7	5/15

PART B

Module 4

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
7. Asthi Sharir (Osteology) Number of bones (Charaka, Sushruta and Modern Concept), Asthi swaroopa and Asthi rachana (Structure and texture of bone), Detailed description of each bone - Ossification of bones, applied anatomy of each bone.	10	50	5/15
8. Sandhi Sharir (Arthrology) (a) Definition of Sandhi (joints), Types, structure of each Asthi sandhi (joint), various, Specific description of 'Hanu' (temporomandibular) and Shakha sandhis (joints of extremities) vertebral joints, Definition of Asthi Sanghat, number and their applied value. Sevani (Sutural Joints) Snayu (Ligaments), movements of Joints and Clinical importance of the Sandhis (joints).	10		
9. Sira, Dhamini, Srotas Sharir (Angiology) (a) Sira-Dhamini Importance of Raktavaha Sansthan (cardiovascular system), Hridaya (Heart), Sira, Dhamani, Srotasa. Definition of Sira, Dhamini, their course, branches Description of Arteries and capillary, Accessory veins and Principal veins. (b) Srotas Sharir: 1. Definition, types, their mool and Srotodusti.	10		

<p>10. Lasika Samsthan (Lymphatic system) Introduction and study of Lasika pranali (Lymphatic channels), Lasika granthi (Lymphatic glands), Rasa kulya (thoracic duct), Payasvini (lacteals) and Courses of lasika vahinis (Lymphatic Ducts).</p> <p>11. Peshi Sharir (Myology) Introduction and detail Structure, shape, size and types and their Importance of Peshi (muscles) - their attachments and origin, insertion, actions nerve supply and its clinical application.</p> <p>.</p>	10		
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Module 5

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
Uttamangiya Shaarira Shatchakra.	2	4	5/15
Ida, pingala and sushumna nadi - brief description.	2		

Module 6

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
Marma Shaarira Marma: definition, number, location, classification.	1	6	5/15
Clinical importance with viddha lakshana.	1		
Explanation of trimarmas.	1		
Detail description of marmas.	3		

Module 7

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
Indriya Shaarira Definition of indriya, indriya artha and indriya adhisthan, their number and importance. Description of gyanendria. Karmendriya and ubhayendriya (manas).	1 2 2	5	5/15

PART B

Module 8

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
1. Definition and branches of anatomy. Preservation methods of the cadaver. 2. Anatomical Terminologies Anatomical position, Planes, and explanation of anatomical terms related to skin, fasciae, bones, joints and their movements, muscles, ligaments, tendons, blood vessels, nerves,.	1	1	5

Module 9

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
Embryology Definitions and branches of embryology. Embryo and fetus. Sperm and ovum. Fertilization. Cleavage. Germ layers formation and their derivatives. Laws of heredity, Sex determination and differentiation. Month-wise development of embryo. Foetal circulation, placenta formation, Umbilical cord formation.	1 2 1 2 2	8	5/15

Module 10

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
<p>1. Osteology Bone: Definition, ossification, structure and types. Description of bones with clinical anatomy.</p> <p>2. Arthrology Joints: Definition, structure types and movements. Description of joints of extremities, vertebral joints and temporomandibular joint with their clinical anatomy.</p> <p>3. Cardiovascular system Definition, types and structure of arteries and veins.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Description of heart and blood vessels with their course and branches. 2. Pericardium with applied aspect. <p>4. Lymphatic system Definition, types and structure of lymph vessels, lymph glands with their clinical aspect.</p> <p>5. Myology a) Structure and types of muscles. b) Description of muscles; their origin, insertion, actions, nerve supply and clinical anatomy</p>	<p>8</p> <p>7</p> <p>4</p> <p>2</p> <p>7</p>	28	5/15

SHARIR RACHANA

(ANATOMY)

PAPER II

PART A

MODULE 11

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
1. Koshtha Defining the terms like – Koshtha, Ashaya and Koshthanga, their names and location, koshthanga of Uraha Pradesh(thoracic cavity organs), Udara Pradesh Koshthanga (organs of abdominal cavity), Description of digestive organs and accessory digestive organs. Organs of Shwasa Prashwasa (Respiratory system), Organs of Mutravaha Sansthan (Urinary system), Description of male and female prajananang (reproductive organs) and their details.	15	15	5/15

MODULE 12

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
2. Granthi Sharir Description of the structure of Bahya Srotas (Exocrine), and Nisrotasa granthi, details study of granthi Sharir.	15	25	5/15
3. Kala Sharir Definition of Kala, structural pattern and details study of each Kalas, study of Vishista Kalas like, Hridyavarana (Pericardium), Puppasavarana Kala (Plura), Mastiskavarana kala (Meninges), Udaravarana Kala (Peritoneum).	5 5		
4. Twak Sharir (Dermatology) Definition of Twak (Skin), its swarup (structure), types and prayojana.			

PART B

Module 13

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
5. Uttamangiya Tantrika Sansthan Sharir (Nervous System) Introduction, Definition, classification and importance of Mastishka (Brain)-	15	35	5/15
1. Brihatamastishka (Cerebrum), 2. Laghumastishka (Cerebellum), 3. Madhyamastishka (Mid brain), 4. Usnishaka (Pons),	5		
5. Sushumna Shirsha (medulla oblongata), Sushumana Khanda (Spinal cord) Sheersjanya tantrika (Cranial Nerves) and Sushmaniya Tantrika (spinal Nerves), Parisarniya Tantrika (Peripheral nervous system). Description of Swatantra Nadi Samsthan (Autonomic nervous system), Anukampiya and Paranukampiya (Sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous system and nerve plexuses).	15		

Module 14

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
6. Tantra Sharir (Neuro Anatomy) Satchakra Ida, Pingala, Saraswati etc.	5	30	5/15
7. Marma Sharir Description of the term Marma, their numbers, locations, different types and their terminological values. Importance of trimarmas Charaks & sushruta concept.	15		
8. Anga Rekhankana Sharir - (Surface, Radiological and Imaging Anatomy) Anga Rekhankana (Surface marking), Vikirana Rachana Sharir (Radiological Anatomy).	5		
9. Indriya Sharir: (Sensory organs) Derivation of the word Indriya, its number, Description of Panch Gyanendriya, Panch Karmendriya and Ubhayendriya (Mana). Description of the Eye, Ear, Nose, tongue, Skin and Indriya Adhisthan.	5		

RACHNA SHARIR

(ANATOMY)

PRACTICAL

Pratyakshika Vishaya (Practical topics)

1. Shava Samskarana and Mruta Shodhana (Dead Body Preservation and Dissection).
2. Shavachchedana - Dissection of whole body.
3. Sampurna Asthi Pradarshana - Demonstration of all bones, Practical demonstration of Komala
Avayava (Macro and Microscopic structures of organs) and Koshtanga (Abdominal organs).
4. Practical knowledge of Anga Rekhankana, surface anatomy, Sharir
Vikirana Radiographic.

(Distribution of practical marks, Total marks 200)

1. Demonstration and identification of dissected body.	25
2. Demonstration and identification of soft organs.	25
3. Knowledge of Bones	25
4. Knowledge of foetal anatomy	25
5. Surface anatomy and identification by x-ray films and illustrated journal training.	30
6. Daily work sheet.	10
7. Spotting	20
8. Viva voce	40

KRIYA SHARIR

PRACTICAL

A) Ayurvedic practical

1. Assessment of Dosha (Vridhhi kshaya lakshana)
2. Assessment of Dhatu –
 - a. Sharirbala
 - b. Manasabala
3. Assessment of Mala –
 - a. Examination of Mala by Shabda, Sparsha, Roopa Rasa and Gandha
 - b. Mutra (taila bindu pareeksha)
 - c. Purisha (jale nimajjati pareeksha)
4. Assessment of Vaya
5. Anguli pariksha
6. Assessment of Ayu in Charaka-Samhita
7. Assessment of Agni
8. Assessment of Koshtha
9. Assessment of Prakriti
10. Assessment of Sara
11. Satmya Pariksha
12. Nadi pariksha
13. Stanya pariksha

B) Modern practical

1. Use and care of compound microscope
2. Types, uses and care of balances
3. Examination of Cardio-Vascular system
 - a. Pulse examination
 - b. Arterial blood pressure measurement
 - c. Examination of heart sounds by stethoscope
 - d. ECG demonstration
4. Examination of Respiratory system
 - a. Respiratory rate
 - b. Air entry with the stethoscope
5. Examination of CNS – Reflexes
6. Measurement of body temperature
7. Study of instruments related to physiology practicals.
8. Urine examination
9. Haematology

PADARTHA VIJNANA

Practical 50 Marks

Allotted Assignment Marks	– 10
Spotting	– 10
Viva voice	– 30

1. Panchabhautika nirupanam of karya dravya and their introduction.
2. Examination of bhautika / samanya guna and introduction.
3. Examination of physical constitution composed by panchamahabhuta
(panchbhautika deha prakriti) and mental temperament composed by
triguna (Trigunatmka manas prakriti).
4. Exposition or display of process of indriyarth sannikarsha in
establishment of dravya and roga (dravya and rogavinishchaya).
5. Importance / significance of pariksha / pramana in examination of
dravya, rog and rogi. (disease and patient).
6. Allotment of practical work according to syllabus.

IInd B.A.M.S. PROFESSIONAL **EXAMINATION**

Rasashastra and Bhaishajya Kalpana

Total hours 90

Total Marks 100

PAPER I

Sr. No.	Topic	Lecture	Marks
	PART A		
1	1.Evolution of the word Rasa : knowledge of Rasa darsana. Difference between rasa and rasayana, knowledge of the history of Rasa sastra.	10	5/15
2	2.Section dealing with definitions : Introductory knowledge of Lavanapancaka, Madhura traya, Amlavarga, Pancagavya, Ksiratraya, Rasa Panka, Rasa Pisti, Bhavana, Dhalana, Avapa, Nirvapa, sodhana, Marana, Mrtaloha, Apunarbhava, Nirutthakarana, Varitara etc.	10	5/15
3	3.Yantra (Instruments) : Knowledge and usage of Dolayantra, Damaruyantra, Sthaliyantra, (Palikayantra, svedanayantra, Putayantra, Vidyadharayantra, Ghata yantra, Bhudhara yantra, Patalayantra, Khalvayantra, Tula yantra, Okhala yantra, Kacchapa yantra, Valuka yantra etc.	10	5/15
4	4.Musa: Structure and use of samanya musa, Vajra musa, Pakva musa. Knowledge of the modern structure of musa.	5	5/15
5	5.Kosthi : Modern Structures of Cullika, Angara Kosthi, Patala Kosthi, Gara Kosthi, Sattvapatna Kosthi.	5	5/15
6	6.Puta : Knowledge and usage of Mahaputa, Gaja Puta Varaha puta, Kukkuta puta, Kapota puta, Gomaya puta, Kumbha puta, Baluka puta, Bhudhara puta, and lavaka puta. Introductory knowledge of the modern electric furnaces.	5	5/15

	PART B		
	7.Rasa : Etymology of Rasa, Synonyms, Source, The combination states of rasa, Natural and Kancukadi dosas (impurities) of Parada (Mercury). Acceptable and unacceptable nature. Purification of mercury, The Gatis and bandhanas of the eight samskaras of Parada. Hingulottha parada. General purification of Parada. The Production, types, dosage, Properties and indications usage in diseases; of the formulations such as- Kajjali, Rasaparpati, Lauhaparpati, Tamra parpati, Vyoma parpati, Svarna parpati, Vijaya parpati Pancamrta parpati, Rasa puspa, Rasa karpura, Mugdha rasa, Rasa sindura, Makara dhvaja Siddha Makaradhvaja etc.	10	5/15
	8. Maharasa etc : The number, characteristics, source, dosage, properties and indication in diseases; of Maharasas, uparasas and sadharana rasas. The correct knowledge regarding the Production, dosage, Properties and indications of the formulations such as - Svarna vanga, Rasa Manikya, Sveta parpati, etc.	20	5/15
	9. Dhatu - Upadhatu : The source, characteristics, types, purification, Marana, Lauhitikarana Amrtikarana, dosage, Properties and indications of Svarna, Rajata, Tamra, Lauha, loha(puti) such as Vanga, Naga, Yasada; Misra loha such as Kansya, Pittala etc. Sattvapatana of Bhunaga and Mayura piccha.	5	5/15
	10.Ratna - Uparatna : The knowledge, Identification, Source, Characteristics, Sodhana Marana, Pisti Karana, dosage, Properties and indications of Sankhadi, Ratnas such as Manikya, Mukta, Pravala, Marakata, Pusparaga, Htraka, Nilama, Gomeda, Vaidurya Uparatnas such as - Vaikranta, Suryakranta, Candra kranta, Rajavarta, Perojaka, Sphatika Vyomasma, Trinakanta; Sudha Varga - Sukti, Sankha, khatika, dugdha pasana Godanti. Mrgasrng, Kauseyasma, Badarasma, Pataka, Rudhiraputrika, Saugandhika.	5	5/15
	11. Visa - Upa visa : Characteristics, Properties, General purification, Indications of Visa and Upavisa.	3	5/15
	12.Knowledge of the rules and regulations regarding the setting up of a Rasasala Productionunit and the Production of Medicines according to the Drug and Cosmetic act.	2	5/15

Rasashastra and Bhaishajya Kalpana

Total hours 90

Total Marks 100

PAPER II

Sr. No.	Topic	Lecture	Marks
	PART A		
1	Etymology , History and chronological development of Bhaishajya Kalpana. The difference between Ausadhi and Bhaishajya.	5	5/15
2	The fundamental principles of Bhaishajya Kalpana: The duration of Saviryata of various formulations (Expiry duration). The measures for the Preservation of medicinal formulations. The knowledge and utility from modern Perspective.	10	5/15
3	Knowledge of Pautava, Druvaya, Payya etc : Mana (measurements). A comparative analysis of Mana (measurements) from ancient and modern perspective. The rules regarding the collection of dry and wet drugs. The rule of collecting double the quantity of liquid and wet drugs. The acceptability and unacceptability of medicinal drugs. The methods of collection, storage, Preservation, of these drugs. The methods for testing the medicinal formulations.	10	5/15
4	The detailed description of the following Medicinal formulations in context of identification, definition, method of Preparation, dosage, indications and anupana :-Svarasa, Kalka, Kvatha, Phanta, Hima, sadangapaniya, Usnodaka, Tandulodaka, Laksaras.-Mamsarasa, Mantha, Ausadha siddha Paniya, Ausadha yusa, Arka, Panaka, Pramathya Rasa krya, Phanita, Avaleha, Prasa, Ghana sattva, Guda paka, Curna, Vatika, Gutika Candrika, Vataka, Pinda, Modaka, Varti, Gudavarti, Guggulu Kalpa, Lavana kalpa, Masikalpa, Ayas krti, Putapaka, Ksira paka, Ksara, Samira	20	5/15
	PART B (45 Marks)		
5	Method of Preparing Siddha sneha Paka : The types of Sneha, method of Murcchana of Sneha kalpana. Method of Ghrta and taila paka. Characteristics of Sneha paka. Rules of Snehapaka. Mode of use, usage, dosage and time for use of sneha paka. The Preparation and usage of Brahmi Ghrta, Jatyadi Ghrta, Narayana taila, Panca guna taila.	5	5/15
6	Sandhana Kalpana : The characteristics and types of sandhana kalpana. The preparation, - properties, dosage, usage, mode of intake, characteristics of siddha sandhana kalpana of the following :- Asava, Arishta, sidhu, Varuni, Surasava, Prasanna, Kadambari, Medaka, Jala, Maireya, Tusodaka, Sauviraka, Kanji, Nira,	5	5/15

	Dhanyamla, etc. Knowledge of the preparation, usage and dosage of Draksaristha, ~Dasamularistha, Asokaristha, Arjunaristha, Kumaryasava, Candanasava.		
7	Patthya Kalpana : The preparation, usage, properties, dosage and the use on patients of following Pathya Kalpana :- Manda, Peya, Yavagu, Vilepi, Krsara, anna, bhata, Yusa, Rasa Khanda, Kambalika, Raga, sadava, satyodana, Siktha, Vesavara, Takra, Udasvita, mathita, Katvar, Dadhi, etc.	5	5/15
8	.Lepa Kalpana : Knowledge of the preparation, types and usage. The preparation and .usage of Satadhauta Ghrta. Preparation of Malahara, Upanaha, and Siddha Ghrta-taila.	3	5/15
9	Preparation, dosage and usage of : Ophthalmic formulations such as - Drava, Anjana, Ashchyotana, Vidalaka, Tarpana, Putapaka etc. Oral preparations such as - Gandusa, Kavala, Manjana, etc. And Nasal formulations such .as Nasya, pradhanana, Dhuma pana, etc.	4	5/15
10	Various Basti in Basti Kalpana: Knowledge of the Properties, Preparation, and usage of various Basti types.	3	5/15
11	The knowledge of Preparations and usage of following medicinal formulations :- Cyavanaprasavaleha, Vyaghri haritaki, Vasavaleha, Sltopaladi curna, Talisadi curna, Hingvastaka curna, Lavana bhaskara curna, Sanjivani vati, Eladi vati, Lavangadi vati, Sankha vati, Rasana vati, Citrakadi vati, Candraprabha vati, Arogya vardhani vati, Kaisara I-guggulu,, Sinhanada guggulu, Yogaraja guggulu, Mrtyunjaya rasa, Anand bhai rava rasa, Tnbhuvankirti rasa, Hinguleswara rasa, Vasantamalati rasa, Vasantakusumakara rasa, Hrdayarnava rasa, Svasakuthara rasa, Raja mrganka rasa, Hemagarbha pottali rasa, Putapakva visama - jvarantaka lauha. Sarva jvara hara lauha, Suta Sekhara rasa, Vatakulantaka rasa, Brhad vata cintamani rasa, Jalodararirasa, Icchabhedi rasa, Rama bana rasa, Punarnava, Mandura, Saptamrta lauha, Navayasa lauha, Kumara kalyana rasa, Garbhapala rasa, Pratapa lankeswara rasa, Kasturi bhairava rasa, Laxmi vilasa rasa Trividha).	20	5/15

Dravya Guna-Vijnyana

Total hours 90

Total Marks 100

PAPER I

Sr. No.	Topic	Lecture	Marks
	PART A		
1	Characteristics of Dravyaguna Sastra : Sapta Padarth General information regarding Rasa, Guna, Virya, Vipaka Prabhava and karma of Dravya.	1	5/15
2	Characteristics of Dravya : Panca bhautikatva, Ausadhatva, reasons for the superiority of Dravya.	1	5/15
3	Classification of Dravya : According to Cetana - acetana (living-nonliving); Karya Karana (effect-cause); utpatti (evolution), Yoni (Source) and Prayoga (use); rasaskandha classification-Candanadi varga, and Agurvadi. The classification of Dravya on the basis of dosa karma, Samsodhana dravya. Classification of medicines on the basis of evolution, class shape, age. Comparative knowledge of the properties of the dravyas quoted by Caraka, Susruta and Vagbhata. The classification methods of other Nighantus.	3	5/15
4	Etymology of Guna : Characteristics, types, detailed knowledge with examples of Gurvadi ,Paradi Gunas. Reasons for the superiority of Guna.	5	5/15
5	The Etymology, meaning, characteristics and number of Rasa : Analytical determination of the general principle and the various opinions of different Acaryas regarding number of Rasa. Pancabhautikata of Rasa. Its evolution. Special order, difference between rasa and anurasa. The speciality of Rasa and Bhautika composition. Effect of seasons determination of bhautika evolution. Causes of the sense of Rasa (taste). Transformation of rasa. General classification. Characteristics, functions and properties of six rasas. The arrangement of Gunas of rasa as best, medium and worst. Directions along with exceptions. Knowledge of Samana and kopana of Dosa and Dusya along with rasa. The order in the usage of rasa in context of Ausadha and Ahara.	8	5/15
6	Etymology and characteristics of Vipaka: Analysis and determination of various opinions followed by the general principle in context of. Vipaka. The properties and functions of vipaka; discussion on vipaka, causes which help to perceive vipaka. Difference between rasa and vipaka Reasons for the superiority of vipaka.	3	5/15

7	Etymology, characteristics and nature of virya: Analytical determination of the general principle and the various opinions of different acaryas in context of virya. {Thoughts regarding the number of virya; Bhutotkarsa in virya. Functions of virya; Causes which help to perceive virya. Derivation of the general principle along with exceptions in context of determination of virya. Discussion of the superiority of virya with examples.	4	5/15
8	Etymology of Prabhava: Characteristics, functions, vicitra pratyayarabdhatata and discussion on the superiority of prabhava.	2	5/15

Sr. No.	Topic	Lecture	Marks
	PART B		
1	Discussion on the mutual relationship between Rasadi Gunas present in Dravya.	1	5
2	ETYMOLOGY OF KARMA, characteristics, nature, types and discussion on the modality of karma from ancient and modern perspective. Classification of karma, Different tests of the Karmukata (effect) of dravyas (drugs). Detailed discussion with examples of the following words denoting karma : Dipana, Pacana, Samsodhana, Samsamana, Anulomana, Bhedana, Recana, Iekhana, Grahi, Stambhana, Madakari, Pramathi, Vyavayi, Vikasi.	10	5/15
3	Determination of the botanical classification according to shape, properties, actions, class. famous effects, similarities etc. such as-Dasamula, various panca mula, pancavalkala, pancapallava, Triphala, Trikatu, Trimada, Caturusana, Pancakola, Sadusana, Caturbija, Jivaniyagana, Astavarga, Trijataka, Caturjataka, Pancatikta, Pancamla, Mahapanca visa and upavisadi. In drugs of animal origin -Ksirastaka, Mutrastaka, Pittapancaka. In drugs of mineral origin - Lavanapancaka, Ksara dvaya and Ksarastaka.	6	5
4	The basis of the Nomenclature and synonyms of Drugs : Country-soil-divisions. The collection of drugs and the characteristics of the collected drugs. Knowledge of the method of collection. Knowledge of drugs of plant origin according to different parts. Knowledge of the time for collection. Collection of the dravya according to virya. Collection of food articles and drugs of animal origin. Preservation methods of the collected drugs. Drug storage area. The preservation of collected drugs by dry and wet methods. Definition of mana (measurements)-!. Pautava 2. Druvaya 3. Payya manas and discussion according to ancient and modern view.	7	5/15

5	Various impurities of drugs: Purification of drugs, methods of purification of drugs and knowledge of synthetic drugs.	4	5/15
6	Good medicinal drug, usage of medicinal drug: The part used as medicine, combinations of drugs and incompatible drugs. Yogas of ausadhis (medicinal formulae); discussion on the quantity and posology of drugs. Role of age, Bala (Immunity), Sex, Agni, Dosa, Dusya, Vyadhi, Kosta, Nature of the drug, Habit, Sattva (mental condition), Place, Time and formulation in determining the dose. Anupana, Times of medication. Routes of medication. Knowledge of writing Prescriptions.	7	5/15
7	Brief history of the science of Dravya-Guna: The seed of Dravya guna sastra in ancient times and in the vedas. The doctrine of Dravya guna in Ayurvediya Samhitas and the list of drugs.	3	5
8	During medieval times : Astanga Nighantu, Paryaya ratnamala, Dhanvantari nighantu, Sodhala nighantu, Hrdaya dipaka, Siddhamantra prakasa, Madhava krita dravyaguna, Cakrapanidatta krita dravya guna Samgraha. Madana pala nighantu, Rajanighantu, Kaiyadeva nighantu etc. Discussion regarding the period and authors of these works. Knowledge of the subject and arrangement. Knowledge of the Books of Dravyaguna Sastra written by modern scholars.	5	5

Dravya Guna-Vijnyana

Total hours 90

Total Marks 100

PAPER II

Sr. No.	Topic	Lecture	Marks																																																																																													
	PART A																																																																																															
1	<p>The knowledge of the following drugs regarding the class, family, main synonym5s description of various parts, knowledge of the effect on dosa and Adhithana, Usage in disease, specific dosage, various formulations, Different combinations. The toxic effect of poisonous drugs and theircounter measures.</p> <p>Proper Discussion of following drugs</p> <table><tr><td>1. Vatsanabha</td><td>35. Bakuci</td><td>68. Vidanga</td></tr><tr><td>2. Ativisa</td><td>36. Kancanara</td><td>69. Lodhra</td></tr><tr><td>3. Guduci</td><td>37. Asoka</td><td>70. Saptaparna</td></tr><tr><td>4. Patha</td><td>38. Sirisa</td><td>71. Kutaja</td></tr><tr><td>5. Daruharidra</td><td>39. Aragvadha</td><td>72. Sarpagandha</td></tr><tr><td>6. Ahiphena</td><td>40. Khadira</td><td>73. Karavira</td></tr><tr><td>7. Varuna</td><td>41. Haritaki</td><td>74. Arka Dvaya</td></tr><tr><td>8. Tuvaraka</td><td>42. Vibhitaki</td><td>75. Sariva dvaya</td></tr><tr><td>9. Nagakesara</td><td>43. Amalaki</td><td>76. kapilu</td></tr><tr><td>10. Sala</td><td>44. Lavanga</td><td>77. Kiratatikta</td></tr><tr><td>11 Bala dvaya</td><td>45. Jambu</td><td>78. Sankhapuspi</td></tr><tr><td>12. Naga bala</td><td>46. Dadima</td><td>79. Trivrta</td></tr><tr><td>11. Salmali</td><td>47. Dhataki puspa</td><td>80. Kantakari</td></tr><tr><td>14. Goksura</td><td>48. Indra Varuni</td><td>81. Brhati</td></tr><tr><td>15. Cangeri</td><td>49. Kusmanda</td><td>82. Asvagandha</td></tr><tr><td>16. Nimbuka</td><td>50. Mandukaparni</td><td>83. Dhatura</td></tr><tr><td>17. Bilva</td><td>51. Patola</td><td>84. Parasika yavani</td></tr><tr><td>18. Guggulu</td><td>52. Hingu</td><td>85. Katuki</td></tr><tr><td>19. Tejovha</td><td>53. Satapuspa</td><td>86. Brahmi</td></tr><tr><td>20. Nimba</td><td>54. Misreya</td><td>87. Sona patha</td></tr><tr><td>21. Jyotismati</td><td>55. Dhanyaka</td><td>88. Patala</td></tr><tr><td>22. Karkatasrngi</td><td>56. Ajamoda</td><td>89. Vasa</td></tr><tr><td>23. Bhallataka</td><td>57. Yavani</td><td>90. Nirgundi</td></tr><tr><td>24. Sigru</td><td>58. Jiraka</td><td>91. Agnimantha</td></tr><tr><td>25. Palasa</td><td>59. Krsna jiraka</td><td>92. Bharangi</td></tr><tr><td>26. Aparajita</td><td>60. Manjistha</td><td>93. Gambhari</td></tr><tr><td>27. Yasti madhu</td><td>61. Madana phala</td><td>94. Tulasi</td></tr><tr><td>28. Yavasa</td><td>62. Gandhaprasa-</td><td>95. Dronapuspi</td></tr><tr><td>29. Saliparni</td><td>rani</td><td>96. Punarnava</td></tr><tr><td>30. Prsni parni</td><td>63. Jatamamsi</td><td>97. Apamarga</td></tr><tr><td>31. Karanja</td><td>64. Brngaraja</td><td>98. Marica</td></tr></table>	1. Vatsanabha	35. Bakuci	68. Vidanga	2. Ativisa	36. Kancanara	69. Lodhra	3. Guduci	37. Asoka	70. Saptaparna	4. Patha	38. Sirisa	71. Kutaja	5. Daruharidra	39. Aragvadha	72. Sarpagandha	6. Ahiphena	40. Khadira	73. Karavira	7. Varuna	41. Haritaki	74. Arka Dvaya	8. Tuvaraka	42. Vibhitaki	75. Sariva dvaya	9. Nagakesara	43. Amalaki	76. kapilu	10. Sala	44. Lavanga	77. Kiratatikta	11 Bala dvaya	45. Jambu	78. Sankhapuspi	12. Naga bala	46. Dadima	79. Trivrta	11. Salmali	47. Dhataki puspa	80. Kantakari	14. Goksura	48. Indra Varuni	81. Brhati	15. Cangeri	49. Kusmanda	82. Asvagandha	16. Nimbuka	50. Mandukaparni	83. Dhatura	17. Bilva	51. Patola	84. Parasika yavani	18. Guggulu	52. Hingu	85. Katuki	19. Tejovha	53. Satapuspa	86. Brahmi	20. Nimba	54. Misreya	87. Sona patha	21. Jyotismati	55. Dhanyaka	88. Patala	22. Karkatasrngi	56. Ajamoda	89. Vasa	23. Bhallataka	57. Yavani	90. Nirgundi	24. Sigru	58. Jiraka	91. Agnimantha	25. Palasa	59. Krsna jiraka	92. Bharangi	26. Aparajita	60. Manjistha	93. Gambhari	27. Yasti madhu	61. Madana phala	94. Tulasi	28. Yavasa	62. Gandhaprasa-	95. Dronapuspi	29. Saliparni	rani	96. Punarnava	30. Prsni parni	63. Jatamamsi	97. Apamarga	31. Karanja	64. Brngaraja	98. Marica	60	5/15
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	32. Latakaranja 33. Kapikacchu 34. Sarapunkha 102 Karpura 103 Agaru 104 Candana 105 Eranda 106 Dantimula 107 Arjuna 108 Udumbara	65. Puskar mula 66. Kustha 67. Citrakamula 109 Bhanga 110 Devadali 111 Talisa patra 112 Haridra 113 Ardraka 114 Ela dvaya 115 Rasona	99. Pippali 100. Jatiphala 101. Dalacini 116 Ghrta Kumari 117 Satavari 118 Vaca 119 Mustaka 120 Usira 121 Pippalimula 122 Palandu.				
2	General Knowledge and properties effects of following drugs 1.Mamira 2.Nirvisa 3.Upakunjika 4.Kandira 5.Cavya 6.Campaka 7.Sitaphala 8.Kastadaru 9.Patala Garudi 10.GiriParpata 11.Kamala 12.Kumuda 13.Satyanasi 14.Makhana 15.Parpata 16.Sarsapa 17.Rajika 18.Candra sura 19.Khuba kala 20.Todari 21.Mulaka 22.Tilaparni 23.Hinsra 24.Vyaghranakhi 25.Karira 26.Vanapsa 27.Vikankata 28.Punnaga 29.Surapunnaga 30.Tamala 31.Sarja 32.Vrksamla 33.Asvakarna 99. Vatada 100. Padmaka 101. Pasana 102. Parna bija 103. Silhaka 104. Dhava			34. Latakasturi 35. Parisa 36. Khatmi 37. Karpasa 38. Mucakunda 39. Pisacakarpasa 40. Avartani 41. Parusaka 42. Gangeruki 43. Guda Sarkara 44. Dhanvana 45. Atasi 46. Cancu 47. Karmaranga 48. Bija Puraka 49. Suddama 50. Haramala 51. Amlavetasa 52. Aralu 53. Ingudi 54. Bola 55. Sallaki 56. Kunduru 57. Mamsarohini 58. Badara 59. Unnava 60. Draksa 61. Asthi Sanha- Raka 62. Aristaka 63. Kosamra 64. Amra 65. Tintidika 149. Murva 150. Kataka 151.TrayamanaTrayam 152.Slesmataka 153. Gojivha 154.Adhah puspi	66.Privala 67.Ankota 68.Rumi mastagi 69.Gunja 70.Agastya 71.Jayanti 72. Nili 73Sankhapuspi 74Asmantaka 75Goraksa 76Mudga Parni 77Masa Parni 78BTjaka 79Sinsapa 80Paribhadra 81Virataru 82Amlika 83Sami 84Patranga 85Cakramarda 86Kasamarda 87Methika 88Raktacandana 89.Vidarikanda 90.Caksusya 91.Kulattha 92.Tinisa 93.Irimeda 94.Markandika 95.Avartaki 96.Babul 97.Lajjalu 98.Taruni 199. kakodumbara 200. Cirabilva 201. Panasa 202. Aksotaka 203. Katphala 204. Mayaphala	16	5/15

105. Tila Parni	155. Slesmataka	205. Bhurja		
106. Hijjala	156. Krsna blja	206. Soma		
107. Madayantika	157. Akhuparni	207. Sarala		
108. Srngataka	158. Amaravalli	208. Hapusa		
109. Sapta cakra	159. Kaka machi	209. Karpura		
110. Eranda	160. Katu vira	210. Sati		
111. Trapusa	161. Tamraparna	211. Tavaksira		
112. Katutumbi	162. Sunthi	212. Amraharidra		
113. Kosataki	163. Hrtpatri	213. Nagadamani		
114. Jimuta	164. Rohitaka	214. Mahabhari		
115. Dhamargava	165. Tila	215. Kebuka		
116. Iksvaku	166. Saireyaka	216. Kadali		
117. Bhimbi	167. Kokilaksa	217. Ananasa		
118. Karavellaka	168. Kalamegha	218. Sudarsana		
119. Garjara	169. Utangana	219. Kumkuma		
120. Coraka	170. Bhandira	220. Talmuli		
121. Nadihingu	171. Priyangu	221. Varahi Kanda		
122. Kadamba	172. Putiha	222. Palandu		
123. Haridra *	173. Jupha	223. Vanapalandu		
124. Tagara	174. Parnayavani	224. Dvipantara		
125. Damanaka	175. Chatraka	225. Vaca		
126. Cauhara	176. Asvagola	226. Usana		
127. Sahadevi	177. Goraksaganja	227. Langali		
128. Mundi	178. Cukra	228. Suranjana		
129. Akarakarabha	179. Pita mula	229. Musali		
130. Aranya	180. Isvari	230. N'arikela		
131. Kukundara	181. Kitamari	231. Pugiphala Tala		
132. Jhandu	182. Sugandha-	232. Kharjura		
133. Ayapanam	183. Kankola	233. Rakta nirryasa		
134. Dugdha	184. Tejapatra	234. Ketaki		
135. Cchikkika	185. Medasaka	235. Surana		
136. Kasani	186. Vandaka	236. Manakanda		
137. Rasna	187. Snuhi	237. Kumbhika		
138. Madhuka	188. Kampillaka	238. Kaseruka		
139. Bakula	189. Putrajivaka	239. Vamsa		
140. Lodhra	190. Bhumyamalaki	240. Kusa		
141. Parijata	191. Svarnaksiri	241. Sara		
142. Jati	192. Kankustha	242. Kasa		
143. Yuthika	193. Jayapala	243. Nala		
144. Tinduka	194. Naga danti	244. Durva Dvaya		
145. Pilu	195. Vata	245. Rohisa Trna		
146. Karmardaka	196. Asvattha	246. Hansaraja		
147. Jivanti	197. Plaksa	247. Mayursikha		
148. Mesa srngi	198. Tuda	248. Saileya		
	249. Saivala			
	250. Chatraka			

Svastha Vritta

Total hours 90

Total Marks 100

PAPER I

Sr. No.	Topic	Lecture	Marks
	PART A		
1	Personal health : The objective of Svastha Vrutta, the characteristics of Health. Dinacarya (Day regime), Ratri carya (night regime) Rtu carya (seasonal regime), three upa sthambha, (Rules of good conduct) Sadvrta, Dharaniya and adharaniya vegas (The urges which should be with held and .which should not be with held). Upavasa (fasting) Nindita and anindita purusa (condemned and not condemned person). Prajnyaparadha (lapses of intellect), Sarira Sodhana (purification and protective measures). .	4	5/15
2	Ahara vidhi (food habits) : food habits, special Ayatana (criterias) for wholesome food intake. Pathya and Apathya ahara. The duration of food digestion. Bad effects of unwholesome food and the resultant diseases. Diseases caused by Santarpana (over nourishment) and Apatarpana (Mal nourishment).	3	5/15
3	The quantity of food and Nutrition : The necessary nutrients of food. Ideal food, its quantity, food according to the classification of age, occupation, pregnancy and childhood. Proteins, carbohydrates, fats, minerals , vitamins and their sources. The diseases due to their deficiency. The importance of food containing the six rasas. The qualitative test of Nutrition according to desa (country/place). The social effects of Nutrition. The national nutrition programme .	6	5/15
4	Test of food for wholesomeness : Test of meat. Milk composition and its test.	1	5
5	Food articles : The advantages and disadvantages of vegetarian and non-vegetarian food. Diseases due to the intake of contaminated non-vegetarian food. Intake of milk. The effect of intoxicating articles on body. The usage of spices in food and their effect on body. The effect of alcohol and Tobacco smoking on body.	4	5
6	Sleep : The proper way to sleep. The relation of sleep with health. Unhealthy sleep. Relation of sleep with the Nourishment and malnourishment of the body. The	4	5/15

	production and types of sleep. Reasons for sleeplessness and its effects.		
7	Brahmacarya (celibacy) : Characteristics of Brahmacarya. The importance and utility of celibacy in life. Viryotpatti (The formation of virya), Viryaraksa (The preservation of virya), the result of the loss of virya, Discussion of menstrual cycle in context of Health preservation.	4	5/15
8	Vihara (behaviour) : Description of Dinacarya (day regime), Ratri carya (night regime) and Ritu carya (seasonal regime). The disorders due to vegadharana (withholding of urges). Effect of good company and bad company on Health. Sadvrta, Acara rasayana, the production of diseases due to wrong behaviour.	1	5

Public and Social Hygiene
(Sarvajanika and Samajika Svasthavrta)

Sr. No.	Topic	Lecture	Marks
	PART B		
1	Properties of Air and its impurities , the arrangement of proper ventilation of air in residential places. Diseases due to air pollution. The various purifactory measures for air Instruments for artificial air and the resultant problems and pollutants. The necessary quantity of air. The natural ventilation. The different openings for the entry of air artificial ventilation. The temperature regulating arrangement of residential places and its advantages and disadvantages. The importance of air for health. The change of air(place) .The composition of mountain air. The pollutants of air and mixed gases.	5	15
2	Land and Residential place : Purification of land. Temperature, The house-fit and unfit for living. Kitchen, latrine, cattle shed etc.	2	5
3	Water : The optimum quantity of water, the types and properties of water. The sources of water-rivers, wells, lakes, etc. Soft and hard water. Various pollutants of water. The bad effect of impure water on health. Types of water purification. Physical and chemical water purification. Different types of mechanical water purification. Various types of filtering sources of water. The quality standards of water.	4	15
4	Light : Sunrays. Effect of sunrays on body. Instruments of artificial light, their advantages and disadvantages.	2	5
5	Waste products : The waste products of cities and villages and the arrangement of proper disposal.	3	15
6	Toilets : permanent and temporary toilets. Arrangement of temporary toilets, urinals and disposal of excreta in fairs. Disposal of excreta in village region. The old, modern and	4	15

	mixed modes for waste disposal and any other different mode. The arrangement of disposal of excreta from residential places. The arrangement for the entry and exit of air through chimneys in sewer line. The arrangement of waste disposal in sea or old lakes spreading of excreta on land. Digging holes in land and filling it with excreta. Disposal of excreta through canals dug in land. Chemical method (using Bleaching powder, lime or potassium permanganate etc. for excreta disposal). Biological method (septic tank or any other method for excreta disposal). Other Aerobic or anaerobic methods for excreta disposal and the methods for the purification of the liquid part of waste products.		
7	Dead body disposal: Burial, Cremation, electric cremation.	1	5
8	Industrial: The measures for Health protection in industrial units, and the arrangement for pure water.	3	5
9	School building : The building of school and the arrangement of air and light in it.	5	15
10	Occupational health hazards : The bad effect of various hazardous occupation air pollution due to industry and its harmful effects on health.	2	15
11	Infectious diseases and Epidemics/Pandemics : Definition of infectious diseases Notification of Infection. Isolation. Decontamination of Hospitals. Natural, chemical and physical methods of Decontamination. (Sterilization), Sterilization by water, temperature (heat), steam. Sterilizing instruments (autoclave). Knowledge of malaria, smallpox plague, cholera, typhoid etc. infectious diseases and their preventive measures. Types of Immunity. Communicable diseases and sexually transmitted diseases-Syphilis, Gonorrhoea etc. and their preventive measures.	5	15
12	Hospital building and location : Arrangement of light etc. in hospital. The convenience of patients (for medicines, food etc.), equipment, the arrangement for the convenience of the attendants of patients. Indoor patient department, separate arrangement for paucakarma and surgical wards. Complete administration of Hospital.	2	5
13	Complete knowledge of seasons, climate and Environment.	1	5

Svastha Vritta

Total hours 90

Total Marks 100

PAPER II

Sr. No.	Topic	Lecture	Marks
	PART B		
1	Etymology of the word yoga and its different definitions.	3	5/15
2	The evolution of yoga and its aims and objectives.		
3	Definition and objectives of hatha yoga.		
4	The relationship of Ayurveda with yoga.		
5	.Description of yoga in Ayurveda.		
6	Importance of yoga in preserving health.		
7	The Contraindications of yogabhyasa and the factors responsible for yoga siddhi.	4	5/15
8	Yama and niyama.		
9	The utility of Asanas (postures) and their effect on Health		
10	Knowledge of the following important Asanas : Svastika-sana, Gomukhasana, Vajrasana, Kurmasana, Kukkutasana, uttana kurmasana, Dhanurasana, Matsyendrasana, Paschimottanasana, mayurasana, Savasana, Bhadrasana, Siddhasana, Padmasana, Simhasana, Sarvangasana, Sirsasana, Pavanamuktasana, Bhujangasana, Prajasana, Suptavrajasana, Matsyasana, yogasana, Cakrasana.		
11	Characteristics of Good and bad food in yoga.		
12	What are the Pathyapathya (do's & don'ts) during yoga bhyasa period.		
13	Mala Sodhaka pranayama and Bhramari pranayama.	4	5/15

14	The time of pranayama and characteristics according to Avara-Pravara- Madhya karma.		
15	.Sudation function of pranayama.		
16	Eatables and uneatables during pranayama abhyasa period.		
17	The yukta & ayukta result of pranayama.		
18	Resistance to diseases by pranayama.		
19	Characteristics of Suddha nadi.	4	5/15
20	Sat karmani - Six kriyas such as 'Dhauti' etc.		
21	Types of Kumbhaka. Suryabhedana, Ujjayi, sitali, Sitakari, Bhbrasrika, Bhramari, Murccha, Plavani.		
22	Knowledge of the eight divisions of yoga.		
23	The importance of Dhyana in yoga. The effect of Dhyana on Mental health.		
24	Raja yoga.		
25	Description of Ida, Pingala and Susumna nadis.	3	5/15
26	Mula, Jalandhara and uddiyana classification of bandhas.		
27	The Cessation of sukha and dukha in the yoga approved by Ayurveda.		
28	The absence of all vedanas (Pain) in yoga and moksa.		
29	Description of Satyabuddhi and yoga sadhika buddhi.		
30	The characteristics of moksa and its means.	4	5/15
31	Characteristics of mukta atma.		
32	Naisthiki treatment.		

33	The effect of yogika kriyas on physical and mental dosas.		
34	Classification and effect of yogika kiryas on the basis of systems.		

Naturopathy

Sr. No.	Topic	Lecture	Marks
1	Importance and objectives of Naturopathy.	1	5/15
2	Importance of water, usage of water on the basis of hot and cold types in treatment	2	5/15
3	Pada praksalana (washing feet), dhauti, basti, snana (bathing), and the classification of bath according to feet, hands, vertebral column and genital area. Cleansing of body by a wet cloth.	1	5/15
4	Steam bath and its types according to it being local or full body and various instruments used.	2	5/15
5	The massage of soil on body like wrestlers and its benefit in treatment.	1	5/15
6	Importance of sunlight. Methods and types of sunbathing.	2	5/15
7	Types and properties of massage. Importance of body massage in treatment.	1	5/15
8	Importance of Upavasa (fasting) in treatment.	2	5/15
9	Utility of Rest in treatment	1	5/15

Svastha Vritta

Primary health care, family welfare, mother and child welfare and National programmes

Sr. No.	Topic	Lecture	Marks
	PART A		
1	<p>Primary health care : Definition, its important divisions, characteristics. The structure of primary health care programme in the country and states. Administrative control. The (possible contribution of Ayurvedic mode of treatment in the present time</p> <p>Family welfare programme : its history, characteristics and achievement. Different types of family welfare. The contribution of Government and non-Government. hospitals in family welfare programmes. The prospective contribution of physicians, teachers. and students.</p>	6	5/15
2	<p>Family welfare programme : The problem of over population. Population increase and economic progress. The speciality of population and quality of life. Population increase and environment. Relationship between general education and population education. Various principles of population and the population policy of India.</p>	6	5/15
3	<p>National programmes : Nature of the national programmes. Malaria, Blindness Tuberculosis, Leprosy eradication etc.</p>	7	5/15
4	<p>Mother and child welfare programme : The aims and objectives of mother and child welfare programme. Importance. The aspects of the programme. The measures of disease prevention. Vaccination. Immunization schedule. Various programmes for mother and child welfare.</p>	5	5/15
5	<p>World Health Organization: Alm-ata declaration. Importance of Ayurveda and other Indian systems of medicine in the national health policy.</p>	6	5/15
6	<p>Health administration : The nature of health and treatment department on the national and state level. The International, Central, regional and local rules and regulations for health.</p>	7	5/15
7	<p>Health related statistics : Methods of collection of data, Aims and objects, rate of births and deaths. Actual attestation of death.</p>	3	5/15

CHARAK SAMHITA (P)

Name of sthana	Teaching hours	Marks
Sutrasthana	40	5/15
Nidana Sthana	20	5/15
Vimana Sthana	20	5/15
Sharira Sthana	20	5/15

Roga Vijnana and Vikrti Vijnana

PAPER I

Sr. No.	Topic	Lecture	Marks
	PART A (90 Marks)		
1	Dosas : Signs and symptoms of the Increase and decrease of Dosas, Dhatus and Malas. The movement of Dosas from Kostha towards Sakha etc., and from Sakhas towards Kostha, Asraya-Asrayi bhava of Dosa and dusya. The causes of Caya-Prakopadi of Dosas, Kriyakala, The signs and symptoms of the Sancaya of dosas. The signs and symptoms and prakopa of dosas in vyapanna rtus. Special signs and symptoms of Dosa Prasara Description of Sthana sansraya. The production of Purvarupa (Prodromal signs). The circulation and actions of vitiated dosas in the body. The determination of the movements of dosas. Roga, the three roga margas, specific rogas of the margas. Definition and importance of vikrti vijnana. Importance of Tissues, organs cells, in the production of diseases and in the Preservation of health. The Dvandatmakata of the Rogas. The Internal environment of the body and its suitability. The vitiation of Bija (Genetic factors) and the Genetic disorders.	17	20
2	Description of Srotas : The importance of srotas in the production of diseases. The determination of the disorders in srotas. The causes and signs & symptoms of the vitiation of srotas. The causes of the diseases of the different srotas. The two divisions of dhatus in context of srotas - i. Margaga dhatus. The general discussions of vitiated Rakta and process of inflammation (sotha) and its investigation. The process of Pus formation suppuration and its investigation. Blood circulation. Venous and Arterial circulation Pathology of Dhatus in context of locations-in Heart, in Pranavaha srotas (Respiratory system), kidneys (vrkka) and urinary system (mutra vaha srotas), Alimentary canal (Annavaha srota). The knowledge of main Pathology in yakrta (liver) and pliha, Prajanana srotas (reproductive system), Granthi (glands), Vata nadis (nervous system) Mala Pradosaja Vikara, Indriya Pradosaja Vikara, Upadhatu Pradosaja Vikara.	11	10
3	Definitions and general discussion of Vyadhi (Disease) : The role of Dosa-dhatu mala in the production of diseases. Description of Dosa-dhatu-sammurcchana. The karya karana (effect-cause) relationship between dosa and the signs and symptoms of the diseases. Nanatmaja vikara, (causative factor being only one dosa). Vyadhi adhisthana. The types of diseases - i. Agantuja - Sarira - Manasa - Svabhavika. ii. On basis of Adibalapravrta etc. iii. on the	13	15

	<p>basis of Prakrta-vaikrta etc. iv. on the basis of Anubandhya anubandha etc. The nidana-karatva (Diseases being the cause) of diseases, hetu-sankara of diseases. The mixed signs and symptoms of diseases. Vyadhi Gaurav-Laghava.</p> <p>of diseases. The cause in the diseases being nanatmaja. The numerable and innumerable nature of diseases. The classification of the diseases and its consensus with classification according to W.H.O.</p>		
4	<p>Immunity and Hypersensitivity : Diseases and their types. Eight Nindita (condemned), Eight Mahagada (Major), Santarpanottha (due to over nourishment), Apatarpanottha (due to malnourishment) - diseases. Ojo vyapata, ojovisramsas - their signs and symptoms and diseases. Benign Tumors and Malignant tumors. The knowledge of the general principle of the cell division in malignancy.</p>	10	9
5	<p>5. Avastha (condition) of diseases : Determination of Ama and Pakva etc. The characteristics of sama and nirama dosas. The characteristics of sama and nirama dusyas. The characteristics of sama and nirama malas. The uttana (superficial) and gambira (deep) types of dhatugatatva (penetration of diseases in dhatus). The Antarvegi (internal) and Bahirvegi (external) conditions of diseases. Explanation of dosa paka and dhatu paka.</p>	5	
6	<p>The causes of Janapadodhvamsa (Epidemics) : How do the janapadodhvamsaka vyadhi (epidemics) arise? The samprapti (aetiopathogenesis) of epidemics. The diseases due to environment pollution. The description of Jivanu (microbes) in Ayurveda. The role of Jivanu in disease production. The causes of vyadhi sansarga (infection) and sansargaja vyadhi (infectious diseases). Aupsargika roga (communicable diseases).</p>	3	5
7	<p>The Importance of Nidana pancaka : Methodology for investigations of diseases (clinical methods). The characteristics of Hetu (causative factors). Types of Hetu (causative factors). Sannikrsta (very near) etc. 4 types; Asatmyendriyarthasamyoga (the unhealthy combination of Indriyas and their arthas- organs and their subjects) etc. 3 types; Dosa, Vyadhi & Ubhayaja (due to both) - 3 types; Utpadaka (causative) and vyanjaka (indicative) 2 types; Bahya (external) and Abhyantara (internal) - 2 types; Asaya (location), Hetu (cause) and Gati (movement) - 3 types; Prakrta (natural) and Vikrta (unnatural) - 2 types.</p> <p>In Purva rupa (Prodromal characteristics) : The characteristics of Purva rupa, Samanya (general) and visesa (special) types of Purvarupa.</p> <p>In Rupa (signs and symptoms) : Characteristics of Rupa (signs and symptoms). The [differentiation between vyadhi (disease) and laksana (signs and symptoms). The description [of upasaya and Anupasaya. Difference between cikitsa</p>	12	15

	<p>and upasaya. Types of upasaya nth examples. Such as- Hetu viparita, vyadhi viparita, Hetu-vyadhi viparita, Hetu¹ viparitarthakari vyadhi viparitartha kari Hetu-vyadhi viparitarthakari.</p> <p>Samprapti (aetio-pathogenesis): Characteristics of samprap The types with nomenclature. Characteristics of upadray (complications). Characteristics of Arishta (omens). Th consideration of the sadhya (curable) and Asadhya (incurable diseases).</p>		
8	<p>Rogi Pariksa vidhi : (Methodology of investigating a patient). Chronological order of the manifestation of diseases. Three types of investigations such as Darsana (observation), Sparsana (Palpation) and Prasna (interrogation). Three types of investigations such as Pratyaksa (objective/actual) Anumana (inference/subjective) and aptopdesa (authentic references). Eight types of Investigations such as Nadi (Pulse), Mutra (Urine), Mala i (Stool), Jivha (Tongue), Sabda (Voice), Sparsa (Touch), Drga (Eyes) and Akrti (Structure). I Six fold investigations such as Srota (Auscultation), Netra (Observation), Nasa (Olfaction), f Jivha (Taste), Tvak (Touch) and Prasna (interrogation) Determination of Differential.</p> <p>diagnosis. The description of diseases according to the vitiations of dhatus –Rasa pradosaja, Rakta, Mamsa, Meda, Asthi, majja and sukra pradoshaja. Diseases due to the vitiation of upadhatu, Purisa, Mutra and Sveda etc. Diseases due to the vitiation of Indriya (sense organs). The classification of diseases according to avayava (organs). Nanatmjatva and Samanyatva of diseases. 80 types of Vayu Vikaras. The International notification of diseases. The consensus between the W.H.O. classification and Ayurvedic classification of diseases.</p>	8	
9	<p>The Instruments of Investigation : Darsana (observation), sparshana (palpation), Prasna(interrogation) and Sravanadi (auscultation etc) four fold investigation - Pratyaksha Anumana, Aptopdesha and yukti. The factors of the ten fold investigation (Dasa Vidha Pariksa) - Prakrti, sara etc.</p>	7	18

Roga Vijnana and Vikrti Vijnana

PAPER II

Sr. No.	Topic	Lecture	Marks
	PART A (90 Marks)		
1	1. Specific knowledge of the Pathology in the following disease conditions : Pathology in the Grahani organ in the Grahani disease. Pathogenesis in the conditions of diseases of Rasavaha srotas in Jvara, special Jvaras. Specific Pathology in the diseases conditions of Rakta vaha srotas such as Rakta pitta, Pandu, Kamala, Kumbha-Kamala Halimaka, Vatarakta, and Krostuka-Sirsa, Sitapitta, Udarda, Kotha, 3itala, Masurika Romantika, Yakarta Vikara (liver disorders) spleen disorders, Snayuka, Slipada (filaria Phiranga (syphillis), Upadansa (gonorrhoea) etc. Specific Pathology in the disease conditons of Prana vaha srotas such as- kasa, Svasa, Hikka, Hrdroga, Hrtshula Hridayabhighata, Parsvasula and Urastoya (Pleurisy), Rajayaksma. Specific Pathology in the disease conditions of Udakavaha srotas such as- Atisara, Pravahika, Visucika and Vilambika. Specific pathology in the diseased conditions of Annavaha srotas suchas Cchardi, Agnimandya, Ajirna, Anaha, Adhmana, Atopa, Amlapitta, Sula, Udara roga Specific pathology in the diseases of medovha srotas such as- Prameha. Specific Pathology in the diseases of Asthi vaha srotas such as- Sandhigata vata. Specific pathology in the diseases of manovaha srotas such as- Murccha, Sanyasa, Apasmara, Unmada atatvabhinivesa. Specific Pathology in the diseases of Vatanadivaha srotas such as- Avrtavata, Aksepaka, Stambhaka, Ardita, Grudhrasi. Specific pathology in the disease:s of mutraghata, Usna vata. Vitamin deficiency diseases. Skin diseases such as kustha Visarpa.	76	85
	2. Vyadhi ksamatva, Vyadhi ksamatva janita Pratikriya (Immunity and Hyper sensitivity) The importance of microbes. Knowledge regarding the types, habitat, characteristics staining methods, life cycle, sterillization, culture methodology of Microbes and Parasites.	4	5

Agada Tantra and Vyavaharayurveda ka Vidhi Vaidyaka

PAPER I

Sr. No.	Topic	Lecture	Marks
	PART A (45 Marks)		
1	1.Etymology of Agadatantra: definition, etymology of visa (poison/toxin). The sources of visa (poison/toxin) and effects of visa (poison). Types and classification of visa (poison). The modalities of Sthavara visa (poisons of plant origin) and Jangama visa (Poisons of animal origin). The responsibilities of the Pranacarya.	7	5/15
2	2.Investigations of visa : Characteristics and Pancabhautika investigation. The animal testing of visa according to source and properties. The probable diseases.	3	5/15
3	3.Characteristics and identification of visadata: (the poison giver). Modalities of visa such as- Anna (food), Pana (drinks), Vastra (clothing). Testing of Visakta (poisoned)food The dangers of visa. Sanka visa (doubt), Visakanya. The use of visa in warfare in ancient times and its counter measures. The poisoning of water and pond, land, food,hay and atmosphere.	3	5/15
4	4.What are upavisa: their number. Definition of Dusivisa and Gara visa. Signs and symptoms of poisoning and its treatment. 10 signs & symptoms of poisoning. The differences between 10 properties of ojas and visa. Disease due to visa. Vegantara signs symptoms of poisoning and treatment.	7	5/15
5	5.Investigation of different types of visa of plant origin and artificial toxins like sulphuric acid on the basis of properties and signs & symptoms. The lethal dose of poison, lethal time Lethal signs and symptoms. Treatment. The signs visible during Postmortem should be noted.	7	5/15
6	6.General principle of treatment of visa and the upakrama (measures) according to caraka : Mantra, Aristha, Bandhana, Utkartana, Nispidana, Cusana, Agnikarma, Parisecana, Avagahana. Rakta moksna, Vamana, Virecana, Upadhana, Hrdayavarana, Anjana, nasya, Dhuma, Leha, Ausadha, Pradhamana, Pratisarana, Asthapana, Lepa, Mrtasanjivana.	3	5/15
7	7.Madhya visa (intoxicants) : The advantages and disadvantages of intoxicants. Three stages of Madhyatireka (excessive intoxication); Madatyaya signs and symptoms and .treatment of madatyaya.	3	5/15
8	8.Jangama visa (poisons of animal origin) : Snake venom, the types of poisonous snakes, signs of snake bite and treatment. Scorpion poison, Luta visa (spider poison) musaka visa (rat poison) signs and treatment. The signs and symptoms, curability, incurability of Alarka visa (Rabies.)	7	5/15

9	9.Description, signs and treatment of upa visa. Kupilu, Bhilava, Afima, Jayapala, Dhatura,Arka, Snuhi, Kalihari, Gunja, Asvamara Bhanga.	6	5/15
10	10.Mineral toxins : Parada (mercury), Naga (lead) Vanga (tin), Giripasana (arsenic), Tamra(copper)signs& symptoms of toxicity and treatment.	3	5/15
11	11.Descriptionof Ahara visa (food poisoning) : Signs & symptoms, Viruddha (incompatible) food combinations in context of properties, (Guna Viruddha) time (Kala Viruddha), matra viruddha(quantity),and Svabhava viruddha (nature/quality). The general principle for the treatment of food poisoning.	3	5/15
12	12.The Knowledge of the poisons in common usage in India: Classification, signs, diagnosis and chikitsa .The signsvisiblein Postmortem. The duty of physician suspecting poisoning.	3	5/15

Vyavaharayurveda and Vidhivaidyaka (Jurisprudence)

Sr. No.	Topic	Lecture	Marks
	PART B (45 Marks)		
1	1. Definition of vyavaharayurveda (jurisprudence). Discussion regarding court of justice, police enquiry. Oath, Medical evidence of the Physician-Opinions and rules regarding medical certificate and written and oral dying declaration of witness.	2	5/15
2	2. Discussion of Age. Determination of Age and identification.	3	5/15
3	3. Death and its medico-legal implications, types, signs, Rigor mortis, Determination of time of death.	7	5/15
4	4. Types of injury and examination from medico legal view. Electrocution etc.	7	5/15
5	5. Knowledge of the medico legal aspects of Adultery, unnatural acts, Abortions, foeticides, impotence. Infertility, Virginity etc.	6	5/15
6	6. Medico-legal discussion of Insanity.	2	5/15
7	7. The responsibilities, conduct, rules, professional rights, and confidentiality (secrecy of Physician.	2	5/15
8	8. The attainment of Dharma, Artha, Kama and Moksha is the Prime objective of Ayurveda	2	5/15
9	9. Adharma is the sole cause of diseases therefore to follow dharma is necessary.	2	5/15
10	10. Kayika (physical), Vacika (oral) and Manasika (mental) types of Papa (sins)	2	5/15

AGAD TANTRA AND VYAVAHARAYURVEDA KA
VIDHI VAIDYAKA

No. of Practicals : 50

Total Marks : 100

PRACTICAL HOURS

1. Postmortem examination	20
2. The knowledge of witness (evidence) in court	10
3. Demonstration in toxicology museum	10
4. Identification poisonous substances	10

PRACTICAL EXAMINATION

1. Daily Activities	15
2. Postmortem Examination Record	20
3. Knowledge about vishadravyas	15
4. Viva-voce	50

CHARAK SAMHITA (POORVARDHA)

Total Marks : 50

1. Viva - voce

Name of sthana	Marks
Sutrasthana	20
Nidana Sthana	10
Vimana Sthana	10
Sharira Sthana	10

DRAVYAGUNA VIJNANA

No. of Practicals : 90

Total Marks : 200

PRACTICAL EXAMINATION

1. A compulsory essay of 25 pages on any single drug.
2. A clinical study on hospital patients of the properties and actions of a single Drug.
3. Knowledge of specific drug identification is necessary in the following
Drugs –

i)	In Kanda (Stem)	: Guduchi, Manjishtha
ii)	In Patra (Leaf)	: Markandika, Ghritakumari
iii)	In Pushpa (Flower)	: Lavang, Nagapushpa
iv)	In Phala (Fruit)	: Pippali, Madanaphala
v)	In Bija (Seed)	: Kupilu, Vidang
vi)	In Tvacha (Bark)	: Arjuna, Kutaja
vii)	In Niryasa (Exudate)	: Hingu, Guggulu
viii)	In drugs of animal origin	: Madhu

4. Collection of 50 local and 50 drugs out of region and systematic
Presentation in the form of an album at the time of practical examination.

Drug spotting	20
Compilation	20
Herbarium	20
Journal	20
Dairy	20
Case papers on single dry trial	20
Viva	80

RASASHASTRA AND BHAISHAJYA

KALPANA

No. of Practicals : 90

Total Marks : 200

1. Use of Tula, yantra, puta, Kupi.
2. Use of various puta and koshti.
3. Method of preparation of hingulottha Paradh and Gandhaka Shodhana.
4. Parada sodhana and preparation of Rasakarpura, Kajjali, Rasaparpati, and Rasa sindura.
5. Methods of Sodhana and Marana of the drugs mentioned in the rasa sastra.
6. Shodhana and marana of Godanti , general shodhan and special shodhana of dhatus . Bhanupaka, Sthalipaka preparations of lauha, methods of preparations of Putapaka, Pravala pishti, Jaharamohara, Akika pishti.
7. Preparations of mrityunjaya rasa, Anandbhairava rasa, Tribhuvanakirti rasa, Hinguleshwara rasa, icchabhedi rasa.etc.
8. Preparation of sanjeevani vati, Gandhaka vati.
9. Preparation of ardraka swarasa, tulsi patra swarasa, nimbapatra kalka, kwatha and Kshirapaka etc.
10. Preparation of chavanprashavaleha, Vyaghriharitaki , Vasavleha etc.
11. Preparation of minimum quantities of dhanyabhraka, vasaputapaka, sudarshana phanta, narikelakhanda, snehapaka, churnas etc.
12. Purification methods of visha and upavisha .
13. preparation of guduchi sattva.
14. Practical study of the use of prepared rasa aushadhi on hospital patients.
- 15 Knowledge of encapsulation ,the mixtures and rasa aushadhi ans churnas in capsules .
practical knowledge in rasasashastra.

1. Balances – for measuring liquids and solids . Temperature measuring thermometers , Dola , Damaru, Sthali, Putapaka, Baluka, Ghata, Patala, Vidhayadhara, Bhudhara, Khalva, Musha, Kupi yantras and usage.

2. Usage of Surya puta, Mahaputa, Gajaputa, Varaha puta, Kukktututa puta, Kapotaputa, Lavakaputa etc. and koshti.

3. The ayurvedic student must prepare the following formulation himself- Rasa 1. :Parada shodhana .2. Mugdha rasa. 3. Rasa pushpa 4.Kajjali. Maharasa 1. Abharaka shodhana 2. Dhanyabhraka preparation 3. Abharaka bhasma 4.Swarnamakshika shodhana 5. Swarnamakshik marna 6. Shilajatu shodhana. 7. Tuthashodhana Uparasa 1. Gandhaka shodhana.2 Gairika shodhana 3.Kasisa shodhana 4.Kankshi Sphatika shodhana 5.Hingula shodhana 6.Anjana shodhana. Sadharana rasa1.malla shodhana 2.Hingula shodhana.Sudha varga Shodhana marana ofShankha ,shukti,Varatika,Kaurie,Shringa bhasma and Godanti bhasma.Dhatu varga-1.Tamra shodhana-marana-amritikarana 2.Naga-Vanga shodhana-marana 3.Yashada shodhana-marana 4.Mayurpiccha bhasma 5.Lauha bhanupaka 6.Sthlipaka 7.Putapaka 7.Mandura shodhana and bhasma 9.Mishra dhatu shodhana 10.Preparation of yashada pushpa. Ratna varga-1.Mukta shodhana-marana 2.Muktapishti 3.Pravala shodhana-marana and pishtikarana 4.manikya shodhana-marana 5.Trinakanta manni pishti 6.Akika pishti 7.Jaharmohara pishti. Kharala rasa yogaChavanprashavaleha, Vyaghriharitaki ,Vasavleha, Sitopaladi churna , Talisadi churna, Hingvashtaka churna, Lavanabhaskara churna, Sanjeevani vati, Eladivati, Lavangadivati, Shankhavati, Rasonavati, Chitrakadivati, Chandraprabhavati, Arogyavardhanivati, Kaishara guggulu , Sinhanada guggulu, Yogaraja guggulu, /mrityunjaya rasa, Anandbhairava rasa,Tribhuvanakirti rasa, Hinguleshwara rasa, Vasantimalati rasa, Vasantkusumakar rasa, Hridayarnava rasa, Shvasakuthara rasa, Rajmriganka rasa, Hemagarbha pottali rasa, Puttapakvavishama-jvarantaka lauha. Sarva jvarahara lauha, Sutashekhara rasa, Vatakulanta rasa, Brihadvata chintamani Rasa, Jalodararirasa, icchabhedi rasa, Ramabhanarasa, Punarnavamandur , Saptamrita lauha, Navayasa lauha, Kumarkalyana rasa, Garbhapala rasa, Pratapalankeshwar rasa, Kasturibhairava rasa and lakshmanivilasa rasa(trividha),Pravala Panchamrita,Gandhaka rasayana.In parpati yoga-Panchamrita,Rasa,Bola,Shweta.In kupipakya Kalpa-1.Rasa sindura 2.Makaradhvaja 3.Samira pannga.In Drava kalp-Gandhaka driti.

Chemical tests-1.Parada[Mercury] 2.Gandhaka[Sulphur] 3.Tamra[Copper] 4.Lauha[Iron] 5.Swarna[Gold] 6.Naga[Lead] 7.Vanga[Tin] 8.Sudha[Calcium] 9.Malla[Arsenic] 10.Sendriya Padarth[Organic material].

Practical knowledge in Bhaishajya Kalpana

1. Knowledge and preparation of the instruments used in the production of medicinal formulations.
2. Knowledge of the structure and the usage of the ancient and modern machines being used in the medicine production unit.
3. Expertise in the field of the collection of the manufactured medicines ,their storage preservation,distribution,and pricing.
- 4.the preparation of the following formulations is mandatory-
 - In swarasa- Ardraka swarasa, Tulsi patra swarasa.
 - In kalka-, Nimbapatra kalka,Rasona kalka.
 - In kwath –rasnadi kwath, punarnavashtak kwath
 - In Kshirapak – Arjuna kshripaka, Rasona kshripaka.
 - In Manth- Kharjuradi Mantha.
 - In Udaka – Tandulo udaka , Shadangapaniya.
 - In Rasakriya- Guduchighana .
 - In Avaleha- Chavanprashavaleha, Vyaghriharitaki ,Vasavleha, kushmandavaleha.
 - In Sharkara yoga – Banapsa sharkara, Parushaka sharkara.
 - In Taila Kalpa- Mahanarayana, Mahamasa, Bala.
 - In Taila Patna- Bhallataka Taila.
 - In Putapaka – Vasa Putapaka, Shyonyaka Putapaka.
 - In Shitakashaya – Dhanyaka hima, Sarivadi hima.
 - In Phanta – Sudarshana Phanta, Panchakola Phanta.
 - In special kalpa- Laksha rasa, Aushadha yusha , Aushadha pramathya.
 - In Khandapaka- Haridra Khanda., Narikela Khanda, Saubhagyashunthi paka, Musali paka.
 - In Sneha kalpa- Taila murcchana, Ghrita murcchana.
 - In Ghrita yoga- Jatyadi Ghrita, Kshirashatapala Ghrita, triphala Ghrita, Shatadhauta Ghrita.
 - In Asava-Arishta-Draksharishtha, dashamularishtha, Saraswatarishtha, Kumaryasava.
 - In Churna- Sitopthaladi Churna, Hingvashtaka.
 - In Guggulu yoga- Yogaraja Guggulu, Triphala Guggulu.
 - In lavana yoga- Narikela lavana, Arka Lavana.
 - In Mashī Kalpa- Triphala Mashī, Hastidanta Mashī.
 - In Malahara yoga- Gandhaka Malahara, Sarjarasa Malahara,
 - In Nasya yoga- Shadabindu Tail, Katphala Nasya.
 - In Gandusha yoga-Jatyadi Kashaya, Irimadadi Taila.
 - In Bastiyoga- Piccha basti, Asthapana basti, Anuvasana basti, Uttara basti.
 - In Shukta varga – Kanjinirmana.
 - In Vati yoga- Chitrakadi vati, Lavangadi vati, Vyoshadi vati.
 - In Kshara yoga- Apamarga kshara, Snuhi kshara.
 - In Sattava yoga- Amritasaattva, Udumbara, Gullara, sara.
 - In varti yoga- Chandrodaya varti, Phala varti.
 - In Upanaha – Atasi Upanaha.
 - In Lepa yoga- Dashanga Lepa, Doshaghna lepa.
 - In Dhoopa yoga- Dashanga dhoopa, Arshoghna dhoopa.
 - In Karnapurana yoga- Apamarga kshara Taila.
 - In Ashchyotana- Nishadi Netrabindu.
5. Purification of Guggulu, Hingu, Ahiphena, Dhattura, Vatsanabha, Kupilu, Gunja, Jayapala.
6. It is mandatory to observe the working of three medicine production units.

Roga Vijnana and Vikrti Vijnana

No. of Practicals : 90

Total Marks : 100

Laboratory Practicals

1. Fundamental Principles of Laboratory tests
 - Introduction to laboratory, collections method, Sterilization and Safety procedures
2. Hematology
 - Hb % estimation, WBC COUNT, RBC count, Peripheral blood smear examination and ESR.
 - Screening test for bleeding disorders – bleeding time (BT) & Clotting time (CT)
3. Stool Examination – Urine Examination
 - According to Ayurveda Mala Mutra Parikshan
 - Physical, Chemical, Microscopic examination of Urine and Stool.
4. Semem Examination .
5. Demonstration about ECG technique, X-ray films.
6. Demonstration of Bio-chemical examination.
7. Demonstration of Different staining methods in microbiology.
8. Information about C.S.F. examination, gastric analysis.
9. Demonstration of Sero-immunological investigation.
10. Laboratory records maintenance of observation diary and record book.

Clinical Method

1. Introduction and demonstration of clinical methods (General and systemic)
2. Demonstration of Roga based on panchanidan.
3. Demonstration of instruments used for Clinical examination.
4. Practicals records of Clinicals examination of at least 20 long cases in I.P.D.
5. Practicals records of Clinicals examination of at least 20 long cases based on Asthvidhi Pariksha.

Distribution of Marks for practical examination

• Internal assessment	10
• Viva - voce	20
• Record	10
• Long Case	20
• Short Case	10
• Instruments	10
• Laboratory experiments	20

Svastha Vritta

No. of Practicals : 50

Total Marks : 100

1. Practical Demo of Pratimarsha, Anjana, Dhuma, Gandusha and Kavala.
2. Practical Demo of Dhauti etc. Yogic Kriyas.
3. Practical Demo of Six Yogasanas including Pooraka, Kumbhaka, Rechaka of Pranayama.
4. Visit - Water Purification Plant.
5. Visit – Sewage treatment plant.
6. Visit – pasteurization unit.
7. Visit – Leprosy sanatorium.
8. Visit – Industrial Unit.
9. Visit – Primary Health Centre.
10. Visit – Mother and child health centre.
11. Visit – Family Welfare Centre.

Distribution of Marks

1. Practical Records	10
2. Individual Health	20
3. Social And Community Health	30
4. Practical demonstration of Yoga and Naturopathy	20
5. Primary Health Care, Family Welfare and National Programs	20

IIIrd B.A.M.S. PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION

1. Prasuti Tantra and Stree roga

Obstetrics and Gynaecology

(First Paper of 100 marks)

Prasuti tantra (Part A : 50 marks)

Sr. No	Topic	Lectures	Marks
1.	. Stri Sarira Vijnana (Anatomy-Physiology of female) : Meaning and definition of the word Stri. Age classification and nomenclature of Stri according to age. The description of normal and abnormal Shroni (pelvis, including bone-joints), Asaya (cavities), Yonipesi (musculature), Srotas (channels), Stana (breasts), Dhamani (arteries), and Garbha (foetus).	08	5/15
2.	RajoVijnana (science dealing with Menstruation) : Stri Sukra, Raja, Rtukala, Rajasvala, Rtumati, Rajah Pravrtti. The quantity, characteristics, and function of menstrual blood.(Rajah Pravritti),Menarche, Menopause (Rajonivrtti). The Formation of Artava , quantity, functions and characteristics. (ovum formation) Interrelation between Stana (Breast), stanya (Breast Milk) and artav(ovum-and menstrual flow).	08	5/15
3.	GarbhaVidynana (science dealing with formation of foetus) : Garbhavakranti (the descent of Garbha). definition of Garbha, description of Shukra , the factors necessary for the Garbha Sambhava. Garbhadhana (fertilization). Shaddhatvatmaka	10	5/15

	<p>purusa. The causes for Garbha. Different Causes for the genesis of male Garbha. Atma swarupa, the determining characteristics and tests for the sex determination (male or female) of Garbha. The Morphology of Garbha, monthly growth of Garbha. The Genesis of the organs of Garbha. Nourishment of the of the Garbha Formation of Apra (placenta), disorders of Apra. The (physiology of Garbha) Garbhopakrama, Nabhinala (umbilical chord), Garbhaprakrti (constitution), Garbha vikrti - (anamolies), the natural position of foetus, . The knowledge of the reasons for the lack of respiration, crying and excretion of the foetus in womb .Bahupatyata-multiple pregnancy(Akala Garbha,[pre-term/pre-mature] Kalatit Garbha[post-term])etc.</p>		
4.	<p>GarbhiniVijnana (science dealing with the pregnant women) :Characteristics of Sadhayogrhita Garbha (presumptive symptoms of pregnancy) Pumsavana vidhi (methodology for begetting a male child). Characteristics and diagnosis of pregnancy. Garbhapaghatakara Bhava(The factors harmful of Garbha) . The regime to be followed by the pregnant women. The complications arising out of ignoring the wishes of Dauhrda (one with two hearts). Care and regime of the pregnant women on monthly basis. Diagnostic Aids of Pregnancy viz X-ray\USG etc.</p>	08	5/15
5.	<p>GarbhaVyapada (the disorders of foetus) : The characteristics, complications and treatment of Garbhasrava (mis-carriage), Garbha pata (abortion), Upavistaka, Nagodara, Linagarbha, Mudhagarbha, Akala prasava (premature labour), Kalatita Prasava</p> <p>Garbhini vyapada:Sosa, Hrlasa (Nausea), Sotha (oedema), Aruci, Atisara(diarrhoea), Vaivarnya. Pandu (anaemia), Kamala, Parsvagraha, Mukhapaka, Mutravibanda, Parikartika Akesepaka, Hrdshula, Svasa, Kasa, Hikka, , Mutra graha, Vataja gulma, Yoni gulma, Udavarta. Garbhini makkala, Yoni samvarana, Garbhajanya Visamayata (toxemia), Mrta Garbha (IUD). Antepartum haemorrhage and Anyanya Garbha aharana(Ectopic Pregnancy).</p>	10	5/15

6.	Care of the pregnant women (antenatal care) : Health checkup,Pulse blood-pressure,weight, blood urine-stool examinations, vaginal discharge examination. The directions for the health Education, Nutrition, daily regime during Pregnancy.	04	5/15
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(Part B : 50 marks)

Sr. no	Topic	Lectures	Marks
7.	Prasava vidnyan: (Parturition) <u>Prakrut prasava</u> (Normal labour): Prasava Paribhasha, (definition of Prasava), Prasava hetu, Prasava kala, Sutikagara:- Nirmana, Sangrahaniya Dravyani, Sutikagara, Pravesavidhi, Labour room, Prasavavastha-Prajayani/ Upasthit Prasava/ Prajanishyamana, clinical features and management of normal labour ,Avi. Mechanism of labour, Prasavaparicharya- Partogram, Jatamatraparicharya, (care and resuscitation of newborn)	17	5/15
8.	Prasava Vyapada (disorders during labour): Garbha sanga, Apra sanga, Prasavottara Rakta srava (post partum haemorrhage), delayed labour, Garbhavasada,Induction of labour.	08	5/15
9.	Sutika Vijnana (post natal care) : Sutika kala (post natal period), changes during post natal period, management, diet, number of sutika roga- causes, signs and symptoms, curability and incurability of sutikarogas and treatment, stanya (breast milk)- characteristics of pure breast milk, tests, vitiation of stanya, less quantity of milk, excess quantity of milk-their diagnosis and treatment. Family welfare : Special management under family welfare,education of family	25	5/15

	<p>welfare, directives for education, importance, necessity, management, advice, mode, measures, methods, medicines, natural, chemical and mechanical-operative ways of family planning.</p> <p>Mudha Garbha : Scope of mudha garbha, its Samprapti (pathogenesis, causes, signs, types, curability-incurability, and treatment. Utkarsana, upakarsana, Sthana pavartana, Bhedana, chedana, pidana, Rjukarana, Daruna, Garbhasanku nirharana, kukshi patana etc.</p>		
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(Second Paper of 100 marks)

**Stree-roga
(Gynaecology)**

(Part A : 50 marks)

Sr. No	Topic	Lectures	Marks
10.	Artava(menstrual blood) : menstruation, Rajaksaya(oligomenorrhoea), Rajodusti(vitiated menstruation flow), production of sukra, characteristics of suddha sukra, treatment of vitiated sukra. Kastartav(Dysmenorrhoea) , Yonikanda, Yonyarsa (polyps), Nirrudha Yoni(atresic genitalis), Granthi, Karkatarbuda (malignant tumours), Uterine cancer, causes of Sterility, types, Yonivyapad(gynaecological disorder or diseases of reproductive system), Yonibransa(prolapse\displacement of reproductive system), intersexuality. diagnosis,,signsand,symptoms,treatment.	30	5/15

(Part B : 50 marks)

11.	Stana roga (diseases of the breast) : Stana kilaka. Stanarbuda (tumours), Stana Vidradhi, Uttarabasti, Picu, Varti, lepa, dhupana, dhavana, dahana.	08	5/15
12.	Sastra Karma (surgical procedures) : General Knowledge of dilatation of os cervix uterus, curettage of uterus, cervical- cauterization, ventrosuspension of uterus, excision of polyps, hysterectomy. Important medicines with their compositions used in Gynaecological disorders. The measures for mother and child welfare.	12	5/15

(Practical Knowledge)

1.	Observance of the trimonthly clinical work in the Gyneacology and obstetrics Department.
2.	. Demonstration of labour and practical work experience of at least 10 cases- 5 ante-natal & 5 deliveries
3.	Case histories of 10 patients of Gyneacocological diseases.
4.	Knowledge of contraceptive methods
5.	Demonstration of instruments and equipment
6.	Demonstration of female organs on models.

2. Kaumarabhrtya (Paediatrics)

(Part A : 50 marks)

Sr. No	Topic	Lectures	Marks
1.	Definition of kaumarabhrtya: Etymology, importance and definition of kaumarabhrtya, special jurisdiction of kasyapa samhita in context of kaumarabhrtya. Definitions of Garbha, Balaka, Kumara, Yuva, and etymology & vyapti (scope). The regime and care of Sadhyojata, jatamatra, Navajata (neonate) care of Balaka (infant child) childhood/infancy.(ksirapa)Breast feeding, child taking both milk(ksirannada) and solid food and appropriate diet(annada), compatibility :and incompatibility.	15	5/15
2.	Vihara (activity) : Kumaragara (children's room), kridabhumi (play ground), Kridanaka (toys). Samskara : karnavedha (ear piercing)etc Examination of breast milk, Patthya in absence of breast milk, management, treatment of disorders of breast milk.	08	5/15
3.	Dhatri pariksa (surrogate mother) : The diseases in children caused by breast feeding, their sign & symptoms and treatment. Types of purification of breast milk. . Physical and mental growth and development of child. The time for sitting of a child, taking solid food and walking.	17	5/15
4.	BALROG PARIKSHA VIDHI \Methods for investigation of Balaroga : Determination of dosage of medicine according to age and condition. The importance of Prasana and lehana . Vedana adhyaya of kasyapa samhita. Ksirannada kala (Period of taking both milk and solid foods Dantodbheda (Dentition), Danta sampat (Proper Teeth), Danta posana (Dental Nutrition). And Dantodbhedajanya vyadhis (Diseases due to dentition). The development of Jnanendriya karmendriya (sense organs) in context of child psychology.	10	5/15

(Part B : 50 marks)

Sr. No	Topic	Lectures	Marks
1.	<p>Sahaja vyadhis (congenital anomalies) :</p> <p>i. Sanghata bala pravrtta : Sarbhoḍṛava(hydrops-foetali), soṭha (swelling), kaṃala (jaundice), Rakṭapitta (Haemophilia).</p> <p>ii. Adibala pravrtta (hereditary) : Familial, genetic aberrations, Phiranga (syphilis), T.B., Prameha (diabetes mellitus), (leprosy), Arsa (hemorrhoids), Yakṛddosa (liver disorders).</p> <p>iii. Daivabala pravrtta : Jala sirsa (hydrocephaly) mastulungaksaya, Pangu, muka (dumb), vamaṇa (dwarf), oṣṭhabheda, taluvikṛti, Karnapalli vikṛti.</p>	10	5/15
2.	<p>Diseases during labour : i. Due to mudhagarbha ii. Due to trauma (from instrumental delivery) iii. Due to fatigue and fever etc.</p>	05	5/15
3.	<p>Diseases after labour : Nabhi roga, Aksepaka, Stanasoṭha, Viṣphota, Rajika, Paridaḡdha chavi, Mukhapaka, Guḍapaka, and the mental disorders of children and their treatment</p> <p>The immunity of child and its objectives.</p> <p>Malnutrition and the diseases due to malnutrition and their treatment. Garbha soṣha, soṣha, rajyaksma, phakka. General examination of children.</p>	15	5/15
4.	<p>Diseases Ofksirapa (Breast milk fed) : Diseases due to drinking of vitiated breast milk, Asthenia (Karshya), constipation (malavrodha), vomiting, Diarrhoea, Jvara, Ksiralasaka and diseases of Pranavaha srotas.</p>	05	5/15

5.	Diseases OF Ksirannada (taking both milk and solid foods) : The diseases during/due to dentition kukunaka, krmi, vomiting, Jvara, diarrhoea, indigestion, Talukantaka, Ksiralasaka, Pica(Mrda bhaksana) - Anaemia, Parigarbhika, Phakka, Pangu, Sosa, Gandamala, Pandu yakrta vikriti janya vyadhi(Diseases due to liver disorders) Vataroga, Ekangavata, Polio mylitis, Hemiplegia, facial Paralysis(Ardita)	10	5/15
6.	(Unmada), Sayyamutrata (enuresis), mental disorders, Apasmara, Dental caries(krimidanta) and Acne(tarunya pidika). Balgraha – causes(hetu), diagnosis (nidan)and treatment(chikitsa).	05	5/15

(Practical - Clinical training in Hospital)

1.	Daily work
2.	Patients case histories
3.	Clinical examination
4.	Viva-voce

3. Kayachikitsa

(First Paper of 100 marks)

(Part A : 50 marks)

Sr. No	Topic	Lectures	Marks
1.	The etymology, synonyms and classification of the words kaya and cikitsa: The definition of the word kayacikitsa and (divisions) Various classification of chikitsa. Determination of cikitsya purusa.	20	5/15
2.	The etymology, definition: etiopathogenesis (samprapti) and classification of Vyadhis. The causes of Naisthika and laukika Vyadhis. The mutual relationship between Agantuja(external), Nija (internal), Manasika (mental) and Saririka (physical) diseases. The causes for the vitiation of Dosas and discussion of Dosa and dusya.	10	5/15
3.	The different stages of Dosas during the manifestation of disease :- Proper knowledge of conditions of Sancaya, Prakopa, Prasara, Sthanasansraya, Vyakti and bheda. The Knowledge of kriyakala in specific conditions and the counter measures. Immunity (resistance power). Svakruta (self) and Parakruta (done by others) treatment and its adjuvant divisions.	20	5/15

(Part B :50 marks)

4.	Amotpatti and the discussion of sama and nirama: The characteristics of the sama and nirama Dosa-dhatu-mala and their investigative techniques. Knowledge of Avarana,. Avaranaof Dosas, Avarana of malas, Anyonya Avarana their characteristics and causes.	15	5/15
5.	The principle behind the nomenclature of diseases : The knowledge of the increase and decrease of dosa dhatu-mala and oja and their treatment. The principle of treatment of samanyaja and nanatmaja roga. Vikara anuttpatti kara (preventing disease)and vikara prasamana (subduing the disease) types of treatment. The upakrama (modalities of treatment) of dosas. Two fold upakrama and six fold upakrama. The principle of treatment of Ama dosa. The principles of counter measures to check the dosas migrating to other locations. Treatment of avarana. Principles of treatment of the diseases due to vitiation of dhatus. Consideration of Dosa-dusya and desa etc. in treatment Discussion of Daiva Vyapasraya-yuktivyapasraya and sattvavajaya triad of treatments.	30	5/15
6.	Knowledge of the general principles of Yoga: Naturopathy, Yunani (Greek), Siddha.	5	05

Kayachikitsa-II

(Second Paper of 100 marks)

(Part A : 50 marks)

Sr. No	Topic	Lectures	Marks
1.	The Genesis of (fever) Jvara: Definition, synonymns and classification of Jvara. Nija jvara and agantuja jvara; sama and visama jvara; Nava and Jirna Jvara; Samavegi and visamvegi jvara; Punaravartaka jvara and Muktanubandhi jvara; and Sannipata jvara and their specific principles of treatment. Discussion of the diagnosis, cause, characteristics, etiopathogenesis and treatment of Manthara, Antrika, Svasanaka, Slesmaka and Aksepaka Jvaras. The diagnosis, cause, signs and symptoms, etiopathogenesis and modalities of treatment of Visama jvaras. The diagnosis, causes, etiopathogenesis, and treatment of Kalazar, Pralepaka, Vatabalasaka and filaria etc. Characteristics and treatment of Abhisangaja, Bhutabisangaja jvara and Jvara (fevers) due to microbes. The characterise counter measures of Dandaka jvara, Pita jvara (yellow fever) Krsnameha jvara, Rat bite fever and karna mulika jvara. The preventive and curative treatment of Pidikamaya jvara Masurika (chicken pox), Romantika jvaras.	20	5/15
2.	Description of diagnosis, causes, general principles of treatment and treatment of annavaha srotogata diseases, such as: Aruci, Ajirna, Agnimandhya, Anaha, Adhmana Vamana, Visucika, Alasaka, Vilambika, Gulma, Sula, Amlapitta, Krumi and Arsaroga.	5	5/15
3.	Description of diagnosis, causes, Principles of treatment and treatment of the diseases of the mutravaha srotas such as: Mutrakrucchra, Mutraghata, Asmari.	5	5/15
4.	Description of diagnosis, causes, as : Kasa, Svasa, Hikka, Parsvasula, Rajayakshma Sosa Hrdroga, Hrucchula, Hrdayabhighata. Principles of treatment and treatment of the diseases of the Prana vaha srotas such	5	5/15

5.	Description of diagnosis, causes, Principles of treatment and treatment of the diseases of the Raktavaha srotas, such as : Raktapitta, Kamala, Kumbha kamala, Halimaka and daha, Vata rakta, Raktagata vata and Raktavruta vata	5	5/15
6.	Description of diagnosis, causes, Principles of treatment and treatment of udakavaha srotas diseases such as : Trusna, Atisara, Pravahika, Visucika etc.	5	5/15
7.	Description of diagnosis, causes, Principles of treatment and treatment of the diseases of Rasavaha srotas, such as : Pandu, Amavata, Mada, Madatyaya, and related conditions.	5	5/15

(Part B : 50 marks)

8.	Sexually transmitted diseases and psycho sexual disorders.	10	5/15
9.	Description of the diagnosis, causes and treatment of the Metabolic disorders such as : diseases due to Electrolyte imbalance; Diseases due to metabolic disturbances such as Diabetes mellitus, Gout and Atherosclerosis.	20	5/15
10.	Description of diagnosis, causes and treatment of skin diseases such as : Kustha, Kilasa, visarpa, Sitapitta, udarda and kotha. The knowledge of infection due to microbes of above mentioned diseases.	20	5/15

(Third Paper of 100 marks)

(Part A : 50 marks)

Sr. No	Topic	Lectures	Marks
1.	The description regarding diagnosis, general principles of treatment of Vata vyadhis and specific treatment of some important Vata vyadhis.	15	5/15
2.	Diseases due to Malnutrition: Causes, characteristics and treatment of obesity and asthenia	05	5/15
3.	The description of diagnosis, causes, and treatment of the diseases of endocrine glands (Hormonal imbalance)	10	5/15
4.	The Role of the following in disease production : Hereditary factors, Environmental factors. Immunity, iatrogenic factors. General introduction, basic principles, abnormalities, counselling and counter measures of Hereditary factors. The types, characteristics, and counter measures of food poisoning. The types, characteristics and counter measures for Heavy metal poisoning. Disorders due to Heat and cold and their counter measures. The disorders due to travel and their counter measures. Effect of atmosphere. Diseases due to change in atmospheric pressure and Blood pressure disorders and their counter measures, disorders due to the bites of Poisonous animals and their counter measures. Disorders of immunity and their counter measures, primary immuno deficiency; secondary immunodeficiency. Serum sickness, Intolerance reaction of drugs (Hyper sensitivity). Iatrogenic disorders, their general introduction, types and counter measures.	15	5/15
5.	Description of Ksudra (minor) diseases and treatment.	05	05

(Part B : 50 marks)

6.	Manasrogas (Mental diseases) : Etymology of the word mana, location, properties and . functions of mana, the general causes of manasa rogas. The role of manasa factors such as Lobha, Moha, krodha, Hatha, Vilapa, Priti, Bhaya, Dhairya, Sraddha, Cesta, Smrti, Irsya, Dvesa, Harsa and Soka in the genesis of Manasa roga (mental disorders), The role of factors such as samajika acara (social behaviour), bhranti (misconcepts), sila (character), sauca (Hygiene) in the production of Manasa rogas such as unmada, apasmara, attvabhinivesa, avyavasthita cittata, apatantraka, Manovikseptata (eccentricity), avasada (depression), bhrama, vibhrama, Mitthya visvasa, mano sangharsa and Manogranthi (complexes) etc. and their treatment. The Manopsrhta diseases - their daivavyapasraya and sattvavajaya treatment.	25	5/15
7.	Vardhakya (old age) : The causes, signs and symptoms and treatment of the specific : - diseases due to old age (geriatric disorders).	10	5/15
8.	Atyayika cikitsa (emergency treatment) : The definition, characteristics, types and general principles of atyayika (Emergency) treatment. Water and electricity accidents, Burns, severe Haemorrhage, Acute abdomen (severe abdominal pain), severe Renal pain, severe dyspnoea, Anuria, obstruction in intestines, Angina pectoris, syncope, Peritonitis, severe enteritis, Hyper pyrexia, Hyper sensitivity reaction to medicinal drugs, Toxicity etc. Discussion of Emergency conditions and their counter measures.	15	5/15

Kayachikitsa-IV

(Fourth Paper of 100 marks)

(Part A : 50 marks)

Sr. No	Topic	Lectures	Marks
1.	Panca karma: The karmas practised in Panca karma, their objectives, definitions and methodology.	03	5/15
2.	The patients and diseases in which snehana (oleation) and svedana (sudation) can be indicated. The characteristics of snigdha-svinna, Atisnigdha, atisvinna, svedita asvedita, atisvedita Persons.	05	5/15
3.	Proper knowledge of the signs and symptoms of the ayoga (deficient) and Atiyoga (excessive) and samyaka yoga (Proper) quantum of Vamana . Virecana, Siro-Virecana, Asthapana, Anuvāsana karmas.	03	5/15
4.	The counter measures for the complications due to Atiyoga. Role-of vicarana (formulations/recipes) in sneha prayoga utility and types of vicarana. The dosage of sneha of sneha dravyas.	03	5/15
5.	The knowledge of the drugs, medicaments and equipment used in Vamana, Virecana, Sirovirecana, niruha Karmas.	03	05
6.	Consideration of the diseases and patients suitable for sansodhan. The consideration of medicinal drugs useful for Pancakarma according to the strength of patient suitable for Samsodhana.	03	5/15
7.	The consideration of the (best-medium-worst) uttama madhyama and avara vegas.	05	05
8.	Consideration of the qualities and flaws of the Basti yantra and netra.	03	05
9.	Complication of basti and their management. Complications due to improper administration of basti (basti-data vyapad) and its management..	10	5/15

10.	Discussion of the methodology, medicaments, and quantity used in the basti karma.	07	5/15
11.	Knowledge of the various recipes/formulations used for Vamana (emesis) and Virecana (Purgation)	03	05
12.	The knowledge of samsarjana krama.	02	05

(Part B: 50 marks)

Sr. No	Topic	Lectures	Marks
1.	<p>1] Rasayana</p> <p>1. The Etymology, definitions and synonyms of the word Rasayana. The Historic importance of Rasayana. Objectives and results of Rasayana.</p> <p>2. The Persons suitable (Adhikari) for rasayana and types of Rasayana. Types of Rasayana such as kutipravesika and vatatapika types. Knowledge of the Persons suitable for the Practice of vatatapika rasayana and formulation used.</p> <p>3. Acara rasayana.</p> <p>4. The methodology of kuti Pravesika rasayana, Purvakarma (Pre trial preparation), Temperance to be followed after kuti pravesa. The special results of kuti pravesa. The duration of kuti pravesa, conduct necessary during kuti pravesa. Coming out of kuti pravesa and its regulations.</p> <p>5. Rasayan yogas and the method of Partaking them. The determination of the quantum of the dosage of Rasayana medicines. Knowledge of the variation in dosage according to conditions.</p> <p>6. Therules and regulations and conduct for taking normal diet and activities after Rasayan sevana.</p> <p>7. The persons suitable for Rasayana Karma and the suitable time.</p> <p>8. The importance of vitamins in Rasayana karma. The diseases due to vitamin deficiency and their treatment.</p>	20	5/15

2.	2. Vaji karana (Andrology) : 1. The Etymology, definitions, synonyms, objectives and results and the Historical importance of vajikarana. 2. The knowledge regarding suitable person and time for vajikarana. 3. The commendation of stri (female). 4. The condemnation of the childless. 5. Characteristics of Prasasta Sukra. 6. Medicines and substances used for Vajikarana.	20	5/15
3.	The knowledge of the Properties, actions, dosage, Methodology of Partaking, constituent drugs and methods of preparation of the Rasayana and vaji karana formulation	10	05

(Practical work experience in Hospital 1 year)

1.	General clinical training	6 months
2.	Manas roga (mental disorders)	15 days
3.	Sankramaka roga (Infectious disease)	15 days
4.	In x-ray-Radiology department	1 month
5.	In Emergency ward	2 months
6.	In Panca karma department	2 months
7.	Case history writing of 30 patients	-

4. Shalya Tantra (Surgery)

First Paper of 100 marks) (Part : 50 marks)

Sr. No	Topic	Lectures	Marks
1.	Etymology, tradition and development of salya tantra :The Prime importance of salya tantra in Astanga Ayurveda. The reasons for the regression of Ayurvedika salya tantra and the measures for its Advancement. Consideration of Dhanvantari, consideration of sushrut, period of both. Susruta's contemporary Authors and the commentators of susrut samhita.	05	5/15
2.	Classification of vyadhi (diseases): On the basis of Nija (self) and agantuja (external)curability and incurability. The etymology, diagnosis, causes, types, characters, complications, Ama-Pacyamana-Pakva conditions of vrana sotha (inflammation) and vidradhi. The treatment of vrana sotha and vidradhi. Seven modalities, sixty modalities treatment according to conditions. Etymology, definition, causes, types of vrana according to Nija & agantuja types. 16 types such as Dusta vrana, Rohita vrana etc.Vrana- vana sotha- Pariksa (investigation):- sthana (location), Akrti (shape), varna(colour),srava(secretions) Gandha (smell) Vedana (pain) etc. Eight Vrana vastu. Vrana parigraha, upadrava (complications), dosa and curability-Incurability. Types, characteristics and treatment of Nadi vrana (fistula).	15	5/15
3.	Agantuja vrana (sadhya vrana): (traumatic wound) : Diagnosis, causes characteristics, vitiation, inflammation, complications. The Probable treatment of tetanus and gangrene. Haemostasis.	15	5/15
4.	Salya nirharana (extraction of foreign body): Modalities of treatment such as sadhya vrana suddhi (cleansing of traumatic wound) sivana (stiching) etc. The signs and symptoms and management of marmaghata (shock). Specific treatment according to the location.The types and treatment of Pramada dagdha, Dagdha vana (burn injuries). Knowledge of Pranasta salya and its treatment. The Pathogenesis, diagnosis, causes, signs and symptoms, general treatment and special treatment of Rakta srava (Haemorrhage). The infusion of Amrtajala (Glucose-saline) and Blood transfusion.	15	5/15

(Part B : 50 marks)

Sr. No	Topic	Lectures	Marks
1.	Agropaharaniya Yantra-sastra: Their number, names, types, shapes, the edges of sastra, Payana, sastra kosa (envelope/cover), qualities and faults. Picu, plota, Kavalika Vrana sodhana (cleansing) and vrana ropana (curing) drugs. The methodology of yogya, the methodology of Visikhanu pravesa.	10	5/15
2.	Purvakarma (Preoperative procedures) according to specific operative procedures: 1. Knowledge of Anaesthesia, its types. The drugs used in Anaesthesia, the methodology, conditions, complications and their counter measures. 2. Pradhana karma (main operation) :- Eightfold sastra karma (operative procedures). 3. Paschata karma (post operative procedure); 4. Diagnosis and treatment of marmaghata (shock), 5. Methods of vrana bandha (Bandage). 6. Raksakarma, vranitopasana, conduct, the characteristics of vranitagara. Pathyapathya. 7. Post operative procedures according to specific operations. 8. Methodology of ksara (use of caustics) karma. 9. Methodology of Agnikarma (cauterization). 10. Methodology of jalaukavacarana (use of leeches). 11. Methodology of Raktamoksana (Blood letting). 12. Methods of sandhana karma. 13. The diagnostic and therapeutic usage of Radiation.	40	5/15

(Second Paper of 100 marks)

(Part A : 50 marks)

Sr. No	Topic	Lectures	Marks
1.	Classification of Arbuda (tumours) and its treatment. Classification and treatment of Granthiroga (lymphadenopathy). The types of diseases of sira (veins), dhamani (Arteries) and lasika (lymphatics). Classification as Aghataja (traumatic), sahaja and Parinamajanya. complications and treatment. Signs and symptoms according to location of slipada (filaria) and treatment.	10	5/15
2.	Snayu vikara (Disorders of tendons) : Snayu sotha (tendinitis), snayu pratana sotha Bursitis), snayupratana granthi. Snayu granthi, Tvag vikara (skin disorders), Granthi (nodes), Arbuda (tumours), Tvagarsa (warts), Vranagranthi, Andhalaji, Valmika, Pramehapidika (carbuncles), kosa, visarpa, cippa, kunakha (kionlonchia), Padadari, kadara (corns), masaka, Tilakalaka, Snayuka.	08	5/15
3.	Dhamani vikara (Diseases of the Arteries) : Traumatic disorders, Dhamani granthi Aneurysms), disorders of the Arterial system.	08	5/15
4.	Sandhi moksa (dislocation of joints) : Vertebrae, mandible, shoulder, wrist, fingers, hip, Knee, Ankle, fingers of feet.	08	5/15
5.	Disorders of joints : Sandhigata vata, sandhi gata sotha (Arthritis), Prstha sandhi vikrti disorders of vertebral column). Bone disorders- Asthi vidradhi, Granthi, Arbuda, Asthi Ksaya, Kaseruka asthi ksaya, Parsukasthi ksaya. Siro vikara-Traumatic fractures of scalp. I Disorders of cervical area- Manya stambha (Neck rigidity), Galaganda, Manya granthi, arbuda, GandaMala, apaci, Pasana gardhabha.	08	5/15
6.	Disorders of urobhaga (chest region) : Stanaroga, stana vidradhi, stana granthi, stanarbuda (breast cancer) Stana vrddhi (gynaecomastia). phuphusavarana sotha (Pleuritis), urovidradhi and Parsukasthi sotha. Phuphusa vidradhi, phuphusa granthi, phuphusarbuda, uro-antarmarga sotha, Tuberculosis.	08	5/15

(Part B : 50 marks)

Sr. No	Topic	Lectures	Marks
7.	<p>Udaravikara:- (disorders of abdominal region): Traumatic disorders, Hernia, cchidrodara (perforation), Baddhagudodara (intestinal obstruction) Jalodara (Ascites), Antar vidradhi. ' -order of Annanalika (alimentary canal):-vrana (wounds), sannirodha (obstruction), sotha (inflammation), Rakta srava (Haemorrhage), Arbuda (Tumours). Disorders of Amasaya (stomach);- Sahaja disorders, Arbuda (Tumours), Vrana (Wounds),Amashaya vistara (distension), Parinama sula (Acid peptic disorder), Gulma and disorders of ksudrantra(small intestine). Disorders of vrhadantra-arbuda (tumors), Ksayaja. Disorder; Acute and chronic obstructions, Perforation of intestines, Appendicitis.</p>	10	5/15
8.	<p>Gudaja vikara (Disorders of Anal canal) : Granthi, arbuda (tumors), Guda bhramsa (Rectal prolapse), Rakta srava (Haemorrhage), Arsa (Haemorrhoids), Parikartika(fissure in-ano). Sahaja Guda vikrti (congenital anamolies), Guda gata salya (foreign bodies in anus). Sanniruddha Guda (obstruction of Anal canal).</p>	08	5/15
9.	<p>Yakrta vikara (disorders of liver): Yakrt vidradhi (necrotic/cirrhosis of liver Granthi, Yakrtarbuda(tumors/malignancy of liver), Yakrddalyudara (cirrhosis of liver) Disorders of pittasaya (Gall bladder):- Pittasaya asmari (Gall stones - chole lithiasis)Pittasaya sotha (cholecystitis), Kamala (Juandice) and arbuda (Tumour). Disorders of Agnyasaya (Pancreas):- Pancreatitis, Asmari, Tumors. Disorders of spleen(Pliha) spleenomegaly - diagnosis and treatment of spleenomegaly. Disorders of Kidneys congenital anamolies, vrkka-vidradhi, ksaya janya vikara, vrkkasmari (Renal stones) vrkka rakta srava (Renal Haemorrhage) and traumatic disorders of kidneys.</p>	08	5/15

10.	Disorders of Basti (Bladder) : Disorders of mutravaha srotas, congenital anomalies , traumatic disorders, Mutraghata (Anuria), Mutra krcchra (dysuria), Asmari (urinary stones , urolithiasis), basti granthi, Basti arbuda (tumors), Mutrasthila, Mutra marga sankoch (constriction of urethra), mutrajathara, vatasthila.	08	5/15
11.	Disorders of sukrovaha srotas : Sukrasmani, inflammation of sukra vaha srotas sukra vaha srotas granthi, tumours (arbuda) of sukrovaha srotas. chedana of sukanadi (vasectomy)	08	5/15
12.	Medhra vikara (Disorders of Genitalia) : Sisna vrana (Wounds/ulcers of Penis) Nirrudha Prakasa (Phymosis), Parikartika, avapatika, sisnarbuda, sisnarsa, upadamsa (Gonorrhoea) Puyameha, Phiranga (syphilis). Disorders of vrsana (Testes):- Hydrocoele, Hernia arbuda(tumours), sotha (inflammation), Granthi, disorders of scrotum, eversion of scrotum, various Hernias - umbelical, femoral, abdominal etc.	08	5/15

(PracticalHospital work experience)

1.	Hospital-surgical work experience (O.P.D.)	6 months
2.	Indoor patients work experience	4 months
3.	Work experience in operation theatre	1 month
4.	Work experience in Emergency ward	1 month
5.	To observe surgeries and to take case histories of Patients.	-

5. Shalakya Tantra

(First Paper of 100 marks)

(Part A : 50 marks)

Sr. No	Topic	Lectures	Marks
1.	The etymology, Introduction and History of shalakya tantra. Netra sarira (Anatomy & Physiology of the eye), The dimensions of eye, Pancabhautikata of eye, Netra sarira, Netra mandala, Netrapatala etc. Netrakriya sarira (Physiology of the eye), Examination of eye. Diseases of the eye - General causes, Prodromal symptoms, signs and symptoms, and treatment of Netra roga (diseases of eye). Classification and differences between the diseases of the eye from Ayurvedika and modern perspectives. Differences on the basis of Dosa, Asraya and treatment. The number of Netra rogas.	20	5/15
2.	Number of sandhigata eye disorders : Pualasa, srava, upanaha, krmigranthi ,Parvani, Alaji- causes, characteristics and treatment of these disorders.	15	5/15
3.	Number of vartmagata eye disorders : The causes, characteristics and treatment of the following disorders occurring in vartma- utsangini, Kumbh Pothaki(trachoma) Vartma sarkara, Anjanamika, Bal vartma, visa vartma, kumbhaka, klinnavartma, klinnavartma, Vatahata vartma, Nimesa, Paksma K Arsho vartma,suskarsa, vartma-vibandha, klista vart kadarma vartma, upapaksmamala,sy vartma,vartmarbuda sonitarsa ,lagan,.	15	5/15

(Part B :50 marks)

4.	Number of eye disorders occurring in sukla (sclera) : Characteristics and treatment of Arma,Arjuna, Suktika Pistaka, sirajala, sirapidika, balasagrathita, and modern diseases of sclera.	10	5/15
5.	Number of eye disorders occurring in krsna mandala (cornea) : The characteristics and treatment of savrana sukla, avrana sukla, Ajakajata, aksi pakavya and modern diseases of cornea. Signs and symptoms and treatment of the disorders of Tara mandala (Iris).	10	5/15
6.	Number of Sarvagata netraroga (diseases occurring in the whole eye ball) The signs and symptoms and treatment of Abhisyanda (conjunctivitis), Adhimanth(Glaucoma) Hatadhimantha sasopha aksipaka, Asopha aksipaka. Vatapariyaya, suskaksipaka anyatovata, Amladhyusita, sirotpata, sira harsa, and modern diseases related to these diseases.	10	5/15
7.	Number of Eye diseases occurring in Drsti Mandala : (disorders of lens) Consideration of sight. Drsti (lens). Knowledge of Timira, kaca, lingana, Pitta vidagdha vidagdha drsti, Dhumadarsi Hrasva-Jadya, Nakulandha, slesma vidagdhadrsti Gambhirika, S animittaja. and Animittaja Knowledge, signs and symptoms and treatment of traumatic cataract and important disorders of Retina. Disorders of Refraction, disorders due to malnutrition, Infectious diseases, National programme for blindness prevention, common surgical procedures of the Eye.	10	5/15
8.	Kriya Kalpa : Aschyotana, Putapaka, Tarpana, Anjana, vidalaka, Svedana and Pindi.	10	5/15

(Second Paper of 100 marks)

(Part A : 50 marks)

Sr. No	Topic	Lectures	Marks
1.	Siroroga : Importance of Sira (head), uttamanga. The Directives regarding Number and classification of sirorogas on vatadi basis. Signs & sympton and treatment of Suryavarta, Anantavata, Ardhavabhedaka, Sankhaka, Krmija-Siroroga, shiro Vidradhi, Upa sirsaka, Darunaka, Indralupta, Khalitya, Palitya, Arunsika, Sirobhighata. Knowledge of sirobasti and Nasya.	20	5/15
2.	Karna Roga (disorders of the Ear) : Knowledge of karna sarira (Anatomy of ear) Examination of the Ear. Number of Ear disorders, the signs & symptoms and treatment of karna sula, karna nada, karnaksveda, karna vidradhi, karna sansrava, karna paka, puti karna, krmi karna, karna kandu, karna gutha, karnarsa, karna pratinaha, karna gata shoth, karnarbuda, Badhirya (deafness). Karna purana, knowledge of Ear Disorders due to Noise pollution and other Modern diseases of the Ear.	15	5/15
3.	Nasa roga (Diseases of the Nose) : Nasa sarira (Anatomy of the Nose). Number of Nasa roga. Investigation of the Nose. Signs and symptoms and treatment of Pratisyaya, Pinasa, apinasa, ksavathu, Parisrava, nasa srava, Puti nasa, Dipta, puya sonita, nasapaka, nasanaha Nasa sosa, Nasarsa (Nasal polyps), Nasarbuda, Sonitapitta (Epistaxis), and Nasa sotha. Nasya karma. Diseases of the Para nasal sinus and their : treatment.	15	5/15

(Part B : 50 marks)

Sr. No	Topic	Lectures	Marks
1.	Mukha roga (diseases of the oral cavity) : Knowledge of the organs of mouth/oral cavity, number signs & symptoms and treatment of the diseases of the mouth/oral cavity.	05	5/15
2.	Ostharoga (diseases of the lips) : The number, signs, symptoms and treatment of the osthara rogas.	05	5/15
3.	Danta roga (dental disorders) : Signs & symptoms and treatment of Danta sarkara (tartar),Krimi danta (dental caries), dalana, danta harsa, Bhanjanaka, kapalika, syava danta. The & symptoms of dislocation of Mandible, lock jaw and the treatment. Dental care and counter measures for dental diseases.	05	5/15
4.	Danta mulagata roga (diseases of the Gingiva) : Signs & symptoms, Number and treatment of sitada, dantavesta, danta pupputaka, sausura, Maha sausura, Paridara, upakusa, vardhana, danta nadi, danta vaidarbha, Adhimamsa.	05	5/15
5.	Jivhagata roga (Diseases of the Tongue) : Number, signs & symptoms and treatment of Jivhakantaka, Alasa, upajivhika, jivharbuda.	05	5/15
6.	Talu roga (diseases of the Palate) : Number, signs and symptoms and treatment of Gala sundhi. Tundikeri, Arbuda, adhusa, Kacchapa, Mahsa-sanghata, Talu pupputa, Talu paka, sosa. Signs, symptoms and treatment of the modern diseases of the palate.	05	5/15
7.	Kanthagata roga (diseases of the neck region) : Number, knowledge of kantha sarira (anatomy and Physiology of Neck region) signs, symptoms and treatment of five rohini,Kantha saluka, adhijivha, valaya, valasa, vrnda, Ekavrndam, Gilayu, galavidradhi, galauha, mamsatana, sataghni, Vidari and svaraghna. Knowledge and treatment of the modern diseases of Neck and larynx.	05	5/15
8.	Mukhapaka roga (stomatitis) : Number, signs and symptoms and treatment.	03	5/15
9.	Sandhana karma (stitching) : Knowledge of Osthara sandhana, Nasa sandhana and karnasandhana.	02	5/15
10.	Lalasravi (salivary glands) ; General information of disorders of thyroid gland.	05	5/15
11.	Kriya kalpa : Sveda, kavala, Gandusa, dhuma and Rakta moksana.	05	5/15

(Hospital work experience)

1.	In the Hospital I.P.D.	3 months
2.	In the Emergency ward	1 month
3.	Demonstration and identification of the instruments used for surgical procedures and case histories of patients to be taken down.	-

6. Charaka Samhita

Part A

Sthana	Lectures	Marks
1.Indriya sthana	10	
2.Chikitsa sthana	40	

Part B

1.Siddhi sthana	30	
2.Kalpa sthana	20	

Kaumarabhrtya (Paediatrics)

No. of Lectures: 100

Marks: 100

(Practical –Marks 100)

1.	Daily work (Journal)	10
2.	Patients case histories	20
3.	Clinical examination	30
4.	Viva-voce	10
5.	Instruments, Equipments, Models and Drugs	30

Training 1 Month in Hospital

1.	General clinical training	08 days
2.	Case history writing of 10 patients	10 days
3.	Examination of Paediatric case	08 days
4.	Drugs, Vaccination	04 days

Charaka Samhita

Marks: 50

Viva-voce

Sr.No.	Sthana	Marks
1.	Indriya Sthana	10
2.	Chikitsa Sthana	20
3.	Siddhi Sthana	10
4.	Kalpa Sthana	10

Kayachikitsa

No. of Lectures: 100

Marks:100

(Practical work experience in Hospital 1 year)

1.	General clinical training	6 months
2.	Manas roga (mental disorders)	15 days
3.	Sankramaka roga (Infectious disease)	15 days
4.	In x-ray-Radiology department	1 month
5.	In Emergency ward	2 months
6.	In Panca karma department	2 months
7.	Case history writing of 30 patients	-

Prasuti Tantra and Stree roga

Obstetrics and Gynaecology

No.of Lectures: 180

Marks:100

(Practical –Marks 100)

1.	Daily work	10
2.	Clinical examination	50
3.	Viva-voce	10
4.	Instruments, Equipments, Models and Drugs	30

Training 3 Months in Hospital

1.	General clinical training of Gynaec cases	1 month
2.	Case history writing of 10 patients	20 days
3.	Observation of Deliveries and Pregnant cases	15 days
4.	Observation of operations, different procedures	15 days
5.	Knowledge of contraceptive methods, Drugs and Models	10 days

Shalaky Tantra

No. of Lectures:100

Marks:100

(Hospital work experience)

1.	In the Hospital I.P.D.	3 months
2.	In the Emergency ward	1 month
3.	Dernonstration and identification of the instruments used for surgical procedures and case histories of patients to be taken down.	-

Shalya Tantra (Surgery)

No. of Lectures:100

Marks:100

(Practical Hospital work experience)

1.	Hospital-surgical work experience (O.P.D.)	6 months
2.	Indoor patients work experience	4 months
3.	Work experience in operation theatre	1 month
4.	Work experience in Emergency ward	1 month
5.	To observe surgeries and to take case histories of Patients.	-

Ist B.A.M.S. PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION (Proposed)

Maulik Siddhant avum Ashtang Hridaya

(Basic Principles and Ashtang Hridaya-

An ancient text of Ayurveda)

Theory- One Paper– 100 marks

Teaching Hours -120 hours

PART A

Module	Syllabus	Teaching Hours	Marks
Module-1	Ashtang Hridaya Sutrasthana Adhyaya 1 to 15 Chapter No. 5 – 3hrs. Chapter No. 6 -2 hrs. others 5 hrs. each	70	5/15

PART B

Module	Syllabus	Teaching Hours	Marks
Module-2	1. Ashtang Hridaya Sutrasthana Adhyaya 16 to 30 Chapter No.16 – 21& 30 (3 hrs. each) rest chapter 2 hrs. each 2. Description of Ashta Prakriti – 3 hrs. 3. Shastra Lakshan (Tantra) – 2 hrs. 4. Tantraguna - 1 hrs. 5. Tantradosha - 1 hrs. 6. Tachitalya - 2 hrs. 7. Arthasraya - 2 hrs. 8. Kalpana – 2 hrs.	50	5/15

PADARTHA VIGYAN EVUM AYURVEDA ITIHAS

(Philosophy and History of Ayurveda)

Padartha Vigyanam

Theory- Two papers– 200 marks (100 each paper)

Total teaching hours: 150 hours

PAPER I

PART A

MODULE 1

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
Ayurveda Nirupana			
1. Lakshana of Ayu, composition of Ayu.	1	5	5
2. Lakshana of Ayurveda.	1		
3. Lakshana and classification of Siddhanta.	2		
4. Introduction to basic principles of Ayurveda and their significance.	1		

MODULE 2

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
Ayurveda Darshana Nirupana			
1. Philosophical background of fundamentals of Ayurveda.	1	12	5/15
2. Etymological derivation of the word “Darshana”. Classification.	1		
3.General introduction to schools of Indian Philosophy with an emphasis on: Nyaya,	2		
Vaisheshika,	2		
Sankhya	2		
and Yoga.	2		
3. Ayurveda as unique and independent school of thought (philosophical individuality of Ayurveda).	2		

Module 3

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
Padartha: Lakshana, enumeration and classification, Bhava and Abhava padartha, Padartha according to Charaka (Karana-Padartha).	2	28	5/15
Dravya Vigyaniam			
1. Dravya : Lakshana, classification and enumeration.	2		
2. Panchabhuta : Various theories regarding the creation (theories of Taittiriyaopanishad, Nyaya-Vaisheshika, Sankhya-Yoga, Sankaracharya, Charaka and Susruta), Lakshana and qualities of each Bhoota.	7		
3. Kaala : Etymological derivation, Lakshana and division / units, significance in Ayurveda.	2		
4. Dik : Lakshana and division, significance in Ayurveda.	2		
5. Atma :Lakshana, classification, seat, Gunas, Linga according to Charaka, the method / process of knowledge formation (<i>atmanah jnasya pravrittih</i>).	4		
6. Purusha : as mentioned in Ayurveda - Ativahikapurusha/ Sukshmasharira/ Rashipurusha/ Chikitsapurusha/ Karmapurusha/ Shaddhatvatmakapurusha.	2		
7. Manas : Lakshana, synonyms, qualities, objects, functions, dual nature of mind (<i>ubhayaatmakatvam</i>), as a substratum of diseases, penta-elemental nature (<i>panchabhutatmakatvam</i>).	5		
8.Role of Panchamahabhuta and Triguna in Dehaprakriti and Manasaprakriti respectively.	1		
9.Tamas as the tenth Dravya.Practical study/application in Ayurveda.	1		

Module 4

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
Gunavigyaniyam 1.Etymological derivation, classification and enumeration according to Nyaya-Vaisheshika and Charaka. 2. Artha, Gurvadiguna, Paradiguna, Adhyatmaguna. 3. Lakshana and classification of all the 41 gunas. Practical / clinical application in Ayurveda.	2 2 4 2 2 1	13	5/15

Module 5

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
Karma Vigyaniyam 1. Lakshana, classification in Nyaya. 2. Description according to Ayurveda. 3. Practical study/ application in Ayurveda.	1 1 1	3	5/15

Module 6

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
Samanya Vigyaniam			
1.Lakshana, classification.	1	8	5/15
2. Practical study/ application with reference to Dravya, Guna and Karma.	2		
Vishesha Vigyaniam			
1. Lakshana, classification.	1		
2. Practical study/ application with reference to Dravya, Guna and Karma.	2		
3. Significance of the statement “ <i>Pravrittirubhayasya tu</i> ”.	2		

Module 7

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
Samavaya Vigyaniam			
1 Lakshana	1	2	5
2 Practical study /clinical application in Ayurveda.	1		

Module 8

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
Abhava Vigyaniyam 1 Lakshana, classification 2 Clinical significances in Ayurveda.	1	1	5

PADARTHA VIGYAN EVUM AYURVEDA ITIHAS
(Philosophy and History of Ayurveda)

PAPER II

PART A

MODULE 9

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
Pariksha			
1. Definition, significance, necessity and use of <i>Pariksha</i> .	1	6	5/15
2. Definition of <i>Prama</i> , <i>Prameya</i> , <i>Pramata</i> , <i>Pramana</i> .	1		
3. Significance and importance of <i>Pramana</i> , Enumeration of <i>Pramana</i> according to different schools of philosophy.	1		
4. Four types of methods for examination in <i>Ayurveda</i> (Chaturvidha-Parikshavidhi), <i>Pramana</i> in Ayurveda.	1		
5. Subsudation of different <i>Pramanas</i> under three <i>Pramanas</i> .	1		
6. Practical application of methods of examination (Parikshavidhi) in treatment (Chikitsa).	1		

MODULE 10

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
Aptopdesha Pariksha/ Pramana			
1. Lakshana of Aptopadesha, Lakshana of Apta.	1	4	5/15
2. Lakshana of Shabda, and its types.	1		
3. Shabdavritti-Abhidha, Lakshana, Vyanjana and Tatparyakhya. Shaktigrahahehu.	1		
4. Vaakya: Characteristics, Vaakyarthagyanahetu-Aakanksha, Yogyata, Sannidhi.	1		

Module 11

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
Pratyaksha Pariksha/ Pramana			
1. Lakshana of Pratyaksha, types of Pratyaksha- Nirvikalpaka- Savikalpaka with description, description of Laukika and Alaukika types and their further classification.	2	10	5/15
2. Indriya-prapyakaritvam, six types of Sannikarsha.	2		
3. Indriyanam lakshanam, classification and enumeration of Indriya. Description of Panchapanchaka, Penta-elemental nature of Indriya by Panchamahabhuta (<i>Panchabhautikatwa</i> of Indriya) and similarity in sources (<i>Tulyayonitva</i>) of Indriya.	2		
4. Trayodasha Karana, dominance of Antahkaran.	1		
5. Hindrances in direct perception (<i>pratyaksha-anupalabdihikaran</i>), enhancement of direct perception (Pratyaksha) by various instruments/ equipments, necessity of other Pramanas in addition to Pratyaksha.	1		
6. Practical study/ application of Pratyaksha in physiological, diagnostic, therapeutic and research grounds.	2		

Module 12

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
Anumanapariksha/Pramana			
1.Lakshana of Anumana. Introduction of Anumiti, Paramarsha, Vyapti, Hetu, Sadhya, Paksha, Drishtanta.	2	9	5/15
2.Types of Anumana mentioned by Charaka and Nyayadarshana.	2		
3. Characteristic and types of Vyapti.	1		
4. Lakshana and types of Hetu, description of Ahetu and Hetwabhasa.	2		
5. Characteristic and significance of Tarka.	1		
6. Practical study/ application of Anumanapramana in physiological, diagnostic, therapeutics and research..	1		

Module 13

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
Yuktipariksha/ Pramana			
1. Lakshana and discussion.	1	5	5/15
2. Importance in Ayurveda.	1		
3. Practical study and utility in therapeutics and research.	3		

Module 14

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
Upamana Pramana 1. Lakshana.	1	3	5/15
2. Application in therapeutics and research.	2		

Module 15

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
Karya- Karana Siddhanta (Cause and Effect Theory)			
1. Lakshana of Karya and Karana. Types of Karana.	3	17	5/15
2. Significance of Karya and Karana in Ayurveda.	1		
3. Different opinions regarding the manifestation of Karya from Karana: Satkaryavada,	2		
Asatkaryavada,	1		
Parinamavada,	1		
Arambhavada,	1		
Paramanuvada,	1		
Vivartavada,	1		
Kshanabhangurvada,	1		
Swabhavavada,	1		
Pilupaka,	1		
Pitharpaka,	1		
Anekantavada,	1		
Swabhavoparamavada.	1		

PART B

Module 16

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
1.Etymological derivation (Vyutpatti), syntactical derivation (Niruktti) and definition of the word Itihas, necessity of knowledge of history, its significance and utility, means and method of history, historical person (Vyakti), subject (Vishaya), time period (Kaal), happening (Ghatana) and their impact on Ayurveda.	2	5	5/15
2.Introduction to the authors of classical texts during Samhitakaal and their contribution: Atreya, Dhanwantari, Kashyapa, Agnivesha, Sushruta, Bhela, Harita, Charaka, Dridhabala, Vagbhata, Nagarjuna, Jivaka.	3		

Module 17

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
1.Introduction to the commentators of classical Samhitas – Bhattaraharicchandra, Jejjata, Chakrapani, Dalhana, Nishchalakara, Vijayarakshita, Gayadas, Arunadutta, Hemadri, Gangadhara, Yogindranath Sen, Haranachandra, Indu.	3	7	5/15
2.Introduction to the authors of compendiums (Granthasamgrahakaala) – Bhavmishra, Sharngadhara, Vrinda, Madhavakara, Shodhala, Govinda Das (Author of Bhaishajyaratnawali), Basavraja.	2		
3.Introduction to the authors of Modern era –Gana Nath Sen, Yamini Bhushan Rai, Shankar Dajishastri Pade, Swami Lakshmiram, Yadavji Tikramji, Dr. P. M. Mehta, Ghanekar, Damodar Sharma Gaur, Priyavrat Sharma.	2		

Module 18

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
1.Developmental activities in Ayurveda in the post-independence period, development in educational trends.	1	4	5/15
2.Establishment of different committees, their recommendations.	1		
3.Introduction to the following National Institutions : National Institute of Ayurved, Jaipur. IPGT&RA, Gujrat Ayurved University, Jamnagar. Faculty of Ayurved, BHU, Varanasi. Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeetha, New Delhi	2		

Module 19

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
1.Globalization of Ayurveda – Expansion of Ayurveda in Misra (Egypt), Sri Lanka, Nepal other nations.	1	3	5/15
2.Introduction to national & international popular journals of Ayurveda.	1		
3.Introduction to activities of WHO in the promotion of Ayurved.	1		

Module 20

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
1.Introduction to and activities of the following Organizations :- Department of AYUSH, Central Council of Indian Medicine, Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences, Ayurvedic Pharmacopeia commission, National Medicinal Plants Board, Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL)	4	5	5
2. Drug and Cosmetic Act.	1		

1.2 संस्कृतम्

THEORY - ONE PAPER - 100 marks

TEACHING HOURS - 90 hours

PART-A

50 marks

संस्कृतव्याकरणाध्ययनम्

1. संज्ञाप्रकरणम्
2. विभक्त्यर्थाः
3. सन्धिप्रकरणम् (सन्धिविच्छेदः, सन्धिकरणम्)
4. षड्लिङ्गप्रकरणम् (शब्दरूपाण्येव)
5. धातुप्रकरणम् (धातुरूपाण्येव)
(स्वादिगणीय धातूनां पञ्च लट्लोट्लङ्लृट् विधिलिङ्लकारेषु रूपाणि)
6. वाच्यप्रयोगाः (कर्तरि कर्मणि भाववाच्यप्रयोगाः)
7. समासप्रकरणम्
8. प्रत्ययाः
(णिच्, क्त, क्तवत्, शत्, शानच्, तुमुन्, तव्यत्, तुच्, क्त्वा, ल्यप्, ल्यट्, अनीयर्, मत्तुप्, इनि, तन्, इतच्, अण्,
इञ्, इक्, त्वं, ता, षन्, इम्, निच्, तः, त्र, दा, धा, तरप्, तमप्, टाप्, ङाप्)
9. अनुवादः
 - A) From English / Hindi / regional language to Sanskrit
 - B) From Sanskrit to English / Hindi / regional language
 - C) Identification and correction of grammatical errors in the given sentences

The sentences for translation should be selected from the under mentioned reference books-

1. Laghusiddhanta Kaumudi- Acharya Varadaraja
(Commentary by Shri Dhananand Shastry)
2. Brihatrayee- (Charaka Samhita, Sushruta
Samhita, Ashtanga Hridayam)
3. Anuvada Chandrika-Chakradhara Hansa
Nautiyal

PART- B**50 marks****भाषाध्ययनम्**

- 1.) आयुर्वेदार्णवग्रन्थाध्ययनक्रमः-Stepwise method of study of Ayurveda Arsha Granthas (Sushruta Samhita, Shareera Sthanam, Chapter-4) 25 marks
- 2.) वैद्यकीय-सुभाषितसाहित्यम् (अध्यायाः 1-10) 15 marks
- 3.) पञ्चतन्त्रम्-अपरीक्षितकारकम् (क्षपणक कथातः मुखपण्डितकथापर्यन्तम् पञ्चकथाः) 10 marks

REFERENCE BOOKS-

- 1.) Sushruta Samhita, Shareera Sthanam, Chapter-4
- 2.) Prabhashanam Work Book, Su.sam.chap.4
Published by-AYURVEDA ACADEMY® BANGALORE;
Email-ayuacademy@gmail.com
- 3.) Vaidyakeeya Subhashita Sahityam - Dr. Bhaskara Govinda Ghanekar
- 4.) Panchatantra-(Apareekshitakarakam) -Pt. Vishnu Sharma

**KRIYA SHARIR
(PHYSIOLOGY)**

**Two Papers-200 Marks (100 marks each)
Teaching hours-180 hours**

PAPER I

PART A

MODULE 1

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
<p>Conceptual study of fundamental principles of Ayurvediya Kriya Sharir e.g –</p> <p>1.Panchamahabhuta, Tridosha, Triguna.</p> <p>2. Loka-Purusha Samya, Samanya-Vishesha.</p> <p>3.Description of basics of Srotas.</p> <p>4.Definition and synonyms of the term Sharir, definition and synonyms of term Kriya, Difference between Shaarir and Sharir.</p> <p>5.Description of Sharir Dosha and Manasa Dosha. Mutual relationship between Triguna- Tridosha & Panchmahabhuta.</p> <p>6.Description of the components of Purusha and classification of Purusha, role of Shatdhatupurusha in Kriya Sharira and Chikitsa.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>	<p>6</p>	<p>5/15</p>

MODULE 2

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
1.Dosha- General description of Tridosha. Inter relationship between Ritu-Dosha-Rasa-Guna. Biological rhythms of Tridosha on the basis of day-night-age-season and food intake.	2	28	5/15
2. Role of Dosha in the formation of Prakriti of an individual and in maintaining of health. Prakrita and Vaikrita Dosha.	2		
3.Vata Dosha: Vyutpatti (derivation), Nirukti (etymology) of the term Vata, general locations, general properties and general functions of Vata.	3		
4.Five types of Vata (Prana, Udana, Samana, Vyana, Apana) with their specific locations, specific properties, and specific functions.	3		
5.Respiratory Physiology in Ayurveda, Physiology of speech in Ayurveda.	2		
6.Pitta Dosha: Vyutpatti, Nirukti of the term Pitta, general locations, general properties and general functions of Pitta,	3		
7.Five types of Pitta (Pachaka, Ranjaka, Alochaka, Bhrajaka, Sadhaka) with their specific locations, specific properties, and specific functions.	3		
8.Similarities and differences between Agni and Pitta.			
9.Kapha Dosha: Vyutpatti, Nirukti of the term Kapha, general locations, general properties and general functions of Kapha,	2		
10.Five types of Kapha (Bodhaka, Avalambaka, Kledaka, Tarpaka, Śleshaka) with their specific locations, specific properties, and specific functions.	3		
	3		
11..Etiological factors responsible for Dosha Vriddhi, Dosha Kshaya and their manifestations.	2		

Module 3

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
1. Concept of Kriyakala.	1	6	5/15
2. Prakriti:	1		
a. Deha- Prakriti: Vyutpatti, Nirukti, various definitions and synonyms for the term 'Prakriti'.	1		
Intra-uterine and extra-uterine factors influencing	2		
Deha-Prakriti, classification and characteristic features of each kind of Deha-Prakriti.	1		
b. Manasa- Prakriti: Introduction and types of Manasa- Prakriti.			

Module 4

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
1.Ahara: Definition, classification and significance of Ahara, Ahara-vidhi-vidhana, Ashta Aharavidhi Viseshayatana, Ahara Parinamkar Bhava.	2	10	5/15
2.Aharapaka (Process of digestion): Description of Annavaha Srotas and their Mula. Role of Grahani & Pittadhara Kala.	2		
3.Description of Avasthapaka (Madhura, Amla and Katu). Description of Nishthapaka (Vipaka) and its classification. Separation of Sara and Kitta. Absorption of Sara.	2		
4.Genesis of Vata-Pitta-Kapha during Aharapaka process. Definition of the term Koshtha. Classification of Koshtha and the characteristics of each type of Koshtha.	2		
5.Agni – Definition and importance, synonyms, classification, location, properties and functions of Agni and functions of Jatharagni, Bhutagni, and Dhatvagni.	2		

Module 5

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
1. Definition and mechanisms of maintenance of homeostasis.	2	7	5/15
2. Cell physiology. Membrane physiology.	1		
3. Transportation of various substances across cell membrane.	2		
4. Resting membrane potential and action potential.	2		

Module 6

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
1. Physiology of respiratory system: functional anatomy of respiratory system.	2	9	5/15
2. Definition of ventilation.	1		
3. Mechanism of respiration, exchange and transport of gases, neural and chemical control of respiration.	2		
4. Artificial respiration.	1		
5. Asphyxia, hypoxia. Introduction to Pulmonary Function Tests.	3		

Module 7

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
1. Physiology of Nervous System: General introduction to nervous system, neurons, mechanism of propagation of nerve impulse.	3	9	5/15
2. Physiology of CNS, PNS, ANS; physiology of sensory and motor nervous system, Functions of different parts of brain and physiology of special senses, intelligence, memory, learning and motivation.	3		
3. Physiology of sleep and dreams, EEG. Physiology of speech and articulation. Physiology of temperature regulation.	3		

Module 8

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
1. Functional anatomy of gastro-intestinal tract.	2	9	5/15
2. Mechanism of secretion and composition of different digestive juices.	2		
3. Functions of salivary glands, stomach, liver, pancreas, small intestine and large intestine in the process of digestion and absorption.	3		
4. Movements of the gut (deglutition, peristalsis, defecation) and their control. Enteric nervous system.	2		

Module 9

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
1. Acid-base balance, water and electrolyte balance.	1	6	5/15
2. Study of basic components of food.	1		
3. Digestion and metabolism of proteins, fats and carbohydrates.	2		
4. Vitamins & Minerals- sources, daily requirement, functions, manifestations of hypo and hypervitaminosis.	2		

**KRIYA SHARIR
(PHYSIOLOGY)**

**Two Papers-200 Marks (100 marks each)
Teaching hours-180 hours**

PAPER II

PART A

MODULE 10

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
1.Dhatu: Etymology, derivation, definition, general introduction of term Dhatu, different theories related to Dhatuposhana (Dhatuposhana Nyaya)	2	26	5/15
2. Rasa Dhatu: Etymology, derivation, location, properties, functions and Praman of Rasa-dhatu. Physiology of Rasavaha Srotas, Formation of Rasa Dhatu from Aahara Rasa, circulation of Rasa (Rasa-Samvahana), role of Vyana Vayu and Samana Vayu in Rasa Samvahana. Description of functioning of Hridaya. Ashtavidha Sara (8 types of Sara), characteristics of Tvakasara Purusha, conceptual study of mutual interdependence (Aashraya-Aashrayi Bhaava) and its relation to Rasa and Kapha. Manifestations of kshaya and Vriddhi of Rasa.	2		
3. Rakta Dhatu: Etymology, derivation, synonyms, location, properties, functions and Praman of Rakta Dhatu. Panchabhautikatva of Rakta Dhatu.	1		
Physiology of Raktavaha Srotas, formation of Raktadhatu, Ranjana of Rasa by Ranjaka Pitta, features of Shuddha Rakta, specific functions of Rakta, characteristics of Raktasara Purusha,	1		

Manifestations of Kshaya and Vriddhi of Raktadhatu, mutual interdependence of Rakta and Pitta.	1		
4. Mamsa Dhatu : Etymology, derivation, synonyms, location, properties and functions of Mamsa Dhatu,.	1		
Physiology of Mamsavaha Srotasa, formation of Mamsa Dhatu, characteristics of Mamsasara Purusha,	1		
Manifestations of Kshaya and Vriddhi of Mamsa Dhatu .Concept of Peshi.	1		
5. Meda Dhatu : Etymology, derivation, location, properties, functions and Praman of Meda Dhatu,	1		
Physiology of Medovaha Srotas, formation of Medo Dhatu, characteristics of Medasara Purusha.	1		
Manifestations of Kshaya and Vriddhi of Meda.	1		
6. Asthi Dhatu: Etymology, derivation, synonyms, location, properties, functions of Asthi Dhatu. Number of Asthi.	1		
Physiology of Asthivaha Srotas and formation of Asthi Dhatu, characteristics of Asthisara Purusha, mutual interdependence of Vata and Asthi Dhatu.	1		
Manifestations of Kshaya and Vriddhi of Asthi Dhatu.	1		
7. Majja Dhatu : Etymology, derivation, types, location, properties, functions and Praman of Majjaa Dhatu.	1		
Physiology of Majjavaha Srotas, formation of Majja Dhatu, characteristics of Majja Sara Purusha, relation of Kapha, Pitta, Rakta and Majja.	1		
Manifestations of Kshaya and Vriddhi of Majja			

Dhatu.	1		
8. ShukraDhatu: Etymology, derivation, location, properties, functions and Praman of Shukra Dhatu.	1		
Physiology of Shukraravaha Srotas and formation of Shukra Dhatu. Features of Shuddha Shukra, characteristics of Shukra-Sara Purusha.	1		
Manifestations of Kshaya and Vriddhi of Shukra Dhatu.	1		
9. Concept of Ashraya-Ashrayi bhava i.e. inter-relationship among Dosha, Dhatu Mala and Srotas.	2		

MODULE 11

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
Ojas: Etymological derivation, definition, formation, location, properties, Praman, classification and functions of Ojas. Description of Vyadhikshamatva. Bala Vriddhikara Bhava. Classification of Bala. Etiological factors and manifestations of Ojavisramsa, Vyapat and Kshaya.	2	2	5/15

Module 12

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
<p>Upadhatu: General introduction, etymological derivation and definition of the term Upadhatu. Formation, nourishment, properties, location and functions of each Upadhatu.</p> <p>1. Stanya: Characteristic features and methods of assessing Shuddha and Dushita Stanya, manifestations of Vriddhi and Kshaya of Stanya.</p> <p>2. Artava: Characteristic features of Shuddha and Dushita Artava. Differences between Raja and Artava, physiology of Artavavaha Srotas.</p> <p>3. Tvak: classification, thickness of each layer and functions.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>1</p>	6	5/15

Module 13

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
<p>Mala: Etymological derivation and definition of the term Mala. Aharamala: Enumeration and description of the process of formation of Aharamala.</p> <p>1. Purisha: Etymological derivation, definition, formation, properties, quantity and functions of Purisha. Physiology of Purishavaha Srotas, manifestations of Vriddhi and Kshhaya of Purisha.</p> <p>2. Mutra: Etymological derivation, definition, formation, properties, quantity and functions of Mutra. Physiology of Mutravaha Srotas, physiology of urine formation in Ayurveda, manifestations of Vriddhi and Kshhaya of Mutra.</p> <p>3. Sveda: Etymological derivation, definition, formation and functions of Sveda. Manifestations of Vriddhi and Kshaya of Sveda. Discription of Svedvaha Srotas</p> <p>4. Dhatumala: Brief description of each type of Dhatumala.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>	6	5/15

Module 14

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
1. Panchagyanendriya: Physiological description of Panchagyaanendriya .	1	10	5/15
2. Physiology of perception of Shabda, Sparsha, Rupa, Rasa and Gandha.	4		
3. Physiological description of Karmendriya.	1		
4. Manas: Etymological derivation, definition, synonyms, location, properties, functions and objects of Manas. Physiology of Manovaha Srotas.	2		
5. Atma: Etymological derivation, definition, properties of Atma. Difference between Paramatma and Jivatma; Characteristic features of existence of Atma in living body.	1		
6. Nidra: Nidrotipatti, types of Nidra, physiological and clinical significance of Nidra; Svapnotipatti and types of Svapna.	1		

Module15

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
Haemopoetic system – composition, functions of blood and blood cells.	1	7	5/15
Haemopoiesis (stages and development of RBCs, and WBCs and platelets).	1		
Composition and functions of bone marrow.	1		
Structure, types and functions of haemoglobin.	1		
Mechanism of blood clotting, anticoagulants.	1		
Physiological basis of blood groups.	1		
Plasma proteins, introduction to anaemia and jaundice.	1		

Module 16

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
Immunity, classification of immunity: Innate, acquired and artificial.	1	3	5/15
Different mechanisms involved in immunity:	1		
Humoral (B-cell mediated) and T-Cell mediated immunity.Hypersensitivity.	1		

Module 17

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
Muscle physiology , Physiology of muscle contraction.	1	2	5
Comparison of physiology of skeletal muscles, cardiac muscles and smooth muscles.	1		

Module 18

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
1. Physiology of cardio-vascular system: Functional anatomy of cardiovascular system.	2	10	5
2. Cardiac cycle. Heart sounds.	1		
3. Regulation of cardiac output and venous return.	1		
4. Physiological basis of ECG. Heart-rate and its regulation.	1		
5. Arterial pulse. Systemic arterial blood pressure and its control.	2		
6. Adipose tissue, lipoproteins like VLDL, LDL and HDL triglycerides.	2		
7. Functions of skin, sweat glands and sebaceous glands.	1		

Module 19

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
Physiology of male and female reproductive systems. Description of ovulation.	1	4	5
Spermatogenesis.	1		
Oogenesis.	1		
Menstrual cycle.	1		

Module 20

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
Physiology of Excretion – functional anatomy of urinary tract.	2	7	5/15
Functions of kidney.	1		
Mechanism of formation of urine.	1		
Control of micturition.	1		
Formation of faeces and mechanism of defecation.	2		

Module 21

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
Endocrine glands – General introduction to endocrine system.	1	7	5/15
Classification and characteristics of hormones.	3		
Physiology of all endocrine glands, their functions and their effects.	3		

**RACHANA SHARIR
(ANATOMY)**

**Two Papers-200 Marks (100 marks each)
Teaching hours-180 hours**

PAPER I

PART A

MODULE 1

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
Shariropkramaniya Shaarira Sharira and shaarira vyakhya (definitions of sharira and shaarira).Shadangatvam (six regions of the body), anga pratyanga vibhaga (sub divisions).	1	3	5
Mrita sharir samshodhan. Shaarira shastra vibhaga, shaarira gyan prayojana.	1		
Constitution of purusha according to dhatubheda, panchabhautikatvam, trigunatmakatvam, tridoshamayatvam, karma purusha, and doshadhatumala-mulakatvam.	1		

MODULE 2

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
Garbha Shaarira Garbha definitions, explanation of shukra, artava, garbhadhana.	1	7	5/15
Role of tridosha and panchmahabhuta in the fetal development. Beeja, beejabhaga and beejabhagavayava.Llinga vinischaya.	1		
Mmasanumasika garbha vriddhi-krama.	2		
Ggarbhottpadakbhava, garbhavriddhikara bhava.	1		
Ggarbha poshana, apara nirmana , nabhinadi nirmana.	1		
Aanga pratyanga utpatti.	1		

Module 3

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
1. Paribhasha Shaarira Kurcha, kandara, jala, asthisanghat, seemanta, seevani, rajju, snayu and lasika.	1	23	5/15
2.Pramana Shaarira: Anguli pramana.	1		
3. Asthi Shaarira Asthi vyakhya, number, types, asthi swaroota, vasa, meda and majja.	3		
4.. Sandhi Shaarira Sandhi vyakhya, numbers, types of asthi sandhi.	5		
5. Sira, Dhamani, Srotas Shaarira <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Definition, types and number of sira and dhamani. 2. Description of Hridaya. 3. Srota shaarira: Definition, types of srotas and srotomula. 	6		
6. Peshi Shaarira <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Peshi vyakhya, structure, types, number and importance. 3. Description of Peshi. 	2		
7. Kalaa Shaarira Kalaa: definition and types.	5		

Module 4

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
Koshtha Evam Ashaya Shaarira 1. Definition of kostha and number of koshtanga. 2.Types and description of ashaya.	2 3	5	5/15

Module 5

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
Uttamangiya Shaarira Shatchakra.	2	4	5/15
Ida, pingala and sushumna nadi - brief description.	2		

Module 6

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
Marma Shaarira Marma: definition, number, location, classification.	1	6	5/15
Clinical importance with viddha lakshana.	1		
Explanation of trimarmas.	1		
Detail description of marmas.	3		

Module 7

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
Indriya Shaarira Definition of indriya, indriya artha and indriya adhistan, their number and importance.	1	5	5/15
Description of gyanendria.	2		
Karmendriya and ubhayendriya (manas).	2		

PART B

Module 8

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
1. Definition and branches of anatomy. Preservation methods of the cadaver. 2. Anatomical Terminologies Anatomical position, Planes, and explanation of anatomical terms related to skin, fasciae, bones, joints and their movements, muscles, ligaments, tendons, blood vessels, nerves,.	1	1	5

Module 9

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
Embryology Definitions and branches of embryology. Embryo and fetus. Sperm and ovum.	1	8	5/15
Fertilization. Cleavage. Germ layers formation and their derivatives.	2		
Laws of heredity, Sex determination and differentiation.	1		
Month-wise development of embryo.	2		
Foetal circulation, placenta formation, Umbilical cord formation.	2		

Module 10

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
1. Osteology Bone: Definition, ossification, structure and types. Description of bones with clinical anatomy.	8	28	5/15
2. Arthrology Joints: Definition, structure types and movements. Description of joints of extremities, vertebral joints and temporomandibular joint with their clinical anatomy.	7		
3. Cardiovascular system Definition, types and structure of arteries and veins. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Description of heart and blood vessels with their course and branches. 2. Pericardium with applied aspect. 	4		
4. Lymphatic system Definition, types and structure of lymph vessels, lymph glands with their clinical aspect.	2		
5. Myology a) Structure and types of muscles. b) Description of muscles; their origin, insertion, actions, nerve supply and clinical anatomy	7		

RACHANA SHARIR
(ANATOMY)

Two Papers-200 Marks (100 marks each)
Teaching hours-180 hours

PAPER II

PART A

MODULE 11

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
Respiratory System			
1. Bronchial tree and lungs with their clinical aspects.	6	14	5/15
2. Respiratory tract: nasal cavity, pharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchial tree.	6		
3. Pleura with its clinical aspects.	1		
4. Diaphragm.	1		

MODULE 12

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
Digestive system 1. Organs of digestive tract (alimentary tract) with their clinical aspects.	10	15	5/15
2. Digestive glands: liver, spleen and pancreas.	4		
3. Description of peritoneum with its clinical aspects.	1		

Module 13

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
Urinary System Urinary tract: kidney, ureter, urinary bladder and urethra with their clinical aspects.	6	6	5/15

Module 14

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
Reproductive system a. Male Reproductive system: reproductive organs, tract and glands (prostate and seminal vesicles) with their clinical aspects. b. Female reproductive system: reproductive organs, tract and glands with their clinical aspects.	5 5	10	5/15

Module 15

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
Endocrinology Definition, classification. Description of endocrine glands (pituitary, thyroid, parathyroid, thymus and suprarenal glands) with clinical aspects.	1 4	5	5/15

Module 16

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
Nervous System Nervous system: definition, classification and its importance.	2	20	5/15
Description of brain and spinal cord.	5		
Description of peripheral nervous system: cranial and spinal nerves, nerve plexuses, and autonomic nervous system.	10		
Formation and circulation of cerebrospinal fluid and blood supply of brain and spinal cord.	3		

Module 17

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
Sensory organs			
Description of structures of eye,	3	14	5/15
Ear.	3		
Nose	3		
Tongue and	3		
Skin with their clinical aspects	2		

Module 18

Syllabus	Topic wise teaching hours	Total teaching Hours	Marks
Surface and radiological anatomy a. Study of radio-imaging of limbs, abdomen, pelvis and vertebral column with its clinical application.	3	6	5/15
b. Surface anatomy of thoracic and abdominal viscera.	3		

KRIYA SHARIR

(PHYSIOLOGY)

PRACTICAL

100 marks
Teaching hours-180

1. Assessment of Prakriti
2. Assessment of Dosha (Features of Vriddhi- Kshaya)
3. Assessment of Dhatu (Features of Vriddhi- Kshaya)
4. Assessment of Agni
5. Assessment of Koshtha
6. Assessment of Sara
7. Nadi pariksha

Modern physiology practical

1. Introduction to laboratory instruments- Simple & Compound Microscope, Scalp vein set, bulbs for blood collection, Sahli's Haemometer, Haemocytometer, pipettes, Urinometer, Albuminometer, Stethoscope, B.P. Apparatus, Harpenden's caliper, Clinical Hammer, Tuning Fork, Stop Watch, Thermometer, Centrifuge machine, ECG Machine
2. Collection of blood sample – prick, vene-puncture method, use of anticoagulants
3. Preparation of blood smear and staining
4. Estimation of Hemoglobin
5. Microscopic examination of blood
 - a. Total RBC count
 - b. Total WBC count
 - c. Differential leucocyte count
6. Packed cell volume (PCV) demonstration
 - ESR demonstration
 - Bleeding time, Clotting time

RACHNA SHARIR

(ANATOMY)

PRACTICAL

100 marks

Teaching hours: 180

1. Practical study of bones.
2. Practical study of organs.
3. Practical study of surface and radiological anatomy.
4. Shava vichhedana – detailed dissection of the whole body.
5. Practical study of location of marma
6. Demonstration of histology slides (10 slides)

Distribution of marks

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Spotting - | 20 marks |
| 2. Dissected organs and histology slides - | 20 Marks |
| 3. Bones, joints, marma - | 20 Marks |
| 4. Surface & radiological anatomy - | 10 Marks |
| 5. Practical records - | 10 Marks |
| 6. Viva-Voce - | 20 Marks |

Total

100 Marks