

# **ELECTRO HOMOEOPATHY**

## **SYLLABUS**

### **D.E.M.S I YEAR**

### **D.E.M.S. FINAL YEAR**

The Electro Homoeopathy is a quick, harmless, natural and scientific system of medicine. Dr. Count Ceaser Mattei of Rochetta, Bologna, Italy invented it in 1855. This system of medicine is based on the principle that "The Human Organization is entirely composed of two elementary liquids Lymph and Blood and the health/ disease is dependent on the such liquids."

The electricity has been observed in all the living beings including plants. It is proved that no cell, no organ and/or a body could possibility manifest its legitimate function without electrical energy. It is fundamental and basic principle of the science that the manufacture, transmission, utilization and discharge of electrical energy of living cells is responsible for metabolism of the body and also give us a rational explanation for all the phenomena of life, health, diseases and therapeutics. The Electro Homoeopathic medicines generate greater power restoring functional capacity and arresting organic changes in the body than all other drugs mentioned in other pharmacopoeia.

The Electro Homoeopathic remedies are prepared by the vegetables on a specific process called 'SPAGIRIC WAY' which was introduced by Dr. Theophrastus Von Hoheneim (Paracelsus) and Dr. Von Helmont. These remedies have maximum curative capacity and the capacity to regulate the lymph and blood and also to keep them purified.

Life or health is in the blood and lymph; disease and the vitiation in the blood and lymph or of both together.

1. To provide Electro Homoeopathic Medical service to the community with special emphasis in rural and hill areas.
2. To popularise its methods in the masses.
3. To train the qualified medical personnel in use of E.H.M. science for treatment of complicated and chronic diseases alongwith available treatments.
4. To save mankind from the abuse of toxic medicines and their side effects.
5. To provide research facilities, to evaluate its utility and limitations.

6. To obtain information, co-operation in the field of E.H.M. research and treatment at large for the benefit of humanity.
7. The Board of Electro Homoeopathic (Maharashtra State) is an autonomous educational institute imparting knowledge of Electro Homoeo Medical Science and Technology.

The following courses and examinations are conducted by the Board, and the following diploma and degree are awarded to its students, as a token of their knowledge, experience and capability in Electro Homoeopathic Medical Science and Technology.

| S.N. | Name of Degree/ Diploma  | Duration (Years) | Minimum Qualification for Admission |
|------|--|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1.   | D.E.M.S. (Diploma)<br>(Diploma in Electro Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery) | Two              | Matriculation or equivalent         |

**Examination -**

Examination will be held in the month of April/ May. Date of commencement of examination and scheme will be decided by 'Examination Committee'.

**Medium -**

All questions will be in English, Hindi, Marathi and answer of the same can be given in Hindi or English or Marathi.

**Paper -**

5 Questions will be solved in each question paper. All questions will carry equal marks. The examination in all subjects of D.E.M.S. shall consist of one theory paper of 3 hours duration carrying 100 marks and practical/ viva exam, carrying 100 marks.

The examination in Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Practice of Medicine, Obstetric and Gynaecology, Ophthalmology, (subjects as prescribed in D.E.M.S. (E.H.) course shall consist of two theory papers of 3 hours carrying 100 marks each.

The examinations in Pharmacy, Philosophy, Hygiene and Health, Jurisp. and Toxicology, Materia Medica, Surgery (prescribed in D.E.M.S. (E.H.) course shall consist of one theory paper, carrying 100 marks. Practical cum viva examination in all subject of D.E.M.S. (E.H.) will carry 100 marks.

## D.E.M.S. Ist year

1. Anatomy
2. Physiology
3. Materia Medica
4. Pharmacy and Philosophy
5. Preventive and Social Medicine

### ANATOMY

**Bones** - General study of skull and different views. Vertebral column and a typical vertebrae, scapula, clavicle, humerus, radius, ulna, sternum and a typical rib, hip bone, femur and tibia, fibula.

**Muscles** - Muscles of neck, deltoid, biceps, pectoralis major and minor, abdominal muscles, muscles of gluteal region, various group of muscles of thigh and legs.

**Joints** - General study of Joints, types and functions.

**General** - Axilla, cubital fossa, femoral triangle, popliteal fossa.

**Thorax** - Heart, main branches of aorta, lungs, trachea.

**Abdomen** - Introductory study of all the viscera.

**Brain (CNS)** - Different parts, their names and positions of brain and spinal cord.

Practical cum viva examination of 100 marks consisting of identification of skull, upper and lower extremity bone.

The examination of Anatomy shall consist of one theory paper of 3 hours duration carrying 100 marks.

### PHYSIOLOGY

Study of cell, various tissues, blood, lymph (composition and functions).

**Muscles** - Physiology of muscles including skeletal, plain and cardiac.

- (i) Diet and vitamins.
- (ii) Digestion - Its elementary knowledge.
- (iii) Respiratory system - Mechanism of respiration, gaseous exchange, tissue respiration.
- (iv) Circulatory system - Function of heart, cardiac cycle, blood pressure, pulse.
- (v) Excretory system - Structure and function of kidney, composition of urine, abnormal ingredients of urine and their detection.
- (vi) Reproductive system - Structure and functions of ovary and testes.

- (vii) Endocrine glands - Thyroid, parathyroid, adrenal, pituitary, pancreas, their elementary knowledge.
- (viii) Central Nervous System - Structure and function of neurons. Cerebral cortex cerebellum, medulla and spinal cord, cerebrospinal fluid.
- (ix) Special senses - skin, eye, ear, tongue, olfaction (smell).

Practical cum viva examination of 100 marks consisting of common use of physiological instruments and appliances, Hb. meter and sphygmomanometer. Preparation and staining of blood films, total and differential count of blood cells.

The examination of physiology shall consist of one theory paper of 3 hours duration carrying 100 marks.

#### **MATERIA MEDICA**

Materia Medica - Its definition and importance, action, indication, contra indication, medicinal properties and function of -

S<sub>1</sub>, S<sub>2</sub>, S<sub>3</sub>, S<sub>5</sub>, S<sub>6</sub>, S<sub>10</sub>, S<sub>11</sub>, S<sub>12</sub>; Slass, P<sub>1</sub>, P<sub>2</sub>, P<sub>3</sub>, P<sub>4</sub>, P<sub>5</sub>, P<sub>6</sub>, P<sub>7</sub>, P<sub>8</sub>, P<sub>9</sub>, A<sub>1</sub>, A<sub>2</sub>, A<sub>3</sub>, F<sub>1</sub>, F<sub>2</sub>, L<sub>1</sub>, L<sub>2</sub>, Ver<sub>1</sub>, Ver<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>1</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>4</sub>, C<sub>5</sub>, C<sub>6</sub>, C<sub>7</sub>, C<sub>8</sub>, C<sub>9</sub>, C<sub>10</sub>, C<sub>11</sub>, C<sub>12</sub>, C<sub>13</sub>, C<sub>14</sub>, C<sub>15</sub>, C<sub>16</sub>, C<sub>17</sub>, Ven<sub>1</sub>, Ven<sub>2</sub>, Ven<sub>3</sub>, Ven<sub>4</sub>, Ven<sub>5</sub>, R.E., B.E., G.E., Y.E., W.E., A.P.P.

#### **PHARMACY AND PHILOSOPHY**

Definition of pharmacy and its branches, sources of drugs, collection vegetable substances, apparatus and equipments, their cleaning, vehicle (water, olive oil, glycerine, etc.), abbreviation used in prescription writing.

Life history of Count Ceasre Mattei, deeds, invention of Electro Homoeopathy, difference between Electro Homoeopathy and homoeopathy, dosology, positive and negative, principle of Electro Homoeopathy, superiority of Electro Homoeopathy.

Viva exam of 100 marks consisting 50 marks for Pharmacy and 50 for Philosophy. Identification and uses of utensils, appliances and cleaning estimation of globules, distilled water making of doses. Preparation of dilutions and prescription writing.

#### **PREVENTIVE AND SOCIAL MEDICINE**

1. Personal hygiene - School hygiene, cleanliness, clothing and exercise.
2. Food and diet - Diseases due to over and under feeding, milk and its relation to infections.
3. Air composition and character of atmospheric and exhaled air, physical and chemical changes in air due to human occupation.
4. Soil - The common soils of India. Their relation to health and purification.
5. Water- Sources, collection and storage, uses, impurities and purification.

6. Communicable diseases and their prophylaxis - cholera, tuberculosis, malaria, kalazar, elephantiasis, tetanus, measles, small pox.
  7. Conservancy - Method in villages, jails, town and cities, septic tanks, disposal of sewage.
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## **D.E.M.S. Final Year**

1. Pathology
2. Medical Jurisprudence
3. Obstetric and Gynaecology
4. Ophthalmology
5. Practice of Medicine

### **PATHOLOGY**

#### **1. General Pathology -**

- (i) Introduction, definition, various laboratory techniques and microscopy.
- (ii) Health and disease- Definition, aetiology of diseases.
- (iii) Inflammation- It's concept, various phase and clinical manifestations, suppuration.
- (iv) Disturbance of circulation - Hyperaemia, thrombosis and embolism-oedema.
- (v) Regenerative tissue changes- Hypertrophy, hyperphasia, healing.
- (vi) Degenerative tissue changes- Atrophy: cloudy swelling, degenerations, necrosis, gangrene.
- (vii) Proliferative tissue changes - Tumours, it's aetiology, classification.  
Benign – (a) Fibroma, myoma, lypoma, osteoma, chondroma.  
(b) Malignant carcinoma, sarcoma, lymphoma.

#### **2. Special Pathology -**

- (i) Diseases of blood - anaemia, leukemia.
- (ii) Diseases of circulatory system - Pericarditis, rheumatic heart diseases, bacterial endocarditis, arteries, sclerosis, aneurism.
- (iii) Meningitis.
- (iv) Diseases of respiratory system.
- (v) Diseases of kidney.
- (vi) Diseases of G.I.T. - Peptic ulcer, ulcerative colitis.

(vii) Diseases of liver-Jaundice, viral hepatitis and cirrhosis.

**3. Bacteriology -**

Morphology, growth and Pathogenecity of following bacteria– *Stephalococcus*, *Surgyptoccus*, *Pneumococcus*, *Gonococcus*, *Corynebacterum diptheri*, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, *Clostridium tetani*, *Salmonella typhi t. pallidum*, *Shilgella dysentrie*, *Vibrio cholerae*.

**4. Parasitology -**

*Plasmdodium vivax*, *Ascaris lumbricoides*, *Ankylostomaduodenale*, *Taenia solium*, *Oxyuris vermiculasis*, *Wucheria bancchofti*.

Practical cum viva examination of 100 marks consisting of -

- A. Demonstrations of microscopic specimens of pathogenic organism.
- B. Demonstrations of technique of collection and preparation and examination of morbid materials such as blood, urine, sputum and exudates demonstrations to run concurrently.

**MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND TOXICOLOGY**

1. Death - Chief forms of unnatural death, accident, suicide, homicide, rigor mortis, putrifaction, mummification.
2. Identification of living and dead - Age in its medico legal. The teeth ossification.
3. Wounds and mechanically injuries– Definition and varieties, causes of death from wounds.
4. Death from asphyxias - Hanging; strangulation, suffocation.
5. Death from burns, scalds, heat and cold.
6. Signs of virginity - Rape.
7. Signs of Pregnancy - Quickening period of human gestation.
8. Demonstration - Weapon.
9. Poisons, diagnosis of cases of common poisoning, post-mortem appearances in cases of poisoning.
10. Study of poisons – Mineral acid, sublimate, arsenic and alkaloids.

**OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY**

1. Ovulation and menstruation.
2. Normal pregnancy including changes in three trimesters.
3. Toxaemia of pregnancy - Hyperemesis gravidarum, pre eclampsia and eclampsia.
4. Antepartum haemorrhage, abortion, ectopic gestation, placenta praevia, accidental haemorrhage.
5. Hydramnious.

6. Normal labour.
7. Normal physiology of new born.
8. Family planning - It's importance and different methods.
9. Anatomy of female genital organs.
10. Menstrual disorders - Amenorrhoea, dysmenorrhoea, menorrhagia.
11. Leucorrhoea.
12. Sexually transmitted diseases.
13. Sterility.
14. Minor procedures of M.T.P. and D. and C.

### OPHTHALMOLOGY

Anatomy of the eye ball including lachrymal apparatus, structure of lide, conjunctiva, cornea.

Elementary physiological optics –

General optical principles, dioptric system of the eye.

Refraction of the eye -

(i) Hypermetropia      (ii) Myopia      (iii) Astigmatism.

Refractive errors and their correction -

External examination of the eye, function of the eye.

Conjunctivities - It's classification, simple acute, purulent, gonorrhoeal and it's complications; ophthalmia.

**Pterygium** : Diseases of the cornea, inflammation keratitis, an ulceration of cornea, their fate complications and management, opacities of the cornea.

Injuries to the eye - Panophthalmitis and sympathetic, ophthalmia.

**Diseases of the lide** : Blepharitis and it's complications, hordeclum, chalzion.

Diseases of the lachrymal apparatus, dacryo cystitis and it's complication.

### OTOLARYNGOLOGY

(Ear, Nose and Throat)

Otorrhoea, mastoiditis, acute 7 chronic pharyngitis, adenoids, tonsilities, oedma of larynx, rhinitis, chronic sinusitis, epistaxis.

### PRACTICE OF MEDICINE

**General and main symptoms, aetiology, prevention and treatment of common and general disease** - constipation, cold, cattarah, coryza, headache, simple fever, remittent fever-intermittent fever, anorexia, debility, acidity, hiccough, nausea. vomiting, diarrhoea, dysentery colic, stomatitis, enlarged liver, enlarged spleen, jaundice, simple cough,

pharyngitis, laryngitis, gingivitis, conjunctivitis, epistaxis, otitis or earache otorrhoea, ringworm, itching, eruptions of pruritus, urticaria, bubo, abscess of boil, whitlow, giddiness, nervousness, stammering, nocturnal emission, masturbation, spermatorrhoea, impotency, gonorrhoea, irregular menstruation, labour pain, neonatal asphyxia, infantile, convulsion dentition, small pox, cholera, fainting, sunstroke, cold bite, cut, injury, burn, drowning, alcoholism.