

Total

100

## GYNAECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS

## Instructions:

I. (a) Homoeopathy adopt the same attitude towards this subject as it does towards Medicine and Surgery, but while dealing with Gynaecology and Obstetrical cases, a Homoeopathic physician must be trained in special clinical methods of investigation for diagnosing local conditions and individualising cases, the surgical intervention either as a life saving measure or for removing mechanical obstacles, if necessary, as well as their management by using homoeopathic medicines and other auxiliary methods of treatment;

(b) Pregnancy is the best time to eradicate genetic dyscrasias in women and this should be specially stressed. And students shall also be instructed in the care of new born;

(c) The fact that the mother and child form a single biological unit and that this peculiar close physiological relationship persists for at least the first two years of the child's life should be particularly emphasised.

II. A course of instructions in the principles and practice of gynaecology and obstetrics and infant hygiene and care including the applied anatomy and physiology of pregnancy and labour, will be given.

III. Examinations and investigations in gynaecological and obstetrical cases shall be stressed and scope of homoeopathy in this subject shall be taught in details.

IV. The study shall start in Second B.H.M.S and shall be completed in Third B.H.M.S. and examinations will be held in Third B.H.M.S and following topics shall be taught, namely:-

Second B.H.M.S

## A. Theory:

## 1. Gynaecology

- (a) A review of the applied anatomy of female reproductive systems-development and malformations.
- (b) A review of the applied physiology of female reproductive systems-puberty, menstruation and menopause.
- (c) Gynaecological examination and diagnosis.
- (d) Developmental anomalies.
- (e) Uterine displacements.
- (f) Sex and intersexuality.
- (g) General Management and therapeutics of the above listed topics in Gynaecology .

## 2. Obstetrics

- (a) Fundamentals of reproduction.
- (b) Development of the intrauterine pregnancy-placenta and foetus.
- (c) Diagnosis of pregnancy-investigations and examination.
- (d) Antenatal care.
- (e) Vomiting in pregnancy.
- (f) Preterm labour and post maturity.
- (g) Normal labour and puerperium.
- (h) Induction of labour.
- (i) Postnatal and puerperal care.
- (j) Care of the new born.
- (k) Management and therapeutics of the above listed topics in obstetrics.

Third B.H.M.S

## 1. Gynaecology

- (a) Infections and ulcerations of the female genital organs.
- (b) Injuries of the genital tract.

- (c) Disorders of menstruation.
- (d) Menorrhagia and dysfunctional uterine bleeding.
- (e) Disorders of female genital tract.
- (f) Diseases of breasts.
- (g) Sexually transmitted diseases.
- (h) Endometriosis and adenomyosis.
- (i) Infertility and sterility.
- (j) Non-malignant growths.
- (k) Malignancy.
- (l) Chemotherapy caused complications.
- (m) Management and therapeutics of the above listed topics in gynaecology.

## 2. Obstetrics

- (a) High risk labour; mal-positions and mal-presentations; twins, prolapse of cord and limbs, abnormalities in the action of the uterus; abnormal conditions of soft part contracted pelvis; obstructed labour, complications of 3<sup>rd</sup> stage of labour, injuries of birth canal, foetal anomalies.
- (b) Abnormal pregnancies-abortions, molar pregnancy, diseases of placenta and membranes, toxemia of pregnancy, antepartum haemorrhages, multiple pregnancy, protracted gestation, ectopic pregnancy, intrauterine growth retardation, pregnancy in Rh negative woman, intrauterine fetal death, still birth.
- (c) Common disorders and systemic diseases associated with pregnancy.
- (d) Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994.
- (e) Common obstetrical operations-medical termination of pregnancy, criminal abortion, caesarean section, episiotomy.
- (f) Emergency obstetric care.
- (g) Population dynamics and control of conception.
- (h) Infant care – neonatal hygiene, breast feeding, artificial feeding, management of premature child, asphyxia, birth injuries, common disorders of newborn.
- (i) Reproductive and child health care (a) safe motherhood and child survival (b) Risk approach –MCH care (c) Maternal mortality and morbidity (d) Perinatal mortality and morbidity (e) Diseases of foetus and new born.
- (j) Medico-legal aspects in obstetrics.
- (k) Homoeopathic Management and Therapeutics of the above listed clinical conditions in Obstetrics.

## B. Practical or clinical:

Practical or clinical classes shall be taken on the following topics both in Second and Third B.H.M.S.

- (a) Gynaecological case taking
- (b) Obstetrical case taking
- (c) Gynaecological examination of the patient
- (d) Obstetrical examination of the patient including antenatal, intranatal and post- natal care
- (e) Bed side training
- (f) Adequate grasp over Homoeopathic principles and management
- (g) Identification of Instruments and models

Record of ten cases each in gynaecology and obstetrics.

## C. Examination:

### 1. Theory:

1.1 Number of papers - 02

1.2 Marks: Paper I-100; Paper II-100

1.3 Contents:

1.3.1 Paper-I: Gynaecology and homoeopathic therapeutics

1.3.2. Paper-II: Obstetrics, infant care and homoeopathic therapeutics

2. Practical including viva voce or oral:

2.1. Marks: 200

2.2. Distribution of marks;

2.2.1. One long case

30

2.2.2. Practical records, case records, journal

30

2.2.3. Identification of instruments, models

and specimens

40

2.2.4. Viva voce (oral)

100

Total

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200