

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.