



BHARATI VIDYAPEETH
(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY) PUNE, INDIA.

FACULTY OF AYURVED

Pune- Satara Road, Pune-411043.

Accredited with 'A+' Grade (2017) by NAAC.

'A' Grade University status by MHRD, Govt. of India

Accredited (2004) & Reaccredited (2011) with 'A' Grade by NAAC.

Post- Graduate Diploma in Ayurved

Syllabus/ Curriculum

Contents

Sr No	Topic	Page No
1	Preface	3
2	Aims and Objectives	4
3	Vision and Mission	5
4	Programme Outcomes	5
5	Eligibility and Selection	6
6	Subjects taught	6
7	Period of study and attendance	7
8	Method of training	7
9.	Scheme of Examinations	8-9
10.	Subjects	
	Panchakarma	10-15
	Ayurvedic Cosmetology and Skin Disease	16-21
	Prasutitantra and Striroga	22-26
	Balroga	27-32
	Netraroga	33-38

Preface

Ayurveda is accepted worldwide as one of the oldest traditional systems of medicine. The ancient insight in this traditional system of medicine is still not profoundly discovered. Ayurveda signifies as "the life-science " where ayur means "life" and veda means "science" in Sanskrit. Ayurveda is the upaveda i.e. “auxiliary knowledge of Atharvaveda in Vedic tradition with its prime origin from Atharva-Veda and a supplement of the Rig-Veda. Lord Dhanvantari is worshipped as the God of Ayurveda. The goal of this traditional medicine system is to prevent illness, disease cure and preserve life. Being originated in India Ayurveda extends its wings in various parts of the world. In ancient days Ayurveda was taught in Gurukula system, which is now evolved in to post graduate courses from Institutions.

The Indian Medical Council was set up in 1971 by the Indian government to establish maintenance of standards for undergraduate and postgraduate education. It establishes suitable qualifications in Indian medicine and recognizes various forms of traditional practice including Ayurveda.

Ayurvedic practitioners also work in rural areas, providing health care to the million people in India alone. They therefore represent a major force for primary health care, and their training and placement are important to the government of India. Being a scientific medicine, Ayurveda has both preventive and curative aspects. The preventive component emphasizes the need for a strict code of personal and social hygiene, the details of which depend upon individual, climatic, and environmental needs.

The Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery, MD/MS in various discipline of Ayurveda started with the intention to encourage integrated teaching and de-emphasize compartmentalization of disciplines so as to achieve horizontal and vertical integration in different phases which helps to support National Health Services.

Looking into the health services provided to the public, understanding the need of practitioners of Ayurvedic system of medicine, as per the guidelines of apex body National Council of Indian system of Medicine (formerly CCIM) and suggestions provided by the faculty of various Specialties, stakeholders and strategy of University this governance is framed based on following aims and objectives -

Aims and Objects: -

1. To produce efficient Ayurved specialist in clinical specialties.
2. To produce the experts in various specialties for research and development in the field of Ayurved e.g. Dravyaguna, Rasashastra, Bhaishajya Kalpana etc.
3. To have the skills and competence to diagnose and manage the conditions in respective area of specialties.

Faculty of Ayurved, Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be University), Pune

Vision-

To be a world class university for social transformation through dynamic education

Mission-

- To ensure the good health and longevity of mankind.
- To carve a niche for our college in the world of Ayurved education
- To provide
 - Borderless access to Ayurved education
 - Quality Ayurved education
- To promote
 - Quality research in diverse areas of the health care system.
 - Extensive use of ICT for teaching, learning and governance.
 - To develop national and international networks with industry and other academic and research institutions.

Program Outcomes for PG Diploma in Ayurved-

- To produce efficient Ayurved specialist in clinical specialities. [D. Panchakarma, D. Dermatology, D. Ophthalmology, D. Child health, D. Gynaecology and obstetrics]
- To produce the experts in various specialities for research and development in the field of Ayurved
- To have the skills and competence to diagnose and manage the conditions in respective area of specialities

Mode of Admission:-**a) Eligibility criteria:-**

A person possessing the degree in Ayurvedacharya (Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery) of a University or Board or medical institution specified in the Second Schedule to the Act shall be eligible for admission in the Post Graduate Diploma Course.

The University or Board or medical institution as the case may be, shall constitute an admission Committee, which shall supervise the admission procedure.

b) Mode of selection: -

Selection of candidates shall be made strictly based on final merit list prepared out of aggregate marks of Under-graduate Course of all professional examinations of the candidates for all categories.

Subjects taught, Number of lectures/ practical and demonstrations for various subjects.

S.No.	Full Nomenclature	Abbreviation and English equivalent	Department under which the subject course is included
1.	Diploma in Panchakarma	D. Panchkarma	Panchkarma Department
2.	Diploma in Ayurvedic Cosmetology & skin Disease	D. Dermatology (Ay.)	Kayachikitsa Department
3.	Diploma in Prasuti & Striroga	D.G.O.(Ay.) [Diploma in Obstetrics and Gynecology-Ay.]	Prasuti & Striroga Department
4	Diploma in Balroga	D.Ch. (Ay.) [Diploma in Pediatrics-Ay.]	Balroga Department
5	Diploma in Netra Roga Vigyan	D.O. (Ay.) [Diploma in Ophthalmology-Ay.]	Shalakya Department

Number of Papers and Marks for theory/practical for First & Second year

S.No.	Subject of Diploma/ Specialty	No. of Theory Papers	No. of Practical	Total Marks in Theory	Total Marks in Practical/ Oral
1.	Panchkarma	Two	One	200	100
2	Ayurvedic Cosmetolgy and Skin disease	Two	One	200	100
3	Prasuti and Striroga	Two	One	200	100
4	Balroga	Two	One	200	100
5	Netraroga Vigyan	Two	One	200	100

Period of study and attendance: -

1. The period of training for obtaining a Post Graduate Diploma shall be "Two" completed years including the examination period.
2. The students shall have to attend at least 75% in theory and practical of total lectures and practical and seminars to become eligible for appearing in the examination, every year as prescribed by Council.
3. The students shall have to perform all hospital duties and other duties as may be assigned to them during study.
4. The students shall have to attend special lectures, demonstrations, seminars, study tours and such other activities as per curriculum prescribed programme.
5. The students shall participate in all the teaching and training programmes and other activities of the Department.
6. The institution shall conduct at least one Seminar in a week and every student should participate in that Seminar. Every student shall make presentation on identified subject and at least ten seminars should be presented to make eligible to appear in the final year examination.

Method of training: -

1. Intensive training shall be provided in classical knowledge along with comparative and critical study in the respective specialty.
2. The emphasis shall be given on intensive applied training.
3. In the clinical training the student shall undertake the responsibility in the management and treatment of patients independently and deal with emergencies to acquire the knowledge of independent work as a specialist.
4. In the specialties of Shalya, Shalakya and Prasuti & Striroga the students shall have to undergo training of Investigative procedures, techniques and surgical performance of procedure and management in the related specialties.
5. The theoretical and teaching and practical training shall be as per syllabus specified by the Council from time to time.

Project Work

1. In the last six months of second year student have to submit the project work on the subject allotted by guide.
2. The subject of project work shall be practical oriented, and helpful in the development of competence in the respective specialties.
3. The subject of the project work shall have relation with the subject matter of the specialty.

Examinations: -

Diploma examination in any subject shall consist of theory, clinical, practical and oral.

1. Theory: There shall be two theory papers and two sections in each paper. One paper out of these shall essentially consist of the basics of the concerned discipline.
2. Clinical: Clinical examination of the subject shall be conducted to test/aimed at assessing the knowledge and competence of the candidate for undertaking independent work as a specialist.
3. Practical: Practical examination shall be conducted to assess practical skill and competence of respective specialties.
4. Viva-Voce: The Viva-voce examination shall be thorough and shall aim at assessing the candidate's knowledge, competence, understanding of the subject and communication skill of concerned subject which shall form a part of examination.

Examination and assessment:

The post-graduate diploma course shall have two examinations in the following manner:

1. The preliminary examination shall be conducted by the institution where student is undergoing training at the end of one academic year after admission to make the student eligible to appear in the final examination.
2. The final examination shall be conducted at the end of second year. The students will have to pass preliminary examination at least 90 days before appearing final year examination.
3. The examination shall be aimed to test the clinical acumen, ability and working knowledge of the student in the practical aspect of the specialty and his/her fitness to work independently as a specialist.
4. The clinical/practical examination shall aim at a careful assessment of the competence of the student.
5. The viva-voce part of the practical examination shall involve extensive discussion on any aspect of the specialty.

6. Minimum passing marks shall be 50% in Theory and practical separately and maximum grace marks will be 05 in one paper only.
7. The Number of Papers and Marks for theory/practical for First and Second year shall be as mentioned in Schedule II.
8. The final examination conducted by the University at the end of two years shall cover 75% of II year and 25% syllabus of I year.
9. The Question paper of University shall cover every topic of the syllabus.
10. Minimum 50% shall be the pass marks, however, the result will indicate only Satisfactory/Non-satisfactory.

**PANCHKARMA
D.Panchkarma
First Year**

Theory (Two papers) - Maximum Marks -100(each)
Practical (one) –Maximum Marks-100

**Paper – I
Introduction to Snehana, Swedana, Vamana and Virechana Karma
Part-A**

Introduction

1. Basic Principles of Ayurveda and Kayachikitsa.
2. Derivation, Definition, History, Origin and scope of Panchkarma.
3. Panchkarma in Ashtanga Ayurveda.
4. Indication for Shodhana and Shamana Therapy.
5. Qualities of Panchkarma Vaidya.

Snehana

1. Etymology and definition of Sneha and Snehana.
2. Introduction and General consideration about Snehana.
3. Snehashrayas.
4. Properties of Snehana Dravya.
5. Classification of Snehana.
6. Quality and utility of Uttama Sneha.
7. Snehapaka vidhi with their varieties and uses.
8. Indications and contraindications of Snehana.
9. Abhyantara Snehana – Acchapanas, Snehavicharana, Sadyasnehana and Avapidaka Sneha.

Swedana

1. Etymology and definition of Swedana.
2. General consideration about Swedana.
3. Properties of Swedana and Swedopaga Dravya.
4. Classification of Swedana therapy.
5. Indications and contraindications.

Upakalpana

1. Knowledge about the materials, equipments and instruments used in Panchkarma and physical medicine.
2. Knowledge of technical modification of equipments to be used in Panchkarma.
3. Knowledge of Ahara and Aushadhi Kalpana used in Panchkarma.

Part-B

Sharir Vivechana in relation with Panchkarma

1. Concept of Twacha, Kaal, Ashaya, Kostha, Shakha, Srotas, Nasa Sharir Pranayatana, Shatchakra, Nadi, Peshi, Snayu, Sandhi, Marma and their implication in the practice of bio-purificatory and rehabilitative procedures of Panchkarma.
2. Concept of 'Gut Brain', its relevance to Vata System and Basti Therapy.

Vamana Karma

1. Etymology and definition
2. General consideration
3. Properties of Vamaka and Vamanopaga Dravya.
4. Vamaka dravya according to various Samhita.
5. Vamana Yoga and their different ways of administration.
6. Sadyo Vamana and its utility.
7. Indications and contra-indications (general and specific) in various diseases and their stages.
8. Dose fixation- general and specific.

Virechana Karma

1. Etymology and definition
2. General consideration
3. Properties of Virechaka and Virechanopaga Dravya
4. Virechana Dravya according to various Samhita
5. Types of Virechana and administration method
6. Indications and contra-indications (general and specific) in various diseases and their stages
7. Dose fixation- general and specific.

Paper – II

Introduction to Basti, Nasya, Raktamokshan and Physiotherapy

Part-A

Basti Karma

1. Etymology and definition
2. General consideration and introduction
3. Classification of Basti
4. Drugs useful in Basti
5. Indications and contraindications (General and Specific) of Basti Kalpana in various diseases and their stages
6. Description of Basti Yantra - Basti Netra and Basti Putaka
7. Dose fixation of Niruha and Anuvasana Basti

Uttar Basti

1. Definition of Uttar Basti
2. Uttar Basti Netra and Basti Putaka
3. Dose of Uttar Basti both in Male and Female / Sneha and Kashaya Basti

Part-B

Nasya Karma

1. Etymology and definition
2. General consideration and introduction
3. Nasya Dravya according to various Samhita
4. Classification of Nasya
5. Indications and contraindications
6. Dose fixations of different Nasya
7. Detailed study of different Nasya formulations like Ksheerabala/Anutaila/Shadbindu, etc.

Raktamokshan

1. Definition
2. General principles of Raktamokshan
3. Classification of Raktamokshan
4. Indications and contra - indications
5. General and specific indications of different Raktamokshan techniques

Physiotherapy

1. Definition
2. Introduction to physiotherapy
3. Basic principles of physiotherapy
4. Utility of physiotherapy vis a vis Ayurveda
5. Indication and contra-indications of physiotherapy in various disorders.

Second Year

Theory (Two papers) - Maximum Marks -100(each)
Practical (one) –Maximum Marks-100

Paper – I

Applied aspects of Snehana, Swedana, Vamana and Virechana Karma

Part –A

Snehana

1. Abhyantar Snehana
Poorva karma - Rogipariksha (Examination of Patient), Koshtapariksha, Agnipariksha (Fixation of dose Diet)
Pradhana karma - Administration of Sneha
Jeeryamana (observation) – Jeerna, Ajeerna, Asnigdha, Atisnigdha Lakshana-Samyak Yoga/ Ayoga/ Atiyoga Lakshanas, Sneha Vyapat and treatment.
Pashchat karma - Pariharavishaya (Planning of shodhana).
2. Bahya Snehana
Detailed description of Lepana, Samvahana, Udvartana, Mardana, Padaghata, Murdhni taila, Gandusha, Kavala, Abhyanga– Marma and massage, Karna poorana, Akshi tarpana, Taila dharana, Kati Basti (Tarpan), Janu Basti (Tarpan), Prishtha Basti (Tarpan), Hridaya Basti (Hridaya tarpan) etc.

3. Proper understanding of digestion and metabolism of fat.
4. Karmukatva of Snehana
5. Prescription of different Sneha Yoga in different disorders
6. Knowledge of new Sneha dravya used at present time like olive oil, groundnut oil, etc.

Swedana

1. Kerala specialities of Swedana like Churna, Pinda Sweda, Jambheera/Patrapottali/Shastikashali Pinda Swedana/ Kayaseka/ Ksheera Bhaspa Sweda, etc.
2. Administration of Swedana chikitsa- Poorvakarma
3. Samyak Yoga/Ayoga/Atiyoga lakshana
4. Swedana complications and management.
5. Karmukatva of Swedana.

Part-B

Vamana Karma

Poorva karma –

1. Collection of medicine and materials
2. Examination of Patient
3. Preparation of patient

Pradhana karma –

1. Administration of vamana dravya
2. Observation of Samyakyoga/Ayoga/Atiyoga lakshana and their management.

Pashchat karma –

1. Dhumapana
2. Samsarjana and Santarpana karma
3. Parihara vishaya
4. Vyapat and its management

Physiology and pharmaco-dynamics of Vamana Karma.

Virechana Karma

Poorva karma-

1. Collection of medicines and materials
2. Examination of patient
3. Preparation of patient

Pradhana karma –

1. Administration of Virechana dravya
2. Observation of Samyakyoga/Ayoga/Atiyoga lakshana and treatment

Pashchat karma –

1. Samsarjana and Santarpana karma
2. Parihara vishaya
3. Planning of next shodhana
4. Vyapat and its management

Physiology and pharmaco-dynamics of Virechana Karma.

Paper – II
Applied aspects of Basti, Nasya Karma, Raktamokshan and Physiotherapy
Part-A

Basti Karma

Administration of Basti

Niruha Basti

Poorva karma-

1. Examination of the patient according to Dosha, Aushadha, Desh, Kaal etc.
2. Preparation of medicine
3. Preparation of patient

Pradhana karma-

1. Administration of Basti
2. Observation of expulsion
3. Samyakyoga /Ayoga/Atiyoga lakshana

Pashchat karma-

1. Follow up
2. Parihara vishaya, Kaal Diet
3. Vyapat and its management.

Anuvasana Basti

Poorva karma-

1. Preparation of medicine
2. Preparation of patient

Pradhana karma-

1. Administration of Basti
2. Samyakyoga /Ayoga/Atiyoga lakshana

Pashchat karma-

1. Basti pratyagamana
2. Diet
3. Vyapat and its management

Matra Basti

Detailed study of different Basti formulations like Ksheera Basti, Vaitarana Basti, Vrishya Basti, etc.

Uttar Basti

Administration of Uttar Basti-

- a) Poorva karma
- b) Pradhana karma
- c) Pashchat karma

Physiology, pharmaco-dynamics of Uttar Basti karma

Part-B

Nasya Karma

Administration of Nasya-

Poorva karma-

1. Collection of medicine and materials
2. Examination of patient
3. Preparation of patient

Pradhana karma -

1. Administration
2. Observation and follow up
3. Samyakyoga /Ayoga/Atiyoga lakshana
4. Vyapat and its management

Pashchat karma -

1. Immediate follow up
2. Dhumapana , kavala, gandusha
3. Diet
4. Parihara vishaya
5. Nasyottara karma

Physiology, pharmaco-dynamics of Nasya Karma

Raktamokshan

Administration of Raktamokshan-

Poorva karma- Collection of Jalauka (Leeches) and materials Examination of Patient, preparation of patient, preparation of Jalauka

Pradhana karma- Administration of Raktamokshana by different techniques
Observation of Samyakyoga/Ayoga/Atiyoga lakshana and Management

Pashchat karma- Management of patient
Parihara vishaya and Parihara kaal
Vyapat and its Management

Karmukatva of Raktamokshan (pharmacodynamics)

Physiotherapy

Knowledge and administration of below mentioned Physiotherapy techniques / instruments-

1. Ultrasound
2. Magneto therapy
3. Nerve conduction therapy
4. Diathermy
5. Laser therapy
6. Ultraviolet therapy
7. Wax therapy, etc

PRACTICALS

Contents of Practical

1. The student should undertake the responsibility in the management and treatment of patients independently through Panchkarma and Upadrava of Panchkarma.
2. Students should have to go through exposure to all the physiotherapy procedures.
3. Student should acquire self experience of the Panchkarma procedure according to the seasons.
4. Assessment of the Vega.
5. Knowledge of Samsarjana Krama.

Pattern of Practical Examination

1. Case record	10 marks
2. Upakarma (Minor procedures)	10 marks
3. Pradhan karma (Major procedures)	20 marks
4. Identification of drugs useful in Panchkarma	10 marks
5. Project work	20 marks
6. Viva-voce	30 marks
Total	100 Marks

Text Books for Reference

1. Charak Samhita with Ayurveda Dipika by Chakrapani and Jalpakalpataru by Gangadhara
2. Sushrut Samhita with Nibhandha Samgraha by Dalhana and Nyayachandrika by Gayadasa and Panjika by Swami Kumar
3. Ashtanga Hridaya with Sarvanga Sundara and Ayurveda Rasayan commentaries
4. Ayurvediya Panchkarma Chikitsa : Dr Mukundilal Dwivedi
5. Panchkarma Vigyan : Dr Haridas Shreedhar Kasture
6. Illustrated Panchkarma : Dr G Srinivasa Acharya
7. Clinical Panchkarma (English) : Dr P.Yadaiah
8. Prayogika Panchkarma (Hindi) : Dr P. Yadaiah
9. Vividha Vyadhiyome Panchkarma (Hindi) : Dr P. Yadaiah
10. The Panchkarma Treatment of Ayurveda with Kerala Specialities : Dr T.L. Devaraj
11. Panchkarma Therapy : Dr R.H. Singh
12. Principles and practice of Basti : Dr Vasudevan Namboodri, Dr. L. Mahadevan

AYURVEDIC COSMETOLOGY AND SKIN DISEASE

(Rod lksUn;Z ,oa jksx foKku)

D. Dermatology (Ay.)

First Year

Theory (Two papers) - Maximum Marks -100(each)

Practical (one) – Maximum Marks-100

Paper - I

Physiopathology of Tvak and Saundarya Vigyan

Part-A

1. Introduction and scope of Tvak Vigyan.
2. Embryological development and anatomy of Tvak and skin.
3. Applied anatomy of Tvak- Ayurveda and Modern aspect.
4. Description of Svedavah Srotas and Kleda and applied patho-physiology of sweat.
5. Applied physiology of Tvak (Skin) in Ayurveda and Modern aspect and Srotas Vivechan in relation to skin.
6. Applied anatomy of Nail.
7. Applied aspects of Tvak as adhithan of Indriya, Dosha and Dushya.
8. Trividha, Chaturvidha, Panchvidha, Shadvidha, Ashtavidha and Dashavidha Pariksha in diagnosis of Tvak and Yaun Sankramak Roga.
9. Varna, Chhaya, Prabha and their Vikar.
10. Role of Prakriti and Sara in health and Vikar of Tvak, Kesha and Loma.
11. Role of Ahar and Vihar in maintenance of healthy skin.
12. Role of Mana in Prakriti and Vikriti of Tvak
13. Cosmetology: Ayurved and Modern aspect.
 - a) Basics of skin care, beauty and biochemistry.
 - b) Review of single and compound drugs in Ayurved and Sanskrit literature for Saundarya Prasadhan.
 - c) Natural care of skin and preventive measures.
 - d) Lepa, Pralepa, Pradeha, Udvartan, Dhoopan, Abhyanga, Swedan, Utsadan, Avasadan, Krishnakarma, Pandukarma, Pratisaran, Romsanjanan, Lomapaharan for Saundarya Prasadhan and Tvak Vikar.
 - e) Prevention and management of ageing related Tvak Vikar.
 - f) Breast care and Stan Vriddhikar Chikitsa.
 - g) Hair care in Ayurved.
 - h) Role of Rasayan in promotion of skin health.

Part-B

1. Knowledge of various lesions:
 - a) Pitika, Pidaka, Visphot, Utsedh, Mandal, Sanrambh, Pak, Koth, Utkoth, Granthi, Arbud, Vidradhi, Vaivarnya, Vyang, Charmakeel, Mansankur, Arsha, Kikkis, Vali, Vranavastu, Tvakvidaran and Valmik.
 - b) Primary lesions – Macule, patch, papule, nodule, tumor, plaque, vesicle, pustule, bullae, cyst, wheal, telangiectasia.

- c) Secondary lesions: Scale, crust, erosion, ulcer, scar, atrophy, sclerosis, excoriations, burrow, comedo, milium.
2. Histopathological, microbiological (bacterial and fungal) skin test such as skin biopsy, skin scrapping, wood's light examination, Lepromin test, VDRL, Allergy test, patch testing etc.
3. Inflammation, de-generation, atrophy and hypertrophy in relation to skin.
4. Role of Krimi in various Tvak Vikar.
5. Role of Asatmya, Viruddhahar-Vihar in Tvak Vikar.
6. Knowledge of Tvak related to Arishta Lakshana.
7. Knowledge of immunity and genetics in relation to Tvak Vikar.

Paper -II

Principles of management of Tvak Roga and Kushtha Roga

Part-A

1. Principle of management of Tvak Vikar evam Yaun Sankramak Roga in Ayurveda and Modern.
2. Role of various Shodhana measures and Raktamokshana specially Jalaukavacharana in Tvak Vikar evam Yaun Sankramak Roga.
3. Agnikarma, Ksharakarma, Shastrakarma in Tvak Vikar evam Yaun Sankramak Roga.
4. Kushthahara, Udarda prashamana, Tvachya, Varnya, Kandughna, Rakta prasada, Rakta shodhak drugs.
5. Pathya, Apathya and Nidan parivarjan in Tvak Vikar evam Yaun Sankramak Roga.
6. Role of Sadvritta, Satvavajaya, Yoga and Rasayan in Tvak Vikar evam Yaun Sankramak Roga.
7. Recent advances in management of Tvak Vikar evam Yaun Sankramak Roga.

Part-B

1. Introduction to Kushtha.
2. Nidan, Purvarupa, Rupa, Upasaya and Samprapti of various Kushtha.
3. Various classifications of Kushtha.
4. Diagnostic methods, modern co-relation, differential diagnosis of each type of Mahakushtha and Kshudrakushtha.
5. Principles of management of each type of Kushtha including Dhatugat Avastha.
6. Detail management of all Mahakushtha and Kshudrakushtha
7. Upadrava of Kushtha and their management.
8. Sadhyata and Asadhyata of Kushtha.
9. Leprosy, its Ayurvedic co-relation and modern management in light of National Leprosy Eradication Programme.

Second Year

Theory (Two papers) - Maximum Marks -100(each)

Practical (one) –Maximum Marks-100

Paper - I

Kilasa, Kshudra Roga Evam Anya Tvak Roga

Part-A

1. Kilasa / Shvitra - etiopathogenesis, types, diagnosis and management.
2. Ayurvedic co-relation and management of Pigmentary skin disorders – Vitiligo, Leucoderma, Albinism, Pityriasis Versicolor, Melasma and Generalized Hyperpigmentation.
3. Ayurvedic co-relation and management of photosensitivity and photo induced disorders with environmental factors, sun burn, tanning, ultra violet radiation, skin related adverse drug reactions, photo dermatosis, localised heat urticaria, solar urticaria, cold urticaria, acrocyanosis, cold panniculitis, cold erythema, Raynaud's phenomenon.
4. Ayurvedic co-relation and management of cutaneous reaction to allergens and pollutants borne by the air, cutaneous reaction to cold, frost bite, trench foot, immersion foot, chilblains.
5. Ayurvedic co-relation and management of keratinisation and papulosquamous disorders: ichthyosis, corns, follicular keratosis, psoriasis
6. Knowledge of trichology.
7. Ayurvedic co-relation and management of alopecia, baldness, hypertrichosis, hirsutism and graying of hair.
8. Ayurvedic co-relation and management of sweat glands and sebaceous glands related disorders.

Part-B

1. Introduction to Kshudra Roga and their Modern correlation.
2. Diagnosis and management of all types of Kshudra Roga in relation to Tvak Vikar evam Yaun Sankramak Roga.
3. Diagnosis and management of all types of Prameha Pidika
4. Ayurvedic co-relation and management of Acne, Acneform eruptions and Rosacea
5. Diagnosis and management of Shitapitta, Udarda, Kotha, Utkotha
6. Ayurvedic co-relation and management of Urticaria, Urticarial vasculitis, Cholinergic urticaria, Angioedema, Insect bite.
7. Tvakgata Vata- lakshana and chikitsa.
8. Diagnosis and management of Vishphota.
9. Ayurvedic co-relation and management of Vesiculobullous skin disorders, viz –
 - a) Genetic bullous disorders like Epidermolysis bullosa, Epidermolysis bullosa simplex, Junctional epidermolysis bullosa, Hailey disease.
 - b) Autoimmune blistering disorders like Pemphigus, Bullous pemphigoid, Bullous SLE.
10. Knowledge of Skin tumors and its Ayurvedic management.

Paper - II
Sankramaka Tvak Roga and Yaun Roga
Part-A

1. Diagnosis and management of Shuka Roga.
2. Diagnosis and management of Guhya Roga.
3. Diagnosis and management of Phirang (Syphilis), Upadansha, Puyameha (Gonorrhea)
4. Ayurvedic co-relation and management of skin disorders in AIDS.
5. Sexually transmitted infection and mucocutaneous manifestation:
 - a) Viral infection - Herpes Simplex, Warts, Molluscum Contagiosum.
 - b) Bacterial infection
 - c) Fungal infection - Candidiasis
6. Ayurvedic co-relation and management of Inflammatory dermatosis, Atopic dermatitis, Seborrhoeic dermatitis, Lichen simplex chronicus, Exogenous eczema, Irritant contact dermatitis, Allergic contact dermatitis, Phytodermatitis, Infective dermatitis.

Part-B

1. Diagnosis and management of all types of Visarpa.
2. Ayurvedic co-relation and management of viral skin infection: Herpes Simplex, Herpes Zoster, Warts and Molluscum Contagiosum.
3. Ayurvedic co-relation and management of fungal skin infection: Pityriasis versicolor, Candidiasis, Madurai foot, Dermatophytosis, Tinea Corporis, T. Cruris, T. Pedis and T. Capitis.
4. Ayurvedic co-relation and management of bacterial skin infections: Furuncle, Carbuncle, Folliculitis, Impetigo, Erysipelas, Cellulitis, Lupus vulgaris, Tubercular and non-tubercular Mycobacterial infection.
5. Ayurvedic co-relation and management of protozoal and parasitic skin infestation: Scabies, Dracunculiasis, Filariasis, Ascariasis, Pediculosis enterobiasis
6. Introduction to Paediatric, Geriatric and Occupational dermatology.

PRACTICALS

Content of Practical

1. Laboratory investigation and histopathology :
 - a) KOH preparation
 - b) Tzanck Smear
 - c) Wood's light examination
 - d) Lepromin test
 - e) Patch testing
 - f) VDRL
 - g) Biopsy
 - h) Allergy test and Hyposensitisation
 - i) Diascopy
2. Routine haematological, biochemical and pathological investigations and other routine lab investigations.

3. History taking of cases of Tvak Vikar evam Yaun Sankramak Roga:
 - a) Importance of personal history
 - b) Importance of associated complaints
 - c) Importance of family history
 - d) Importance of previous illness and its medication
 - e) History of vaccination
 - f) Importance of previous surgical interventions
 - g) Importance of present medication
 - h) Importance of occupational history: nature of work, time of work and climatic influences in working places.
 - i) Importance of food habits
 - j) Effects of drug abuse
 - k) Importance of personal hygiene
 - l) Importance of public hygiene
4. Clinical examination
 - a) Types of skin lesions
 - i. Primary
 - ii. Secondary and special
 - b) Pattern of skin lesions
 - c) Shape and surface of lesions
 - d) Distribution of lesions
 - e) Examination of all srotas
5. Clinical tests: Auspitz's sign, Nikolsky's sign, Darier's sign, Dermatographism, etc.
6. Panchkarma
 - a) Bahya Parimarjan Chikitsa
 - b) Vamana
 - c) Virechana
 - d) Basti
 - e) Nasya Karma
7. Raktamokshana:
 - a) Sira Vyadhana
 - b) Jalaukavacharana
8. Kshar Karma
9. Advance management and preventive measures in skin diseases

Pattern of Practical Examination

1. Case Records	10 Marks
2. Knowledge and Interpretation of Lab Investigations	10 Marks
3. Upakarma	10 Marks
4. Project Work	20 Marks
5. Viva-voce	50 Marks
Total	100 Marks

Text Books for Reference

1. Charak Samhita of Agnivesa with Chakrapani Tika
2. Sushruta Samhita of Sushruta with Dalhan Tika
3. Ashtanga Samgraha of Vagbhata with Indu Tika : Dr. Shivprasad Sharma
4. Ashtanga Hridaya with Arundatta and Hemadri Tika : Pt. Harishastri Paradkar
5. Bhavaprakash of Bhavmishra with Vidyotini Tika : Pt. Brahma Sankara Mishra
6. Sharangdhar Samhita with Dipika Tika : Dr. Brahmanand Tripathi
7. Bhaisajyaratnawali with Vidyotini Tika : Vd. Rageshwardatta Shastri
8. Chakradatta with Vaidyaprabha Hindi Commentary : Prof. Ramnath Dwivedi
9. Yogratnakar with Vidyotini Hindi Commentary : Bhishagaratna Brahmashankar Shastri
10. Shabda Kalpadruma : Radhakanta Deva
11. Ayurvedic Beauty Care : Melanie Sachs
12. Ayurvediya Shabdakosha : Vaidya Venimadhav shastri Joshi
13. Geriatrics in Ayurveda : Dr. S. Suresh Babu
14. AIDS evam Ayurveda : Dr. Hiralal Shivhare
15. An Illustrated Hand Book of Skin Diseases and Sexually Transmitted Infection : Uday Khopkar
16. Roxburgs Common Skin Diseases : Ronald Marks
17. Adams Occupational Skin Diseases : Adam
18. Dermatological Diseases A Practical Approach : Venkatraman Mysore
19. Clinical Methods in Dermatology and Venereology : J. S. Pasricha, Binod Khaitan
20. Illustrated Text Book of Dermatology : J. S. Pasricha, Ramji Gupta
21. Text Book of Clinical Dermatology : Virendra N. Sehgal
22. Harrisons Principles of Internal Medicine : Dennis Kasper
23. API Text Book of Medicine : Dr. Siddharth N. Shah
24. Essentials of Dermatology Venereology and Leprosy : S. P. Chattopadhyay
25. Clinical Leprosy : Virendra N. Sehgal
26. Text Book of Dermatology Venereology and Leprology : Devinder M. Thappa
27. Colour Atlas of Dermatology : L. K. Bhutani
28. Text Book of Dermatotomy and Cosmetology : Satish Sawant
29. Illustrated Synopsis of Dermatology and STD : Neena Khanna
30. Clinical Anatomy for Medical Students : Richard Snell
31. Principles of Anatomy and Physiology : Tortora and Grabowski
32. Text Book of Medical Physiology : Guyton and Hall.

PRASUTI TANTRA AND STRI ROGA
[Diploma in Obstetrics and Gynaecology-Ay.] D.G.O. (Ay.)

First Year

Theory (Two papers) - Maximum Marks -100(each)
Practical (one) –Maximum Marks-100

Paper - I

Prasuti Tantra - Garbha Garbhini Prasava Vigyan
Part-A

1. Importance of Ayurvediya Prasuti Tantra evam Stri Roga in women health care
2. Epochs of woman's life
3. Stri vishishta sharir rachana (applied anatomy of female reproductive system, pelvis and pelvic floor)
4. **Garbha Vigyan**
 - a) Garbha paribhasha, Garbhadaana samskara (prenatal counselling), Garbhavakranti, Garbha Sambhava Samagri, Garbhasya Shadghatak, Garbhasya Panchabhautikatwa.
 - b) Garbhasya Masanumasika Vriddhi, Garbhasya Avayavotpatti, Garbhasya Poshana (Physiology of conception, implantation and embryology)
 - c) Jarayu, Apra, Nabhinata evam Garbhodak Nirmaan evam Karya (Formation and functioning of Placenta, Umbilical cord and Amniotic fluid)
5. **Garbhini Vigyan**
 - a) Sadyograhit Garbha Lakshan, Vyakt Garbha Lakshan, Pumsavan Vidhi, Garbhini Masanumasik Lakshan (Signs, symptoms, diagnosis and differential diagnosis of pregnancy)
 - b) Garbhini Paricharya (Anatomical and physiological changes during pregnancy, nutrition during pregnancy).

Part-B

1. Prasav Kaal, Sutikagaar, Prasav Paribhasha, Prasava Hetu, Prasav Kaleen Garbhashayantar Garbha Sthiti, Prasavasya Vividh Awastha, Aavi, Prasav Paricharya.
2. Intrapartum maternal and foetal monitoring, Partogram, CTG.
3. Prasav Purva Raktasrav (Ante partum haemorrhage)
4. Kritrim Prasav Arambh (Augmentation of Labour)
5. Sutika Vigyan, Sutikaki Paribhasha, Sutika Kaal, Sutika Paricharya, Sutika Kaleen Sarvadaihiik Parivartan
6. Stana, Stanya Sampat evam Stanya Dushti
7. Jatmatra Shishu Paricharya, Navjaat Shishu Paricharya.
8. Knowledge regarding writing research papers.

Paper - II
Stri Roga Vigyan
Part-A

1. Description of Raja, Artava and concept of Shukra in Stri Prathama Rajo Darshan (Menarche), Rituchakra (Menstrual cycle).
2. Ashta Artav Dushti, Shukra Dushti, Rajah Kshaya, Anartava including scanty menstruation and Amenorrhoea.
3. Asrigdar including abnormal uterine bleeding.
4. Rajo Nivritti (Menopause).

Part-B

1. Striroga vishishta sthanik chikitsa—Uttar Basti, Pichu, Yonidhavan, Dhoopan, etc.
2. Prasuti Tantra evam Stri Rogopayogi Aushadhasya Matra, Ghatak evam Upadeyata, (Pharmacology of selected Modern medicine used in Obstetrics and Gynaecology).
3. Stri evam Matru Kalyan Karyakram (National Programme related to Women Health Care), Parivar Niyojan evam Santati Nirodhasya Upaya evam Shalya Vidhi (Medical and Surgical methods of Female Contraception and Sterilisation)
4. Yogasya prasuti evam Stri Roga chikitsakeeya upayogita.
5. Chikitsiya upyogita of Rasayan in Prasuti evam Stri Roga.
6. Prasuti evam Stri Rogaya naidanikiya parikshana (Diagnostics in Obstetrics and Gynaecology)
7. Shock and its management, Raktadana, Fluid and Electrolyte imbalance, Fluid therapy.

Second Year

Theory (Two papers) - Maximum Marks -100(each)
Practical (one) –Maximum Marks-100

Paper - I
Garbha Garbhini Evam Prasav Vyapad
Part-A

1. **Garbhavyapad** - Garbhasraav, Garbhapaat (Abortion), Garbhashosh, Upvishtak, Upashushka (IUGR), Leen Garbha, Mrit Garbha (IUD), Jarayu dosh (Abnormalities of Amniotic fluid, Placenta and Umbilical cord), Rakta Gulma Bahuapatyata (Multiple Pregnancy), Ectopic Pregnancy, Molar Pregnancy, Rh incompatibility.
2. **Garbhanga Vikriti** - Clinical aspects of genetics and teratology. Prenatal diagnosis of foetal abnormalities and its management.
3. **Garbhini Vyapad** - Kikkis, Makkal, Hrilas, Emesis and Hyperemesis gravidarum, Jwar, Pandu, Kamala, Garbha janya Vishmayata (Toxaemia in pregnancy), Infections during pregnancy, Hridroga, Prameha (Diabetes) etc.
4. High Risk Pregnancy, management of pregnancies complicated by medical, surgical or Gynaecological diseases.

Part-B

1. Kashta Prasav, Garbhasang, Vilambit Prasav, Distocia with its management, Garbha evam Matru Shroni Asamanjasya (CPD).
2. Malpresentations and their management
3. Aparasanga (Retention of Placenta and its management)
4. Prasavottar Raktasraav (PPH) and its management.
5. Complications during Labour and their management
6. Purva Kalik evam Kalateet Prasav (Preterm and post term labour)
7. Mudh Garbha (Obstructed Labour)
8. Sutika roga - Number, causes, clinical features, prognosis and treatment of Sutika Jwara, Shotha, Makkala and other complications.

Paper - II
Part-A

1. Detailed study of Yoni Vyapad mentioned by different Acharya and their possible modern correlations
2. Yoni-Kand, Yoni-Arsha, Yoni-Arbud (Benign and malignant cysts and tumors of female genital organ) and PCOS
3. Stri Vandhyatva (Female infertility) and its management with Ayurvedic and Modern techniques.
4. Sexually transmitted disease AIDS, etc.
5. Stan Roga evam Chikitsa –Stan Vidradhi (Mastitis and Breast abscess).

Part-B

Shastra Karma

1. General principles of Gynaecological and Obstetric surgeries, analgesics and anesthesia in Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Nirjantukikaran (sterilisation), suturing materials and methods.
2. Muladhar Chhedan, Yantra Shastrena Garbhasya Aaharan, Udarpatan poorvak Garbha Nirharana.
3. Garbhashayamukh vistritikaran evam garbhashaya lekhan, Garbhashaya mukha samvritikaran, Garbhashayamukh dahan, Pap smear, Cervical biopsy, Swasthane garbhashaya sthapan, Yoni-arsh nirharan, Gulma Nirharan, Vidradhi Patan and Vrana Chikitsa.
4. Garbhashaya nirharana
5. Provision of safe abortion services.
6. Medico legal aspects in Prasuti Tantra including PNDT and MTP Act.
7. Record keeping of Gynaecological and Obstetrics cases.
8. Conditions and norms of referral cases in Gynaecology and Obstetrics.

PRACTICALS

Contents of Practical

A. Kriyatmaka

1. O.P.D and IPD duties	06 months
2. Labour Room duties	06 months
3. Ultrasound Unit	01 months
4. Casualty related to the subject	15 Days

B. Case records – Total 20 cases

1. Prasuti Tantra (Obstetrics)	10 cases
2. Stri Roga (Gynaecology)	10 cases

Pattern of Practical Examination

1. Case Record	10 Marks
2. Case Study	
a) Long Cases	20 Marks
b) Short Cases	10 Marks
3. Identification of Instrument	10 Marks
4. Project Work	20 Marks
5. Viva - voce	30 Marks
Total	100 Marks

Text Books for Reference

1. Abhinava Prasuti Tantra	:	Vaidya Damodar Sharma Gaur
2. Prasuti Vigyana	:	Dr. Acharya Ramanath Dwivedi
3. Prasuti Vigyana	:	Dr. Mrinmayi Mukherjee
4. Prasuti Vigyana	:	Dr. Alakh Narayan Singh
5. Prasuti Vigyana	:	Dr. Manjari Dwivedi
6. Prasuti Vigyana	:	Vaidya Nirmala Tai Rajwade
7. Prasuti Tantra and Stri Roga	:	Dr. Premvati Tiwari
8. Abhinava Prasuti Vigyana	:	Dr. Ayodhya Prasad Achal
9. Striroga Vigyana	:	Vaidya Ramanath Dwivedi
10. Abhinava Striroga Vigyana	:	Dr. Rajendra Bhatnagar
11. Abhinava Striroga Vigyana	:	Dr. Ayodhya Prasad Achal
12. Stri Roga Chikitsa	:	Dr. J.S. Chauhan
13. Janasankhya Siddhanta aur Upadeyata	:	Dr. Nirmal Sahani
14. Theory of Population in Outline	:	Dr. D.I. Vallentev
15. Text Book of Gynaecology	:	Dr. C.S. Dawn
16. Text Book of Obstetrics	:	Dr. C.S. Dawn

- | | | |
|---|---|----------------------|
| 17. Clinical Obstetrics and Gynaecology | : | Dr. Williams |
| 18. Shaw's Textbook of Gynaecology | : | Shaw |
| 19. Shaw's Textbook of Obstetrics | : | Shaw |
| 20. Text Book of Obstetrics | : | Dr. Dutta |
| 21. Textbook of Gynaecology | : | Dr. Dutta |
| 22. Notes on Obstetrics | : | Dr. Sachedeva |
| 23. Ayurvedic Concepts in Gynaecology | : | Vaidya Nirmala Joshi |
| 24. Useful parts of Charak, Sushrut, and Vagbhata and Sharangdhara. | | |

g l f

BALROGA

[Diploma in Paediatrics -Ay.] D.CH. (Ay.)

First Year

Theory (Two papers) - Maximum Marks -100 (each)

Practical (one) – Maximum Marks-100

Paper - I

Kaumarbhritya- Siddhanta (Fundamentals of Kaumarbhritya)

Part-A

Kaumarbhritya Paribhasha and Parichaya (Definition and Introduction), Pratishedha evam Samudayika Bal-Swasthya (Preventive and Community Paediatrics) and Bal-Panchkarma (Paediatric Panchkarma)

1. Definitions, Vaya vibhajan (classification of age), Raksha Karma, Lehan, Vyadhikshamatva and Vardhanopaya (concept of Immunity, Immunization), National Programme on child health care, role of Ayurveda in National Programme, Bheshaja and Bheshaja-Matra (Brief about the drugs and drugs dosages in children)
2. Bal-Panchkarma (Paediatric Panchkarma): Fundamentals of Purvakarma, Pradhan Karma and Paschata Karma in relation to Children. Panchkarma management of various paediatric disorders like Mashtishkaghat (Cerebral Palsy), Pakshaghat (Hemiplegia) Mamsagatvata (Muscular Dystrophy), Ardita (Facial Palsy), Ekangaghata (Monoplegia), Adharangaghat (Diplegia), Apasmara (Epilepsy), and Mastishka-shotha and Mastishkavarana-shotha janya updrava (Encephalitis and Post Meningitis Sequele) Aamvata (Rheumatoid Arthritis), Shwasgata Roga (Respiratory Disorders) and Twak Vikar (Skin Disorders)

Part-B

Balroga Nidan (Paediatrics Diagnostic Techniques) and Chikitsalaya Prabandhan (Hospital Management)

1. Vedanadhyaya, clinical examination of children, Roga and Rogi Pariksha Vidhi, common laboratory investigations including biochemical, haematological, urine and stool tests, use of X-ray, USG.
2. Chikitsalaya Prabandhan (Hospital Management) –
Hospital function, staff pattern and their utilization, work load, maintenance of medical records, equipments and standards, evaluation of clinical services specific to paediatric hospital services and financial management in Hospital.

Paper - II
Kaumarbhritya-Samanya Vivechana (General Paediatrics)

Part-A

Vridhhi evam Vikasakram-Samanya evam Vikriti (Growth and Development along with related disorders), Poshana evam Kuposhanajanya Vyadhi (Nutrition and Nutritional disorders)

1. Important milestones in Infancy and early Childhood in the areas of gross motor, fine motor, language and personal-social development.
2. Anthropometry: Measurement and interpretation of weight, length/height, head circumference, mid arm circumference.
3. Dwarfism and other common genetic disorders related to growth and development.
4. Poshana evam Kuposhanajanya Vyadhi (Nutrition and Nutritional disorders)
5. Nutrition, nutritional requirements, nutritional disorders- Parigarbhika, Bal-Shosha, Karshya, Phakka.
6. Protein Energy Malnutrition: Definition, classification, clinical features of Marasmus and Kwashiorker. Etiology and management of PEM.
7. Vitamins-Diagnosis of vitamin deficiencies, hypervitaminosis and their management.

Part-B

Bal-Manovigyan evam Vyavaharajanya Vikar (Child psychology and behavioral disorders) and Atyayika Chikitsa (Emergency Management)

1. Mental development, ADHD, Pica, Nocturnal Enuresis, Learning Disability, Autism, etc.
2. Atyayika Chikitsa (Emergency Management), Visha-Chikitsa: Principles of Management of common poisons.
3. Anya Atyayika Avastha evam Chikitsa (Other emergency conditions and their management) - Status Asthmaticus, Status Epilepticus, Shock and Anaphylaxis in children, Fluid and Electrolyte management, Epistaxis, etc.
4. Different paediatric emergency procedures e.g. venepuncture, pleural tap, ascitic tap, blood transfusion and monitoring, lumbar puncture and blood sampling, etc.

Second Year

Theory (Two papers) - Maximum Marks -100 (each)

Practical (one) – Maximum Marks-100

Paper - I

Navjata Shishu Paricharya (Neonatal Care)

Part-A

Garbha Vigyaniya (Embryology) and Navjata Shishu Paricharya (Neonatal Care):

1. Garbha Vriddhi evam Vikasa (fetal growth and development), Garbha Poshana (fetal circulation, changes in fetal circulation after birth). Garbhopaghatakar Bhava (factors affecting fetal growth and development), Congenital Anomalies, Beejabhagavayava Vikriti (Genetic disorders)
2. Navjata Shishu Paricharya (Neonatal Care)
3. Sadyojat Shishu Paricharya: Definition – Live birth, neonate, neonatal period, classification according to weight and gestation, mortality rate, delivery room management, care of newborn, normal variations and clinical signs in the neonate, temperature regulation and transport of sick neonates.
4. Navjat Shishu Ahara (Neonatal feeding): Principles of feeding, Stanya (Breast milk) and their properties, Stanya Pariksha (examination of milk), Breast feeding, Problems in breast feeding.

Part-B

Navjata Shishu Vyadhi (Neonatal Disorders) and Navjata Shishu Kaksha Prabandhan (Nursery Management)

1. Pranapratyagaman (Neonatal resuscitation), Knowledge of traumatic disorders including perinatal injuries, Ulvaka (Aspiration pneumonia), Navjat Shvasavarodha (Asphyxia neonatorum): Clinical features, principles of management and prevention of Birth Asphyxia, Kamala (Neonatal Jaundice); Neonatal infections- Superficial infections, Sepsis, Hypoglycemia, Hypocalcaemia, Anemia, Necrotizing Enterocolitis, Akshepaka (Seizures), Raktavaishamyata (Rh and ABO Incompatibility), Sadhyojata Atyayaika Chikitsa (Management of Neonatal emergencies)- Diagnosis of life threatening conditions in neonates, management of common minor paediatric surgical disorders, hemorrhagic diseases of newborn.
2. Navjata Shishu Kaksha Prabandhan (Nursery Management) - Nursery plan, staff pattern, maintenance of medical records, Visanukramikarana (Sterilization), knowledge of equipments used in nursery such as resuscitation equipments, open care system, phototherapy, etc.

Paper - II
Balroga (Paediatric Disorders and their Management)
Part-A

1. Annavaha Srotasa Vikar (Gastrointestinal disorders)- Atisara (Diarrhoea), Assessment of dehydration, ORT/ ORS. Jirnatisara (Persistent/ Chronic Diarrhoea), etc.
2. Pranavaha Srotasa Vikar (Respiratory disorders)- Pratishyaya, Kasa (ARI), Pneumonia, Tamaka Swasa (Bronchial Asthma), etc.
3. Rasavaha and Raktavaha Srotovikar (Haemopoietic, Cardiovascular disorders)- Yakrita Shotha, Yakritodar (Hepatitis/Hepatomegaly), Pandu (Anemia), CHF, Thalassemia, etc.
4. Mutravaha Srotasa Vikar (Urinary disorders)- Acute post streptococcal glomerulonephritis, Nephrotic syndrome (Vrikka-shotha), Mutrakriccha (Dysuria), Mutraghata (Acute Renal Failure), etc.

Part-B

Aupsargika Roga, Krimi and Tvak Vikar (Infection, infestation and skin disorders) and Anya-Vikar (Miscellaneous Disorders)

1. Common bacterial, viral and parasitic infections with special reference to vaccine-preventable disease: Rajyakshma Roga (Tuberculosis) , Rohini (Diphtheria), Kukkur Kasa (Whooping cough), Aptanaka (Tetanus including neonatal tetanus), Romantika (Measles, Mumps, Rubella and Chickenpox), Antrika Jwar (Typhoid and Viral hepatitis), Pravahika (Amoebiasis), Krimi Roga (Giardiasis and Intestinal helminthiasis); Vishama Jwar (Malaria, Kala Azar and Dengue Fever), Ahiputana (Napkin rashes), Shakuni (Impetigo), Sidhma, Pama, Vicharchika, Charmadal (Infantile atopic dermatitis).
2. Anya-Vikar (Miscellaneous Disorders): Jwar (Fever), rational management of PUO, clinical features, diagnosis, investigations, treatment and prevention of Aam-Vatik Jwara (Acute rheumatic fever), Basic concepts of Bal graha (specific syndromes).
3. Vata/Nadivaha Samsthan (CNS Disorders): Clinical diagnosis, investigations and treatment of pyogenic meningitis, encephalitis and tubercular meningitis. Apasmara (Seizural disorder) - causes and types of convulsion at different ages, diagnosis, categorization and management of epilepsy.
4. Antahsravi Granthi Vikar (Endocrinal disorders).

PRACTICALS

Contents of Practical

1. Kaumarbhritya- History taking, Clinical examination and complete record keeping – 10 cases
2. Navjata Shisu- History taking, Clinical examination and complete record keeping – 15 cases
3. Exposure of various Panchkarma Procedures in Balroga Practice – Minimum 50 procedures
4. Exposure to Neonatal Intensive Care Unit - The candidate should be posted in Neonatal Intensive Care Unit for atleast 150 hours per year.
5. Exposure to Pranapratyagaman Vidhi (Resuscitation Techniques) - The student should have exposure of Resuscitation Techniques on newborn “Mankin” and Live.
6. Exposure to use various instruments used in Neonatal Care Unit like Incubator, Radiant Warmer, Phototherapy, Bag and Mask etc.
7. Exposure to Immunization practices

Note: The Logbook and Case Record to be maintained and duly signed by teacher and Head of the department.

Pattern of Practical Examination:

1. Case Record	10 Marks
2. Case Taking	
a) Short Case	10 Marks
b) Long Case	20 Marks
3. Identification of instruments	10 Marks
4. Project Work	20 Marks
5. Viva-voce	30 Marks
Total	100 Marks

Text Books for Reference

1. Kashyap Samhita or Vridhajivakiya Tantra; with english translation and commentary : Prof. (Km.) P. V. Tewari with Dr. Neeraj Kumar, Dr. R. D. Sharma and Dr. Abhimanyu Kumar
2. Kashyapa Samhita (Hindi translation with commentary) : Nepal Raj Guru Pandita Hemaraja Sharma commentary by Shri Satyapal Bhishagacharya
3. Charak Samhita : Pt. Kashi Nath Shastri, Dr. Gorakh Nath Pandey; Vishvabharti
4. Sushrut Samhita Commentary : Ambikadutta Shastri
5. Ayurvedic concepts of Human Embryology : Prof Abhimanyu Kumar
6. Ashtanga Samgraha (Part-I &II), Hindi commentary : Atrideva Vidyalkar
7. Madhava Nidan
8. Bhava Prakasha
9. Harita Samhita
10. Clinical Methods : Meharban Singh
11. Child Health Care in Ayurveda : Prof Abhimanyu Kumar
12. Care of the Newborn : Meharban Singh
13. Text book of Paediatrics : Nelson
14. Principles and Practice of Paediatrics in Ayurveda : Prof CHS Shastri
15. Bal Chikitsadarsh : Dr. RD Sharma
16. Kaumarbharitya : Dr. D.N. Mishra

NETRA ROGA VIGYAN
[Diploma in Ophthalmology-Ay.] D.O.(Ay.)
First Year

Theory (Two papers) - Maximum Marks -100(each)
Practical (one) –Maximum Marks-100

Paper - I

Netra Chikitsa Vigyan – Maulika Siddhanta and Samanya Parichaya (Basic principles and General considerations in Ayurvedic Ophthalmology), Anusandhana evam anya Vishishta Vigyan (Research Methodology, Medical Statistics and Ethical Considerations)

Part-A

1. Etymological aspects- Shalakya Tantra Nirukti, Parichaya and scope.
2. Historical considerations in Shalakya Tantra (Itihasa, vikasa and contribution from ancient to modern era)
3. Importance of Shalakya Tantra (Shalakya Tantrasya Ayurveda Pradhanyam)
4. Importance of Head (Shiropadhanta) and organ of Vision (Sarvaendriyanam Nayanam Pradhanam)
5. Important texts of Shalakya and contributors (Ancient ,medieval and modern period)
6. Netra Vyutpatti, Paryaya, Parichaya and Netra Panchabhautikata.
7. Netra Sharir Rachana and Embryological, anatomical considerations in Ophthalmology- basic and applied aspects

Part-B

1. Netra Sharira Kriya , Chakshurendriya Kriya and Physiological considerations in Ophthalmology- Basic and applied aspects
2. Shirogata Marma Vichara (Anatomical and clinical aspects of vital points of head and neck).
3. General methodologies of Research and Evaluation in Ayurveda and traditional medicine (drug development comprising of standardisation, quality control of drugs, pre clinical safety and toxicity and clinical evaluation, etc.)
4. Guidelines on Good Clinical Practices (GCP) and Good Laboratory practices (GLP)
5. Ethical considerations in clinical and biomedical research and practice alongwith medico legal aspect in Netra Chikitsa.
6. Current trends and Contemporary developments in Ophthalmology.

Paper - II

Netra roga Nidan evam Chikitsa Samanya Parichaya (General Principles of Clinical Diagnosis and Management in Ophthalmology)

Part-A

1. General examination of eye.
2. Subjective and objective examination and clinical methods in Ophthalmology.
3. Latest instruments, diagnostic tools, technology and its utility in diagnosis and evaluation.
4. Other advanced diagnostic techniques and imaging technology.
5. General aetiological considerations (Netra Roga Samanya Nidan).
6. Pathological considerations in Ophthalmology (Hetu, Samprapti).
7. General principles of management (Chikitsa Sutra)

Part-B

1. Preventive Ophthalmology (Preventive or Netrasanrakshanopaya)
2. Pathyapathya in Netra roga (Diet and practices in eye diseases)
3. Introduction to Ophthalmic surgical instruments and equipments (Netra sambandhi Yantra, Shastra Parichaya) and asepsis and sterilization methods - Ayurvedic and modern aspects
4. Classification of Eye diseases (Netra Roga Bheda) and its significance.
5. Community Ophthalmology.
6. Essential modern drugs and anaesthetic agents of diagnostic and surgical importance.

Second Year

Theory (Two papers) - Maximum Marks -100(each)

Practical (one) - Maximum Marks-100

Paper - I

Clinical Ophthalmology (Sandhi, Vartma, Shukla, Krishna, Drishti, Sarvagata, Mandalagata Roga Vishesha Nidan evam Chikitsa)

Part-A

Sandhigata Roga, Vartmagata Roga, Shuklagata Roga

1. Introduction, aetiopathogenesis, clinical features and treatment.
2. Understanding and interpretations of diseases with a comparative study of contemporary knowledge of modern Ophthalmology.
3. Congenital, developmental, neoplastic and degenerative disorders, other ocular problems and their management.

Part-B

Krishnagata Roga, Drishtigata Roga and Sarvagata Roga

1. Introduction, aetiopathogenesis, clinical features and treatment.
2. Malnutritional ocular disorders.
3. Understanding and interpretations of diseases with a comparative study of contemporary knowledge of modern Ophthalmology and its management.
4. Eye donation, Eye Bank and Keratoplasty.
5. Basics of refraction and refractive errors.
6. Orthoptics and Neuro Ophthalmology.
7. National Programme for Control of Blindness.
8. Geriatric Ophthalmology(Jaravastha Janya Netra Vikar)
9. Ocular manifestation of systemic diseases
10. Ocular trauma and emergencies in Ophthalmology (Netra Abhighata and Atyayika chikitsa)
11. Congenital, developmental, neoplastic and degenerative disorders of Krishna, Drishti gata roga and other ocular problems.

Paper – II

Netra Kriya Kalpa, Netra Chikitsa Sambandhi Dravyaguna Evam Bhaishajya Kalpana Gyanam. Shastra, Anushastra and Other Vishishta Chikitsa Prayoga Gyanam

Part-A

Kriya Kalpa

1. Introduction, development of topical Ophthalmic therapeutic procedures (Netra rogeshu kriyakalpadi vishishtopakramascha parigyanam, vikas-krama cha)
2. Rational use and relevance of selection of Kriya Kalpas in the management of ocular diseases(based on inflammatory status of eye ,seat of origin of disease etc.)
3. Netra Kriya Kalpa procedures, Seka, Ashchyotana, Pindi, Bidalaka, Tarpana, Putapaka, and Anjana and their practical aspects.
4. General introduction, types, indications, contraindications, dose, Kaal, Purva Karma, Pashchat Karma, Pradhan Karma, Complication, their management, drugs used for Seka, Ashchyotana, Pindi,Bidalaka, Tarpana, Putapaka and Anjana.
5. Standard operative procedure in respect of application of Kriya Kalpa as well as preparation of the dosages used in the procedures.
6. Critical interpretation of Kriya Kalpa procedure based on the fundamentals of modern pharmacology viz. routes of administration, compliance, disposal , absorption, drug vehicles and bioavailability, duration and quantum of bioavailability and physical measures, Pharmaceutical dosage forms, etc.
7. Important Ayurvedic drugs/ formulations used in Ophthalmology (Netraroga chikitsa upayogi vishishtayoganam parigyanam).

Part-B

Lekhana, Chedhanadi Ashtavidh Shashtra Karma

1. Basic principles of Ophthalmic surgery (Shastra sadhya vyadhi parichaya)
2. Rational use and relevance of selection of surgical procedures in the management of ocular diseases
3. Modern ocular surgical techniques of the surgical diseases related to eye and its appendages.
4. General introduction, Poorva, Pradhan & Paschat karma, complications with management of Lekhana, Chedhana, Bhedhana, Vedhana, Eshana, Aaharana, Visravana and Seevana procedures with special Netra Roga Chikitsa.
5. Standard Operative Procedures to be adopted in above mentioned surgical procedures.

Raktamokshan (Therapeutic bloodletting)

1. Shuddha Raktalakshana, Dustarakta Lakshana
2. General introduction to Raktamokshan (Therapeutic blood letting), Jalaukavacharana (different types of Jalauka, collection and identification of Jalauka, Purva, Pradhan and Paschat Karma of Jalauka)
3. Procedure of Prachhanna (bloodletting by incision), Sira Vedha (bloodletting by venepuncture)
4. Complications and their management
5. Standard Operative Procedures

Agnikarma & Kshara Karma

1. Agnikarma and Kshara Karma applications in Netra Chikitsa and Utility of Lasers in Ophthalmology
2. Research and development (R&D) update on Ophthalmic drugs and surgical procedures

PRACTICALS

Contents of Practical

1. Application of Shadvidha parikshoupakrama in clinical Ophthalmology.
2. Clinical application of Asthavidha shastrakarma and Ksharadi anushastra karma in Ophthalmic practice.
3. Retinoscopy followed by refractive corrections.

4. Diagnostic procedures
 - a) Anterior Segment – Gonioscopy, A scanning, B scanning, Pachymetry
 - b) Posterior Segment – Knowledge of Indirect Ophthalmoscopy and other aids for posterior segment examination
5. Therapeutic procedures
 - a) Observation, assistance and performance of parasurgical and kriyakalpa procedures.
 - b) Practical hands on modern Ophthalmic surgical procedures.
6. The candidate should fulfill the participation of compulsory regular In House Clinical postings at attached hospital of teaching institute, Postings at Exclusive Eye Hospitals, centres of excellence and other national and regional institutes of Ophthalmology supported by submission of Case Documentation throughout the two academic years.

Pattern of Practical Examination

1. Short case	10 Marks
2. Long Case	20 Marks
3. Procedures (Practical demonstration of Kriyakalpa/parasurgical/surgical procedures)	10 Marks
4. Project work	20 Marks
5. Viva-voce	40 Marks
Total	100 Marks

Text Books for Reference

1. Charak Samhita with commentaries
2. Sushrut Samhita with commentaries
3. Ashtanga Hridaya and Ashtanga Samgraha with commentaries
4. Madhava Nidan with commentaries
5. Bhavaprakasha with commentaries
6. Sarangadhara Samhita with commentaries
7. Sahashrayoga Samgraha
8. Chakradatta
9. Shalakya Tantra : Ramanath Dwivedi Chowkhambha Sanskrit Prathisthan, Delhi
10. Shalakya Tantra : R.C. Chaudhary, Chowkhambha Sanskrit Prathisthan, Delhi
11. The actions and uses of Indigenous Ophthalmic Drugs : N.Srikanth, Chowkhambha Sanskrit Prathisthan, Delhi
12. Ayurvedic Formulary of India (AFI) and Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India (API), All Volumes : Dept. of AYUSH, Govt.of India
13. Clinical Examination of Ophthalmic Cases : Agarwal and Gupta, CBS publishers, Delhi

14. Alder's Physiology of the Eye and Clinical: Cotlier, St. Louis.
Applications
15. Disease of the Lens and Vitreous, : Duke-Elder, St. Louis, Mosby.
Glaucoma and Hypotony
16. A Text Book of Ophthalmology : Ahmed E. Oxford University Press,
Calcutta.
17. A Text book of Clinical Ophthalmology : Dhanda et al. Galgoti Publishers,
New Delhi
18. Modern Ophthalmology : Dutta, L.C. Jaypee Brothers,
Medical Publishers New Delhi.
19. Manual of the Diseases of the Eye : May C. and Worth, C. Bailliere
Tindal and Castell, London.
20. Ophthalmology – Principles and Concepts : Newell, F.W.C.V. Mosby Co. St.
Louis.
21. Occular Differential Diagnosis : Roy Fedrick Hamptn Lea & Febiger
22. Clinical Ophthalmology : Smith, R. Verghese Company,
Bombay.
23. Abrahm Manual of Refraction : Duke and Elder
24. Hand Book of Ophthalmology : B.M. Chaterjee
25. Hand Book of Ophthalmology : Khurana
26. Clinical Ophthalmology : Kanski
27. Parsons Diseases of Eye
28. Stallard's Eye Surgery