

GENERAL PATHOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY (INCLUDING PARASITOLOGY BACTERIOLOGY AND VIROLOGY)

Study of Pathology must be in relation with Concept of Miasm as evolved by Dr. Hahnemann and further developed by Kent, Boger, Robert and Allen. Concept of Miasm in view of Pathology. Reference to Koch's Postulate. importance of susceptibility and immunity thereby homoeopathic concept of Disease and Cure.

- Characteristic expression of each miasm.
- Classification of symptoms/disease according to Pathology.
- Correlation of Miasm and Pathology for e.g. Psora - inflammation etc.
- Natural evolution in Pathology.
- Resolution - Inflammatory exudative.
- Degeneration. Suppurative.
- Interpretation of Pathological report of all diseases and correlate the utility of it in.
- Homoeopathic system of Medicine.

Similarly all the topics in General Pathology and Systemic Pathology must be co-related, at each juncture, so that the importance of Pathology is understood by a Under-Graduate student in Homoeopathy.

Topics of General Pathology in Relation with Miasms.

- Inflammation.
Repair Healing Injury
- Immunity.
- Degeneration.
- Neoplasm.
- Thrombosis.
- Embolism.
- Oedema.
- Disturbance of Pigment Metabolism.
- Calcium Metabolism.
- Uric Acid Metabolism.
- AmminoAdd Metabolism.
- Carbohydrate Metabolism.
- Fat Metabolism.
- Healing.
- Hypertrophy.
- Hyperplasia.
- Anaplasia.
- Metaplasia.
- Ischaemia.
- Haemorrhage.
- Shock.
- Atrophy.
- Relaxation.
- Hyperemia.
- Infection.
- Pyrexia.
- Necrosis.
- Gangrene. Infarction

SYSTEMIC PATHOLOGY.

In each system the important and common disease should be done. By keeping in view i of presentation, progress and outcome of the disease. For e.g. in Alimentary System

Tongue	Ulcer, Tumour
Oral Cavity	Thrush, Tumour
Oesophagus	Inflammatory Disease, Tumour
Stomach	Inflammatory Disease Auto Immune Disease Tumour
Duodenum	Inflammatory Disease, Acid Pepsin Digestion.
Intenstine Small and Large	Ulcers, Infection, Tumour, Malabsorption. Inflammatory Disease
Appendix	Inflammatory Disease
Liver	Tumours Cirrhosis Jaundice Inflammatory Disease
Gall Bladder	Tumour Inflammatory Disease
Pancreas	Tumour Common Disorder
Cardio Vascular Disease	Common Disorders
Central Nervous Disease	Common Disease
Respiratory Disorders	Common Disorders
Kidneys	Tumours Urodynamics
Genitals Male and Female	Common Disorder Tumours
Skeletal and Muscular Disease	Common Disorders
Skin	Common Disorders, Melanoma, etc.
Clinical Pathology	Complete Haematology.

Practical

Clinical and Chemical Pathology:

Estimation of hemoglobin (by acidometry) - Count of R.B.Cs. and W.B.Cs. Staining of thin and thick films, differential counts and parasites.

Erythrocyte sedimentation rate, urine, physical, chemical microscopically, quantity of albumin and sugar, faeces-physical chemical (occult blood) add microcosmical for ova and protozoa.

Methods of sterilization, preparation of a media, use of microscope Gram and acid fast stains. Motility preparation. Gram positive and negative. positive and negative cocci and bacilli. Special stains for corynebacterium -gram and acid fast stains of pus and sputum.

Haconkey's plate-sugar reactions-gram and motility of gram negative intestinal bacteria, Widal and demonstration of pasteur and of spirochaetes by dark field illumination. Fountain's strain-Lovaditt's stain. Demonstration of Methods of nacrobiosis.

2. VIROLOGY:

Diagnosis' of Infectious Diseases host Parasite Relationship. Disinfectants. Mode of action. Practical aspects of Immunology i.e. Application in diagnosis, Passive Immunization, Immunopatnies in brief including AIDS Bacteria Genetics (briefly)

KIDNEY BLADDER URETER URETHRA

- Glomerulo Nephritis .
- Pyelonephritis .
- Tuberecuilar Pyelonephritis .
- Nephrotic Syndrom.
- Metabolic Diseases and Kidney.
- Systemic diseases and Kidney. .
- Acute and Chronic Renal Failure
- Kidney Tumours
- Calculi.
- Cystitis.
- Ureteric Stncture
- Urethritis., Specific and Non Specific.
- Renal Function Test in Relation to Homoeopathy.

CARDIO VASCULAR DISEASES

- Ischaemic Heart Disease.
- Rheumatic Heart Disease.
- Valvular Heart Disease.
- Hypertension.
- Cardiomyopathy.
- Infective Endocarditis.
- Congestive Cardiac Failure.
- Diseases of Pericardium.
- Cardiogenis Shock.

MALE AND FEMALE GENITAL DESEASE

- Testicular Tumers
- Acute and Chronic Prostatitis
- Prostatic Tummers.
- Sterity
- CA Penis
- Ovanan tumer
- Fibroids
- CA CERVIX
- Infertility
- Endometesis and Endometrium.
- Breast Inflation and Tumers.

RESPERATORY DISEASES

- Pulmonary function test
- Bronchial Asthma
- Bronchitis
- Bronchiactesis
- Emphysema
- Empyema
- Cor. Pulmonari
- Pneumonia
- Bronchogenic Carcinoma
- Interstitial Lung Diseases
- Gastro Intestinal Diseases
- Tongue, Stomatitis, Ulcers, Tumours
- Oesophagus, Reflex Oesophagitis
- Tumour of Oesophagus
- Stomach, Gastritis, CA Stomach, Gastric Ulcers
- Liver Cirrhosis, Hepatitis, CA Liver
- Liver abscess.
- Liver Function Test
- Gall Stones
- Pancreas Acute and Chronic Pancreatitis, CA pancreas
- Intestines Ulcers, Duodenal colics, CA Colon and Rectum
- Tumours
- Mal absorption Syndrome
- Infections
- Appendix, Acute Appendicitis.

SKIN DISEASE

- Infection And Tumors

BONES DISEAS

- Sarcoma , Osteoma, Pagets Diseases
- Osteomyelities , Tuberculer , Osteomyelitis
- Rheumatoid Arthritis Osteo Arthritis

GENERAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

- Meningitis Pyogenic/ Tubercular

CEREBRO SPINAL FLUDE

- Picture of various Diseases.

ENDOCRINAL SYSTEM

- Thyroid Disease Mellitus.

1ST - PAPER GENERAL SYSTEMATIC PATHOLOGY AND MIASMS

2ND - BACTERIOLOGY, PARASITOLOGY AND CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

(Each Divided into Two Sections)

Pathology Practical

Experimental/Microbiological Spots Reading and Interpretation of Pathological Reports

Histopathology

Common teaching slide from each systems, Demonstration of gross Pathological specimen. Practica demonstration of Histopathological techniques i.e. Fixation. Embedding.

Sectioning staining by common dyes and strain.

Frozen section. Its importance.

Electron Microscopy.

Phase contrast microscopy.

1. Bacteriology:

Morphology, biology, sterilization, chemotherapy, principles of artificial media, infection, defence reaction, immunity, hypersensitiveness, skin tests, systematic study of bacterial habits, importance-morphological, cultural, bio-chemical, serological and toxic behaviour of the common pathogenic and nonpathogenic species. Pathologic changes produced by diseases-bacteria and their laboratory diagnosis. Staphylococci, streptococci, diplococci, Neisseria, Mycobacterium tuberculosis (types) Mycobacterium leprae, names and differentiation of spirochetes from pathogenic mycobacterium, corynebacterium diphtherae. Aerobic spore bearing bacteria-Bacillus anthracis, anaerobes, general and special features of the pathogens. Names of some importance non-pathogens. Gram negative intestinal bacteria classification, identification of the pathogen Salmonella, Vibrio bacterium, Pasterurella, general idea about haemophiles, Pseudomonas, Brucella, Rickettsia, Proteus, spirochaetes-general idea details of Treponema pallidum and leptospiraictero haemorrhagica.

Viruses-general characters, classification of disease e.g. varecella, Rabies, Bacteriophage Kouch's postulates.

2. Parasitology:

Protozoa-classification names of important rhizopoda, Ent. histolytica, morphology, pathogenesis and pathogenicity, diagnosis, differences from Ent. coli sporozoa species of plasmodia life history and pathogenesis differentiation of species.

Mastigophora-general broad morphological features classification, pathogenesis. vectors, pathology of Kala-Azar, important Trypanosoma source Disease due to Babesia microti.

Helminths-definition of certain terms, simple classification, differences between nematodes cestodes and trematodes Broad differentiating morphological features and broad life history and pathogenesis of important species. Cestodes and Nematodes-infecting liver, lungs, intestines and blood-general differences between schistosomes and other trematodes
