

HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY

A. Subject aims:

The aims of this subject is that after acquiring the efficient knowledge of pharmacy with other subjects of this course and curriculum, the physician will able-

1. to understand the safe, effective, economic and ethical uses of homoeopathic medicines in health promotion, disease prevention and treatment.
2. to learn the basic principles and concepts which form the scientific basis for rational medicine therapy.
3. to arrange and engage himself in drug proving.
4. to follow the major approaches and trends in pharmaceutical research.
5. to develop keen interest and attitude for continuous, self-learning and self-assessment through out the whole of practicing life.
6. to undertake the advisory responsibility of procurement, storage and distribution of homoeopathic medicines, preparation and dispensing of prescriptions in the hospital/ pharmacy.

B. Subject objective:

At the end of the learning about the various aspects of homoeopathic pharmacy the student will able to-

1. appreciate, interpret and demonstrate the different related topics of this subject.
2. make questions and answers about it in written or viva.
3. correlate with the other subjects taught in this professional course and curriculum.
4. proceed to undergo higher education.

C. Course composition and teaching hours:

The course of pharmacy shall be offered during the years 1 & 2 in BHMS course of 5 years duration.

1. Lecture classes	180 hours
2. Tutorial class.....	50 hours
3. Practical and demonstration.....	100 hours
4. Seminars.....	20 hours
5. <u>Visit to the pharmaceutical laboratories...</u>	<u>20 hours</u>
	370 hours

D. Evaluation in the First Professional BHMS Examination:

Final examination in Homoeopathic pharmacy shall consist of:

Theory (MCQ-25% + SAQ-75%)

(paper I & II of 100 marks each) = 200 marks.

Practical - = 200 marks.

Experiment-(Q.no.1-30, Q.no.2-15, Q.no.3-10)=55,

Spotting-(Q.no.4-15, Q.no.5-30)=45, Table viva-10,

Collection & Herbarium sheet-10, Excursion Report-10,

Notebook-10, Card completion- 10, Long viva-50

Total = 400 marks.

HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY

Paper-I

Hom- 102A

Detailed Course Contents:

1. Introduction:
History and development of Homoeopathic Pharmacy & Pharmacopoeia.
Specialty and originality of Homoeopathic Pharmacy.
Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia and its varieties. Sources of Homoeopathic Pharmacy and Pharmacopoeia.
Different ways of studying Homoeopathic Pharmacy & Pharmacopoeia.
Difference between Homoeopathic Pharmacy & Pharmacopoeia.
Branches of Homoeopathic Pharmacy.
Some important terms -Pharmacology, Pharmacokinetics, Pharmacodynamics, Pharmaco-genetics, Pharmacognosy, Pharmacology, Pharmacopedics. Pharmacopraxy, Pharmaco-therapy etc.
2. Scope of Homoeopathic Pharmacy in relation to
(i) Organon of medicine (aphorism 264 to 287), (ii) Materia Medica (iii) National Economy.
Scope of Homoeopathic pharmacy during study and practice of Homoeopathy.
3. Weights and measures of Homoeopathic drug substance and vehicle.
4. Homoeopathic Pharmaceutical instruments: Identification, Uses and Cleansing.
5. Sources of Homoeopathic Drugs including modern sources.
Identification of some drug substances- at least 30.
6. Process of collection and Preservation of drug substances.
7. General laboratory: Place, Room, Furniture, Arrangement etc.

General laboratory methods- Solution, Dilution, Decantation, Filtration, Precipitation, Sublimation, Crystallization, Distillation; Percolation etc.

8. Vehicles:

- (i) Definition, Classification, Preparation and Uses.
- (ii) Solid vehicles-Globules, Sugar of milk, tablets-preparation, properties, purification, preservation and uses of it, merits and demerits of using it. Estimation of the size, medication and making of doses.
- (iii) Liquid vehicles- Distilled water, ethyl alcohol-preparation, properties, purification, preservation and uses of it, merits and demerits of using it. Determination of proof strength of ethyl alcohol.
- (iv) Semisolid vehicles.

9. Different classes and methods of preparations of drugs.

Preparation of mother tincture from vegetables and animals in Hahnemann's classification (old method) and modern (new) methods including their merits and demerits. Method of preparation of drugs from chemicals, Sarcodes, Nosodes, Imponderabilia and Synthetic source in different pharmacopoeias.

10. Potentisation :

- (i) Definition and importance of potentisation.
- (ii) History of development of the theory of potentisation.
- (iii) Different system and scales of potentisation.
- (iv) Process of Potentisation or dynamisation.
- (v) Object & effects of potentisation.
- (vi) Different theories of Succussion.
- (vii) Trituration; Process of trituration in different scale.
- (viii) Conversion of trituration into liquid potency.
- (ix) Fluxion Potency, Straight potency.
- (x) Advantages of 50-millesimal potencies over decimal and Centesimal Scales.
- (xi) Scientific approach to Homoeopathic drug potentisation.

HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY

Paper-II

Hom- 102B

Detailed Course Contents:

1. Pharmacology :
Definition; Branches, Drug strength, Dynamic Power.
Characteristics of some important drug substances.
Drug-Medicine-Remedy.
Active principles of drugs and determination of active principles.
Naming system of Homoeopathic medicine.
Mechanism of action of Homoeopathic potentised medicine in human body.
2. Posology :
Definition, importance of Homoeopathic Posology.
Selection of Potency, kinds of doses,
Preparation of doses of Homoeopathic medicine in light of Organon of medicine.
Polypharmacy in Homoeopathy according to Organon of medicine.
3. Drug Proving :
Definition, Importance of drug proving.
Technique of Homoeopathic drug proving.
The prover and his nature of diet.
Who is the best prover and why?
Preparation of drug for proving.
How to conduct drug proving?
When a medicine called thoroughly proved ?
Merits of drug proving on healthy human being and demerits of Drug proving on lower animal.
Technique of clinical drug proving.
Technique of drug proving of general medicine.

4. Drug Action:
Definition, Classification.
Study of biological, mechanical, chemical and physiological action.
Primary action, Secondary action, Counter action, Curative action.
5. Prescription :
Different parts of an ideal prescription.
Principles and mode of prescription writing and its validity.
Abbreviations of commonly used in prescription writing.
6. Standardisation of drugs and vehicles: Definition, Different methods of drug standardisation.
Primary knowledge on organic spectroscopy : (i) Electromagnetic radiations, (ii) Ultraviolet and visible spectroscopy, (iii) Infra-red spectroscopy, (iv) Nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy, (v) Numerical problem of UV, IR and NMR, (vi) Mass spectroscopy.
7. Homoeopathic Pharmaceutical Acts (Legislation):
Import, Manufacture, Sale and Distribution acts.
General pharmaceutical Acts.
8. Drug Administration: Different methods.
9. External application : validity, component of external application, mode of preparation and uses of lotion, liniments, glycerol and ointment etc.
10. Quality Control in Homoeopathic drug and medicine: Different steps, GMP and cGMP in different criteria of laboratory.
11. Research about homoeopathic medicine:
A. Definition of Research B. Area of Research C. Procedure of Research D. Error of Research E. Research method & materials F. How it is implement in the Homoeopathic system of treatment G. Research methodology. H. New enhance study of

old proving drugs. I. Pharmaceutical research J. Medicinal research (Biological) K. Clinical Research L. Philosophy of Research.

PRACTICAL

1. Identification and uses of Homoeopathic Pharmaceutical instruments and their cleansing.
2. Identification of important Homoeopathic drugs in the view of Macroscopic and Microscopic
 - (i) At least 50 drugs substances, 30 from vegetable Kingdom, 10 from animal kingdom and 10 from minerals and chemicals; (ii) Collection of 50 drugs substances for herbarium sheet.
3. Laboratory methods:- (i) Solution; (ii) Dilution; (iii) Sublimation; (iv) Distillation; (v) Decantation; (vi) Filtration; (vii) Crystallization.
4. Purity test of ethyl alcohol, distilled water and sugar of milk.
5. Determination of specific gravity of distilled water and alcohol. Preparation of dispensing and dilute alcohol solutions.
6. Estimation of size of Globule.
7. Estimation of moisture content of one drug substance with water bath.
8. Preparation of mother tincture of 10 polycrystals by maceration.
9. Preparation of mother tincture of 2 polycrystals by percolation.
10. Visit to the medicinal garden to study the identification of medicinal plants on a large scale.
11. Preparation of mother tinctures of drugs which do not conform to the D.S. (Drug specification).
12. Preparations of triturations of 3 crude drugs up to 6X, 3C and 3rd product.

13. Potentisation of 3 mother tinctures up to 6 decimal scales and 3 centesimal scales by succussion.
14. Conversion into liquid potencies from trituration, 6X to 8X in decimal scale, 3C to 4C in centesimal scale and 3rd product to mother product in 50 millesimal.
15. Potentisation of drug up to 0/2 potency.
16. Preparation of external application of 3 medicines.
17. Microscopic study of two triturations up to 3X potency to find out the evidence of molecular particles.
18. Medication of globules, sugar of milk and distilled water and making of dose. Writing of prescriptions and dispensing of the same.
19. Quality control of Homoeopathic medicine: (Only one mother tincture)
 - a. Determination of Total solid, Specific gravity, Alcohol content, Assay for constituents, Maximum absorption, Optical rotation index, Viscosity, pH value, pk value and Chromatography- TLC, PC, HPLC.
 - b. Find out the alkaloids of supplied mother tincture.
20. Visit to the Pharmaceutical Laboratories to study the manufacturing of drugs on a large scale.

The assessment cards/progress report card for record of performance of students must be submitted during examinations for evaluation by the examiners.

PRACTICAL NOTE BOOK

Practical Note Book for demonstration & field demonstration, practical works etc. must be shown and recorded by the respective teacher. The practical note book must be submitted along with the progress card during examinations for evaluation by the examiners.