



**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL  
COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL & RESEARCH CENTRE , NASHIK**

**2.5.4\_ The Institution provides opportunities to students for midcourse improvement of performance through specific interventions**

**Any other relevant information**

# BRYONIA ALBA...

- Wild Hop.

- Dr. Hahnemann.

- Cucurbitaceae.

## - Introduction :-

Bryonia is one of the remedies in Homoeopathy, which is especially useful in acute disease. It was one of the Hahnemann's earliest provings - one of those "without which" as Dudgeon says, "We might indeed step up our shops." Hence, Bryonia finds its pride of place in every handbook of Homoeopathy and into every domestic medicine chest.

## - Clinical :-

Alcoholism, Asthma, Bilious attack, Brain aff<sup>n</sup>, Constipation, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Enteric Fever, Headache, Heart affection, Measles, Meningitis, Rheumatism, Vicarious, - Menstruation, Breast affection, Cough, Epistaxia, Gastric disorders, Pleurisy, Pneumonia, Respiratory affection, Thirst, Tongue, Toothache, Vertigo, Whooping Cough, etc.

## - Sphere of Action :-

Serous membrane, mucous membrane, Liver, fibrous tissue, respiratory system and brain are its main seats of action. It is a right-sided remedy.

## - Pathogenesis :-

It acts as an irritant, and sets up a condition of sub-acute inflammation of synovial membranes resulting in exudation and effusion in muscle



Fibres and joints, thus, presenting a picture of typical rheumatism arthritic symptoms. Inflammation, dryness and lack of secretion, except in case of serous effusion, are the keynote actions of Bryonia. In all mucous membranes of the body, there is great dryness and lack of secretion. It affects blood in its quantity, quality as well as circulation, increasing the flow and power of the heart's action.

#### - Constitution :-

1. Make-up of the body :- Tall, slender persons having dark hair, dark complexion and firm muscular fibres.
2. Temperament :- Irritable temperament.
3. Relation with Heat and Cold :- Patients are hot; aggravated by warmth in general.
4. Miasm :- Psora in the background.
5. Diathesis :- Rheumatic and gouty disease diathesis.

#### - Guiding Symptoms :-

1. All complaints are worse from motion: This "worse from motion" in Bryonia is such a constant symptom with all sufferings and in all parts of the body, as to have become a GENERAL ALONG WITH AMELIORATION BY ABSOLUTE REST AND PRESSURE.
2. It is a very persistent remedy. All complaints develop slowly and have an insidious beginning.
3. Bryonia causes dryness of all the mucus



membranes. e.g. lips, mouth, nose, respiratory tract, alimentary tract. and thereby produces some of the most characteristic symptoms, e.g. DRY, HARD AND KNOTTY STOOL; DRY SPASMODIC COUGH, STITCHING PAIN, ETC.

4. Great thirst for large quantity of cold water at long intervals; great appetite, eats voraciously.
5. Stitching pain runs through the whole of Bryonia which is relieved by absolute rest and pressure and by lying on painful side.
6. Bryonia is gourmand.
7. Dropsical effusion into the serous and synovial membrane, resulting in pleurisy, rheumatic arthritis, etc.
8. Desire: Desires for things, which when offered are immediately refused; oysters, sweets, coffee, cold acid drinks, and sour drink.
9. Aversion: To milk, rich food, fatty and greasy food.
10. Most complaints aggravate in summer and by heat; symptoms aggravate after a meal.
11. There is intolerance of vegetable food.
12. Vicarious menstruation; nose bleed when menses should appear; blood spitting or haemoptysis.
13. Breasts are heavy, of a stony hardness, pale but hard, hot and painful; MUST SUPPORT THEM WITH HAND TO prevent least motion.

#### - Mind:-

The patient is very morose and ill humoured; exceedingly irritable and inclined to be angry. There are great anxiety and mental depression.



Delirium, talks about business; worse at night; desires to escape from bed and wants to go home, although the patient is at home. Constant motion of the left arm and left leg. Desires for things which are refused when offered. Weakness of minds, as if he would faint.

- Ailments From: Anger, chagrin, mortification; complaints after taking cold or getting hot in summer; when the days are hot and nights are cold; cold food and drinks; from suppression of discharges and skin eruptions.

- Particulars:-

### 1. HEADACHE:-

1. Causation:- Due to draught of cold air; from constipation, from ironing.

2. Character of pain:- Bursting type, as if brain is going to burst with stitching and sticking pain. Feels that the contents of cranium would be pushed out.

3. Modalities:- Aggravation FROM MOTION, in the morning, when first opening the eyes and relieved by PRESSURE and lying on painful side.

4. Concomitant:- Dry white coating of tongue and thirst for large quantity of cold water at long intervals.



## 2. Gastro-Intestinal Symptoms :-

1. Mouth :- As there is great dryness of the mucous membrane of the whole alimentary canal, the lips ~~are dry~~ are dry, parched and cracked. Dryness of the mouth is well-marked, with great thirst for large quantity of cold water at long intervals.
2. Stomach :- There is pressure in the stomach, as if a stone is lying at the pit of stomach. Dyspepsia, with soreness in stomach is often met with. There is nausea and faintness when rising up. Vomiting of bile immediately after eating, pain in the abdomen aggravated after food, not relieved by pressure.
3. N.B. Most of the pains of Bryonia are relieved by pressure except gastric pain.

## 3. Constipation :-

1. Causation :- As Bryonia causes dryness of mucous membrane of colon, it produces a very bad type of constipation.
2. Sensation :- No inclination or desire for stool.
3. Character of stool :- Stool is DRY, HARD KNOTTY, AS IF BURNT.
4. Concomitants :- Headache due to constipation, with dry tongue, and thirst for large quantity of cold water at long intervals.

## 4. Diarrhoea :-

1. Causation :- After taking cold food and drinks, when the days are hot and nights are cold, during the spell of hot weather.
2. Time :- Morning diarrhoea, as soon as the patient



gets up from the bed and puts the feet on the floor.

3. Character of stool:- Dirty, watery stool, containing undigested food particles; very much acrid.

4. Modalities:-

Aggravation:- From SLIGHTEST MOTION.

Amelioration:- By COMPLETE REST.

5. Concomitant:- with dry tongue and great thirst for large quantity of cold water at long intervals.

4. Respiratory Symptoms:-

1. Nose:- Vicarious menstruation, nose bleeds at the time of menses. If the menstrual flow is checked suddenly from cold, nose bleed will appear.

Dryness of nose with frequent sneezing and loss of smell.

5. Cough:-

1. Causation:- After taking cold or getting hot in summer; from exposure to draught of cold wind.

2. Location:- Right side of the chest is usually involved.

3. Character of cough:- Cough is dry, hard with gagging and vomiting with stitching pain in the chest. While coughing the patient holds the chest because slightest motion aggravates pain.

4. Modalities:-

Aggravation:- Cough is more towards night, from motion, when coughing, laughing, talking, from heat of room.

Amelioration:- Relieved BY COMPLETE REST lying on painful side and by pressure.



concomitant :- white coating of tongue with great thirst for large quantity of cold water at long intervals.

#### 6. Pneumonia :-

1. Stage :- In early stage of pneumonia Bryonia is usually indicated.

2. Location :- lower lobe of right lung is affected.

3. Sensation :- There is stitching pain in the chest. While coughing, the patient holds the chest.

4. Modalities :-

Aggravation :- From SLIGHTEST MOTION entering a warm room, from deep inspiration.

Amelioration :- By COMPLETE REST, lying on painful side and pressure.

Concomitants :- Constipation, dry tongue, great thirst, and mental irritability.

#### 7. Breast :-

1. Sensation :- Mammae feels very heavy.

2. Character :- STONY, HARDNESS, very much hot and painful.

3. Modalities :-

Aggravation :- BY MOTION, patient must support the breast with hand while coughing or moving.

Amelioration :- By absolute rest and pressure.

#### 8. Fever :-

1. Bryonia is of great help in fevers of all kinds and even typhoid fever is controlled by this drug.



2. Onset of the fever is slow and insidious.
3. Causation :- After taking cold in hot summer weather, from exposure to draught of cold wind after taking cold when getting warm.
4. Symptoms :- During fever, the patient lies very quietly on the bed; does not want to move, even does not want to speak or open the eyes because a little bit of motion makes the patient worse. During fever, there may be low muttering delirium. The patient talks about his daily business. Desires to get out of bed and go home, although he is at home. The patient says during delirious stage 'I want to go home'.
5. There is dry white coating on the tongue, with great thirst for large quantity of cold water at long intervals.
6. Pulse is full, hard tense and dark.
7. During fever there is profused perspiration.
8. Along with fever, the cough becomes dry and harsh with stitching pain in the chest.
9. Patient holds the chest with hand while coughing aggravated by MOTION are relieved by LYING on PAINFUL SIDE AND PRESSURE.
10. There is dry, hard and knotty stool, as if burnt.
11. Modalities :- Fever aggravated after slightest motion and is relieved by absolute rest.
12. In meningeal fever too, there is constant motion of left arm and leg with other generalities.



### - General Modalities :-

1. Aggravation :- From slightest MOTION, exertion, touch, warmth, warm food and drink, warm room and summer, suppressed discharge of any kind, at. 9.p.m.
2. Amelioration :- Complete rest, lying on painful side, pressure, cold, eating cold food and takes cold drinks.

~~⊗~~  
V. Good



DHANVANTARI HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL NASHIK

CASE PRESENTATION EVALUATION SHEET

✓  
FINAL YEAR/ *students*

INTERN

DEPARTMENT: *Surgery Tuesday*  
 DATE: *28/3/23* DAY: *Tuesday* TIME: *4:15 pm*


ROLL NO	STUDENT/ INTERN NAME	ACUTE	CHRONIC
<i>39</i>	<i>Swati B. Sridat</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
EVALUATION CRITERIA	COMMENTS	MARKS 5 EACH	MARKS 5 EACH
1) CASE TAKING	<i>Good</i>	<i>4marks</i>	
2) DIAGNOSIS	<i>d/d of Δ is not written</i>	<i>3marks</i>	
3) ANALYSIS OF SYMPTOMS	<i>- not done properly</i>	<i>2marks</i>	
4) EVALUATION/ PRESCRIBING TOTALITY	<i>- mentioned properly</i>	<i>4marks</i>	
5) REPERTORIAL TOTALITY/ REFERENCES	<i>- mentioned</i>	<i>4marks</i>	
6) P.D.F/ REMEDY DIFFERENTIATION	<i>- Remedy d/d done</i>	<i>4marks</i>	
7) MIASMATIC DIAGNOSIS (CHRONIC)			
8) PRESCRIPTION (POTENCY SELECTION ETC)	<i>Prescription correct potency - R also correct</i>	<i>4marks</i>	
9) FOLLOW UP	<i>- mentioned</i>	<i>4marks</i>	
10) PRESENTATION	<i>Good</i>	<i>4marks</i>	
11) ORATORY AND CONFIDENCE	<i>- very good</i>	<i>4marks</i>	

Additional Remarks → *Differential Δ should be written in case presentation.*

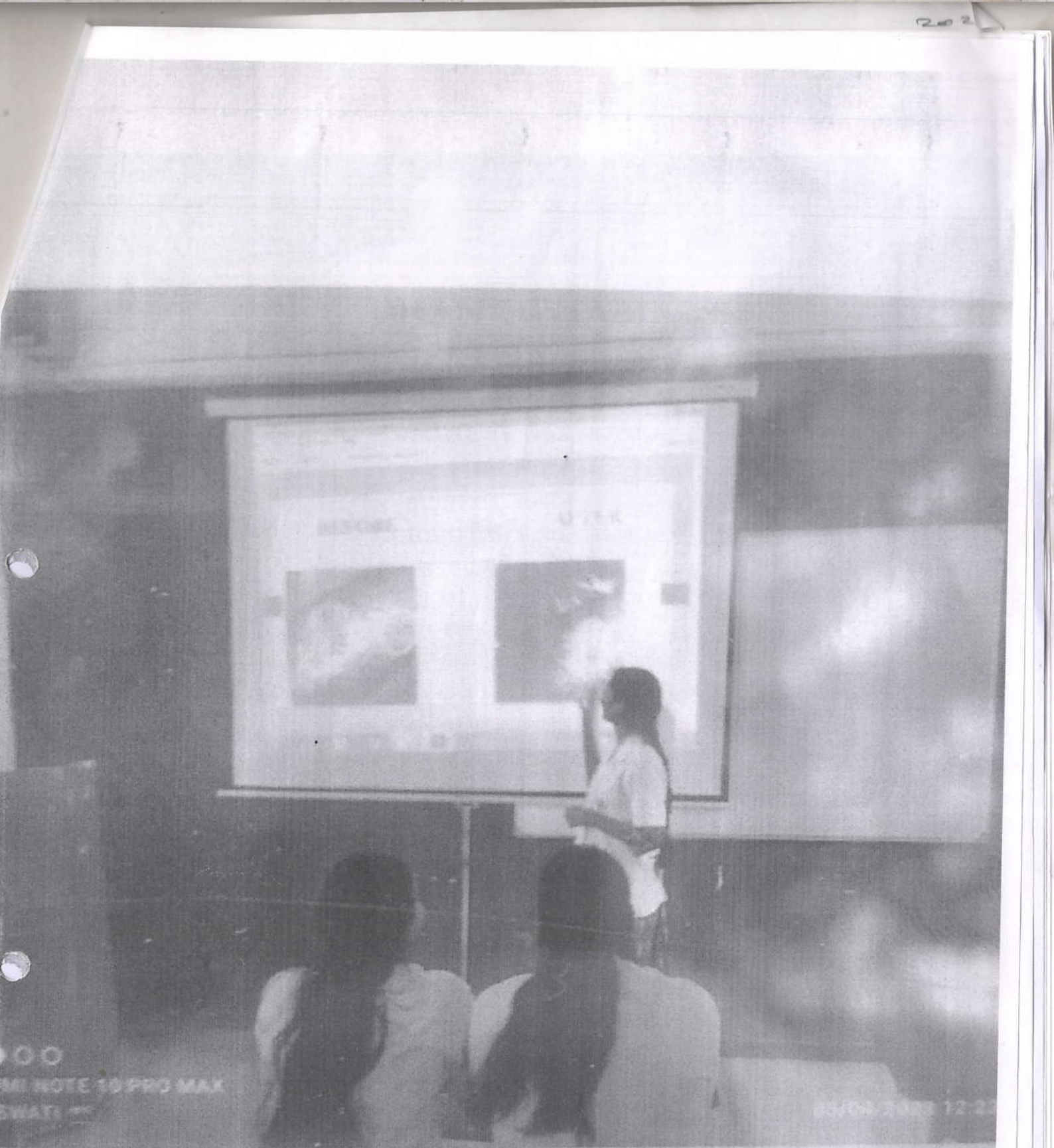
TOTAL MARKS	OUT OF	<i>37/50</i>	<i>155</i>
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ADDITIONAL REMARKS: EVALUATOR

NAME & SIGNATURE OF

*Dr. Abhishek S. Pagar*  






GPS Map Camera

## Nashik, Maharashtra, India

N-53-VE/10/08 /05, Ambad-Trimurti Chowk Link Rd, New Cidco,  
Trimurti Chowk, Patil Nagar, Nashik, Maharashtra 422008, India  
Lat 19.9815°

Long 73.755641°

08/03/23 06:15 PM GMT +05:30



**DHANVANTARI  
HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL  
COLLEGE, NASHIK**

BY: NAME: SWATI B. SIRSAT

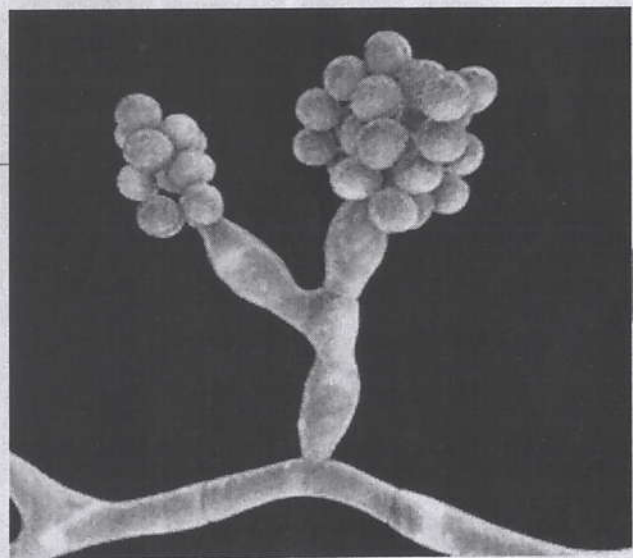
ROLL NO: 39

SUBJECT: SURGERY

GUIDED BY: Dr. Abhishek sir

YEAR: BHMS FOURTH YEAR (Junior batch)

**ACUTE CASE OF  
MYOCETOMA**





## PRELIMINARY DATA

- Name of the patient: ABC
- Age: 63 yrs old
- Sex: Male
- Marital status: married
- Weight:
- Address: gangapur road, nashik
- Occupation:
- Date: 3/9/22

	LOCATION	SENSATION	MODALITIES	CONCO.
Presenting complaints :	1. LOWER LIMBS (Left leg and calf region) Since 4 years but complaints aggravated from 3 days.	Multiple ulcers Occasional Burning and watery sticky discharge		
	2. SKIN	Itching+++ all over the body	<early morning 3-4 am, and sweating >Cold bathing +++	Burning micturation
	3. Abdomen	Fullness of abd	< eating	



## MIND

- Patient akela nhi rah pata usko koi n koi sath mein chhiye. (*COMPANY DESIRE*)
- Patient ko sari chije apni jagah pe chhaiye rahti hai . Patient ne bola ki koi bhi chij agr bikhri huyi hai chahe kisiki bhi ho vo use uski jagah pe arrange krta hai (*Fastidious+++*)
- Patient k wife se pata chala ki vo apne relatives jo simple rahte hai unse attitude mai baat krte hai, unko nicha dikhate hai. (*Haughty*)
- Usko pasand nhii ki usne jo bhi bat bola hai uske opposite koi bole, to usko gussa ata hai. (*Contradiction<*)

## CLINICAL INVESTIGATIONS

- **CBC**= Hb: 12.2 gms% TBC: 9050, N: 61% ,  
L: 35%, E: 4%, ESR: 8mm/1<sup>st</sup> hour,
- **BLOOD UREA**: 32mg/dl,
- **SERUM CREATININE**: 1mg/dl
- **RBC**: 87mg/dl.    ▪ **JAUNDICE**: Nil    ▪ **CLUBBING**: Nil
- **ANAEMIA**: No pallor



## MIND

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- Patient ko sari chije apni jagah pe chhaiye rahti hai . Patient ne bola ki koi bhi chij agr bikhri huyi hai chahe kisiki bhi ho vo use uski jagah pe arrange krta hai (*Fastidious+++*)
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## HISTORY OF PRESENTING COMPLAINTS

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■ Mr. A, aged 63 years presented with the complaints of non-healing ulcers for a period of 4 years over the left leg in the calf region. There used to be occasional burning and a watery sticky discharge.

■ Since 3 days, patient has also developed itching all over the body with the burning which is < early morning 3-4 am, and sweating and > by cold bathing.

■ He is also having burning micturation. Patient has also got fullness of abdomen which is < eating as soon as.

For the ulcer he has taken allopathic treatment which gives a temporary relief, but not completely cured.

## PAST HISTORY

---

5 years back patient had an attack of chikungunya.



# PERSONAL HISTORY

HABITS/ADDICTION:

FOOD: A. Appetite: normal

B. Cravings: Ns

C. Desire: Cold water

D. Aversion: Ns

E. Aggravation:

THIRST: increased

URINE: Normal

STOOL: Normal

SLEEP: disturbed due to itching

DREAMS:

PERSPIRATION:

# THERMALS: CHILLY PT

	SUMMER SEASON	RAINY SEASON	WINTER SEASON
BATHING	Yes	Yes(warm water)	Yes(warm water)
COVERINGS	No	Yes	Yes
WOOLEN	No	Yes	Yes
SEASON	Yes	No	No



## MIASMATIC DIAGNOSIS:

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PSORO-SYCOTIC

## ANALYSIS OF SYMPTOMS

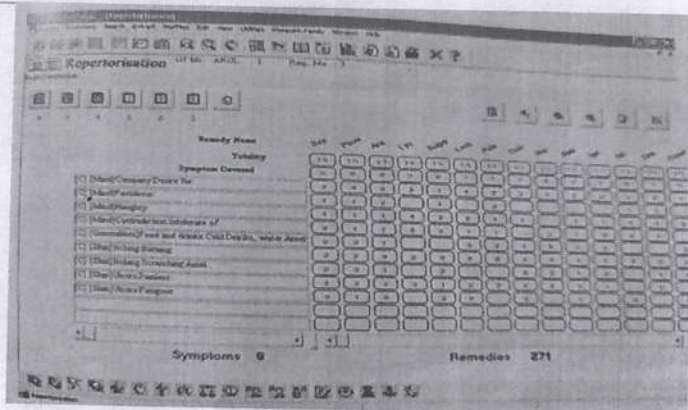
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- Mind, company desire+++
- Mind, fastidious+++
- Mind, haughty+
- Contradiction, intolerant of++
- Gen, food&drinks, cold water, ameliorates++
- Skin itching, burning+
- Skin, itching scratching ameliorates+
- Skin ulcers painless +++
- Skin ulcer funguous+



# REPERTORIAL TOTALITY


	Remedies	ΣSym	ΣDeg	Symptoms
1 MIND - COMPANY - desire for	sep.	9	20	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
2 MIND - CONTRADICTION - intolerant of contradiction	ars.	9	18	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
3 MIND - FASTIDIOUS	phos.	9	18	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
4 MIND - HAUGHTY	lach.	8	15	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9
<b>SKIN</b>				
5 SKIN - ITCHING - burning	sil.	6	15	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9
6 SKIN - ITCHING - scratching - amel.	calc.	8	14	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
7 SKIN - ULCERS - fungous	caust.	8	14	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9
8 SKIN - ULCERS - painless	sulph.	8	14	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
<b>GENERALS</b>				
9 GENERALS - FOOD and DRINKS - co amel.				



# PROBABLE REMEDIES

- 1. Arsenicum album
- 2. Graphites
- 3. Sulphur



THANK YOU 





# DHANVANTARI HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, HOSPITAL & RESEARCH CENTER, NASHIK

Dhanvantari Campus, Opp. Abhiyanta Nagar, Kamatwade, Cidco, Nashik - 422008. Ph. (0253) 2377103

## STUDENT ATTENDANCE SHEET

Academic Year : 2022-2023

BHMS - I / II / III / IV

2015 / New

Name of Lecturer : Dr. Abhishek JPR Subject : Surgery Theory / Practical / Clinical

Date : 28/3/23 Day : Tuesday Time : 4:15 Capacity of Class : 53 Present 26 Absent : 27

Roll No.	Signature of Student	Roll No.	Signature of Student	Roll No.	Signature of Student
1	<u>Vilam Aale</u>	18		35	<u>Hirasawal Vaishali</u>
2		19		36	
3	<u>Ansari Hena Hena</u>	20		37	<u>Mam. M. Singh Mam.</u>
4	<u>morali Anhad</u>	21	<u>Momen muskan Muskan</u>	38	
5	<u>Bhaskar Nirmala</u>	22		39	<u>Swati B. Sprodt Swati</u>
6	<u>Pradibha Chaudhari</u>	23		40	<u>benavare Yashodhar Yashodhar</u>
7	<u>Kanhenchavane Bhavna</u>	24	<u>Ajay Pandit</u>	41	<u>Zainab. M. Bhuys</u>
8	<u>Neha Dore</u>	25		42	<u>Anushka Gangavane</u>
9	<u>Abhijit Gaware</u>	26		43	
10	<u>Shruti Gupta</u>	27		44	
11	<u>Deepi Kojare</u>	28		45	
12	<u>Gokul Jadhav</u>	29		46	
13		30		47	
14	<u>Vaishnavi Kordile</u>	31		48	<u>Swati Sabale</u>
15	<u>Lukta Kawate</u>	32		49	<u>Mandge Prajwata</u>
16		33		50	
17	<u>Pallavi Pallavi</u>	34	<u>Neelini Sangale</u>	51	<u>Ugale Bhagyashree</u>

Name of Chapter : Skin disease Method of Teaching : 53 - Hire Suresha

Topic Taken : Myocetoma

Assignment Given : \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Lecturer : [Signature]

Class Teacher : [Signature]

Principal : [Signature]  
Dhanvantari Homoeopathic Medical College  
and Hospital & Research Centre, Nashik



DHANVANTARI HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE

BHMS-II YEAR date-03/06/2023

Topic-Hemodynamic diseases, meningitis, mumps virus and corona virus Marks-20

1. A serious disease in which there is inflammation of the meninges is called
  - a) leprosy
  - b) typhoid
  - c) tuberculosis
  - d) meningitis
2. Which of the following is not infectious disease
  - a) meningitis
  - b) typhoid
  - c) hypertension
  - d) tuberculosis
3. Classic symptoms of meningitis usually include..
  - a) fever, headache and stiff neck
  - b) backache, hallucinations and indigestion
  - c) rash, inner ear pain and itching
  - d) dry skin, dehydration and cold sores
4. Which type of meningitis symptoms is more severe???
  - a) bacterial
  - b) viral
  - c) fungal
  - d) none of the above
5. Ischemia causes injury due to
  - a) Hypoxia
  - b) lack of nutrients
  - c) Accumulation of waste products
  - d) all of the above
6. Example of Liquid embolism involve
  - a) Fat globules
  - b) Amniotic fluid
  - c) Bacterial clumps
  - d) bone Marrow
7. Transudate differs from exudate in having the following except
  - a) Low specific gravity
  - b) No inflammation cells
  - c) Low glucose Content
  - d) Low protein content
8. Paradoxical emboli means
  - a) Postmortem clot
  - b) Embolus
  - c) thrombus
  - d) All of the above
9. Cancer Predisposition in vitamin A deficiency is due to
  - a) Dysplasia
  - b) Aplasia
  - c) Metaplasia
  - d) Hypertrophy
10. A stable haemostatic plug is formed by the action of
  - a) Fibrin
  - b) Thrombin
  - c) Thromboxane A2
  - d) all of the above



11. What is corona virus

- a) It belongs to the family of pox viruses
- b) It belongs to the family of coronaviridae
- c) It is small family of herpes various
- d) It belongs to the family of rhambdovirus

12. From where corona virusegets its name ?

- a) Due to their crown like projection
- b) Due to there like leaf projection
- c) Due to their surface structure of bricks
- d) due to their villi like projection

13. Who observed the infection of the CNS due to mumps virus ?

- a) Hippocrates
- b) Hamilton
- c) Johnson
- d) Good pasture

14. The mumps virus belongs to the genus

- a) Aalivirus
- b) Dinornavirus
- c) Fulbulavirus
- d) Ebola virus

15. Which of the following is a canine parainflunzavirus

- a) SV40
- b) SV2
- c) SV5
- d) SV10

16. Which of the following is a very rare medical condition of mumps virus infection?

- a) Swelling of salivary glands
- b) Permanent deafness
- c) Depression of sperm production
- d) EMI response in the absence of humoral response

17. Which of the following statement is incorrect the important properties of corona virus

- a) Non-enveloped RNA virus
- b) Enveloped RNA virus
- c) Distributed around the world
- d) Transmitted from person to person

18. Positive agents of covid-19 ?

- a) SARS virus
- b) Picoronavirus
- c) SARS virus
- d) Adenovirus

19. What are the modes of transmission of covid-19 ?

- a) Driictcontact
- b) Contaminated formite
- c) Droplet infection
- d) All of the above

20. Which of the following does not inactive harms mumps virus

- a) Formalinb
- b) Heat
- c) UV radiation
- d) Water



**DHANVANTARI HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL  
NASHIK**

**II YEAR BHMS CLASS TEST/TUTORIAL**

**MARKSHEET**

**A/Y: 2023**

**SUBJECT: PATHOLOGY    BY: DR. SANDEEP PATIL    DATE: 03/06/2023**

**TOPIC: Haemodynamic Diseases, Mump Virus, Corona Virus, Meningitis.**

<b>DATE: 03/06/2023</b>	<b>MARKS:20</b>
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<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>NAME OF STUDENT</b>	<b>MARKS</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>P/F</b>
1	Ansari Ayesha Mohd Awais	15	75	PASS
2	Ansari Zoha Mohd Sajid	14	70	PASS
3	Banjara Roshani Ranjit	17	85	PASS
4	Barve Mansi Vilas	14	70	PASS
5	Bhosale Atharva Dhanaji	15	75	PASS
6	Bhosale Rutuja Bhaskar	15	75	PASS
7	Bilwal Vaishnavi Ramdhan	13	65	PASS
8	Borge Tejas Santosh	16	80	PASS
9	Dixit Shreyash Rajkumar	ABSENT	ABSENT	ABSENT
10	Dongare Prerna Pandhrinath	18	90	PASS
11	Gaikwad Nikita Subhash	18	90	PASS
12	Goyal Ritika Mahendra	16	80	PASS
13	Gupta Sachin Mukesh	16	80	PASS
14	Gupta Simran Jay	ABSENT	ABSENT	ABSENT
15	Hatralkar Vaishnavi Suresh	16	80	PASS
16	Jadhav Kamlesh Yashwant	14	70	PASS
17	Jagtap Gaurav Ramesh	16	80	PASS
18	Jagtap Shraddha Sanjay	15	75	PASS
19	Jain Achal Raju	16	80	PASS
20	Jaiswar Akanksha Bhanupratap	ABSENT	ABSENT	ABSENT
21	Jejurkar Akshay Sakharam	19	95	PASS
22	Kadus Rutuja Gorakh	16	80	PASS
23	Khan Saima Md Shafique	15	75	PASS
24	Kharche Anagha Mahesh	17	85	PASS
25	Kolhe Komal Narayan	18	90	PASS



26	Lad Vaishnavi Chandrakant	16	80	PASS
27	Madane Dhanshree Narayan	18	90	PASS
28	Mansuri Mohin Habib	16	80	PASS
29	Mehetre Aditya Prabhu	14	70	PASS
30	Momin Mohammed Ibrahim Jaleel Ahmed	17	85	PASS
31	Mulla Alfiya Abdul Majeed	13	65	PASS
32	Narsale Utkarsha Sabaji	15	75	PASS
33	Pasi Anjali Bholanath	15	70	PASS
34	Patil Anushka Kiran	17	85	PASS
35	Patil Kunal Jagatrao	17	85	PASS
36	Patil Samruddhi Vidyanand	ABSENT	ABSENT	ABSENT
37	Prajapati Gunja Subhashchandra	ABSENT	ABSENT	ABSENT
38	Salunke Avinash Keshavrao	14	70	PASS
39	Salunkhe Mansi Anil	15	75	PASS
40	Sanap Chanchal goraklnath	16	80	PASS
41	Sapkale Rutuja Nitin	19	95	PASS
42	Shaikh Nishba Mohid	15	70	PASS
43	Shelar Pritam Sopan	15	75	PASS
44	Shendge Rajendra Gajiram	14	65	PASS
45	Shinde Pavan Bhagwat	15	75	PASS
46	Shinde Shruti Namdeo	15	75	PASS
47	Sonawane Sakshi Dnyandeo	ABSENT	ABSENT	ABSENT
48	Suryawanshi Rajashri Narsinha	16	80	PASS
49	Vasave Darshan Milind	15	75	PASS
50	Wagh Ajay Rajesh	15	75	PASS
51	Bhingorkar Vaishnavi	16	80	PASS

TOTAL NO. OF STUDENT: 51

TOTAL STUDENT PRESENT: 45

TOTAL STUDENT ABSENT: 06

TOTAL STUDENT PASS: 45

TOTAL STUDENT FAIL: 0



EXAM CO-ORDINATOR



CLASS TEACHER





Smt. Saroj R. Dhumane  
Founder Chairman

Kalpataru Samajseva Mitra Mandal's

# DHANVANTARI HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL & RESEARCH CENTRE

Recognised by – Govt. of Maharashtra & NCH, New Delhi  
Affiliated to – Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Nashik  
Website: dhanvantarihms.org | mail: dhanvantaricollege@yahoo.com | Reg. No. F-3116

Address: Dhanvantari Campus, Kamatwade, Cidco, Nashik - 422008 ☎ 0253-2377103, 2393748

## CODE OF CONDUCT FOR INTERNAL EXAMINATION

### Special Instruction to Candidate:

- 1) Check/Enter your seat number. Examination, subject, language of answer & subject code on cover page of answer book.
- 2) Candidate should not draw additional margin as they are already provided on each page. He/she should not write any thing in the margin, except question number.
- 3) Begin your answer of each main question on a new page for each answer write the corresponding question number.
- 4) While underlining answer for focusing attention, use of varied inks/sketchpen/highlighter is not allowed, colour pens can be use for illustration, figures, sketches etc. Only
- 5) Student should report 15 min. Before the exam once paper start no student will be allowed to attend the theory exam of respective day.
- 6) Candidate are forbidden to i) bring books, notes, mobile/electronic gadgets or scribbling into the examination hall, ii) speak or communicate to other candidate during examination. iii) To carry any answer book (written or blanks) while leaving the exam hall.
- 7) College uniform is compulsory for examination.
- 8) Answer books of any candidate who will violate the rules of examination will be reported to unfair means committee.
- 9) Students found copying or cheating during the exam will be punished and strict action will be taken against the students.

Exam Co-ordinator

Principal

**PRINCIPAL**

Dhanvantari Homoeopathic Medical College  
and Hospital & Research Centre  
Nashik







**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL  
COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL & RESEARCH CENTRE , NASHIK**

**2.5.4\_ The Institution provides opportunities to students for midcourse improvement of performance through specific interventions**

**2<sup>nd</sup> year question paper  
April - 2022**



**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**

**PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION – APRIL / MAY 2022**

<b>SUBJECT – PATHOLOGY - I</b>			<b>Time : 3 Hrs</b>
<b>DATE – 09/05/2022</b>	<b>TIME – 01.00pm to 4.00pm</b>	<b>II B.H.M.S.</b>	<b>100 MARKS</b>

**Instruction:**

- i. All questions carry equal marks.*
- ii. The number to the right indicates full marks.*
- iii. Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper*
- iv. Draw diagrams wherever is necessary.*

**Q1) MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. Following is not a type of gangrene.
  - a) Dry
  - b) Wet
  - c) Gas
  - d) Infarct
2. Where and tear pigment is name given to.....
  - a) Haemosiderin
  - b) Bilirubin
  - c) Lipofuscin
  - d) Porphyrin
3. All are features of Apoptosis except
  - a) Cell shrinkage
  - b) Marked inflammatory infiltrate
  - c) single cell shedding
  - d) chromatin condensation
4. most frequent cause of CVC Liver is
  - a) Hepatic cell failure
  - b) ARDS
  - c) Right sided ventricular failure
  - d) left sided ventricular failure
5. Type of emboli depending upon source are
  - a) Cardiac emboli
  - b) Solid emboli
  - c) Bland emboli
  - d) Retrograde emboli
6. Which one of the following is not associated with thrombosis
  - a) Tchrombocytopenia
  - b) Endothelial damage
  - c) Formation of platelet aggregates
  - d) Vasscular stasis
7. Neovascularisation is the term used for
  - a) Ruptured capillary
  - b) New capillary formation
  - c) Blokage of capillary
  - d) Engorged capillary
8. Healing by first intention has all the stages except
  - a) Initial haemorrhage
  - b) Acute inflammatory response
  - c) Wound contraction
  - d) Epithelial changes
9. There are 3 Morphological types of Cirrhosis except
  - a) Micronodular
  - b) Macronodular
  - c) Mixed
  - d) Biliary cirrhosis
10. Pain – food – relief pattern is seen in
  - a) Tuberculin ulcer
  - b) Gastric ulcer
  - c) Duodenal ulcer
  - d) Acute gastritis
11. Cobblestone appearance of mucosa is seen in
  - a) ulcerative colitis
  - b) Amoebic colitis
  - c) Bacillary decency
  - d. Crohns disease

..... Are part of innate imunity

  - a) NK cell
  - b) dentritic cell
  - c) Neutrophils
  - d) all above
12. The antibody which shows diametric from
  - a) IgA
  - b) IgG
  - c) IgE
  - d) IgM
13. SAA stands for
  - a) serum active amyloid
  - b) Serum amyloid associated protein
  - c) Serum associated amyloid
  - d) none



14. TMN staging was develop by  
 a) AJCC      b) UICC      c.) AIC      d) UICC
15. Which vitamins is required for collagen synthesis  
 a) vitamin B   b) vitamin C   c) vitamin A      d) vitamin K
16. Rachitic rosary seen in  
 a) Scurvy      b) Ricket      c) Acne rosory      d) None of the above
17. Direct Coomb's test is done with the patients  
 a) RBC'S      b) Plasma      c) Serum      d) Platelets
18. Classic heamophilia is due to deficiency of  
 a) Factor II    b) Factor v    c) Factor VII      d) Factor VIII
19. In Polycythemia vera erthroprotein levels  
 a) Increase    b) Decrease    c) Normal      d) Variable

**Q.2 ) WRITE DOWN SHORT NOTES ON (ANY 4 OUT OF 6)**

- a) Thrombosis      b) Necrosis    c) Difference between Transudates and eludate
- d) Hyaline degeneration    e) Lab diagnosis of myocardial infection
- f) Acute Pyelonephritis

**Q.3) WRITE DOWN SHORT ANSWERS ON (ANY 4 OUT OF 6)**

- a) Aetiopathogenesis of emphysema    b) Haemoglobinopathgensis
- c) Labar pneumonia                      d) Acute renal failure
- e) Megaloblastic anemia                f) difference between benign and malignant tumor

**Q.4) LONG ANSWER QUESTION ( ANY TWO OUT OF FOUR )**

- a) define and explain hypersensitivity reaction ?
- b) Define a Gangrene. Explain types of Gangrene with example?
- c) Describe Pancreatitis? Write its types aetiopathogenesis pathological features and lab diagnosis?
- d) Define a clarify Shock . write aetiopathognesis and complication of shock.

**Q.5) LONG ANSWER QUESTION (ANY ONE OUT OF THREE)**

- a) What is immunity ? Describes cell mediated and Humoral immunity . write a note on secondary immunodeficiency disease ?
- b) Define oedema ? Describe in detail ?
- c) Define Atherosclerosis ? Describe in detail.

**ALL THE BEST.....**



**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**

**PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION – APRIL / MAY 2022**

**SUBJECT – PATHOLOGY - II**

**Time : 3 Hrs**

**DATE – 11/05/2022**

**TIME – 01.00PM to 4.00pm**

**II B.H.M.S.**

**100 MARKS**

*Instruction:*

- i. All questions carry equal marks.*
- ii. The number to the right indicates full marks.*
- iii. Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper*
- iv. Draw diagrams wherever is necessary.*

**Q.1) MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION**

**20 Marks**

1. Staphylococcus aureus cause
  - a) Food poisoningc.
  - b) Skin infectiond.
  - c) Toxic shock syndrome
  - d) all of the above
2. Widal test is used to detect
  - a) Salmonella
  - b) Streptococcus
  - c) Staphylococcus
  - d) all the above
3. Blood agar is example of
  - a) Selective media
  - b) Transport media
  - c) Enriched media
  - d) Anacobic media
4. ZN staining used for
  - a) Acid fast bacillic.
  - b) Sporing bacteriad.
  - c) Motile bacteria
  - d) Capsulated bacteria
5. One of the common fungal diseases of man is
  - a) Cholera
  - b) Ringworm
  - c) Plague
  - d) Typhoid
6. Culture media used in fungal infection
  - a) Sabourand's glucose agar
  - b) Czeapek-dox mediumd.
  - c) Common Agar
  - d) All of the above
7. Reservoirs of infections in malaria are.
  - a) Lower animal
  - b) Children in endemic aread.
  - c) Chimpanzee
  - d) None of the above
8. Man acts as an intermediate host in
  - a) Malariac.
  - b) Hydatid Diseased.
  - c) Neither A nor B
  - d)Both A & B
9. Which one is gram the bacilli
  - a. Corynebacterium diphtheriaec.
  - b. Streptococcusc.
  - c) Staphylococcus
  - d) Vibrio Cholerae
10. Treponema Pallidum is
  - a) Bacillusc.
  - b) Coccis
  - c) Spirochetes
  - d) HTLV-III
11. Multiplication of E-hystolytica occurs in
  - a) Pre-cystic phasec.
  - b) Binucleate cystd.
  - c) Quadrinucleate cyst
  - d) Trophozoite phase
12. Entamoeba histolytic produces lesion in
  - a) Rectumc.
  - b) Ileumd
  - c) Caecum
  - d)Jejunum



13. Which of the following is the dormant stage of giardia lamblia  
 a) Cystc.      b) Trophozoited.      c) Egg      d)Docyst
14. Intermediate host of Taenia Solium is  
 a) Manc.      b) Pig      c) Cowd.      d)Dog
15. Ascaris lumbricids causes deficiency of  
 a) Vit Ac.      b) Vit Cd.      c) Vit B      d)Vit K
16. Sources of injection are  
 a) Waterc.      b) Soild.      c)Air      d)All of the above
17. Following are the example of opportunistic fungi  
 a) Candidac.      b) Aspergillud      c) Cryptococcus      d) All of the above
18. The WHO declared small pox eradicated in  
 a)1970      b)1985      c) 1980      d)1986
19. The genetic constituent of viruses is  
 a) RNAc.      b) DNA      c) DNA or RAN      d)SSDNA
20. Which form of hepatitis can be passes on through contaminated food or water  
 a) Bc.      b) Cd      c) A and E      d) D

**Q.2) WRITE SHORT ANSWERS (ANY 4 OUT OF 6)**

**20 Marks**

- Pathology and lab diagnosis of mycobacterium tubercle
- Cultural cloreutenthics of meningococcus
- Enterobius Vermiculosis
- Hydatid Cyst
- Dengul Virus
- Bacterial spores

**Q.3) WRITE SHORT NOTES ON (ANY 4 OUT OF 6)**

**20 Marks**

- Widal test
- NIH Swab
- Morphology of Ancylostoma Duodenal
- Life cycle of E-Histolytica
- Basic Structure of virus
- Virulence factors of clostridium tetant

**Q.4) LONG ANSWERS QUESTION (ANY 2 OUT OF 4)**

**20 Marks**

- What are the different methods of sterilization? Enumerate all different types of sterilizer with physical and chemical sterilization.
- Define infection? Enumerate source and method of transmission of infection.
- Define culture media? Describes different type of culture media and its uses?
- Give life cycle, Pathogenicity and lab diagnosis of plasmodium vivere?

**Q.5) LONG ANSWER QUESTION ( ANY 1 OUT OF 3 )**

**20 Marks**

- Describe Ness via meningococcus under following  
  - morphology
  - cultural characteristics
  - Pathogenicity
  - Lab diagnosis
- Discus morphology , life cycle Pathogenicity and lab diagnosis of ascarislumbricoider
- Describe morphology cultural characteristics, pathogenicity and lab diagnosis of streptococcus pyogenes.

**ALL THE BEST.....**



**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**

**PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION – APRIL/MAY 2022**

**SUBJECT – FORENSIC MEDICINE & TOXICOLOGY**

**Time : 3 Hrs**

**DATE – 12/05/2022**

**TIME – 01.00PM to 4.00pm**

**II B.H.M.S.**

**100 MARKS**

**Instruction:**

1. Use blue/black ball pen only.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
4. Numbers to the right side of the paper indicates marks.

**Q 1. CHOOSE THE RIGHT OPTION**

**20 Marks**

1. Medical jurisprudence deals with---

- A] Legal aspects of practice of Medicine
- C] Both A & B

- B] Legal responsibilities of physician
- D] Administration of law

2. Forensic Pathology deals with----

- A] Medicolegal investigation of death
- C] Medical negligence

- B] Inquiry
- D] Civil negligence

3. Following are causes of hallucinations except----

- A] Schizophrenia
- C] Obsessive Compulsive disorder

- B] Depressive disorders
- D] Epilepsy

4. Nihilistic delusions are seen in-----

- A] Generalized anxiety disorders
- C] Bipolar disorder

- B] Depression
- D] None of the above

5. Magistrates court is -----

- A] Court of trial
- C] Session Court

- B] Court of inquiry
- D] None of the above

6. Professional negligence is also called as---

- A] Professional malpractice
- C] Crime

- B] Civil negligence
- D] Both B & C

7. Dying declaration is recorded by----

- A] Police officer
- C] Doctor

- B] Magistrate
- D] All of the above

8. Dying deposition is recorded by---

- A] Police
- C] Relatives of the patient

- B] Lawyer
- D] Magistrate

9. Evidence collected from circumstances or surroundings of a case called as

- A] Documentary evidence
- C] Circumstantial evidence

- B] Oral evidence
- D] Inquest

10. Professional misconduct is also called as----

- A] Famous misconduct
- C] Perjury

- B] Infamous misconduct
- D] Summons

11. Corporate negligence is----

- A] Negligence of patient

- B] Negligence of doctor



- C] Negligence of hospital  
 12. Confabulation is seen in---  
 A] Alzeihmers disease  
 C] Schizophrenia
13. Consent means----  
 A] Voluntary agreement  
 C] Argument
14. Fatal dose of Nitric Acid is----  
 A] 10 to 15 ml  
 C] 50 ml to 100ml
15. Toxicology means----  
 A] Study of poisons  
 C] Treatment of poisoning
16. Frigidity means----  
 A] Absense of sexual desire in females  
 C] sudden ejaculation
17. Purpose of consumer protection act includes---  
 A] To get justice to any consumer  
 C] To make provisions of establishing consumer council
18. Dipsomania means---  
 A] Compulsive desire to drink alcohol  
 C] Compulsive desire to drink tea
19. Psychomotor Hallucination is also called---  
 A] Macrotopic hallucination  
 C] Tactile hallucination
20. Impotence means ----  
 A] Abiity to conceive  
 C] Inability to perform sexual intercourse
- D] Negligence of everyone  
 B] Brain injury  
 D] All of the above
- B] Inquest  
 D] None of the above
- B] 100 ml to 200ml  
 D] 1ml to 5ml
- B] Detection of poisons  
 D] All of the above
- B] Lack of erection of penis  
 D] Absense of sexual desire in males
- B] To provide better protection for consumers  
 D] All of the above
- B] compulsive desire to smoke  
 D] Compulsive desire to sleep
- B] Microtopic hallucination  
 D] Kinaesthetic hallucination
- B] Ability to ejaculate  
 D] Inability to ejaculate

Q 2. Write down short answers (4 out of 6) (4×5)

20 Marks

- A] Consent  
 D] Obsession  
 B] Inquest  
 E] Classification of poisons  
 C] Delusion  
 F] Vitriolage

Q.3 Write down short answers[ any 4][4x5]

20 Marks

- A] Panchnama  
 D] Functions of Indian Medical Council  
 B] Rules of summons  
 E] Malingerring  
 C] Documentary evidence  
 F] Impulse

Q 4. Write long answers (2out of 3) (2×10)

20 Marks

- A] Explain mercy killing in detail?  
 C] Explain causes of impotence & sterility in male?  
 B] Explain professional secrecy in detail?

Q.5 Write long answers[ 1 out of 3] [2x10]

20 Marks

- A] Discuss the factors which modify the actions of poisons?  
 B] Write down in detail about Sulphuric acid poisoning?  
 C] Explain in detail about dying declaration & dying deposition?sssss

ALL THE BEST.....



**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**

**PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION – APRIL / MAY 2022**

<b>SUBJECT – HMM</b>			<b>Time : 3 Hrs</b>
<b>DATE – 06/05/2022</b>	<b>TIME – 1.00pm to 4.00pm</b>	<b>II B.H.M.S.</b>	<b>100 MARKS</b>

**Instruction:**

- i. All questions carry equal marks.*
- ii. The number to the right indicates full marks.*
- iii. Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper*
- iv. Draw diagrams wherever is necessary.*

**Q.1 Multiple choice questions**

**20 Marks**

1. Family of Gelsemium  
a) Compositae      b) Loganaceae      c) Ericaceae      d) Ranunculaceae
2. Spermatic cord swollen, painful; testicles swollen, bruised, squeezed; after suppressed gonorrhoea or maltreated orchitis  
a) Aconite      b) Aethusa      c) Arsenic alb      d) Spongia
3. Almost specific for clean, surgical cuts or lacerated wounds, to prevent excessive suppuration  
a) Apis      b) aethusa      c) calendula      d) anacardium
4. Burning pain; the affected parts burn like fire, as if hot coals were applied to parts, > by heat  
a) aconite      b) ledum      c) ferrum met      d) arsenic album
5. In which stage of disease Aconite should be given  
a) Inflammatory stage      b) congestive stage      c) chronic stage      d) last stage
6. Aconite is the acute of  
a) bryonia      b) nux vomica      c) sulphur      d) none of the above
7. The indicated remedy from the sore and raw spot on heel especially from friction when the feet  
a) allium cepa      b) euphrasia      c) rhustox      d) none of the above
8. Headach alternates with lumbago is one of the charecteristic of  
a) Belladona      b) Dulcamara      c) Both      d) Aloe
9. Antim tart patient has excessive craving for  
a) apple      b) chalk      c) apple      d) all of the above
10. Cina child usually passes \_\_\_\_\_ urine  
a) milky      b) red sand      c) inky      d) sour smelling
11. Mental calmness contraindicates  
a) aconite      b) belladonna      c) chamomilla      d) none of the above
12. Crawling sensation in the larynx as from a feather is one of the characteristic of  
a) aconite      b) bryonia      c) cina      d) drosera
13. Milky urine catarrhal ischuria from wading with bare foot in cold water  
a) pulsatila      b) arnica      c) dulcamara      d) hepar sulph
14. Discharge of blood from vagina every time the child takes the breast is one of the peculiar symptoms  
a) pulsatila      b) lycopodium      c) silicea      d) all of the above



15. Standing is the most uncomfortable position for a \_\_\_\_\_ patient  
 a) arsenic album      b) phosphorus      c) sulphur      d) Rhus tox
16. In constipation the character of stool of Sulphur patient is  
 a) Hard, knotty, large, painful dry as if burnt      b) Soft, slimy offensive  
 c) Hard painless      d) none of the above
17. Who is the author of Comparative type of Materia Medica  
 a) Dr. E.A. Farrington      b) Dr. W. A. Dewey      c) Dr. W. H. Burt      d) Dr. S. Hahnemann
18. The book written by Dr. Hahnemann contains the pure or most reliable effects of drug is named  
 a) Materia Medica      b) Original Materia Medica      c) material medica pura      d) pharmacy
19. All complaints are aggravated in Nux Vomica at  
 a) day time      b) day      c) morning      d) full moon
20. Aggravation of nearly all diseases from 4 to 8 PM is the modality of  
 a) nux vomica      b) lycopodium      c) pulsatilla      d) bryonia

**Q.2 Write short answers (Any 4 out of 6) 4x5=20**

- a) Respiratory complaints of Antim Tart.      b) Aethusa Baby  
 c) Euphrasia eye complinys      d) Bryonia guiding symptoms  
 e) Indication of Kali mur      f) Drosera Respiratory complaints

**Q.3 Write short answers( Any 4 out of 6) 4x5=20**

- a) Gelsemium Guiding symptoms      b) Antim Crude Skin complaints  
 c) Allium Cepa Nasal complaints      d) arsenic album guiding symptoms  
 e) scope & limitation of H.M.M

**Q.4 Write long answers (any 2 out of 4) 2x10=20**

- a) Define Biochemic system of medicine and enumerate 12 tissue remedies  
 b) Compare and contrast chamomile and cina child  
 c) Describe various sources of homoeopathic material medica and classification of HMM  
 d) Kali phos and ferrum met in action of tissue

**Write appropriate answers any one out of Q.5,Q.6,Q.7 1X20=20**

Q.5 Drug picture Sulphur

Or

Q.6 Drug picture Natrum mur

Or

Q.7 Drug picture of Lycopodium

**ALL THE BEST.....**



**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**

**PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION – APRIL / MAY 2022**

<b>SUBJECT – ORGANON</b>			<b>Time : 3 Hrs</b>
<b>DATE – 07/05/2022</b>	<b>TIME – 01.00pm to 4.00pm</b>	<b>II B.H.M.S.</b>	<b>100 MARKS</b>

**Instruction:**

- i. All questions carry equal marks.
- ii. The number to the right indicates full marks.
- iii. Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper
- iv. Draw diagrams wherever is necessary.

**Q.1 Multiple choice questions**

**20 marks**

- 1) Prejudices may lead to  
a) Correct Prescription    ~~b) Wrong Prescription~~    ~~c) Both~~    d) None
- 2) Objective symptoms is explained in Aphorism no.  
a) 4                      b) 5                      ~~c) 6~~                      d) 7
- 3) Causa occasionalis means  
a) Exacting Cause    b) Maintaining Cause    c) Miasm    ~~d) Both A and B~~
- 4) Vital force is defined in  
a) Aphorism 3                      b) Aphorism 6                      c) Aphorism 8    d) Aphorism 9
- 5) Following is not a characteristic of vital force  
a) Autocratic                      ~~b) Fundamental~~                      c) Automatic    d) Dynamic
- 6) This material organism, without vital force, is capable of  
a) No Sensation                      b) No function                      c) No self – preservation    ~~d) All~~
- 7) The word ‘vital force’ was replaced by ‘vital energy’ in which edition of Organon  
a) 1                      b) 3                      c) 5                      ~~d) 6~~
- 8) Natures of law of cure is explained in Aphorism no. –  
a) 25                      ~~b) 26~~                      c) 27                      d) 28
- 9) The following aspects of Law of similia is explained except  
~~a) Palliative aspect~~    b) Moral Aspect    c) Physical Aspect    d) Disease aspect
- 10) The following aspects of Law of similia is explained except *Hahnemann was a - -*  
~~a) Palliative aspect~~    b) Moral Aspect    c) Physical Aspect    d) Disease aspect  
*observe                      scientist                      chemist                      clinician*
- 11) Hahnemann indicated – as Palliative method of treatment  
a) Isopathy                      ~~b) Antipathy~~                      c) Homoeopathy    ~~d) All~~
- 12) Aphorism describes ‘how homoeopathic cure takes place’ is  
a) 27                      b) 28                      ~~c) 29~~                      d) 30
- 13) Medicine is dependable for all except  
a) Dose is in control                      ~~b) Acts only at night~~  
c) Acts all the time                      d) Acts under all circumstances
- 14) Artificial morbific agent means  
~~a) Medicine~~                      b) Disease                      c) None                      d) Both
- 15) Artificial morbific agent means *Tolle causam means.*  
~~a) Medicine~~                      b) Disease                      c) None                      d) Both    *All of Above*  
*Removal of cause, exciting cause                      maintaining cause*
- 16) ‘Homoeopathy can remove symptoms, but the disease remains’ – is a statement of  
a) Hippocrates                      b) ~~Kent~~                      c) ~~Hufeland~~                      d) ~~Kent~~  
*Dr. Hering*



- 17) The artificial disease removed from the body because  
 a) Shorter duration of action    b) Prolonged duration of action     c) Both     d) None
- 18) Contraria contrariis curentener is the motto of  
 a) Antipathy    b) Homoeopathy    c) Isoapthy     d) Allopathy
- 19) For case taking which of the following qualities are necessary?  
 a) Freedom from Prejudice    b) Sound senses  
 c) Attention in observation     d) All of the above
- 20) Logic may be define as....  
 a) Science of reasoning    b) Science of the thought  
 c) The art & science of reasoning     d) All of the above

**Q.2 SAQ any 4**

20 Mk

- 1) Indisposition
- 2) Individual disease
- 3) causa occasionalis
- 4) Tolle Causm
- 5) latent psora
- 6) Susceptibility

**Q.3 SAQ any 4.**

20 Mk

- 1) Genus epidemicus
- 2) Isopathy
- 3) Modus Operandi
- 4) Artificial Chronic disease
- 5) Morbific Noxious Agent
- 6) Palliation.

**Q.4 LAQ. Any 2.**

20 Mk

- 1) Distinguished between Individual Disease, Epidemic disease and Sporadic Disease
- 2) Primery action and secondary action and the role of Vital force in it describe in details
- 3) Distinguished between Cure and Recovery

**Q.5 LAQ (any 1).**

20 mk

- 5) Discuss what is the mission of physician in details
- 6) What is disease explain in brief classification of disease according to Dr Hahnemann
- 7) What are the requisite knowledge s of physician in order to be a practitioner of healing art

**ALL THE BEST.....**





**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL  
COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL & RESEARCH CENTRE , NASHIK**

**2.5.4\_ The Institution provides opportunities to students for midcourse improvement of performance through specific interventions**

**3<sup>rd</sup> year question paper**  
**May- 2022**



**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**

**PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION – APRIL / MAY 2022**

**SUBJECT – ORGANON & HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY**

**Time : 3 Hrs**

**DATE – 06/05/2022**

**TIME – 1.00pm to 4.00pm**

**III B.H.M.S.**

**100 MARKS**

**Instruction:**

- i. All questions carry equal marks.*
- ii. The number to the right indicates full marks.*
- iii. Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper*
- iv. Draw diagrams wherever is necessary.*

**Q.1 Multiple Choice Questions**

**20 Marks**

- 1) oldest chronic Miasm.  
a. Psora                      b. Syphilis                      c. Sycosis                      d. Tubercular
- 2) By Miasm Hahnemann means.  
a. Itch disease                      b. Malarial poison                      c. Germ disease                      d. none of above
- 3) Homoeopathy is a therapeutic method not a doctrine or system according .  
a. Hering                      b. Garth Boericke                      c. R. Hughes                      d. J.H. Allen
- 4) Diagnosis treats.  
a. common symptoms                      b. Uncommon symptoms  
c. Particular symptoms                      d. All of the above
- 5) Aph which deals with local maladies.  
a. 185 to 203                      b. 178 to 180                      c. 204 to 206                      d. 200 to 205
- 6) According to H.A Robert's susceptibility can be compared to.  
a. Vacuum                      b. Miasm                      c. Immunity                      d. None
- 7) The most incurable disease among all disease is.  
a. Acute disease with violent nature                      b. Chronic miasmatic disease  
c. Pseudo – chronic disease                      d. Artificial chronic disease
- 8) Never repeated the remedy.  
a. when the patient is improving  
b. when the symptoms follow the Herring's Law of cure  
c. when discharge or eruption follows  
d. All of the above
- 9) Genius of Homoeopathy is.  
a. Individualization                      b. Drug proving                      c. Sick                      d. Miasm
- 10) Tolle causam means.  
a. Palliation                      b. Remove the cause                      c. Suppression                      d. None
- 11) The Homoeopathic remedy which had serviceable the first time would prove less useful even after repetition because of obstacles like.  
a. Variation                      b. Error of diet  
c. Violent exertion of body                      d. all of the above
- 12) Symptoms are outwardly perceptible signs of internal..... changes of disease.  
a. Morbid                      b. Physiological                      c. Pathological                      d. Mental



- 13) Power of the body resides in the.  
 a. Centre            b. Periphery            c. From periphery to centre    d. None of above
- 14) Degree of reaction to medicine depends upon degree of.  
 a. Constitution            b. Reaction            c. Susceptibility            d. Action
- 15) Higher potencies are best adapted to  
 a. Torpid            b. Phlegmatic            c. Sanguine            d. None
- 16) Under a cure, the symptoms of a deranged vital function always disappear in the.....  
 a. order of appearance            b. reverse order of their appearance  
 c. without any order            d. None of the above
- 17) The quantity of the drug required is in .....to the similarity.  
 a. inverse ratio            b. parallel            c. direct            d. indirect
- 18) Physician's duty is to conserve.....  
 a. natural susceptibility            b. artificial susceptibility  
 c. morbid susceptibility            d. all of the above
- 19) In curable cases .....medicines should not be used.  
 a. narcotic    b. hypnotic    c. sedative    d. All of the above
- 20) One of the obstacle to cure is.....condition of the patient.  
 a. pathological            b. healthy            c. harmonious            d. none of the above

**Q2] WRITE SHORT ANSWERS (ANY 4 OUT OF 6)**

**(4 X 5=20)**

- a. MISSION OF PHYSICIAN
- b. KNOWLEDGES OF PHYSICIAN
- c. APHORISM 71
- d. ACUTE DISEASES
- e. MONGREL SECT
- f. SPECIFIC REMEDIES

**Q3] WRITE SHORT ANSWERS (ANY 4 OF 6)**

**(4 X 5=20)**

- a) SICK according to Kent
- b) Influx
- c) Vital Force
- d) Fundamental Principles
- e) Analysis of case
- f) Homoeopathic aggravation

**Q4] WRITE LONG ANSWERS (ANY 2 OF 3)**

**(2 X 10=20)**

- a) Explain when 2 Dissimilar diseases meet in body (Natural & Artificial) with examples
- b) Detailed account of Case Taking
- c) ONE SIDED DISEASES

**Q5] LONG ANSWER QUESTION (ANY 1 OF 3)**

**(1 X 20=20)**

- a) DETAILED CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES WITH EXAMPLES
- b) KENT'S XII OBSERVATIONS
- c) DIET AND REGIMEN

**ALL THE BEST.....**



**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**

**PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION – APRIL / MAY 2022**

SUBJECT – HMM			Time : 3 Hrs
DATE –07/05/2022	TIME – 1.00PM to 4.00pm	III B.H.M.S.	20 MARKS

**Instruction:**

- i. All questions carry equal marks.*
- ii. The number to the right indicates full marks.*
- iii. Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper*
- iv. Draw diagrams wherever is necessary.*

**Q.1 M.C.Q.**

**(20 MARKS)**

1. The source of bovista is  
A) plant B) animal C) fungi D) mineral
2. The common name of Moschus is  
A) Toad stool B) Puff ball C)Musk D)Indian hemp
3. Tendency to take cold,when uncovering head,from hair cut  
A)Phosphorus B)Belladonna C)Sepia D) Ignatia
4. Urine dark brown and the urinous odor highly intensified  
A)Picric acid B) Benzoic acid C)Nitric acid D)Phosp acid
5. Sweet sweat attract the flies  
A)Graphitis B)Kali carb C)Selenium D)Caladium
6. Times seems too long ,a few seconds seems ages  
A)Kali carb B)Oxalic acid C)Anacardium D)Cannabis indica
7. Hears better when in a noise,when ridding in a carriage or car  
A)Agaricus B)Conium C)Cannabis indica D)Graphitis
8. Menses tardy in starting, first day merely show, second day colic,vomiting,haemorrhage with large clots each alternate period profuse  
A)Kali carb B)Platina C)Phosphorus D)Thlaspi bursa pastoris
9. Every sound seems to penetrates through the whole body,causing nausea and vomiting  
A)Graphitis B)Nitric acid C)Theridion D)Lachesis
10. Pain of gradual and slow increasing intensity which ceases suddenly when at its height, often repeated  
A)Syphillinum B) Tarentulahispanica C)Platina D)Sulphuric acid
11. Styes,chalazae on eyelids leaving hard nodosities in their wake  
A)Conium B)Staphysagria C)Belladonna D) Phytolaca
12. Involuntary dribbling of semen, which oozes while sitting at stool



- A)Lycopodium B)Bufo C)Selenium D)Caladium
13. Painless diarrhea, prolapse of rectum in children while being bathed or washed of dirty water soaking through  
A)Podophyllum B)Verat album C)Camphora D)Nat Carb
14. Head sweats profusely while sleeping wetting pillow far around  
A)Calc carb B)Lycopodium C)Sulphur D)Arg nit
15. Injury to parts rich in sentient nerve  
A)zincum met B)Causticum C) Arnica D) Hypericum
16. Few mouthfuls fill upto the throat, feels bloated  
A) Calc carb B)Graphitis C)Lycopodium D)Arg nit
17. Headache of anaemic ,school girls from sunrise to sunset > perspiration  
A)Nat mur B) Belladona C) Onosmodium D) Stramonium
18. Pains rapidly shifting from one part to another,accompanied with constant chilliness  
A)Cuprum met B) Zincum met C) Pulsatilla D)Staphysagria
19. Diarrhoea gurgling as water from bunghole, fromvaccinations, onions  
A)Asafoetida B)Thuja C)Lycopodium D)Sulphur
20. Rags seem beautiful, everything seem pretty  
A)Thuja B)Hyoscyamus C)Stramonium D)Sulphur

**Q2 Answer any four of the following** **20M**

- |                                  |                                       |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a) Female complaints of cyclamen | b) Urinary complaints of staphysagria |
| c) Babyof borax                  | d) Delirium of hyoscyamus niger       |
| e) Injury of hypericum           | f) Mentals of cannabis indica         |

**Q3 Answer any four of the following** **20M**

- |                                      |                                   |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a) Skin complaints of rhustox        | b) Guiding indications of aconite |
| c) GIT complaints of sulphur         | d) Fever of cinchona officinalis  |
| e) Respiratory complaints of spongia | f) Cholera of veratrum album      |

**Q 4 Answer any two of the following** **20M**

- Compare and contrast between GIT complaints of nux vomica and lycopodium
- Compare and contrast between heart complaints of digitalis and cactus
- Compare and contrast between rheumatism of bryonia alba and rhustox
- Guiding indications of belladona

**Answer any one of the following** **20M**

- Q.5 Drug picture of Sepia
- Q.6 Drug picture of sulphur
- Q.7 Drug picture of Lachesis

**ALL THE BEST.....**



**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**

**PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION – APRIL / MAY 2022**

<b>SURGERY– I</b>			<b>Time :</b>
<b>DATE – 09/05/2022</b>	<b>TIME – 1.00pm to 4.00pm</b>	<b>III B.H.M.S.</b>	<b>100 MARKS</b>

**Instruction:**

- i. All questions carry equal marks.*
- ii. The number to the right indicates full marks.*
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- iv. Draw diagrams wherever is necessary.*

**MCQ**

**20 Marks**

1. Cardinal features of cold abscess are as follows except  
a) Painless    b) Tuberculous in origin    c) Caseation    d) Redness
2. Dermoid cyst is  
a) Cutaneous    b) Sub cutaneous    c) Epidermal    d) Endodermal
3. Condition called 'cock's peculiar tumour' is observed in  
a) Hydatid cyst    b) Dermoid cyst    c) Sebaceous cyst    d) Mucus cyst
4. Warts seen on palm called as  
a) Plantar wart    b) Palmar wart    c) Scalp    d) Labial
5. Resection of one lobe of thyroid means  
a) Subtotal thyroidectomy    b) Partial thyroidectomy  
c) Total thyroidectomy    d) Hermi thyroidectomy
6. Diabetic gangrene is due to / related to which factors  
a) Trophic changes from peripheral neuropathy    b) Ischemia  
c) Low resistance to infection    d) All
7. Patient becomes icy cold yet he is averse to cover  
a) Camphora    b) Aconite    c) Vest. Alb    d) Secale cor
8. Burns & scalds > cold water  
a) Arnica    b) Aconite    c) Cantharis    d) Causticum
9. Mental traumatism, mental effect from injuries to head, chronic brain effects of blow & falls  
a) Mag-carb    b) Natr sulph    c) Arnica    d) Cicuta
10. Haemorrhagic diathesis, small wounds bleeds easily & profusely  
a) Crotallus hor    b) Phosphorus    c) Lachesis    d) All of the above
11. Triangle formed by anterior superior iliac spine, symphysis pubis & umbilicus?  
a) Sherren's triangle    b) Mc burny's point    c) Saint's triad    d) Murphy's triad
12. Goodsall's rule is a feature of?  
a) Fistula in ano    b) Ca rectum    c) Prolapsed of rectum    d) Fissure in ano
13. Herniation of stomach into thorax through oesophagus is  
a) Femoral hernia    b) Inguinal hernia    c) Hiatus hernia    d) Incisional hernia
14. Elevated serum amylase is well established feature in  
a) Acute tonsillitis    b) Acute appendicitis  
c) Acute pharyngitis    d) Acute pancreatitis
15. Which is not a cause of unilateral hydronephrosis  
a) Calculus in renal pelvis    b) Neoplasm of ureter



- c) Congenital stricture of external urethral meatus  
 d) Bladder cancer involving single ureteric orifice
16. Feeling as if heart would stop beating if she did not move about  
 a) Gelsemium      b) Cactus g      c) Digitalis      d) Calc phos
17. Has to wait long time to pass urine in presence of others  
 a) Thuja      b) Nat mur      c) Silicea      d) Arnica
18. Last drop of urine burns & smarts along with oedema of feet  
 a) Calc carb      b) Erigeron      c) Ars album      d) Apis mell
19. A prominent liver remedy which prefers hot food & drink  
 a) Nux vom      b) Chelidonium      c) Bryonia      d) None of these
20. Pain as if splinters of glass were sticking in rectum in fissure in ano is seen in  
 a) Ratanhia      b) Sulphur      c) Phosphorous      d) Hamamelis.

2. **Write short answer (any four out of six)** (4 x 5=20)  
 a) Gas gangrene      b) Diabetic foot.      c) Haemorrhagic shock.  
 d) Pyloric stenosis.      e) pseudocyst of pancreas      f) acute cholecystitis

3. **Write short answer (any four out of six)** (4 x 5=20)  
 a. Management of haemorrhage with 2 homoeopathic remedies.  
 b. Indications of borax in aphthous ulcers.  
 c. Chelidonium in cholelithiasis.  
 d. Calcarea fluor in varicose vein.  
 e. Explain two homoeopathic medicines for hepatitis.  
 f. Natrum sulph in head injury.

4. **Long answer questions (any two out of four)** (2 x 10=20)  
 a. Explain burn in detail with 2 homoeopathic remedies for it.  
 b. Define wound with its types. What are the general principles of management of wound with factors affecting wound healing and any two remedies for wounds.  
 c. Fistula in ano with two homoeopathic drugs.  
 d. Explain BPH with homoeopathic management.

**Long answer question (any one question from Q.5,6 or 7)** (1 x 20 = 20)

Q.5. Hodgkin's lymphoma with 4 homoeopathic drugs.

Q.6. Renal stone in detail with homoeopathic management by 4 drugs.

Q.7. Discuss aetiopathogenesis, types, clinical features and any 4 homoeopathic remedies for ulcerative colitis.

**ALL THE BEST.....**



**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**

**PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION – APRIL / MAY 2022**

<b>SUBJECT – SURGERY - II</b>			<b>Time : 3 Hrs</b>
<b>DATE – 10/05/2022</b>	<b>TIME – 1.00pm to 4.00pm</b>	<b>III B.H.M.S.</b>	<b>100 MARKS</b>

**Instruction:**

- i. All questions carry equal marks.*
- ii. The number to the right indicates full marks.*
- iii. Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper*
- iv. Draw diagrams wherever is necessary.*

**Q 1. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

**20 marks**

- 1) Dental Cyst Is Also Known As \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Radicular Cyst    B) Peridontal Cyst    C) Both A & B    D) Dermoid Cyst
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ Is The Presenting Symptom Of Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media  
A) Deafness    B) Earache    C) Otorrhoea    D) Giddiness
- 3) Triad Of Conductive Deafness, Blue Sclera, And Brittle Bones  
A) Paget'S Disease    B) Petrositis    C) Van Der Hoeve'S Syndrome  
D) Tympano Sclerosis
- 4) Common Cause Of Referred Pain To Ear Is \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Sinusitis    B) Diabetes    C) Herpes Zoster    D) Dental
- 5) Chronic Otitis; Purulent Discharge And Polypi In-Ear  
A) Belladonna    B) Thuja    C) Pulsatilla    D) Kali.Murb-Thuja
- 6) Roaring And Humbling On Ears, With Deafness, Before And During Menses.  
A) Capsicum    B) Kreosotum    C) Belladonna    D) Arsenic Album
- 7) Otits With Foetid, Corrosive Discharge And Thickening Of The Tympanum  
A) Arsenic Iod    B) Amm.Carb    C) Alumina    D) Pulsatilla
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ Is The Fracture Of Septal Cartilages  
A) Green Stick Fracture    B) Jarjaway    C) Stress Fracture    D) Chevallet
- 9) Basal Cell Carcinoma Is Also Known As-  
A) Rodent Ulcer    B) Epithelioma    C) Melanoma    D) Haemangioma
- 10) Chemosis Is  
A) Oedema Of Conjunctiva    B) Follicle On The Conjunctiva  
C) Membrane Formation    D) Papillae Formation
- 11) Cataract - Sensation As If Everything Is Covered With Mist Or Veil  
A) Bryonia Alba    B) Gelsimium    C) Eupatorium P    D) Phosphorus
- 12) Normal Intra-Ocular Pressure Is \_\_\_\_\_  
A) 16 To 23 Mm Of Hg By Schioltz Tonometer  
B) 10 To 12 Mm Of Hg By Schioltz Tonometer  
C) 23 To 30 Mm Of Hg By Schioltz Tonometer  
D) 30 To 40 Mm Of Hg By Schioltz Tonometer
- 13) What Is The Cause Of Infantile Glaucoma \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Depression Of Lamina Cribrosa    B) Atrophy Of Uveal Tract  
C) Absence Of Canal Of Schlemm    D) Atrophy Of Retinal Nerve.



- 14) Nerve Supplying To The Superior Oblique Muscle Of Eye?  
 A) 4th CN                      B) 6th CN                      C) 3rd CN                      D) 7th CN.
- 15) 899 Glaucoma, Paresis Of Accommodation With Spasm Of Ciliary Muscle And Irritability After Using Eyes Is A Symptom Of \_\_\_\_.  
 A) Sarsaparilla                      B) Physostigma                      C) Baptisia Tin                      D) Silicea
- 16) 920 Toothache Only When Eating.  
 A) Kali Carb                      B) Kali Bich                      C) Kali Mur                      D) Kali Sulp
- 17) Fracture With Injuries To Nerves, Especially Of Fingers, Toes, And Nails, Joints Feel Bruised, Hysterical Joints  
 A) Hypericum                      B) Ledum Pal                      C) Causticum                      D) Apis Melifica
- 18) Last Step In Healing Of Fracture Is \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Hematoma Formation                      B) Consolidation  
 C) Callous Formation                      D) Remodelling
- 19) After Fracture Neck Femure, Shortening Is Due To  
 A) Non Union                      B) Mal-Union                      C) Delayed Union                      D) Osteomyelitis
- 20) In Doubtful Cases Of \_\_\_\_\_ HLA B27 Is Tested And It Is Positive  
 A) Rheumatoid Arthritis                      B) Gout                      C) Ankylosing Spondylitis                      D) Pseudogout

**Q 2 SHORT ANSWER ( ANY FOUR OUT OF SIX )**

**20 marks**

- a) Frozen Shoulder
- b) Blepharitis
- c) Write Myopia in detail.
- d) Discuss Refractory Error
- e) Discuss causes , clinical features and implications of DNS
- f) Rhus tox In arthritis

**Q 3- WRITE A SHORT ANSWER**

**20 marks**

- a) Write Aetiology and clinical feature of Gastritis
- b) Explain Emphysema
- c) Osteomyelitis
- d) Cal. Phos in fracture
- e) Write down china and carbo veg in Haemorrhages
- f) Direct Inguinal Hernia

**Q 4 WRITE LONG ANSWERS OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS**

**20 marks**

- a) Indication Of Merc Sol and Kreosotum in tooth ache
- b) Discuss in details Glaucoma . Discuss any three Homeopathic drugs for the same.
- c) Describe Clinical features of appendicitis and explain the role of Bryonia Alb, Iris Versicoloris, and belladonna in acute Appendicitis
- d) Describe Stages of Acute Otitis media in short and Give Indications of Ferrum Phos and Capsium in ASOM.



**Q 5 LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS ( ANYONE FROM Q NO. 5, 6, AND 7 ) :**

**Explain in detail Acute Pancreatitis**

- a) Aetiopathogenesis
- b) Clinical features and Investigations.
- c) D/D and Complications.
- d) Management with 4 homeopathic remedies.

**Q 6 Long answer Question**

- a) Describe factors affecting wound healing and explain the role of Arnica, calendula, and Slicea in wounds

**Q 7 Long Answer Question**

- a) Define Tonsillitis, Describe its types and Clinical features and Give an indication of Laccan and Lachesis in Tonsillitis.

**ALL THE BEST.....**



**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**

**PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION – APRIL / MAY 2022**

**SUBJECT – OBSTETRICS AND GYNACOLOGY - II**

**Time : 3 Hrs**

**DATE – 12/05/2022**

**TIME – 1.00pm to 4.00pm**

**III B.H.M.S.**

**100 MARKS**

**Instruction:**

- i. All questions carry equal marks.*
- ii. The number to the right indicates full marks.*
- iii. Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper*
- iv. Draw diagrams wherever is necessary.*

**Q.1 MCQ.**

**20 Marks**

1. Dystocia may be due to
  - a) Macrosomia
  - b) Hydrocephalus
  - c) Anencephaly
  - d) All of the above
2. Common indications for admission of the newborn in the neonatal intensive care unit are
  - a) Prematurity
  - b) Respiratory distress
  - c) Poor perfusion or presence of pallor
  - d) All of the above
3. In comparison with cows milk human breast milk is sweeter due to its
  - a) High lactose concentration
  - b) High protein concentration
  - c) High vitamin concentration
  - d) High fat concentration
4. Neural tube defect includes all Except
  - a) Anencephaly
  - b) Spina bifida
  - c) Encephalocele
  - d) All of the above
5. In postmenopausal women which hormone increase
  - a) Oestrogen
  - b) FSH
  - c) GH
  - d) None of the above
6. Most common cause of Asherman syndrome is
  - a) Post abortal and puerperal curettage
  - b) Amenorrhoea
  - c) Tubercular Endometritis
  - d) Oligomenorrhoea
7. Etiological factor responsible for Genital Prolapse include following except
  - a) Post menopansal atrophy
  - b) Decreased weight of the uterus
  - c) Raised intra abdominal pressure
  - d) Contigental weakness of the supports of the uterus
8. Meaning of word eutocia is
  - a) Normal Labour
  - b) Abnormal Labour
  - c) Difficult Labour
  - d) None of the above
9. True Labour is characterised by
  - a) Painful uterine contractions at regular interval
  - b) Frequency of contractions increases gradually
  - c) Associated with show
  - d) All of the above
10. Show means
  - a) Expulsion of cervical mucus plug and blood
  - b) Expulsion of blood only
  - c) Both
  - d) None of the above.
11. Slow, weak, ineffectual pain which are spasmodic and irregular and excite fainting
  - a) Chamomilla
  - b) Nux Vomica
  - c) Belladonna
  - d) Pulsatilla
12. Intermittent, tedious pain, sharp and crampy and appear in bladder, groin and lower extrimities
  - a) Caulophyllum
  - b) Sepia
  - c) Nux Vomica
  - d) Belladonna



13. Threatened miscarriage or labour with pains fly across abdomen from side to side, seeming to double the pt.  
 a) Cimicifuga                      b) Sepia                      c) Pulsatilla                      d) Gelsemium
14. Indicated in PPH, in fair yielding position.  
 a) Pulsatilla                      b) Lachesis                      c) Dulcamara                      d) None of the above
15. Removes the tendency to habitual adherent placenta  
 a) Hydrastis                      b) Kreosote                      c) Aconite                      d) None of the above.
16. Revives Labour pains and further progress of Labour.  
 a) Causticum                      b) Caulophyllum                      c) Ignatia                      d) Nux Vomica
17. Sabina has premature labour due to  
 a) Abruptio Placenta                      b) Atomy of Uterus  
 c) Inflammation of ovaries                      d) None of the above.
18. Remedy for retained placenta  
 a) Pulsatilla                      b) Sabina                      c) Gossypium                      d) All of the above.
19. Remedy for false (fentum) pregnancy  
 a) Thuja                      b) Crocus                      c) Both of the above                      d) None of the above
20. A Remedy for needle like pain in cervix  
 a) Caulophyllum                      b) Sepia                      c) Belladonna                      d) Lachesis.

Q.2 Short Answer Questions. (Solve any 4 out of 6)                      (4\*5=20)

- a) Threatened abortion                      b) APGAR SCORE                      c) Polyhydromnios  
 d) Anenchepaly                      e) Vesicular mole                      f) True Labour Pains

Q.3 Short Answer Questions. (Solve any 4 out of 6)                      (4\*5=20)

- a) Role of Sabina and Sepia in abortion.  
 b) Describe 2 remedies for PPH.  
 c) Indication of Cimicifuga and ver. Alb in puerperal psychosis  
 d) Any two remedies for piles in pregnancy.  
 e) Describe two Remedies for breast abscess in lactation.  
 f) Syphilinum and merc-sol for ophthalmianeonatorum.

Q.4 Long Answer questions (Solve any 2 out of 4).                      (2\*10=20)

- a) Describe Episiotomy and its type indication and post operative care in detail.

Or

- b) Write note on puerperal sepsis and any two Homoeopathic remedies on it.  
 c) Describe Hyperemesis gravidarium and any two Homoeopathic remedies on it.  
 d) Describe foetal Anomalies in detail.

\* Long Answer questions (any one from Q. No. 5,6 and 7)                      (1\*20=20)

Q.5 Define Normal Labour and its stages. Describe 2<sup>nd</sup> stage and its management. Describe pulsatilla in labour.

Or

Q.6 Define pre-eclampsia and its clinical feature investigation, complications and management. (any 4 remedies)

Or

Q.7 Describe aetiology, clinical feature, complication and management of preeclampsia along with 4 Homoeopathic drugs.

ALL THE BEST.....



**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**

**PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION – APRIL / MAY 2022**

**SUBJECT – OBSTRETICS AND GYNACOLOGY PAPER I**

**Time : 3 Hrs**

**DATE –11/05/2022**

**TIME – 1.00pm to 4.00pm**

**III B.H.M.S.**

**100 MARKS**

**Instruction:**

- i. All questions carry equal marks.*
- ii. The number to the right indicates full marks.*
- iii. Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper*
- iv. Draw diagrams wherever is necessary.*

**MCQ's**

**20 Marks**

- 1) Genital Tuberculosis most common disseminates by  
a.Lymphatics      b.Hematogenous      c.Local Spread      d.None of These
- 2) Usually Causative organism of Endocervicitis is  
a.Herpes simplex virus      b.Chlamydia      c.Candidia      d.Trichomoniasis
- 3) Most common site for genital Tuberculosis  
a.Ovary      b.Uterus      c.Cervix      d.Fallopian Tubes
- 4) Gonorrhoea First Involves  
a.Vagina      b.Vulva      c.Cervix      d.Uterus
- 5) Most Common Symptoms of Genital Tb is  
a.Pain      b.Infertility      c.Amenorrhoea      d.Vaginal Discharge
- 6) Most Common type of Urinary Fistula  
a.Uterovaginal      b.Vesicovaginal      c.Urethrovaginal      d.None of the above
- 7) OCIs do not Protect against  
a.Ca Cervix      b.Ca Endometrium      c.Ca Ovary      d.Ca Rectum
- 8) Condom Expires within  
a.2 years      b.4 Years      c.6 Years      d.8 Years
- 9) Pituitary Syndrome with amenorrhoea is  
a.Sheehan's Syndrome      b.Asherman's Syndrome  
c.HELLP Syndrome      d.Cushing's Syndrome
- 10) Progesterone only Pills carry the risk of  
a.Hypertension      b.Venous Embolism      c.Irregular Bleeding      d.Ectopic Pregnancy
- 11) Peg Cells Are Seen in  
a. Vagina      b.Tubes      c.Ovary      d.Cervix
- 12) Longest Part of Vaginal Fornix  
a.Anterior      b.Posterior      c.Lateral      d.Oblique
- 13) Length of uterus in Nulliparous  
a.5cm      b.7.5cm      c.10cm      d.12cm
- 14) Number of Follicle in female Newborn  
a.1 million      b.2 million      c.3 million      d.4 million
- 15) Indicators of Contraceptive Failure  
a.Pearl index      b.Braccas Index      c.Sullivan Index      d.None
- 16) In Postmenopausal women there is increased Levels of  
a.FSH      b.LH      c.hCG      d.Estrogen



- 17) 1<sup>st</sup> Sign of puberty is  
 a. Thelarche                      b. Pubarche                      c. Menarche                      d. Height Increased
- 18) Sequence of Events after Salpingitis, in Gonorrhoeal Pelvic infection is  
 a. Hydrosalpinx, Pyosalpinx, Pelvic abscess  
 b. Pyosalpinx, Hydrosalpinx, Pelvic abscess  
 c. Pelvic abscess, Hydrosalpinx, Pyosalpinx  
 d. Pelvic abscess, Pyosalpinx, Hydrosalpinx,
- 19) Sperm Survives in Female Genital tract  
 a. 24-48 Hours                      b. 2-4 Days                      c. Upto 15 Days                      d. Upto 28 Days
- 20) A Female Patient presented with 3\*4 cm Painless ulcer with raised margins labia majora. Most likely organism responsible for the condition is  
 a. HPV                      b. Treponema Palladium                      c. Chlamydia                      d. Candida

**Que 2. Short Answer Question....(Solve any 4 out of 6)..... (4X5=20)**

- 1) Progesteron hormone                      2).puberty                      3) ovulation  
 4) support of uterus                      5) vaginitis                      6) ovarian cyst.

**Que 3.Short Answer Question....(Solve any 4 out of 6)..... (4X5=20)**

- 1) infertility with 2 remedy.                      2) Menopause lachesis and belladonna  
 3) puberty pulsatilla and natmur.                      4) pID remedy eupatorium and pyrogenium.  
 5) prolapse with sepia and murex.  
 6) impotency with agnus cactus and caulophyllum.

**Que No.4 Long Answer question. (Solve any 2 out of 4)..... (2X10=20)**

- a) anatomy of internal female reproductive system.  
 b) discuss natural method of contraception .  
 c) explain ectopic pregnancy with 2 remedy .  
 d) Infertility in detail.with 2 remedy.

**Long Answer question (Solve Any 1 From 5,6,7)..... (1X20=20)**

5. Define pelvic inflammatory disease. with complication and its Therapeutics.

OR

6. Discuss in detail various menstrual disorder add Therapeutics on it.

OR

7. Write down detail about Menopause with withreference to Lachesis, Sepia, Liliuntig, Platina.

**ALL THE BEST.....**





**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL  
COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL & RESEARCH CENTRE , NASHIK**

**2.5.4\_ The Institution provides opportunities to students for midcourse improvement of performance through specific interventions**

**4<sup>th</sup> year question paper**  
**May-2022**



**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**

**PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION – APRIL / MAY 2022**

**SUBJECT – PRACTICE OF MEDICINE - I**

**Time : 3 Hrs**

**DATE – 06/05/2022**

**TIME – 1.00pm to 4.00pm**

**IV B.H.M.S.**

**MARKS**

**Instruction:**

- i. All questions carry equal marks.*
- ii. The number to the right indicates full marks.*
- iii. Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper*
- iv. Draw diagrams wherever is necessary.*

**1. MCQ 20 MARKS**

- 1) Aetiology of Haemoptysis include all of the following EXCEPT  
a) Ca bronchus b) Good pasture syndrome c) pulmonary tuberculosis  
d) Mallory weiss tear
- 2) Aetiology of exudative pleural effusion include all of the following EXCEPT  
a) Rheumatoid disease b) pulmonary tuberculosis c) cardiac failure  
d) malignant lung disease
- 3) which of the following conditions is caused due to allergens  
a) bronchial asthma b) Bronchiectasis c) mesothelioma of pleura  
d) pulmonary infarction
- 4) presence of air in pleural space is Known as  
a) Haemothorax b)pleurisy c) pneumothorax d) cardiac temponade
- 5) During asthmatic attack, patient is unable to lie down for fear of suffocation is characteristic feature of which remedy  
a) Psorinum b) arsenic album c) aconite d) bryonia
- 6) Dry, sibilant cough like saw driven through a pine board ,is characteristic feature of which remedy  
a) heparsulph b) spongiatosta c) arnica Montana d) kali carb
- 7) Profuse watery acrid nasal discharge with profuse bland lachrymation is characteristic feature of\_  
a) Allium cepa b) euphrasia c) borax d) pulsatila
- 8) following of the cause of dysphagia except  
a) scleroderma b) chagas disease c) web d) abdominal tuberculosis
- 9) following are the causes of chronic diarrhoea EXCEPT  
a) tuberculosis b) HIV c) tropical sprue d) crohn's disease
- 10) following factors damages gastric mucosa EXCEPT  
a) bile acids b) increase parietal cell mass c) smoking d) rapid mucosal turnover
- 11) which of the following is most commonly indicated remedy for achlorhydria.  
a) calcarea carb b) crotalushor c) croton tig d) phosphorus
- 12) Diarrhoea on micturition is key symptoms of\_  
a) alumina b) sulphur c)aloe socotrina d) Pulsatila
- 13) Cholelithiasis with sharp pain in liver , shooting upward to right nipple which is better by bending backward  
a) calcarea carb b) Dioscorea c) graphites d)Nuxvom



- 14) following are the cause of obstructive jaundice except  
 a) primary biliary cirrhosis b) cholelithiasis C) chronic right heart failure  
 d) viral hepatitis
- 15) which of the following cause ascites except  
 a) biliary cirrhosis b) hepatic cirrhosis c) nephrotic syndrome d) pancreatitis
- 16) which of the following is a complications of typhoid fever?  
 a) perforation b) haemorrhage c) meningitis d) all of the above
- 17) which of the following causes trachoma  
 a) herpes simplex b) paranyxovirus c) pox virus d) chlamydia trachomatis
- 18) All are the features of Turner's syndrome except  
 a) short stature b) web neck c) broad chest d) small testicles
- 19) chilblains are commonly seen in all of the following EXCEPT  
 a) swimmer b) horse riders c) cyclists d) trekker
- 20) Following are the causes of hypocalcaemia EXCEPT  
 a) Hypoparathyroidism b) toxic shock syndrome c) Acute pancreatitis d) Thyrotoxicosis

**2. Short Answer Questions (Solve any 4 Out of 6):**

- a) AIDS related complex (ARC) b) Down's syndrome c) Sleep Apnoea  
 d) Hypothermia e) Cause of Hematemesis and Malaena  
 f) Causes and clinical features of Hepatic Encephalopathy

**3. Short Answer Questions (Solve any 4 out of 6) :**

- a) Indications of Opium in Constipation b) Indications of Aconite in Bronchopneumonia  
 c) Indications of Hepar Sulph in Liver abscess d) Indications of Ant Tart in Bronchitis.  
 e) Indications of Nat Carb in Sunstroke. f) Indications of Chelidonium in Hepatitis B.

**4. Long Answer Questions 4 (Solve any 2 Out of 4):**

- a) Discuss Cholelithiasis with respect to clinical features, complications, miasmatic background and chronic prescribing

**OR**

- b) Discuss Irritable Bowel Syndrome with respect to causes and clinical features. Add note on miasmatic background  
 c) Discuss Pneumonia with respect to Aetiology, clinical features, miasmatic background and indication of two homoeopathic drugs  
 d) Discuss in details Hepatitis B with respect to clinical features and complications with concept of susceptibility.

**Long Answer Questions (5,6,7) (Solve any 1 Out of 3) : [1 20 = 201**

5. Discuss in detail Ulcerative Colitis with respect to clinical features, investigations, miasmatic understanding and scope and limitations.  
 6. Discuss in details Bronchial Asthma with respect to definition and types, Investigations in detail, scope and limitations, acute prescribing.  
 7. Discuss in details Ascites with respect to causes, symptoms and signs, acute prescription and auxiliary mode of treatment.

**ALL THE BEST.....**



**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**

**PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION – APRIL / MAY 2022**

<b>SUBJECT – PRACTICE OF MEDICINE – II</b>			<b>Time : 3 Hrs</b>
<b>DATE – 07/05/2022</b>	<b>TIME – 1.00pm to 4.00pm</b>	<b>IV B.H.M.S.</b>	<b>100 MARKS</b>

**Instruction:**

- i. All questions carry equal marks.*
- ii. The number to the right indicates full marks.*
- iii. Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper*
- iv. Draw diagrams wherever is necessary.*

**Q1. MCQ 20 MARKS**

- 1) Following are the laboratory features of Hemolytic anemia **EXCEPT**  
a) Increased Bilurubin      b) Increased LDH  
c) Increased Reticulocytes      d) Negative Urinary Haemosiderin
  
- 2) Following are the Diagnostic features of  $\beta$  Thalassaemia **EXCEPT**  
a) Profound hypochromic anemia      b) Evidence of severe red cell dysplasia  
c) Erythroblastosis      d) Presence of raised levels of hemoglobin A
  
- 3) A 20 y.o. male patient reported to casualty with high fever, neck stiffness and projectile vomiting. What would be the expected diagnosis?  
a) Meningitis      b) Migraine      c) Cluster headache      d) Acute Gastroenteritis
  
- 4) Following are the common indications for 2D- ECHO **EXCEPT**  
a) Assessment of LV function      b) Identification of vegetations in Endocarditis  
c) Detection of pericardial effusion      d) Asthma
  
- 5) Following is the Jones major criteria for rheumatic fever **EXCEPT**  
a) Carditis      b) Arthralgia      c) Chorea      d) Polyarthritits
  
- 6) Which one of the following is the sign of aortic Stenosis  
a) Ejection systolic murmur      b) Atrial flutter  
c) Mid-Diastolic murmur      d) Mid-Diastolic murmur
  
- 7) Following are the causes of obstructive jaundice **EXCEPT**  
a) Primary biliary cirrhosis      b) Cholelithiasis  
c) Chronic right heart failure      d) Viral hepatitis
  
- 8) Wilson's disease is characterized by defective metabolism of which of the following element?  
a) Magnesium      b) Copper      c) Selenium      d) Phosphate
  
- 9) Which of the following remedy is indicated for epileptic aura beginning in the knees ?  
a) Cuprum metallicum      b) Helleborus niger      c) Causticum      d) Nux vomica



- 10) Which of the following is a common sign of thyrotoxicosis  
 a) Bradycardia                      b) Lid Lag                      c) Absent Perspiration    d) Pallor
- 11) Following are the etiological factors of chronic kidney disease **EXCEPT**  
 a) Diabetes mellitus    b) Amylodosis              c) Hypertension    d) Acute gastroenteritis
- 12) Following are the features of Nephrotic syndrome **EXCEPT?**  
 a) Oedema                      b) Hypoalbuminaemia    c) Proteinuria              d) Haematuria
- 13) Sensation of constriction of the heart, as if from an iron band is a characteristic feature of which of the following remedy?  
 a) Ammonium Carb              b) Cactus G                      c) Digitalis                      d) Iodum
- 14) Damaged heart after infectious disease is a feature of which of the following remedy?  
 a) Lycopodium                      b) Kali carb                      c) Digitalis                      d) Naja
- 15) Anaemia resulting from cardiac diseases is a characteristic feature of which of the following remedy?  
 a) Crataegus O                      b) Conium M                      c) Digitalis P                      d) Cactus G
- 16) Persistent hemorrhages from bladder, uterus, profuse bright red blood, epistaxis instead of menses is a symptom of which of the following remedy?  
 a) Erigeron                      b) Sepia                      c) Platina                      d) Ignatia
- 17) Rheumatism alternating with gastric symptoms is present in  
 a) Rhus tox                      b) Bryonia                      c) Dulcamara                      d) Kali bich
- 18) Gouty inflammation of great toe joint, rheumatic tearing in all limbs, especially right side < before storm is seen in which of the following remedy?  
 a) Rhus tox                      b) Rhododendron              c) Ruta                      d) Actea Spicata
- 19) Which drug has the symptom of milky urine with Diabetes  
 a) Acetic Acid                      b) Phosphoric acid              c) Carbolic acid                      d) Nitric acid
- 20) Hyperthyroidism where the gland first gets swollen, hard and heavy, then begins to dwindle. Rapidly losing flesh even with good appetite. Always feels too Hot.  
 a) Conium                      b) Calcarea                      c) Natrum mur                      d) Iodum

**Q2. SHORT ANSWER ANY 4 FROM 6 (5X4=20)**

- a) Ankylosing Spondilities.
- b) Scabies.
- c) Tetralogy of Fallot.
- d) Explain Renal Calculi.
- e) Iron deficiency Anemia.
- f) Schizophrenia Clinical feature and Causes.



**Q3. SHORT ANSWER ANY 4 FROM 6 5X4=20**

- a) Indications of Rhododendron in Gout.
- b) Indications of Urtica Urens in Urticaria.
- c) Atopic Dermatitis
- d) Thrombocytopenia causes and Clinical features.
- e) Indications of Berberie Vulgaris and cantharis in UTI
- f) Natrum Mur and Ignatia in hyperthyroidism.

**Q4. LONG ANSWER 2 FROM 4 10X2=20**

- a) Describe Acute Renal failure and Indications of Apis Mel in detail.
- b) Describe Infective Endocarditis and Indications of two Homeopathic Remedies.
- c) Describe Psoriasis with its causes patho-physiology, Clinical features and homeopathic management with Psorinum.
- d) Describe clinical features of secondary syphilis with miasmatic background and homeopathic management with Syphilinum.

(Any 1 from Q5, Q6, Q7)

**20 Marks**

- Q5. Describe cause, patho-physiology, clinical features, and investigations of Rheumatoid Arthritis and its miasmatic understanding and auxiliary mode of treatment.
- Q6. Describe Angina pectoris with respect to definition, types, clinical features, investigations, acute prescribing and chronic prescribing.
- Q7. Describe Cushing's syndrome with its causes, clinical features, investigation, scope and limitations of homeopathy.

**ALL THE BEST.....**



DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK

TERMINAL EXAMINATION – APRIL / MAY 2022

SUBJECT – PRACTICE OF MEDICINE - II

Time : 1.30 Hrs

DATE – 07/05/2022

TIME – 1.00pm to 2.30

IV B.H.M.S.

50 MARKS

*Instruction:*

- i. All questions carry equal marks.*
- ii. The number to the right indicates full marks.*
- iii. Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper*
- iv. Draw diagrams wherever is necessary.*

**Q1. (20 Marks)**

- 1 A 20 year of male patient reported to casualty with high fever , neck stiffness and projectile vomiting. What would be the expected diagnosis?
  - a) Meningitis
  - b) Migrane
  - c) Cluster headache
  - d) Acute Gastroenteritis
- 2 Lumbar puncture is indicated in following conditions EXCEPT
  - a) Pott's spine
  - b) Sub arachnoid haemorrhage
  - c) Meningitis
  - d) Multiple sclerosis
3. Following are the feature of mitral stenosis EXCEPT
  - a) Atrial fibrillation
  - b) Mid-systolic murmur
  - c) Mitral facies
  - d) Loud first heart sound
4. All of the following are generalised dermatological causes of Pruritus except -
  - a) Xerosis
  - b) Scabies
  - c) Atopic eczema
  - d) Polycythemia Vera
5. Pox virus causes which of the following?
  - a) Scabies
  - b) Tinea
  - c) Molluscum contagiosum
  - d) Warts
- 6 Which of the following characteristics does not apply to eruptions in Lichen Planus ?
  - a) Flat-Topped
  - b) Violaceous
  - c) Pleomorphic
  - d) Polygonal



7. Following are the causes of inflammatory oligoarthritis EXCEPT

- a) Ankylosing spondylitis
- b) Juvenile idiopathic arthritis
- c) Seronegative spondyloarthritis
- d) Rheumatoid Arthritis

8. Conjunctivitis, Non-Specific urethritis, Conjunctivitis are the symptoms of which of the following disease?

- a) Reiter's Disease
- b) Enteropathic arthritis
- c) Psoriatic Arthritis
- d) Sjogren's syndrome

9. Which of the following remedy is indicated for 'Pruritus worse from exposure to cold air'?

- a) Sulphur
- b) Lycopodium
- c) Sepia
- d) Hepar Sulph

10. Which of the following will be an indicated remedy for Psoriasis of palms?

- a) Graphites
- b) Hepar Sulph
- c) Lycopodium
- d) All of the above

11. Skin affections after local application is characteristic of which of the following remedy?

- a) Aconite
- b) Cantharis
- c) Gelsemium
- d) Sulphur

12. Rheumatism associated with urticaria like symptoms is seen in which of the following remedy?

- a) Urtica urens
- b) Rhus tox
- c) Dulcamara
- d) Bryonia

13. Gouty inflammation of great toe joint, rheumatic tearing in all limbs, especially right side < before storm is seen in which of the following remedy?

- a) Rhus tox
- b) Rhododendron
- c) Ruta
- d) Actea Spicata

14. Rheumatism begins low down & ascends is a key feature of which of the following remedy?

- a) Arnica montana
- b) Bellis per
- c) Ruta
- d) Gelsemium

15. Tophus is a hallmark of which of the following disease?

- a) Acute Gout



- b) Chronic Gout
  - c) Rheumatoid Arthritis
  - d) Osteoarthritis
16. Which of the antigen is found in Ankylosing Spondylitis?
- a) HLA B-10
  - b) HLA B-27
  - c) HLA B-30
  - d) HLA B-38
17. Impetigo is caused by which of the following organism?
- a) Staphylococcus aureus
  - b) Pneumococcus P
  - c) Corynebacterium M
  - d) Clostridium
18. A 65 y.o. male presented with masked face, festinant gait and retropulsion. The probable diagnosis is ?
- a) Parkinsonism
  - b) Alzheimers Disease
  - c) Duchenne Muscle Dystrophy
  - d) Multiinfarct dementia
19. 23 y.o. Male patient came with complaint of sudden onset of headache with 2 episodes of vomiting with no signs of neurological deficit which one of the following is the likely diagnosis?
- a) Meningitis
  - b) Migraine
  - c) Subarachnoid haemorrhage
  - d) Intracranial Space occupying lesion
20. Following are the causes of mitral regurgitations EXCEPT
- a) Mitral valve prolapse
  - b) Myocardial Infarction
  - c) Papillary muscle dysfunction
  - d) Calcification of bicuspid valve

**Q2(Any four out of Six)(20 Marks)**

- a. Write in detail about Atopic Dermatitis and its homeopathic management with sulphur.
- b. Vitiligo Causes and clinical features.
- c. Iron deficiency Anemia with homeopathic indications with Ferrum met.
- d. Describe in detail Infective Endocarditis.
- e. Describe Gout in detail.
- f. Epilepsy Causes and Clinical features.

**Q3.(10 Marks)**

- a. Explain in detail Ankylosing Spondylitis with its causes, pathophysiology, clinical features, investigation and management.

**ALL THE BEST.....**



**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**

**TERMINAL EXAMINATION – APRIL / MAY 2022**

<b>SUBJECT – PRACTICE OF MEDICINE - I</b>			<b>Time : 1.30 Hrs</b>
<b>DATE – 06/05/2022</b>	<b>TIME – 1.00pm to 2.30pm</b>	<b>IV B.H.M.S.</b>	<b>50 MARKS</b>

**Instruction:**

- i. All questions carry equal marks.*
- ii. The number to the right indicates full marks.*
- iii. Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper*
- iv. Draw diagrams wherever is necessary.*

***Q.1 MCQ 20 MARKS***

1. Dyspepsia from drinking strong coffee -  
a) Nux vomica b) Aconite c) Belladonna d) Natrum mur
2. Which of the following remedy is most commonly indicated remedy for Achlorhydria  
a) Calcarea-carb b) Crotalus-Hor c) Croton tig d) Phosphorus
3. diarrhoea during spell of hot weather is a key indicator of which of the following remedy-  
a) Aconite b) Sulphur c) Bryonia alba d) Nat-phos
4. Vomiting of water is thrown up as soon as it gets warm in stomach is a key feature of which of the following remedy -  
a) Phytolacca b) Silicea c) Kali carb d) Phosphorus
5. Aetiology of Haemoptysis include all of the following EXCEPT  
a) Ca bronchus b) Good pasture syndrome c) pulmonary tuberculosis  
d) Mallory weiss tear
6. Aetiology of exudative pleural effusion include all of the following EXCEPT  
a) Rheumatoid disease b) pulmonary tuberculosis c) cardiac failure  
d) malignant lung disease
7. Which of the following conditions is caused due to allergens  
a) Bronchial Asthma b) Bronchiectasis c) Mesothelioma of pleura  
d) pulmonary infarction
8. Presence of air in pleural space is Known as  
a) Haemothorax b) Pleurisy c) Pneumothorax d) Cardiac Temponade
9. During asthmatic attack, patient is unable to lie down for fear of suffocation is characteristic feature of which remedy  
a) Psorinum b) Arsenic Album c) Aconite d) Bryonia
10. Dry, sibilant cough like saw driven through a pine board ,is characteristic feature of which remedy  
a) Hepar Sulph b) Spongia Tosta c) Arnica Montana d) Kali Carb



11. Constant picking of nose and lips till they bleed, boring the finger into nostrils, is the characteristics feature of which of the following remedies?  
a) Arum Triphyllum b) Euphrasia c) Spongia Tosta d) Stannum Metallicum
12. According to modified medical research council dyspnoea scale, breathlessness on strenuous exercise is classified under which of the following grade-  
a) Grade 0 b) Grade 1 c) Grade 2 d) Grade 3
13. Severe asthma during childhood may lead to which of the following chest deformity  
a) Pectus Excavatum b) Pectus Carinatum c) Kyphosis d) Scoliosis
14. Great weakness is the chest worse by talking, is the characteristic feature of which of the following remedies.  
a) Berberis Vulgaris b) Sanguinaria Nitricum c) Stanum Metallicum d) Symphytum
15. Profound watery acrid nasal discharge with profuse bland lachrymation is the characteristic feature of which of the following remedies.  
a) Allium Cepa b) Euphrasia c) Borax d) Pulsatilla
16. Globus hystericus, ball rises in throat, sensation as if peristaltic motion was reversed is a symptom of which of the following remedy?  
a) Asafoetida b) Lycopodium c) Carbo veg d) Cinchona
17. which of the following remedies is indicated for bronchitis with discharge of touch, stringy mucous which adheres to the parts and which can be drawn to long strings.  
a) Bryonia Alba b) Arsenic Album c) Kali Carb d) Kali Bichromicum
18. Left side principally affected, disease begins on the left side and go to right, pt sleeps into egg is the characteristic feature of which of the following remedies?  
a) Lycopodium b) Lachesis c) Belladonna d) Bryonia Alba
19. Alternation of hyperacidity and decreased of acid, thirst for water yet it disturbs is a key symptom of which of the following remedy?  
a) Chinninum Ars b) Cinchona c) Lycopodium d) Carbo Veg
20. Diarrhoea on micturation is a keynote of which of the following remedy?  
a) Alumina b) Sulphur c) Aloe Socotrina d) Pulsatilla

**Q.2 Short Answer Questions (Solve any 4 Out of 5):**

**20 Marks**

- a) Intrinsic Asthma b) Gastro Oesophageal reflux disease (GORD) c) Achalasia cardia
- d) Respiratory Failure e) Hyponatraemia

**Q.3 Long Answer Questions (Solve any 1 Out of 2):**

**20 Marks**

- a) Write in detail about COPD.

OR

- b) Discuss Irritable Bowel Syndrome with respect to causes and clinical features. Write any 2 therapeutics for this condition.

**ALL THE BEST.....**











**Que No.4 Long Answer question. (Solve any 2 out of 4).....(2X10=20)**

1. What are communicable diseases ? Discuss their prophylaxis.
2. What are common ways of disposal of human excreta in a village? Describe any two methods.
3. Write the signs and symptoms and differential diagnosis of chicken-pox and small-pox. How do you treat with homoeopathic prophylaxis?
4. A fair is going to be held near your native village for about a fortnight. How you will organise it, and what steps you will take to ensure the sanitation of the place and giving the fair a success?

**Long Answer question ( Solve Any 1 From 5,6,7).....(1X20=20)**

5. What are the types of mental illness ? What is mental health ? Describe the causes and prevention of mental illness.

OR

6. Define Balanced Diet. What is Malnutrition ? Discuss the nutritional problems of poor Indian mothers and their children.

OR

7. Name important mosquito borne diseases. Describe the clinical features, prevention and control of Japanese-Encephalitis.

**ALL THE BEST.....**



DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK

TERMINAL EXAMINATION – APRIL / MAY 2022

SUBJECT – COMMUNITY MEDICINE			Time : 1.30 Hrs
DATE – 10/05/2022	TIME – 1.00 pm to 2.30pm	IV B.H.M.S.	50 MARKS

*Instruction:*

- i. All questions carry equal marks.*
- ii. The number to the right indicates full marks.*
- iii. Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper*
- iv. Draw diagrams wherever is necessary.*

**Q.1 MCQ (20MARKS)**

1. BCG vaccine is administered in children
  - a. Intradermally
  - b. Intramuscularly
  - c. Subcutaneously
  - d. None of the Above
2. Which is the most economical and best screening
  - a. Mass Screening
  - b. High risk screening
  - c. Multiphasic Screening
  - d. Low risk Screening
3. Vertical transmission is by
  - a. Mosquito
  - b. Direct Contact
  - c. Droplet
  - d. Placenta
4. Communicability of Disease is determined by
  - a. Secondary Attack Rate
  - b. Primary Attack Rate
  - c. Attributable Risk
  - d. Relative Risk
5. Scientific proof of an etiology factor is given by
  - a. Case control study
  - b. Cohort Study
  - c. Randomised Clinical trial
  - d. Non randomized clinical trial
6. Quarantine is for
  - a. Infective period
  - b. Shortest incubation period
  - c. Generation time
  - d. Longest incubation period
7. Incidence rate is Calculated by
  - a. No. of New Cases
  - b. No. of old Cases
  - c. Both
  - d. None of above
8. Best method for collective vital statistic in India
  - a. Active Surveillance
  - b. Passive Surveillance
  - c. Sentinal Surveillance
  - d. Contact Tracing
9. Primordial Prevention is the
  - a. Prevention of disease among –the hill-dwelling tribal people
  - b. Prolongation of human lifespan to maximum extent
  - c. Promotion of health ,well being and efficacy
  - d. Prevention of disease through modification of their risk factors
10. Which of the following is tertiary level of prevention
  - a. Health Promotion
  - b. Specific Protection
  - c. Early Diagnosis and Treatment
  - d. Disability Limitation
11. 3 Days Disease is
  - a. Rubella
  - b. Rubeolla
  - c. Roseola Infantum
  - d. German Measles
12. Black Death is
  - a. Plague
  - b. Dengue
  - c. Tuberculosis
  - d. Cholera
13. Epidemological triads contains all except



a.Agent                      b.Manpower                      c.Host                      d.Environment

14. Disease elimination is helped by  
a. Herd immunity      b. Isolation                      c. Quarantine                      d. None
15. Case Fatality rate Indicates  
a. Spreading power of a disease                      b. Killing power of a disease in a time  
c. Killing power of a disease with no time interval  
d. Resistance of disease
16. High prevalence associated with:  
a. High cure rate                      b. Immigration of healthy people  
c. longer duration of disease                      d. Less Incidence of disease
17. Disinfectant is one which:  
a. Kills bacteria and spores                      b. Kills bacteria only  
c. Kills spores only                      d. Kills viruses
18. Period between the possible time of detection and the actual time of diagnosis is  
a. Lead time                      b. Screening time                      c. Generation time                      d. Serial interval
19. Most specific screening test for Vitamin D deficiency is:  
a. 7-dehydrocholesterol                      b. 1, 25 dihydroxy Vitamin D  
c. 25hydroxy Vitamin D                      d. Serum calcium levels
20. Primordial prevention in myocardial infarction are all except:  
a. Maintenance of normal body weight                      b. Change in life style  
c. Change in nutritional habits                      d. Screening for hypertension

Que.2 Describe the clinical manifestations, Prevention and control of Tuberculosis and Give a brief on DRTB along with Management ?.....10 Marks

OR

Explain in Brief Natural History of Disease .....10 marks

Que 3 Any Four Out of Five.....20 Mrks

1. Live Vaccines      2. Food Toxicants      3. PEM  
4. Droplet Infection      5. Vitamin D

① mumps      ② poliomyelitis      ③ Covid.  
④ Rubella.  
⑤ General sympt. of infections diseases.

ALL THE BEST.....



DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK

TERMINAL EXAMINATION – APRIL / MAY 2022

SUBJECT – HMM - I			Time : 1.30 Hrs
DATE – 11/05/2022	TIME – 1.00 to 2.30pm	IV B.H.M.S.	50 MARKS

*Instruction:*

- i. All questions carry equal marks.*
- ii. The number to the right indicates full marks.*
- iii. Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper*
- iv. Draw diagrams wherever is necessary.*

SECTION - A

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS - 60 MARKS

**1. Answer the following:** (1\*20=20)

- 1) Wears a fur cap, overcoat or shawl even in hottest summer weather.  
A.Pyrogen.      B.Psorinum.      C.Sanicula.      D.Sabina.
- 2) Headache: always hungry during; >while eating.  
A.Pyrogen      B.Psorinum      C.Abrotanum      D. Sabina.
- 3) Lochia: thin, acrid, brown, very fetid; suppressed, followed by chills, fever and profuse fetid perspiration.  
A.Bacillinum      B.Pyrogen      C.Psorinum      D. Rheum.
- 4) Eczema and itching eruptions after vaccinations.  
A. Hydrastis      B.Hydrocotyla      C.Mezerium.      D.Bacillinum.
- 5) Family of Hydrocotyle asiatica.  
A.Coniferae      B.Umbelliferrae      C. Cruciferae      D.Compositae.
- 6) Common name of Urtica urens.  
A.Stinging nettle      B.Hemlock spruce      C. Golden seal      D.Black spruce.
- 7) Stool: hard, impossible to evacuate; of grayish-white balls, like burnt lime; crumbling from verge of anus; with the odor of limburger cheese.  
A.Mephitis .      B.Spigelia      C.Sanicula      D.Sabal.
- 8) Awakes at night with rush of blood to lower legs.  
A.Ratanhia      B. Collinsonia      C.Capsicum      D.Mephitis.
- 9) Diabetes, especially in children.  
A.Crategus      B.Sanicula      C.Abrotanum      D.Rheum.
- 10) Leucorrhoea in little girls.  
A.Cocculus      B.Crocus      C.Coca      D. Caulophyllum.
- 11) Menses: too early, too profuse, from uterine atony in women enfeebled by loss of blood.  
A.Hydrastis      B.Helonias.      C.Abroma      D.Cedron
- 12) Sensation as if heart was grasped in a vise; as if blood had all gone to the heart; feels full to bursting; inability to walk erect.  
A. Lithium carb      B.Capsicum      C.Carbo animalis      D.Lilium tig.



- 13) Drawing pain in small of back, from sacrum to pubes, in nearly all diseases.  
 A.Sanacula      B.Sabina      C.Stannum met      D. Sambucus.
- 14) Day blindness; mist before eyes; pressure and smarting in eyeballs.  
 A. Ranunculus      B.Cicuta      C.Crocus      D.Psorinum.
- 15) Testicles hang heavy or retracted, with pain along spermatic cord; worse, right side.  
 A.Cicuta .      B.Corallium      C.Clematis      D.Crocus.
- 16) Family of Sarsaparilla  
 A.Compositae      B Solanaceae      C. Ericaceae      D.Smilaceae.
- 17) Preventive in post- partum haemorrhage .  
 A. Millefolium      B. Melilotus      C. Vinca minor      D.Urtica urens.
- 18) Rheumatic pain in the right arm and shoulder; cannot raise the arm, < at night.  
 A.Spigelia      B.Sanguinaria      C.Squilla      D. Sanicula.
- 19) Dyspnoea: must lie on right side or with head high.  
 A. Sanguinaria      B.Squilla      C. Spigelia      D.Sanicula.
- 20) Common name of Eupatorium perfoliatum.  
 A. Rhubarb      B. Rattlesnakebean      C.Pinkroot      D.Boneset.

Q.2 Write in detail Drug Picture of PSORINUM ? *OR. Syphilinum* (1\*10=10)

Q.3] write any four out of six : (5\*4=20)

- Skin complaints of graphitis
- Liver complaints of chelidonium
- Guiding symptoms of sepia
- Breast complaints of phytolacca
- Guiding indications of pulsatilla.
- Leucorrhoea of alumina.

ALL THE BEST.....



**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**

**TERMINAL EXAMINATION – APRIL / MAY 2022**

**SUBJECT – HMM - II**

**Time : 1.30 Hrs**

**DATE – 12/05/2022**

**TIME – 1.00 to 2.30pm**

**IV B.H.M.S.**

**50 MARKS**

**Instruction:**

- i. All questions carry equal marks.*
- ii. The number to the right indicates full marks.*
- iii. Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper*
- iv. Draw diagrams wherever is necessary.*

**Multiple Choice Questions-**

**20 Marks**

- 1) After appearance of menses so weak she can hardly speak  
a) Carbolic acid      b) Cicuta      c) Condurango      d) Carbo animalis
- 2) Leucorrhoea: after exercise; with every stool; with uterine spasm; followed by metrorrhagia  
a) Hydrastis      b) Trillium      c) Viburnum      d) Mag mur
- 3) Complaints resulting from abnormal sexual desire  
a) Psorinum      b) Carbo animalis      c) Lyssin      d) Hydrastis
- 4) Family of Condurango  
a) Compositae      b) Coniferae      c) Apocynceae      d) Solanaceae
- 5) Common name of Jonosia asoka  
a) Elder      b) Skunk      c) Rhubarb      d) Asoka tree
- 6) Common name of Collinsonia  
a) Elder      b) Stone root      c) Pinkroot      d) Rhubarb
- 7) Diabetes, especially in children  
a) Crategus      b) Sanicula      c) Abrotanum      d) Rheum
- 8) Solvent power upon crustaceous and calcareous deposits in arteries  
a) Collinsonia      b) Ratanhia      c) Crocus      d) Crataegus
- 9) Family of Clematis erecta  
a) Ranunculaceae      b) Compositae      c) Solanaceae      d) Ericaceae
- 10) Pain in right side of face to eye, ear and temple; better by holding cold water in mouth  
a) Cicuta      b) Clematis      c) Corallium      d) Crocus
- 11) Toothache: intermittent, jerking, relieved by holding ice-water in the mouth, but returns when water becomes warm  
a) Crocus sativus      b) Coffea cruda      c) Cocculus      d) Spigelia
- 12) Leucorrhoea in place of menses, or between periods; like the washings of meat  
a) Mephitis      b) Hydrastis      c) Trillium      d) Cocculus
- 13) Common name of Lobelia inflata  
a) Indian pennywort      b) Indian nettle      c) Indian tobacco      d) Golden seal
- 14) Common name of Corallium rubrum  
a) Rhubarb      b) Red coral      c) Indian pennywort      d) Indian nettle



15) Family of *Urtica urens*

- a) Ericaceae      b) Urticaceae      c) Compositae      d) Solanaceae

16) Tongue: white or yellow with red streak down the middle; dry, moist, white or yellow coating, or no coating on either side; feels scalded

- a) *Spigelia*      b) *Sanguinaria*      c) *Capsicum*      d) *Veratrum viride*

17) Prover of Radium brom

- a) Diefenbach      b) Burt      c) Stapf      d) Muller

18) Common name of *Crocus sativus*

- a) Saffron      b) Elder      c) Skunk      d) Golden seal

19) Eructations, tasting like rotten eggs or like onions

- a) *Mag mur*      b) *Trillium*      c) *Rheum*      d) *Rumex*

20) Emaciation, progressive; child looks old, dirty, greasy and brownish; skin about neck wrinkled, hangs in folds

- a) *Rheum*      b) *Rumex*      c) *Sanicula*      d) *Psorinum*

2) Long Question (any one out of two)      10 x 1 = 10

- 1) Write in Detail Drug Picture of *Coffea Cruda* and compare and Contrast indications in Toothache with *Bryonia*, *Pulsatilla*, *Chammomila* and *Bismuth*.
- 2) Write in Detail Group Symptoms of *Calcarea* Group and Differentiate Indications of *Calcarea Carb* and *Calcarea Sulph* in respect to Physical Constitution, Mental Picture, Modalities and thermals.

3) Write any four out of six      4x5 = 20

- a) Write Respiratory complaints of *Stanum Met* in short and compare with *Phosphorus*
- b) Compare and contrast Indications of *Lobelia Inflata* and *Plumbum Met* in Gastro Intestinal tract.
- c) Elaborate Mental Picture of *Mag Mur*
- d) Explain in detail Indications of *Melilotus alba* in Headache and compare with *Glonoine*
- e) Compare and Contrast *Collinsonia Canadensis* in Constipation with *Plumbum Metallicum*.
- f) Explain in detail Indications of *Sambucus Nigra* in Ashtmatic Complaints of Infants.

ALL THE BEST.....



**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**

**PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION – APRIL / MAY 2022**

**SUBJECT – HOMOEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA – PAPER- I**

**Time : 3 Hrs**

**DATE – 11/05/2022**

**TIME – 1.00 to 4.00pm**

**IV B.H.M.S.**

**100 MARKS**

**Instruction:**

- i. All questions carry equal marks.
- ii. The number to the right indicates full marks.
- iii. Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper
- iv. Draw diagrams wherever is necessary.

**SECTION - A**

**SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS - 60 MARKS**

**1. Answer the following:**

**(1\*20=20)**

- 1) Wears a fur cap, overcoat or shawl even in hottest summer weather.  
A. Pyrogen.      B. Psorinum.      C. Sanicula.      D. Sabina.
- 2) Headache: always hungry during; >while eating.  
A. Pyrogen      B. Psorinum      C. Abrotanum      D. Sabina.
- 3) Lochia: thin, acrid, brown, very fetid; suppressed, followed by chills, fever and profuse fetid perspiration.  
A. Bacillinum      B. Pyrogen      C. Psorinum      D. Rheum.
- 4) Eczema and itching eruptions after vaccinations.  
A. Hydrastis      B. Hydrocotyla      C. Mezerium.      D. Bacillinum.
- 5) Family of Hydrocotyle asiatica.  
A. Coniferae      B. Umbelliferae      C. Cruciferae      D. Compositae.
- 6) Common name of Urtica urens.  
A. Stinging nettle      B. Hemlock spruce      C. Golden seal      D. Black spruce.
- 7) Stool: hard, impossible to evacuate; of grayish-white balls, like burnt lime; crumbling from verge of anus; with the odor of limburger cheese.  
A. Mephitis .      B. Spigelia      C. Sanicula      D. Sabal.
- 8) Awakes at night with rush of blood to lower legs.  
A. Ratanhia      B. Collinsonia      C. Capsicum      D. Mephitis.
- 9) Diabetes, especially in children.  
A. Crategus      B. Sanicula      C. Abrotanum      D. Rheum.
- 10) Leucorrhoea in little girls.  
A. Cocculus      B. Crocus      C. Coca      D. Caulophyllum.
- 11) Menses: too early, too profuse, from uterine atony in women enfeebled by loss of blood.  
A. Hydrastis      B. Helonias.      C. Abroma      D. Cedron
- 12) Sensation as if heart was grasped in a vise; as if blood had all gone to the heart; feels full to bursting; inability to walk erect.  
A. Lithium carb      B. Capsicum      C. Carbo animalis      D. Lilium tig.
- 13) Drawing pain in small of back, from sacrum to pubes, in nearly all diseases.  
A. Sanicula      B. Sabina      C. Stannum met      D. Sambucus.



- 14) Day blindness; mist before eyes; pressure and smarting in eyeballs.  
 A. Ranunculus    B. Cicuta    C. Crocus    D. Psorinum.
- 15) Testicles hang heavy or retracted, with pain along spermatic cord; worse, right side.  
 A. Cicuta .    B. Corallium    C. Clematis    D. Crocus.
- 16) Family of Sarsaparilla  
 A. Compositae    B Solanaceae    C. Ericaceae    D. Smilacaceae.
- 17) Preventive in post- partum haemorrhage .  
 A. Millefolium    B. Melilotus    C. Vinca minor    D. Urtica urens.
- 18) Rheumatic pain in the right arm and shoulder; cannot raise the arm, < at night.  
 A. Spigelia    B. Sanguinaria    C. Squilla    D. Sanicula.
- 19) Dyspnoea: must lie on right side or with head high.  
 A. Sanguinaria    B. Squilla    C. Spigelia    D. Sanicula.
- 20) Common name of Eupatorium perfoliatum.  
 A. Rhubarb    B. Rattlesnakebean    C. Pinkroot    D. Boneset.

2. Write any four out of six

(4\*5=20)

- a) Write Aurum – Met in Mind.    b) Chelidonium in Liver complaints.  
 c) Guiding symptoms of Conium.    d) Write Bufo-epilepsy.  
 e) Skin complaints of Graphites.    f) Write indication of Gelsemium in fever.

3. Write any four out of six

(4\*5=20)

- a) Lycopodium in Gastric Complaints.    b) Female complaints of Sabina.  
 b) Bismuth in Cholera.    d) Cuprum Met in Epilepsy.  
 d) Child of Baryta Carb.    f) Skin complaints of Petroleum.

SECTION – B

LONG ANSWER QUESTION 40 MARKS

4. Write any two out of four

(2\*10=20)

Compare and Contrast.

- a) Female complaints of Pulsatilla and Platina.  
 b) Heart affections of Cactus G. and Kalmia Latifolia.  
 c) Mag Carb and Rheum in Baby.  
 d) Rheumatism in Bryonia Alba and Rhus Tox.

Long answer question (any one of 5, 6, 7)

(1\*10=20)

5. Write in details drug picture of Calcarea Carb .

OR

6. Drug picture of Sepia in details.

OR

7. What is Nosode ? Write Drug Picture of Medorrhinum in details.

**BEST OF LUCK...**



**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**

**PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION – APRIL / MAY 2022**

<b>SUBJECT – HMM - II</b>			<b>Time : 3 Hrs</b>
<b>DATE – 12/05/2022</b>	<b>TIME – 1.00 to 4.00pm</b>	<b>IV B.H.M.S.</b>	<b>100 MARKS</b>

**Instruction:**

- i. All questions carry equal marks.*
- ii. The number to the right indicates full marks.*
- iii. Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper*
- iv. Draw diagrams wherever is necessary.*

**1. Multiple Choice Questions**

**10x2=20**

- 1) Headache: as if a tornado in head; as if head had been blown to pieces; has to sit up at night and hold it together  
a) Carbo Acid      b) Carbo Animalis      c) Condurango      d) Cicuta
- 2) Stitching pain remains in chest after recovery from pleurisy  
a) Carbo Acid      b) Carbo Animalis      c) Cicuta      d) Condurango
- 3) Bad effects from inhaling foul odors of putrid fever or dissecting-room; poisoning by foul breath  
a) Hydrastis      b) Anthracinum      c) Hydrocotyle      d) Rheum
- 4) Sudden diarrhoea before breakfast  
a) Baccilinum      b) Anthracinum      c) Pyrogen      d) Psorimum
- 5) Fear of falling down stairs  
a) Lyssin      b) Lac Can      c) Hydrastis      d) Rheum
- 6) Family of Abies Canadensis  
a) Coniferae      b) Compositae      c) Umbelliferae      d) Thymelaceae
- 7) Common name of Mercurius dulcis  
a) Skunk      b) Calomel      c) Elder      d) Pinkroot
- 8) While dressing in the morning has to sit down several times to rest  
a) Cuprum met      b) Plumbum met      c) Stannum met      d) Argentum met
- 9) After heart is relieved old piles reappear, or suppressed menses return  
a) Sanicula      b) Capsicum      c) Lithium carb      d) Collinsonia
- 10) Common name of Jonosia asoka  
a) Elder      b) Skunk      c) Rhubarb      d) Asoka tree
- 11) Pain in distant parts on coughing  
a) Capsicum      b) Sanguinaria      c) Spigelia      d) Squilla
- 12) Pulse: suddenly increases and gradually decreases below normal; slow, soft, weak; irregular, intermittent  
a) Veratrum viride      b) Spigelia      c) Sanguinaria      d) Baryta mur
- 13) Stammering, repeats first syllable three or four times; with abdominal ailments and helminthiasis  
a) Sanicula      b) Spigelia      c) Sanguinaria      d) Squilla
- 14) Leucorrhoea of children from atony  
a) Melilotus      b) Millefolium      c) Squilla      d) Sanicula



- 15) Day blindness; mist before eyes; pressure and smarting in eyeballs  
 a) Ranunculus      b) Cicuta      c) Crocus      d) Psorinum
- 16) Inflammation of ovaries or uterus after abortion or premature labor  
 a) Acalypha      b) Sabina      c) Squilla      d) Sanguinaria
- 17) For the bad effects of abortions and miscarriages  
 a) Collinsonia      b) Crategus      c) Helonias      d) Trillium
- 18) Time passes too quickly  
 a) Medorrhinum      b) Corallium      c) Cocculus      d) Crocus
- 19) Habitual abortion from uterine debility  
 a) Caulophyllum      b) Crocus      c) Cocculus      d) Capsicum
- 20) Awakes at night with rush of blood to lower legs  
 a) Ratanhia      b) Collinsonia      c) Capsicum      d) Mephitis
- 21) Tongue: large, flabby; burning, must protrude it to keep it cool  
 a) Sabal      b) Spigelia      c) Mephitis      d) Sanicula

**2) Write short answer (any four out of six)**

**4x5=20**

- Mephitis in Respiratory Affections.
- Role of Sarsaparilla in Urinary Troubles
- Explain in detail Rhododendron in Rheumatism
- Explain Gastro-intestinal Symptoms of Lobelia Inflata
- Role of Fluoric Acid in Ulcers
- Guiding Symptoms of Lac Can.

**3) Write short answer (any four out of six)**

**4x5=20**

- Explain in detail skin affections in Sanicula
- Explain Toothache in Spigelia and compare it with Toothache in Coffea Cruda.
- Elaborate Sabina in Female Reproductive System.
- Explain five Guiding Symptoms of Carcinocin, comment on miasmatic background and physical generals.
- Explain in detail role of Hydrastasis in Malignancy.
- Define in details Mental Picture of Baryta Mur

**4) Long Answer question (any two out of four)**

**2x10 =20**

- Compare and contrast Abrotanum with Idodum in Marasmus
- Compare and Contrast Skin affections of Psorinum with Mezerium
- Write in Detail Guiding Symtoms of Mercurius Solubilis
- Write in Detail Guiding Symptoms of Kalmia Latifolia

**Long Answer Question (any one from 5, 6 and 7) 1x 20 = 20**

- Write in detail Drug Picture of Cuprum Metallicum
- Write Group symptoms of Magnesia Group. Drug Picture of Magnesium Carb particularly introduction, constitution, guiding symptoms, mental symptoms and modalities.
- Explain in detail Respiratory Complaints of Stanum Metallicum and compare it with Rumex and Blatta Orientalis.

**ALL THE BEST.....**



**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**

**TERMINAL EXAMINATION – APRIL 2022**

<b>SUBJECT – REPERTORY (NEW Batch)</b>			<b>Time : 1.30 Hrs</b>
<b>DATE – 09/05/2022</b>	<b>TIME – 1.00 to 2.30pm</b>	<b>IV B.H.M.S.</b>	<b>50 MARKS</b>

**Instruction:**

- i. All questions carry equal marks.*
- ii. The number to the right indicates full marks.*
- iii. Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper*
- iv. Draw diagrams wherever is necessary.*

**Q.1 MCQ 20 MARKS**

- 1) BTPB published on .....  
a) 1847. b) 1897 c) 1846 d) 1896
- 2) Difference between hypochondria and hypersensitive patient is...?  
a) formal imagines complaints whereas the letter overstates the complaints  
b) former overstates complaints whereas the later intensifies the complaints  
c) formal intensifies complaints whereas the letter overstates the complaints  
d) a falls & c true.
- 3) A aphorism 95 is regarding?  
a) Concomitant symptoms b) Hypersensitive patient. c) Accessory symptoms  
d) Stout patient
- 4) Hypersensitive patient is under which aphorism?  
a) 94 b) 95. c) 96 d) 97
- 5) When patient act seek in order to avoid something is known?  
a) Hysterical. b) Fiegners c) Hypersensitive d) Hypochondriac
- 6) Writer of Repertory of Miasms ?  
a) R.P. Patel b) D.C. Chandra. c) S.K. Dube d) S.R. Phatak
- 7) Hahnemann's suggestions regarding follow up under which Aphorism?  
a)104 b) 103. c) 99 d) 100
- 8) Eclectic physician?  
a) Clarke b) Kent c) Robert. d) Phatak
- 9) Case comprises by ..... symptoms.  
a) subjective b) objective c) a & b d) uncommon.
- 10) When more than one repertory is consulted either to help the selection of simillimum or to confirm the result is known as?  
a) repertorial confirmation. b) cross repertorization c) potential repertorization  
d) cross confirmation
- 11) Synthesis is basic repertory of ..... Software?  
a) MAC b) RADAR c) ISIS. d) MICROPATH
- 12) Generally which type of symptoms should be used for eliminating process?  
a) Objective b) General c) Mental d) Peculiar
- 13) Find odd one.  
a) Dr. Boger b) Dr. Dhawle c) Dr. Raue d) Dr. Phatak
- 14) Aphorism 84 is containing which one of following?  
a) Role of bystanders. b) Direct questions c) Leading questions d) b & c



- 15) Who is the victim of adverse environment?  
 a) bystanders b) physician c) patient d) a & c.
- 16) For the symptoms of neck, in Kent Repertory should be referred to in chapter ....  
 a) External throat b) Throat c) Back - cervical reason d) a & c
- 17) In Kent repertory desire and aversion to food should be refer to in .....chapter.  
 a) Generalities b) Food & liquids c) Desire & Aversion. d) Stomach
- 18) Kent is not supporting to which concept of Boenninghausen  
 a) Concomitant b) Analogy c) Concordance d) Gradation
- 19) Clinical rubrics is one of the fundamental concept of ...  
 a) Knet Rep b) BTPB c) BBCR d) All
- 20) Select correct one sentence  
 a) Symptoms which help to find out or select finally an indicated remedy, are called basic symptoms.  
 b) Aschoff bodies in rheumatic carditis is example of pathological general symptoms.  
 c) Specific & characteristic symptoms of a given disease or clinical condition are called pathognostic symptoms.  
 d) Symptoms which are found prominently in a person but do not fit into the totality, are known as determinative symptoms.

**2) Short answer Questions (Solve any 4 Out of 6): (4 x 5=20)**

- a) Compare and Contrast rubrics "Affection" and "Affectation" with 2 example of drugs.  
 b) Compare and contrast rubrics "Absorbed" and "Absent minded" with examples of drugs.  
 c) Define Case Taking. Write in detail about Objective Case Taking.  
 d) Explain in detail Reperorizatin is scinence and art.  
 e) Write in detail about Steps of Repertorization.  
 f) Explain the Methods and techniques of Repertorization.

**3) Long Answer Questions (Solve any 1out of 2): (1x10)**

- a) Explain in detail Disadvantages of reperory.

Enumerate dffifficult patinet and write in detail about Prescribing Symptoms.

**OR**

Write in detail about History and Evolution ol Repertories and Classification ot Repertories.

**ALL THE BEST.....**



**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**

**PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION – APRIL MAY 2022**

<b>SUBJECT – REPERTORY (Old)</b>			<b>Time : 3 Hrs</b>
<b>DATE – 09/05/2022</b>	<b>TIME – 1.00pm to 4.00pm</b>	<b>IV B.H.M.S.</b>	<b>100 MARKS</b>

**Instruction:**

- i. All questions carry equal marks.*
- ii. The number to the right indicates full marks.*
- iii. Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper*
- iv. Draw diagrams wherever is necessary.*

**MCQ . 20 Marks**

- 1) Repertory of Antipsoric almost extinct because of...  
a) Publication of TBP b) faulty translation c) Publication of Kent repertory d) a & b
- 2) Solution of many difficulties encountered in completing the symptoms is...  
a) doctrine of concomitant b) doctrine of complete symptoms c) doctrine of analogy  
d) a, b & c
- 3) A short repertory of Indian drugs is belonged to ....  
a) Single symptoms faceted repertories b) Drug oriented repertories  
c) Logical utilitarian repertories d) Clinical repertories
- 4) Which aphorism denote Fiegned diseases?  
a) 87 b) 89 c) 85 d) 90
- 5) Chronic disease has ..... phases?  
a) 5 b) 7 c) 4 d) 3
- 6) Which repertory have 52 remedies  
a) Mure's concordance repertory b) Hempel's repertory  
c) Lippe's repertory d) Repertory of the Antipsoric remedies
- 7) The plan followed in Kent Repertory was chiefly that of....  
a) Lee's hand book of characteristic b) Lippe's hand book of characteristic  
c) Dr.Beigler's repertory d) Allen's Symptom register
- 8) C.M. Boger's idea of pathological generals actually came from generalities section of ..... book.  
a) Repertory of the Antipsoric remedies b) BTPB c) Kent's repertory  
d) Knerr's concordance repertory
- 9) In TPB, under mind section almost all the rubrics contains ..... medicine in high grade.  
a) Platinum metallicum b) Thuja occidentalis c) Veratrum album c) Lachesis
- 10) Generally which type of symptoms should be used for eliminating process?  
a) Objective b) General c) Mental d) Peculiar
- 11) Which cross reference is not belonged to Dictatorial?  
a) Domineering. b) Dogmatic c) Despises d) a & b
- 12) Find odd one.  
a) Dr. Boger b) Dr. Dhawle c) Dr. Raue d) Dr. Phatak
- 13) Aphorism 84 is containing which one of following?  
a) Role of bystanders. b) Direct questions c) Leading questions d) b & c
- 14) Which one is not a point of Boger's concept of totality?



- a) The seat of disease. b) Peculiarities of disease c) Time d) Temperament
- 15) Which doctrine is not a fundamental concept of BPCR?  
 a) Complete & concomitant symptom. b) grand generalization  
 c) causation & time d) None
- 16) Which one repertory has not used three typography or grade?  
 a) J.T. Kent b) H.C. Allen c) H.A. Robert d) a & b.
- 17) Hahnemann's suggestions regarding follow up under which Aphorism?  
 a) 104 b) 103. c) 99 d) 100
- 18) As per Boger's synoptic key of the M M, Zinc4 means...  
 a) Marks of Zincum. b) Minimum duration of actions Zincum  
 c) Duration of action is 4 week d) b & c
- 19) Find correct sequence of year of fourth to first publication of Bell's diarrhoea.  
 a) 1888—1881—1873—1869 b) 1905—1896—1988—1881  
 c) 1897—1888—1881—1869 d) 1896—1888—1881—1869
- 20) Which one rubric is related with gesture?  
 a) Calumniate b) Buffoonery. c) Carphologia d) Impertinences

2) **Short answer Questions (Solve any 4 Out of 6): (4 x 5=20)**

- a) Compare and Contrast rubrics "Affection" and "Affectation" with 2 example of drugs.  
 b) Compare and contrast rubrics "Absorbed" and "Absent minded with examples of drugs.  
 c) Write briefly about concept of Totality according to Dr. Boger.  
 d) Define Case Taking. Write in detail about Acute Case Taking.  
 e) Explain in detail why there was Need for Repertory?  
 f) Explain in detail Subjective and Objective symptoms

3) **Short answer questions (Solve any 4 out of 6): (4 x 5 = 20)**

- a) Write in detail about Remedy Relationship chapter.  
 b) Explain the Modules given in Homopath Classic Software.  
 c) Write in detail plan and construction of Pocket Manual of I lomoeopathic Materia Medica with Repertory.  
 d) Write in detail plan and construction of "A Concise Repertory of Homoeopathic Medicines".  
 e) Explain different Methods of Record Keeping.  
 f) Write in detail about Prerequisite of Repertorisation.

4) **Short answer questions (Solve any 2 out of 4): (2 x 10 = 20)**

- a) Relationship between Organon and Repertory.

OR

- b) Enumerate and write in detail about Prescribing Symptoms.  
 c) Define word Concordance. Explain in detail Gentry's Repertory.

OR



d) Explain in detail difficulties in Chronic case taking.

Long Answer Questions (5,6,7) (Solve any 1 out of 3):

(1 x 20 = 20)

5) Compare Kent's Repertory and B.B.C.R. under following points:

- a) Philosophical background.
- b) Arrangement of Rubrics.
- c) Special Features.
- d) Criticism

6) Write in detail about Classification of Repertories.

7) Write in detail about History and Evolution of Repertories.

ALL THE BEST.....



**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**

**TERMINAL EXAMINATION – APRIL / MAY 2022**

**SUBJECT – ORGANON OF MEDICINE AND HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY –II**

**Time : 1.30 Hrs**

**DATE – 14/05/2022**

**TIME – 1.00pm to 2.30pm**

**IVBHMS**

**50 MARKS**

**Instruction:**

- i. All questions carry equal marks.*
- ii. The number to the right indicates full marks.*
- iii. Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper*
- iv. Draw diagrams wherever is necessary.*

**Q.1 MCQ (20 MARKS)**

- 1) Definite explanation of How Homoeopathic Cure Takes Cure is known as ----  
a. genus epidemicus    b. modus operandi    c. aude sapere    d. duce naturae
- 2) The work on "The Chronic Diseases" was originally published in ---- parts.  
a.1    b. 5    c.3    d. 7
- 3) Homoeopathic remedies used in their ----- doses.  
a. large    b. crude    c. smallest    d. none
- 4) According to Dr. H.A. Robert the so called deficiency diseases are due to –  
a. Psora    b. Syphilis.    c. sycosis    d. all of the above.
- 5) Natual eliminations like sweat, diarrhoea, urinations never ameliorate in ----  
a. Psora    b. sycosis    c. Syphilis    d. Tubercular
- 6) The laws and ways of Nature are uniform and  
a. Successive    b. Non uniform    c. Unbroken    d. Harmonious
- 7) The law of least quantity discovered by  
a. Hanemann    b. Aristotle    c. Maupertius    d. Paracelsus
- 8) Higher potencies are best adapted to ----  
a. torpid    b. sanguine    c. phlegmatic    d. NONE OF THE ABOVE
- 9) Physician must know what is curable by ---- & curative in--  
a. Medicine & Drug    b. Drug & Medicine    c. Patient & Disease    d. None of Above
- 10) The greater the mass (quantity) of elements or matter, the more-----they become.  
a. overt    b. inert    c. potent    d potent
- 11) In analysis of case, the.....of symptoms must be taken into consideration.  
a. value    b. no value    c. quality    d. characteristic
- 12) Diseases that arise from .....also acts as the obstacle to cure.  
a. chemical    b. dynamic    c. mechanical obstruction    d. none of the above
- 13) Drugs, are ---- substances  
a. dynamic    b. material    c. potentised    d. infinitesimal
- 14) Hahnemann's objections to Alloepathic medication are -----  
a. uncertainty    b. actually injurious    c. large and poisonous doses of drugs    d. All of the above
- 15) "Without recods,you are at sea without compass or rudder."who has said so?  
a. Dr.Kent    b. Dr. Stuart close    c. Dr. Stuart close    d. Dr.Dudgeon
- 16) The symptoms which help to reach diagnosis are  
a. Peculiar    b. Characteristic    c. Common    d. Determinative



17) Anamnesis mean on patient's account

- a. Medical history      b. Family history      c. Diatheses      d. Temperament

18) The man is made sick

- a. When the degree of disease cause fit his susceptibility      b. When he does not take medicine  
c. When his disease increased      d. None of above

19) Boenninghausen fourth grade symptom belong to

- a. First Grade      b. Second Grade      c. Third Grade      d. None of above

20) When disease cause flow into man than

- a. Man can neither control nor resist them and make them sick      b. Man can control them  
c. Man can control and resist them      d. None of above.

**Q.2 ) Write short notes ( any 4 )**

**20m**

- a) The selection of similar remedy?
- b) The Organon according to Richard Hughes?
- c) Describes the Scope of Homeopathy?
- d) The Knowledge of Disease?
- e) Pseudo – Psora

**Q.3) Long answer the question**

- a) Describe in detail Susceptibility?

**10m**

**ALL THE BEST.....**



DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK

TERMINAL EXAMINATION – APRIL / MAY 2022

SUBJECT – ORGANON OF MEDICINE AND HOMOEOPATHIC  
PHILOSOPHY –I

Time : 1.30 Hrs

DATE – 13/05/2022

TIME – 1.00pm to 2.30pm

IVBHMS

50 MARKS

*Instruction:*

- i. All questions carry equal marks.*
- ii. The number to the right indicates full marks.*
- iii. Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper*
- iv. Draw diagrams wherever is necessary.*

**Q.1 ) Multiple choice question 20 Marks**

- 1) The second prescription presupposes that.  
a. first one is correct    b. it has acted    c. it has been let alone    d. All of the above
- 2) What is the word used by Dr.Kent for Vital force?  
a. Simple substance    b. Material substance    c. Complex substance    d. all of the above
- 3) First grade physical generals are the symptoms related to.  
a. Sexual sphere and menses    b. Desire for sweets    c. Sleep    d.Dreams
- 4) Susceptibility ceased.  
a. Man can neither control nor resist them and make them sick.    b. Man can control them  
c. Man can control and resist them.    d. None of above
- 5) According to Hahnemann teaching human economy is more under control of.  
a. Environment    b. Man under control of disease    c. Both    d. all of the above
- 6) When remedy has two or three of these peculiar symptoms they from the \_\_\_ feature  
a. When remedy has two or three of these peculiar symptoms they from the  
b. Characteristic    c. Generalization    d. Common
- 7) A symptom seen in more than two parts is known as.  
a. particular symptom    b. Common    c. General symptom    d. None
- 8) Emotions like love, hate, desire, and aversion has a \_\_\_\_\_ mental.  
a. First grade    b. Second grade    c. Third grade    d. All of the above
- 9) Hahnemann called his work- Second edition of Organon as -----  
a. Organon of the healing art    b. Organon of the rational medical science  
c. Reine Arzneimittellehre    d. none of the above
- 10) The best mode of choosing medicine is -----  
a. contraria contrariis    b. equilia Aqualibus  
c. similia similibus    d. heteropathy
- 11) Drugs, are ---- substances.  
a. dynamic    b. material    c. potentized    d. infinitesimal
- 12) Grade III symptoms are also known as.  
a. Spurious symptoms    b. Clinical symptoms  
c. Pathogonomic symptoms    d. Mental symptoms
- 13) If the patient is only better as to symptoms and his old symptoms do not come back We know that he is only being  
a. Palliation    b. Suppression    c. Cured    d. None of the above



14) In the healthy condition of man the ..... like vital force, the dynamis that animates the material body.

- a. spirit                      b. body                      c. body                      d. none of the above

15) The quantity of the drug required is in ..... to the similarity.

- a. equal                      b. equal                      c. equal and opposite                      d. none of the above

16) In acute cases take the..... symptoms carefully and record each of them.

- a. Disease                      b. phase                      c. chronic                      d. acute

17) Physician should not fail to recognize the value of the.....

- a. Associated complaint                      b. Chief complaint                      c. Modalities                      d. totality of symptoms

18) In incurable cases, or seemingly incurable cases, we must not put a limitation on the possibilities of the.....remedy.

- a. similar                      b. dissimilar                      c. partially similar                      d. none of the above

19) The very primitive wrong of human race is primitive---

- a. Disorder                      b. Disease                      c. Sickness                      d. Dyscrasia

20) Which type of gonorrhoea has no tendency to recovery and involves whole Constitution?

- a. Acute                      b. chronic                      c. both                      d. none

**Q.2) Write Short Notes ( any 4 )**

**20m**

- Write Homeopathic aggravation and Medicinal aggravation?
- Write about External application according to Hahnemann?
- Second best Remedy?
- Importance of record keeping?
- Diet and Regimen?

**Q.3) Long answer question**

**10m**

- Define next prescription? Explain various types of next prescription with its indication?

**ALL THE BEST.....**



DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION – APRIL / MAY 2022

SUBJECT – ORGANON OF MEDICINE AND HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY –II			Time : 3 Hrs
DATE – 14/05/2022	TIME – 1.00pm to 4.00pm	IVBHMS	100 MARKS

*Instruction:*

- i. All questions carry equal marks.
- ii. The number to the right indicates full marks.
- iii. Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper
- iv. Draw diagrams wherever is necessary.

SECTION – A (20 MARKS)

Q1) MCQ (CHOOSE A BEST OPTION) (20 MARKS)

- 1) FIRST EDITION OF THE CHRONIC DISEASES FIRST TIME PUBLISHED IN YEAR –  
a) 1810                      b) 1815                      c) 1819                      d) 1828
- 2) A SMALL PALLET OF ONE OF THE HIGHEST DYNAMIZATIONS OF A MEDICINE LAID DRY UPON THE ----- IS SUFFICE TO ACT HOMOEOPATHICALLY.  
a) throwin patients room    b) tongue                  c) intravenous              d) rubbing on skin
- 3) HOMOEOPATHIC REMEDIES USED IN THEIR ----- DOSES.  
a) large                      b) crude                      c) smallest                      d) all of the above
- 4) HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES COVER THE WHOLE OF ORIGINAL DISEASE BY MEANS OF ITS ----- SYMPTOMS  
a) common                  b) particular                  c) peculiar                      d) local
- 5) VENESECTIONS, CUPPING, & LEECHES ARE TREATMENT ACCORDING TO-  
a) fundamental cause    b) exciting cause              c) material cause              d) rational cause
- 6) AN ERUPTION OF ITCH SUPPRESED BY WRONG TREATMENT IS CALLED AS  
a) psora                      b) sycosis                      c) syphilis                      d) tubercular
- 7) SYMPTOMS TAKE WRONG DIRECTION MEANS  
a) wrong potency              b) palliation                  c) suppression                  d) incurable case
- 8) HOMOEOPATHY COMES UNDER WHICH SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY?  
a) materialism                  b) idealism                      c) substantialism                  d) both b and c
- 9) WHO IS SICK?  
a) man                      b) body                      c) organ                      d) mind
- 10) SUSCEPTIBILITY ACCORDING TO DR.KENT IS  
a) flow                      b) influx                      c) vacuum                      d) both a and b
- 11) THE FIRST PART OF THE ORGANON (DOWN TO APHORISM 70) TREATS OF THESE POINTS -----  
a) doctrine                      b) practical                      c) clinical                      d) all of the above
- 12) THE LAW OF PALLIATION IS -----  
a) contrariacontraribuscurentur                  b) equilibaequilibuscurentur  
c) similiasimilibus curentur.                      d) all of the above
- 13) ORGANIZATIONS ARE FORMED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAINTAINING AND ADVANCING  
a) money                      b) dreams                      c) power                      d) principles
- 14) THE LAWS AND WAYS OF NATURE ARE UNIFORM AND



- a) successive      b) non broken      c) non uniform      d) harmonious
- 15) SYMPTOMS ARE OUTWARDLY PERCEPTIBLE SIGNS OF INTERNAL ----  
CHANGES OF PATIENT
- a) morbid      b) psychological      c) pathological      d) mental
- 16) THE SAME AGENT WHICH RELATIVELY IN LARGE QUANTITY DESTROYS  
ACTIVITY, WILL IN RELATIVELY SMALL QUANTITIES....
- a) destroys      b) stimulate      c) kills      d) affects
- 17) IN WHICH YEAR DR KOCH DISCOVERED THE PRESENCE OF SPIRAL THREAD  
LIKE BACTERIA IN THE INTESTINE OF CHOLERA PATIENT
- a) 1888      b) 1878      c) 1882      d) 1883
- 18) MAN WHO ADOPTS HOMOEOPATHIC METHODS MUST BE FREE FROM--
- a) stress      b) disease      c) unprejudiced      d) prejudice
- 19) THE MIASM IS DEFINED AS -----
- a) Infection      b) Polluting exhalation      c) Disease      d) None of Above
- 20) WHO OBSERVED THIS "WHEN A DISEASE PROCESS IS SUPRESSED THERE IS A  
DEVELOPMENT OF A LATENT CONDITION
- a) Hippocrates      b) Hahnemann      c) J.H. Allen      d) Stuart close

### SECTION B – 80 MARKS

#### Q 2) SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (4 OUT OF 6) (4X5 MARKS = 20 MARKS)

- Describe 'Unity of medicine' according to Stuart Close.
- State the mistakes made by a physician in curing chronic diseases according to Dr. Hahnemann.
- Discuss how 'Homoeopathy is a science of therapeutics' according to Carroll Dunham.
- Describe 'idiosyncrasy' according to Dr. Kent.
- Discuss the evolution and treatment of Syphilis according to Dr. Hahnemann.
- Describe the role of vital force in health, disease, recovery and cure according to Dr. Roberts.

#### Q3) SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (4 OUT OF 6) (4X5 MARKS = 20 MARKS)

- Describe about the various 'temperaments' as described by Dr. Roberts.
- Discuss about the 'disease and drug study in general' as stated by Dr. Kent.
- Discuss the concept of 'alternation of remedies' according to Dr. Dunham.
- Describe the concept of 'syphilitic stigma' according to Dr. Roberts.
- Describe how Dr. Roberts has described 'Psora' as a deficiency.
- Discuss the concept of 'Potentiation and the infinitesimal dose' according to Dr. Stuart Close.

#### Q 4) LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (2 OUT OF 4) (2X10 MARKS = 20 MARKS)

- Describe the various ways of suppression according to Dr. J. H. Allen.
- Discuss the guidelines given by Dr. Hahnemann for treatment of Psora.
- Discuss General Pathology of homoeopathy according to Dr. Stuart Close.
- Describe the skin symptoms of Latent Psora described by Dr. Hahnemann.

#### LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (5,6,7) (ANY 1 OUT OF 3) (1x20 = 20)

- Discuss the guidelines given by Dr. Richard Hughes regarding administration of the similar remedy.
- Describe how Homoeopathy is a 'Science' and 'Art' according to Dr. Kent.
- Describe the scope and limitations of homoeopathy according to Dr. Stuart Close.

ALL THE BEST.....



<b><u>DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK</u></b>			
<b><u>PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION – APRIL/MAY 2022</u></b>			
<b>SUBJECT – ORGANON OF MEDICINE AND HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY – I</b>			<b>Time : 3 Hrs</b>
<b>DATE – 13/05/2022</b>	<b>TIME – 01.00pm to 4.00pm</b>	<b>IVBHMS</b>	<b>100 MARKS</b>

**Instruction:**

- i. All questions carry equal marks.*
- ii. The number to the right indicates full marks.*
- iii. Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper*
- iv. Draw diagrams wherever is necessary.*

### SECTION – A (20 MARKS)

**Q1) MCQ (CHOOSE A BEST OPTION)**

**(20 MARKS)**

- 1) HAHNEMANN WAS A  
a) Writer                      b) experimenter                      c) observer                      d) chemist
- 2) TOLLE CAUSAM MEANS. –  
a) main cause                      b) Exciting cause                      c) proximate cause                      d) removal of cause
- 3) MATERIA PECCANS MEANS  
a) material cause                      b) local cause                      c) micro-organismic cause                      d) all of the above
- 4) TREATMENT OF PROLONGED DEBILITY WITH WINE IS .... TYPE RX  
a) homoeopathy                      b) antipathy                      c) isopathy                      d) allopathy
- 5) VENESECTIONS, CUPPING, & LEECHES ARE TREATMENT ACCORDING TO-  
a) fundamental cause                      b) exciting cause                      c) material cause                      d) rational cause
- 6) WHAT HAPPENS WHEN TWO SIMILAR DISEASES MEET TOGETHER  
a) complex disease                      b) stronger removes weaker                      c) suspend each other                      d) repells each other
- 7) FOUNDER OF ISOPATHY IS  
a) bacon                      b) carl .w. lux                      c) Hippocrates                      d) asclepias
- 8) HOMOEOPATHY COMES UNDER WHICH SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY?  
a) materialism                      b) idealism                      c) substantialism                      d) both b and c
- 9) DRUG PROVINGS SHOULD BE DONE IN  
a) large doses                      b) medium doses                      c) small doses                      d) none of above
- 10) IN THE PROVINGS OF NARCOTIC DRUGS WHICH ACTION SHOULD BE NOTED?  
a) primary action                      b) secondary action                      c) reciprocal action                      d) both a and b
- 11) SURROGATES MEANS  
a) Substitute                      b) similimum                      c) complimentary                      d) opposite
- 12) IDEAL CURE SHOULD BE=  
a) fast                      b) slow                      c) permanent                      d) temporary
- 13) REMEDYCHOSEN ON FEW SYMPTOMSNOT FROM TOTALITY WILL WORK  
a) temporary                      b) long lasting                      c) curative                      d) suppressive
- 14) PATHOGNOMIC SYMPTOMS ARE ALSO CALLED AS  
a) common                      b) uncommon                      c) characteristic                      d) PQRS
- 15) IN WHICH APHORISM HAHNEMANN TALKS ABOUT HOMOEOPATHIC AGGRAVATION  
a) \$153 – 155                      b) \$157 – 161.                      c) \$163 – 166                      d) \$168 - 171
- 16) APPERANCE OF ACUTE FEBRILE ILLNESS IN THE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC ORGANIC DISEASED PATIENT AFTER THE REMEDY IS?  
a) good sign                      b) bad sign                      c) suppression                      d) palliation



17) IN HOMOEOPATHY MEDICINE SHOULD BE SELECTED ON

- a) mentals                      b) side of the body                      c) pathological reports                      d) totality

18) IF NEW SYMPTOMS APPEARING BELONGING TO THE SPHERE OF DISEASE IS

- a) homoeopathic aggravation                      b) disease aggravation                      c) medicinal aggravation                      d) cure

19) TOO FREQUENT REPITATION WITHOUT EVALUATION OF THE PATIENT ACT

- a) disruptive                      b) curative                      c) makes recovery fast                      d) ideal method

20) CAN IT POSSIBLE? - "CURE OF DEEP ORGANIC CHRONIC DISEASES WITHOUT RE-APPEARANCE OF PREVIOUSLY SUPPRESSED PATHOLOGIES!"

- a) possible                      b) not possible  
c) cant say                      d) possible in non homoeopathic treatment

## SECTION B – 80 MARKS

**Q 2) SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (4 OUT OF 6) (4X5 MARKS = 20 MARKS)**

- Describe idiosyncrasy as given in organon
- Describe the way in which homoeopathic cure takes place
- Describe inappropriately termed chronic diseases with their examples
- Describe highest ideal cure
- Describe primary and secondary actions
- Describe what is a unprejudiced observer

**Q3) SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (4 OUT OF 6) (4X5 MARKS = 20 MARKS)**

- Describe homoeopathic aggravation
- State types and describe intermittent diseases as stated in organon
- Describe mesmerism in detail
- Describe suppression with suitable examples
- Describe anamnesis and diagnosis
- Genus epidemics

**Q 4) LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (2 OUT OF 4). (2X10MARKS = 20 MARKS)**

- Is homoeopathy is a complete system of medicine? Discuss and explain it in detail
- State and describe various types of mental diseases their causes and treatment of each type
- What are the precautions to be taken and guidelines given By Dr.Hahnemann regarding selection of potency and repetition of medicine, in 'Organon'?
- What is the importance of nosological diagnosis in Homoeopathy?

**LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (5,6,7) (SOLVE ANY 1 OUT OF 3) (1x20 =20)**

- What are the guidelines given by Dr. Hahnemann regarding storage of Homoeopathic medicinal substances?
- Define and describe 'homoeopathic drug proving' as stated in 'Organon'.
- Define and describe 'one sided diseases' with their treatment.

**ALL THE BEST.....**





**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL  
COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL & RESEARCH CENTRE , NASHIK**

**2.5.4\_ The Institution provides opportunities to students for midcourse improvement of performance through specific interventions**

**3<sup>rd</sup> year question paper**  
**Oct - 2022**



**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**

**PRILIMINARY EXAMINATION – Oct 2022**

<b>SUBJECT – Surgery Paper-I</b>			<b>Time :11-2</b>
<b>DATE – 6/10/22</b>	<b>TIME - 3 Hrs</b>	<b>B.H.M.S. III</b>	<b>100 MARKS</b>

**MCQ - 20 MARKS**

**20M**

1. INJURIES of long standing, concussion & contusion with sore, lame, bruised feeling is seen in  
a.Arnica  
b.Bellis per  
c.Calendula  
d.Rhus tox
2. Remedy for lacerated wounds & promotes healthy granulation is....  
a.Hypericum  
b.Silicea  
c.Bellis per  
d.Calendula
3. A very useful remedy in injuries to coccyx during labour is...  
a.Ruta  
b.Symphytum  
c.Hypericum  
d.Staphysagria
4. Clean cuts wounds are best treated with....  
a.Staphysagria  
b.Ledum pal  
c.Symphytum  
d.Rhus tox
5. Painful swallowing is  
a.Dysphagia  
b.Regurgitation  
c.Odynophagia  
d.Achalasia cardia
6. Syphilitic chancre previously called .....
7. Syphilis is caused by which organism...
8. What is the common site of boils...
9. Shifting pain is also known as
10. Syphilitic ulcers circular, well defined edges surrounded with coppery hue..
11. Slip sign is characteristic feature of
12. Patient becomes icy cold yet he is averse to cover



13. Stag horn calculus is.....  
 a. Ca oxalate calculi b. Xanthine calculi  
 c. Cystine calculi d. Phosphate calculus
14. Which is the leading symptom in urinary stone disease  
 a. Hematuria b. Pain  
 c. Fever d. Pyuria
15. Which patients pass their skeletons in their urine  
 a. Hyperparathyroidism b. Hypoparathyroidism  
 c. Hyponatremia d. None of above
16. Frequent causes of acute urinary retention in male includes  
 a. bladder outlet obstruction b. Urethral stricture  
 c. Post operative d. All of above
17. Renal calculus with sharp projections and irregular in shape is...  
 a. Phosphate b. Ca oxalate  
 c. Cystine d. Uric acid
18. Right renal colic with sandy urine....  
 a. Sarsaparilla b. Lycopodium  
 c. Sulphur d. Natrum mur
19. Which is not a cause of unilateral hydronephrosis...  
 a. Calculous in renal pelvis b. Neoplasm of ureter  
 c. Congenital stricture of urethra d. Bladder cancer involving single ureteric orifice
20. Hernia right side, in persons intellectually keen but weak, muscular power  
 a. Sepia b. Nat mur  
 c. Lycopodium d. Arsenic album

Marks :- / 20

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**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL  
COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL & RESEARCH CENTRE , NASHIK**

**2.5.4\_ The Institution provides opportunities to students for midcourse improvement of performance through specific interventions**

**4<sup>th</sup> year question paper**  
**Oct - 2022**



**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**

**PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION – OCT 2022**

**SUBJECT – MEDICINE-I**

**Time : 11 - 2**

**DATE – 06.10.2022**

**TIME -3 Hrs**

**IV B.H.M.S.**

**MARKS: 100**

1. Following are the causes of pancreatitis EXCEPT  
A.gallstones      B.Alcohol      C.Mumps      D.Local GI bleed
- 2..Following are the secondary causes of constipation EXCEPT  
A diabetes mellitus    B.hypothyroidism    C.haemorrhoides    D.rectal prolapse
- 3.Periodic pain is seen in which of the following condition  
A.deodenal ulcer    B.gastric ulcer    C.acute gastritis    D.chronic gastritis
- 4.During asthmatic attack patient is unable lie down for fear of suffocation is characteristic feature of Following remedy  
A.psorinum      B.arsenic album      C.aconite      D.bryonia alba
- 5.Which of the following remedy is indicated for bronchitis with discharge of tough, stringy mucous Which adheres to the parts and which can be drawn to long strings  
A.bryonia alba    B.arsenic album    C.kali carb    D.kali bichromicum
- 6.Great weakness in the chest worse by talking is characteristic feature of following remedy  
A.berberis vulgaris    B.sanguinaria    C.stannum metallicum    D.symphytum
- 7.Dry sibilant cough like a saw driven through a pine board is characteristic of which remedy  
A.hepar sulph      B.spongia tosta      C.arnica montana    D.kali carb
- 8.Which of the following is cause of liver cirrhosis  
A.alcoholic liver disease    B.amoebic hepatitis    C.drug induced hepatitis    D.viral hepatitis
- 9.Mode of transmission of hepatitis A and E  
A blood product    B.sexual contact    C.faeco oral    D.transplacental
- 10.Which of the following condition is caused by allergens  
A.bronchial asthma    B.bronchiectasis    C.pneumothorax    D.pulmonary infarction
- 11.Aetiology of bronchiectasis include all of the following conditions EXCEPT  
A.cystic fibrosis    B.ciliary dysfunction    C.aspiration    D.cardiac tamponade
- 12.Presence of air in the plural space is known as  
A.haemothorax    B.pleurisy    C.pneumothorax    D.cardiac tamponade
- 13.Severe asthma during childhood may lead to which of the following chest deformity  
A.pectus excavatum    B.pectus carinatum    C.kyphosis    D.scoliosis
- 14.Cholelithiasis with sharp pain in the liver shooting upward to right nipple which is better by bending backward  
A.calcaria carb    B.dioscoria villosa    C.graphites    D.nux vomica
- 15.Profuse watery acid nasal discharge with profuse bland lachrymation is characteristic feature of which of the following remedies  
A.allium cepa    B.euphrasia    C.borax    D.pulsatilla
- 16.Pancreatitis with burning of entire alimentary canal and sour, bloody and bilious vomiting and cutting pain in abdomen are characteristic of which of the following remedy  
A.nux vomica    B.kali carb    C.iris versicolor    D.pulsatilla
- 17.Which of the following causes ascites EXCEPT  
A.biliary cirrhosis    B.hepatic cirrhosis    C.nephrotic syndrome    D.pancreatitis
- 18.Following are the causes of obstructive jaundice EXCEPT  
A.primary biliary cirrhosis    B.cholelithiasis    C.right heart failure    D.viral hepatitis
- 19.Following is the complication of acute liver failure EXCEPT  
A.hyperuricaemia    B.hypoglycaemia    C.metabolic acidosis    D.encephalopathy



.Following factors damages gastric mucosa EXEPT

A.bile acids

B.increase parietal cell mass

C.smoking

D.rapid mucosal turnover

Marks :- / 20

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**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**

**PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION – OCT 2022**

<b>SUBJECT – MEDICINE-I</b>			<b>Time : 1 1 - 2</b>
<b>DATE – 06.10.2022</b>	<b>TIME -3 Hrs</b>	<b>IV B.H.M.S.</b>	<b>MARKS: 100</b>

**2. Short Answer (Solve any 4)**

**[4\*5=20]**

- a) Indication of Abrotanum in malabsorption syndrome
- b) Acute Pancreatitis
- c) Indication of Arsenic Album in Diarrhoea
- d) Irritable bowl Syndrome
- e) Indication of Nux vomica in gastritis
- f) Cause and clinical features of Liver cirrhosis

**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**

**PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION – OCT 2022**

<b>SUBJECT – MEDICINE-I</b>			<b>Time : 1 1 - 2</b>
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- e) Indication of Nux vomica in gastritis
- f) Cause and clinical features of Liver cirrhosis



**3.Short Answer(Solve any 4)**

[4\*5=20]

- a) Indication of Baryta carb in Tonsilitis
- b) Indication of Lycopodium in Gall Stones
- c) Portal Hypertension
- d) Reflux Oesophagitis
- e) Empyema
- f) Indication of Anti M Tart in Bronchitis

**4.Long Answer Questions (Solve any 2 out of 4):**

[2\*10=20]

- a) Explain Peptic Ulcer in detail and give indication of two homeopathic drugs for the same
- b) Explain constipation in detail and give indication of two homeopathic drugs for the same
- c) Write down Bronchial Asthma in details with indication of two homeopathic drugs for the same
- d) Write down details of Chronic Bronchitis with two homeopathic drugs for the same

**Long Answer Questions (Anyone from No. 5, 6 and 7):**

[1\*20=20]

Discuss in detail – Bronchial Asthma with respect to definition types, investigation in detail, and four homeopathic remedies for the same

5. Explain in detail portal hypertension with its chronic prescribing and miasmatical understanding.
6. Discuss in detail, peptic ulcer with respect to clinical pattern, investigations, complications, management with miasmatical background and two homeopathic remedies for the same

**3.Short Answer(Solve any 4)**

[4\*5=20]

- a.Indication of Baryta carb in Tonsilitis
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**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**  
**TERMINAL EXAMINATION – OCT 2022**

<b>SUBJECT – MEDICINE</b>			<b>Time :11-12:30</b>
<b>DATE – 6/10/22</b>	<b>TIME - 1:30 Hrs</b>	<b>IV B.H.M.S.</b>	<b>50 MARKS</b>

**Q2. Write short note on(Any four out of Six):** **20 marks**

- a. Indications of Ferrum Met in Anemia
- b. Aortic Regurgitation signs and symptoms
- c. Parkinson's disease
- d. Hyperthyroidism causes , clinical features and investigation
- e. Angina pectoris
- f. Indication of Hepar Sulph in pneumonia

**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**  
**TERMINAL EXAMINATION – OCT 2022**

<b>SUBJECT – MEDICINE</b>			<b>Time :11-12:30</b>
<b>DATE – 6/10/22</b>	<b>TIME - 1:30 Hrs</b>	<b>IV B.H.M.S.</b>	<b>50 MARKS</b>

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- c. Parkinson's disease
- d. Hyperthyroidism causes , clinical features and investigation
- e. Angina pectoris
- f. Indication of Hepar Sulph in pneumonia



**Q3. Long answers**

**10 marks**

- a. Define infective endocarditis write down its causes clinical features and investigation with management
- OR
- b. Write in detail about bronchial asthma and indication of two homeopathic drugs

**Q3. Long answers**

**10 marks**

- a. Define infective endocarditis write down its causes clinical features and investigation with management
- OR
- b. Write in detail about bronchial asthma and indication of two homeopathic drugs



**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**

**PRILIMINARY EXAMINATION – OCT 2022**

<b>SUBJECT – PRACTICE OF MEDICINE II</b>			<b>Time :11-2</b>
<b>DATE – 7/10/22</b>	<b>TIME - 3 Hrs</b>	<b>B.H.M.S.IV</b>	<b>100 MARKS</b>

**Q.1.MCQ**

**20M**

1. Following are lab features of hemolytic anemia except  
A. increased bilirubin                      B. increased ldh  
C. increase reticulocyte                      D. negative urine hemosiderin
2. Histology hallmark of hodgkin's lymphoma is  
A. reedsternberg cells                      B. giant cells  
C. langerhan's cells                      D. atypical squamous cells
3. Lumbar puncture is indicated in following conditions except  
A. potts spine                      B. sub arachnoid hemorrhage  
C. meningitis                      D. multiple sclerosis
4. Which of the following is an anterior horn cell disease  
A. poliomyelitis                      B. parkinson's  
C. Wilson disease                      D. fallot tetralogy
5. Following are common indications of 2-d echo except  
A. lv function assessment                      B. identification of vegetations in endocarditis  
C. pericardial effusion                      D. asthma
6. Following is the jone's criteria for rheumatic fever except  
A. carditis                      B. arthralgia  
C. chorea                      D. polyarthritis
7. Following are innocent heart murmur except  
A. soft                      B. diastolic  
C. heard at left sternal edge                      D. no radiation
8. Following are causes of splenomegaly except  
A. malaria                      B. hemolytic disorder  
C. portal hypertension                      D. leprosy
9. Following are c/f of cushing's syndrome except  
A. moon face                      B. buffalo hump  
C. prognathism                      D. striae
10. Which of the following viruses causes dengue  
A. flavi                      B. hanta  
C. arena                      D. toga
11. Other name for ascaris lumbricoides is  
A. threadworm                      B. roundworm  
C. whipworm                      D. pinworm
12. Shingles is synonym for  
A. herpes zoster                      B. chickenpox  
C. leprosy                      D. rubella
13. Trachoma is caused by  
A. hiv virus                      B. herpes virus  
C. staphylococcus                      D. chlamydia trachomatis







**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**

**PRILIMINARY EXAMINATION – OCT 2022**

<b>SUBJECT – PRACTICE OF MEDICINE II</b>			<b>Time :11-2</b>
<b>DATE – 7/10/22</b>	<b>TIME - 3 Hrs</b>	<b>B.H.M.S.IV</b>	<b>100 MARKS</b>

**2.Short Answer Questions(Solve any 4 out of 6):**

**[4\*5=20]**

- a)Beri-beri
- b)depression
- c)frailty
- d)Psoriatic arthritis
- e)Syncope
- f)Fallot tetralogy

**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**

**PRILIMINARY EXAMINATION – OCT 2022**

<b>SUBJECT – PRACTICE OF MEDICINE II</b>			<b>Time :11-2</b>
<b>DATE – 7/10/22</b>	<b>TIME - 3 Hrs</b>	<b>B.H.M.S.IV</b>	<b>100 MARKS</b>

**2.Short Answer Questions(Solve any 4 out of 6):**

**[4\*5=20]**

- a)Beri-beri
- b)depression
- c)frailty
- d)Psoriatic arthritis
- e)Syncope
- f)Fallot tetralogy



**3.Short Answer Questions(Solve any 4 out of 6):**

**20M**

- a)Write about cretinism in baryta carb
- b)Write about eczema in anacardium
- c)Write about mania in stramonium
- d)Write aboutdiarrhea of a chamomilla child
- e)Write about typhoid fever in baptisia
- f)Write about renal stone disease with berberis

**4.Long Answer Questons(Solve any 2out of 4):**

**20M**

- a)Classify anemia, write indications of ferrum met and china in anemia
- b)Describe acute glomerulonephritis and 2 indicated remedies in it
- c)Write in detail about measles with indications of gelsemium and ferr-phos in it
- d)Describe lichen planus in detail with 2 indicated remedies

**Long Answer Questions(Any one from Q.No. 5,6 and 7):**

**[1\*20=20]**

5.Describe coma, Glasgow coma scale and acute and chronic prescribing in coma

6.Mitral valve disease – aetiology, c/f, miasmatic approach and 2 remedies.

7.Hyperthyroidism – c/f, investigations, miasmatic understanding, management.

**3.Short Answer Questions(Solve any 4 out of 6):**

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**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**  
**TERMINAL EXAMINATION – OCT 2022**

<b>SUBJECT – Organon</b>			<b>Time :11-12:30PM</b>
<b>DATE – 8/10/22</b>	<b>TIME – 1:30 Hrs</b>	<b>B.H.M.S.IV</b>	<b>50 MARKS</b>

**1.MCQ**

**20M**

- 1) According to Aphorism 143 of Organon of Medicine a true materia medica is a collection of:  
A) Drug derived from Plant Kingdom  
B) Drugs Proven by Ideal provers only  
C) Real,Pure,Reliable mode of action of simple medicinal substances  
D) Action of alkaloid in medicinal substances on vital organ only
- 2) Doctrine of Vital force was introduced in which edition of organon  
A) Fourth B)Fifth C)Second D)Sixth
- 3) Concept of Drug proving comes under which Kent's observation:  
A) 8<sup>th</sup> B)7<sup>th</sup> C)10<sup>th</sup> D)9<sup>th</sup>
- 4) Which action of the medicine are commonly recording during drug proving:  
A) Primary action B)Secondary action C)Counter action  
D) Curative action
- 5) Which among them is fixed miasm  
A) Typhoid fever B)Small Pox C)Cholera D)Hay fever
- 6) Which of the following does not belong to class of chronic diseases:  
A) One sided diseases  
B) Mental and Emotional diseases  
C) Indisposition  
D) Lesser Accessory symptoms
- 7) The Importance of "Massage" has been mention in Organon of Medicine,Sixth edition in Aphorism number:  
A) Aph 284 B)Aph 282 C)Aph 291 D)Aph 290
- 8) Kent Eight observation Highlight the concept of:  
A) Idiosyncrasy  
B) Tatupathy  
C) Palliation  
D) Doctrine of Signature
- 9) Case taking in Female is mention in which Aphorism of Organon:  
A) Aph 95 B) Aph 92 C)Aph 90 D)Aph 94
- 10) Herrings Law is mention in which Kent's observation  
A) 10<sup>th</sup> B)11<sup>th</sup> C)9<sup>th</sup> D)12<sup>th</sup>
- 11) Craving for unusual things in pregnant state which go after child is born is the symptom of which miasm:  
A) Syphilis B)Psora C)Sycosis D)Pseudo psora
- 12) "No aggravation with recovery of Patient" comes under which kent's observation  
A) 4<sup>th</sup> B)5<sup>th</sup> C)8<sup>th</sup> D)9<sup>th</sup>
- 13) Hair falls in circular patches is the symptom of which miasm  
A) Syphilis B)Psora C)Pseudo psora D)Sycosis
- 14) The reaction of organism to external and internal influences according to H A Roberts is called as:  
A) Resistance B)Sensitivity C)Susceptibility D)Immunity



- 15) Who said " I have no Live In-vain"  
 A) Dr. Hahnemann B)Dr.Kent C)Dr.Bnnenghausen D)Dr.Allen
- 16) Vital force in dead is mention in which aphorism  
 A) Aph 21 B)Aph 5 C)Aph 7 D)Aph 10
- 17) Knowledge of disease is mention in which aphorism  
 A) Aph 23 B)Aph 11 C)Aph 3 D)Aph 18
- 18) Which medicine cured colicodynamia by Dr Hahnemman  
 A) Camphor  
 B) Arsenic Album  
 C) Veratrum Album  
 D) Belladonna
- 19) At what age did Hahnemann died  
 A) 89 B)70 C)78 D)80
- 20) The unprejudice observer is mention in which aphorism  
 A) Aph 4 B)Aph 16 C)Aph 3 D)Aph 6

Marks :- / 20

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4	<input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d	11	<input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d	18	<input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d
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**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**  
**TERMINAL EXAMINATION – OCT 2022**

**SUBJECT – Organon**

**Time :11-  
12:30PM**

**DATE – 8/10/22**

**TIME – 1:30 Hrs**

**B.H.M.S.IV**

**50MARKS**

**Q-2 SAQ ( Any 4)**

**20M**

- 1) Suppression
- 2) Explain Miasm Sycosis in detail and sign and symptom
- 3) Homoeopathic Aggravation
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**Q- 3 LAQ (Any 1)**

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- 1 ) pseudo psora according to Dr. J H . Allen
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**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**  
**PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OCT-2022**

<b>SUBJECT – ORGANON PAPER- I</b>			<b>Time : 11.00 to 02.00</b>
<b>DATE – 08/10/2022</b>	<b>TIME - 3 hrs.</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup> B.H.M.S.</b>	<b>100 MARKS</b>

**Q2. Write Short Answers (ANY 4)**

**[4\*5=20]**

- a) Totality Of Symptoms
- b) Knowledges of physician
- c) Exciting Cause and Maintaining cause
- d) 3 Points in Operation of Cure
- e) Pseudochronic Diseases
- f) Case Record

**Q3) Write Short answers ( Any four)**

**[4\*5=20]**

- a) Mongrel Sect
- b) Mesmerism
- c) Favorite Medicine & Specific Medicine
- d) Blood letting and its logic and follies
- e) Aude Sapere
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**PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OCT-2022**

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**Q4) LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (ANY 2)**

**[1\*20=20]**

- a) Dissimilar Diseases
- b) DETAILED ACCOUNT OF DRUG PROVING
- c) One Sided Diseases
- d) Intermittent Diseases

**Q5) LONG QUESTION (ANY 1)**

**20M**

- a) 3 possible Methods of treating Sickness and how did Hahnemann justify?
- b) Detailed Account of Case Taking
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**[1\*20=20]**

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<b><u>DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK</u></b> <b><u>PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OCT-2022</u></b>			
<b>SUBJECT – ORGANON PAPER- I</b>			<b>Time : 11.00 to 02.00</b>
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**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**  
**PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OCT-2022**

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**4<sup>th</sup> B.H.M.S.**

**100 MARKS**

**Q.1. MCQ**

**20 M**

1. Medicine of experience was written by  
a) Dr. Hahnemann b) Dr. William Boericke c) Dr. Kent d) Dr. Nash
2. Homoeopathic Posology explained in Aph no.  
a) 83-104 b) 105- 145 c) 245 – 258 d) 240 –278
3. Indication of latent psora is ...  
a) Concentration difficult b) Easily fatigue c) both a and b d) none of the above
4. The mental symptom of the symbiotic patient is  
a) Intelligent b) Dull and Stupid c) Stupid and Angeinas d) sensitive
5. Treatment of Chronic disease of psoric origin is .....  
a) symptomatic b) anti miasmatic c) antipsoric d) all of the above
6. the primary manifestation of psora consists of ...  
a) Vesicular eruption b) cutaneous c) atrophy d) none of the above
7. Tissue and organ changes in sycosis is called  
a) Hypotrophy b) hypertrophy c) atrophy d) none of the above
8. In case of pseudo psora the first remedy should be given as  
A) Indicated b) antisyphilitic c) antipsora d) none of the above
9. Homoeopathy is a  
a) law b) hypothesis c) theory d) none of the above
10. Pathogenic bacteria and miasm are  
a) Same b) different c) both a& b d) none of the above
11. According to Dr. Kent psora is related to  
a) Itch b) deficiency c) spiritual sickness d) health
12. Anamnesis is done on the basis of  
a) Uncommon peculiar symptoms  
b) basic & common symptoms  
c) Both a& b  
d) none of the above
13. According to R. Hughes side affinity comes under  
a) Generic similarity b) specific similarity c) individual similarity d) pathological similarity
14. The flame so millesimal scale was given by  
a) Dr. Hahnemann b) Dr. Pierre Schmidt c) Dr. Kent d) Dr. herring
15. homoeopathy is  
a) Pathology of disease  
b) potentisation  
c) Relationship between drug & patient  
d) individuallisation
16. Peripheral symptoms paper as a result of comparatively  
a) Smaller dose b) large dose c) minute dose d) none of the above
17. Placebo is discussed in Organon in the aph  
a) 270 b) 272 c) 280 d) 281
18. Full time amelioration of symptoms, yet no special relief of the patient, indicate  
a) Latent existing organic condition in patient which prevent improvement beyond certain stage



b) Medicine acting superficially

c) Increase potency is required

d) Change of remedy

19. The medicine which are closely related to each other are known as

a) inimical b) cognets c) similar d) complementary

20. Dr. Hahneman has discussed about the one sided disease in aph .....  
a) 105 – 145 b) 146 -162 c) 163 – 171 d) 172 – 184

Marks :- / 20

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**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**  
**PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OCT-2022**

**SUBJECT – ORGANON PAPER- I**

**Time : 11.00 to 02.00**

**DATE – 08/10/2022**

**TIME - 3 hrs.**

**4<sup>th</sup> B.H.M.S.**

**100 MARKS**

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**[4\*5=20]**

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**Q4) LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (ANY 2)**

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- a) Dissimilar Diseases
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- c) One Sided Diseases
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**Q5) LONG QUESTION (ANY 1)**

**20M**

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**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**  
**PRILIMINARY EXAMINATION – OCT 2022**

48

<b>SUBJECT – Organon -II</b>			<b>Time :11-2PM</b>
<b>DATE – 8/10/22</b>	<b>TIME - 3 Hrs</b>	<b>B.H.M.S.IV</b>	<b>100 MARKS</b>

**1.MCQ**

**20M**

- 1) According to Aphorism 143 of Organon of Medicine a true materia medica is a collection of:  
A) Drug derived from Plant Kingdom  
B) Drugs Proven by Ideal provers only  
C) Real,Pure,Reliable mode of action of simple medicinal substances  
D) Action of alkaloid in medicinal substances on vital organ only
- 2) Doctrine of Vital force was introduced in which edition of organon  
A) Fourth B)Fifth C)Second D)Sixth
- 3) Concept of Drug proving comes under which Kent's observation:  
A) 8<sup>th</sup> B)7<sup>th</sup> C)10<sup>th</sup> D)9<sup>th</sup>
- 4) Which action of the medicine are commonly recording during drug proving:  
A) Primary action B)Secondary action C)Counter action  
D) Curative action
- 5) Which among them is fixed miasm  
A) Typhoid fever B)Small Pox C)Cholera D)Hay fever
- 6) Which of the following does not belong to class of chronic diseases:  
A) One sided diseases  
B) Mental and Emotional diseases  
C) Indisposition  
D) Lesser Accessory symptoms
- 7) The Importance of "Massage" has been mention in Organon of Medicine,Sixth edition in Aphorism number:  
A) Aph 284 B)Aph 282 C)Aph 291 D)Aph 290
- 8) Kent Eight observation Highlight the concept of:  
A) Idiosyncrasy  
B) Tatupathy  
C) Palliation  
D) Doctrine of Signature
- 9) Case taking in Female is mention in which Aphorism of Organon:  
A) Aph 95 B) Aph 92 C)Aph 90 D)Aph 94
- 10) Herrings Law is mention in which Kent's observation  
A) 10<sup>th</sup> B)11<sup>th</sup> C)9<sup>th</sup> D)12<sup>th</sup>
- 11) Craving for unusal things in pregnant state which go after child is born is the symptom of which miasm:  
A) Syphilis B)Psora C)Sycosis D)Pseudo psora
- 12) "No aggravation with recovery of Patient" comes under which kent's observation  
A) 4<sup>th</sup> B)5<sup>th</sup> C)8<sup>th</sup> D)9<sup>th</sup>
- 13) Hair falls in circular patches is the symptom of which miasm  
A) Syphilis B)Psora C)Pseudo psora D)Sycosis
- 14) The reaction of organism to external and internal influences according to H A Roberts is called as:  
A) Resistance B)Sensitivity C)Susceptibility D)Immunity
- 15) Who said " I have no Live In-vain"



- A) Dr. Hahnemann B)Dr.Kent C)Dr.Bnnenghausen D)Dr.Allen
- 16) Vital force in dead is mention in which aphorism  
A) Aph 21 B)Aph 5 C)Aph 7 D)Aph 10
- 17) Knowledge of disease is mention in which aphorism  
A) Aph 23 B)Aph 11 C)Aph 3 D)Aph 18
- 18) Which medicine cured colicodynamia by Dr Hahnemman  
A) Camphor  
B) Arsenic Album  
C) Veratrum Album  
D) Belladonna
- 19) At what age did Hahnemann died  
A) 89 B)70 C)78 D)80
- 20) The unprejudice observer is mention in which aphorism  
A) Aph 4 B)Aph 16 C)Aph 3 D)Aph 6

Marks :- / 20

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24

**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**  
**PRILIMINARY EXAMINATION – OCT 2022**

<b>SUBJECT – Organon - II</b>			<b>Time :11-2PM</b>
<b>DATE – 8/10/22</b>	<b>TIME - 3 Hrs</b>	<b>B.H.M.S.IV</b>	<b>100 MARKS</b>

**Q-2 SAQ ( Any 4)**

**20M**

- 1) Ideal Proover
- 2) Idiosyncrasy according to J H Allen
- 3) Describe Psora according to Dr Hahnemman
- 4) Discuss the Potentiation and infinitesimal dose according to Dr Stuart close
- 5) Indisposition
- 6) Mongrel sect

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**PRILIMINARY EXAMINATION – OCT 2022**

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- 6) Isopathy

**Q- 4 LAQ (Any 1)**

**20M 10M**

- 1) Susceptibility according to Dr Stuart close
- ✓ 2) pseudo psor according to Dr. J H . Allen
- ✓ 3) Temperament according to Dr. H. A. Robert
- 4) The Mission of physician explain in detail

**Q- LAQ ( Any-1)**

**20M**

- 1) State aphorism no.26 Explain in details.
- 2) Second prescription in details
- 3) Drug proving in detail

**Q-3 SAQ ( Any 4)**

**20M**

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**Q- 4 LAQ (Any 2)**

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**Q- LAQ ( Any-1)**

**20M**

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- 2) Second prescription in details
- 3) Drug proving in detail



**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**

**TERMINAL EXAMINATION – OCTOBER 2022**

**SUBJECT – HOMOEOPATHIC REPERTORY**

**Time : 11-12:30**

**DATE – 11/10/22**

**TIME - 90 MINUTES**

**IVTH B.H.M.S.**

**50MARKS**

Instruction: All questions carry equal Marks----[multiple choice questions]

**Q.1 Choose the correct option---**

**20M**

1. The Repertory term originated from which world?  
a) Greek b) Latin c) Indian d) German
2. Repertorium means---  
a) An inventory b) A table c) A compendium d) All of the above
3. The world rubric originated from Latin world---  
a) Rubrican b) Rubrika c) Rubrica d) None of the above
4. Who told that it is impossible to practise Homoeopathy without aid of Repertory?  
a) Dr. J.H. Clarke b) Dr. Boeninghausen c) Dr. J.T. Kent d) Dr. H.C. Allen
5. Repertory has complementary relationship with----  
a) Homoeopathic Materia Medica b) Homoeopathic Pharmacy c) Organon of Medicine  
d) Philosophy
6. Who is called father of Repertory?  
a) Dr. Hahnemann b) Dr. Boeninghausen c) Dr. J.T. Kent d) Dr. Burnette
7. Repertory based on Philosophical concept is called as---  
a) Puritan repertory b) Clinical repertory c) Logical Utilitarian d) Regional repertory
8. Common symptom is also called as---  
a) Recent b) Old c) Determinative d) Basic
9. Alphabetical repertory is----  
a) Kents repertory b) BBCR c) Lippes repertory d) S.R. Phatak's repertory
10. Repertory based on Herings guiding symptoms is-----  
a) Lippes Repertory b) Kents Repertory c) Kneers Repertory d) Clarkes Repertory
11. Jugal Kishore wrote---  
a) Clinical Repertory b) Card Repertory c) Regional Repertory d) Computer repertory
12. Repertory of Antipsoric remedies is published in ----  
a) 1835 b) 1832 c) 1830 d) None of the above
13. Author of Therapeutic pocket book is---  
a) Dr. Kent b) Dr. Boeninghausen c) Dr. Burnette d) None of the above
14. In BBCR rubric confusion is written in-----chapter.  
a) Sensation & complaints in general b) Sensorium c) Mind d) Head
15. Most of the sections in BBCR Start with the rubric----  
a) In particular b) location c) Concomitant d) In general
16. Following are clinical repertories except----  
a) Bells diarrhoea b) Repertory of intermittent fever c) Clinical repertory by J.H. Clarke d) BBCR
17. Author of rheumatic remedies is---  
a) H.C. Allen b) Boeninghausen c) J.H. Clarke d) H.A. Robert
18. Following are mechanically aided repertories except--  
a) CARA b) RADAR c) ZOMEOD d) Bogers card index
19. Phatak's repertory is----  
a) Alphabetical repertory b) Puritan repertory c) Card repertory d) Regional repertory
20. Concordance repertories includes--  
a) Gentry's repertory b) Kneer repertory c) a&b d) BBCR



Marks :- / 20

1	<input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d	8	<input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d	15	<input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d
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3	<input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d	10	<input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d	17	<input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d
4	<input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d	11	<input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d	18	<input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d
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7	<input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d	14	<input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d	Examiners name & signature	



**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**

**TERMINAL EXAMINATION – OCTOBER 2022**

<b>SUBJECT – HOMOEOPATHIC REPERTORY</b>			<b>Time : 11-12:30</b>
<b>DATE – 11/10/22</b>	<b>TIME - 90 MINUTES</b>	<b>IVTH B.H.M.S.</b>	<b>50MARKS</b>

**Q.2 Write down the short notes on---[any 4 out of 6] 20M**

A] Bells diarrhoea B] Uses of repertory C]Need of a repertory

D]Boger's synoptic key E]steps of repertrization F]Classification of repertory

**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**

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D]Boger's synoptic key E]steps of repertrization F]Classification of repertory



**Q.3 Write down the long answers —[any1 out of 2]**

**10 M**

A) Write down Boenninghausen's characteristics and repertory in detail with following points

i) philosophical background ii) plane and constructions iii) arrangement iv) importance and use of subsections v) special features of this repertory

B) Write down therapeutic pocket book in detail with following points

i) philosophical background ii) plane and constructions iii) misplaced rubrics iv) adaptability

v) method of repertorization

**Q.3 Write down the long answers —[any1 out of 2]**

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B) Write down therapeutic pocket book in detail with following points

i) philosophical background ii) plane and constructions iii) misplaced rubrics iv) adaptability

v) method of repertorization



- 16) Which one repertory has not used three typography or grade?  
 a) J.T. Kent b) H.C. Allen c) H.A. Robert d) a & b.
- 17) Hahnemann's suggestions regarding follow up under which Aphorism?  
 a) 104 b) 103. c) 99 d) 100
- 18) As per Boger's synoptic key of the M M, Zinc4 means...  
 a) Marks of Zincum. b) Minimum duration of actions Zincum  
 c) Duration of action is 4 week d) b & c
- 19) Find correct sequence of year of fourth to first publication of Bell's diarrhoea.  
 a) 1888—1881—1873—1869 b) 1905—1896—1988—1881  
 c) 1897—1888—1881—1869 d) 1896—1888—1881—1869
- 20) Which one rubric is related with gesture?  
 a) Calumniate b) Buffoonery. c) Carphologia d) Impertinences

Marks :- / 20

1	<input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d	8	<input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d	15	<input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d
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**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**

**PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION – OCTOBER 2022**

**SUBJECT – REPERTORY**

**Time : 11-2PM**

**DATE – 11-10-22**

**TIME – 3Hrs**

**IV B.H.M.S.**

**MARKS:100**

**2) Short answer Questions (Solve any 4 Out of 6): (4 x 5=20)**

- a) Compare and Contrast rubrics “Benevolence” and “Lamenting” with 2 example of drugs.
- b) Compare and contrast rubrics “Bewildered” and “Irresolution“ with examples of drugs.
- c) Write briefly about concept of Totality according to Dr.Boger.
- d) Define Case Taking. Write in detail about Acute Case Taking.
- e) Explain in detail why there was Need for Repertory?
- f) Explain in detail Subjective and Objective symptoms

**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**

**PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION – OCTOBER 2022**

**SUBJECT – REPERTORY**

**Time : 11-2PM**

**DATE – 11-10-22**

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**PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION – OCTOBER 2022**

<b>SUBJECT – REPERTORY</b>			<b>Time : 11-2PM</b>
<b>DATE – 11-10-22</b>	<b>TIME – 3Hrs</b>	<b>IV B.H.M.S.</b>	<b>MARKS:100</b>

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**PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION – OCTOBER 2022**

<b>SUBJECT – REPERTORY</b>			<b>Time : 11-2PM</b>
<b>DATE – 11-10-22</b>	<b>TIME – 3Hrs</b>	<b>IV B.H.M.S.</b>	<b>MARKS:100</b>

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**3.Short answer questions (Solve any 4 out of 6): (4 x 5 = 20)**

- a) Write in detail about Remedy Relationship chapter.
- b) Explain the Modules given in Hompath Classic Software.
- c) Write in detail plan and construction of Pocket Manual of Homoeopathic Materia Medica with Repertory.
- d) Write in detail plan and construction of "A Concise Repertory of Homoeopathic Medicines".
- e) Explain different Methods of Record Keeping.
- f) Write in detail about Prerequisite of Repertorisation.

**4.Short answer questions (Solve any 2 out of 4): (2 x 10 = 20)**

- a) Relationship between Organon and Repertory.
- b) Enumerate and write in detail about Prescribing Symptoms.
- c) Define word Concordance. Explain in detail Gentry's Repertory.
- d) Explain in detail difficulties in Chronic case taking.

**Long Answer Questions (5,6,7) (Solve any 1 out of 3):**

**(1 x 20 = 20)**

- 5) Compare Kent's Repertory and B.B.C.R. under following points:
  - a) Philosophical background.
  - b) Arrangement of Rubrics.
  - c) Special Features.
  - d) Criticism
- 6) Write in detail about Classification of Repertories.
- 7) Write in detail about History and Evolution of Repertories.

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**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**

**TERMINAL EXAMINATION – OCT 2022**

**SUBJECT – HMM**

**Time :11-12:30**

**DATE – 12/10/22**

**TIME - 1:30 Hrs**

**IV B.H.M.S.**

**50 MARKS**

**1. Choose the correct option.**

**(20 Marks)**

1. Expectoration bright red blood in morning and clotted in evening.  
a. Amo. Carb. b. Aclpha Indica c. Kali Carb. d. Lach
2. Dyspnoea after pneumonia  
a. Arsenic b. Antiars c. Kalibi d. Drosera
3. Homesickness with red cheek and sleeplessness  
a. Staphy b. Lyco c. Capsicum d. Puls.
4. Burning pain in throat relieved by heat  
a. Sulphur b. Capsicum c. Arsenicum d. Bryo
5. Symptom aggravation in clear weather and amelioration in damp wet weather.  
a. Heparsulph b. Dulcamara c. Rt d. Causticum
6. Pendulum like character  
a. NV b. Puls. c. b and d d. Fluric acid
7. Yellow ropy stringy discharge  
a. Hydra can b. Sulphur c. Merc. d. Iodum
8. Constant all gone feeling in stomach  
a. Hydra can b. Sulphur c. Merc. d. Iodum
9. Loose flesh while eating well  
a. Sulphur b. Iodum c. Sil. d. Natmur
10. Destructive leucorrea  
a. Sil. b. Iodum c. Natmur d. Alumina
11. Shine glazed appearance of throat  
a. Lachesis b. Lac can c. Belladona d. Heparsulph
12. Attack of rage with cursing and swearing  
a. Lac can b. Hyocymus c. Stramo d. Bella
13. One of the lady remedy  
a. Belladona b. Lachesis c. Phosphorus d. Lac can
14. All complaint < Sunrise to sunset  
a. Bella b. Merc. c. Aco d. Sulphur
15. Abdominal wall drawn by string  
a. Magphos b. Plumbummate c. Colocynth d. Sulphur
16. Blue line on margin of gum  
a. Lachesis b. Crohoridus c. Plumbmat d. tarentula
17. Cant sleep unless leg cross  
a. Antras b. Iodum c. Dulca d. RODOdendron
18. Fissure in nipple in nursing women  
a. Ratani b. Bryo c. Alumina d. All of the above
19. Burning pain after each stool relieved by hot water  
a. Sulphur b. Bryo c. RATANIA d. Ars
20. Want warm clothing even in summer  
a. Sulphur b. Aconite c. Psorinum d. Dulcamara



Marks :- / 20

1	<input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d	8	<input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d	15	<input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d
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7	<input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d	14	<input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d	Examiners name & signature	



**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**  
**TERMINAL EXAMINATION – OCT 2022**

**SUBJECT – HMM**

**Time :11-12:30**

**DATE – 12/10/22**

**TIME - 1:30 Hrs**

**IV B.H.M.S.**

**50 MARKS**

**Q.2 Write four short note out of six**

**(5 mark each)**

- a.Ratania in fissure complaint
- b.Psorinum skin complaint
- c.Merc. sol in mind
- d.Mezerium skin
- e.Plumb met guiding symptom
- f.Causticum CNS complaint

**Q.3 Drug picture of any one**

**(10 marks)**

- a.Causticum
- b.Medorrinum

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**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**  
**PRILIMINARY EXAMINATION – OCT 2022**

**SUBJECT –HMM-I**

**Time :11-2PM**

**DATE – 12/10/22**

**TIME - 3 Hrs**

**B.H.M.S. IV**

**100 MARKS**

**Q.1.MCQ**

**20M**

1	Burning and distention of stomach and abdomen, with palpitation	Acalypha	Abies can	Hydrocotyle	Abrotanum
2	Flatulence disturbs the heart's action	Abies can	Acalypha	Abrotanum	Hydrocotyle
3	Sore feeling at fundus of uterus, relieved by pressure	Abrotanum	Mezereum	Abies can	Lobelia
4	Cold shivering, as if blood were ice-water	Pyrogen	Urtica urens	Sanicula	Abies can
5	Cold water feeling between shoulders	Abies can	Psorinum	Pyrogen	Carbolic acid
6	Sensation of a lump, as if a hard-boiled egg had lodged in cardiac end of stomach	Abrotanum	Abies nigra	Acalypha	Hydrocotyle
7	Headache: as if a tornado in head; as if head had been blown to pieces; has to sit up at night and hold it together	Carbolic acid	Carbo animalis	Condurango	Cicuta
8	Benign suppurations change into ichorous or malignant conditions	Carbo animalis	Carbolic acid	Condurango	Cicuta
9	After appearance of menses so weak she can hardly speak	Carbolic acid	Cicuta	Condurango	Carbo animalis
10	Menses flow only in the morning	Cicuta	Condurango	Carbo animalis	Carbolic acid
11	Hearing confused; cannot tell from what direction a sound comes	Carbo animalis	Lac deflor	Medorhinum	Hydrastis
12	Stitching pain remains in chest after recovery from pleurisy	Carbolic acid	Carbo animalis	Cicuta	Condurango
13	Often useful after bad effects from spoiled fish and decayed vegetables	Carbo animalis	Carbolic acid	Condurango	Cocculus
14	Physical exertion, even much walking, brings on abscess in some part, but generally in the right ear	Carbo animalis	Carbolic acid	Cocculus	Condurango
15	Dull, heavy, frontal headache, as if a rubber band were stretched tightly over the forehead, from temple to temple	Cocculus	Caulophyllum	Carbo animalis	Carbolic acid
16	Burns tend to ulceration and ichorous discharge	Carbolic acid	Carbo animalis	Caulophyllum	Cocculus
17	Longing for whiskey and tobacco	Carbo animalis	Carbolic acid	Caulophyllum	Cocculus
18	Vomiting: of drunkards, in pregnancy, sea-sickness, cancer; of dark, olive-green fluid	Crategus	Hydrastis	Carbolic acid	Carbo animalis
19	Constipation, with horrible offensive breath	Carbolic acid	Carbo animalis	Abies can	Acalypha
20	Leucorrhoea: acrid, copious, foetid and green	Psorinum	Ciuta	Carbo animalis	Carbolic acid



**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**  
**PRILIMINARY EXAMINATION – OCT 2022**

<b>SUBJECT –HMM-I</b>			<b>Time :11-2PM</b>
<b>DATE – 12/10/22</b>	<b>TIME - 3 Hrs</b>	<b>B.H.M.S. IV</b>	<b>100 MARKS</b>

**Q 2 Write short answer [ Any 4 out of 6 ]** **20M**

- a. Baby of Rheum.
- b. Write mental symptoms of Platina.
- c. Describe indication guiding symptoms of Thuja
- d. Describe the of Millefolium in haemorrhages.
- e. Describe Hypericum per in Injury.
- f. Write physical general symptoms of Nitric Acid.

**Q 3 Write Short answer [ Any 4 out of 6 ]** **20M**

- a. Describe constipation of Opium.
- b. Write Belladonna Mental Symptoms.
- c. Rheumatism of Kalmia latifolia.
- d. Female complaints of Sabina.
- e. Write Mental Symptoms of Aconite.
- f. Write the Indication of Merc-Cyanatus in throat affection.

**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**  
**PRILIMINARY EXAMINATION – OCT 2022**

<b>SUBJECT –HMM-I</b>			<b>Time :11-2PM</b>
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**Q 4. Long Answer questions [ solve any 2 out of 4 ]**

**20M**

- a. Compare and contrast NuxVomica and Arsenic Album GIT complaints.
- b. Compare and Contrast Indications of Acetic Acid and Apocynum Dropsy.
- c. Compare and Contrast Female genital complaints of Alumina and Pulsatilla.
- d. Compare and Contrast Skin Complaints of Mezerium and Flouric acid.

**Long Answer Questions (Any one from Q.5,Q.6,Q.7)**

**20M**

Q 5. Describe the Drug picture of Natrum Mur.

Q 6. Write in Brief Symtoms of Ophidia group . Describe in details drug picture of Naja.

Q 7. Describe the drug picture of Medorrhinum.

**Q 4. Long Answer questions [ solve any 2 out of 4 ]**

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Q 5. Describe the Drug picture of Natrum Mur.

Q 6. Write in Brief Symtoms of Ophidia group . Describe in details drug picture of Naja.

Q 7. Describe the drug picture of Medorrhinum.



**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**

**PRILIMINARY EXAMINATION – OCT 2022**

**SUBJECT – HMM-II**

**Time :11-2PM**

**DATE – 13/10/22**

**TIME - 3 Hrs**

**IV B.H.M.S.**

**100 MARKS**

1. Menses: delayed; suppressed, by putting hands in cold water; drinking a glass of milk will promptly suppress flow until next period
  - a. Lac can
  - b. Lac deflor
  - c. Lyssin
  - d. Lilium tig
2. Eczema of eyelids
  - a. Carbo animalis
  - b. Carbolic acid
  - c. Bacillinum
  - d. Hydrastis
3. Children, pale, rachitic; dwarfed and stunted in growth; mentally, dull and weak
  - a. Lac can
  - b. Medorrhinum
  - c. Mag carb
  - d. Squilla
4. Stool: hard, impossible to evacuate; of grayish-white balls, like burnt lime; crumbling from verge of anus; with the odor of limburger cheese
  - a. Mephitis
  - b. Spigelia
  - c. Sanicula
  - d. Sabal
5. Common name of Sambucus nigra
  - a. Golden seal
  - b. Rhubarb
  - c. Skunk
  - d. Elder
6. Diabetes: first stages; urine profuse, clear saccharine; lips dry, stick together; with great thirst; restlessness; emaciation; irritable and melancholy
  - a. Helonias
  - b. Hydrastis
  - c. Capsicum
  - d. Cocculus
7. Drawing pain in small of back, from sacrum to pubes, in nearly all diseases
  - a. Sanicula
  - b. Sabina
  - c. Stannum met
  - d. Sambucus
8. Sensation in eyes as if swimming in cold water
  - a. Caulophyllum
  - b. Squilla
  - c. Stannum met
  - d. Sambucus
9. Head feels very large; violent pain as if parietal bones were forced apart; worse stooping
  - a. Corallium
  - b. Mephitis
  - c. Sanguinaria
  - d. Capsicum
10. Right breast sore, relieved by hard rubbing.
  - a. Collinsonia
  - b. Radium brom
  - c. Sanguinaria
  - d. Capsicum
11. Urine: of a deep orange red color; with copious red sediment
  - a. Sarsaparilla
  - b. Capsicum
  - c. Corallium
  - d. Lobelia
12. Cannot endure slightest pressure of clothes
  - a. Psorinum
  - b. Bacillinum
  - c. Lithium carb
  - d. Lac can
13. Eczema: no itching; exudation forms into a hard lemon-colored crust
  - a. Crocus sativus
  - b. Cicuta virosa
  - c. Psorinum
  - d. Pyrogen
14. Nervous persons who dread a storm and are particularly afraid of thunder; < before a storm, especially an electrical storm
  - a. Ranunculus
  - b. Rhododendron



- c.Radium brom                      d.Raphanus
15. Head troubles: from working under gas-light, when heat falls on head; cannot bear heat about the head, heat of stove or walking in the sun  
a.Radium brom                      b.Coffea cruda  
c.Millefolium                      d.Glonoine
- 16.Circumscribed red cheeks in afternoon; with burning in ears; in bronchitis, pneumonia, phthisis, etc  
a.Sanguinaria                      b.Spigelia  
c.Squilla                              d.Sanicula
- 17.Family of Spigelia  
a.Compositae                      b.Solanaceae  
c.Ericaceae                         d.Loganaceae
18. Terrible toothache during early months of pregnancy; tooth feels elongated; < lying, compelling to rise and walk about  
a.Rhododendron                      b.Ranunculus  
c.Ratanhia                            d.Rumex
19. To correct the psoric diathesis of the unborn child  
a.Fluoric acid                        b.Pyrogen  
c.Sabina                                d.Psorinum
20. Asthma: choking caused by a weakness or spasm of epiglottis; only > by lying on face and protruding tongue  
a.Fluoric acid                        b.Bacillinum  
c.Medorhinum                        d.Rhododendron

Marks :-                      / 20

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**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**

**PRILIMINARY EXAMINATION – OCT 2022**

<b>SUBJECT – HMM-II</b>			<b>Time :11-2PM</b>
<b>DATE – 13/10/22</b>	<b>TIME - 3 Hrs</b>	<b>IV B.H.M.S.</b>	<b>100 MARKS</b>

**2. Write short answer (any four out of six)**

**4x5=20**

- a) Phosphorus in Respiratory Affections.
- b) Role of Osmium Sanctum in Urinary Troubles
- c) Explain in detail Benzoic acid in Rheumatism
- d) Explain Gastro-intestinal Symptoms of Kali Bich
- e) Role of Merc Solubis in Ulcers
- f) Guiding Symptoms of Lac Def.

**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**

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**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**

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**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**

**PRILIMINARY EXAMINATION – OCT 2022**

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**3. Write short answer (any four out of six)**

4x5=20

- Explain in detail skin affections in Sulphur.
- Explain Toothache in Staphysagria and compare it with Toothache in Plantago.
- Elaborate Sepia in Female Reproductive System.
- Explain five Guiding Symptoms of Crotalus Horridus, comment on miasmatic background and physical generals.
- Explain in detail role of Calcarea Flur in Malignancy.
- Define in details Mental Picture of Lycopodium

**4. Long Answer question ( any two out of four)**

2x10 =20

- Compare and contrast Mental picture of baryta Carb with Cal Carb.
- Compare and Contrast Skin affections of Psorinum with Sulphur
- Write in Detail Guiding Symtoms of Magnesium Mur.
- Write in Detail Guiding Symptoms of Aregnticum Nitricum

**Long Answer Question (any one from 5,6 and 7)**

1x 20 = 20

- Write in detail Drug Picture of Phosphorus
- Write Group symptoms of Ohidia Group. Drug Picture of Lachesis particularly introduction, constitution, guiding symptoms, mental symptoms and modalities.
- Explain in detail Parlytic Complaints of causticum and compare it with Gelsemium and Lachesis

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**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**  
**PRILIMINARY EXAMINATION – OCT 2022**

<b>SUBJECT –Community Medicine</b>			<b>Time :11-2PM</b>
<b>DATE – 14/10/22</b>	<b>TIME - 3 Hrs</b>	<b>B.H.M.S. IV</b>	<b>100 MARKS</b>
<b>20M</b>			

**1...MCQ**

1. Infectivity of chicken pox lasts for?  
a) Till the last scab fall off    b) 6 days after onset of rash    c) 3 days after onset of rash  
d) till the fever subsides
2. Secondary attack rate of chicken pox is?  
a) 60    b) 50    c) 40    d) 90
3. Shingles is caused by?  
a) Variola major    b) Varicella zoster virus    c) CMV    d) Toxoplasma
4. Koplik spots are seen in?  
a) Prodromal period    b) Incubation    c) Eruptive    d) Convalescent period
5. Most common cause of death due to measles?  
a) Pneumonia    b) Secondary bacterial infection    c) Measles encephalitis    d) Otitis media
6. Recommended vaccination strategy for rubella is to vaccinate first and foremost?  
a) Women 15-49 yrs    b) Infants    c) Adolescent girls    d) Children 1-14 yrs
7. Treatment of choice for diphtheria is?  
a) Erythromycin    b) Tetracycline    c) Colistin    d) DPT
8. Most serious complication of measles?  
a) Koplik spot    b) Parotitis    c) Meningoencephalitis    d) Nephritis
9. Most common complication of mumps in children is?  
a) Pneumonia    b) Pancreatitis    c) Aseptic meningitis    d) Encephalitis
10. Incubation period of mumps?  
a) 7 days    b) 10 days    c) 14 days    d) 18 days
11. Which type of sample can be used to isolate poliovirus earliest?  
a) Stool    b) Blood    c) Throat    d) CSF
12. Incubation period of typhoid fever?  
a) 10-14 days    b) 3-5 days    c) 21-25 days    d) less than 3 days
13. Best disinfectant for cholera is?  
a) Bleaching powder    b) Cresol    c) Coal tar    d) Formalin
14. Urban malaria is due to?  
a) Anopheles stephensi    b) Anopheles virus    c) Culex    d) Phlebotomus
15. Rabies free country?  
a) China    b) Australia    c) Russia    d) France
16. Bite of which of the following animals does not result in human rabies?  
a) Dog    b) Horse    c) Mouse    d) Cat
17. Which virus is used to produce rabies vaccine?  
a) Wild    b) Street    c) Fixed    d) Live attenuated



18. Plague is transmitted by?

- a) Hard tick b) Soft tick c) Rat flea d) Louse

19. HIV post prophylaxis should be started within?

- a) 24 hr b) 48 hr c) 72 hr d) 6 hr

20. Most effective to prevent HIV vertical transmission?

- a) HAART b) Nevirapine c) Zidovudine d) Elective Caesarean

Marks :- / 20

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**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**  
**PRILIMINARY EXAMINATION – OCT 2022**

**SUBJECT –Community Medicine**

**Time :11-2PM**

**DATE – 14/10/22**

**TIME - 3 Hrs**

**B.H.M.S. IV**

**100 MARKS**

**Que 2.Short Answer Question (Any 4 Out of 6)).....(4X5=20)**

1.Smallpox 2.Chickenpox 3.Mumps 4.Rubella

5.Vitamin B12 and Vit D

6.Pneumoconiosis

**Ques 3.Short Answer Question (Any 4 Out of 6)).....(4X5=20)**

1.Pertusis

2.Meningitis

3. Acute Diarrheal Diseases

4.Infectious diseases and Vaccines

5. Community measures for Infectious diseases

6.Measures to prevent Epidemics

**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**  
**PRILIMINARY EXAMINATION – OCT 2022**

**SUBJECT –Community Medicine**

**Time :3 Hrs**

**DATE – 13/10/22**

**TIME -**

**B.H.M.S. IV**

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5. Community measures for Infectious diseases

6.Measures to prevent Epidemics



**Que .4 Long Answer Question (Any 2 Out of 4).....(2X10=20)**

1.Explain Tuberculosis ? Write its its Etiology, Problem Statement,Sign and symptom, investigation ,Complication with indication of 2 homoeopathic Remedies for the same .  
OR

2.Explain in Brief Poliomyelitis with its Etiology , Signs and symptoms , Treatment, add a note on Polio Vaccines?

3. .Explain Cardio Vascular Diseases andEtiology, Problem Statement,Sign & symptom, investigation and importance of Preventive and social Medicine in Cardiovascular Diseases .  
OR

4.Explain Diabetes in Brief and Describe the epidemiological concept of interactions of agent, host and environment in relation to Diabetes Mellitus.

**Long Answer Question (Any one from Que No. 5,6,7).....(1X20=20)**

5.Explain in Brief Acute diarrheal diseases.and add a note on problem statement of acute diarrheal diseases.

6.Explain in Brief about Typhoid, with its Etiology,Problem statement,geographical Distribution , Signs and Syntoms,Investigation and Management.

7.Explain in Brief about Cholera, with its Etiology,Problem statement,geographical Distribution , Signs and Syntoms,Investigation and Management..

**Que .4 Long Answer Question (Any 2 Out of 4).....(2X10=20)**

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7.Explain in Brief about Cholera, with its Etiology,Problem statement,geographical Distribution , Signs and Syntoms,Investigation and Management..



**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**

**TERMINAL EXAMINATION – OCT 2022**

**SUBJECT – COMMUNITY MEDICINE**

**Time :11-  
12:30PM**

**DATE – 14/10/22**

**TIME - 1:30 Hrs**

**IV B.H.M.S.**

**50 MARKS**

**Que.1.MCQ**

**20M**

- Q.1. Nosocomial infection spreads through  
a. Upper respiratory tract b. Skin c. Orofaecal route d. Hospitals.
- Q.2. Who was the discoverer of yoga method of treatment  
a. Atreya b. Patanjali c. Vagbhata d. Vrdukunda
- Q.3. Iodisation of salt is an example of  
a. Health promotion b. Specific protection c. Early Diagnosis and treatment  
d. Disability limitation
- Q.4. Cholera is characterized by the following except  
a. No nausea & retching b. No Abdominal tenderness c. Fever d. Very marked de-  
hydration
- Q.5. The Commonest viral hepatitis in India at present is  
a. Hepatitis A b. Hepatitis B c. Hepatitis E d. Delta Hepatitis
- Q.6. Dose of chloroquine in infants is  
a. 25 mg b. 50 mg c. 75 mg d. 130 mg
- Q.7. Best method of contraception in post coital is  
a. Suction & Evacuation b. Oral pills c. Menstrual regulation d. IUD (cu 'T') insertion
- Q.8. Pre-term of Baby is when its weight is below  
a. 10 percentile b. 20 percentile c. 50 percentile d. 60 percentile
- Q.9. Thophatare test is milk is done to know  
a. Quality of pasteurisation b. Contamination of milk c. Nutrative value d. Coliform test
- Q.10. There is source of Vitamin A in  
A. Carrot B. Shark Oil C. Pulses D. Soya bean
- Q.11. A Child of breast feed need supplements of  
a. Vitamin A b. Vitamin B c. Calcium d. Vitamin D
- Q.12. Mid day meal programme is sponsore by  
a. Health Ministry b. Home ministry c. Ministry of social welfare d. Education ministry
- Q.13. Sullabh International manufactures  
a. Aqua Privy b. Water seal latrine c. Dug well d. Smokeless Chullah
- Q.14. Silicosis was first Identified in  
a. Uttar Pradesh b. Andhra Pradesh c. Karnataka d. Kerala
- Q.15. The drug of choice in cholera Chemoprophylaxis is  
a tetracycline b sulfadiazine c ampicillin d streptomycine
- Q.16. Maternal mortality rate is calculated for  
a. Crude death rate b. 1000 live birth c. 1000 birth d. 1000 crud death
- Q.17. Intermediate health agencies excluding WHO are  
a. UNICEF b. FAO c. UNESCO d. ILO
- Q.18. RED CROSS founded by  
a. John Snow b. Henry Durant c. Galton d. Hyppocretes
- Q.19. For which of the following man is an intermediate host  
a. Malaria b. Filaria c. Taeniasis d. Ascariasis
- Q.20. Plasmodia responsible for malignant malaria is  
a. P-Vivax b. P. Falciparum c. P.Ovale d. P.Malaria



Marks :- / 20

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7	<input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d	14	<input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d	Examiners name & signature	



**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHIK**

**TERMINAL EXAMINATION – OCT 2022**

<b>SUBJECT – COMMUNITY MEDIINE</b>			<b>Time :11-12:30PM</b>
<b>DATE – 14/10/22</b>	<b>TIME - 1:30 Hrs</b>	<b>IV B.H.M.S.</b>	<b>50 MARKS</b>

**Ques 2 .Short Answer Question (Any 4 Out of 6)).....(4X5=20)**

- 1.Health for All
- 2.Determinants of Health
3. Germ Theory of Disease
- 4.Measles
5. Chikenpox
6. Whooping Cough

**Que .3. Long Answer Question (Any 1 Out of 2 ).....(1X10=10)**

- 1.Explain in Brief Mosquito Borne Diseases with its Etiology , Signs and symptoms , Treatment, add a note on life cycle of Mosquito ?
- 2..Define family planning. What are the important family planning services ? Describe the health aspects of Family Planning.

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**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL  
COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL & RESEARCH CENTRE , NASHIK**

**2.5.4\_ The Institution provides opportunities to students for midcourse improvement of performance through specific interventions**

**3rd year**



Q.1 Cataract :-

Ans

⇒ Def :-

The crystalline lens is a transparent structure. Its transparency may be disturbed due to degenerative process leading to opacification of lens fibers.

Development of an opacity in the lens is known as cataract.

⇒ Classification :-

### A. Etiological classification

I. Congenital & developmental cataract

II. Acquired cataract



1. Senile cataract
2. Traumatic cataract
3. Complicated cataract
4. Metabolic cataract
5. Electric cataract
6. Radiation cataract
7. Toxic cataract
8. Dermogenic cataract
9. Cataract with miscellaneous syndrome



B. Morphological classification :-

1. capsular cataract : It involve the capsule & may be:
  - Ant. capsular cataract
  - post. capsular cataract
  
2. Subcapsular cataract : It involve the superficial part of the cortex.
  - Ant. subcapsular cataract
  - post. subcapsular cataract
  
3. Cortical cataract : It involve the major part of the cortex
  
4. Supranuclear cataract
  
5. Nuclear cataract
  
6. polar cataract : It involve the capsule & superficial part of the cortex in the polar region only & may be.
  - Ant. polar cataract
  - post. polar cataract.



## ⇒ Etiology :-

- Exact etiology is not known.
- Some factors which have been associated with certain type of cataract are below.

### 1. Heredity :-

genetically determined cataract is due to an anomaly in the chromosomal pattern of the individual.

$\frac{1}{3}^{\text{rd}}$  of cataract is Heredity.

### 2. Maternal Factor :-

- malnutrition during pregnancy
- infection
- Drug ingestion
- Radiation during pregnancy.

### 3. Foetal or infantile factors :-

- deficient oxygenation owing to placental Haemorrhage
- metabolic disorder
- Birth trauma

### 4. Idiopathic :-

About 50% cases are sporadic & of unknown etiology.



⇒ Clinical type :-

I. congenital capsular cataracts

└ Ant. capsular cataract  
└ post. capsular cataract

II. polar cataract

III. Nuclear cataract

IV. Lamellar cataract

V. suture & axial cataract

VI. generalised cataracts.

└ coronary cataract  
└ Blue dot cataract  
└ congenital membranous cataract

⇒ DD :-

- leukocoria
- Retinoblastoma
- retinopathy of prematurity
- PHPV.

⇒ management :-

(1) ocular Examination



## (2) Lab Investigation:

- Intrauterine Infection by Torch Test
- Galactosemia by urine Test
- Lowe's syndrome by urine chromatography

## (3) surgical procedure :

childhood cataract can be dealt with anterior capsulotomy & irrigation, aspiration of the lens matter or lensectomy.

## (4) correction of Amblyopia.



## Q.2 glaucoma.

Ans

⇒ Def :-

Glaucoma is a condition that damages your eye's optic nerve.

- The increased pressure in your eye called Intraocular pressure can damage your optic nerve, which sends image to your Brain.

If the damage worsens, glaucoma can cause permanent vision loss or even total blindness within a few years.

⇒ classification :-

(A) congenital & developmental glaucomas

(1) primary congenital glaucoma

(2) Developmental glaucoma

(B) primary adult glaucomas

(1) primary open angle glaucomas

(2) primary angle closure glaucomas

(3) primary mixed mechanism glaucoma

(C) secondary glaucomas



## ⇒ Risk Factor :-

- genetics : Family History of glaucoma
- Aging
- Hypertension
- severe myopia
- Eye trauma
- Diabetes mellitus
- Ectreme dilation of pupil
- Emotional excitement

## ⇒ Types of glaucoma :-

### (1) open angle glaucoma :-

- this is the most common type.
- also called wide-angle glaucoma

### (2) Angle closure glaucoma :-

- more common in Asia
- Eye doesn't drain like it should because the drain space b/w your iris & cornea become too narrow.



(3) Secondary glaucoma

L This is when another condition like cataracts or diabetes, causes added pressure in your eye.

(4) Normal tension glaucoma

(5) Pigmentary glaucoma

=> Symptom :-

- Sneak thief of vision
- loss of vision
- seeing Halos around light
- Redness in your eye
- Eye looks hazy
- upset stomach or vomiting
- Eye pain

=> management :-

- Beta adrenergic Blockers
- ~~Osmotic~~ Osmotic Agent
- Administer Antiemetic as direct to prevent vomiting which will increase Iop.

=> Surgical :-

- Laser trabeculoplasty
- Laser Iridotherapy
- Trabeculectomy
- Drainage implant & shunts



Q.3 Intra ocular pressure.

Ans

= IOP is the fluid pressure of the eye.

Normal range : 10-15 mmHg pressure

= production of IOP :-

Aqueous produced by the ciliary processes into post chamber



Flows to ant. chamber & vitreole chamber



Bulk of fluid flows out the angle of ant. chamber.

Flow rate : 2.5 microliter / min

=> Factors :- (that influence IOP)

(A) long term :-

① genetic :- open angle glaucoma are more likely to have high IOP

② Age :- IOP increases with increasing age

③ sex :- After menopause female have higher IOP's.



## (B) short term :-

(1) diurnal variation

(2) sitting :- going from sitting to a lying position result in an increase in IOP.

(3) Total Body Inversion

(4) Blinking

(5) Exercise :- decreases IOP

(6) Coughing - Increases IOP

(7) general Anesthesia - decrease IOP

(8) Alcohol :- decrease IOP

## => measurement of IOP :-

(1) Manometry

(2) Tonometry

(3) Applanation

(4) Tonometer

(5) Goldmann tonometry



⇒ Treatment:-

- lowering your eye pressure
- depend on situation: eye drop  
oral medication  
laser treatment  
surgery  
or combination of any those.



## Q.4 Night Blindness.

Ans

- Night vision is a function of rods.
- Therefore the condition in which functioning of these nerve ending is deranged will result in night blindness.
- These include vit-A def, tapetoretinal degeneration, congenital high myopia.
- It may also develop in condition of the ocular media interfering with the light ray in dim light.
- These include paracentral lenticular & corneal opacities.
- In advanced case of primary open angle glaucoma, dark adaptation may be so much delayed that pt gives history of night blindness.

=> Etiology :-

- vit A def
- Retinitis pigmentosa
- congenital night blindness
- pathological myopia
- Advance primary open angle glaucoma.



⇒ Treatment:-

- Vit. A supplement
- use of corrective glasses or lenses
- refractive surgery
- switching to glaucoma medicine



Q.5 Stye.

Imp

Ans

⇒ Def :-

It is the suppurative inflammation of the ~~follicle~~ follicle of the eyelashes, lid including the gland of Zeis or Moll

⇒ Etiology :-

- ① Age :- Any age common in young age
- ② unhygienic condition of eye
3. metabolic factor :- diabetes, debility
4. causative organism.

⇒ Symptom :-

- Acute throbbing pain
- sensation of heaviness & heat
- swelling
- Redness
- discharges

⇒ sign :-

- swelling, redness, congestion, oedema, tenderness, white / yellow pus.



⇒ Treatment :-

① Local :- Antibiotic drop  
Hot water formation

② systemic :- Antibiotics  
Analgesic

③ Incision & drainage



## Q.6 Trachoma.

⇒ DEF :-

It is chronic granulomatous kerato conjunctivitis caused by chlamydia trachomatis.

⇒ ETIOLOGY :-

- <sup>sex</sup> ~~Age~~ :- Female more than male
- Age :- more children
- class of people : poor class
- climate = dry & dusty weather
- causative organism = chlamydia | Bed sores.

⇒ mode of Infection :-

Infection spread by contamination of conjunctival discharge through towel, insects, hand, clothing.

⇒ Clinical Feature :-

① Symptom :-

- mild itching & irritation of eye
- Eye pain.



- photophobic
- foreign Body sensation
- eyelid swelling

⇒ sign :-

Small elevation & depression are seen in superficial layer of eyelid.

⇒ Classification According to WHO :-

① follicular stage = follicles should be more than 5 in number & more than 0.5 mm in size.

② Intense inflammation :- if 50% tarsal vessel are observed.  
- Scaring it is white

③ Trichiasis :- Inward turning of eyelids

④ corneal opacity :- When opacity extend to pupil & vision is lost

⇒ Treatment :-

- gentamicin ointment

- Anti Biotics

- Plastic operation of lid for correction of eruption.



Q.7 Acute Red Eye . (2021) (Aug: 2014)  
F F

Ans

⇒

Def :-

It is usually sign of ocular inflammation,

- The direct vessels giving rise to this appearance produce either conjunctival infection or ciliary infection.
- Red eye is common finding in ophthalmic clinic.
- It may be due to lesion in conjunctiva, sclera, cornea, Iris, Eyeball and it may be due to extraocular lesion.
- so careful examination of Red eye is very important for clinical diagnosis.

⇒

causes :-

(A) conjunctiva

- 1) Acute mucopurulent conjunctiva
- 2) membranous
- 3) Gonorrhoeal
- 4) Trachoma



(B) Sub conjunctival Haemorrhage.

(C) cornea:

- corneal ulcer
- foreign Body

(D) sclera:

- Scleritis
- Episcleritis

(E) Iris :- Iritis

(F) Eyeball :- pain ophthalmitis

Acute congestive glaucoma

orbital cellulitis

(G) Extracocular :-

- Foreign Body
- Chemical

⇒ Symptom :-

→ pain - corneal ulcer, iritis, Acute glaucoma

→ visual loss

→ Eye discharge

- ↳ purulent
- ↳ clear



→ Gritty sensation - Common in conjunctivitis

→ Itching

→ Photophobia

⇒ DiD of Red eye :-

(I) conjunctiva :-

(A) Acute mucopurulent conjunctiva,

↳ It is caused by many organisms like streptococcus, staphylococcus, pneumococcus.

C/F :- discomfort  
photophobia  
lacrimation  
congestion of eye  
redness  
oedema of lid.

(B) membranous conjunctivitis.

↳ H/O of diphtheria  
contact with diphtheria carrier.  
Age: 2-8 yrs.



C/F :-

- oedema of lid
- pain
- swollen, hard eye with infection
- fever, Albuminuria

(c) Gonorrhoeal conjunctivitis :-

- H/o of gonorrhoea
- Adult pt

(D) Inflammation of lids

- Purulent discharge
- Intra ocular gram -ve diplococcus.

(E) Trachoma

- Chlamydia @ Bedsonia of organism
- usually Bacterial follicles
- conjunctiva congested.

② sub conjunctival Haemorrhage

Causes :- H/o of trauma

- Head
- eye

C/F :- Blood discharge

- Hypotension
- Acute inflammatory conjunctiva.



(Q3) Cornea :-

3. Cornea :-

- corneal ulcer
- Foreign body.

Cause :- Bacterial infection  
viral infection  
skin affection  
TB / leprosy

e/f :- pain  
watery discharge  
photophobia

4. Sclera :-

(1) Scleritis

- pain in eye, radiate to frontal region
- No discharge, lachrimation
- sclera = tender, red patches

(2) Episcleritis

- pain in eye
- No lachrimation, discharges
- Hard, pinkish white nodules



## 5. Iritis :-

C/F :- pain Radiated to Branch of 5th nerve.

- Blurring
- photophobia
- lachrymation

## 6. Eyeball :-

(A) pan - ophthalmitis.

- L pain & tenderness
- L fever & Headache
- L complete loss of vision
- L Hazy cornea.

(B) Acute congestive glaucoma.

- L severe Headache & pain
- L Blurring of vision
- L Increase IOP.

(C) orbital cellulitis.

- L diplopia, severe pain
- L decrease eyeball movement
- L increase temp.

## 7. Externa ocular :-

(1) chemical :- congestion, edema, Necrosis  
• purulent discharge later on  
Fibrosis.



(2) Foreign Body :-

L Pain

L Blepharospasm

L Discomfort

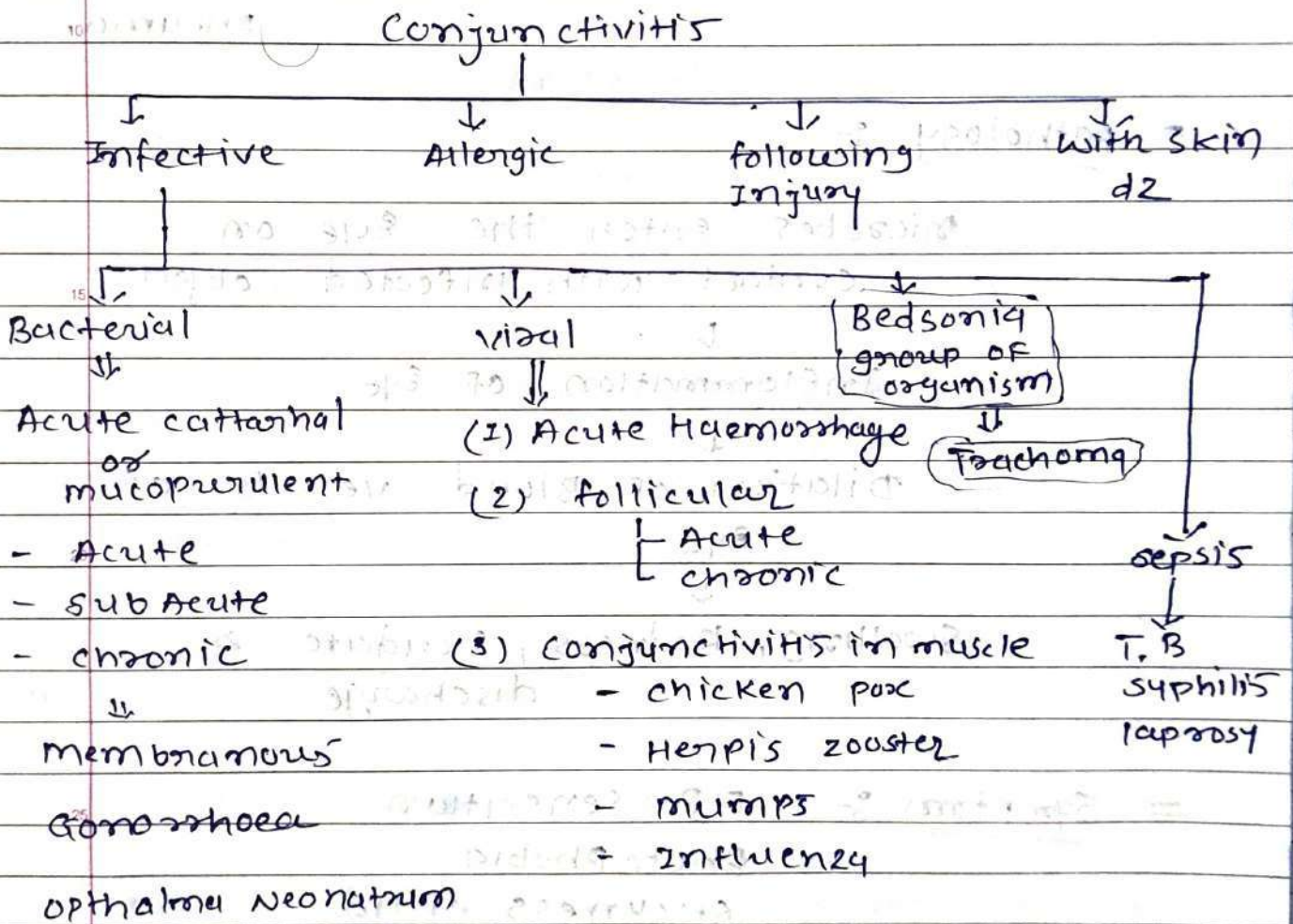


Q.8 Conjunctivitis (Jan-2019)

Ans

⇒ DEF : Inflammation of the mucous membrane of conjunctiva.

⇒ classification :-



⇒ (A) Infective conjunctivitis

\* Bacterial Infection



(i) Acute catarrhal / mucopurulent conjunctivitis.  
- It is commonest cause of red eye

= Etiology :- Age: Any  
Sex: Any  
Bed: - Hygenic  
causative organism:- Staphylo,  
Stapto,  
pneumo.

= pathology :-

Microbes enter the eye on contact with infected object

↓  
Inflammation of eye

↓  
Dilation of Blood vessels of eye

↓  
Swelling, Redness, Exudate & discharge

= Symptom :- F.B. sensation  
Photophobia  
Stickiness of lid  
Heaviness

= Sign :- congestion  
oedema  
petechial Haemorrhage  
mucopurulent discharge



## Treatment :-

- Prophylactic :- Not touching eye with  
once own Fingure.

personal Hygiene item should be separate

- curative :- Eye should be washed with  
Plain Water (3) time per day

Antibiotics

Analgesics

## (ii) Sub Acute conjunctivitis :-

- clinical picture and pathology are  
same as acute catarrhal conjunctivitis

- But clinical stage are milder.

## (iii) Chronic catarrhal conjunctivitis :-

↳ It is chronic inflat<sup>n</sup> of conjunctiva.

Etiology :- \* continuation of Acute catarrhal  
conjunctivitis

\* continuation irritation

\* Local cause :- chronic rhinitis  
chronic dacryocystic



⇒ Symptom :- Burning sensation  
photophobic  
or Heaviness

⇒ Sign :- \* congestion of palpable conjunctiva  
\* thin sticky discharge

⇒ Treatment :-

- General :- Removal of all causes  
correct error of refraction

- Local :- Antibiotics  
Analgesic

(iv) Membranous conjunctivitis :-

conjunctivitis with membrane formation  
of the conjunctiva.

Etiology :- Bad Hygienic condition  
causative organism : C. diphtheria.

Mode of Infection :-

- Faccial diphtheria by contamination
- By infection
- Nasal diphtheria by spread along lacrimal duct.

Pathology :-

- (1) stage of Infiltration
- (2) stage of suppuration
- (3) stage of cicatrization.



- = Symptom :- pt. severe toxic
- Rise of temp.
  - Albumine in urine

= Treatment :-

(1) prophylaxis : isolation of the pt

(2) curative : Eye drop,

Antibiotics.

Inj. of Amoxicillin

Inj of Anti diphtheric serum

(V) Gonorrhoeal conjunctivitis :-

- = Etiology : Age: Adult & 1/10 of Gonorrhoea  
causative organism : Gonococcus

= mode of Infection :-

• From genital From direct contact

• metastatic infection

= Clinical Feature :-

Stage of Infiltration

↓

Stage of Blepharoea

↓

Stage of slow hearing

= Treatment :-

- Eye drops
- Dressing eye properly
- personal Hygienic item separate.
- Antibiotics (silver Nitrate)



## (vi) Ophthalmia Neonatorum :

Def :- It is Bilateral purulent conjunctivitis occurring in New Born within the 1<sup>st</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> week of life.

Etiology :- • After Birth from soiled linen.

- organism : Strepto,  
Gonococcus,  
pneumo.,

C/I :- Incubation period of Gonococcus in 1-3 day & other organism varies from 1-3 weeks.

- In case of virus the period 7-9 day
- condition is Bilateral purulent discharge

Treatment :-

- through ANC & Examination of mother for any infection
- conjunctival swab for culture & sensitive test
- appropriate antibiotics
- Analgesic



## (B) Viral Conjunctivitis.

### (I) Follicular conjunctivitis:-

DEF :- It is type of conjunctivitis of an infective nature characterised by formation of follicles in the conjunctiva.

#### Developed condition in follicles

- i) folliculosis
- ii) Follicular conjunctivitis
- iii) Trachoma
- iv) drug Allergy

## = Allergic Conjunctivitis :-

↳ It means inflammation of conjunctiva due to allergic condition.

2 type :- simple  
phyctenular

### • Simple allergic

- caused by pollens animal & veg  
Drug

↳ symptom :- irritation & itching  
photophobia  
watery discharge  
Heaviness



Sign :- Hyperaemia of conjunctiva  
chemosis  
discharge: scanty, watery

Treatment :-  
• allergen has to be removed  
• anti Allergic  
• ~~Anti~~ vaso constrictor drug

### • Phlyctenular conjunctivitis :

↳ It is inflammatory allergic reaction of the conjunctiva to some exogenous toxic.

Etiology :- children 4-13 yr  
unhygienic condition  
T.B. diathesis.

Symptom :- Discomfort of eye  
photophobia  
irritation

Sign :- phlyctenular appear - pinkish, white nodule.

Bulbar conjunctival become congested

Treatment :-  
• Hydrocortisone acetate drop  
• ointment  
• septic focus treated  
• vit. A nourishing diet  
• Antibiotics for infection.



t.me/bgghmcstudy material

Deyanshu Makwana

Obstetric Therapeutic

Notes



## Obs. Therapeutic

No.	Topic	Pg. No.
1	Normal labor	5
2	Toxemia of pregnancy / <sup>pre</sup> Eclampsia	10
3	Eclampsia	16
4	complication of 3 <sup>rd</sup> stage labor	20
5	APH	23
6	Hyperemesis gravidarum	27
7	lactation	32
8	puerperal sepsis / fever	35
9	Retained placenta	39
10	lochia	41
11	mastitis	43
12	PPH	44
13	piles during pregnancy	45
14	Anemia in pregnancy	46
15	Backache	49
16	Ophthalmia neonatorum	50
17	Asphyxia neonatorum / Apgar score	51
18	Abortion	55
19	ANC	60
20	chronic nephritis during pregnancy	67
21	<sup>or</sup> puerperal mania	70
22	galactorrhoea	72
23	Accidental Haemorrhage	74
24	septic Abortion	75



Def: - Normal labour is physiological process by which the fetus, placenta & membrane are expelled through the Birth canal After full term of pregnancy. (38-42 wks)

Q.1

(E.Q)

• mention drug for normal labor

A. Caulophyllum

B. Nux vom

C. Actea racemosa (2021)

(S.N)

• Caulophyllum in normal labor

(Jan: 2020, 15: 2019)

(S.N)

• Gelsemium: Normal labor (AIM: 2017)

(S.N)

• Labor: cimicifuga. (M/A: 2018, July: 2015)

Ans

(1) Caulophyllum

AIF: delayed labor, uterine debility,

- During labor, when the pains are deficient & the pt is exhausted & fretful.

- It acts on female genital organ - uterus & cervix, joint & stomach. It has power of causing intermittent constriction of gravid uterus.

- After protracted & exhausting labor, reflex pain in back & chest.

- weakness in reproductive system of women.



- labor pain is shoot, irregular, spasmodic & non-progressive,
  - spasmodic pain radiating from one side to another.
- uterine ligament are over stretched & thus relaxed, causes heaviness in lower abdomen & prolapse, subinvolution, Due to exhausted labor pain.
- Pt is so prostrated that she can't tolerate normal pain.
- False pain.
- Hypogastrium sensation as if uterus is congested.

## (2) Nux Vomica

- A.F.:- High living, coffee, tobacco, over-eating, irregular diet, loss of sleep.
- Ineffectual labor pains extend to rectum.
  - pain that is violent & spasmodic.
  - labor pain causes urging to stool & to urinate.



- Pt P. lady having tendency to faint after every labor pain.
- violent, spasmodic pain causes sudden urge to pass stool.
- pain aggravate in Back.
- <: morning, dry, cold weather,
- >: evening, rest
- over sensitive to External impressions to noise, odors, light & music.
- Every harmless word offends.
- Anxiety with irritability.

### (3) Aetna Racemosa / simicifuga.

- AIF!: Anxiety, Fright, over exertion, child bearing.
- non-progressive labor pain.
- sensation as if she will pass stools during labor.
- False labor pain, much earlier than expected date.



- the pain are settled after passing stools.
- spasmodic pain in Abdomen.
- The os is rigid.
- Ovarian Neuralgia during pregnancy, & during labor. Pain move across the Hips in 1<sup>st</sup> stage of labor.
- Distressing & tearing pain in uterine region.
- severe labor pain.
- All symptoms are worse during menses
- Puerperal mania, think she is going to crazy, tries to ~~injury~~ injure herself.
- L : During menses  
       > : From warmth.

#### (4) Crisemium

AIF: Fear, Fright, depressing Emotion, excitement & Bad news.



- False labor pain
- There is no dilatation of OS & cervix.
- These pain are non-progressive.
- pain running directly upward or backward.
- Lady is hypersensitive to pains.
- cervical OS is hard & is not all dilating.
- Labor pain: spasmodic, intermittent, ineffectual & irregular in abdomen.
- Pt thinks that those are labor pain.
- Labor is always associated with nervous chills.
- loss of muscular power to control effectively & expel the foetus.
- more useful in delayed labor.
- Wide action on nerves & muscles.
  - < mental excitement, bad news
  - > profuse urination.



S.N  
Apis: pre-eclampsia. (MPT: 2016).

Q.2

F.Q.

- mention the drug for toxemia of pregnancy.

- cactus q.
- cicuty
- Apis mel. (2021, Alm: 2017)

- Define toxemia of pregnancy under following drugs.

- cactus q
- cantherides
- Lycopodium
- Apis mel. (Alm: 2015)

S.N

• cicuty visosa. in toxemia of pregnancy.  
(Al: 2019, MIA: 2018, July: 2015)

Ans

= pre: eclampsia : It is a multi system hypersensitive disorder of pregnancy due to unknown causes.

- Hypertension 140/90 mmHg more
- Pitting oedema
- Proteinuria.

- eclampsia :- when pre-eclampsia is untreated it may complicated with convulsion pt goes into eclampsia condition.



Def: - A disorder of unknown cause that is peculiar to pregnancy is usually of sudden onset, is marked by Hypertension, Albuminuria, Headache, visual disturbance & may or may not be accompanied by ~~convulsion~~.

### (1) Apis mel

- A/F! - Hot summer weather, bad hygienic.
- Soreness & stinging pain, ovaritis, worse in right ovary.
- Dysmenorrhoea with severe ovarian pain.
- Ovarian tumours, metritis with stinging pain.
- Apis also help to induce normal labor.
- urine is scanty & high coloured, last drop burns & smart.
- Dropsy of lower extremities.
- Nephritis, urethritis with albuminuria marked.
- < ! After sleep, touch, right side
- > : open air, uncovering.

### (2) Cicuta virosa

- This remedy acting predominantly on nervous system.



- Toxicemia associated with cerebro-spinal irritation.
- There is bending of Head, neck & spine with violent distortion of Body.
- Limbs are rigid & convulsed.
- Vertigo with gæstralgia is marked, stares persistently at objects.
- 1<sup>st</sup> spasm in the Head, then it descends.
- convulsions are induced by slight touch, motion, cold.
- All complaints are associated with hypersensitivity.

<: Drought of air, tobacco, smoke, touch.

>: Rest, sit.

### (3) cactus G

A/F!: Rheumatism, sun, damp weather.



- Acts on circular muscle fibers, hence constriction.
- constriction in throat, stomach, chest & all over Body. Rt sided neuralgia
- constriction in uterine region & ovaries.
- Haemorrhage, constriction, periodicity & spasmodic pains.
- congestion, irregular distribution of Blood & congestive Headache.
- pulse feeble, irregular, quick with -out strength.

<: 11.A.M & 11 P.M., lying on Lt side

>: sleep, rest, open air.

#### (4) cantharides

- constant & intolerable urgency to urinate before, during & after urination.
- Burning, cutting pain in urethra during micturition.



- constant desire to urinate But passing few drops at a time which is mixed with blood.

- causes: Renal dz, congestion & Inflammation of kidney

- violent lacerating pain through the kidney & back.

- ~~over~~ oversensitive to all part of Body.

- pt. has palpitation, pulse is feeble, irregular.

<: touch, urinating, drinking cold water.

>: By rubbing.

### (5) Lycopodium

- AIF: - Fright, Anger, mortification ~~or~~ or vexation with reserved displeasure.

- oedema of feet

- scanty urine

- Dropsy of ovary & uterus.



- Pt. has generalised Anasarca.
- Affected right side or pain goes from Rt to left chest, Abdomen, ovaries, liver.
- Red sand in urine.
- Right sided Renal colic pain.
- Pain in Back relieved by urinating.



Def:- An attack of convulsion during pregnancy or childbirth.

Q.3

(F. Q)

What is Eclampsia? mention the drugs.

- *Cicuta virosa*
- cup. met
- Hyocymus.

(Jan; 2020)

Ans

(1) *Cicuta virosa*

- AIF! Nervous irritation, worms, shock & injury.
- This remedy acting predominantly on nervous system.
- Toxaemia associated with cerebrospinal irritation.
- There is bending of Head, Neck & spine with violent distortion of Body.
- limbs are rigid & convulsed.
- vertigo with gasteralgia is marked stares persistently at objects
- 1<sup>st</sup> spasm in the Head, then it descends
- convulsion are induced by slight touch, motion, cold.



- All complain are associated with Hypersensitivity.

<: Draught of air, tobacco, smoke, touch

>: Rest, sit.

## (2) Cuprum met.

- AIF:- Fright, suppressed discharge, repressed eruption.
- Tonic convulsion in late month.
- convulsion from suppression of discharges.
- convulsion start from finger | toes | from lower part of chest & then ~~spread~~ spread to all muscle.
- Tonic contraction of limbs. limbs are drawn upward with great violence.
- jerking & twitching movement of leg.
- this pt. has cramps in each & every muscle of body legs, hand & so on.
- constriction of jaw with foamy discharge from mouth.



- Nausea, vomiting & diarrhoea associated with spasm.
- pulse is Hard, full & quick with palpitation.
- uraemic convulsion.
- convulsion with suppressed & scanty urine.
- < : Vomiting, contact, after cough  
 ? : perspiration, drink, cold water.

### (3) Hyocymus

- ~~muscular~~  
AIF: Fear, Fright, jealousy & rage.
- muscular twitching, spasmodic affection, generally with delirium.
- vertigo as if intoxicated.
- Before menses, hysterical spasm.
- During menses, convulsive movement urinary flux & sweat.
- Spasm of pregnant women.



- spasm, forcing bending forward.

- Sopor with convulsion.

< At night, during menses

> stooping.



Q.4

(FA)

- Mention the complication of 3<sup>rd</sup> stage of labor in brief. Write Indication of vinca minor

- Secale cor
- Acetic Acid for the same.

(Jan: 2020, Sep: 2017)

Ans

3<sup>rd</sup> stage : It begins after expulsion of fetus & ends with

Expulsion of placenta & membranes. Duration about (5min).

Def

- It is phase of placental separation & its expulsion.

### (I) Secale cor

AIF: Sexual Excess, Lucha, milk, etc.  
uterine Atony

→

- labor pain: irregular, too weak, feeble or ceasing.
- cervix is loose & open, no expulsive action.
- During labor: Fainting, Hour glass contraction.



- suited to women of thin, scrawny, feeble & cachectic Appearance, pale & sunken Appearance with internal burning & External coldness.

- Irritable & nervous Temperament.

<: Warm covering, worse from Heat, touching

>: cold, want to be fanned.

## (2) Vinca minor

- Remedy for skin affection, eczema, haemorrhage.

- Excessive menstruation with great weakness.

- passive uterine Haemorrhage.

• menorrhagia, continuous flow, particularly at climacteric.

- Haemorrhage from fibroid.

- Whirling vertigo, with flickering before eyes.



### (3) Acetic Acid

AIF :- Bad effect. of sting & Bite, Injury, surgical shock.

- Excessive & catamenial.
- Haemorrhage after labor.
- Nausea of pregnancy.
- Breast painfully enlarged, distended with milk.
- No thirst in fever.
- indicated in pale, lean person with loose, flabby muscles.
- Epithelial cancer internally ~~or~~ & locally.



Q.5 (a) Define APH. Classification of APH. Write drugs. (Aug. 2019)

- Arnica
- Secale cor
- Hamamelis v.

(b)

- APH : Arnica. (A15: 2019, July: 2015)
- APH : Arnica & Hamamelis. (A1m: 2015)

Ans

- APH is define as Bleeding from or into the genital tract AFTER 28<sup>th</sup> week of pregnancy but before the birth the Baby.

causes : placenta praevia

Abruptio Placentae

Ectop placental cause

unexplained cause.

(1) Arnica

AIF :- mechanical trauma due to forceful External cephalic version, Fall, traction of umbilical cord.



- premature detachment of placenta with profuse haemorrhage and pain in small of Back.
- sore, lame, bruised feeling all over, as if beaten.
- Every surface on which she lies feel hard.
- upper part of Body Hot & lower part cold.
- septic condition, prophylactic for purulent condition.
- Aversion to meat & milk.

< : least touch, motion

> : lying down.

## (2) secale cor.

- Ante partum Haemorrhage in thin, feeble, cachectic women.
- passive haemorrhage, copious flow of thin, black, watery blood corpuscles are destroyed.



- Burning, throbbing as from sparks of fire, better cold Application
- History of uterine ~~in~~ inertia in previous Birth with no Expulsive action.
- Hot pt, skin feel icy cold to touch
- Haemorrhagic diathesis
- Thin Built, scrawny, feeble, pale with sunken expression.

< : covering, Heat, warm Application

> : open air, uncovering.

### (3) Hamamelis v.

AIF : mechanical injuries, jolting, riding over rough road.

- Congestion of uterus & genital tract with passive venous Haemorrhage.
- Blood: dark red, passive, non-coagulable
- Intense soreness of Abdomen.
- Venous congestion leading to varicosity of uterine vessels.



- great amount of prostration even from  
loss of small amount of blood.

< : worse motion

> : Rest.



Def: It is a severe type of vomiting of pregnancy which has got a deleterious effect on the health of mother such as weight loss, dehydration, Acidosis & alkalosis occurs from starvation. 27

Q.6 (F.9)

• mention Indication of Hyperemesis gravidarum

1. Phos. -
2. Ipecac
3. Sepia -
4. ferrum met. -

(A15: 2019, Alm: 2017, M/A: 2018)

• Hyperemesis gravidarum:

1. Ipecac
2. Nux Vom. - (2 Alm: 2015)

Ans

(1) phosphorus

A1F: Strong emotion, vapour, spasm, wounds.

- Vomiting of pregnancy, water is thrown up as soon as it gets warm in the stomach.

- unable to drink water, sight of it causes vomiting, must close her eyes when bathing

- Burning pain in stomach, relieved by cold food & drinks.

- Weak, empty all gone sensation in pit of stomach.



- Nausea from placing hands in warm water.

- Eructation with tasting of the food.

<: touch, physical or mental exertion,  
lying on left or painful side.

>: lying on right side, cold food.

## (2) Sepic

- Nausea at smell, sight or thought of food with sour eructation.

- Empty all gone sensation in stomach, not relieved by eating.

- vomiting of solid food or milky fluid during pregnancy, in morning when rinsing the mouth

- Everything tastes salty.

- chilly pt.

- pale, Anaemic, thin built with narrow pelvis.

- Past History of repeated abortion.



- Irritable, indolent & quarrelsome, consolation aggravate.

↳ morning, boiled milk, smell of cooking food

↳ Eating.

### (3) Ferrum met

- Nausea & vomiting immediately after midnight, of ingesta, as soon as food is eaten, leaves table suddenly and with one effort vomits everything eaten, can sit down & eat again.

- Eructation of food taken hour before.

- vomiting with heat & burning in stomach

- Intolerance to egg, causes vomiting.

- chilly pt, weak, delicate, Anaemic.

- Dislike all food especially egg.

↳ rest, all night, meat, sour fruit,

↳ walking slowly, after breakfast



#### (4) Nusc Vom.

Aff: Spicy & Highly seasoned food,  
lack of sleep.

- morning sickness in an impatient,  
irritable & chilly woman.
- Nausea & vomiting with much retching  
the more the retching prevails over  
vomiting.
- sour taste, constant nausea in morning  
after eating
- wants to induce vomiting with feeling  
"IF I could vomit, I would feel better."
- sour taste, sour or bitter excretion
- constipated, frequent & ineffectual  
desire for stool, feeling as if parts  
remain not expelled.
- chilly pt, thin, dark complexion.

<: After eating, morning, spices

>: Form nap, evening.



## <sup>5</sup> (5) Ipecac

- In All Disease with constant and continuously nausea with or without vomiting.
- Nausea not relieved by vomiting.
- vomiting of white, glairy mucus in large quantities, green jelly like mucus.
- Stomach feels relaxed, as if hanging down.
- colicky pain around umbilicus with nausea.
- Clean tongue & no thirst.
- Asiatic cholera where nausea & vomiting are prominent.
- Pain as if Burn are all ~~form~~ turn to pieces.
- < ! winter, dry weather, least motion
- > ! Rest, Pressure, closing eye.



Q.7

5/15/17  
(F.9)

• Explain importance of Breast feeding.  
Write indication of following drugs for lactation.

1. Ans. Alb
2. Tabacum
3. Ipecac.

(Alm: 2016)

Ans

(1) Ans. Alb



(2) Tabacum

(3) Ipecac.



DEF: An abnormal condition that result from infection of the placental site following delivery or Abortion and is characterised in mild form by fever but in serious case the infection may spread through the uterine wall or pass into the blood stream

Q. 8 (1d) Explain indication of following drugs for puerperal sepsis.

1. secale cox
2. Pyrogen
3. Belladonna.

(AIM: 2016)

(Q. 8)

- puerperal sepsis : Pyrogen.

(2021)

- puerperal fever : Belladonna

(MIA: 2018)

Ans

(1) secale cox

- puerperal fever with putrid discharge, tympanitis, coldness and suppressed urine.
- Internal burning, icy coldness externally, yet averse to covering.
- skin cold, dry with cold clammy sweat.
- Lochia brownish, offensive.
- puerperal sepsis with retained & septic placenta.

< : Heat, touch, covering

> : cold application, open air.



## (2) pyrogen

AIF: Blood poisoning.

- Septic pyaemic infection, puerperal peritonitis, pelvic cellulitis.
- septic fever, quickly oscillating temperature.
- pulse quick, out of all proportion to temp.
- profuse sweat, but sweating does not cause a fall in temp.
- All the discharges including lochia are horribly offensive.
- Chilly pt, septic ~~state~~ state, Bruish sore pain, prostrated, large, flabby.

## (3) Belladonna

- AIF: cold wind, uncovering head, sun, summer complaint.
- High fever with comparative absence of toxæmia.
- Burning heat & internal coldness, hot head & cold limbs.



- No thirst in fever.
- sweat only on head.
- sudden violent effect, flushed face.
- pain appears & disappears suddenly.

< ! light, noise, motion

> ! better rest.



Q.9

(F.Q)

give indication of following drugs in retained placenta.

1. Sabina
2. secale cor
3. caulophyllum.

(July:2015)

Ans

Def

the placenta is said to be retained when it is not expelled out even after 30 min. of Birth of the Baby.

It is a complication of 3<sup>rd</sup> stage of labor & an important cause for secondary post partum haemorrhage.

(i) Sabina

AIF: uterine atony, premature labor.

- Retained placenta with intense after pain.
- Pain from sacrum to pubes & from below upwards, shooting up the vagina.
- promotes expulsion of foreign bodies from uterus.
- Haemorrhage of bright red blood, partly fluid, partly clotted.



- Hot pt, Haemorrhagic tendency, History of profuse & Bright red menses, partly fluid, partly clotted.

↳ Warm room, least motion.

↳ cold, open air.

## (2) Secale coo

AIF: uterine atony.

- Retained placenta with PPH & a bearing down sensation.
- Intense after pain.
- passive haemorrhage, thin, Black, watery with a strong tendency to putrescence.
- muscles feel weak & exhausted.
- septic placenta.
- suited to women of thin, scrawny, feeble & cachetic appearance, pale & sunken countenance, irritable & nervous temperament.
- Hot pt, skin feel icy cold to touch yet worse from warm covering.
- ↳ Haemorrhagic diathesis.



< ! Heat, touch, covering

> ! cold application, open air.

### (3) caulophyllum Thalictoides

AIF:- uterine atony with feeble uterine contraction.

- Retained placenta with too weak, contraction of the uterus that fails to expel placenta out.
- passive haemorrhage after labor, blood goes oozing for hours after labor.
- labor pain short, irregular, spasmodic, needle like picking pain in cervix.
- chilly pt, nervous, hysterical women.
- easily excitable, fearful & fretful in nature.



Def:- A discharge from the uterus & vaginal 91  
Following delivery.

Q.10 (S.N.)

- Pulsatilla : lochia. (2021, 41m; 2016)
- Baptisia & cantharis : lochia. (Sep: 2017)

Ans

(1) Pulsatilla

AIF:- Abortion, irregular menses, ovarium  
& uterine trouble.

- mucous membrane are all affected.
- Discharges, thick, bland & yellowish-green.
- Too late, scanty, thick, dark, clotted, changeable  
intermittent
- Pain in Back, tired feeling
- Symptoms ever changing, thistleless, peevish  
& chilly.
- mild, gentle, yielding disposition.  
< : Heat, After eating  
> : open air, cold Application.

(2) Baptisia

- All secretion are offensive - Breath, stool,  
urine, sweat etc.
- Threatened miscarriage from mental



- depression, shock, low fever.
- menses too early, too profuse.
  - Lochia acid, Fetid
  - puerperal fever.
  - Pain in sacrum around hips & legs.

<: Humid Heat, fog, indoors

### (3) cantharis

- oversensitive to all parts
- Intolerable constant urging to urinate is most characteristic.
- menses too early, too profuse, ~~Beef~~ Black swelling of vulva with irritation.
- constant discharge from uterus, worse false step.
- Pain in coccyx, lacerating & tearing

<: touch, urinating

>: rubbing.



DEF: - Inflammation of the Breast or udder usually<sup>43</sup> caused by infection.

Q.11 (S.N)

Phytolacca : mastitis. (2021, Alm:2017)

Ans

• Phytolacca

AIF: syphilitic affection.

- Right sided affections.
- Breast full of stony, hard & painful nodosities.
- mastitis: Breast sensitive during nursing with an excessive flow of milk.
- Tendency of Breast to suppurate easily with large fistulous gaping & ulcers discharging water foetid pus.
- When child nurses, pain goes from the nipple all over body, especially down the arm from axillae.
- Tumescent breast neither heal nor suppurate, of purple hue, as hard as old cheese.
- Pain flying like electric shocks, shooting or lacerating.
- Nipple: sensitive, sore, fissured.  
<: motion, night, nursing the child  
>: pressure of hand.



DEF:- is when a woman has heavy bleeding after giving birth.

Q.12

(S.N)

• Tellium pendulum in PPH.

(Jan:2020, Alm:2017)

ANS

• Tellium pendulum

- AIF: Displacement of uterus during delivery.
- PPH with fainting attacks & dizziness.
- Gushing of bright red blood.
- cramping pain in uterus.
- sensation as if hips & back was falling to pieces, better tight bandages.
- Associated symptoms: anaemia, cold limb, dim sight, palpitation & tachycardia, noise in the ear.

<: least movement, over exertion.

>: tight bandage around hips.



Q.13 (SIN)

• collinsonia in piles during pregnancy.

(Jan: 2020)

ANS

• collinsonia canadensis

- Almost specific for constipation & piles in 3<sup>rd</sup> month of pregnancy
- Chronic, painful, bleeding pile.
- sensation of constriction, as if sticks, sands or gravels had been lodged in rectum
- Alternate constipation & diarrhoea
- piles alternate with heart, respiratory or rheumatic symptoms.

< : cold

> : Heat.



Q.14 (S.N)

- Anemia in pregnancy : ferrum met kali carb.

(Akm 2015)

Ans

(1) Kali carb

AIF :- miscarriage.

- Anaemia due to loss of fluid, particularly uterine haemorrhage with terrible backache.
- oedema of upper eye lids.
- Rapid & weak pulse, palpitation & Burning in the region of Heart.
- Chilly pt, intolerance of cold weather, Backache, sweating & prostration.
- < : cold weather, morning, 2-4 a.m.
- > : warm weather, while moving about.

(2) Ferrum met

AIF: loss of vital fluid, suppressed intermittent.



- due to Hyperemesis gravidarum
- Irregular distribution of Blood in Body.
- Pt has false plethora followed by paleness on face.
- weakness from more speaking / walking.
- skin & mucous membrane look pale alternating with flushing.
- Pt. has sturdy build, but looks very pale & weary, flushing and foam any exertion.
- Nausea vomiting just after meal.
- <: Rest, At night excretion
- >: Hot weather, walking slowly,



Q.15

(S.N)

- Backache - ahus tooc & Aesculus Hippocastanum (AIM:2015)

Ans

### (1) Ahus Tooc

AIF: over lifting, spraining or straining muscle or tendon from getting wet.

- violent pain in back as if broken.
- stiffness and lameness in the lower back.
- pain as if sprained, as if a muscle or tendon was torn from its attachment.
- affects right side more than the left.
- chilly pt. Rheumatic diathesis, anxiety.

<: sitting, lying, first motion

>: continued motion.

### (2) Aesculus Hippocastanum

- severe dull backache in lumbo-sacral articulation.



- Sensation of Heaviness and lameness in Back with paralytic feeling in Extremities.
- Region of spine feels weak, back & legs give out during pregnancy
- Backache with Haemorrhoids, dryness & Heat of rectum as if full of sticks.  
↳ walking & stooping.

(29) ~~AB~~



Q.16 (S.N)

ophthalmia neonatorum : Arg. Nit.  
(2021, Alm: 2017, mlA: 2018)

Ans

° Arg. Nit

AIF:- Apprehension & fear, mental stress

- It is an irritant of mucous membrane producing violent inflammation of eyes.
- purulent ophthalmia with great swelling of conjunctiva.
- profuse discharge with swelling & redness of inner canthi.
- useful in granular conjunctivitis.
- corneal ulcer in ill treated cases of ophthalmia neonatorum.
- face of baby looks sunken, pale & bluish.
- useful in restoring power to the weakened ciliary muscles.

<: at night, cold food, After meal

>: fresh air, cold, pressure



Pr. 8 - (8 mark) Suffocation: Antim tart & opium

51

Q. 17 (3M)

Antim tart : Asphyxia neonatorum.

(AIS: 2019, AIM: 2016, July: 2015)

Antim tart & china : Apgar score.

(Sep: 2017)

Ans

Apgar score : It is a method to quickly summarize the health of newborn children against infant mortality.

A : Appearance (skin color)

P : pulse rate

G : Grimace (Reflex irritability Grimace)

A : Activity (muscle tone)

R : Respiration.

[Asphyxia neonatorum]

(1) Antim tart (suffocation)

- AIF: - Anger, Vexation, damp, debility.

- Remedy for ~~Asphyxia~~ Asphyxia in new born just after birth.

- Baby is cyanosed & about to die.

- Chest is full of rattling mucus

- wheezing is prominent.

- Pneumogastric nerve is responsible.



- Asphyxia caused due to accumulation of mucus which is not coughed out.
- Baby has severe oppression of breath.
- Baby is pale, breathless / gasping with pulsation of cord.
- Face become cyanosed, Hippocratic & covered with cold sweat.
- Fan like motion of alar nasi.

<: Evening, damp weather

>: Drainage of discharge from chest; keeping baby in upright position.

## (2) ching

AIF: loss of vital fluid, Excessive lactation, draught of air.

- mostly suited to Asphyxia of premature, weak babies, Anaemic, with low birth weight.
- Baby has got slow laboured respiration.



- There is constant choking, suffocating catarrh
- Rattling in chest.
- Dyspnoea with haemorrhage from lungs
- Baby is very weak & chilly
- periodicity is well marked.
- Baby is prone to nocturnal diarrhoea with abdominal distention.

<: slightest touch, loss of V.F, at night

>: open air, warm.

### (3) opium (suffocation)

- ~~1/2~~ 1/2
- Deep stertorous respiration both on inhalation & exhalation.
- loss of breath on falling asleep.
- spasm of child from approach of strangers Anger of mother.
- Eye half closed, due to spasm



- screaming before & during spasm

- sleep but cannot sleep.

<: During & After sleep, warmth,

>: cold, constant walking.



Def:- is the ending of pregnancy by Expulsion of foetus before it can survive outside the uterus. 55

└ Spontaneous  
└ Induce.

Q.18

(F.P)

mention following drug for Abortion.

- a. Sabing
- B. Belladonna
- C. Secale corn
- D. Pulsatilla.

(AI5: 2019,  
M1A: 2018)

Ans

A. Sabing

AI5:- Haemorrhage from uterus, retained placenta, premature labor.

- Special Action on Uterus.
- Also upon serous & fibrous membrane
- Indicated for Abortion during third month, pt having early menarche with tendency to miscarriage.
- Severe shooting pain from Back to pubic symphysis with sense of being down,
- Typical labour like pain at time of Abortion.
- Discharges of Blood during Abortion are watery & sometime copious, Bright red & clotted.



- Inflammation of uterus, ovaries & Fallopian tube. After Abortion.
  - Ovarian neuralgia during Abortion.
  - Adapted to women of thin, Bony, feeble, cachectic appearance.
- Drawing pain in small of back from sacrum to pubis in nearly all dz.

<: From least motion

γ: open fresh air.

## (2) Secale cor

AFTER sexual excess, suppression of tears, lochia, sweat, staining, Hard labor.

- Threatened Abortion at 3<sup>rd</sup> month is well treated by this remedy.
- causes of Abortion are lifting, staining & hard labor.
- prolonged bearing down forcing pain.



- everything seems loose & open.
- Discharge of Black & non-coagulable Blood, severe pain in Abdomen prior to Blood flow.
- copious watery Blood flow, prolonged until next period.
- High degree ~~just~~ fever after Abortion.
- Intense Burning pain in uterus
- Brownish offensive ~~discharge~~ leucorrhoea.
- Adapted to women of thin, Bony, feeble, cachetic appearance.
- very lax muscular fibre.
- Haemorrhagic diathesis.
- Face: pale, pinched, sunken, Hippocratic, Blue ring around eye.

< : Heat, warmth of covering.

> : cold air, getting cold, rubbing



### (3) pulsatilla

- AIF:- eating fatty & starchy food, ice-cream, getting feet wet.
- Threatened Abortion is well treated by this remedy.
- Blood flow is thick & in form of clots but there is changeability of this flow.  
Blood.
- History of suppression of gonorrhoea or STD.
- suppression of menses from getting feet wet.
- pain in pelvic region come suddenly or go gradually or come insidiously.
- soreness in uterine region.
- secretion from all mucous membrane are thick, black & yellowish green.

∠! warm, close room, Heat

∩! open air, lying on painful side.



59

## (4) Belladonna

AIF: cold wind, & uncovering. the Head, head wetting get.

- 3<sup>rd</sup> month Abortion.
- Hyperesthesia & oversensitiveness to touch, jar & motion, the pt will not allow anyone to touch even the nurse.
- Bright, red Blood, very much Hot, Blood feel intensive Hot.
- Bearing down pain, clotted Blood.
- sensitive forcing downward as if all the viscera would protrude at genitals.
- <: touch, motion, noise, After 3.P.M, night, After midnight.
- >: Rest, standing or sitting erect, warm room.



Q. 19 (FQ)

Define ANC. Explain aims & objective of ANC. Write indication of following drugs.

1. calc. carb

2. Nat. mur

3. silicea

4.

(Aug: 2019)

(N)

• ANC: ferrous met.

(2021)

• ANC: Nat. mur.

(Jan: 2020)

• ANC: Nusc Vom.

(M/A: 2018)

Ans

(1) Nat. mur

AIF: Bad effect of anger, grief, vexation, excessive use of salt, faint.

- Extreme debility & feeling of prostration in morning.
- pt is exhausted both physically & mentally.
- Weakness, trembling of the extremities.
- Discharge of mucus from urethra.



- During Pregnancy instead of well gain there may be cachexia & prostration.

① Mouth :- loss of taste, unquenchable thirst & desire for salt.

② Stomach :- Retrosternal burning pain after taking food. she has intense craving for salt, milk.

③ Stool :- Dry, hard stool, difficult to expel & causes burning & stitching pain in Anus.

④ Urinary :- ↑ Intra Abdominal pressure causes ↑ frequency of micturition due to pressure on Bladder.

cutting & burning pain in urethra after micturition.

⑤ Extremities :- pressure on lumben & sacral plexus, causes cramp limbs.

Backache with desire to rest back on firm things.

→ throat & neck of children emaciate rapidly during summer.



<: From sunrise to sunset,  
mental exertion.

>: open air, cold bathing, lying  
on Rt side.

## (2) Silicea

AIF! suppressed foot-sweat, exposure  
to draught of air.

- (1) constipation :- constipation is a  
frequent ailment of  
pregnancy.

- delayed emptying of Bowel, due  
to diminished tone of intestine.

- paralysis of muscle of rectum,

- piles get agg in pregnancy due to  
constipation.

(2) urinary :- Incontinence of urine.

- ↑ Frequency <sup>at</sup> of night has to rush  
for urination.

- when there is desire or otherwise  
urine dribble in clothing.



Leucorrhoea milky white & usually at time of urination.

⑧ Back :- cramps of Back muscles in 1<sup>st</sup> trimester.

Spine is weak. cramps in leg.

- Desire to be magnetised, want of vital heat. Always chilly even when Active Exercise.

- <: New / full moon, from washing & uncovering

>: By warmth, wrapping up the head.

### (3) ferrum met

AIF:- loss of vital fluid, abuse of quinine.

- Best adapted to young weak women, Anaemic & chlorotic with pseudo-plethora - who flushes easily have fiery red face.

- Vomiting immediately after eating as soon as food is eaten.

- Constipation from intestinal atony, Hard difficult stool followed by



\* Followed by walking slowly

- Although weakness obliged pt to lie down involuntary urination while walking & coughing.

- Women who are weak, delicate, chlorotic, yet have fiery.

- Extreme paleness of face, lip & mucus membrane which become red & flushed on least pain.

<: Night, Rest

>: walking slowly about, in summer.

#### (4) Nuxc. Vom

AIF:- High living, coffee, tobacco, over eating, irregular diet.

- ① mouth :- mouth is dry & has not much thirst. but due to profuse bloody salivation, there is blood taste in mouth

② stomach :- Bad effect of coffee, tobacco, alcohol, sea food.

- constant Nausea in morning & After making food.



- Bruised soreness of Abdominal wall  
Abdominal distension.

③ Rectum :- Alternate diarrhoea & constipation.

- Frequent desire for stool, incomplete & unsatisfactory.

- feeling as if part remained expelled.

- oversensitive to external impression to noise, odours, light & music.

- irritable, impatient, disposed to anger  
Anxiety with irritability.

<: overeating, touch, noise, Anger

>: Evening, rest, lying down.

(5) calc. carb



Q.20 (E.Q)  
115

give indication • in case of chronic nephritis during pregnancy.

- 1. Ars. Alb
- 2. Nat. mur
- 3. Apocynum
- 4. Helleborus.

(sept: 2017)

Ans

(1) Ars Alb



(2) net. mwr

(3) Apocynum



(4) Helleborus

Q.21

(SIN)

5/13/21

- <sup>ex</sup> puperial mania : moschus. (Alm 2017)
- Hyocymus  $\phi$  moschus  $\&$  <sup>ex</sup> puperial mania (sept 2017)

Ans

(1) moschus.



(2) Hyocynus

Def: Spontaneous flow of milk from the nipple

Q.22 (S.N)

\* Lac.cam & Asafoetida : galactorrhoea (Sep: 2017)

Ans

(1) Lac.cam

- Decided effect in drying up milk in women who cannot nurse the baby.
- great weakness & prostration.
- Breasts swollen, painful before & better on appearance of menses.
- Helps to dry up milk.
- galactorrhoea.
- Breast & throat get sore at menstrual period.  
must hold them firmly when stepping up or going down stairs.
- <: morning of one day & in the evening of the next day.  
>: cold & cold drink, rest & lying down.



(2) Asafoetida

- suited to nervous, hysterical & syphilitic people.
- mamme turgid with milk in the unimpregnated.
- deficient milk with oversensitiveness
- All discharges are horribly offensive & ischorous
- Extreme sensitiveness & terrible throbbing.

<: At night, tough, left side, Warm Application

>: open air, motion, pressure.

Q.23 (S.N)

◦ Arnica : Accidental Haemorrhage  
(MIA-2018)

Ans

### Arnica

AIF : Bad effect of mechanical injuries seen even if received year ago, contusion, faint & anger,

- Bruised parts after labor.
- violent after pain.
- uterine haemorrhage from mechanical injury after coition.
- marked effect on the blood.
- Ecchymosis & haemorrhage

Eff Diplopia from traumatism, muscular paralysis, retinal haemorrhage

↳ least touch, motion, rest, damp cold

↳ lying down, with head low.



(S.N)

Q. 24

silicea : septic Abortion. (M/A: 2016).

Ans

Silicea

- In women a prostrated condition of sexual infection.
- serous cyst in the vagina, fistulous opening & Abscesses above the vulva
- Threatened Abscess of the Breast
- IF the remedy is given in time, it will abort the entire trouble.
- where the remedy has come too late & suppuration is inevitable.
- Bloody discharges between the period,
- Discharge of blood from vagina every time child is nursed.
- Abscess of labia.
- Vaginal cyst.

< ! New moon, in morning, during menses

& : Warm, wrapping up Head.

# INDEX

NAME Devanshu Makwong SUBJECT Gynec. Thera  
 STD. \_\_\_\_\_ DIV. \_\_\_\_\_ ROLL NO. \_\_\_\_\_ SCHOOL \_\_\_\_\_

SR. NO.	TITLE	Page No	TEACHER'S SIGN / REMARKS
1.	Vaginismus	1	
2.	prolapse of uterus	7	
3.	Leucorrhoea	15	
4.	Amenorrhoea	21	
5.	Mastitis	29	
6.	purpural sepsis	33	
7.	climaxis	37	
8.	uterine Fibroid	42	
9.	Infertility	50	
10.	DUB	55	
11.	ovarian carcinoma	60	
12.	sterility	66	
13.	pruritus vulva	74	
14.	Dysmenorrhoea	77	





1. Mention the indication of following drugs for vaginismus. [F.Q.]

[2021, July; 2015]

- A. Platina
- B. murex
- C. Ignatia

\* Staphy. & murex: vaginismus. [A/M-2015]

Ans

= Vaginismus refers to the condition when the vaginal muscles involuntarily or persistently contract during the attempt of vaginal penetration.

= The contractions can prevent sexual intercourse or make it very painful.

= Types of Vaginismus :-

two types

(i) primary :- When the vaginal penetration has never been achieved.

(ii) secondary :- When the vaginal penetration was once achieved, but is no longer possible, because of factors such as surgery or trauma.



(A) Plating :-

⇒ Ailments after :- Grief, Fright, Vesication, Bereavement, Fits of passion, sexual excesses, masturbation.

⇒ Particular Indication :-

- Vaginismus, spasm & constriction of vagina.
- Extreme sensitiveness of vagina, can't bear napkin to touch, will go into spasm from an examination, will almost faint during coition.
- Menses :- Early, profuse, dark, clotted with spasm & painful bearing down.
- Nymphomania, Excessive sexual desire especially in virgins, premature or excessive development of sexual instinct.
- Hysteria before menses, lovesick with one of her own sex.

⇒ Modalities :- Worse standing & sitting, better walking



⇒ General Indication :-

Hysterical, arrogant, proud, feeling of superiority & complex, mental symptoms appear as physical symptoms & disappear & vice versa.

(B) Muxer :-

⇒ particular Indication :-

- very conscious about the genital parts.
- Bearing down sensation, as if internal organs would be pushed out must sit down and cross limbs to prevent.
- sore pain in ~~the~~ uterus, conscious of the womb.
- pain B. from right side of womb to the right or left breast.
- Increased sexual desire & least contact of part causes violent sexual excitement.
- menses, early, profuse, <sup>9</sup>particled, large clots.
- Leucorrhoea relieves mental depression, Happier when leucorrhoea is worse.

⇒ modalities :- worse least touch.



## (C) Ignatia :-

⇒ Ailments After :- Grief, Fright, Worry, disappointed love, Jealousy.

⇒ particular Indication :-

- spasm of vaginal muscles, sexual frigidity
- menses: Black, too early, too profuse or scanty.
- During menses great languor with spasmodic pain in stomach and abdomen.

⇒ modalities :-

Worse + emotion, Grief, chagrin, Fright, shock, after losing person or object that were very dear, slightest touch, coffee, tobacco, better change of position, while eating.

⇒ General Indication :-

Nervous Temperament  
 Women of a sensitive, easily excited Nature, mild disposition, marked hyperaesthesia of all the senses, great contadication, can't bear tobacco.



## (D). Staphysagria :-

⇒ Ailments after :-

Anger, reserved displeasure, masturbation, sexual Abuse.

⇒ particular Indications :-

- painful sensitiveness of sexual organs, vulva so sensitive that can scarcely wear a napkin.

- parts very sensitive, worse sitting down.

- sexual desire increased, mind dwells too much on sexual subjects.

- First coition is very painful, causing acute mental & bodily suffering.

⇒ modalities :-

Worse least touch.

⇒ General Indication :-

sensitiveness to slightest impression, easily offended, prefers solitude, dwells on sexual pleasures, sexual sins & Excesses.



## 2. Drugs for prolapse of uterus

[Jan-2020, Alm-2018, Alm-2016  
A15-2019]

A. Sepia

B. Murex

C. Lilium tigris

D. Podophyllum

Ans

⇒ uterine prolapse is a condition in which a woman's uterus sags or slips out of its normal position.

= The uterus is held in position by diff. support structure such as cardinal, uterosacral & pubocervical ligament, levator ani muscle & the perineal body.

= prolapse is due to combination of injuries to neuromuscular as well as supporting structure.

= It may be due to loss of muscle tone as a result of • Injury during child birth especially if woman had many babies through vaginal delivery or due to some other factor.



⇒ Prolapse of uterus classified into 3 categories :-

(i) First degree :- uterus descends down from the normal anatomical position but the External os still remain inside vagina.

(ii) Second degree :- External os protrudes outside the vagina / introitus but the uterine body still remain inside vagina.

(iii) Third degree :- uterine body descends to lie outside the introitus. also known as complete prolapse.

(1) Symptoms :-

⇒ Particular Indication :-

- Bearing down sensation as if everything would come out, must cross legs or sit close to prevent it with oppressed breathing.

- violent stitches upward in vagina, Lacerating pain from uterus to umbilicus.



- Irregular menses of every form, early or late, scanty or profuse.
- Vaginal pain, especially during coition.
- Loss of sexual desire.

### ⇒ Modalities :-

Worse cold, afternoon or evening, better open air, sitting legs crossed, violent exercise.

### ⇒ General Indication :-

chilly pt, predisposed to take cold at the change of weather, pale, anaemic, thin built with narrow pelvis, past history of repeated abortion, desire for sweet, sour, aversion for milk, non veg, consolation Aggravates.

## (2) Murex :-

⇒ Ailments during :- climacteric

⇒ particular indication :-

- Bearing down sensation, as if internal organ would be pushed out. must



sit down and cross limbs to prevent.

• Soe pain in uterus, conscious of the womb.

• pain from right side of uterus to the right or left breast.

• Increased sexual desire, least contact of part causes violent sexual excitement.

• Menses : Early, profuse, protruded, large clots.

• Leucorrhoea relieves mental depression, Happier when leucorrhoea is worse.

⇒ modalities :  
worse lying down, better pressure, support.

### (3) Lilium Tigrinum :-

⇒ Ailments From :  
uterine atony, following pregnancy & labour.

⇒ para



## ⇒ particular Indication :-

- prolapse of uteri of second + ~~prolonge~~ degree with general laxity of ligaments.
- Bearing down sensation as if everything would come out, must support the vulva with hands, with palpitations.
- unable to move, fearing her womb would drop from her, uterus prolapsed with swelling & tumefaction, as much indurated, hot and tender to touch.
- Weakness & atonic condition of uterus & pelvic tissue resulting in Anteversion, retroversion, sub-Involution etc.
- constant desire to defecate & urinate with prolapse.

• menses :- Early, scanty, dark, offensive ceases on lying down.

• Leucorrhoea :- thick, Brown, Acid & Excoriating, leaving ~~dark~~ Brown stain on linen.  
Worse afternoon & Evening.

## ⇒ Modalities :-

Worse: motion, consolation,  
Warm room, better: Fresh air, crossing legs.



⇒ General Indication :-  
 Hot pt, desire  
 meat, depression of spirit with  
 Weeping temperament but consolation  
 Aggravate, anxious, increased desire  
 for sex, must keep herself busy to  
 depress sexual desire.

(4) Podophyllum :-

⇒ Ailments Form :-  
 parturition, over  
 lifting or straining.

⇒ Particular Indication :-

- prolapse uteri especially due to loss of muscular tonicity
- Pendulous abdomen after confinement
- sensation as if the genitals would come out during stool.
- uterine region is so tender that even light clothing aggravates.
- Numb, Aching pain in Rt ovarian region.



⇒ Modalities :-

Worse morning & Hot weather, better lying on abdomen.

⇒ General Indication :-

Bilious Temperament, Torpidity of liver, tendency to Haemorrhoids, Hypogastric pain, jaundice, loquacious.

### 3. • Drugs For leucorrhoea.

[Jan-2014, July-2015,

A. Alumina (S.N. Jan 2020)

Aug-2019]

B. Borax (S.N. 2021)

C. Kærostum

- Borax & Hydrastis (S.N.) - leucorrhoea (Sep. 2017)

Ans

⇒ Leucorrhoea is a flow of a whitish, yellowish or greenish discharge from the vagina of the female that may be normal or that may be a sign of infection.

- such discharges may originate from the vagina, ovaries, Fallopian tubes or most commonly the cervix.

⇒ Common symptoms :-

- thin, transparent watery or thick, white yellow or greenish discharge.

- strong foul smelling odour.

- Redness of genitals.

- Itching of genitals.



(1) Alumina :-

⇒ particular Indication :-

• Leucorrhoea :- Acid & profuse, transparent,ropy, running down the Heels.

• menses : too early, short, scanty.

• After menses & Leucorrhoea, Exhausted physically & mentally scarcely able to speak.

• genitals Burns, parts inflamed & corroded making walking difficult.

⇒ modalities :-

Worse during day time, better by cold bathing, washing.

⇒ general Indication :-

chilly pt, tendency to paetic muscular state, craving for chalk, charcoal & Indigestible things, physically & mentally Exhausted.

(2) Borax :-

⇒ particular Indication :-

• Leucorrhoea : like white of an egg, profuse, albuminous, starchy.



- Leucorrhoea with a sensation as if warm water was flowing down for two weeks between catamenia.

- menses :- Early, profuse, membranous dysmenorrhoea with pain in stomach extending to the lumbo sacral region.

- Anxious about future, Extremely Nervous, Easily frightened, very sensitive to sudden noise, severe stitching pain in epigastric region with Aphthae.

=> modalities :-  
 loose warm weather, after menses, downward motion, noise.

(8) Kraeosotum :-

=> particular Indication :-

- Leucorrhoea : acid, burning, corrosive, offensive, worse between period, odour of green corn, stains the linen yellow.

- violent corrosive itching between labia & thighs, obliged to rub the parts.



• Leucorrhoea: gushing, like Bloody, water with great weakness of legs.

• Leucorrhoea during pregnancy.

• menses is too early, profuse, protracted pain during menses, Flow an lying down, Flow intermits, at time almost ceasing then commencing again.

⇒ modalities : worse open air, cold, after menses, better warmth, motion.

⇒ General Indication : Dark complectioned, poorly nourished, overgrown women, very tall for her age, Haemorrhagic tendency, all discharge Acid, peevish, music causes weeping.

(4) Hydrostis :-

⇒ particular Indication :

• Leucorrhoea :-ropy, thick, viscid, yellow, hanging from as in long strings.



- pruritus vulvae with profuse leucorrhoea, sexual Excitement.
- Leucorrhoea complicated with hepatic derangement and constipation.
- Erosion, excoriation or any malignant condition of cervix.
- Heat & itching of vagina.
- cachectic appearance of face, sallow complexion.

⇒ modalities: ↑  
Worse after menses.

⇒ general Indication: ↑  
old, easily tired, cachectic individuals with great debility, depressed, constipated.



(4) • Write classification of Amenorrhoea.  
It's drugs.

(A/M-2015)

- A) Pulsatilla
- B) Lycopodium
- C) Senecio aureus.

• Senecio Aureus in Amenorrhoea.

(2021, Jan. 2020, Jan 2019, A/S 2019,  
M/A-2018)

• Define Amenorrhoea under following drugs.

- A. Pulsatilla
- B. Nat. mur
- C. Kali carb. (A/M-2015)
- D. Aconite.

Ans

- Absence of menstruation is Amenorrhoea.

- When a young girl does not menstruate till the age of 16 years : primary Amenorrhoea

⇒ Absence of menstruation for 6 months or more, in a woman in whom normal menstruation has established : Secondary Amenorrhoea.

• cause :- Hypothalamic dysfunction, polycystic ovarian syndrome, premature ovarian failure.



- Amenorrhoea is physiological before puberty, during pregnancy and lactation and following menopause.

⇒ Common symptom :-

- Absence of menstrual period
- Milky nipple discharge
- Hair Fall
- Headache
- vision changes
- Excessive facial hair
- pelvic pain
- pimples.

(1) pulsatilla :-

⇒ Ailment Form :-

chill, getting Feet wet, nervous debility, encephalitis



⇒ particular Indication :-

- It ~~serves~~ serves a useful purpose in nervous and anaemic subject, setting the menstrual flow.
- In girls of mild disposition when puberty is unduly delayed or menstrual fun. is defectively or irregular performed.
- Late and scanty menstrual flow.
- Amenorrhoea with nausea, convulsions, nose bleed & believes vicariously.
- Feels like menstruating.
- Leucorrhoea : Acid, burning, creamy & milky.
- Suppression of menses in elderly women at full moon.

⇒ modalities :-

Worse from Heat, rich fatty food, eating towards evening, lying on left or painless side, better open air, cold application, cold food.

⇒ General Indication :-

Hot pt, thirstless with dry tongue, aversion to fatty food, intolerance to fatty oily food,



Solicits sympathy, like consolation, timid, yielding, changeability marked in mental as well as physical level.

(2) Lycopodium :-

- Amenorrhoea from Fear, Fright
- Thermal : Ambithermal
- Thirstlessness
- Food desire : Whisky, olive, sweets
- Worst from Aindraft, full moon
- Better from walking in open air.

(3) Senecio Aureus :-

⇒ Ailments from cold, After vexation.

⇒ particular indication :-

- functional amenorrhoea in young girls with backache & dropsical condition.



- Feels like the menses would appear but they fail, nervous, excitable, sleepless, loss of appetite.
- Inability to fix mind on any object, self centered.
- History of Inflammatory condition of throat, chest & Bladder before menses, which improve after the flow.
- profuse flow of mucus from vagina from sexual excitation.

#### (4) Nat. mur.

⇒ Ailments from :-

Grief, disappointment, Fright, Putting feet in cold water.

⇒ particular Indication :-

- Delayed catamenia in young girls.
- Delayed first menses with anaemia, chlorosis & debility.
- menses suppressed or followed by general debility, headache and backache.
- Bearing down pains, worse morning.



• Leucorrhoea: Acid, profuse, instead of menses.

⇒ modalities :-

↑ increase noise, music, warm room, at 10 a.m, mental exertion, Better open air, cold bathing, tight clothing.

⇒ General Indication :-

Hot pt, thin, Anemic, oily face with greasy skin, craving for salt, thirsty, consolation aggravates, suffer from a deep inner grief, which she tries to hide from others.

(5) Kali carbonicum :-

⇒ • Amenorrhoea with anasarca & ascitis.

• Thermal: chilly

• Desire for sour, ~~sour~~ & sweets, sugar

• Aversion from Bread, meat

• Agg. from Air draft, open air, after exertion, cold air, becoming cold.

• Amelioration from warm air, warm



## (6) Aconitum Napellus :-

⇒ Ailments After ⌋

Fear, violent emotion, chill, Exposure to cold dry wind, checked perspiration.

⇒ particular Indication :-

- Amenorrhoea in plethoric Female Who lead a sedentary life.
- Amenorrhoea during Puberty, nosebleed, palpitation, congestion.
- Restore menses of plethoric Women, after their suppression from any cause.
- Skin dry & Hot, Pulse full & Bounding.
- ovary is congested & painful, sharp, shooting pain in womb.

⇒ Modalities ⌋

Worse Evening & night, Warm room, better in open air.

⇒ general Indication ⌋

chilly pt, Increased thirst for large quantity of cold water at frequent interval, sweat ameliorate all symptoms.



(5) mastitis :- Belladonna & Bryonia.

Ans

- mastitis is inflammation of Breast.
- It can be infective or non-infective.
- It most commonly affects lactating mother within first 6 week after Birth of the baby, who wear tight fit garment / use only one position while breast feeding.
- main symptoms of mastitis are sudden severe pain, tenderness & swelling in one quadrant of Breast, redness, fever with chill, Headache.
- If not treated properly, it leads to variable destruction of Breast tissue with the formation of breast Abscess.

(1) Belladonna :-

⇒ particular Indication :-

- mastitis, pain throbbing with redness of breast affected.
- Breast feel Heavy, Hard, dry, Hot & sensitive.



- Red streaks running like radii from nipple.
- Breast imparts a Burning sensation to surrounding hand.
- Pain appears & disappears suddenly in shoots attacks.

⇒ Modality :-  
Worse lying down, touch,  
Better rest

⇒ General Indication :-  
sudden, violent effect, dryness, Bright redness, pain appear & disappears suddenly, great intolerance of light & noise, nervous.

## (2) Bryonia Alba :-

⇒ particular Indication :-

- Inflammation of breast with suppression of flow of milk
- mammae Heavy with stony hardness, especially of right side.
- Breast Hot & painful, must support
- pain : Bursting, stitching with soreness.



⇒ modalities :-

Worse motion, better rest  
& lying on painful side.

⇒ General Indication :-

Hot pt, dryness of  
mucous membrane & Excessive thirst  
for large quantities of cold water  
at long interval.



(6) puerperal sepsis : Pyrogenic & Bacteraemia.

Ans

→ Puerperium is the period following child birth during which the body tissue, especially the pelvic organ revert back approximately to the pre-pregnant state. Both anatomically & physiologically.

→ It begins as soon as the placenta is expelled & lasts for approximately 6 weeks when the uterus become regressed to almost non-pregnant size.

→ A rise of Temp. reaching  $100.4^{\circ}\text{F}$  or more on two separate occasions at 24 hours apart within first 10 days following delivery is called puerperal fever.

→ Puerperal sepsis : Infection of the genital tract by certain microbes which occur as a complication of delivery.

- Low host resistance, debilitating illness, premature rupture of membrane, APH or PPH, retained placenta etc. are factors for puerperal sepsis.



(1) Pyrogenium :-

=> Ailments Form :- Blood poisoning

=> Particular Indication :-

- Septic puerperal infection, peritonitis, pelvic cellulitis.

- Septic Fever, quickly oscillating temp.

- pulse quick, out of all proportion to temp.

- profuse sweat, but sweating does not cause fall in temperature.

- All the discharges including lochia are Horribly offensive.

=> General Indication :-

chilly pt, septic state, all discharges, secretion, odour of Body, are Horribly offensive, Bruised, sore pain, large, Flabby, smooth tongue.



## (2) Baptisia tinctoria :-

### => particular Indication :-

- chill at 11 a.m. with delirium
- In whatever position the pt lies, the parts rested upon feel sore & bruised
- stupor, falls asleep while being spoken to or in the midst of answer.
- Hyperpyrexia relieved by perspiration.
- offensiveness of all discharges.

### => modalities :-

↳ worse closed room, better open air.

### => general Indication :-

Great & rapid prostration, Heavy & Aching joint pain, dusky, dark red face, ~~to~~ tongue heavily coated.

Centre of tongue dry, parched & Brown marked offensiveness, all discharge putrid.



(7) Give Indications of climaxis. [2021, Alm-2018]

- A. Lachesis
- B. sulphur
- C. Natrum

Ans:-

- Menopause means permanent cessation of menstruation at the end of reproductive life of a woman due to ovarian follicular inactivity.
- The Age of menopause range b/w 45-55 year, Ave. being 50 year.
- There is gradual elevation in the level of FSH & LH.
- Diagnosis is made from cessation of menstruation for consecutive 12 month during climacteric, appearance of classical menopausal symptom of "Hot Flashes" & "Night Sweats".
- Climacteric is the phase of Ageing process during which a woman passes from the reproductive to non-reproductive stage.
- This phase covers 5-10 year on either side of menopause.



(1) Lachesis :-

⇒ particular Indication :-

- climacteric problem: palpitation, Flashes of Heat, Headache with hot vertebrae, Fainting spells.
- menorrhagia at the climacteric, Blood dark, Fluid, non-coagulable.
- Left ovary painful, swollen & indurated
- Bursting Headache, palms & soles hot.

⇒ modalities :-

Loose pressure of clothes, after sleep, warm room, Better in cold in general, Flow of discharge.

⇒ General Indication :-

Hot pt, Hot Flashes, Hot perspiration, Loquacious, Intolerance of tight clothing, better appearance of discharges.

(2) Sulphur :-

⇒ particular Indication :-

- suited to lean, thin, stoop shouldered Ladies leading a sedentary life.



- Intense burning everywhere in the Body from vertex to sole, itching is temporarily relieved by scratching but it leads to bleeding & there is more itching & burning.

- Burning with Hot Flushes all over the Body, burning of sole & Hands at night.

- Hot & sweaty Hands.

⇒ modalities :-

Worse warmth of Bed, Bathing, at rest, better lying on right side, open air.

⇒ General Indication :-

Hot pt, dislike bathing, Filthy people prone to skin affection, ravenous hunger at 11.00 am, cannot wait for lunch.

(3) Nat. mur.

- During period of menopause, Nat. mur is very much emaciated & hysterical.

- Skin is pale, shiny & looks as if greased.

- History like diabetes, Anaemia

- During climatic, there is wasting of Breast.



- menses become irregular, feel Hot during menses.
- can't bear hot climate & warmth of Room.
- stitching type of pain in Extremities & muscles.
- At the time of menopause she has oversensitiveness to minute incidences.
- menses become too scanty.
- Pt. is thirsty & has unquenchable thirst for cold water.
- After eating - distension of Abdomen - better by vomiting.
- Bleeding per rectum.
- Anus is contracted, mucous mem. is cracked & bleed while defecating.
- worse at time of menses.
- Better by pressing & lying on hand.



(8) • Drugs For uterine Fibroid. [Jan, 2020]

A. Tellium pendulolum

B. Graphite

C. Thuya

• Thalapsi Bursa - uterine Fibroid. [Jan-2019]

• Thalapsi Bursa & silicea - uterine Fibroid [Sep. 2017]

• Uterine Fibroid - Lachesis [Alm-2016]

Ans

- Fibroid is the most common benign tumour of the uterus.
- This is composed of smooth muscle & fibrous connective tissue.
- Depending on the site of growth, it may be intramural, sub serous, sub-mucosal, &:
- Incidence : peak b/w 35-45 year.
- Pt are usually nulliparous or Having long period of sedentary infertility.



- The pt present with menorrhagia or metrorrhagia.
- some pt present with a lump in the lower abdomen & pain / pressure symptom like constipation & retention of urine.

### (1) Tellium pendulum.

10

15

20

25

30



(2) Graphite :-

- uterus is swollen & covered with leucocytes & round cell infiltration.
- Enlargement of veins, lymphatic vessels & hardness of cervical canal.
- Big tumour, fibroid of uterus, &
- pain in uterus with bearing down sensation.
- Every little injury has tendency to suppurate.
- cracked labial commissure
- Agg :- At night, Before after menstruation, cold drink.
- Ameli :- Warm drink, Being wrapped up, open air, eating.

(3) Thuja :-

=> Ailments Aften !?

vaccination suppressed or maltreated gonorrhoea, sexual excess.

~~10~~



### ⇒ particular Indication :-

- The principal anti-scyotic drug to be thought of in uterine Fibroids, cervical polyps & fleshy Excrescences, when symptoms Agree.
- Fibroid with Wart-like Excrescences on mucous & cutaneous surface.
- menses: scanty, retarded, profuse perspiration before menses.
- Frequent urging to urinate due to the pressure of the fibroid on bladder, worse night.
- Low backache, vagina very sensitive, prevent coition.
- profuse leucorrhoea, thick & greenish.

### ⇒ modalities :-

Worse night, cold damp air, Heat of bed.

### ⇒ General Indication :-

chilly pt, left sided, scyotic excrescences all over the body, fixed idea, confusion while talking, music make her weep.



(4) Thalapsi Buasa

- Fibroids of uterus with profuse haemorrhage.
- Frequent Haemorrhage in form of clots, Brownish coloured.
- Pain in uterine region due to over-growth, general bawse soreness & intense backaches.
- menorrhagia with violent cramps & uterine colic in uterine fibroid.
- Frequent desire for urination due to pressure on uterus urethra is very much inflamed.

(5) Silicea :-

- Fibroid uterus with early, scanty menses.
- cutting pains around navel.



- chilly pt, thirsty.
- Agg. from Jan, over lifting, lying in bed, lying on painful side; touch.
- Ameli. from pressure, warmth of bed, warmth of stove.

## (6) Lachesis :-

=> Ailments during :- climacteric

=> particular indication :-

- Fibroid with Haemorrhage, Blood dark, Fluid, noncoagulable.
- menses at regular time and all the pains are relieved during the flow.
- The least thing coming near mouth or nose interferes with her breathing, wants to be fanned, but slowly and at a distance.
- climacteric problems with palpitation & fainting spells, loose pressure of clothes.
- Left ovary painful & indurated.



• Leucorrhoea : copious, smarting, staining, stiffening linen green.

⇒ modalities :  
 nose after sleep, night  
 pressure of cloth, better appearance  
 of discharges.

⇒ general indication :  
 Hot pt, Hot Flushes  
 perspiration, better suited to meno-  
 pausal complaint, thin built, emaciated  
 with bluish circle around eye.



(9). Drugs for infertility.

(Aug. 2019, Jan-2019, Alm-2019)

- A. Borax
- B. Nat. carb
- C. Agnus cactus
- D. Ferrum phos.

Ans

- Infertility is defined as failure to conceive within 1 year of regular unprotected coitus.
- primary infertility implies cases who have never conceived.
- Secondary infertility indicate evidence of previous pregnancy but failure to conceive subsequently.
- tubal factor : 25-35%  
ovulatory factor : 20-25%  
endometriosis : 1-10%.

(1) Borax veneta :-

⇒ particular Indication :-

- Sterility : Favours easy conception.
- Leucorrhoea ; like white of an egg with sensation of warm water flowing.



• menses: premature, profuse with galling pain, Nausea & pain in stomach extending to lumbosacral region.

• History of membranous dysmenorrhoea

• Anxious about future, Excessively nervous, Easily-frightened, very sensitive to sudden noise.

## (2) Nat. carb :-

• Infertility from non-retention of semen in vagina.

• menses are late and scanty, like meat washing.

• Thermal: Amlithermal, thirsty person

• desire for Beer, Whisky, bread, delicacies, potatoes, sweets.

• Aversion for coffee, starchy food, Honey, milk.

• Agg. For physical exertion, sun Exposure.

• Ameli. for pressure.



(3) Agustus cactus:-

AIF:- sexual Excesses, Repeated attacks  
or gonorrhoea.

⇒ Male: Infertility due to sexual abuse &  
Excess of former years due to  
Repeated attacks of gonorrhoea in  
past. become complete impotent with  
relaxation

- coldness of genitals.

There is no sexual power or desire.

- gleet discharge with Absence of sexual  
desire. erections.

⇒ Female:-

- Infertility due to chronic effect of  
gonorrhoea.

- Absence of sexual desire with suppression  
of menses.

- Relaxation of genital with Leucorrhoea.

- medicine is good for sterility.

- Hysterical palpitation with epistaxis.



#### (4) Ferrum phos:

AIF:- ill effect of sunset, Exposure to cold.

#### - Female :-

• She has Aversion to coition or desire is much reduced.

• The supports of uterus are relaxed, thus prolapse of uterus occur which causes infertility.

- vagina is dry & Hot.

- This develop dyspareunia.

- History of gonorrhoea with Heat in urethra.

- gleet discharge from urethra burning in urethra during flow of urine.  
This infection spread to genital tract.

- she has tendency to violent congestion of ovaries, uterus, tube, vagina & cervix.

#### = modalities :-

Agg :- At night & to 6 A.M, touch, motion, right side

Ameli :- cold. Applications:-



10. • Define DuB & it's medicine.

(Aug-2019)

- A. Ammon carb
- B. Lycopodium
- C. Tallium pendulum.

• Phosphorus in DuB. (Jan. 2020)

Ans

- Dysfunctional uterine Bleeding is a state of Abnormal uterine bleeding without any clinically detectable organic, systemic & iatrogenic causes.
- The bleeding may be abnormal in Frequency, amount, duration or any combination of the three.

(1) Ammon carb

AIF:- sedentary lifestyle.

- It is one of the best remedies for menstrual troubles.
- Too Early, too profuse, copious at night & when sitting.
- Lasting too long. Blood is acid, making the things sore.



- too much colic at time of menses.
- Fatigue especially of thigh & with sadness.
- cholera-like symptoms with menses.
- Agg: during menses
- Ameli:- lying on abdomen.

## (2) Lycopodium

AIF :- Fright, Fear, Anger, mortification, reserved displeasure.

- Irregular Bleeding during climacteric,
- chronic catarrhal condition of uterus.
- chronic inflammation of Endometrium due to infection.
- prolonged uterine bleeding due to Hyperplasia of uterus. become enlarged & Endometrium. become thick & vascular
- obstinate leucorrhoea associated with Haemorrhage.
- = menses are too late & long lasting. Bleeds profusely.



- There is discharge of Blood from Vagina After every passage of stool.

= Modality :-

Agg: 4 to 8 pm, cold in general.

Ameli:- Early morning, Heat in general.

(3) Tallium pendulum:-

⇒ Ailments From :-

Displaced uterus, From Fibroid, during climacteric period,

⇒ particular Indication :-

- Flooding with fainting, Flow profuse, gushing, Bright red, tendency to putrescence, the Flow exhausted very much.
- menses: Every two weeks, lasting a week or longer.
- metrorrhagia at menopause.
- sensation as if HIPS & small OF Back were falling to pieces, as if sacro-iliac synchondroses were falling apart, as if Bones of pelvis were broken.



⇒ modalities :- worse least motion.

(4) phosphorus :-

AIF :- mental exertion, strong emotion, sexual excess.

- great Anti-haemorrhagic remedy.

- menses : too early, scanty, but prolonged.

- short times, uterine bleeding in between the period.

- metorrhagia

- Amenorrhoea, with Blood spitting, Bleeding from anus or haemorrhoids, or with milk in Breast.

⇒ modalities :-

- Agg :- lying on painful side

- Ameli :- Being rubbed.



11. Write down the stages of ovarian carcinoma  
Give Indication of following drugs.  
(Sep. 2017)

- A. Lycopodium
- B. Phosphorus
- C. Cal. carb
- D. Lachesis.

Ans

→ Stage : 1 : } Tumor confined to ovaries  
or Fallopian tube.

→ Stage : 2 : } Tumor involves 1 or both  
ovaries or Fallopian tubes with pelvic  
Extension (below pelvic basin) or peritoneal  
cancer.

→ Stage : 3 : } Tumor involves 1 or both  
ovaries or Fallopian tubes, or peritoneal  
cancer, with cytologically or histologically  
confirmed spread to the peritoneum  
outside the pelvis & / or metastasis to  
the retroperitoneal lymph nodes.

→ Stage : 4 : } Distant metastasis excluding  
peritoneal metastases.



## (1) Lycopodium :-

### ⇒ particular Indication :-

- Ovarian tumour, mostly right side or first right then left
- menstrual irregularities connected with ovarian enlargement.
- Before menses sad, chilly, abdomen bloated, during menses pain in abdomen & loins, Itching of vulva, after menses leucorrhoea.
- Dryness of vagina, coition painful, discharge of blood from genital during stool, soft or hard.
- Leucorrhoea : milky, bloody, with burning in vagina, increase before full moon.
- varicose vein of pudenda, Physometra.

### ⇒ Modalities :-

Worse 4-8 p.m., better warm food, loosening the garment.

### ⇒ General Indication :-

Hot pt, emaciation of upper part of body, predisposed to lung & hepatic affection, desire for warm food & drink.



(2) phosphorus :-

Phosphorus is a non-metallic element. It is found in the earth's crust as phosphate rocks. It is essential for the growth of plants and animals. It is used in the manufacture of fertilizers, matches, and safety matches. It is also used in the production of phosphoric acid, which is used in the food industry. Phosphorus is a highly reactive element and it burns in air with a bright yellow flame. It is soluble in carbon disulfide and forms a yellow solution. It is also soluble in water and forms a colorless solution. Phosphorus is a good conductor of electricity. It is used in the production of phosphorus pentoxide, which is used in the manufacture of phosphoric acid. Phosphorus is also used in the production of phosphorus trichloride, which is used in the manufacture of phosphorus pentachloride. Phosphorus is a highly reactive element and it burns in air with a bright yellow flame. It is soluble in carbon disulfide and forms a yellow solution. It is also soluble in water and forms a colorless solution. Phosphorus is a good conductor of electricity. It is used in the production of phosphorus pentoxide, which is used in the manufacture of phosphoric acid. Phosphorus is also used in the production of phosphorus trichloride, which is used in the manufacture of phosphorus pentachloride.



(3) cal. carb (PCOS)

- AIF :- suppressed eruption, suppressed menses
- polype of uterus & ovaries
- cutting pain in uterus during menstruation
- menses :- too early, too profuse, too long lasting with vertigo.
- cold, clammy feet at night
- sore breast before flow begins.
- Leucorrhoea milky
- menses sexual desire, easy, conception.
- Breast tender & swollen before menses
- Ovary may pulsate with pain from cyst.
- modality :-  
 Agg : Wet weather, cold air  
 Ameli : lying on painful side.

(4) Lachesis :-

=> Ailments during :- climacteric



⇒ particular Indication :-

- Left ovary painful, swollen & indurated, ovarian neuralgia, particularly left sided or complain go from left to right.
- more suited during climacteric with palpation, Flashes of Heat, Haemorrhage, Vertex Headache, Fainting spells.
- ovarian tumour with dysmenorrhoea on 1<sup>st</sup> day, pain shooting upward.
- stitching pain in rt ovary, inability to lie on right side.
- Intolerance of tight clothing around waist.

⇒ modalities :-

Worse after sleep, pressure of cloth, better after menstrual flow begins.

⇒ General Indication :-

Hot pt, Hot Flashes, Burning vertebrae, suspicious, loquacious, Jealous.



12. Define sterility & give etiological importance.

[ ~~Feb-2016~~  
SEP-2017

- A. plating
- B. mercurious
- C. Nat. carb
- D. Azurum met.

• Sepia - sterility (Aug-2019)

• Agnus caetus in sterility (A15-2019)

Ans

(1) plating :-



13 Graphite in pruritus vulva.

[ 2021, Jan-2019, M/A-2018 ]

Caladium in pruritus vulva

[ Alm-2014, July-2015 ]

Ans

(I) Graphite :-

⇒ particular Indication :-

- Pruritus with oozing of watery, translucent sticky exudation.
- Eczematous eruption around vulvae.
- Thickness & Induration of skin.
- Leucorrhoea :- pale, thin, profuse, Excoriating, before & after menses.
- Associated with rawness in the bends of limbs, groin, neck, behind ear, crack & fissures in nipple.
- unhealthy skin, every injury suppurates

⇒ modalities :-

Worse warmth, at night, during & after menses.



## (2) caladium :-

⇒ Ailments after :- pregnancy, miscarriage.

⇒ particular Indication :-

- pruritus of the vulvae & vagina during pregnancy followed by a mucus discharge and a troublesome eruption of pimples around genital.
- violent sexual coethism or neurasthenia.
- pruritus of vagina include onanism.
- Aversion to cold water, but bathing with cold water relieves Itching.

⇒ modalities :-

Moist motion, better cold air,  
After perspiration, a short sleep in daytime.



14 Viburnum opulus in spasmodic dysmenorrhoea. [ 2021, Jan-2020, Aug-2019, M/A-2018, July-2015 ]

Ans [ Spasmodic (primary) dysmenorrhoea ]

• Viburnum opulus :-

⇒ particular indication :-

• A very useful remedy both in spasmodic & membranous dysmenorrhoea.

• menses : Late, scanty, lasting for few hours, offensive.

• Cramping pain in lower abdomen, extending down the thighs, tearing & shooting pain in the ovarian region.

• pain from back to loins & womb, worse early morning.

⇒ modalities :-

Worse warm room, evening and night, better in open air.



15. Lachesis in menopause.

[Jan-2019, A15-2019, Alm-2017,  
July-2015]

Ans

⇒ particular to Indication :-

- Suited to lean, thin, stoop shouldered Ladies leading a sedentary life.
- Intense burning everywhere in the Body from vertex to soles, accompanied with itching
- Itching is temporarily relieved by scratching but it leads to bleeding & there is more itching & Burning.
- Ebullition of Heat, constant heat on top of head, burning with hot flushes all over the body, burning of sole & hands at night.
- Hot & sweaty heads.
- When carefully selected remedies fail to act & especially in acute dz., it frequently arouses the reactionary power of the organism.



⇒ modalities of worse warmth of bed, bathing, standing, at rest, better lying on right side.

⇒ General Indication of Hot pt, dislike bathing, filthy people prone to skin affection, Ravenous. Hunger at 11.00 am



16. Metroorrhagia : Sabina. (Alm-2016)

Thalapsi buasa in metroorrhagia (July-2015)

Ans

1. Sabina :-

⇒ Ailments After : Abortion, Premature Labour

⇒ particular Indication :

• metroorrhagia with sexual Excitement in women who have had always more or less tendency to miscarriage.

• menses : premature, profuse, protracted, pursoxymal flow, partly fluid, partly clotted, with colic & labour like pain, pain from sacrum to pubes.

⇒ modalities :

Worse from least motion, Heat, warm air, better in cool fresh air.

⇒ General Indication :

Hot pt, Haemorrhagic tendency, wants window open, ~~dislike~~ dislike music which aggravates.



## 2. Thalapsi buasa :-

⇒ Ailments after :-

Abortion, Labour, Fibroid, climacteric.

⇒ particular Indication :-

- Menses :- too early, too profuse, protracted (8, 10 even 15 day), dark with large clots, tarry in starting, first day merely a show, second day with colic & vomiting.

- Each alternate period more profuse.

- metrorrhagia :- violent cramps & uterine colic, in chlorosis, at climacteric, with cancer uteri or fibroid.

⇒ modalities :-

Better from bending over.



17. Thuja & Kali iod - cervical polyp  
(Sep-2017)

Ans

(1) Thuja :-

⇒ Ailments from :- Vaccination suppressed or maltreated gonorrhoea, sexual excess.

⇒ particular Indication :-

- Polyps, fleshy excrescences, bleeds easily
- Leucorrhoea : thick, greenish, from one period to another.
- Venereal warts, warty growth on vulvae & perineum
- Sweaty genitals before menses.

⇒ General Indication :-

chilly pt, left sided, syctic excrescences all over the body, history of suppressed gonorrhoea.



(2) Kali iod :-

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Areosatum,

18. • Conium mac. in carcinoma of cervix.  
[Jan-2019, AI5-2019]

• Conium & Nitric Acid - C.A. cervix  
[AI1M-2015]

Ans

1. Conium maculatum :-

- carcinoma of cervix with piercing pains.
- vaginal discharge white, Acid, preceded by griping pain in abdomen.
- Thermal: chilly
- desire for coffee, aversion to bread.
- Agg. from physical exertion, over lifting, at beginning of motion, suppression of sexual desire, fast walking
- Ameli. from after coition, hanging down limb, continued motion, walking bent.

(2) Nitric Acid :-



19. • Conium in cervical Erosion.

[ Alm-2017 ]

• Kali bich & Arg. nit - cervical Erosion.

[ Alm-2015 ]

Ans

1. Conium :-

⇒ Ailments after :-

Sexual Excess or abstinence,  
during climacteric.

⇒ particular Indication :-

• cervical Erosion, cervix indurated, Hard,  
bulky & Firm.

• Leucorrhoea : ten days after menses, acid,  
Bloody, profuse thick.

• ovaries and uterus enlarged, tender.

• Itching deep in vagina after menses.

• Breast enlarged & painful before &  
during menses.

⇒ modality :- Worse before & during menses,  
taking cold, celibacy.



(2) Kali bich:-

(3) Arg. nit:- AIF:- Apprehension, fear, mental stress.

- There is ulceration of cervix.
- uteri with erosion of cervix.
- metrorrhagia with erosion of cervix
- with erosion leucorrhoea occurs which is profuse in nature.
- pain radiating to sacrum & thighs
- menses are scanty with dyspnoea.



20. cervical cancer: Kerosote.

[ Aug: 2019, Alm-2017,  
m/A: 2018 ]

Ans

\* Kerosote.

AIF:- poor general health, poor hygiene,  
Anemia.

- Cauliflower like growth is the characteristic feature of Kerosote.

- Squamous cell carcinoma arising from transitional zone of portio vaginalis.

\* These cells show large hyperchromatic irregular nuclei & scanty cytoplasm.

- There is irritation of ~~gm~~ overgrowth in vagina & vulval region. there is intense burning & itching between labial folds.

- postcoital bleeding on staining, post-menopausal or intermenstrual bleeding.

= modality:-

Agg:- After menses, cold in general.

Ameli:- ~~whisking~~, ~~open air~~. Warm in general, movement.



21. Impotency :- Acid phos. (Aug. 2019, Alm-2016)

Ans

• Acid phos :-



22. Platina - Nymphomania.

[Aug: 2019, Alm-2016]

Ans

• Platina :-

- Aggravates in lying in women.
- Excessive sexual development.
- Especially in virgins.
- Vaginismus, spasm & constriction.
- sexual organ are exceedingly sensitive
- emptying pain causes numbness & tingling in the part.
- pain increase gradually to an acme & gradually decline.
- frequent unsuccessful urging, stool adheres to rectum & anus like soft clay.
- AIF: grief, onanism, sexual excess, masturbation.

• modalities :-

Agg :- sitting, standing, in evening

Amel :- By walking in open air.



## 23. Rhus tox & Medorrhinum - pelvic Abscess. (sep-2017)

Ans

### (1) Rhus Tox:-

- lady complain of violent inflammation of the bowels
- general peritonitis
- sometime there may be acute inflammation of Appendix.
- Intense pain in Abdomen especially in RFT & pelvic cavity
- she also complain of pain in the stomach with nausea.
- great urge to urinate with tenesmus in the region of bladder neck.
- supports of the uterus have lost their normal strength.
- menses are irregular & copious.
- labour like pain during the periods.
- Tongue has red triangular tip with imprints of teeth.

⇒ modalities:-  
◁: Rt. side of body, First motion  
▷: Dry weather, by hot Application.

### (2) Medorrhinum:-

- pelvic abscess as a result of sexually transmitted dz or due to septic Abortion.
- Within the pouch of Douglas, the pelvic Abscess is isolated from general peritoneal cavity.



- IF not treated: In time this Abscess may burst into any of the surrounding Hollow viscera, usually the rectum.
- On palpation the thickened mass can be felt in right or left pelvic region.
- Inguinal lymph nodes are enlarged.
- She has metrorrhagia or sometime she complain of menorrhagia.
- Blood clots very easily.
- Recurrent attack of UTI.
- Burning of the sole & palms.
- she want to do everything in a Hurry & Hastily.
- Anxious about her day to day activities.

### Modalities :-

< : by warm Application, Heat of sun, motion

> : damp wet weather, lying on stomach.



24. P.C.O.S. - Thyja. [Aim-2015]

Ans

Thyja :-

Thyja is a type of thyroiditis. It is characterized by inflammation of the thyroid gland. The thyroid gland is a butterfly-shaped gland located in the neck. It produces thyroid hormones which are essential for the body's metabolism. In Thyja, the immune system attacks the thyroid gland, leading to the release of thyroid hormones. This can cause symptoms such as weight loss, increased heart rate, and anxiety. The condition is often self-limiting and may resolve on its own. However, in some cases, it can lead to permanent hypothyroidism. Treatment typically involves beta-blockers to manage symptoms and thyroid hormone replacement if necessary.

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25. Bovista & Autumn murr. - Endometriosis  
 [AIM-2015]

Ans

(1) Bovista :-

- uterine engorgement from relocation of entire capillary system
- Haemorrhagic diathesis & bleeds profusely.
- menorrhagia, also metrorrhagia.
- Bleeding especially at night times
- Flow of blood b/w menses from least exertion and at night also in early morning.
- Abdominal colic or haematuria.
- sensation as if head were enlarging especially the occiput.
- Cheeks & lip feel swollen.
- very sensitive.

=> modality:-

- < : Tight clothing around waist
- > : Rest

(2) Autumn murr :-

- Remedy useful in chronic inflammatory condition of mucous membrane of uterus.
- Inflammation of the endocervix move & settle in fundus of uterus
- Softening of the stragg of the body of uterus.



- Ulcer on wall of the uterus when Exposed to various infection cause Endometritis.
- Swelling & induration of the cervical canal.
- Leucorrhoea with spasmodic contraction of vagina.
- ovaries are indurated.
- she complain of High Blood pressure due to disturbed funt of Nervous mechanism
- syphilitic ataxia.



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Short note

Standard \_\_\_\_\_ Division \_\_\_\_\_ Roll \_\_\_\_\_

Subject \_\_\_\_\_

# INDEX

Serial No	Date	Title	Page No	Teacher's Signature/Remarks
1		Margolin's ulcer		
2		Cyst		
3		Erysipelas		
4		Cold Abscess		
5		Tubercular tumour		
6		Primary lymphoedema		
7		Abscess		
8		DVT		
9		Raynaud's dz		
10		Lipoma		
11		Diff b/w keloid & Hypertrophic scar		
12		Embolic occlusion		
13		Pyogenic Abscess		
14		Gas gangrene		







Q.1. Marjolin's ulcer:-

Ans

- It is slow growing locally malignant lesion - a very well differentiated squamous cell carcinoma occurring in an unstable scar of long duration.
- It is commonly seen in chronic venous ulcer scar.
- Lesion is ulcerative / proliferative.
- Edge may be everted or may not be.
- It is painless as scar does not contain nerve fibres.
- It does not spread into lymphatics as scar is devoid of lymphatics.
- There is marked fibrosis also.
- Once lesion spread into adjacent normal skin, it can spread into regional lymph node behaving like squamous cell carcinoma.
- managed by wedge biopsy & wide local excision & grafting.



Q.2 Cyst. (7) (2021).

Ans

⇒ Def. :-

cyst is a collection of fluid in a sac lined by epithelium or endothelium.

Word meaning of cyst is "Bladder" (greek).

⇒ True cyst :-

- cyst wall is lined by epithelium or endothelium.
- If infection occurs, cyst wall also will be lined by granulation tissue.
- Fluid is usually serous or mucoid derived from the secretion of the lining.

⇒ False cyst :-

- It does not have epithelial lining.
- Fluid collection occur as a result of exudation or degeneration.

⇒ Classification :-

(A) congenital cyst :-



- Dermoid
- Tubulodermoids
- Cyst of embryonic remnants

(B) Acquired cysts :-

- Retention cyst
- Distention cyst
- Exudation cyst

(C) Cystic tumours

(D) Traumatic cyst

(E) Degenerative cyst

(F) Parasitic cyst

⇒ Clinical Feature :-

- Hemispherical swelling which is smooth, fluctuant, non tender, well localised.
- Some cyst are transilluminant.
- Cyst can be single or multiple. sebaceous cyst are often multiple.



## ⇒ Effect of a cyst :-

- Infection
- Sinus formation
- Haemorrhage
- Torsion, e.g. ovarian cyst
- Calcification: e.g. Hydatid cyst
- Cachexia.



## Q.3. Erysipelas.

Ans

- It is an Acute inflammation of the skin and subcutaneous tissue associated with severe lymphangitis.
- causative organism is Streptococcus Pyogenes.
- precepting Factor are malnourishment, chronic disease etc.
- children & old people commonly Affected.
- site of Infection :- Face, Eyelid, Scrotum, in infants, the umbilicus.

⇒ Clinical Feature :-

- Rose pink rash with raised edge, appreciated on palpation & has a consistency of button hole.
- vesicles appear later, & sorely become pustular.
- oedema of the Eyelid on scrotum depending upon the site.
- feature of toxaemia.

- When it occurs in the face, it involves pinna because erysipelas is basically a cuticular lymphangitis.

This is described as "milian's ear sign positive"

This sign is used to differentiate cellulitis of face from facial erysipelas.

### ⇒ Complication :-

1. Toxicemia & septicemia
2. Gangrene of skin & subcutaneous tissue.
3. Lymphoedema of face.

### ⇒ Treatment :-

Inj. crystalline penicillin 10 lakh units 6<sup>th</sup> hourly IM/IV for 5-10 days.



Q. 4. Cold Abscess (2).

Ans

- Even though it is a classic abscess due to abscess due to the completeness of

→ An Abscess is a collection of pus within the body

It is cold because it is not accompanied by the classical signs of inflammation.

→ Usually it is due to tuberculosis.  
e.g. Following tubercular lymphadenitis  
or due to tuberculosis of spine.

⇒ pathogenesis :-

polymorpho nuclear cells

↓

macrophage → monocyte

Epithelioid cells

↓

Langhans giant cells

↓

contact cessation necrosis

↓

Cold Abscess

⇒ site:

- Commonly at Neck & Axilla
- Also at Groin, Back, side of Chest wall.
- These are sequel of tubercular infection of spine, ribs & post. mediastinal group of lymph nodes.

⇒ causes:

- Tuberculosis
- Actinomycosis
- Leprosy
- Madura foot

⇒ Clinical Features :-

- ~~pain~~ Painless swelling
- Sinus or ulcer
- Superadded infection with pyogenic organism
- Constitutional symptoms like low grade fever, cough, weight loss, loss of appetite.
- Symptoms of primary tuberculosis.

⇒ D/D:-

- Pyogenic Abscess
- Lipoma
- Cyst
- Soft tumors



Q.5 Turban tumour. (2).

ANS

⇒ DEF:-- Entire scalp looks like a turban because of multiple scalp swelling.

= It can be due to

- A. multiple cylindroma
- B. multiple hidradenomas
- C. subcutaneous neurofibromas
- D. nodular multiple basal cell carcinoma

A. multiple cylindroma is usually considered dz. under this ~~same~~ term.

- cylindroma is a variant of eccrine spiradenoma.

- They produce pink nodular masses.

- They are rare, grow slowly.

B. Hidradenoma is rare benign sweat gland tumour.

- They are painless, disfiguring, soft, boggy, non fluctuant.

- commonly observed in middle age group.

Q. neurofibromatosis

- multiple sebaceous cysts over the scalp mimic the same.

- management : is usually initial biopsy to find out cause.

- wide excision with skin grafting.



Q.6 Primary lymphoedema. (1)

Ans

⇒ Def:- (lymphoedema).

- It is Accumulation of fluid in Extracellular & extravascular fluid compartment, commonly in subcutaneous tissue.
- It is due primarily due to defective lymphatic drainage.
- It is Increased protein rich interstitial fluid.

⇒ primary type:-

- It is common in lower limb & left side.

• Causes:-

1. Hereditary :- Associated with syndromes such as Turner's, Klinefelter's, Down's

2. Familial :-

(I) nonne-milroy - type : I [Congenital]

- occur in 1:6000 live birth
- Inherited as autosomal dominant trait
- onset < 2 year age.

(II) Meige's disease - Type 2 (procerox)

- Develop b/w puberty & middle age  
It may involve arms also
- A few are inherited in an autosomal dominant manner
- Onset 2-35 year of Age.

(III) Tarda onset after 35 year of Age.⇒ Type 8-

- 1) Lymphatic aplasia (15%)
- 2) Lymphatic Hypoplasia (70%)
- 3) Milroy's dz. (15%)

= Depending upon the time at which lymphoedema appear



Q.7 Abscess.

(1).

Ans

⇒ Def :-

An Abscess is a localised collection of pus.

⇒ classification :-

(1) Pyogenic :-

It is the commonest form of an Abscess.

It can be subcutaneous, deep or can occur within the viscera such as liver or kidney.

(2) Pyaemic :-

occurs due to circulation of pyaemic emboli in the blood.

(3) Cold :-

tubercular abscess due to involvement of either lymph node or spine.

A pyogenic :-

- usually produced by Staphylococcal infection.
- It can also be due to haematogenous spread from a distant focus such as tonsillitis or caries tooth.
- Also can be due to cellulitis.

### • Symptom :-

- Pt. Feel ill & complain of Throbbing pain
- Throbbing pain is indicative of Pus
- Fever with or without chill & rigor can be present.

### • Sign :-

Heat, Redness, Pain, Swelling, loss of function, Fluctuation.

### • Treatment :-

- Untreated abscess tends to point spontaneously along the area of least resistance to the nearest epithelial surface.
- Incision & drainage (I & D) under general Anaesthesia.
- Antibiotic of choice is cloxacillin for staphylococcal Abscess.

Dosage : 500mg

6th Hourly for 5-7 day.



## (B) Pyaemic Abscess :-

- This is due to pus producing organism in the circulation.
- It is the systemic effect of sepsis.
- It commonly occur in diabetic & pt receiving chemotherapy & radiotherapy.
- Feature:-
  - they are multiple
  - they are deep seated
  - Tenderness is minimal
  - Local rise of temp is not present.
- this is treated by multiple incision over the Abscess site & drainage with Anti-biotic cover.

## (C) cold Abscess :-

- cold Abscess means an Abscess which has no sign of inflammation.
- usually it is due to tuberculosis.
- Feature:-
  - painless swelling
  - sinus or ulcer
  - low grade fever, cough, weight loss.

Q.8

DVT.

(5).

Ans

- Also called phlebotrombosis
- It is an acute thrombosis of deep veins.
- Commonly it affects venous sinuses in the soleal muscle.

⇒ Causes :-

- Trauma
- Hormones
- Road traffic Accident
- operation: cholecystectomy
- malignancy
- Blood disorder - polycythaemia
- serious illness.

⇒ Clinical Feature:-

- The maximum incidence occurs on the 2<sup>nd</sup> day & 5<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> day in post-operative period.
- First complaint is usually oedema, dilated vein of leg
- Low grade fever with increased pulse rate is characteristic.



⇒ Sign :-

1. Homan's test :- forcible dorsiflexion of foot result in severe pain in the calf region.

2. Moses' test :- Tenderness over calf muscle on squeezing the muscle from side to side.

⇒ Investigation :-

1. Doppler Study
2. contrast venography

⇒ Treatment :-

1. Bedrest & elevation of limbs.
2. Inj. Heparin 10000 unit IV bolus with continuous infusion of 30000 to 45000 unit per day.

period 7-10 day.

3. Low molecular weight Heparin.
4. Inferior vena caval filter.
5. surgery is not done regularly.

### ⇒ Complication :-

1. permanent oedema of the limb
2. Pulmonary embolism because the thrombus is not attached to vessel wall.
3. Secondary varicosity & nonhealing ulcers.

### ⇒ prophylaxis :-

Low risk : > 40 year, minor illness

Moderate risk : > 40 year, debilitating illness

High risk : > 50 yr.





⇒ D/D :-

- cervical rib
- vasculitis syndrome
- TAO affecting the upper limb usually affect male smoker.
- peripheral pulse are feeble & weak.

⇒ Investigations :-

- Blood counts
- ESR
- ANA
- nail fold capillaroscopy
- Thermography
- waist brachial Index
  - ↳ Normal : 0.85 - 1.0
  - ↳ Abnormal :  $< 0.85$

⇒ Treatment :-

① conservative line of treatment

- ↳ Avoid unnecessary Exposure to cold
- Avoid smoking

② cervical sympathectomy



Indication :- TAO  
cervical rib  
cayalgia



Q.10

## Lipoma

(3)

Ans

- Lipoma is a benign tumour arising from fat cells of adult type. It is also called 'universal tumour'

Because it can occur anywhere in the body where there is fat.

⇒ site :

- subcutaneous

- subfascial

- Intramuscular

- parosteal

- Intra-articular

- Intra-synovial

- Intra-glandular

⇒ Type :-

1. Single Encapsulated Lipoma

- This is a single, soft, slow growing, painless and semifluctuant swelling.

- Lobulation is better appreciated with firm palpation of the swelling.

- Commonly present as a subcutaneous swelling.

## 2. multiple Lipomatosis :-

- Such lipoma are multiple & very often tender because of nerve elements mixed with them.

Hence, they are called multiple neurolipomatosis.

swelling mainly in the trunk.

## 3. unencapsulated lipoma (diffuse)

- Diffuse variety is a rare type of lipoma. It is called pseudolipoma.
- It is an overgrowth of fat without a capsule.

### ⇒ Histological type :-

- Fibrolipoma
- Neurolipoma
- Naevolipoma

### ⇒ Clinical Feature :-

- Localised swelling, which is lobular, nontender



- usually nontransilluminant
- mobile with edges slipping b/w the palpating finger. (slip sign)
- skin is free.
- It is rare in children
- pain in lipoma may be due to neural element or compression to nerves or adjacent structure.

### ⇒ DD:-

- Neurofibroma
- cystic swelling like dermoid, sebaceous cyst
- Liposarcoma
- other soft tissue tumours.

### ⇒ Complication :-

- myxomatous changes
- saponification
- calcification
- 

### ⇒ Investigation :-

- ultrasound, CT, MRI
- FNAC or incision Biopsy

⇒ Treatment :-

- Excision :

- Small lipoma is excised under local anaesthesia & larger one under general anaesthesia.

- Recurrence is 11%.



Q.11 <sup>Diff</sup> ~~Q.11~~ b/w Keloid & Hypertrophic Scar. =

Ans

• Hypertrophic Scar

Keloid =

= Gen. Feature:

- occur from a prolonged inflammatory phase of wound healing - It continue to get worse even after 1 year or up to few year.

- Itching is not usually present - severe itching is present

- Nontender - margin is tender

- Not vascular - vascular, red, erythematous

= precipitating factor

- scar crossing normal skin creases - Black rare

- over sternum, over joint. - Incision over the sternum, ear lobe

- young persons - Hereditary & Familial.

= Natural history

- may become a small
- does not become small

= Complication

- Do not occur
- ulceration, infection

= Treatment

- it is often not necessary
- it is difficult
- Elastic bandage may help
- Intra keloidal excision  
→ skin grafting are to be tried last.
- Excision can be done
- silicone application
- silicone application
- Topical retinoids
- Topical retinoids

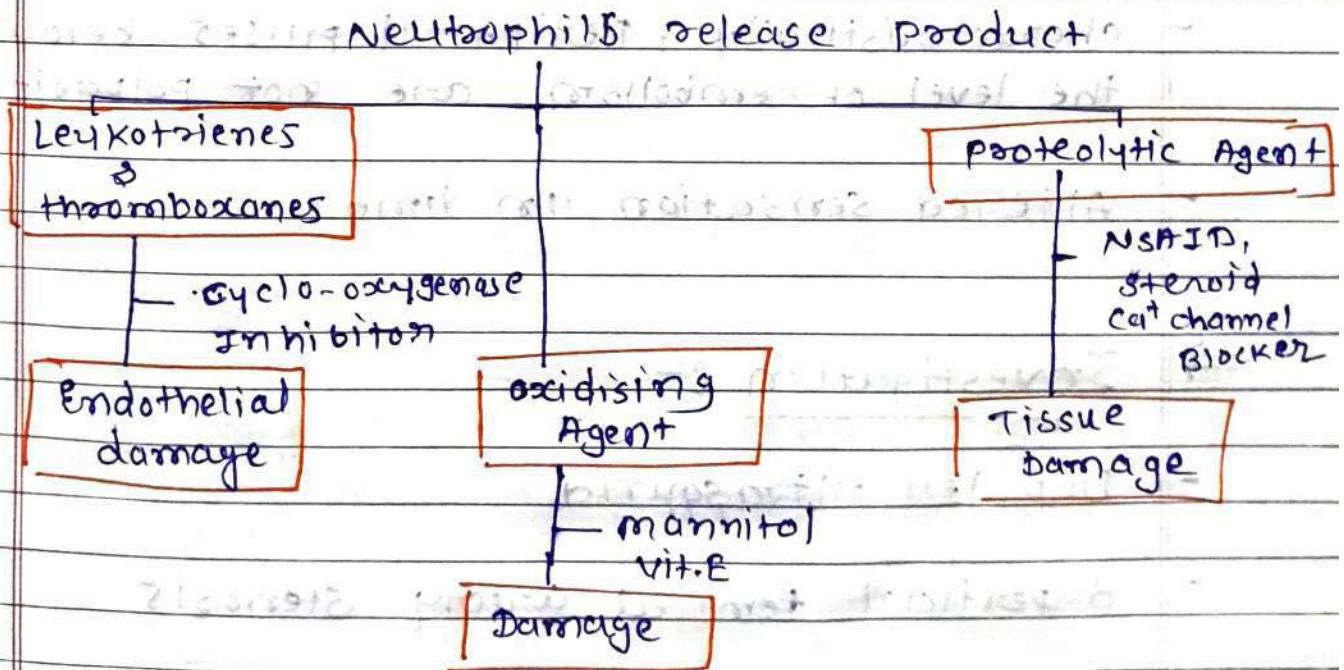


Q.12 Embolic occlusion :-

Ans

- This occurs commonly in the peripheral arteries such as common iliac, femoral & popliteal.
- An embolus is a Foreign body to the bloodstream, get lodged in a vessel & produce obstruction.
- It manifest clinically as severe ischemia or gangrene, resulting in critical limb ischaemia. (CLI).

=> pathology :-



## ⇒ Clinical Feature

- No previous history suggestive of intermittent claudication.
- Sudden dramatic symptoms:
  - Pain
  - Pallor
  - Paresis
  - Pulselessness
  - Paraesthesia
- Pain is severe, unbearable, burning type
- Limb is pale, cold, superficial vein collapsed.
- Characteristically, peripheral pulses below the level of embolism are not palpable.
- Altered sensation in limb

## ⇒ Investigation :-

- Doppler ultrasound
- Superficial femoral artery stenosis
- Digital subtraction angiography in aortoiliac lesions.



⇒ Treatment

- Angio plasty
- Emergency embolectomy is done under GA or local Anaesthesia either by direct arteriotomy incision.
- Intra arterial thrombolysis
- Endovascular treatment.

Q.13 Pyogenic AbscessAns

- It is usually produce by staphylococcal infection.
- The organism enter soft tissue through an external wound, minor or major.
- Pyogenic Abscess can also be due to cellulitis.

⇒ Symptom :-

- pt feels ill & complaints of throbbing pain at the site.
- Fever with or without chill, & rigors can be present.
- Throbbing pain is indicative of pus

⇒ Sign :

- Heat, Redness, pain, swelling, loss of function, Fluctuation.

⇒ Treatment :-

- Incision & drainage (I & D), under general Anaesthesia.



⇒ D/D:-

- Ruptured aneurysm can present as subcutaneous abscess with pain, redness & local rise of temperature.
- There may be leukocytosis also.
- Soft tissue sarcoma in thigh can be confused for a deep seated Abscess.

Q.14 Gas GangreneAns

- It is a highly fatal, rapidly spreading infection caused by clostridial organism which result in myonecrosis.

⇒ Aetiology:

- D<sub>2</sub> caused by Clostridium perfringens  
[commonest organism]
- other: Clostridium septicum, histolyticum
- Gram positive.

⇒ Factor:

- Foreign body such as soil, clothing, bullets, glass pieces
- Anoxia due to crushing of the arteries
- Dead & devitalised tissue.
- Blood clots
- Extravasated Hb & myoglobin.



### ⇒ Mechanism :

- Soil supplies  $Ca^{2+}$  & silicic acid, which causes tissue necrosis

↓

Necrosis of tissue result in proliferation of the organism.

↓

Anaerobic organism multiply

↓

supplies calcium

↓

Cease to carry oxygen.

### ⇒ Toxins

- Beta toxin
- proteinase
- Hyaluronidase
- Kappa toxin

### ⇒ Clinical Feature :-

- Severe pain in limb swelling, fever & toxicity are the feature
- In untreated case, septicemia, renal failure, peripheral circulatory failure & death occur.
- Sutured wound is under tension
- colour change in muscle
- skin become khaki coloured

- Rapid Increase in pulse rate
- vomiting, low grade fever.

⇒ Treatment:

1. Antibiotics
  2. Surgery
  3. Hyperbaric oxygen therapy
- Emergency surgery
  - Correct Hypotension
  - control infection
  - Treat dehydration
  - Give Blood transfusion
  - Passive immunisation
  - To save life. Amputate.



Q.15 Basal cell carcinoma  
or  
Rodent ulcer

Ans

- It is the most common malignant skin tumour.
- It arises from basal cell of pilosebaceous gland & occurs only on the skin.
- Metastasis & death from this is extremely rare.

⇒ Location :-

- majority of lesion found on face above line from lobule of ear to the angle of mouth.

⇒ Common site :-

- Inner canthus of the eye
- outer canthus of the eye
- Eyelids
- Bridge of the nose
- Around nasolabial fold

⇒ precipitating factor :

- UV rays :
- Fair skin is vulnerable for the development of Basal cell carcinoma

⇒ Clinical Feature :

- most common clinical presentation is an ulcer that never heals.
- When lesion of ulcer is big called rodent ulcer
- also present as painless, firm, nodule which is pigmented with fine blood vessel.
- Nodulocystic variety does not show fluctuation
- Less Aggressive : Nodular, superficial
- Highly Aggressive : sclerosing, micronodules

⇒ D/D:-

- Keratoacanthoma
- malignant melanoma
- squamous cell carcinoma



## ⇒ Investigation:

- Wedge biopsy From the edge of the ulcer.

## ⇒ Treatment:-

- B.c.c. respond well to radiation.
- Surgical excision also cure the d<sub>2</sub>.
- Moh's micrographic surgery
- Radiation in elderly pt.
- CO<sub>2</sub> laser in basal cell carcinoma.
- Wide excision
  - Direct closure
  - split skin grafting
  - Flaps.

Q.16

Epidermal cyst or sebaceous cyst (1)

Ans

- It is a misnomer.
- This occurs due to obstruction to one of the sebaceous duct, result in accumulation of sebaceous material.

⇒ sites:

- Scalp, face, back, scrotum etc.
- It does not occur in palm & sole, where sebaceous gland are absent.

⇒ clinical feature:-

- Slow growing & appears in early adulthood or middle age.
- It has smooth surface, round border, soft & putty consistency & is nontender.
- cyst can be moulded into diff. shape which is described as sign of moulding.
- sign of indentation refer to pitting on pressure over the swelling.
- loss of hair.



⇒ complication :

- Infection can occur due to injury or scratch resulting in an Abscess.
- sebaceous Horn
- calcification
- cock's peculiar tumour

⇒ Treatment :-

- Excision or Avulsion of cyst with the wall.

Q.17

Diabetic ulcer / foot.

(1)

Ans

= Diabetic pt. are more prone to development of ulcer in foot because of following reason.

1. Neuropathy : } Nerve damage is due to formation of sorbitol from sugar.

- Diabetic Neuropathy of tibial nerve is dangerous.

- Autonomic Neuropathy.

2. Resistance to infection : } is lowered in diabetes mellitus due to altered immune system.

- uncontrolled diabetic pt are more susceptible for infection.

3. Atherosclerosis :

⇒ Risk Factor :-

- male above 50 yr
- DM of more than 10 year duration
- Blood glucose level not controlled
- Abnormal structure of foot



- smoking & Hypertension
- genetic factor

⇒ Sequence of Event in diabetic ulcer foot - complication:

stage of cellulitis

stage of spreading cellulitis

stage of Abscesses

stage of gangrene

stage of osteomyelitis

stage of septicæmia

⇒ Grading:

Grade

0 : No skin changes

1 : superficial ulcer

2 : ulcer extension

3 : Deep ulcer with Abscess or osteomyelitis

4 : Gangrene of the portion of forefoot

5 : Extensive gangrene of foot

## ⇒ Treatment :

main 5 Heading

- 1) control of diabetes
- 2) control of infection
- 3) Local treatment of ulcer debridement
- 4) Amitt Jain's grading of debridement
- 5) care of pt as a whole.

## ⇒ Cause of death

- Ketoacidosis with septicemia
- severe electrolyte abnormalities
- silent MI.



Q.18

## A-V Fistula.

Ans

- An Abnormal communication b/w artery & vein, Result in AV Fistula.

= Type:- Congenital  
Traumatic

Iatrogenic :- created in case of  
Prolapsed aortal Failure.

= Structural Effect :-

Since high pressure blood from an artery flow into the vein, the vein get dilated, tortuous & elongated.

This arterialisation of the vein results in secondary varicose vein.

= site :-

- Limb, either part or whole of the limb is involved. It may be localised to toes or fingers.

- Lungs

- Brain - in circle of willis

- other organ like bowel, liver.

### ⇒ Physiological change :-

Because of High dynamic circulation, there is increased cardiac output & so often congestive cardiac failure.

### ⇒ Functional Effect :-

- soft, cystic, fluctuant, transillumination  
negative, pulsatile swelling

- Nicoladoni's sign

- High output cardiac failure

- Local gigantism

### ⇒ Investigation :-

Angiogram - MR angiogram is ideal

Doppler study

x-ray of the part

ECG, Echocardiography

### ⇒ Treatment :-

- conservative - sclerotherapy, compression,  
Avoiding injury

- Indication for intervention.



Q.19

Boils.

(1).

Ans

- This is also called Furuncle.
- It is a Hair follicle infection caused by staphylococcus aureus or secondary infection of a sebaceous cyst.
- It starts with a painful indurated swelling with surrounding oedema.
- After 1-2 day, softening occurs in the centre & a pustule develops which bursts spontaneously discharge pus.
- Skin overlying the boil also undergoes necrosis.
- Hence, boil is included under Acute infective gangrene.

⇒ Treatment:

- Antibiotics given if boil is not resolving spontaneously - cloxacillin / Amoxycillin.
- Rarely drainage of Boil is needed in severe persistent form.

⇒ complication :-

- cellulitis
- Lymphadenitis
- Hidradenitis
- cavernous sinus thrombosis



Q.20 Haemangioma. (1)Ans⇒ Def 87

This is a swelling due to congenital malformation of blood vessel. It is an example of Hamartoma.

⇒ Classification :-(A) Depending on the origin :-

- capillary
- cavernous
- Arterial

(B) Depending on Behaviour of the lesion:1. Involuting Haemangioma

- Superficial - capillary Haemangioma
- Deep - cavernous
- combined - capillary Haemangioma + cavernous Haemangioma

2. Noninvoluting

- Post wine stain
- cavernous Haemangioma
- Arteriovenous fistula.

Q.21

Epithelioma

or  
Squamous cell carcinoma.

Ans

- It is the second common malignant skin tumour after Basal cell carcinoma.
- It arise from prickle cell layer of the malpighian layer of the skin.
- All the premalignant condition listed earlier apply to this condition.

⇒ pathological type:-

- ulcerative variety (common)
- Cauliflower like or proliferative growth
- ~~ulcerative~~ Ulceroproliferative type.

⇒ common site:-

- Skin of the Abdomen or Back of thigh in Kashmiri pt
- Buttocks, Heels, elbows
- Scrotum
- Abdominal wall, Lower lip



## ⇒ Clinical Feature :-

- An ulcerative or ulceroproliferative lesion
- Raised & everted edge
- Indurated Base & edge
- Bloody discharge from the lesion
- Regional lymph nodes are commonly involved, which are hard, nodular, mobile. (such as inguinal lymph node).

## ⇒ Spread :-

1. Local spread :- occur by infiltration into the surrounding tissues.
2. Lymphatic spread :- is the chief method of spread even though it occurs relatively rare.
3. ~~Lymphatic spread~~ ~~is~~ ~~the~~ ~~chief~~ ~~method~~ ~~of~~ ~~spread~~ ~~is~~ ~~the~~ ~~chief~~ ~~method~~ ~~of~~ ~~spread~~ :- is the chief method of spread
3. Blood spread is rare & late.

⇒ D/D:-

- BCC
- melanoma
- papiloma
- pyogenic granuloma
- Tuberculous ulcer.

⇒ Investigation:-

- Wedge biopsy from the edge
- FNAC from lymph node
- USG / CT scan to identify nodal dz.
- MRI to identify local extension

⇒ Treatment:

- Radiotherapy using cobaltion needle, moulds.
- wide excision.
- Amputation with one joint above.
- For lymph node, Block dissection of the regional lymph node is done.
- curative radiotherapy
- chemotherapy.



Q.22 Skin graftingAns

⇒

Def:

It is transfer of skin from one area to required defective area. It is an auto grafting.

⇒

Indication:① Skin loss :-

- Post traumatic
- Post surgical excision
- Venous ulcer, diabetic ulcer

② Mucosa loss :-

- After excision of tumour of oral cavity, tongue.
- Reconstruction of vagina

⇒

Contraindication :-

- Infection by beta haemolytic streptococci the produce fibrinolysin which dissolve fibrin.
- Avascular wound

## = Type:-

### ① Split skin grafting :-

└ partial thickness graft

- consists of epidermis & variable portion of dermis

- preferred donor area of thigh.

### ② Full thickness grafting :-

- consist of epidermis & full thickness of dermis

- Donor area need primary suturing for healing

- Full thickness graft do not contract & retain their colour.



Q.23 Aneurysm.

ANS

- Atherosclerosis is the most common cause of Aneurysm

this weakens the vessel wall uniformly & produce fusiform dilatation of the blood vessel.

- Hypertension is another factor which add to Aneurysm.

- common site : Abdominal aorta

=> Type:-

(A.) Fusiform : Hypertension

(B) Saccular : due to injury

(c) False :



A. fusiform



B. saccular



false

⇒ Causes:

- Congenital
- Traumatic
- Degenerative
- Rare :- syphilis, mycotic, polyarteritis

⇒ Clinical Feature:

- Elderly pt are commonly affected
- Tensely cystic, fluctuant, transillumination negative swelling with expansile pulsation
- compressibility is positive
- Bruit / thrill is characteristic of this condition.

⇒ Treatment:

- Angiography to confirm diagnosis
- repair with PTFE graft (poly tetra fluoro ethylene)



Q.24

TAO or Buerger's dz

Ans→ Age : 20-40 yrs→ sex : Exclusively males→ Aetiology :-

(1) It is a smoker's dz. Excessive tobacco produce severe vasospasm of vessels.

(2) Excessive smoking produce increased level of carboxyhaemoglobin.

(3) - Hypercoagulable state

(4) Autonomic Hyperactivity

(5) Autoimmune factor

→ vessel involved :-

Small & medium sized vessel such as dorsalis pedis, popliteal, post. tibial.

→ upper limb involvement :-

Not common

→ Nature of vessel wall :-

Not thickened

→ Blood pressure :-

Normal in the normal limb & low in  
d2. limb.

→ superficial migrating thrombophlebitis :-

Seen in about 30% case of TAO.

Vein of lower limb are involved &  
tendered, thickened.

→ Raynaud's phenomenon :-

Can be present

→ Angiography :-

Cork-screw pattern of vessel,

→ Classification :-

Type : 1 : Upper Extremity

Type : 2 : Crural (leg & foot)

Type : 3 : Femoral type

Type : 4 : Aortoiliac

Type : 5 : generalised type.



Q.25

## Lymphoedema

Ans

=&gt;

DEF:-

Accumulation of lymph in the Extracellular, Extravascular compartment & subcutaneous tissue result in enlargement of the limb.

It is protein rich interstitial fluid.

=&gt;

Common site

- Lower limb are most common site

- Upper limbs

= elephantiasis of scrotum

- "Ram's Horn penis."

=&gt;

Function:-

- To return protein rich fluid to circulation through lympho-venous junction in jugular area.

- Transport of cholesterol

=> components of lymphatic system:-

- Lymphatic channels
- Lymphoid organ
- circulating cells

=> Lymphatic circulation:-

Initial lymphatics  
(Blind ended, larger 50mm)



Go into terminal lymphatics



Lymph trunks



- single layer of endothelial cell
- pulsation of vessel also help circulation

=> Type:-

- (1) primary lymphoedema (congenital)
- (2) secondary lymphoedema (Acquired)



→ Causes:

Aplasia, Hypoplasia

Parasitic

Lymph node obstruction

Altered motility

Surgical excitation

Inflammatory / Infection: recurrent

After radiotherapy

⇒ Treatment:

- manual lymphatic drainage or massage
- prophylactic antifungal treatment to prevent Athlete's foot
- Hygiene of skin & foot
- Advice on diet - weight reduction
- treatment of infection
- compression garments

surgery considered as & when required.

Devanshu Makwana

ENT, otho, Dentistry

Systemic Surgery

Therapeutic



# ENT, Ortho, Dentistry, Systemic Surgery Therapeutics

NO.	Topic	Pg. NO
1	cataract	1
2	eye	conjunctivitis / <del>eye</del>
3		Glaucoma
4		stye
5		nasal polyp
6	nose	sinusitis
7		epistaxis
8		Allergic rhinitis
9	ortho	Fracture
10		gout
11	Dentist study	Dental caries
12		Toothache
13		gingivitis
14	recurrent / chronic Tonsillitis	34
15	Quinsy	38
16	Hoarseness of voice	40
17	laryngitis	42
18	C.S.O.M	43
19	meniere's dz	47
20	peptic ulcer	49
21	Renal stone	51
22	gall stone	55
23	migraine	57
24	Croiter	58
25	piles	61
26	Hernia	62
27	Hydrocele	63
28	Hodgkin's dz	64
29	In tussusception	65
30	Tenosynovitis	67

31	Acute intestinal obstruction	68
32	mastitis	71
33	Acute Abdomen	72
34	BPH	75
35	Fistula in Ano	77
36	Acute Appendicitis.	80



Q.1 (S.N)

Cataract : silicea & phosphorus.

(Aug: 2016, Alm: 2017)

Ans

### (I.) phosphorus

AIF :- strong odour, lightning, loss of vital fluid, spain, wound etc.

- cataract of young person
- sensation as if object are being covered with mist.
- Dusty look of the object & foggy vision.
- colours before vision, Black floating spots before the eyes, flashes of light.
- object or letter look red.
- Haemorrhagic tendency
- congestion of eye & burning, itching after mental exertion
- Irritable, anxious & fearful.

< : Evening, cold

> : Warmth, pressure.

## 2. silicea

AIF: Vaccination, suppressed Foot sweat

- cataract of young person & office workers.
- cataract ~~of~~ with inflammation of conjunctiva
- ulceration & redness of cornea.
- due to edematous condition of the lachrymal duct less fluid in eye - burning & sensation of foreign body in eye, constant desire to rub the eyes.
- opacity of the lenses.
- aversion to light, especially daylight, it produces, dazzling, sharp pain through eye.
- Eye tender to touch.
- perforating or sloughing ulcer of cornea.
  - < : morning, After washing eye in morning  
Hing down
  - > : In warm room, covering the eye.



Q.2 (F. Q)

Describe d/d of red eye. Give indication of three Homeopathic drug for Acute viral conjunctivitis. (Sep: 2017).

Ans

(1) Euphrasia

- catarrh of conjunctivitis especially acute when caused by exposure to cold.
- In phlyctenular conjunctivitis & trachoma - lachrymation is excessive, Acid & Burning.
- Discharge is profuse, thick, yellow, mucopurulent & acid, making the lids sore & excoriated.
- Intolerance to light
- concomitant: fluent acid coryza.
- eye are agglutinated in morning.
- margin of lid, red, swollen, Burning, very much sensitive to touch.
- <: evening, in bed, no warmth, when touched.
- >: from coffee, darkness.

## (2.) Aconite

A.I.F: Exposure to dry cold air, while in perspiration, Fear, Fright, shock.

- Inflammation & congestion of conjunctiva
- 1<sup>st</sup> stage of Inflammation when the eyes are red, Burning, very painful & with great dryness.
- Eyes sticky with discharge, yellowish white in nature.
- With conjunctivitis & Inflammation of cornea, there is violent & severe headache with fever.
- Tearing & Burning Pains.
- pt is anxious, nervous & excited during the stage of fever or in the stage of Active congestion.

< : dry cold wind, Bright light

> : In open air.



### (3) Apis mel :

(1545)

AIF:- jealousy, Fright, rage, Bad news, Urticaria.

- Indicated in Any form of conjunctivitis if there is great swelling of lids & Adgement cellular tissue.
- conjunctiva is dark, red, puffy.
- discharge is moderate while the lachrymation is profuse, Hot, Burning with photophobia.
- the tears Hot & Burning but not excoriate the lid.
- stinging & shooting pain

<: After sleep, warm & Heated room

>: open air, uncovering, walking.

Q.3

(S.N)

Glaucoma : cedron & gelsemium. (2021)

Ans

(I.) gelsemium

AIF: Fear, Fright, Sun, thunderstorm,  
damp weather.

- mental heaviness of lids with aversion to light.
- Soresness of eye ball.
- Dull feeling @ Aching in whole of orbit.
- ↑ intra ocular tension which develop gradually
- choroidal @ venous congestion either with or without serous effusion.
- Dilation of pupils.
- pain in the orbit with lachrymation
- dim sight vertigo.
- glimmering object appear double.



2  
< : Heat, damp weather, when thinking of his ailment.

> : profuse lachrymation, continued motion

## 2. cedron

- shooting over left eye.
- severe pain in eyeball, with radiating pain around eye.
- scalding lachrymation
- supra orbital neuralgia periodic.
- Iritis, chorooiditis.
- dilatation of pupils
- dimness of vision
- periodicity is most marked in this remedy.
- red eye as hot with itching of eye.
- tearing pain in eye.

Q.4

(F.Q) - Define styce & give indication of  
Staphy. (J47:2019)  
Apis mel.  
pulsatilla.  
Thyja.

(S.N) - styce: Staphy & pulsatilla.  
[2021, July: 2015, Alm: 2016, Alm: 2017,  
sept: 2017, Als: 2019].

Ans

(1) staphy.

AIF: Onanism, sexual excess, sexual abuse,  
chargin, post-surgical operation.

- styce and chalazae appear on upper lid or on both the eyelid.
- coming on one after another & when they disappear hard nodosite are left in their place.
- $\phi$
- eye shrunken with blue ring around the eye.
- Affection of Angle of eye particularly inner side.
- Laceration & incision wound of corner  
itching of eyelid associated with migraine.



- Eyelid are red •

<: mental Affection, grief, loss of Vital Fluid.

## (2) pulsatilla

AFI - chill getting feet wet, Abortion, Abuse of mercury, quinine.

- Acute sty with pus formation on upper eyelid especially due to fatty food.

- with Itching, Biting, Burning pain in eye.

- less inflamed & agglutinated at night especially in recurrent condition profuse lachrymation & secretion of mucous from sty.

- thick, profuse, bland yellow discharge with bland pus.

- dryness of eyelid, pressure as from sand in the eyes.

- sty causing sleepness at night.

<: warm air, lying on Lt side,

>: cold air, lying on painful side.

### (3) Thyga

AIF: suppressed & maltreated gonorrhoea, sunstroke.

- recurrent stye without suppuration.
- Fixe mind set.
- Without suppuration but lead hard nose tip when cured.
- mostly Lt side.
- Bearing & tearing pain in eye in open air.
- Eyelid Agglutinated at night.
- day, scaly styes & tarsal tumour.

< : At night, 3p.m & 3.A.m, from cold.

> : by warmth, by cover.

### (4) Apis mel.

- AIF:- jealousy, faint, seige, urticaria.
- Especially lower eyelid, Right sided pale, bag like puffy swelling of lower eyelid.



- sensation of waterbugs are on eyelid  
burning & stinging pain.

- lids swollen, red, oedematous, everted,  
inflamed, burning & stinging, hot  
lachrymation.

- photophobia.

- pain around orbits

- suppurative inflammation of eye.

< ! After sleep, warm heated room

> : open air, uncovering, cold drink.

Q.5

(FQ) Discuss scope & limitation of Homoeopathy in case of nasal polyp. give indication of Sanguinaria

- Lemna minor
- Teucrium marum In nasal polyp.

(AIM: 2015)

(S.N) • 2 medicine nasal polyp.

(AIM: 2019, AIS: 2019).

Ans

(1). Sanguinaria

- Acts on mucous membrane especially of respiratory tract.
- It irritates mucous membrane & produce catarrhal inflammation.
- Nasal polyp with catarrhal condition of nose & throat due to cold.
- Chronic rhinitis agg. by right side.
- Profuse offensive yellowish discharge with atrophic rhinitis.
- Polyp with loss of smell.
- Atrophic rhinitis with epistaxis.



## (2) Lemma minor

- It is specific & indicated drug for nasal polyp, swollen turbinate & Atrophic rhinitis.
- Inflammation of nasal mucous membrane  
Infla<sup>n</sup> of nasal septum is marked.
- practically confined to Adult and nasal obstruction.
- Nasal discharge due to congestion of mucous membrane.
- Asthma from nasal obstruction.
- pain like a stream nasal to ear.
- < : wet weather.

## (a.) Teucrium marum

- one of the important remedy of nasal polyp & complication of nasal polyp.
- Inflammation of middle turbinate with fibrosis due to repeated attacks of nasal inflammation.

- Venous congestion due to engorged venous system.
- Every tendency to bleed.
- Catarrhal condition of both anterior & post. nostril.
- Blocking of nostrils.
- Foul Breath, crawling in nostrils with lachrymation & sneezing.

< : Heat, irritation of nose.

> : cold in general,



Q. 6

(FQS) Define sinusitis & give Hom. Indication.  
(July: 2015)

(SW) Acute sinusitis: Kali Bich & spigelia.  
(2021, Alm: 2015, Alm: 2016, Alm: 2019)

Ans

(1) Kali. Bich

AIF: Alcohol, beer, autumn, spring.

- It causes irritation of mucus membrane & stringy discharge.
- Nasal septum is totally destroyed.
- There is coryza & obstruction of nose.
- chronic inflammation of frontal sinus with stopped up sensation.
- violent sneezing, profuse watery nasal discharge.
- loss of smell.
- discharge is thick & greenish yellow.
- ulcerated septum.

- profuse secretion from right nostril & spot in  $\alpha$ . lacrymal bone is swollen & throbbing.

< : been, mooning, Hot weather.

> : lying down

## (2) Spigelia

- Forepart of nose always dry
- discharge through posterior nares.
- chronic catarrh, with post-nasal dripping of bland mucus.
- marked elective affinity for the eye, heart & nervous system.
- stabbing pain
- < : touch, motion, noise, washing
- > : lying on right side with head high.



Q.7 (F.Q)

- give the causes of epistaxis. give indication of Ipecac.  
 root. h.  
 Teuc. m. In Epistaxis. (sept. 2017)

Ans

### I. Ipecac

- A/FI. indigestible food, anger, injuries.
- steady flow of Bright red Blood
- Blood is foamy associated with nausea
- face is deathly pale with blue margins around the eye, sunken eye
- coryza & stoppage of nose with nausea
- wheezing respiration, dyspnoea, rattling sound present.
- pt. takes long deep breath, dyspnoea with whooping cough. with nose bleed.

< : moving, motion

> : Rest.

## (2) Teucrium marum

- nasal & rectal symptom marked
- catarrhal condition of both Ant. & Post. Nostail.
- Mucous polypus.
- discharge of large, irregular clinkers.
- crawling in nostail with lachrymation & sneezing.
- coryza with stoppage of nostails.
- chronic nasal catarrh with atrophy.

## (3) Crotalus Horridus

AIF:- Fright, sun, alcohol, & foul water.

- Epistaxis, Blood black & stringy,
- After Escamthemata or syphilis.
- General disorganization of the Blood.
- Haemorrhagic diathesis
- <: at side, open air, spring
- >: Rest, Fanning.



Q.8 (S.N)

- 2 medicine for allergic rhinitis.  
(AIM: 2019)

Ans

(1) Allium cepa

AIF :- Spring coryza, After damp wind.

- Acute catarrhal inflammation.
- Sneezing, especially when entering a warm room
- copious, watery & extremely Acid discharge.
- Feeling of a lump at root of nose.
- Fluent coryza with Headache, cough.

< : paedomimently in evening, warm room

> : cold room, open air.

(2) As. Alb

AIF :- chill, in winter, olfaction, strong ~~chance~~ cheese.

- Thin, watery, excoicating discharge.

- Nose, feels stopped up.
- sneezing without relief
- Burning & Bleeding
- Ache of nose.
- great exhaustion after the slightest exertion.
- green discharges.
- septic infection & low ~~vio~~ vitality.

< : Periodically After mid-day & mid night, 12-2 a.m | p.m.

γ : Heat in general, motion.



Ferum phos  
calc. carb  
calc phos.

21

Q.9

Fracture : 3 medicine. (Apr: 2016)

Ans.

### (1) Symphytum

- This medicine promotes healing so useful in cases of with and delay union. It is indicated in case of Fracture.
- Associated with penetrating wound apart from fracture.
- It is good remedy for injury to periosteum tendon & articular surface.
- It produce pricking pain at fractured site with remain after recovery.
- pricking pain & soreness of periosteum.

### (2) Phytolacca

- AIF :- syphilis.
- Indicated in delay union where the process of healing is very slow mostly due to infection at site of fracture.

- Indicated for the both simple & compound fracture.
- Pathological fracture especially in bones affected with syphilis.
- also indicated for spontaneous fracture.
- Electric shock like pain in regular interval.
- < From motion, warm application > by rest.

### (3) Ruta

AIF:- Blow, Blow & mechanical injury

- Indicated remedy for sprain dislocation & fracture.
- Indicated for both simple & compound.
- Fracture resulting into bruise in affected part.
- Bone are brittle, little injury causes fracture.



- sprain & lameness of wrist & ankle joint.

(2/10/17)

< From cold & wet weather.

(2/10/17)

Q. 10

(F.Q.) define gout & give two medicine.

(M/A: 2018)

(S.N). colchicum: gout. (July: 2015)

Ans

(1) colchicum

- It is mostly used in chronic case of gout.
- Pt. Experience extreme pain in big toe, which is too intense to be touched.
- Toe & other parts that are affected become swollen, red & hot.
- pain worsen in evening & night.
- left side is affected & then trouble spread to right.
- Increased weakness & internal os.  
<: cold damp weather, motion,  
>: By warmth



(2) ledum pal

- pain travel in an upward direction from below.
- pain start at the feet & gradual move upward affecting the knee & legs.
- gouty pain shoots through the limb
- small joint are more affected.
- sensation of decreased warmth in the joint of body.
- difficult to tolerate any kind of external warmth.

Q.11 (S.N)

- merc. sol
- staphy

- Dental carries. & medicine.  
(Alm: 2016, Alm: 2019, A15: 2019)

mezerium & thuja. (Aug: 2016)

Hekla lava & kreosotum

(Am/2017, m/A: 2018)

Ans

(1) mezerium

- teeth decay suddenly especially at roots.
- violent neuralgic pain when biting on them & touched by tongue.
- Bleeding gum.
- sensation as if teeth are set on edge
- teeth are coated with gel mucus.
- Burning vesicles in gum.
- Breath smells like rotten cheese.

<: Night, warmth of bed

>: wrapping up.



(2) Thygg

- toothache from tea drinking
- teeth decay from root
- gum retract.
- teeth erumble & turn yellow
- < By sweat
- Y Warmth, open air.

(3) Hekla lava

- marked Action upon jaws
- use in exostosis, gum abscess, difficult teething
- Toothache with swelling jaw
- Enlargement of maxillary Bone
- Facial Neuralgia.
- <: Air & dampness.

#### (4) Kerosotum

- teeth are yellow & dark black & decay
- teeth are decay when they beginning to appear
- aching pain
- gums are bluish & red & bleeding
- painful dentition
- teeth are crumbling.



Q.12 (S.N)

Toothache : Kresotum. (AIM:2015)

Ans

### Kresotum

- Severe pain during dentition with bleeding pile
- Rapid tooth decay with spongy & Bleeding gum.
- dark & brittle teeth
- Bitter taste in mouth.
- Profuse Bleeding From small wound.
- Excoriating & offensive discharge
- < open air, rest, cold  
> warm environment

F.4 • Define gingivitis

- Kresote
- merc sol
- Boerac
- Iodum

Q.13 (S.N)

• gingivitis. : Arnica & calendula. (2021).

Ans

(1) Arnica

(1) Boerac

- painful gums and inflammed gum.
- gingivitis in children
- gingivitis with ~~the~~ Fungus in mouth.
- Ulcer Bleeds on touch
- crying when nursing
- < ! By dread of downward motion
- > ! by cold weather.

(2) Iodum

- gingivitis with offensive odour of mouth,
- gum loose and bleed easily
- tongue thickly coated
- great debility



- Anxious & worried if he does not eat.

< By quiet, warm room

> in open air, walking

(3) Kreosotem

- Blood that ooze out from the gums is black in colour

- Blood coagulate quickly too

- lips may also bleed or red in colour

- teeth dark spot & crumbling

- taste of mouth is bitter or putrid

- gums inflammed, turned bluish, spongy, & bleeding.

(4) merc. sol.

- Increase salivation in mouth

- For bleeding gums

- gums are spongy & seem to recede from teeth.

- gum is painful, purple & swollen
- Bleeding occur most frequently at night
- tongue is thick & swollen
- < : touch

### (5) Amicq

- produce condition upon the system quite similar to those resulting from injuries, Fall, Blow, contusion.
- sore, lame, Bruish feeling
- Fetid breath
- Dry & thirsty mouth.
- Taste as from bad eggs
- soreness of gum after teeth extraction
- < : least touch, motion
- > : lying down.



## (6) calendula

- A/F: - loss of blood & post-surgical injury.
- constitutional tendency to erysipels.
- It is an excellent haemostatic in tooth extraction.
- Bleeding from extraction of tooth
- pain is excessive.
- constitutional tendency to erysipelas
- < : damp weather, cloudy weather.

Q.14

(F.Q)

- discuss scope of homoeopathy in case of recurrent tonsillitis. Give indication of Baryta carb & cal. carb. (M/A: 2018)

F.Q

- Give Hom. management of chronic tonsillitis by describing minimum 5 Hom. drug. (A/S: 2019)

Ans

(1) Baryta carb

- particularly indicated for chronic tonsillitis.
- Tonsil is enlarged & tends to suppurate.
- swelling of sub maxillary parotid gland it is tender & painful to touch.
- spasm of oesophagus as soon as food enters into it causing gagging & choking.
- smarting pain when swallowing.
- stinging pain in pharynx, tonsil, larynx
- offensive smell breath.

< : After meal

> : open air.



(2) Calc. carb

- It is for Acute & chronic tonsillitis
- Throat & tonsil Agg. After cold air, drink, Fruits
- Tonsils & parotid gland are enlarged, swollen & Inflamed.
- Recurrent tonsillitis
- Throbbing & pulsating pain.
- child is sensitive to cold air & catches cold easily.

(3) Belladonna

AIF! - After exposure to cold air, uncovering Head.

- Enlargement of tonsil, throat feel constricted. There is difficulty in deglutination
- Sensation of lump in throat
- Throat: dry, red, congested.
- There is spasm in throat, continuous desire to swallow.

- soreness in larynx, hoarseness, loss of voice.
- Tongue is bright red with elevated papillae & enlargement of gland around the neck.

<: touch, jerk, Afternoon

>: warm room, rest.

#### (4) Kali mur

- Follicular tonsillitis.
- Tonsil are enlarged & inflamed so much that person can hardly take breath.
- whitish greyish dirty coating on the base of tongue, over pharynx, tonsil.
- greyish spot on tonsil.
- chronic catarrhal condition of middle ear.
- Loss of voice.

<: Rich, Fatty food, motion

>: Warmth.



### (5) Lachesis

- Lt sided tonsillitis
- complain go from Lt - Rt side
- Tonsil greatly enlarged
- Dark red, Bluish colouration.
- can't tolerate tight bandage around neck & Throat
- Sensation of lump in throat with very much painful during swallowing.

< ! Hot drink, slight touch

> ! Appearance of discharge.

Q.15

F.9

Define Quinsy. Give indication of Baryta carb & Lachesis in Quinsy.

Ans

### (1) Baryta carb

- Person subject to Quinsy which is prone to supplicative, gums bleed easily.
- Submaxillary glands & tonsils swollen.
- Suppurating tonsil from every cold.
- Tonsil inflamed with swollen vein.
- Throat troubles from over use of voice.
- Stinging pain in tonsil.

< ! thinking of symptom, lying on painful side.

> ! walking in open air.

### (2) Lachesis

- Haemorrhagic tendency is marked.



- Sore, worse left side, swallowing liquid.
- Quinsy
- Dry intensely swollen, externally & internally.
- Chronic sore throat with much hawking
- purple, livid color of throat.
- <: After sleep, during sleep.
- >: Appearance of discharges, warm

Q.16 (S.N)

- Hoarseness of voice : Arg. met  
spongia.

C Aug, 2016.

Ans

(1) Arg. met

- larynx is also a special center for this drug.
- Hoarseness Aphonia.
- Raw, sore feeling when coughing.
- total loss of voice of professional singer.
- larynx feel soreness.
- great weakness of chest, worse lt side.
- profuse & easy morning expectoration.
- <: touch, toward noon.
- >: open air, lying down.



(2) Spongia tosta

- A remedy especially marked in the symptom of the respiratory organ, cough, croup etc.
- stitches & dryness
- Burning & stinging.
- sore throat, worse after eating sweet thing.
- Hoarseness larynx dry, Burn, constricted.
- cough dry, barking, larynx sensitive to touch.
- Respiration short, panting, difficult.
- Bronchial catarrh .

∠! Ascending, wind, before midnight

∩? descending,

Q. 17 (S.N)

- 2 medicine for laryngitis.

(A15: 2019)

Ans

### (1) Kali Bich

- Chronic laryngitis with congestion, swelling of tissue & increased secretion of glutinous fluid.
- When the ~~excess~~ touch mucus nearly strangles him.
- follicular laryngitis withropy & stringy discharge.

### (2) Mercurious

- Syphilitic, laryngitis, parts much swollen, dark coloured with much hawking & coughing up of a viscid muco purulent sputum
- Larynx & epiglottis pain on swallowing food.  
    < when depressing tongue
- cutting & in throat as from a knife.



Q.18 F.Q

• give Homoeopathic management of C.S.O.M by 5 Homoeopathic medicine.

Ans

(1) Hepar sulph

- Indicated in lymphatic, scrofulous constitution.
- unhealthy skin, tendency to easy suppuration splinter like pain.
- Inflammation of middle ear, External ear with soreness to slight touch.
- mastoiditis
- Throbbing, stabbing pain in ears.
- craving for sour thing, strong things, spicy food.
- Irritable, hasty speech, hasty hurried in nature.

< dry, cold air, lying on painful side

> Damp weather.

## (2) silicea

- Adapted to imperfect assimilation, defective nutrition.
- Attack come periodically.
- open suture & fontanelles.
- Indicated for chronic suppurate otitis media.
- Sensitive to noise, roaring into the ears.
- Pt. is chilly, wants warm thing.
- Profuse sweat on head, palm & sole is offensive.
- < New moon, moist weather
- > Warm, summer.

## (3) mercurosus sol.

- face is dirty looking & there is bloatedness of face.
- Pain into the ear, Res by warmth of bed at night.



- Boils into the ear.
- discharge from the ear is a thick, yellowish & offensive.
- longitudinal fissure on the dorsum of the tongue.
- < warmth, night.

#### (4) Nitric Acid

- caries of mastoid process.
- Terribly offensive, purulent otorrhoea.
- Eustachian tube obstructed.
- Hardness of hearing from induration & swelling of tonsil.
- cracking in ears when masticating.
- one's speech echoes in ear.

#### (5) Kali mur

- chronic catarrhal inflammation of middle ear
- mucous membrane pale & thin, secreting white; tough mucous & similar secretion

is exuded from post. nares.

- stuffy sensation in ear & nares.
- Deafness & hardness of Hearing from swelling.
- Catarrh of Eustachian tube & middle ear.



Q.19

(F.Q)

- Define meniere's dz. give Indication of cocculus & chininum sulph in menier's dz. (2021, Aug:2016)
- Define meniere's dz & give Homoeopathic Indication. (July:2015)

Ans(1) Cocculus Indicus

- for meniere's dz ~~which~~ with vertigo, nausea & vomiting.
- there are noise in the ear the resemble the sound of rushing water.
- attended with loss of balance.
- hardness of hearing.
- feeling of blockage in the ear
- < ! Eating, drinking, carriage riding.

(2) chininum sulph

- tinnitus present along with meniere's dz
- marked periodicity of attacks

- Sensation of ringing or roaring in the ear
- Invariably associated with vertigo.
- Vertigo could be very sudden in onset & in severe case the person may fall due to loss of balance.
- Feel uncomfortable in standing posture
- Heaviness in ear & fullness of head.
- Complain of left ear affected with hearing loss specially left ear.



• NUXVOM

• ARS. ALB

• PHOS.

49

Q.20 (SN)

- peptic ulcer : Kali Bich. & Anacardium.  
(Alm: 2016, Alm: 2017)

ANS

(1) Kali Bich

- Indicated for punched out ulcer it is also indicated for subacute & chronic gastric ulcer.
- suited to pt. with light complexion.
- syphilitic or scrofulous subject ailment from chronic consumption of alcohol & beer.
- ulceration of intestine with chronic diarrhoea.
- chronic peptic ulcer at the lesser curvature of stomach sensation of pain & weight epigastrium with flatulence immediately after eating.
- gastric ulcer with round margin pain severe stitching, stinging pain.
- pt feel as if digestion has stop.

## (2) Anacardium (gastric ulcer)

(1) - It is a remedy for duodenal ulcer. It is suited to pt. with Nervous temperament. It is good remedy for gastralgia & Headache.

- Empty all gone sensation in stomach while fasting, sensation of plug & Bend in epigastric region.

- All gastric complain relieved temporary by eating.

- Indicated for eructation, nausea & vomiting.

- With ~~disten~~ digestion with Fullness & distension of stomach.

<: In empty stomach relieved by eating.



• cantharis  
• cal. carb

51

Q.21

F.Q

Describe types of renal calculi. Discuss scope of Homoeopathy in case of renal calculi colic. Also limitation & indication of medicine. [July: 2015, Alm: 2016, Aug: 2016]

S.N

2 medicine for renal stone.

(Alm: 2014, A15: 2014)

Burb. vul. (sept: 2017)

Sarsipilla. (M/A: 2018)

Homoeopathic catheter

Ans

(1) Burb: vul

- It is a Lt sided medicine that along with cutting, shutting, lancing pain.
- urethra burn when not urinating.
- urinary pain extending downward toward the bladder.
- pericostal pain with urge of urinate.
- To balance & prevent excoriating calcified deposit from forming
- renal numbness feel in all urinary tract.

← motion, carriage riding, movement



## (2) Sarsaparilla

- Renal colic, manismus & periosteal pain due to venereal dz.
- Excoriating pain from Rt kidney.
- Urine are Bright & clear but irritating, scanty, slimy, sandy copious passed without sensation.
- suffering from excessive burning sensation.
- Excoriating pain from Rt kidney.

## (3) Lycopodium

AFL: Fright, anger, reserved displeasure.

- It is right side kidney stone.
- Kidney stone pt has pain shooting across lower abdomen from right to left.
- Pain in back relieved by urinating.
- urine slow in coming must strain,
- red sand in urine.



-  $\odot$   $\angle$  : complain Agg. from 4-8 pm, at side, warm air.

$\rightarrow$  : warm food & drink.

(4) Ocimum cagnum

- Red sand in urine. is chief characteristic.
- Dz. of the kidney, Bladder & urethra.
- uric Acid diathesis.
- Renal colic, especially right side.
- Symptom of renal calculus are pronounced.
- Formation of spike crystal of uric acid.
- pain in ureter.
- cramps in kidney.

(5) Belladonna

- Right sided renal colic with sudden & violent origin.
- pain comes & go suddenly
- Burning & cutting pain.

- Skin will be dry & Hot with flush of Blood to Head & Face.

- can relax the musculature of urethra facilitating to passage of small renal stone.

< : By touch, jar, motion, cold

Y : by rest, warm



calc. canb  
ching  
Chelidonium 55

Q. 22 (S.N)

Lycopodium: gall stone.

(July: 2015, M/A: 2018)

Ans

(1) Lycopodium

- Accompanied by gastric symptoms like acidity, gas in Abdomen or Bloating.
- distension of Abdomen from eating even very small quantity of food.
- Gas rolls in Abdomen & passes out with affinity.
- reduce Appetite & fullness feeling in Abdomen on eating every little.
- craving of sweet & Hot drink.
- Pain in rt. Hypochondrial region, particularly liver.
- Recurrent attack of Biliary colic with vomiting.

<: complain Agg. from 4-8 pm, right side

>: Pain warm food, drink.



## (2) chelidonium

- pain due to gall stone & jaundice when there is obstruction in the duct.
- pain under the right shoulder.
- In jaundice : skin are yellow  
skin are dark  
stool are clay coloured  
Tongue are yellow
- Nausea & vomiting also occur
- Gall Bladder complain that occur during pregnancy.

## (3) cardus marianus

- Formation of gallstone with jaundice.
- Liver engorged & tender.
- Dropsy due to cirrhosis of liver or any liver disorder.
- swelling of gall bladder with pain & tenderness in gall bladder region.
- gall stone with enlarged liver.  
↳ lying on lt side.



Q. 23 (S/N)

• Spigelia : migraine. (July : 2015)

Ans

(1) Spigelia

- Spigella is an important remedy in pericarditis & other disease of the Heart.
- Excruciating headache on left sided of Head.
- Violent throbbing or stitching pain above or through the eyeball.
- pain may extend through the face & worse from motion, touch & position change.
- Better from lying on the right side.

- o cal. carb
- Nat mur

Q. 24

Discuss scope of Homoeopathy in cases of goiter. Give indication of Lapis Albus, Lycopus virginicus, Fucus vesiculosus. In goiter. (Aug: 2015)

Ans

(1) Lapis Albus

- Affection of gland, goitre.
- glands have a certain elasticity & palpability about them rather than the 'stony' hardness.
- glandular Hardening.
- enlargement & induration of gland.
- pain are burning, stinging & shooting.

(2) Lycopus virginicus

- It is recommended for toxic goiter.
- ~~prota~~ protruding eyeball with heart involvement.
- Breathlessness & inability to exert in any kind of works also hint at Lycopus.



- Sore throat with ulceration then the goitre appeared & Heart become painful.
- inability to take exertion.

### (3) Fucus vesiculosus

- Highly affective remedy for goiter.
- It ~~yet~~ yield excellent result in obese person suffering from enlarged thyroid gland.
- non-toxic nature in goiter to treat Fucus vesiculosus
- Flushings of the face.

### (4) Iodium

- slightest effort induce perspiration.
- glandular structure especially involve
- larynx feels constricted.
- goiter with sensation of constriction.
- great weakness about chest.
- weakness & loss of breath going upstairs.

Due to enzyme deficiency, within the thyroid gland, there is hyperplasia of this gland, the lobules become more vascular.



Q.25 (S.N)

Piles :- collinsonia. (AIM: 2015)

Ans

### (1) collinsonia

- It is a medicine used to treat piles accompanied by constipation.
- stool in such cases is lumpy & passed with a lot of strain.
- Itching & Burning at the Anus.
- Sensation of sharp sticks in the rectum
- Anal itching & constricted sensation in the Anus.

### (2) Ratanhia

- Piles with Burning sensation after defecation is present in the rectum.
- Person may have to strain to pass stool.
- Knife like stitching pain in the Anus or feeling of sharp splinter or glass in the rectum may be present.

Q. 26 (S.N)

Hernia ; Nux Vom.

(AIM: 2015)

Ans

o Nux Vomice

- Inguinal Hernia (Lt sided)
- Treatment for infants in case of umbilical Hernia.
- child very Anxny & suffer from chronic constipation.
- Hernia in whom the Abdominal muscle have been weakened due to long standing constipation
- complain of constant urge to pass stool but scanty unsatisfactory stool is passed.
- pt. usually feel very cold.
- weakness & soreness in Abdominal muscle.  
< : morning, walking, After over eating  
> : In evening, rest, damp wet weather.



Q.27 (S.N)

- Hydrocele : pulsatilla (Alm: 2015)

Ans

(1). pulsatilla

- Hydrocele that are present from birth
- medicine subsided the burning & aching pain of Hydrocele.
- relief from the scrotal swelling
- reduce soreness in scrotum.
- < : Warm air, room, bed.
- > : cold air, erect position, motion.

Q. 28 (E.N)

Hodgkin's dz : iodium

Ans

(1) Iodium

- cancer of lymphatic system with enlarged lymphatic glands
- It arouses the defensive apparatus of system to modify & clear leucocyte which are not normal.
- very good appetite but inspite of it the pt gets thin & emaciated.
- glandular atrophy cell
- Emaciation with glandular ~~enlarg.~~ Enlargement
  - ⚡: Warmth, wrapping up the head.
  - γ: walking about in open air.



Q. 29 (S.N)

- Intussusception: plumbum met (Aug: 2016)  
opium

Ans

(1) plumbum met

- colic & vomiting.
- Sensation of pulling at the navel by a string as if the Abdomen were drawn up in.
- Sensation is felt as if the Abdomen & Back were too close together.
- obstructed flatus with intense colic.
- sensation as if bowels are twisted, constricted distended with gas.
- > Hard pressure, rubbing.

(2) opium

- Abdomen is hard, bloated, tympanic.
- colic with urging to stool & discharge of hard faeces because of the obstruction.

- Difficult to pass stool or flatus.
- Bowel feel completely obstructed.
- Paralytic ileum after laparotomy.
- violent colic & convulsion.



Q.30 (S.N)

Tenosynovitis : Rhus toxic  
Rutg.

(Alm: 2017)

Ans

### (1) Rhus Toxic

- Pain in thumb & wrist due to tendinitis.
- Pain  $\downarrow$  by rest  
 $\uparrow$  moment of affected part
- Rigidity & pain
- Stiffness & lameness of the part.

### (2) Rutg

- AIF:- mechanical injury, over strain, due to over straining & over exertion of Head.
- due to pain changes the position
- Pain & stiffness of wrist & hand
- lameness & numbness of affected part
- $\downarrow$  cold & cold weather  
 $\uparrow$  warmth

Q. 81 (S.N)

3 medicine for Acute intestinal obstruction.  
(Alm: 2019)  
plumbum met. (Sept: 2017)

Ans

(1) plumbum met.

- AIF: lead poisoning.
- Muscular Atrophy, paralytic condition  
Excessive colicky pain.
- Abdominal colic begin around the umbilical region & then radiated to upward to chest & downward in pubis.
- Abdomen feel stony, hardless.
- sensation as if intestine was flushed.
- constant nausea & vomiting difficulty in swallowing solid food.
- pain in especially at night with desire to stretch body.
- obstinate constipation, no discharge of stool.



< motion, at night

> Rubbing, hand pressure.

## (2) Opium

AIF: - Fright, lead poisoning.

- Indication for large & small bowel obstruction.
- Intestinal colic with great pressure upon rectum & urinary bladder followed by discharge of dry, hard & scanty stool.
- Absolute constipation, no desire to pass stool for several days.
- Painlessness, spasmodic, Retention of feces in small intestine.
- Pain in abdomen with sensation as if intestine would cut into pieces.
- Hunger with no desire to eat.

## (3) Nux Vom

AIF: - consumption of alcohol, tobacco, coffee, sedentary life style.

- Indicated Acute intestinal obstruction as well as intussusception.
- chronic constipation then indicated for small bowel obstruction.
- pt. passes small quantity of stool.
- < : morning, after eating
- > : evening, rest.



Q. 82

mastitis : Lac. can.

(Sept. 2017)

Ans

(1) Lac. can

- Hypersensitivity to even the slightest touch of clothing on the breast.
- Breast are swollen painful.
- has to hold breast firmly when going up & down.
- Amelioration on appearance of menses.
- constant pain in nipple.
- < touch, gar
- > open air.

Q.33

Q: Discuss Homoeopathic Approach of a case of Acute Abdomen. (Aug: 2019)

S.N: Acute Abdomen 2. medicine.  
(Alm: 2016, Al5: 2019)

Ans

(1) Bryonia

- pressure in the stomach as if a stone is lying at the pit of stomach.
- soreness of the stomach.
- Nausea & faintness when rising up.
- vomiting of bile immediately after eating.
- pain in abdomen
- want to be still & left alone
- very thirsty
  - < : After food
  - > : Pressure, lying on painful side.



## (2) Aloes

- pulsating pain around navel.
- cutting, gripping pain under the right ribs or in the right Hypochondrium, Right lower position of the Abdomen.
- All pain increase after stool.
- leaving profuse sweating
- Extreme weakness
- copious Flatus

## (3) Belladonna

- great nausea & vomiting after eating & drinking.
- Burning sensation in stomach pain in stomach & motion.
- Region of liver is very sensitive, painful & it is < ting in Rt sided.
- Abdomen is very painful & distended & it is very sensitive to touch.
- violent cutting pain in Abdomen < least jar.

#### (4) colocynth

- colicky pain felt in whole abdomen,
- Terrible agonising pain in Abdomen.
- pain is violent & gripping type.
- Abdomen is very sensitive to touch.
- agonising pain in Abdomen causing pt to bend double.
- < eating & drinking, touch
- > bending double, motion.



- pancreas B&V 9 25
- APIS.

Q. 34 (F. Q)

- Describe clinical Feature of BPH. Give indication of sabal serrulata & conium in BPH. (2021, Aug: 2016)

Ans

(1) sabal serrulata

- It is indicated in prostate enlargement when there is urine retention & difficulty in passing urine.
- It acts as a Homoeopathic catheter helping in the drainage of urine freely.
- Irritability of the genitourinary organ,
- constant desire to pass urine at night
- Feeling of coldness in the sexual organ
- lower potencies for urinary incontinence in older man.

(2) conium

- with frequent urination
- for interrupted urine flow in BPH.

- Urine starts & stops several time before complete voiding.
- After passing urine, burning pain may be felt in the urethra.
- tends to harden the gland so much that they feel like a stone.
- Difficulty in passing urine
- Dribbling of urine after finish urination.



\* Nitric Acid.  
\* Ratanhia.

77

(S.N)

Q.35 • calc. phos & causticum in fistula in Ano. (July: 2015, Aug: 2016, AL: 2019)

Ans

(1) calc. phos

- Indicated in scrofulous person.
- Rectal complaint alternate with chest symptom or in person, who have pain in joint with change of weather.
- Oozing of Watery Fluid all the time from anus.
- Indicated for fissures of small slim children.
- Oozing of Bloody fluid from navel of an infant.
- person having tendency to diarrhoea with flabby, sunken abdomen.

(2) causticum

- Indicated remedy for fistula & large piles.
- Fistula with pulsation & pain in perinium region.



- Rectum is sore & Burning.
- stool hard, tough, covered with mucous & shine like grease or soft & small.
- pt. can pass stool easily when standing
- cramps in the rectum on stooping with desire for urination
- prolaps of anus on coughing.

- Rectum is sensible to stool with is solid.

<: By walking & when thinking of them

>: cold water.

### (3) Nit. Acid

- Effective for colorectal cancer with profuse bleeding of bright red blood during stool.
- Also effective for profuse bleeding. Haemorrhoids.
- violent cutting pain in rectum.



- Bowel constipated with fissures in rectum.
- Stool is dry, hard & difficult.
- Anus feel constricted.

(4) Ratanhia peruviana

- Constriction or as of a sharp splinter of broken glass in rectum.
- Stool is forced with great straining.
- Fissure of anus with great constriction & burning like fire.
- Dry & itching Anus.
- discharge of Blood from rectum with or without stool.
- < : straining at stool, touch
- > : walking in open air.

Q.36 (F. Q) 8 marks

Explain etiology & clinical feature of Acute Appendicitis with indication of two Homoeopathic drug of it.

(Sep: 2017).

Ans

### (1) gratiola officinalis

- Recurrent or chronic appendicitis
- Paralysis pain & feeling of coldness especially in the abdomen are marked symptoms
- Emptiness after eating.
- Sourness or burning of anus
- Vertigo after out, severe cramp in abdomen.
- Rectum constricted.
- > : ~~drinking~~ drinking too much water.

### (2) Lachesis

- When the pain due to appendicitis is aggravated & the acute liver pain extend to the stomach.



- when you experience sensitiveness over the abdomen.
- Inflamed over downward & backward to the thighs.
- the person feels better as he lies on the back by drawing his knees up.

(3) Plumbum met

- large, hard, swelling in the ileo caecal region. sensitive to touch & motion.
  - severe colicky pain
  - pain causes desire to stretch
  - Abdominal wall feel draw by a string to spine.
  - Abdomen retracted.
- >: by bending double, Hand pressure.

## Odontomes

**Definition :** -odontomes are cysts, malformations arising from epithelial or mesothelial elements of tooth resulting in swelling of jaw.

As a developmental anomaly, few epithelial cells proliferate, persisting as epithelial debris (epithelial debris of mallasuez) from which epithelial odontomes are produced.

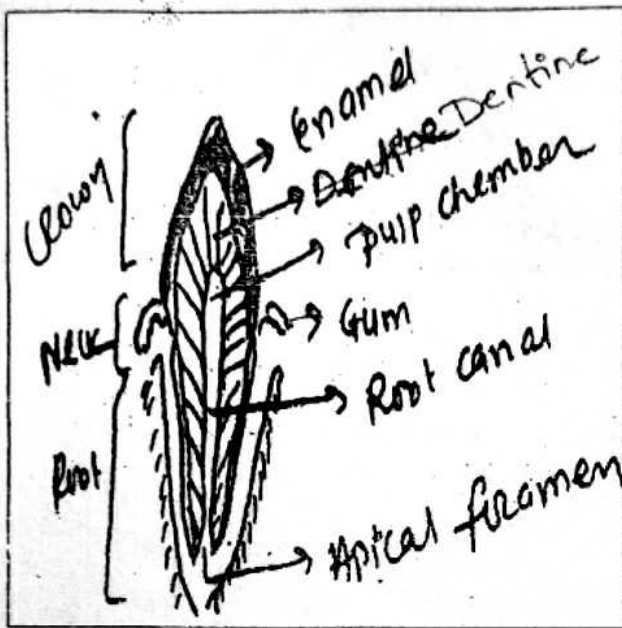


Fig A : Parts of tooth

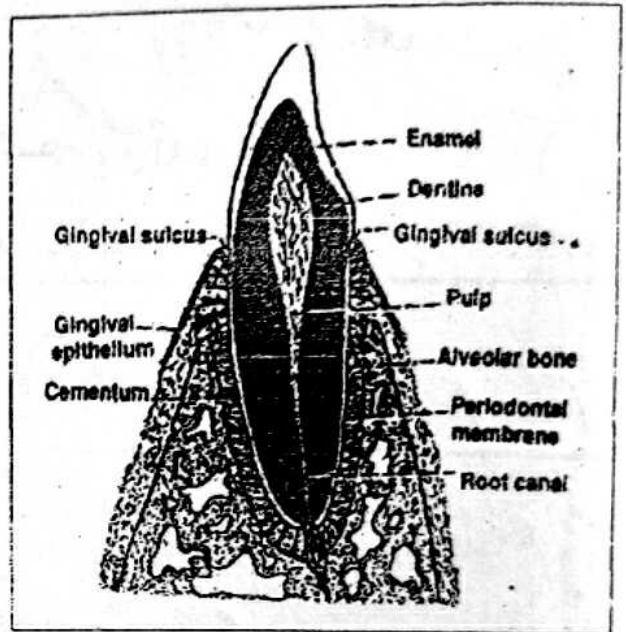


Fig B : Structure of tooth

**Types:-**

1. Dental cyst – radicular cyst
2. Dentigerous cyst – follicular odontome
3. Adamantinoma

1) Dental cyst – radicular cyst / periapical cyst :-

**Pathogenesis :**

This arises from a normally erupted, chronically infected, pulpless caries tooth. The caries tooth produces a low grade, chronic inflammation which stimulates epithelial debris to proliferate.

Later this bring about degeneration of epithelial and mesothelial cells resulting in a cyst within the maxilla.



**Clinical features :-**

- 1) Common in women around third – fourth decade.
- 2) Commonly affects the upper jaw (maxilla).
- 3) It presents as a slow-growing swelling in the maxillary region resulting in deformity of the face.

**Diagnosis :-**

- 1) Presense of caries tooth with expansion of maxilla.
- 2) X-ray – large, unilocular cyst in maxilla or orthopantomogram showing cyst in the mandible.
- 3) Aspiration of the cyst demonstrates cholesterol crystals.

**Treatments :-**

Excision of cyst with its epithelial lining through intraoral approach. After excision of the epithelium the cyst wall should be curetted, followed by soft tissue 'push in' to obliterate dead space.

**2) Dentigerous cyst – follicular odontome :-**

It is common condition seen in women in lower jaw of 30-40 years of age.  
It occurs in relation to unerupted permanent molar tooth, most commonly an upper or lower third molar tooth.

**Pathology :-**

The unerupted tooth constantly irritates the cells, produce degeneration of cells resulting in a dentigerous cyst.

The cyst is lined by squamous epithelium surrounded by connective tissue.  
Within the cyst, the tooth lies obliquely or sometimes is embedded in the wall of cyst.

As it grows further, the cyst displaces the teeth to which it is attached.  
Thus tooth is displaced deeper and deeper and prevented from eruptions.

**Clinical features :**

- 1) Absence of molar tooth.
- 2) Expansion of mandible – since the inner <sup>aspect</sup> table of mandible is strong, the expansion mainly occurs in the outer aspect of mandible.
- 3) The bone get thinned out resulting in egg-shell cracking.

**Diagnosis:-**

- 1) X-ray mandible shows -  
-tooth in cyst.  
-soap bubble appearance due to multiple trabeculations of the bone.  
- radiolucent well-defined swelling.

**Treatment :-**

- 1) Small cyst – excision of cyst by the intraoral approach.
- 2) Large cysts- managed by marsupialisation. (the cyst wall is completely deroofed by excising the outer table of the cyst. The interior of the cyst is curetted thoroughly is marsupialisation)

3. Adamantinoma / ameloblastoma :- is a true neoplasm of the odontogenic epithelium. It is a tumour arising from ameloblasts ( enamel forming cells )

◆ ◆ ◆

**Ranula**

**Definition :-** ranula is a cystic swelling arising from sub lingual salivary gland and from accessory salivary glands.

( submandibular salivary glands and accessory salivary glands are presents in the floor of mouth called glands of blandin and nuhn.)

The word ranula is derived from the resemblance of swelling to belly of frog – rana hexadactyla.

**Aetiology :-**

- 1) Ranula occurs due to obstruction to ducts, secreting mucus. Hence an example for retention cyst.
- 2) This cyst contains ropy fluid or jelly like fluid. It is lined by columnar or cuboidal epithelium.

**Clinical features :**

- 1) Ranula is mostly seen in young children and adults.
- 2) Swelling is typically located in floor of mouth or under surface of tongue, to one side of midline.
- 3) Soft, cystic fluctuant swelling, which gives brilliant transillumination.
- 4) Color of ranula is bluish or grayish in color which is very diagnostic.
- 5) Temperature and tenderness- the swelling is neither warm not tender.
- 6) Size and shape- ranula is spherical swelling whose top half is visible. The size varies from 1 to 5 cm.
- 7) Surface and edge – the surface is smooth but the edge is difficult to feel as it is deep between the arch of mandible.



- 8) Consistency – the swelling is soft or hard according to tension of fluid inside the swelling, but it is a typical cystic swelling.
- 9) Mobility : the overlying mucous membrane can be moved over the swelling.

**Types :-**

- 1) **Simple ranula** : - when ranula is situated only in the floor of the mouth without any cervical prolongation it is called simple ranula.
- 2) **Deep or plunging ranula** ; - when the intrabuccal ranula has a cervical prolongation it is called deep or plunging ranula.

**Complications :-**

- 1) Infection
- 2) Bursting
- 3) Repeated trauma

**Treatments :-**

- 1) **Complete excision** : this is definitely the ideal treatment. Cyst often bursts before dissection is completed. That is why a small amount of the content is aspirated out and thus complete excision becomes easier as the tension within the cyst is decreased.
- 2) **Partial excision with marsupialisation** :- the major part of the cyst wall together with its overlying mucous membrane is excised. The cut edge of the cyst is sutured with the cut edge of the mucous membrane. Thus the remaining portion of the cyst is always exposed to the floor of the mouth and will never get opportunity to form a retention cyst again.
- 3) Deep or plunging ranula should be excised completely.



## Dental caries ✓

Def:- "dental caries is most common disease of dental tissue, causing destruction of calcified tissues of the teeth"

### Etiopathogenesis:-

- 1) Dental caries is disease of modern society, associated with diet containing high proportion of refined carbohydrates.
- 2) Mixture of sugar with saliva in presense of acidogenic bacteria of mouth especially streptococcal, produces organic acid which can decalcify enamel & dentine.  
↓
- 3) Enamel is composed of inorganic material & dentine contains organic material.  
↓
- 4) Bacteria present in oral cavity causes proteolysis of ~~are-maining~~ organic material of dentine so that the process of destruction is complete.

### Pathological changes:-

Caries occurs mainly in areas of pits & fissure, mainly of molars & premolars, where food retention occur.

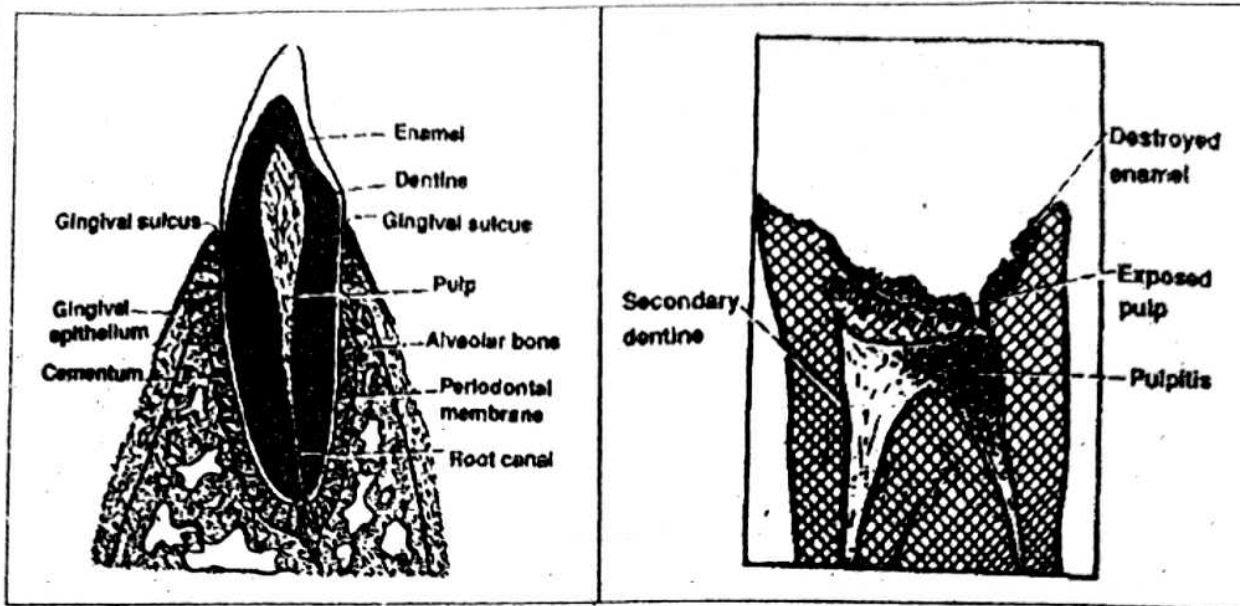
### Macroscopically :-

Earliest change is appearance of small, chalky-white spot on enamel which enlarges & becomes yellow or brown & breaks down to form carious cavity. Cavity enlarge due to fracture of enamel. Once the lesion reaches to enamel dentine junction, destruction of dentine starts.

### Microscopically :-

Inflammation & necrosis of pulp take place. There is evidence of reaction of tooth to carious process in the form of secondary dentine, which is layer of odondoblasts.





A. Structure of normal tooth

B. Dental caries

**Clinical features:-**

- 1) Pain in the affected tooth
- 2) Pain aggravates on eating sweet or hot or cold water ingestion.

**Complication of caries:-**

- 1) Pulpitis- (inflammation of pulp.)

Acute or chronic

Acute pulpitis – severe pain, continuous, throbbing or dull, and increases by heat or cold. It is accompanied by mild fever & leucocytosis.

Chronic pulpitis:- it occurs when pulp is exposed widely, & it is not associated with pain.

- 2) Apical granuloma :- pulpitis may lead to spread of infection into tissues surround the root of tooth.

Histologically, there is chronic inflammatory reaction with formation of granulation tissue.

- 3) apical abscess :-



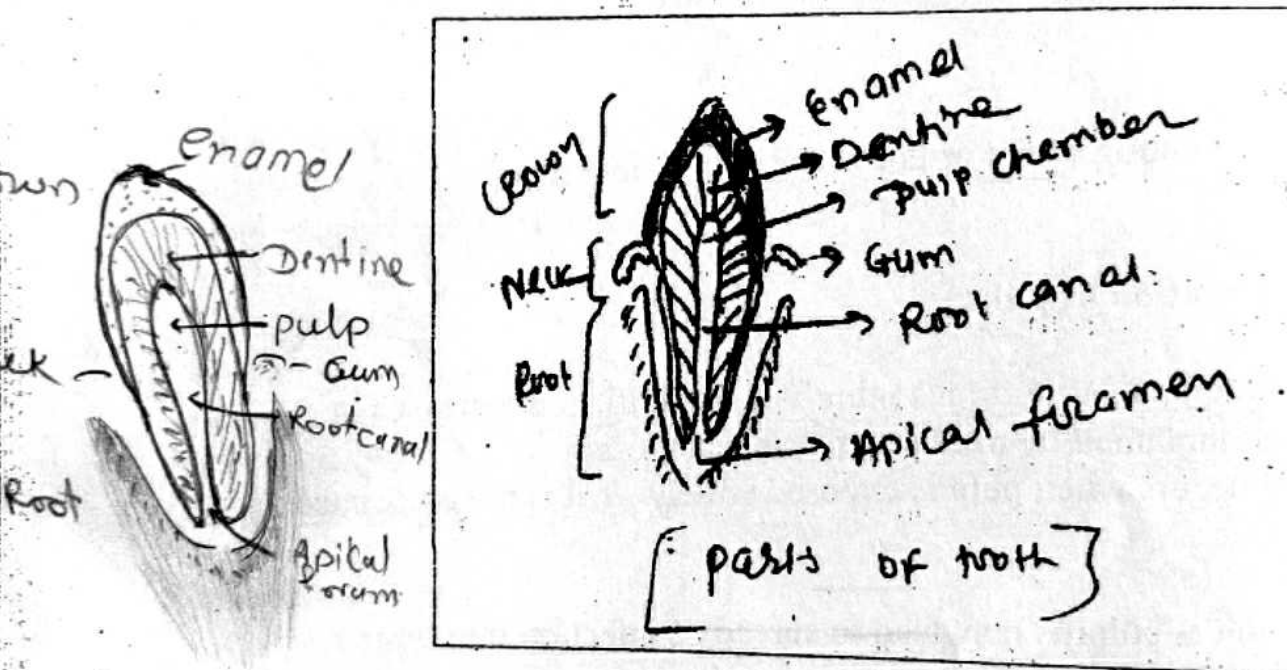
# Root canal Treatment ✓

- A) Structure of tooth:-
- B) Pulp
- C) Root canal
- D) Root canal T/t

## A) Structure of tooth:-

Structurally tooth is composed

- 1) The pulp in the center
- 2) The dentine surrounding the pulp
- 3) The enamel covering the projecting part of dentine
- 4) The cementum surrounding the embedded part of the dentine.
- 5) The periodontal membrane



### The Pulp :-

It is a loose fibrous tissue containing vessels, nerves and lymphatics all of which enter the pulp cavity through the apical foramen.

So the infection of pulp causes severe pain. The pulp cavity is the central cavity within a tooth and is entirely enclosed by dentin except at the apical foramen. The pulp cavity is divided into, 1) Pulp Chamber 2) Root canal.

### The root canal:-

Root canal is that portion of the pulp cavity from the canal orifice to the apical foramen.

It may be divided into the three parts 1) Coronal 2) Middle 3) Apical



Accessory canal or lateral canal are lateral branchings of the main root canal.

### Root canal treatment:-

#### Indications:-

It is indicated in cases where there is recurrent infections of pulp cavity with severe pain.

Pulp cavity consists of vessels nerves and lymphatics so infection to this part causes severe pain.

#### Steps for root canal T/t:-

- I) Clearing of the root canal
- II) Shaping of the root canal
- III) Obstruction of the root canal

#### Procedure:-

After proper cleaning and shaping of the root canal obturation is done. That means the root canal is filled with ideal material to obdurate the canal and eliminate all portals of entry between the periodontium and the root canal.

The better the seal the better the prognosis of the tooth.

The objective of obturating the root canal is the substitution of an inert filling in the space previously occupied by the pulp tissue to prevent recurrent infection by way of circulation.

#### Requirements for an ideal root canal filling material

- 1) The material should be easily introduced in to root canal
- 2) It should seal the canal laterally as well as apically
- 3) It should not shrink after been inserted
- 4) It should not be affected by moisture
- 5) It should be antibacterial
- 6) It should be radio-opaque
- 7) It should not stain tooth structure
- 8) It should not irritate periapical tissue or affect tooth structure.
- 9) It should be easily sterilized and removable
- 10) most commonly used filling material is gutta-purcha.



# Epulis

**Definition :**

**Types:**

**Pathology :**

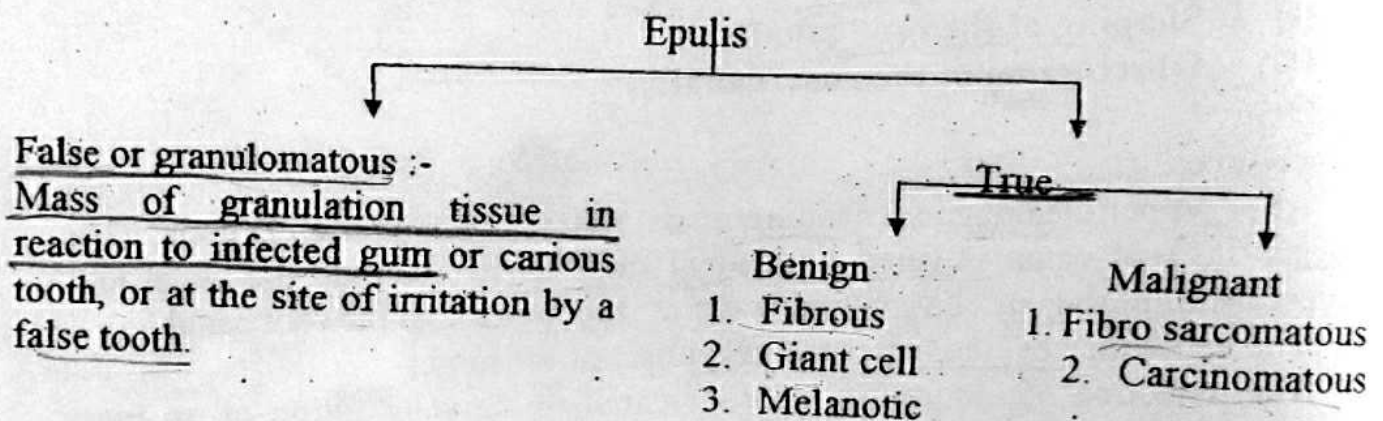
**Clinical features :**

**Treatments:**

**Definition :-**

Epulis means "upon the gum" or swelling located on or near the gum is called as epulis or epulis means out growth form alveolar processes of the jaws.

**Types :-**



**1) Granulomatous epulis or false epulis:-**

- Precipitating factors are- caries tooth dentures, poor oral hygiene.
- It is mass of granulation tissue around the teeth on gums.
- It is soft to firm, fleshy mass & bleed to touch.
- It is called false because it is a mass of granulation tissue around a carious tooth or at sit of irritation by denture
- Similarly this condition found in pregnancy which is called [gingivitis gravidarum.]

**Clinical feature of granulomatous epulis :-**

- 1) THE MASS LOOKS BRIGHT RED.
- 2) POLYPOID IN SHAPE
- 3) It is soft or firm in feel
- 4) It easily bleeds on touch, as it is mass of granulation tissue.
- 5) It is associated with a carious teeth,



- ✓
- 6) It is found in those who do not maintain oral hygiene.
  - 7) Offensive smell of mouth
  - 8) Some ill fitting denture may cause such swelling.
  - 9) The draining lymphnode may be enlarged and tender.

**Treatment of granulomatous epulis :-**

- A. Extraction of carious tooth.
- B. Maintenance of oral hygiene
- C. Granulation tissue is scraped away & is examined histologically.

**2) Fibrous epulis :-**

- It is common variety - a simple fibroma arising from periodontal membrane, presents on the gums.
- It arises from periosteum at the neck of an incisor or premolar tooth.
- As it grows, it separates the teeth & loosens them.
- It may change into sarcomatous growth.

**Pathology :-** it is fibroma & is composed of fusiform cells with many new blood vessels.

**Clinical features of fibrous epulis :-**

- A) It is a firm nodule at the junction of gums & tooth.
- B) It becomes Polypoid in shape, Pedunculated.
- C) It is slow growing tumour. Painless, has a smooth surface and is covered by normal mucous membrane.
- D) It is often seen in relations to the incisor or premolar tooth.
- E) It is not tender.
- F) The adjacent tooth may be slightly separated & be loosen.
- G) Draining lymphnode are not enlarged.
- F) X-ray shows no change

**Complication:-**

- 1) Fibro sarcomatous epulis [ looks bluish red, grows rapidly & often bleeds ] :- occurs as a result of malignant change in a fibrous epulis features of malignancy are present,
  - i) Rapid growth
  - ii) Pain
  - iii) Ill defined margins.

- 2) It may recur after excision.

Treatment :- 1) excision

2) **Giant cell epulis or myeloid epulis :-**

It is an osteoclastoma & arises from underlying bone.

**Pathology :-** microscopically the stroma consists of fibrocellular tissue, multinucleated giant cell, as found in typical osteoclastoma; are found scattered.

**Clinical feature :-**

- 1) Gum covering it becomes hyperaemic edematous & soft to touch.
- 2) It is plum coloured due to high vascularity.
- 3) It is always sessile.
- 4) It is more rapidly growing tumour than other varieties of epulis.
- 5) The adjoining teeth are separated & loosened.
- 6) X-ray show-soap bubble appearance of osteoclastoma.

**Complication :-**

- 1) Ulceration
- 2) Serious haemorrhage.

**Treatment:-**

- 1) Curretage & filling of cavity with cancellous bone clips :
- 2) Radical excision of bone.

3) **carcinomatous epulis :-**

"This is an epithelioma arising from mucous membrane of alveolar margin"

**Clinical feature :-**

- A. It may present as a lump or an nonhealing ulcer.
- B. It is painful lesion.
- C. Soon it invades bones.
- D. Regional lymph nodes are always involved.

**Treatment:-**

1. Excision
2. Radiotherapy



## ✓ Cleft lip

A) **Definition:-** Developmental error in upper lower lip

B) **Classification :-**

- a) 1. Unilateral  
2. Biliateral
- b) 1. Incomplete  
2. Complete
- c) 1. Uncomplicated  
2. Complicated

C) **Difficulties of the patient:-** Cosmetic, deformed nostrils dental irregularity.

D) **Operation:-** Mirault Blair

E) **POST OPERATIVE CARE:-**

---

**Definition :-** developmental error in formation of upper lip is called cleft lip.

**Type :-**

A) A cleft lip may be :

1) Central (rare)

2) Lateral

1) **Central :-** it is due to failure of fusion of 2 bulbous extremities of median nasal processes

2) **Lateral :-** (common variety) :- it is cleft between frenulum & lateral part of up-per lip.

[this is due to imperfect fusion of maxillary process with median nasal process.]

Lateral variety may be

A) Unilateral (commoner)

B) Bilateral (rare).

B) A cleft lip may be :-

1) Incomplete

2) Complete

1) Incomplete: - in which the cleft has not extended upto the nostril and upper part of lip has fused normally.

2) Complete :- in this case cleft lip extends to floor of nose. This is often associated with flattening and widening of nostril of affected side.

**C) A cleft lip may be :-**

- 1) Simple or
- 2) Compound

**D) A cleft lip may be :-**

- 1) Uncomplicated
- 2) Complicated i.e. associated with
  - ↳ Cleft alveolus
  - ↳ Cleft alveolus and cleft palate.

**Clinical features :**

- 1) In 80% of cases, cleft lip is unilateral and in 60% cases it is associated with cleft palate.
- 2) Nostril is widened,
- 3) Maldevelopment of teeth.

**Problem with cleft lip :-**

- 1) Cosmetic problem, it looks ugly .
- 2) Difficulty in sucking.
- 3) Defective dentition : - teeth may come out through gap.
- 4) Defective speech particularly with labial letters B, F, M, P, V.
- 5) Deformed nostrils.

**Treatments :-**

1) **Optimum time for repairs ;** - operation at age of 3 month, before the time for primary dentition, to avoid defective dentition. If the patient comes late, operation is performed, but final result may be not be satisfactory.

2) **Mirault-blair operation:-**

A popular operation is of 'mirault Blair'

➤ Following principles should be followed during operation

1. It must be remembered that there is no loss of tissue, they are only developmentally misplaced. Hence adjustment of the tissues should be



made by such a way that the repaired lip is of normal height and thickness without any depression.

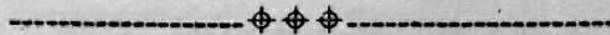
2. The gap on the floor of the nostrils must be replaced

**Post-operative care:-**

- 2) Infection must be prevented
- 3) Tension on the suture line is avoided by some surgeons.

**Optimum age for operation**

1. Ideally within 48 hours of birth
2. If this is not possible than 6 month
3. at any other age-results may not be satisfactory.



✓ **Cleft palate**

**Cleft palate**

**A) Definition:-**

**B) Classification:-**

- A) Tripartite  
Bipartite  
Inter maxillary  
↳ Complete  
Incomplete

- B) Uncomplicated  
Complicated

**C) Difficulties of the patient:-**

- ↳ Inability to suck
- ↳ Regurgitation of food
- ↳ Nasal intonation
- ↳ Cosmesis

**D) Operations:-** The 2 flap operation ( langenbecks)

:- The 4 flap operation

**E) Optimum age for operation**

**A) Definition:-**

The palate develops from 3 components i.e. the premaxilla and the two palatine process.

Due to development defects there is a Gap between two halves of palate called as cleft palate.

[development of palate :-palate develops around 6-8 weeks of life from 3 Components.

- 3) The premaxilla which is developed from median nasal process.
- 4) 2 and 3 maxillary process which contributes one palatine process on each side. The line of fusion of these processes forms a letter 'Y'.
- 5) Imperfect fusion results in cleft palate.]

**B) Classification:-**

a) Cleft palate may be

1. Tripartite -Y
2. Bipartite- Y
3. Intermaxially

➤ **Complete** :- there is gap between 2 halves of palate in it's entire length so that the mouth and nose becomes interconnected.

➤ **Incomplete** :- the 2 halves of palate fuse together from before backwards. Incomplete fusion may results in :-

- A) Bifid uvula.
- B) The whole length of soft palate is bifid.
- C) The whole length of soft palate and posterior part of hard palate are involved.

b) Cleft palate may be

1. Uncomplicated
2. Complicated with cleft lip

**C) Difficulties of the patient:-**

1. **Deafness**- about 50% of the cases occurs due to blockage of the opening of eustachien tube by inflammatory oedema resulting from the regurgitated food into the nasopharynx.
2. **Cosmesis** - It looks ugly



**Effect of cleft palate ;-**

- 1) Difficulty in sucking.
- 2) Difficulty in eating :- regurgitation of food into nose makes eating difficult.
- 3) Difficulty in speech : they are unable to make sound like B, D, K,P,T.  
Nasal intonation:- Due to a part of air comes out through the nose while talking, caused by a space gap between the mouth and the nose.
- 4) Deafness- about 50% of the cases occurs due to blockage of the opening of eustachian tube by inflammatory oedema resulting from the regurgitated food into the nasopharynx.
- 5) Dental problem : upper lateral incisors may be small or even absent .  
Maxilla tends to be smaller. Teeth are crowded.
- 6) Defect in smelling : this is due to contamination of nasal mucous membrane with the oral organisms.
- 7) Repeated respiratory tract infection.
- 8) Chance of aspiration bronchopneumonia.
- 4) COSMESIS : LOOKS UGLY .

**Treatment :-**

- 1) Optimum time for operation : repair should be done at age of one to one and half years i.e. Before the child acquires the bad habits of nasal speech.
- 2) Plastic surgery.
  - a. LANGENBECK'S OPERATION - The 2 -flap operation :-
  - b. The 4-flap operation (Wardill's) :-





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**2.5.4\_ The Institution provides opportunities to students for midcourse improvement of performance through specific interventions**

**FIRST YR. REMEDIAL WINTER**  
**AY-2022-2023**





**DHANVANTARI HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE AND  
HOSPITAL & RESEARCH CENTRE, NASHIK**

<b>NEET MARK LIST OF ADVANCE STUDENT YEAR 2022-23</b>		
<b>MARKS ABOVE [100]</b>		
<b>SR NO.</b>	<b>NAME OF STUDENT</b>	<b>NEET MARKS</b>
1	AHIRE AMIT DILIP	169
2	AHIRE VAISHNAVI GANESH	158
3	ANSARI MANTASHA	123
4	BHAVAR SANKET	135
5	BHORGE SUPRIYA	278
6	CHANEGAONKAR AAMIR	209
7	DALAVI HRISHIKESH	101
8	DHAKAD LALIT	281
9	DONGARDIVE ANUSHKA	127
10	FAROOQUI SANIYA	202
11	GAIKWAD BHAGYASHREE	299
12	GAWALI KAVIN	156
13	INGALE TEJAL	214
14	JADHAV NIKITA	242
15	JADHAV SAMADHAN	118
16	JADHAV SAMIKSHA	138
17	KALE SAMBHAJI	226
18	KANAUJIYA SUNITA	275
19	KHANDBHALE NISHA	133
20	KSHIRSAGAR RAJ	132
21	KUMAVAT KANCHAN	151



22	MISHRA LAXMI	188
23	MORE DEVIKA	211
24	MORE MAYURI	212
25	NIKUMBH BHUMIKA	269
26	PADULE POONAM	205
27	PATIL ADITYA	122
28	PAWAR DAKSHATA	175
29	PAWAR DISHA	243
30	PAWAR JAYESH	234
31	PRADHAN PRACHI	270
32	RATHOD MONIKA	115
33	SAH JYOTI	193
34	SAYYED NAFISA	123
35	SHAIKH FARHAT	198
36	SHINDE MONIKA	148
37	SHIRSATH NANDINI	123
38	SHOAIB AHMED	125
39	SHRIWASTAV HRIDEEL ISHWAR	282
40	SOMAWANSHI SHRAVNI	135
41	SONAVANE NIKITA	194
42	SURYAWANSHI PRADEEP	187
43	SURYAWANSHI PRATHAMESH	181
44	TAMBOLI MOIN	297
45	THOKE KETKI	143
46	THORAT SAKSHI	190
47	VEMULA AISHWARYA	240
48	WAGH SAKSHI	241
49	YADAV SONAL	148



*[Signature]*  
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DHANVANTARI HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE AND  
HOSPITAL & RESEARCH CENTRE, NASHIK

LIST OF ADVANCED LEARNER 1<sup>ST</sup> YEAR 2022-2023

SR NO	NAME OF STUDENT	PHYSIOLOGY	ANATOMY	PHARMACY	ORGANON	HMM
1	FAROOQUI SANIYA	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS



  
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DHANVANTARI HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE AND  
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LIST OF SLOW PERFORMERS 1<sup>ST</sup> YEAR 2022-2023

SR. NO	NAME OF STUDENTS	PHYSIOLOGY	ANATOMY	PHARMACY	ORGANON	HMM
1	AHIRE AMIT DILIP	F	F		F	F
2	AHIRE VAISHNAVI GANESH	F			F	
3	ANSARI MANTASHA	F	F		F	
4	BHAVAR SANKET	F	F		F	
5	BHORGE SUPRIYA	F	F		F	
6	CHANEGAONKAR AAMIR	F	F		F	
7	DALAVI HRISHIKESH	F	F		F	
8	DHAKAD LALIT	F	F		F	F
9	DONGARDIVE ANUSHKA	F	F		F	F
10	GAIKWAD BHAGYASHREE	F	F		F	
11	GAWALI KAVIN	F	F		F	
12	INGALE TEJAL	F	F		F	
13	JADHAV NIKITA	F	F		F	
14	JADHAV SAMADHAN	F	F		F	
15	JADHAV SAMIKSHA	F	F		F	
16	KALE SAMBHAJI	F	F		F	F
17	KANAUJIYA SUNITA	F	F		F	F
18	KHANDBHALE NISHA	F	F		F	
19	KSHIRSAGAR RAJ	F	F		F	
20	KUMAVAT KANCHAN	F	F		F	
21	MISHRA LAXMI	F	F		F	
22	MORE DEVIKA	F	F		F	F
23	MORE MAYURI	F	F		F	F
24	NIKUMBH BHUMIKA	F	F		F	
25	PADULE POONAM	F	F		F	F
26	PATIL ADITYA	F	F			
27	PAWAR DAKSHATA	F	F			

  
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28	PAWAR DISHA	F	F	F	F
29	PAWAR JAYESH	F	F	F	
30	PRADHAN PRACHI	F	F	F	
31	RATHOD MONIKA	F	F	F	F
32	SAH JYOTI	F	F	F	
33	SAYYED NAFISA	F	F	F	
34	SHAIKH FARHAT	F	F	F	F
35	SHINDE MONIKA	F	F		
36	SHIRSATH NANDINI	F	F	F	
37	SHOAIB AHMED	F	F	F	F
38	SHRIWASTAV HRIDEEL ISHWAR	F	F	F	F
39	SOMAWANSHI SHRAVNI	F	F	F	
40	SONAVANE NIKITA	F	F	F	F
41	SURYAWANSHI PRADEEP	F	F	F	F
42	SURYAWANSHI PRATHAMESH	F	F	F	
43	TAMBOLI MOIN	F		F	
44	THOKE KETKI	F	F	F	
45	THORAT SAKSHI	F	F	F	
46	VEMULA AISHWARYA ,	F		F	
47	WAGH SAKSHI	F	F	F	
48	YADAV SONAL	F	F	F	



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**DHANVANTARI HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE AND  
HOSPITAL & RESEARCH CENTRE, NASHIK**

**REMEDIAL CLASSES TIMETABLE FOR FIRST BHMS (FOR SLOW LEARNERS )  
BATCH 2022-2023**

SR NO.	DAY	SUBJECT	TEACHERS NAME
1	MONDAY	ANATOMY	DR.RUPESH MARDA
2	TUESDAY	ANATOMY	DR.BHUSHAN PAWAR
3	WEDNESDAY	PHYSIOLOGY	DR.SANGEETA PATIL
4	THURSTDAY	PHYSIOLOGY	DR.POONAM HIRE
5	FRIDAY	PHARMACY	DR.AARTI KITKULE
6	SATURDAY	PHARMACY	DR.MOHIT JAIN



  
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sept - 2023

College and Hospital & Research Centre, Nashik

	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Masda - wrist joint	P	P		P		P		P		P	P	P			P	P	P		P	P	
paasar - fibula	P	P	P	P	P	P		P				P	P		P	P				P	P
(P) - Temperature	P		P					P		P	P	P			P	P	P			P	P
keir - skin	P	P	P	P	P	P		P				P	P		P	P	P				P
(Pittu) - vehicle	P	P	P	P	P	P		P				P	P		P	P	P				P
M Bain - plant medication																					
Masda - knee joint																					
(P) - Temp.																					
Pure - skin																					
(Pittu) - Uterus/IS																					
M Bain - Lab meth.																					
Masda - Radial Nerve																					
paasar - fibula																					
(P) - Obj. of Resp.																					
(Pittu) - Reln e pharynx																					
M Jain - Drug dynamization																					

Sunday

Ganesh chaturdashi

Sunday

Sunday







Oct-2023

# College and Hospital & Research Centre, Nashik

	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Phy of vascular	P	P	D			P	P	P		P	P		P		P	A	P	P		P	
Uric exchange of acids		P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P	P		P	P
Citrate - Dohgact	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P	P		P	
Mgain - Jumping potomed		P	P					P					P		P	P	P	P		P	P
Monda - ferasore	P	P				P	P	P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P	P		P	P
Pawar - stomach								P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P	P		P	P
P - Renal stone								P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P	P		P	P
Heix - COPD								P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P	P		P	P
Kittale - MTK-PC								P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P	P		P	P
M Fair - Nanda								P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P	P		P	P
Monda - Palmf								P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P	P		P	P
Nephritis								P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P	P		P	P
Asthma								P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P	P		P	P
Cosmeto								P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P	P		P	P
Psychology								P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P	P		P	P
Monda - Pabula								P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P	P		P	P
Pawar - elbow								P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P	P		P	P

Dr. ...

Dr. ...







Oct-2023

College and Hospital & Research Centre, Nashik

DISSECTION

	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
P-phy of joint use exchange of fluid - drug act. M-Jain - Joints potency. Morda - pancreas pawar - stomach P - renal stone Sirc - COPD Bittel - MT & PR M Jain - Nose Morda - gallbl & small bone P - Nephritis Gore - Asthma Bittel - cosmetic act M Jain - physiology Morda - patella pawar - elbow joint.	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P	P		P	P	
	P	P	P										P	P	P	P	P				P	P
	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P		P	P	P			P	P
	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P		P	P	P			P	P
	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P		P	P	P			P	P
		P	P											P	P	P	P	P				P
	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P		P	P	P				P
	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P		P	P	P				P
	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P		P	P	P				P
	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P		P	P	P				P
	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P		P	P	P				P
						Sunday							Sunday		Dussehra						Sunday	





**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL  
COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL & RESEARCH CENTRE , NASHIK**

**2.5.4\_The Institution provides opportunities to students for midcourse improvement of performance through specific interventions**

**SECOND YR. REMEDIAL WINTER**  
**AY-2022-2023**



DHANVANTARI HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE AND  
HOSPITAL & RESEARCH CENTRE, NASHIK

LIST OF ADVANCED LEARNERS 2<sup>ND</sup> YEAR 2022-23

SR NO.	NAME OF STUDENTS	SUBJECTS				
		PATHOLOGY 1	PATHOLOGY 2	ORGANON	HMM	FMT
1	ANSARI ZOHA	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS
2	BHOSALE ATHARV	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS
3	GUPTA SACHIN	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS
4	JAGTAP GAURAV	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS
5	KHAN SAIMA	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS
6	KHARCHE ANAGHA	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS
7	PASI ANJALI	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS
8	PRAJAPATI GUNJA	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS
9	PATIL SAMRUDDHI	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS
10	SALUNKHE MANSI	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS
11	SANAP CHANCHAL	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS
12	SAPKALE RUTUJA	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS



  
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**DHANVANTARI HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE AND  
HOSPITAL & RESEARCH CENTRE, NASHIK**

**LIST OF SLOW PERFORMERS 2<sup>nd</sup> YEAR 2022-2023**

**SUBJECTS**

SR.NO.	NAME OF STUDENTS	PATHOLOGY	FMT	HMM	ORGANON
1.	ANSARI AYESHA			F	
2.	BANJARA ROSHANI			F	
3.	BARVE MANSI	F	F	F	F
4.	BHOSALE RITUJA			F	
5.	BILWAL VAISHNAVI			F	
6.	BORGE TEJAS				F
7.	DIXIT SHREYASH			F	F
8.	DONGRE PRERANA			F	
9.	GAIKWAD NIKITA			F	F
10.	GOYAL RITIKA			F	
11.	GUPTA SIMRAN				F
12.	SURESH	F	F	F	F
13.	JADHAV KAMLESH	F	F	F	F
14.	JAGTAP SHRADDHA	F	F	F	F
15.	JAIN ACHAL				F
16.	JAIWAR AKANKSHA		F		
17.	JEJURKAR AKSHAY		F		
18.	KADUS RITUJA		F		
19.	KOLHE KOMAL	F	F	F	F
20.	MANSURI MOHIN		F		
21.	NARAYAN		F		
22.	MEHETRE ADITYA	F	F	F	F
23.	MOMIN MOHAMMAD				F
24.	MULLA ALFIYA				F
25.	NARSALE UTKARSHA				F
26.	PATIL ANUSHKA				F
27.	PATIL KUNAL				F
28.	SALUNKE AVINASH	F			F
29.	SHAIKH NISHBA			F	F
30.	SHELAR PRITAM	F	F	F	F
31.	SHINDE PAWAN	F	F	F	F
32.	SHENDAGE RAJENDRA	F	F	F	F
33.	SONAWANE SAKSHI	F	F	F	F
34.	SURYAWANSHI RAJASHRI				F
35.	VASAVE DARSHAN	F	F	F	F
36.	WAGH AJAY	F	F	F	F
37.	SHINDE SHRUTI		F	F	F
38.	LAD VAISHNAVI				F



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DHANVANTARI HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE AND  
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REMEDIAL CLASSES TIME TABLE FOR SECOND BHMS (FOR SLOW LEARNER)  
BATCH 2022-2023

SR NO	DAY	SUBJECT	TEACHERS NAME	INTERNS
1	MONDAY	PATHOLOGY 1	1) DR. MANISHA MARDA 2) DR. SANDEEP PATIL	- VAISHNAVI GHUGE -SRISHTI CHAURE
2	TUESDAY	PATHOLOGY 2	1) DR. <del>SNEHAL KAPADNIS</del> DR. MANISHA MARDA	-ANSHUJA MOTGHARE -JYOTI AMBURE
3	WEDNESDAY	FORENSIC MEDICINE AND TOXICOLOGY	1)RUTA PATHARKAR 2) DR. SANHITA SHARMA	-POOJA KATKADE -NEHA PARDESHI
4	THURSDAY	HOMOEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA	1) DR. MANISHA SHINDE 2) DR. HARSHAL CHAUDHARI	-MONIKA MANE -AKSHADA PATIL
5	FRIDAY	ORGANON	1) DR. MAHESH MANSANI 2) DR. RUPALI SHIMPI	-SHRADDHA KHARAT -SMITA PANCHAL
6	SATURDAY	REVISION LECTURE		



  
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2nd year

College and Hospital & Research Centre, Nashik

	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
(SR) - cystitis.	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P			P
Sharma - Abortion.	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P			P
(H) - Athwa baby	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P			P
(Rshimp) - fundometal (aw) - revision	P		P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P				P
Marda - bronchitis.	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P				P
(SR) - choleystitis.	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P				P
(Rubi) - Injury.	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P				P
Shinde - Aconite	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P				P
Manshani - vital force.	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P				P
Revision.	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P				P
(Rubi) - Uterative Co. Lib's	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P				P
(SR) - Glomonele Nephritis.	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P				P
Sharma - Berwiping.	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P				P
(H) - boyonia?	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P				P
(Rshimp) - Glass <sup>n</sup> of Disease.	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P				P
Marda - COPD	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P				P

Sunday

Sunday

Moharam  
Sunday







Tindya

College and Hospital & Research Centre, Nashik

	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
(H) - cina. chamomilla c/c	P	P		P		P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P
Manshau - Unprejudice obstener	P			P		P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P
Marda - Pneumonia, TB	P	P		P		P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P					
<del>sporo</del>																					
Recta - Cosmetic Acid																					
shinde - pubertilla																					
Shirogi - Apb I HD2																					
Revision																					
<del>Pati - Jaundice</del>																					
SK - splenomegaly																					
Sharma - Rapd																					
(H) - Brasera																					
Manshau - Logic																					
Revision																					
Marda - Hepatitis																					
SK - Nephrotic syndrome																					
Recta - -pachnoma, Inist																					
shinde - Nat mer / pul c/c																					

Independence Day

Sunday

Sunday

Sunday













**DHANVANTARI HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL  
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**2.5.4\_ The Institution provides opportunities to students for midcourse improvement of performance through specific interventions**

**THIRD YR. REMEDIAL WINTER**  
**AY-2022-2023**



DHANVANTARI HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE AND  
HOSPITAL & RESEARCH CENTRE, NASHIK

LIST OF ADVANCED LEARNERS 3<sup>rd</sup> YEAR 2022-23

SR NO.	NAME OF STUDENTS	SUBJECTS			
		SURGERY	OBYG	HMM	ORGANON
1	AGASHE SANYUKTA	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS
2	AGHAVANE SHITAL	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS
3	ANSARI ASQUA	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS
4	BAGUL SHUBHAM	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS
5	CHAUHAN PRATIKSHA	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS
6	CHAUTUMOL PRANALI	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS
7	DHANGAR MANSI	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS
8	KHAN MUNTAHA	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS
9	KHAN KHUSHBOO	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS
10	PATEKAR DHANASHREE	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS
11	QURESHI MUSKAN MAJID	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS
12	THEKEDAR SADAF	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS



  
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DHANVANTARI HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE

AND

HOSPITAL & RESEARCH CENTRE, NASHIK

LIST OF SLOW PERFORMER STUDENTS 3<sup>rd</sup> YEAR 2022-2023

Sr No.	NAME OF STUDENTS	SURGERY	OBGY	HMM	ORGANON
1.	ANSARI AYESHA		F		
2.	ANSARI INSHIRRAH	F	F	F	F
3.	ANSARI SAIQA	F	F	F	F
4.	BHALERAO SAKSHI	F	F	F	F
5.	CHAUDHARI CHAITALI	F			
6.	CHAVAN SEEMA		F		F
7.	DHULE CHETANA	F	F	F	F
8.	FASATE NAVNATH	F	F	F	F
9.	GHARAT RUCHITA	F	F		
10.	JADHAV SADIKSHA		F		
11.	JADHAV SANATH	F	F	F	F
12.	KAMBLE NAMRATA	F	F	F	
13.	KHAN MUSKAN		F		F
14.	KHANDEKAR OM	F	F	F	F
15.	KULKARNI MADHUR	F	F	F	F
16.	KULKARNI AYUSH	F	F		F
17.	MOMIN AMAN	F	F	F	F
18.	MOMIN MADIHA		F		
19.	MOMIN SHANEBA	F	F		
20.	MORE SANIKA	F		F	
21.	NARWADE AMITA	F	F		
22.	OBAIDURRAHAMAN SHAKEL AHMED	F	F	F	F
23.	PADOLE AMIT	F	F	F	F
24.	POLAKHARE GAURI	F	F	F	F
25.	RATHOD HARISH	F	F	F	F
26.	RAYATE SHUBHAM	F	F	F	F
27.	SOLANKI AARTI	F	F		
28.	SONAWANE JYOTSNA	F	F	F	F
29.	SONGIRE VARUN	F	F	F	F
30.	THOKAL RUTUJA		F	F	
31.	WATHORE PRAGATI	F	F		



*[Signature]*

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DHANVANTARI HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE

AND

HOSPITAL & RESEARCH CENTRE, NASHIK

REMEDIAL CLASSES TIME TABLE FOR THIRD BHMS (FOR SLOW LEARNERS)  
BATCH 2022-2023

SR NO	DAY	SUBJECT	TEACHERS NAME	INTERNS
1	MONDAY	SURGERY	1) DR. HARI MANDORE 2) DR. SAMEER KODARE	- VAISHNAVI GHUGE -SRISHTI CHAURE
2	TUESDAY	GYNAECOLOGY	1)DR. HARSHA LOTE 2) DR. ASHWINI PEKHALE	-ANSHUJA MOTGHARE -JYOTI AMBURE
3	WEDNESDAY	OBSTETRICS	1)DR.MEENA HANGE	-POOJA KATKADE -NEHA PARDESHI
4	THURSDAY	HOHOEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDIA	1)DR. MANISHA SHINDE 2) DR. HARSHAL CHAUDHARI	-MONIKA MANE -AKSHADA PATIL
5	FRIDAY	ORGANON OF MEDICINE	1) DR. MAHESH MANSANI 2) DR. RAVI AHER	-SHRADDHA KHARAT -SMITA PANCHAL
6	SATURDAY	REVISION LECTURE		



  
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**2.5.4\_ The Institution provides opportunities to students for midcourse improvement of performance through specific interventions**

**4TH YR. REMEDIAL WINTER-1**  
**AY-2022-2023**



DHANVANTARI HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE AND  
HOSPITAL & RESEARCH CENTRE, NASHIK

LIST OF ADVANCED LEARNERS 4 <sup>th</sup> YEAR 2022-2023						
SR NO.	NAME OF STUDENT	SUBJECTS				
		MEDECINE	HMM	ORGANON	COMMUNITY MEDICINE	REPERTORY
1	GHUGE VAISHNAVI	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS
2	JHA JYOTI	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS
3	JOPALE CHETNA	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS
4	MANE MONIKA	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS
5	NIYAZI NABA	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS
6	PANCHAL NEHAL	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS
7	PATIL AKSHADA	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS
8	SHAIKH FIZA	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS



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DHANVANTARI HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE AND  
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LIST OF SLOW PERFORMERS 4<sup>TH</sup> YEAR 2022-2023

Sr No.	NAME OF STUDENTS	SUBJECT				
		MEDICINE	HMM	ORGANON	COMMUNITY MEDICINE	REPERTORY
1	AMBURE JYOTI	F		F		
2	AMNAM MUSHTAQUE	F				F
3	BHAGAT SURAJ	F	F	F		F
4	CHAURE SHRISHTI	F		F		
5	DONDE SHWETA	F	F	F		F
6	GAIKAWAD SNEHA	F	F	F	F	F
7	GAIKAWAD MANSI		F	F	F	F
8	KATKADE POOJA		F	F		F
9	KHARAT SHRADDHA			F		
10	MALIK MAYRAJ	F		F		F
11	MOTGHARE ANSHUJA	F		F		
12	MULTANI SALEHA			F		
13	PADGHAN SHITAL	F		F		F
14	PANCHAL SMITA			F		
15	PESHWE VAISHNAVI			F		
16	PINJARI SADAF	F	F	F	F	F
17	RAKSHE PIYUSH			F		
18	SHAIKH SHABNAM	F	F	F		F
19	SOLANKAR AROHI	F	F	F		F
20	TALE RENUKA			F		
21	TELAVNE VAISHNAVI			F		
22	WAGHCHOURE TEJASWINI	F		F		
23	KAWAR KUSUM	F	F	F		F



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DHANVANTARI HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE AND  
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REMEDIAL CLASSES TIME TABLE FOR FOURTH BHMS (FOR SLOW LEARNERS )  
BATCH 2022-2023

SR NO	DAY	SUBJECT	TEACHERS NAME	INTERNS
1	MONDAY	MEDICINE	1) DR. TRIVENI GHARTE 2) DR. MEMON NAQEEB	- RAVI HOOS - BALIRAM CHAVHAN
2	TUESDAY	COMMUNITY MEDICINE	1) DR. VAIBHAV MAHAJAN 2) DR. MOHAN AHIRE	- SWANAND PAWAR - SHANTANU DHUMANE
3	WEDNESDAY	ORGANON	1) DR. MAHESH MANSHANI 2) DR. RUPALI SHIMPI	- ARUN YADAV - VRUSHALI VIDHATE
4	THURSDAY	HOMOEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA	1) DR. MANISHA SHINDE 2) DR. HARSHAL CHAUDHARI	- SANJANA BANKAR - ARUNDHATI CHINCHORE
5	FRIDAY	REPERTORY	1) DR. MATEEN SHAIKH 2) DR. ABHISHEK PAGARE	- SNEHAL TAYADE - YOGITA PATIL
6	SATURDAY	REVISION LECTURE		



  
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**4TH YR. REMEDIAL WINTER-2**  
**AY-2022-2023**



DHANVANTARI HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE AND  
HOSPITAL & RESEARCH CENTRE, NASHIK

LIST OF ADVANCED LEARNERS 4TH YEAR 2023

SR NO	NAME OF STUDENT	SUBJECT				
		MEDICINE	HMM	ORGANON	COMMUNITY MEDICINE	REPETORY
1	ANSARI HERA	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS
2	MAHESHWARI PALAK	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS
3	NINGAONKAR TANUSHREE	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS
4	PATIL POOJA	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS
5	PATIL VAISHNAVI	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS



  
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**DHANVANTARI HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE AND  
HOSPITAL & RESEARCH CENTRE, NASHIK**

**LIST OF SLOW PERFORMERS 4TH YR 2022-2023**

SR NO.	NAME OF STUDENT	SUBJECT				
		MEDICINE	HMM	ORGANON	COMMUNITY MEDICINE	REPERTORY
1	ADE NILAM VITHAL	F			F	
2	ADHANGLE APURVA NITIN			F	F	
4	AVHAD MONALI				F	
5	BHARKADE NIRMALA			F	F	F
6	CHAUDHARI PRATIBHA	F		F	F	
7	CHAVARE KANCHAN				F	
8	DOKE NEHA				F	F
9	GAWARE ABHIJIT	F			F	F
10	GUPTA SHIKHA				F	
11	HAJARE DEEPTI	F	F	F	F	F
12	JADHAV GOKUL	F				F
13	JADHAV NISHAD	F	F	F	F	F
14	KARDILE VAISHNAVI					
15	KASWATE YUKTA			F	F	
16	KATKAR AMARNATH	F		F	F	F
17	KERULKAR PALLAVI	F	F	F	F	F
18	KORRA PRAMEELA					F
19	KUMAVAT BHAGYASHREE	F	F	F	F	F
20	MOMIN MUSKAN				F	F
21	NIKAM SHUBHAM	F		F	F	F
22	PANDIT AJAY					
23	PATIL DHRUTIKA			F		F
24	PATIL JAYESH	F	F	F	F	F
25	PATIL NEHA	F	F	F	F	F
26	PATIL YASH	F	F	F	F	F
27	RANDIVE HARSHADA			F		F
28	RATHOD MANSI	F		F		F
29	SADGIR OMPRAKASH	F	F	F		F
30	SANGALE MOHINI			F		F
31	SHIRSAWAL VAISHNAVI	F	F	F		F
32	SINGH KHUSHI					
33	SINGH MANSI			F		F



34	SINGH VINAYKUMAR			F		F
35	SIRSAT SWATI					
36	SONAWANE YASHODEEP	F	F	F		F
37	ZAINAB MAZAEBHUIYA					F
38	GANGAVANE ANUSHKA	F	F	F		F
39	FAROOQUI ARISH	F	F	F		F
40	BHARSAKLE ABHAY	F	F	F		F
41	RANGARI ASHWINI	F	F	F		F
42	BHAVSAR VEDANT	F	F	F		F
43	PARDESHI MANSI	F		F		F
44	SABLE SWATI	F	F	F		F
45	MANDGE PRAJKTA	F	F	F		F
46	SINGH NISHA	F	F	F		F
47	UGALE BHAGYASHREE			F		F
48	SHAIKH HABIBA	F		F		F
49	HIRE SUREKHA	F		F		F



*[Signature]*  
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REMEDIAL CLASSES TIME TABLE FOR FOURTH BHMS ( FOR SLOW LEARNERS )  
BATCH 2022-2023

SR NO	DAY	SUBJECT	TEACHERS NAME	INTERNS
1	MONDAY	MEDICINE	1) DR. TRIVENI GHARTE 2) DR. MEMON NAQEEB	-HARSHADA SADAVE -CHETANA JADHAV
2	TUESDAY	COMMUNITY MEDICINE	1) DR. VAIBHAV MAHAJAN 2) DR. MOHAN AHIRE	- PALLAVI MHATRE -PRIYANKA GOSAVI
3	WEDNESDAY	ORGANON	1) DR. MAHESH MANSHANI 2) DR. RUPALI SHIMPI	-PUJA PATIL - SNEHA AHIRE
4	THURSDAY	HOMOEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA	1) DR. MANISHA SHINDE 2) DR. HARSHAL CHAUDHARI	-TEJASHRI KADAM -ROSHNI SHAIKH
5	FRIDAY	REPERTORY	1) DR. MURTAZA BARISADRIWALA 2) DR. ABHISHEK PAGARE	-PALLAVI SONAWANE - LOCHANI CHAUDHARI
6	SATURDAY	REVISION LECTURE		



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# KSSMM'S Dhanvantari Homoeopathic Medical

Sr. No.	Student's Name (Surname & Father's Name)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Ade Nilam Vitthal	P	P	P	A		P		P	P	P
2	Adhangle Apurva	P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P
3	Avhad Manoli	P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P
4	BharKade Nimala	A	P	A	P		P			P	P
5	Chaudhari Pratibha	P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P
6	Chavare Kanchar	P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P
7	DOKE Neha	P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P
8	Gravare. Abhijit	P	A	A	P		P		P	P	P
9	Gupta Shikha	P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P
10	Hayare Deepthi	P	A	P	A		P		P	P	P
11	Jadhav Gokul	P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P
12	Jadhav Nishad	P	P	P	P		P		P		P
13	Kardile Veishnavi	P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P
14	Kaswate Yukta	P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P
15	Katkar Amarnath	P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P
16	Kesulwar Pallavi	A	A	P	P				P	P	P
17	Kozza Pameela	P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P
18	Kumawat Bhagyashri	P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P
19	Momin Muskan	A	P	P	P		P		P	P	P
20	Nikam Shubham	P	P		P		P		P	P	P
21	Pandit Ajay	P	P	P	P		P			P	P
22	Patil Dhruvika	P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P
23	Patil Jayash	P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P
24	Patil Neha	P	P	P	P		P		P		P
25	Patil Yash	A	P	P	P		P		P	P	P
26	Pandive Harekada	P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P
27	Rathod Mansi	P	P		P		P		P	P	P
28	Sadgir Omprakash	P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P
29	Saugale Mahini	P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P
30	Shirsawal Vaisham	P	P		P		P			P	P
31	Singh Khushi	P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P
32	Singh Mansi	P	P	P			P		P	P	P
33	Singh Vinay Kumar	A	P	P	P		P		P	P	P
34	Sirrat Swati	P	P		P		P		P	P	P
	Topic taught	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 15%;"> <p>Alira - Screening</p> <p>Subali - Donkarn</p> <p>MasLail - Medication</p> <p>Propose - History of Repet</p> </div> <div style="width: 15%;"> <p>Grade - Conjugation</p> <p>Chikhanon - Conjugation</p> </div> <div style="width: 15%;"> <p>Mandani - Cent</p> <p>Prindale - Group Study</p> <p>Mustyaga - Repetition</p> </div> </div>									
	Lecturer's Sign.										









# KSSMM'S Dhanvantari Homoeopathic Medical College

Sr. No.	Student's Name (Surname & Father's Name)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
35	Sonawane Yashodeep	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
36	Zainab Mazzebhuiya		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
37	Gaigavane Anushka	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
38	Fardiqmi Arish	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
39	Bharsakale Abhay	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
40	Rangari Ashwini	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
41	Bhawsar Vedant	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
42	Pardehi Mansi	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
43	Sable Swati	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
44	Mandge Prajita	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
45	Singh Nisha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
46	Ugale Bhagyashree	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
47	Sheikh Habiba	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
48	Mise Sunekha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
49		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
50		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
51		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
52		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
53		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
54		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
55		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
56		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
57		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
58		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
59		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
60		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
61		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
62		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
63		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
64		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
65		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
66		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
67		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
68		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
69		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
70		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
71		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
72		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
73		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
74		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
75		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
76		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
77		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
78		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
79		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
80		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
81		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
82		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
83		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
84		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
85		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
86		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
87		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
88		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
89		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
90		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
91		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
92		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
93		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
94		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
95		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
96		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
97		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
98		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
99		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
100		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P

Sunday  
Holi

Topic taught

Lecturer's Sign.

Mute - Screening  
Rupali Denharwar  
Manshal - Meddemon  
Iqbal - History of HP  
Ghosh - Comparison  
Manshan - test  
Gunduli Group Study  
Mishra - Kertika











# KSSMM'S Dhanvantari Homoeopathic Medical

Sr. No.	Student's Name (Surname & Father's Name)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Ade Nilam Vitthal	P		P			P		P		P
2	Adhangle Apurva	P		P		P	P				P
3	Avhad Monali	P		P		P	P		P		P
4	Bherkade Nirjala					P	P				P
5	Chaudhari Pratibha	P		P		P					P
6	Chavare Kanchoy	P		P		P	P		P		P
7	Doke Neha	P		P		P	P		P		P
8	Gawase Abhijit	P		P		P	P		P		
9	Gupta Sheikh	P		P		P	P		P		P
10	Hayase Deepthi	P		P		P	P		P		
11	Jadhav Gokul			P			P		P		P
12	Jadhav Nishad	P		P		P	P		P		P
13	Kasole Vaishnavi	P		P		P					P
14	Kaswate Yukta			P		P	P		P		P
15	Katkar Amarnath	P		P		P	P		P		P
16	Kenkar Pallavi					P	P		P		P
17	Korasa Prameela	P		P			P		P		P
18	Kumavat Bhagyashri	P		P		P	P				P
19	Momin Muskan	P		P		P	P		P		P
20	Nikam Shubham	P		P		P	P		P		P
21	Pandit Ajay	P		P		P	P		P		
22	Patil Dhruvika	P		P		P	P		P		P
23	Patil Jayesh	P		P		P	P		P		P
24	Patil Neha	P				P	P		P		P
25	Patil Yash			P		P	P		P		P
26	Randive Harshada	P		P			P				P
27	Rathod Mansi	P		P		P	P		P		P
28	Sadgir Omprakash	P		P			P		P		P
29	Saugale Mohini			P		P	P		P		
30	Shirsawal Vaishnavi	P		P		P	P		P		P
31	Singh Kushi	P		P		P			P		P
32	Singh Mansi	P		P		P	P		P		P
33	Singh Vinaykumar	P		P		P			P		
34	Sirsato Swati	P		P		P	P				P
	Topic taught										
	Lecturer's Sign.										

Revision

Chaude - Patti's

Manshari - test

Chinde - Max 50

Revision

Wagade - Penal











IV<sup>th</sup> yr

April 2023

College and Hospital & Research Centre, Nashik

	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Thire A.V.C	P	P	A		P		P	P		P				P			P	P	P		
Rupali tugres	P	P		P			P	P	P	P				P		P	P	P			
Harshal Zireme			P		P			P	P	P				P	P	P	P	P			
Pagare B.B.C.R	P	P		P	P		A	P	P	P				P	P	P	A		P		
.. revision			P	P		P	P		P					P	P	P	P	P	P		
Chate - T.D							P	P		P				P	P	P	P	P	P		
Maibhaw - Est							P	P		P				P	P	P	P	P	P		
Manohari - test							P	P		P				P	P	P	P	P	P		
Chinde - May conb.							P	P		P				P	P	P	P	P	P		
Murtagg - revision							P	P		P				P	P	P	P	P	P		
Murtagg - of papers							P	P		P				P	P	P	P	P	P		
Naam eeb - lives														P	P	P	P	P	P		
White - Occupation, disease														P	P	P	P	P	P		
Rupali - Feedback														P	P	P	P	P	P		
Harshal - May num														P	P	P	P	P	P		
Pagare - B.B.C.R														P	P	P	P	P	P		
Rente - ton														P	P	P	P	P	P		

Sunday

Akshay Taitai

Sunday

Sunday





# KSSMM'S Dhanvantari Homoeopathic Medical

Sr. No.	Student's Name (Surname & Father's Name)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Ade Nilam	P	P	P		P	P				
2	Aelhangle Apurva	P			P	P	P				
3	Avhel Monali		P	P	P	P	P				
4	Bhaskade Nirmala	P	P	P	P	P					
5	Chaudhari Pratibha	P	P	P	P		P				
6	Chavase Kanchem	P	P	P	P	P	P				
7	Doke Neha	P	P	P		P	P				
8	Gaware Abhijit	P	P	P	P	P					
9	Gupta Shikha		P		P	P	P				
10	Hayase Deepthi	P		P	P	P					
11	Tadhar Gokul	P	P	P	P	P	P				
12	Tadhar Nishad	P	P	P		P	P				
13	Kasale Varshnavi	P	P	P	P	P					
14	Karwate Yukta	P	P			P	P				
15	Katkar Amagnath		P	P	P	P	P				
16	Kerulur Pallavi	P	P	P	P						
17	Korra Pramela	P		P	P	P	P				
18	Kumavat Bhagyashri	P	P	P	P	P					
19	Momin Muskan		P	P	P	P	P				
20	Nikam Shubham	P	P	P		P	P				
21	Pandit Ajay	P	P	P	P	P	P				
22	Patil Dhruvika	P	P		P		P				
23	Patil Fayesh	P		P	P	P					
24	Patil Neha	P	P	P		P	P				
25	Patil Yash	P	P	P	P	P	P				
26	Randive Harshada	P	P		P	P					
27	Rathod Mansi		P	P	P		P				
28	Sadgir Omprakash	P	P	P	P	P	P				
29	Sangle Mohini			P	P		P				
30	Shirshawal Varshnavi	P	P	P		P					
31	Singh Khushi	P	P	P	P	P	P				
32	Singh Mansi	P	P	P	P	P	P				
33	Singh Vijaykumar	P	P		P	P	P				
34	Sirsat Swati	P	P	P	P		P				
	Topic taught	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; font-size: small;"> <span>Shawar - Kan 20/11/18</span> <span>Wadhav - Hagnav 20/11/18</span> <span>Wanshani - Palsar 20/11/18</span> <span>Shinde - car group 20/11/18</span> <span>Wanshani - Palsar 20/11/18</span> <span>Revision</span> </div>									
	Lecturer's Sign.										











