

**M.D. (Hom.) PART – I SYLLABUS  
PAEDIATRICS  
[SPECIALITY SUBJECT]**

**INTRODUCTION:**

**Purpose of MD (Homoeopathy) - Pediatrics course:**

The purpose of MD (Homoeopathy) - Pediatric course is to train the basic Homoeopathic graduate in the field of Pediatrics to adapt the principles of Homoeopathy while treating sick children, preventing sickness in children and ensuring a health child among children in the society and to produce excellent, professional thinkers, researchers and teachers in Homoeopathy with special emphasis in the field of Medicine.

The Homoeopathic Pediatrician shall have:

1. The knowledge to assess the health status of the children coming under his/ her care with background of principles of Pediatrics and philosophy of Homoeopathy.
2. The knowledge to provide therapeutic assistance to sick children under his/ her care, counsel the parents regarding prevention of sickness and generate awareness in the society for healthy living style for children.
3. The knowledge to co-ordinate with and guide the nursing staff in a hospital for arranging appropriate nursing procedure whenever a child under the Homoeopathic therapy is hospitalized.
4. The knowledge to ask for and interpret relevant diagnostic tests and provides necessary therapeutic or other assistance on the basis of results of such procedures.
5. The confidence to assess and manage children in a state of medical crisis by using ancillary measures till such time as hospitalization in Critical Care Unit may be found.

**Aims:**

1. Recognize the health care needs of the children in the society in the spirit of Homoeopathic principles.
2. Shall obtain competencies in the field of providing health care to children, so as to achieve a restoration of health.
3. Shall understand the importance of the preventive health care to maintain child health of the society.
4. Shall adapt a scientific temper and unbiased approach to augment self-knowledge to improve the quality of treatment through out the professional life.
5. Shall develop an open and accommodating attitude to adapt the latest bio-medical discoveries for the improved quality of therapy.
6. Shall develop holistic attitude to correlate the results of bio-medical research with the potential in homoeopathic medicines to project a comprehensive homoeopathic practice.

**General Objectives:**

At the end of postgraduate training in MD (homoeopathy) Pediatrics, the student shall be able to:

1. Recognize the importance of pediatrics in the context of health care needs of the community and its adaptability in the practice of homoeopathy.
2. Practice pediatrics ethically and in step with the principles of primary health care and the philosophy of homoeopathy.
3. Demonstrate sufficient understanding of basic sciences relevant to pediatrics.
4. Identify social, economic, environmental, biological, emotional and miasmatic therapeutic, rehabilitative, preventive and promotive measures/ strategies.
5. Plan and advice measures for the prevention and rehabilitation of children suffering from disease and disability.

6. Demonstrate skills in documentation of individual case details as well as morbidity and mortality data relevant to the assigned situation.
7. Demonstrate empathy and human approach towards children and their family and exhibit interpersonal behaviour in accordance with the social norms and expectations.
8. Play the assigned role in the implementation of national health programmes, effectively and responsibly.
9. Organize and supervise the chosen/ hospital or the field situation.
10. Develop skill as a self-directed learner recognizes continuing educational needs; select and use appropriate learning resources.
11. Demonstrate competence in basic concepts of research methodology and epidemiology with a special reference to qualitative research, and be able to critically analyze relevant published research literature.
12. Develop skills in using educational methods and techniques as applicable to the teaching of homoeopathic students, homoeopathic general practitioners and paramedical health workers.
13. Functions as an effective leader of a health team engaged in health care, research or training.

As per aphorism 3, the Homoeopathic Physician must study natural disease and artificial drug disease in depth. Disease is a dynamic derangement of the vital force. It is the person who is sick and the expressions of disease differ in individuals. One needs to study the disease in its proper evolution. The anamnesis, the travel from health to sickness and the progress of disease has to be properly recorded, and inter-connections to be studied so that one can achieve cure. One needs to study the man and his environment in totality to understand the sick and sickness in the sick.

Over a period of time, the concept and knowledge about diseases has extended through technological advancement and relentless research by modern medicine. The homoeopathic physician needs to study these advances adequately along with the fundamental principles as listed in Organon. He needs to study man from a holistic perspective. It is easier to do this in adult than in children, especially the neonates, infant and younger children. They are the real challenge for a Homoeopath. Post graduates in pediatrics are expected to imbibe knowledge, skill and attitude to deal with the pediatric age group. They need to develop a sensitivity to receive and sensibility to interpret the data from different sources and from own observations. This need becomes acute in the pediatrics age group. Apart from these areas, the Syllabus should include inculcating the standard homoeopathic approach and modern clinical advancement both at the basic and applied level.

Part I syllabus will equip the physician to the developmental study of a child from neonates at both physical and psychological level. He also will need to understand the embryological development to understand genetic and congenital problems. He will need to equip himself with clinical skills and knowledge including investigations. Syllabus of Part II will demonstrate the application of these to the study of disease.

## **PART I**

In addition to UG Syllabus from Medicine, the following topics shall be taught in detail:

### **1. Introduction to the Practice of Evidence based paediatrics**

- a. Concept of evidence based practice in Paediatrics and its importance in Homoeopathy today.
- b. Importance of developing an ethical base while adhering to the above

### **2. Developing a Basic Clinical Approach**

- a) Correlative study of Normal structure and function in an evolutionary way to reveal Structural

and functional integrity of the child in health. This includes physical (structural & functional) & psychological (personality) growth & development of the Infant, Child & Adolescent.

- b) Normal embryological and development and growth of a child, the range of abnormality and its utility in understanding the child. Learning the fundamentals of intensive care of neonates.
- c) Embryological Development includes influence of Maternal Health-mental and physical on the Foetus. Considering mother—foetus---neonate as a unit is the key to the treatment of neonates. So approach to the neonate is actually an approach to this unit.
- d) Role of Control Systems (Psycho-Neuro-Endocrine axis and the Reticulo-endothelial System) in the maintenance of Health and initiating the process of breakdown and onset of illness
- e) Understanding the different components which influence health at individual, family and community level leading to insight into preventive and community Paediatrics through Hahnemannian philosophy of holistic care.
- f) Understanding the concept of predisposition and disposition and its influence on development of diseases including genetics and congenital.
- g) Understanding the bio-psycho-social and environmental model of Etiology and correlating with the Hahnemannian concept of causation and evolution of disease in the growing child.
- h) Development of a Symptom as an indication of loss of functional competence followed by loss of structural integrity – the pathogenesis of symptom formation and the Hahnemannian concept of disease and its expression
- i) Clinico-pathological correlations and the concept of a syndrome and its utility in understanding miasmatic evolution
- j) Bed side- General and Systematic examination and understanding their basis
- k) Role of physical examination and clinical investigation in the study of disease and miasm.
- l) Understanding the process of clinical diagnosis
- m) Importance of differential diagnosis-probable diagnosis and final diagnosis
- n) Understanding the process of labour and role of pediatrician in labour room and operation theater during child birth and learning the skill of handling newborn baby and neonates
- o) Identifying Abnormal Psychological development and Pathology in the developing stages in order to prevent their full-scale development or modify the expression.

### **3. Studying the Cardinal manifestations of disease through their Patho-physiology with Hahnemannian classification of symptoms and miasmatic classification in pediatric age group**

#### **IN NEONATES –**

- 1. Alterations in cry – excessive/weak/poor
- 2. Alterations in activity – hyperactivity/drowsiness
- 3. Alterations in tone – hypertonia/hypotonia
- 4. Alterations in colour – cyanosis/pallor/jaundice
- 5. Alterations in suck – poor sucking
- 6. Alterations in feeding habits – refusal to feeds
- 7. Alterations in temperature – hyperthermia/hypothermia
- 8. Other systemic alterations

#### **IN OLDER CHILDREN**

- a. Fever – types
- b. Alterations in growth and development
  - 1. Short stature
  - 2. Obesity
  - 3. Developmental delay

4. Impaired learning
- c. Alterations in nutritional functions
  1. Underweight
  2. Stunting
  3. Wasting
  4. Failure to thrive
  5. Micronutrient deficiencies
- d. Alteration in Respiratory functions
  1. Cough
  2. Dyspnoea
  3. Cyanosis
  4. Respiratory distress
  5. Hemoptysis
- e. Alteration in Gastrointestinal functions
  1. Refusal to feeds
  2. Vomiting
  3. Diarrhea and Constipation
  4. Weight loss
  5. Gastrointestinal bleeding
  6. Jaundice
  7. Abdominal pain
  8. Abdominal swelling and ascites
- f. Alteration in cardiac and circulatory functions
  1. Murmur
  2. Cyanosis
  3. Congestive cardiac failure
  4. Shock
- g. Alteration in excretory functions
  1. Hematuria
  2. Dysuria
  3. Enuresis and incontinence
  4. Voiding dysfunction
  5. Renal failure – acute and chronic
- h. Hematological alterations
  1. Anemia
  2. Bleeding
  3. Enlargement of Lymph nodes and spleen
- i. Alteration in Nervous system functions
  1. Convulsions
  2. Intracranial space occupying lesions
  3. Large head
  4. Small head
  5. Floopy infant
  6. Coma
  7. Headache
  8. Paralysis and palsies

#### **4. Diagnostic procedures:**

Apart from the routine haematological, biochemical and radiological investigations which are a part of undergraduate studies, the postgraduate must be conversant with a host of detailed and sophisticated investigations which further the understanding of the disease in its depth and extent. Given below are representative samples of these. All the post graduates should have knowledge of these tests & the implications of these in the practice for diagnostic and prognostic work-up

- Hematological
- Biochemistry
- Serology
- CSF examination
- Routine Radiological Examination IVP, Renal scan, Plane radiography of spine Barium studies
- Endoscopy,
- USG
- Other Serological test,
- Pleural fluid examination, PFT, Arterial blood gas
- 2 D ECHO,
- CT scan, MRI,
- GFR, 24 hour Protein estimation
- EEG

### **List of Recommended Reference Books for Paediatrics -**

- 1) A.A.P. – Guidelines for Perinatal Care.
- 2) Beattie – Paediatric emergencies.
- 3) Bergiman – 20 Common Problems in Paediatrics.
- 4) Chheda – Practical aspect of Pediatrics.
- 5) Cloherty – Manual of Neonatal Care.
- 6) Desai – Handbook of Pediatrics.
- 7) Elizabeth – Nutrition and Child Development.
- 8) Duta T. – Principles of Pediatrics.
- 9) Ghai O. . – Pediatrics, Interprint New Delhi.
- 10) Gill – Pediatrics.
- 11) Joy – Diseases of Children.
- 12) Meherban Singh – Care of new born.
- 13) Meherban Singh – Paediatric Clinical Methods.
- 14) Modell – Paediatric Problems in general Practice.
- 15) Nelson – Essentials of Pediatrics. Harcourt Publishers, International Company, Asia.
- 16) Roberson – Text Book of Neonatology.
- 17) Santosh Kumar – Hand Book of Pediatrics.
- 18) Ambedkar and Khub chandani – Priorities in Pediatrics practice. L. C. R. Publications, Mumbai.
- 19) Hedwig Imhauser – Homoeopathy in Paediatric Practice, Indian Books and Periodical Publishers, New Delhi.
- 20) Dorland – Children Types, B. Jain Publishers, New Delhi.
- 21) Lillienthal S. – Homoeopathic Therapeutics, B. Jain Publishers, New Delhi.
- 22) Dr. S. K. Tiwari – Homoeopathy and Child Care, B. Jain Publishers, New Delhi.
- 23) Arvind, Clinical Methods in pediatrics, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, 2002, Jaypee Publishers, New Delhi.
- 24) Banza, Child Development and Developmental Diagnosis, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, Jaypee Publishers, New Delhi.
- 25) Gupta, Constructive case studies in Pediatrics, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition, 2002, Jaypee Publishers, New Delhi.
- 26) Gupta, Differential Diagnosis in Pediatrics, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition, 2002, Jaypee Publishers, New Delhi.