

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

code 016

SYLLABUS
AYURVEDIC MEDICINE
DEGREE STANDARD
(TWO PAPERS)

SECTION :	PAPER-I	PAPER-II
1	<u>BASIC PRINCIPLES</u> (a) History of Ayurveda (b) Doctrines of Philosophy (c) Social & Preventive Medicine (d) Basic concepts	1. <u>Guna Vignana:-</u> Definition of quality, number, qualities accepted by different darshanas classification of qualities and their explanations, and the qualities accepted by Ayurveda (a comparative study)
2	<u>SHARAJERA</u> (a) Anatomy (b) Physiology	5. <u>Karma Vignana:-</u> Definition, classification of Karma.
3	<u>AGADA TANTRA</u> (a) Toxicology (b) Jurisprudence	6. <u>Samanya Vignana:-</u> Knowledge of similarities and it's importance in Ayurveda.
4	<u>ROGA VIGNANA</u> (pathology & Clinical Medicine)	7. <u>Vishesha Vignana:-</u> Knowledge of speciality and it's importance in Ayurveda
5	<u>ROSASHASTRA & BRESHAJAKALPANA</u> (pharmacological Alchemy)	8. <u>Samavaya Vignana:-</u> Inseparable concomitance and it's knowledge, and usefulness in Ayurveda.
6	<u>DRAVYA GUNA</u> (Pharmacology & Pharmacokinetics & Pharmacognosy)	9. <u>Abhava</u> and its classification... etc..
<u>BASIC PRINCIPLES</u>		10. <u>Pramanas</u> - definition, quality, classification, Pramanas as accepted by Ayurveda and their references in Ayurveda.
<u>History of Ayurveda</u>		11. <u>Pratyaksha Pramana:-</u> Direct evidence it's qualities, different methods of perception of knowledge: shape, quality, number of sensory organs and their classification and it's physicalness.
1.	Ayurveda Avataraana Atreya / Dhanwantara Parampara	12. Five Pentads of senses, occupation of sensory organs, classification of pratyaksha, etc., Vedana adistana, Vedana hethu - different machines/ instruments used in the process of obtaining of knowledge through direct evidence.
2.	Sambhitha Kala Atreya / Dhanwantari ...etc., (Charaka, Sushruta, Vagbhata - their Samhbithas)	13. Other Pramanas which support the pratyakasha and vice versa.
3.	Pratisamskartha	14. Anumana Inference - it's qualities, classification and Inference as accepted by Ayurveda and it's classification and elaborate explanation.
4.	Sangraha Kala and Vyakhyana Kala	15. <u>Aptopadesha:-</u> Importance, qualities and it's influence & importance in Ayurveda.
5.	Development of Rasa Shastra, and it's importance in Ayurveda	16. <u>Yukthi Pramana:-</u> It's qualities classificationetc..
6.	Recent developments in Ayurveda	17. <u>Upamana Pramana:-</u> Qualities and the Upamana as accepted by Ayurveda. It's usefulness in Ayurveda.
7.	Comparative study of Ayurveda with the following civilizations: Sumaria, Babylonia, Mishra desha, China, Arab, Combdiaetc.,	18. Karva karana vadha and it's importance, relevance, influence and acceptance by Ayurveda.
8.	Influence of Ayurveda on Hippocrates and vice versa on Ayurveda	19. <u>Theories of Evolution:-</u> and it's acceptance by Ayurveda. Theory of re-birth, and it's acceptance Definition of liberation and it's methods.
9.	Laghutrayees and Bhruhatrayees	20. <u>Tantra Yukthi Vichara</u> .
10.	Ayurvedic magazines, Journalsetc.	<u>Basic Concepts</u>
<u>Doctrines of Philosophy - Padartha Vijana</u>		
1.	Definition of Darshana, Origin of doctrine darshanas, classification of doctrine and influence of darshana on Indian culture with ref. to Ayurveda.	
2.	Darshana accepted by Ayurveda and Padartha definition, quality, number and classification and padartha accepted by Ayurveda.	
3.	<u>Dravya Vignana:-</u> Matter and it's definition quality, number, classification...etc. 5 basic components of matter and it's quality etc. Definition of basic matters of the creation (Nava dravyas) and their qualities ...etc.,	

1. Major divisions of Ayurveda. Definition of dosha, roga, swastha, prakrithi, dhatu and their classifications.
2. Dravya Prakarana: Definition, qualities, classification of dravya
3. Roga Prakarana: Rogavastha - state of disease, Arogyavastha - State of health, their definitions, classifications, doshas, and their relationship.
4. Chikitsa Prakarana Definition of Chikitsa Classification of Chikitsa Qualities of Physician Qualities of attendant, medicine, patient Classification of Chikitsa; and it's elaborative explanations.
5. Dosha Vignana: Definition, classifications, qualities, functions etc., treatment aspects.
6. Bheshajaavacharana: Indications, Contra indications of medical management, and bheshaja kala (timings of medication) Shodhana & Shamana Chikitsa...etc. Different types of treatment.

Swastha Vritha -Social & Preventive - Medicine

1. Personnel hygiene
2. Ahara Vidhi, Pramana, Pareekshanam, ahara dravyani, etc.
3. Trayoupastambhas
4. Vihara
5. Social Hygiene
6. Air, environment, water, bhoomi, etc.,
7. Industrial-Hygiene Hygiene at educational institutions
8. Sankramika rogas
9. Chikitsalaya bhavanam
10. Ruthu and Vatavarana jnanam
11. YOGA, Hatayoga, Relationship between Yoga and Ayurveda, Yama, Niyama, Asana, Yoga and Ahara Vidhi, Pathyapathyam, Pranayama, Nadee shuddi lakshanas, Shat Karmanas, Kumbhaka bhedha, Rajayoga, Different types of nadee and bandhas Yoga and Moksha.
12. NAISTIKEE CHIKITSA, Practical aspects
13. NATUROPATHY - nisargopachara, Importance of jala in nisargopachara, Different procedures adopted in nisargopachara, Baashpa Snana, Importance, Upavasa and it's importance, Importance of Vishrama

SHAREERA - BASIC BODY STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS

Rachana Shareeram -Anatomy

1. Definition of Physical body -Shareera and it's components, importance of study of Shareera and it's usefulness in Ayurveda.
2. Classification of 'Purusha' - the person and other related factors.
3. Definition of Garbha - the foetus, microscopic structure of garbha, formation of garbha and it's components, principles of inheritence, principles of sex formation, development of foetus, and factors which influence it's development, constitution and classifications, formation of 'Apara' - placenta, etc.
4. Normal - average lengths and measures of body and it's parts.
5. Number of bones, structure of bones, classification, and their importance in the field Ayurveda.
6. Typical structure of Sandhi - Joints and their classification and functions, the importance in the field of surgery and medicine.
7. Definition of Hrudaya (heart)-Sira (Veins)-Dhamani(arteries) Srotas (channels) and their origin, branches, etc.
8. Distribution of lymphatics and it's functions.
9. Classification of mamsa dhatu - muscular tissue, and it's number, shape, places, origin, insertion etc.
10. Definition of Kosta and Ashaya - the cavities, parts of the kosta, and their names, numbers, different organs

- situated in thoracic and abdominal civities, digestive system - extending from mouth to oesophagus, etc.
11. Skin, it's structure according to Ayurveda.
12. Classification of nervous system according to Indian concepts and it's importance in field of medicine
13. Definition of Marmas - vital spots, their number, classification, places and it's importance in the field of surgery and 3 major vital points of the body.
14. Definition of sensory organ - indriyas and their classification.

Kriya Shareeram - Physiology

1. Explanation of words, shareera-body, kriya- functions, and classification of human body based on Indian Philosophical aspects and it's importance in treatment.
2. The Doshas - Humors, Dhatus - the basic body tissues, Malas - the excretory substances and their role in the formation of body and it's functions, Evaluation of doshas, dhatus, malas from the pancha maha bhootas - five basic elements, omparison between the human body and the universe.
3. Elaborative description of Doshas - definition, shape, quality, functions, place(sthane) classification etc.,
4. Concepts of food, digestion, metabolism - factors influencing the digestion and metabolism. Different stages of digestion, etc.,
5. Rasa dhatu (nutrient, portion of food)- the 1st basic body tissue - it's qualities, quantity, functions, location etc.
6. Formation of raktha dhatu - Blood - the II basic tissue of the body - it's location, formation, functions, it's composition, etc.,
7. Mamsa dhatu - muscular tissue, the III basic tissue of the body- it's location, formation, functions, etc.
8. Medho dhatu - adipose tissue - the 4th basic tissue of the body, it's location, formation, function etc.
9. Asthi Dhatu - Bone tissue - the 5th Basic tissue of the body, it's location, formation, functions etc.,
10. Majja dhatu - bone marrow - the 6th basic tissue of the body - it's location, formation, functions, etc.
11. Shukra dhatu - Semen - the 7th basic tissue of the body - it's location, formation, functions, etc.,
12. Ojas - the essence of Basic body tissues - it's shape, classification, quantity, functions, locations, it's importance and their role in resisting the diseases.
13. Concept of Manas and it's place, qualities, functions and role in sleep and dreams, etc.,
14. Upadhatus - the sub tissues of the body, and it's number, functions, qualities, etc.,
15. Concept of sensory organs and their number, location, functions, and their method of functioning, etc.,
16. Concept of motor organs and their location, number, functions, etc.,
17. Concept of mala, it's number, functions, etc.

AGADA TANTRAM

1. Definition of 'Anti-position' - it's origin, definition of poison & it's origin, it's classification, functions, etc.,
2. Sources of Vegetable Poisons, sources of Animal poisons
3. Examination of Poison (a) Physical entity - based on it's origin and it's quality. (b) Based on the diseases produced by it's actions.
4. Qualities of donor poison, sources of poisoning Vishadata
5. Examination of poisoned food and it's management
6. Method of identification of poisoned water, poisoned environment, etc.,
7. Definition and number of upavishas, dooshi visha and gara visha, and their explanations
8. Ten qualities of visha and ojas - Differences between ojas and visha
9. Visha Vegas, their symptoms, and management
10. General principles of management of poison, and Acharya Charaka's view points

- I) Mantrani XII) Upadravanam
- II) Aristabandanam XIII) Hrudayavaranam
- III) Utkarshnam XIV) Nasyam
- IV) Nishpedanam XV) Anjanam
- V) Chooshanam XVI) Dhoopaha
- VI) Agnihi XVII) Lepaha
- VII) Parishekam XVIII) Oushadaha
- VIII) Avvagahanam XIX) Pradhamanam
- IX) Raktha mokshanam XX) Prathisananam
- X) Vamanam XXI) Astapanam
- XI) Virechanam XXII) Vilepaha
- XXIII) Mrutasaniccevam

- 11. Signs, and symptoms of 'STAVARA VISHA' and their management
- 12. Signs, symptoms and management of 'JANGAMA VISHA' poisons of animal origin- a) Snakes b) Scorpion c) Spiders d) Rats e) Wild animals, etc.
- 13. Signs and symptoms of poisons of mineral origin and their management a) Mercury b) Tin c) Lead d) Arsenic e) Copper, etc.
- 14. Signs and symptoms of upavishas and their management
- 15. Method of examination of poisoned food, based on qualities and their management - Virudda ahara sevana - incompatible foods
- 16. Qualities of the RAJA VAIDYA (King's Physician) and codes and conduct of medical practice.
- 17. Definition of death, identification of death and it's time.

ROGA VIGNANAM

- 1. Definition of Roga -Vyadhi - disease, and it's classifications
- 2. Relationship of doshas, dooshyas and malas in the formation of diseases.
- 3. Signs and symptoms of increased and decreased doshas, dooshyas, and malas
- 4. Treatment stages (Kriya Kalas) and their relationship with doshas, and their comparison with pancha lakshana nidana. Comparison between the Hexagonal and pentagonal approaches in understanding of a disease
- 5. Basic body tissues and their contribution in the formation of a disease
- 6. Micro channels and their relationship with doshas in the formation of diseases. Srothas
- 7. Concepts of Genetics, and hereditary aspects in the formation of diseases
- 8. Diseases which in turn cause diseases and their etiological and pathological concepts Swatantra & Paratavtra vyadhi
- 9. Eight Maha rogas
- 10. Eight delamed Human physical Personalities (Asta ninditha purusha)
- 11. Diseases caused by increased and decreased nutrition (Santarpana and apatarpana janya vikaras)
- 12. Diseases caused by violation of the physiological essence of Basic body Tissues(ojas)
- 13. Concept of Ama in formation of diseases and the signs and symptoms manifested when Ama is associated with doshas, dhatus and malas
- 14. Concept of communicable diseases and their etio-pathology.
- 15. Concept of Janapadodvamsa, and their co-relation with other diseases.
- 16. Concept of infectious diseases and their etio-pathology (Oupasargika rogas)
- 17. Concept of prognosis and it's classification
- 18. Concepts of complications and death indicating symptoms (arista lakshanas)
- 19. Concepts of examination of patient and diseases with reference to Trividha (Three methods of examination) Asta Vidha (eight methods of examination) Dasha vidha (ten methods of examination) pareekshas

- 20. Examination of malas, and other substances - Ayurvedic approach.
- 21. Concepts of Nanatmaja vyadhis (diseases caused by the violation of only one dosha) and their number, etc., & Samanyaja Vyadhis
- 22. Diseases of prana vaha srotas
- 23. Diseases of Udakawaha srotas
- 24. Diseases of Annavaha srotas
- 25. Diseases of Rasa and raktavaha srotas
- 26. Diseases of medho vaha, asthivaha and mootra vaha srotas
- 27. Diseases of vatha nadeevaha srotas
- 28. Diseases of Skin and Mind
- 29. Jwara Rakapitta, kasa swara Hidhma Rajayakshma, Medalifeya, Ali &ara, Girahami Arsa Asmari, Mitraghali, Pramycha, Pandu, shopha udara, Kushta, visarpa vale vyadhi vatarakte.

RASA SHASTRA & BHESHAJA KALPANA

- 1. History and origin of Rasa Shastra - alchemy, and their relationship with Rasa Darshana
- 2. General definition of words which usually occur in Rasa Shastra for Eg. Madhutrayee Amla Varga, Lavana Panchaka, Panchamrutha, Pancha Gavya, Ksheeratraya, Dravaka gana, Kajjali, Shodhana, Marana, Mrutalooha, Apunarbhava, Niruttekarana, etc.
- 3. Equipments, instruments used in the process of medicinal preparations (Yantras) - Eg. Dolayantra, Damara Yantra, Swedhana Yantra, Moosha, Kosti, Pita, etc.,
- 4. Mercury its definitions, origin, ores of mercury, impurities of mercury (yougika, Naisargika, Kanchuka doshas), acceptable, non-acceptable forms of mercury, it's purificatory methods, viz.: 8 general and 18 special types of purifications etc.,
- 5. Mercurial compounds, and their qualities, viz.: Kajjali (black mercury) different varieties of parpati (flakes) (Tamra parpati/Loha parpati/vijaya parpati/etc.) Rasa pushpa, Rasa Karpoora, Rasa Sindoor, Makaradhwaaja, and their method of manufacturing, dosage and therepetic uses.
- 6. Maharasas and their number, qualities, availability, identification, process, dosage and therepetic uses.
- 7. Sadjharana Rasa:- number, qualities, availability, identification procedures, dosage, therepetic uses, purificatory measures like shodhana, marana, etc.,
- 8. Uparasas:- number, qualities, availability, identification, dosage, therepetic uses, purificatory methods like shodhana, marana etc.,
- 9. Dhatus and Upadhatus:- number, qualities, availability, identification procedures purificatory methods like shodhana, marana etc., dosage, therepetic uses.
- 10. Rathnas and Uparathnas:- number, qualities, availability, identification procedures, methods of purification and Bio-acceptability, dosage, therepetic uses
- 11. Poisons (Visha), sub poisons (upa visha), their purificatory methods, uses, etc.
- 12. History and development of ayurvedic pharmaceutics
- 13. Concepts of Ayurvedic pharmaceutics and their comparison with contemporary pharmaceutics.
- 14. Concepts of scales and measures and different methods of measuring and their comparison with contemporary systems of measuring and their utility and usefulness in Ayurvedic pharmaceutics.
- 15. Concepts of extracts viz. whole extracts, aqua extracts, fat soluble extracts, ashes, etc. (kshara)
- 16. Concept and preparation of fermented, non-fermented aqua extracts, their general qualities, general dosage, etc.
- 17. Concept and preparation of oils, fats, (fat soluble/oil soluble extracts) their general qualities, general dosage, their expiry time, etc. Snehapakasvidhu
- 18. Concepts and preparation of milk extracts, collyriums, ointments, syrups, solid syrup etc.

19. Concepts and preparation of different varieties of puddings, etc..

DRAVYA GUNA

(Pharmacology, pharmacokinetics and pharmacognosy).

1. History of 'Dravya Guna', its development, and its basic concepts.
2. Introduction to different text books of Ayurvedic Pharmacology- pharmacopia.
3. Dravyam - the substance also known as 'drug' and its physical composition, and their classification, and its qualities, etc..
4. Guna - the quality, its definition, classification, etc..
5. Rasa - the taste, its definition, its object, number, qualities, its composition influence of seasons on Rasas etc..
6. Vipakam: maturing of food/drug in the stomach - its definition, properties, classification, actions, Differences between Rasa and Vipaka, etc..
7. Veerya: Efficacy of medicine, its definition, properties, nature, number, functions, etc.
8. Prabhava: (Extra-ordinary actions) - its definition, nature and effects, etc. & Vichitrapratyayabhdha
9. Inter-relationship between basic qualities of the drugs Naisargika bala
10. Definition, nature, classification of different pharmacological actions and their co-relationship.
11. Classification of herbs based on their shape, qualities, actions, species etc., and understanding drugs in different groups viz. Triphala, Trikatu, Pancha Moola, Pancha Valkala, Asta Varga dravyas, dasa moola, etc..
12. Concepts of nomenclature of drugs
13. Impurities of drugs and their purificatory methods and adulteration.
14. Concept of the drug, the drug and compatibility, dose, anupana (vehicle), etc.
15. Drugs acting on nervous system a) Analgesics - Vedana Stapanana dravyas Eg. Rasna, Parasika Yavani, Guggulu, Yerenda, Nirgundi, Gandaprasarini, etc. b) Anxiolytics - Udvegna hara dravyas Eg. Ashwagandha, Shankapushpi, Mandookaparni, Jyotishmathi, etc..
16. Drugs acting on cardio - vascular system. a) Hrudya - Cardiac tonics Eg. Arjuna, Karpoora, Tamboola, Karaveera, hrutpatri, etc.. b) Rakthabara shamaka dravyas - Anti hypertensive drugs Eg. Rudraksha sarpa gandha, etc.
- c) Drugs acting on respiratory system
 - i) Chedhana dravyas Eg. Talcasa Patra, Lavanga, Twak, Vasa, Vibheetaki, etc..
 - ii) Kasahara dravyas Eg. Pippali, Kantakari, Bruhati, Kasamardha, Agastya, et
 - iii) Swsasa hara dravyas Eg. Pushkara Moola, Dugdika, Sati, etc..
 - iv) Kantya dravyas Eg. Malaya Vacha, Hamsapadi.
17. Drugs acting on alimentary canal
 - i. Deepaneeya dravyas (appetizers) - carminatives Eg. Hingu, Athivisha, Chitraka, Mareccha, Jeeraka Krishna Jeeraka
 - ii. Pachana Dravyas (Digestants) Eg. Mustaka, Papataka, Dhanyaka, etc.
 - iii. Vamana dravyas (emetics) Eg. Madhana Phala, Ikshvaku, Dhamargava, etc.
 - iv. Virechana dravyas (Purgatives and laxatives) Eg. Trivrut, Dantee, Indra Varuna, Devadaru, etc.
 - v. Arshogna dravyas Eg. Bhallataka, Sooranam, etc..
 - vi. Drugs acting on liver and spleen Eg. Daaru haridra, Boonimba, Yerenda, Sarapunkha, Rohitaka
 - vii. Shoola Prashmana dravyas -(Anti-spasmodics)

- Egs. Ajamoda, Chandrasura, Datura, Yavani
viii. Krimigna dravyas
Egs. Vidanga, Tulasi, Keetamari, etc.
ix. Ghrahee dravyas
Egs. Bilwa, Jatecephala, etc.
x. Stambana dravyas
Egs. Babbola, Dhataki, Shamee, Avartaki, etc.

18. Drugs acting on reproductive system

- i) Shukrajanana dravyas
Shatavari, Musali, Kokilaksha, Kapikachchu, Akara Karabha
 - ii) Drugs acting as garbhashaya shodhaka (which act on uterus) Eggs. Japa, Kalajaajee, Langali, Karpaga, etc..
 - iii) Arthava Janana dravyas
Egs. Vamsha, Lodhra, Ashoka, Patha, etc.
 - iv) Drugs acting on breast
Egs. Pata, Nala, Mallika Rohisha
19. Drugs acting on excretory system
- a) Mootra Virechaneeya dravyas
egs. Punarnava, Gokshura, Kasa, Sara ikasha, etc..
 - b) Ashmarce bhedhana dravyas
Egs. Pashana bhedha, Varuna, Kulatta, Vecrataru, etc..
 - c) Mootra sangrahaneeeya dravyas
Egs. Jamboo, Udumbara, Plaksha, Ashwatta, vta, Ashmantaka, etc..
 - d) Madhu Mehahara dravyas
Egs. Beejaka, Bimbec, Karavellaka, Madhunasiini, etc..
20. Jwaragna dravyas
Egg. Kriata Tktha, Drona pushpi, Tulasi, Vatsanabhi, Athivisha, Chandana Raktha Chandana, etc..
21. Rasavana dravyas
Egs. Hareetaki, Amalaki, Gudoochi, Ashwagandha, Viruddadaru, Nagabhala, etc.
22. Drugs acting on Haemopotic system
Egs. Sariba, Manjsta, Chopchceni, Phriyangu, Nagakesara
23. Jangama dravyas like Kasturi, Goroohana etc..

PAPER-II

KAYA CHIKITSA

1. Definition of the word 'Kaya Chikitsa' - general treatment, its synonyms, classification etc..
2. Definition of the term 'disease', its classification and etio-pathology, different causitive factors of the disease and their relationship with doshas.
3. Manifestation of disease with reference to doshas, and their different stages, etc.
4. Resistance power and immunity, its classification, and scope in the management of diseases.
5. Ama-the undigested chyle and its symptoms and effects when it associates with doshas, dooshyas and malas
6. Avarana - (encircling) its definition, and its symptoms, etc.
7. Principles of nomenclature of diseases
8. Concepts of principles of treatments of different diseases, based on their etio- pathogenesis etc.
9. Jvara - the major disease, its etiology, pathology, clinical presentations, classification and principles of management.
10. Diseases of alimentary canal and their etio-pathology along with principles of management.
11. Diseases of Cardio-respiratory system and their etio-pathology and principles of management.
12. Diseases of blood, its metabolism, its etio-Pathology and principles of management.
13. Diseases of excretory system and their etio-pathology and principles of management.
14. Diseases of Rasa Vaha srotas and its etio-pathology and principles of management.

10. Nadee Vrana - fistula - it's definition, causitive factors, classification, siens and symptoms, management.
11. Agantuja Vranas also called as sadhyo Vrana - Definition, classification, Signs and Symptoms, Complications and management
12. Kotha - gangrene
13. Raktha Shrava - hemorrhage - Causitive factors, Pathophysiology, Signs and symptoms, general management, specific management, etc.
14. Dagda Vrana (Burns) - definition, classification, signs and symptoms, management, etc.
15. Yantras and Shastras (surgical instruments) -(blunt and sharp)- concepts, number, nomenclature, classification, shapes, etc.
16. Shastra dhara payanam (method of sharpening of sharp instruments)
17. Shastra Kosha - Surgical tool box (or kit) it's maintenance, it's defects and qualities
18. Drugs and substances used during the management of surgery (piehu-etc.)
19. Yogyavidhi
20. Vishisthavidhi
21. Shalya nirharana Vidhi - extraction of shalva (a foreign substance)
22. Shastra Karma - operative procedures
 - a. Poorva Karma
 - b. Pradhana Karma - Asta Vidha shastra karmani
 - c. Paschat Karma - bandhana vidhi, Raksha karma, Vranitopasana Pathyapathya
23. Minor procedures
24. Different diseases and their surgical management
25. Bone fracture (Bhagna) Different types their management.

Shalakyta Tantra

1. Definition, Introduction, history of shalakyta tantra - Ayurvedic study of ophthalmo, oto, laryngeo and rhinological aspects
2. Anatomical and physiological concepts of eye
3. Classification of eye diseases, their number, their common causes, prodromal symptoms, clinical features and general management.
4. Sandhi ghatha roga, their number, their causes, symptoms and management
5. Vartma Ghatha rogas, their number, their causitive factors, symptoms and management.
6. Shukla ghatha rogas - their number, causitive factors symptoms and treatment.
7. Krishna ghatha rogas - their number, causitive factors, symptoms and management
8. Sarva ghatha rogas - their number, causitive factors, symptoms, and management
9. Dristi ghatha rogas -their number, causitive factors, symptoms, and management
10. Diseases which occur due to abhigata (accidents) Kuposhanam-nutrition, etc.,
11. Special procedures adopted for the management of eye diseases
12. Concepts of anatomy and physiology of ear, and diseases of ear, their number classification, signs and symptoms, management, etc.,

RASAYANA- CIHKITSA REJENUVATION THERAPY (GERIATRICS)

1. Introduction, definition, explanation, synonyms, classifications, and effects of Rasayana - rejuvenation
2. Ayurvedic concepts of effects of age and stress on human life
3. Indications, contra indications, and effects of Rasayana therapy as In-Patient (Kuti praveshika Rasayana), and its procedure of administration, requirements, complication and their management.
4. Indications, contra indications, effect, Procedure of administration, dosage schedule, different formulae available, etc. of vata atapikaras ayana.
5. Codes and conduct of behaviour adaptation as Achara Rasayana.

VAJEEKARANA - (APTHIRODISIACS)

1. Introduction - definition, explanation, history and synonyms of vajeekarana aphrodisiacs
2. Diseases of semen, their causes, and their management
3. Importance of vajeekarana in human life
4. Indications, contra indications, and effects of different formulae useful as aphrodisiacs
5. Concept of manas, and 'women' in the field of aphrodisiacs
6. Concepts of diet and recipes which can be used as aphrodisiacs
7. Single drugs used for vajeekarana .

- Diseases of skin and it's appendages, their etio-pathology and principles of management.
16. Diseases of water & it's metabolism, their etio-pathology and principles of management. Udakavaha srotas-like Atisara etc.
 17. Vatha Vyadhi, it's etiology, Pathology and management.
 18. Maharogas including it's vatarakta, it's etiology, Pathology and management.
 19. Communicable and infectious diseases, their Pathology, etiology and principles of management.
 20. Kshudra rogas
 21. Concept of manas and it's qualities, function, site, etc.
 22. Diseases which occur due to the visiation of "Trigunas"
 23. Diseases of Psyche, and it's management.
 24. Management of emergency conditions.

PANCHA KARMA AND RAKTAMORSHA

(Ayurvedic body purificatory measures)

1. Introduction, definition, development of 'Pancha Karma' and its usefulness in the field of Ayurvedic therapeutics, etc. along with its indications and contra indications.
2. The Process of Snehana (Oleation therapy) - Introduction, Definition of Snehana, Classification, Different oils and fats used in the process, along with their qualities, dosage, actions, etc. Indications and contra- indications of the process and their management. Importance of this process in Pancha Karma.
3. SWEDHANA KARMA- SUDATION THERAPY - Introduction, Definition of Snehana, Classification, Different drugs which are used in the process, Procedure of application, Indications, contra indications effects, complications and their management, it's importance in Pancha Karma Mechanism of action, etc..
4. Pradhana Karma
a) Vamana b) Virechana c) Nasa d) anuvasanavasti e) asthapanavasti Definition, Explanation, Requirements, Process of administration, Indications and contra indications, Complications and their management, effects of Vamana, Virechana, Nasa anuvasana and asthapanavasti.
5. Paschat Karma
(Post Pancha Karma regimen)
it's importance, rules and regulations of dietics and behavioural aspects complications which occur due to the violation of Paschat Karma, and their management.
6. Instruments which are used during the administration of Pancha Karma
7. Minor procedures like gandoosha, Kavala, dhoomapana, etc..
8. Raktawqksha - different methods like, Sirabigadhe Jalooka etc..

PRASUTHI TANTRA, STREE ROGA AND KOUMARA

BIIRTYA

(GYNAECOLOGY, OBSTETRICS AND PAEDIATRICS)

1. Anatomical and physiological considerations of human female reproductive system.
2. Ayurvedic concepts in physiology of 'menstruation' Definition on set of menarche menstruation and its different stages, period of ovulation, etc.. - Prenatal examinations.
3. Disturbances in menstrual cycle and their etio-pathology and management
4. Definition of 'garbha' and its immediate symptoms, procedures to be followed during the period of foetal development, monthly development of foetus.

5. Definition, explanation, causes, of 'Prasava' - delivery, symptoms of I stage of delivery and management of labour.
6. Labour room, it's accessories, aseptic precautions, etc.
7. Complications in labour and post labour changes and their management, etc.
8. Definition of 'Navajatha' (new born), Bala Kumara, Yuva etc. and the management of 'navajatha'
9. Physiology of lactation, examination and selection of lactating mother. Signs and symptoms of pure breast milk and impure breast milk. The diseases caused by visiated breast milk and management.
10. Classification of childhood based on diet, diseases which occur during these periods and their management.
11. Child's room and its decoration and maintenance, articles to be given for a child to play, development and growth of child.
12. Diseases which occur during the period of milk diet, (ksheerada) liquid diets, ksheerannadha (milk liquid + Rice diet solid diet), Annada Kala - (Rice diet more of solids and less of liquids) Dantodhbhawa kala-tooth erupting period, etc.
13. Concepts and Principles of examination of child, and determination of dosage of medicine to be given to the child, etc.
14. Classification of diseases which occur in childhood
15. Management of different diseases which occur during the childhood
16. Concepts and principles of diagnosing of Bala grahas and their management.

SHALYA AND SHALAKYA TANTRA

(Surgery, I.N.T. Ophthalmology and other diseases which occur above the clavicle)

Salva Tantra

1. Origin, development of Shalya tantra - Surgical branch of Ayurveda, it's importance among the 8 branches of Ayurveda (Astanga Ayurveda)
2. Reasons for decline of Ayurvedeeya Shalya tantra (Surgical aspects in Ayurveda) and plans for it's revival.
3. Dhanwantari- the god of Ayurveda (Surgery) his time and knowledge about him. Acharya Sushrutha, the Father of Surgery, his time and his works, the commentators of Sushrutha Samhitha, and contemporary works of Acharya Sushrutha.
4. Classification of diseases based on Nija, agantuja, Sadhya and asadhyas Bhedas.
5. Vrana Shotha - inflammation. It's definition, caustative factors, Patho Physiology, varieties, signs and symptoms, different stages of vrana Shotha, and the complications.
6. Vidradhi definition, causative factors, Patho physiology, varieties, signs and symptoms, different stages of the disease, complications.
7. Management of Vrana Shotha and Vidradhi Saptha upakramas - seven types of treatment (Management) Shasti upakramas - 60 types of management Symptomatic Management.
8. Definition of Vrana, causative factors, classifications, signs and symptoms, complications, different stages, and management
9. Examination of Vrana - the wound/ulcer, and Vrana shotha-inflammation
Sthana - location of wound
Akruthi - Shape of wound
Varna - Colour
Gandha - Smell of wound (odour)
Shrava - Secretions
Vedana - Pain
Vranadhistanas - Sites of the wound, etc