M.D.-AYURVEDA

PRELIMINARY PAPER-I
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND MEDICAL STATISTICS

PART-A
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1 Introduction to Research

A. Definition of the term research
B. Definition of the term anusandhan
C. Need of research in the field of Ayurveda

2 General guidelines and steps in the research process

A. Selection of the research problem
B. Literature review: different methods (including computer database) with their advantages andlimitations
C. Defining research problem and formulation of hypothesis
D. Defining general and specific objectives
E. Research design: observational and interventional, descriptive and analytical, preclinical andclinical, qualitative and quantitative
F. Sample design
G. Collection of the data
H. Analysis of data.
I. Generalization and interpretation, evaluation and assessment of hypothesis.
J. Ethical aspects related to human and animal experimentation.
K. Information about Institutional Ethics Committee (IEC) and Animal Ethics Committee (AEC) and their functions. Procedure to obtain clearance from respective committees, including fillingup of the consent forms and information sheets and publication ethics.

3 Preparation of research proposals in different disciplines for submission to funding agencies taking EMR-AYUSH scheme as a model.

4. **Scientific writing and publication skills**.

a. Familiarization with publication guidelines- Journal specific and CONSORT guidelines.
b. Different types of referencing and bibliography.
c. Thesis/Dissertation: contents and structure
d. Research articles structuring: Introduction, Methods, Results and Discussions (IMRAD)

5 **Classical Methods of Research**.**Tadvidya sambhasha, vadmarga and tantrayukti** Concept of Pratyakshadi Pramana Pariksha, their types and application for Research in Ayurveda.

Dravya-, Guna-, Karma-Parikshana Paddhati
Aushadhi-yog Parikshana Paddhati
Swastha, Atura Pariksha Paddhati
Dashvidha Parikshya Bhava
Tadvidya sambhasha, vadmarga and tantrayukti

6 **Comparison between methods of research in Ayurveda (Pratigya, Hetu, Udaharana, Upanaya, Nigaman) and contemporary methods in health sciences.**

7. **Different fields of Research in Ayurveda**
   a. Fundamental research on concepts of Ayurveda
   b. Panchamahabhuta and tridosha.
   c. Concepts of rasa, guna, virya, vipak, prabhav and karma
   d. Concept of prakriti-saradi bhava, ojas, srotas, agni, aam and koshtha.

8. Literary Research-
Introduction to manuscriptology: Definition and scope. Collection, conservation, cataloguing.
Data mining techniques, searching methods for new literature; search of new concepts in the available literature.Methods for searching internal and external evidences about authors, concepts and development of particular body of knowledge.

9. Drug Research (Laboratory-based)- Basic knowledge of the following:
Drug sources: plant, animal and mineral. Methods of drug identification.
Quality control and standardization aspects: Basic knowledge of Pharmacopoeial standards and parametersas set by Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India.
Information on WHO guidelines for standardization of herbal preparations. Good Manufacturing Practices(GMP) and Good Laboratory Practices (GLP).

10. Safety aspects: Protocols for assessing acute, sub-acute and chronic toxicity studies. Familiarization withAYUSH guidelines (Rule 170), CDCSO and OECD guidelines.

11. Introduction to latest Trends in Drug Discovery and Drug Development
-Brief information on the traditional drug discovery process
-Brief information on the latest trends in the Drug Discovery process through employment of rational approachtechniques; anti-sense approach, use of micro and macro-arrays, cell culture based assays, use of concepts of systems biology and network physiology
-Brief introduction to the process of Drug development

12.Clinical research:
Introduction to Clinical Research Methodology identifying the priority areas of Ayurveda
Basic knowledge of the following:-
Observational and Interventional studies
Descriptive & Analytical studies
Longitudinal & Cross sectional studies
Prospective & Retrospectives studies
Cohort studies

Randomized Controlled Trials (RCT) & their types
Single-case design, case control studies, ethnographic studies, black box design, cross-over design, factorial design.
Errors and bias in research.
New concepts in clinical trial- Adaptive clinical trials/ Good clinical practices (GCP)
Phases of Clinical studies: 0,1,2,3, and 4.
Survey studies -
Methodology, types, utility and analysis of Qualitative Research methods. Concepts of in-depth interview andFocus Group Discussion.

13. Pharmacovigilance for ASU drugs. Need, scope and aims & objectives. National PharmacovigilanceProgramme for ASU drugs.

14. Introduction to bioinformatics, scope of bioinformatics, role of computers in biology. Introduction to Database- Pub med, Medlar and Scopus. Accession of databases.

15. Intellectual Property Rights- Different aspect and steps in patenting. Information on Traditional KnowledgeDigital Library (TKDL).

PART–B **40 marks**

MEDICAL STATISTICS **Teaching hours: 80**

1 **Definition of Statistics :** Concepts, relevance and general applications of Biostatistics in Ayurveda
Collection, classification, presentation, analysis and interpretation of data (Definition, utility andmethods)

2 **Scales of Measurements -** nominal, ordinal, interval and ratio scales.
Types of variables – Continuous, discrete, dependent and independent variables.
Type of series – Simple, Continuous and Discrete

3 **Measures of Central tendency** – Mean, Median and Mode.

4 **Variability:** Types and measures of variability – Range, Quartile deviation, Percentile, Mean deviationand Standard deviation

5 **Probability**: Definitions, types and laws of probability,

6 **Normal distribution**: Concept and Properties, Sampling distribution, Standard Error, Confidence Intervaland its application in interpretation of results and normal probability curve.

7 Fundamentals of testing of hypotheses:
Null and alternate hypotheses, type I and type 2 errors.
Tests of significance: Parametric and Non-Parametric tests, level of significance and power of the test, 'P'value and its interpretation, statistical significance and clinical significance

8 Univariate analysis of categorical data:

Confidence interval of incidence and prevalence, Odds ratio, relative risk and Risk difference, and theirconfidence intervals

9 **Parametric tests:**
'Z' test, Student's 't' test: paired and unpaired, 'F' test, Analysis of variance(ANOVA) test, repeated measures analysis of variance

10 **Non parametric methods:**
Chi-square test, Fisher's exact test, McNemar's test, Wilcoxon test, Mann-Whitney U test, Kruskall – Wallis with relevant post hoc tests (Dunn)

11 Correlation and regression analysis:
Concept, properties, computation and applications of correlation, Simple linear correlation, KarlPearson's correlation co-efficient, Spearman's rank correlation.
Regression- simple and multiple.

12 Sampling and Sample size computation for Ayurvedic research:
Population and sample. Advantages of sampling, Random (Probability) and non random (Non- probability) sampling. Merits of random sampling. Random sampling methods- simple random, stratified, systematic, cluster and multiphase sampling. Concept, logic and requirement of sample sizecomputation, computation of sample size for comparing two means, two proportions, estimating meanand proportions.

13 **Vital statistics and Demography**:
computation and applications - Rate, Ratio, Proportion, Mortality andfertility rates, Attack rate and hospital-related statistics

14 **Familiarization with the use of Statistical software** like SPSS/Graph Pad

PRACTICAL 100 marks

I. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
Teaching hours 120

PRACTICAL NAME

1 Pharmaceutical Chemistry
Familiarization and demonstration of common lab instruments for carrying out analysis as per API

2 Awareness of Chromatographic Techniques
Demonstration or Video clips of following:

- Thin-layer chromatography (TLC).
- Column chromatography (CC).
- Flash chromatography (FC)
- High-performance thin-layer chromatography (HPTLC)
- High Performance (Pressure) Liquid Chromatography (HPLC)
- Gas Chromatography (GC, GLC)

4 Pharmacognosy
Familiarization and Demonstration of different techniques related to:-Drug administration techniques- oral and parenteral.

Blood collection by orbital plexuses puncturing.
Techniques of anesthesia and euthanasia.
Information about different types of laboratory animals used in experimental researchDrug identification as per API including organoleptic evaluation

5 Pharmacology and toxicology

Familiarization and demonstration of techniques related to pharmacology and toxicology

6 Biochemistry (Clinical)

Familiarization and demonstration of techniques related to basic instruments used in a clinical biochemistry laboratory – semi and fully automated clinical analyzers, electrolyte analyzer, ELISA-techniques, nephelometry.
Demonstration of blood sugar estimation, lipid profiles, kidney function test, liver function test. HbA1, cystatin and microalbumin estimation by nephelometry or other suitable techniques. Interpretation of the results obtained in the light of the data on normal values.

7 Clinical Pathology

Familiarization and demonstration of techniques related to basic and advanced instruments used in abasic clinical
pathology lab. Auto cell counter, urine analyzer, ESR, microscopic examination of urine.

8 Imaging Sciences

Familiarization and demonstration of techniques related to the imaging techniques.Video film demonstration of CT-Scan, MRI-scan and PET-scan.

9 Clinical protocol development

II. MEDICAL STATISTICS

Practical houís:20

Statistical exercise of examples from Topic number 4, 5, 8-12, 14, 15.Records to be prepared.

Distribution of marks (practical):

1. Instrumental spotting test– 20 marks
2. Clinical protocol writing exercise on a given problem– 20 marks
3. Records:Research methodology -10 Mark
4. Medical statistics -10 marks
5. Viva- Voce -40 Marks

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1. Aushotosh Kar “Pharmacognosy & Pharmacobiotechnology” New Age International Publisher. Latest Edition. New Delhi.
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3. Fahn A (1981). Plant Anatomy 3rd Edition Pergamon Press, Oxford
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Pharmaceutical chemistry, quality control and drug standardization:

1. Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India. Part I- volume 1 to 8 and Part II- volume 1to 3. Ministry ofHealth and Family Welfare. Controller of Publication. Govt of India. New Delhi.
2. Brain, KR and Turner, TD. (1975). The Practical Evaluation Phytopharmaceuticals. Wright Scienctechnica, Bristol.
3. Galen Wood Ewing (1985). Instrumental Methods of Chemical Analysis. McGraw-Hill College ;Fifth edition
4. Harborne, JB (1973). Phytochemistry Methods. Chapman and Hall, International Edition, London.
5. HPTLC- Fingerprint atlas of Ayurvedic Single Plant Drugs mentioned in Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia Vol- III and IV. CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN AYURVEDA AND SIDDHA. New Delhi.
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8. Laboratory Guide for- The Analysis of Ayurved and Siddha Formulations – CCRAS, New Delhi.
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11. Quality Control Methods for Medicinal Plant Material. Reprint (2002). WHO- Geneva.
12. Rangari V.D., Pharmacognosy & Phytochemistry, Vol I, II, Career Publication,
13. Sharma BK. Instrumental Methods of Chemical Analysis by, Goel Publishing House.
14. Srivastav VK and Shrivastav KK. Introduction to Chromatography (Theory and Practice)
15. Stahl E., Thin Layer Chromatography - A Laboratory Handbook, Springer Verlag, Berlin.
16. Sukhdev Swami Handa, Suman Preet Singh Khanuja, Gennaro Longo and Dev Dutt Rakesh (2008).Extraction Technologies for Medicinal and Aromatic Plants -INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR SCIENCE AND HIGH TECHNOLOGY- Trieste,

Biochemistry and Laboratory techniques:

1. Asokan P. (2003) Analytical Biochemistry, China publications,
2. Campbell, P.N and A.D .Smith, Biochemistry Illustrated, 4th ed, Churchill Livingstone.
3. David Frifelder. W. H. Freeman. (1982). Physical Biochemistry by; 2 edition

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7. Kanai L.Mukherjee. Clinical Pathology:,Medical Laboratory Technology Vol. I.Tata McGrawHill1996, New Delhi.
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Research methodology:

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3. Altick and Fensternmaker. (2007).*The Art of Literary Research*. 4th ed. W. W. Norton. Castle,Gregory. *Blackwell Guide to Literary Theory*. Blackwells,
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Drug research and development:

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5. Natural products isolation. (2006) 2nd ed. / edited by Satyajit D. Sarker, Zahid Latif, Alexander I.Gray. (Methods in biotechnology; 20). Includes bibliographical references and

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8. OECD Guideline for the Testing of Chemicals – Repeated Dose 90-day Oral Toxicity Study in Rodents, 408, 1998.http://browse.oecdbookshop.org/oecd/pdfs/free/9740801e.pdf(latest version)
9. OECD Series on Principles of Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) and Compliance Monitoring, 1998.http://www.oecd.org/document/63/0,2340,en_2649_34381_2346175_1_1_1_1,00.php
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15. Ravindran R.: X-Pharm (Software), Indian Journal of Pharmacology, *JIPMER, Pondicherry.*

Biotechnology and Bio-informatics:

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2. Bergeron BP 2002 Bioinformatics Computing 1st Edition, Prentice Hall
3. Chikhale, N.J. and Virendra Gomase, Bioinformatics- Theory and Practice, Publisher: HimalayaPublication House, India; 1 edition (July, 2007) ISBN-13: 978-81-8318-831-9
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8. http://www.zygogen.com.
9. http://www.dsir.nic.in/reports/tifp/database/metallo.pdf.
10. www.consort-statement.org
11. www.strobe-statement.org
12. www.icmr.nic.in

Clinical Evaluation:

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Medical Statistics:

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4. Bradford Hill – Basic Medical Statistics
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14. Sundar Rao, Jesudian Richard - An Introduction to Biostatistics.
15. Suhas Kumar Shetty- Medical statistics made easy

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M.D.-AYURVEDA PRELIMINARY
KAUMARBHRITYA - BALA ROGA (Pediatrics)
PAPER-II

Theory- 100 marks

PART A 50 marks

1. Development of Kaumarbhritya tantra including ancient and modern literature. Strength of Ayurveda specific to child health care.
2. Vayobheda (Classification of age) according to different classics
3. Anatomical and physiological differences in child compared to adult.
4. Ayurvedic consideration of physiology and pathology of Dosha, Dhatu, Mala, Oja, Agni, Prakriti (sharirika-manasika), Kaya and Dhatuposhana in children.
5. Basic Concepts of growth and development, and its assessment.
6. Ayurvedic and modern clinical methods of examination of healthy and diseased newborn and children.
7. Knowledge of modern diagnostic tools like clinical and laboratory investigations, X-ray, USG, MRI etc.
8. Fundamentals of Ayurvedic treatment for childhood disorders.
9. Applied pharmacological considerations: Ayurvedic and modern concepts of drug doses, administration, distribution, metabolism, excretion, and other important factors of consideration.
10. National programs related to pediatrics.
11. Childhood Samskara
12. Principles of Child Psychology (Ayurvedic & modern concepts)

PART B 50 marks

13. Concept of Bala Rasayana and its application in physical and mental health of children.
14. Concept of Vyadhi-Kshamatva avam Vardhanopaya. Concept of immunity and immune enhancing measures including immunization.
15. Concept of Dhupana and Raksha karma and their clinical application in pediatric practice
16. Basic concepts of single drugs commonly used in pediatric practice with special reference to their karma like- Guduchi, Yastimadhu, Mandukaparni, Shankhapushpi, Ativisha, Pippali, Maricha, Shunti, Haritaki, Amalaki, Tulasi, Bhumyamalaki, Daruharidra, Haridra, Vidanga, Katuki, Dadima, Brahmi, Ashvagandha, Shatavari, Bala, Kampillaka, Trivrita, Jyotishmati, Vacha, Jeevanti, Rasna, Shatavari, Anantamula (Krishna Sariva), Durva, Khadir, Tankana, Tambula, Jatamansi, Sphatika.
17. Knowledge of their ingredients, indications, precautions and specific considerations including adverse drug reactions (ADR) of commonly used Ayurvedic formulations in pediatric practice

e.g. Aravindasava, Baalachaturbhadra Churna, Kumarakalyana Rasa, Saraswatarista, Swarnaprashana (Kashyapa Samhita), Kumaryasava, Kushmanda Rasayana (Sharangdhar), Ashvagandha Rasayana (Ashtanga Hridaya), Brahmi Ghrita, Kalyanaka Ghrita, Talishadi

Churna, Sitopaladi Churna, Haridra Khanda, Krimikuthara Rasa, Mugdha Rasa, Dantodbheda-Gadantaka Rasa, Rajanyadi Churna (Ashtanga Hridaya), Samvardhana Ghrita, Ashta Mangal Ghrita.

18. Methods of preparation of various specific Kalpana (e.g. Lehya, Syrup, drops etc.) according to needs of children.

19. Common instruments and their application in new born care and general pediatric practice.

20. Specific considerations in research methods related to Pediatrics.

21. Regulatory laws related to child health management.

PRACTI CAL 100 marks

Contents:

1. a) In-patient case history record -(25 Patient)

b) Child Health record - (50 Case)

1. Involvement in Outreach and National programs:
2. School Child health checkup
3. Adolescent education
4. Adolescent counseling etc

3. Pediatric ward/nursery management.

Distribution of marks (Practical)

1. a) Case History Record - (25 Patient) - 10 Marks

b) Child Health record - (50 Case) - 10 Marks

2. Bed side clinical case taking

1. Long Case - 20 Marks
2. Short Case - 10 Marks
3. Procedures/ Kriya Kalpa - 15 Marks
4. Identification of instruments & Spotting - 15 Marks
5. Viva-voce - 20 Marks

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Kashyapa Samhita Complete Hindi translation by Satyapal Vidhyalankara English translation by Prof. Premvati Tiwari
2. Principles & practice of Pediatrics in Ayurveda: CHS Shastry
3. Child Health Care in Ayurveda: Abhimanyu Kumar
4. Ayurvedic Concepts of human Embryology: Abhimanyu Kumar
5. Kaumarbhritya by Prof. D.N. Mishra
6. Kaumarbhritya Ke Antargata Balgraho Ka Kramika Evam Vaigyanika Adhyana by Prof. Chanchal Sharma
7. Notes on Kaumarbhritya-by Dr. Dinesh K S
8. Pran - Pratyagamanam-by Dr. B.M. Singh

9. Ayurveda Dwara Matra Evam Shishu Paricharya by Dr. KS Patel, V.K. Kori & Rajgopal S.
10. Kaumarbhritya related references from Charaka Samhita, Sushruta Samhita Vagbhata etc.
11. Clinical Methods in Paediatrics by Meharban Singh
12. Pediatrics Emergencies by Meharban Singh
13. Essential Pediatrics O.P. Ghai
14. Text Book of Pediatrics Nelson
15. Care of New Born by Meharban Singh

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M.D.-AYURVEDA FINAL
KAUMARBHRITYA - BALA ROGA
(Pediatrics)

PAPER – I

Bija, Garbha Vigyaniya (Human Genetics, Embryology) Marks: 100

A. Prakrita Bija-Bijabhaga-Bijabhagavayava evam Tadjanya Vikriti (Genetics and related disorders)

1. Ayurvedic genetics with modern interpretations: Shukra, Shonita, Shukra Shonita Doshas, Bija-Bijabhaga-Bijabhagavayava Vikriti, Matrija and Pitraja Bhavas, Yajjah Purushiya and Atulyagotriya; Measures for obtaining good progeny.
2. Modern genetics Basic concepts:

1. Cell, cell division, nucleus, DNA, chromosomes, classification, karyotype, molecular and cytogenetics, structure of gene, and molecular Screening.
2. Human Chromosomes - Structure, number and classification, methods of chromosome preparation, banding patterns.
3. Single gene pattern inheritance: Autosomal & Sex chromosomal pattern of inheritance, Intermediate pattern and multiple alleles, Mutations, Non Mendelian inheritance, mitochondrial inheritance, Genomic imprinting, parental disomy.
4. Criteria for multi-factorial inheritance.

Pathogenesis

1. Pathogenesis of chromosomal aberrations and their effects, recombinant DNA, genetic inheritance, inborn errors of metabolism
2. Chromosomal abnormalities: Autosomal & Sex chromosomal abnormalities, syndromes
3. Multifactorial pattern of inheritance: Teratology, Cancer Genetics – Haematological malignancies, Pharmacogenetics.
4. Chromosomal disorders
5. Chromosomal aberration (Klinefelter, Turner and Down's syndrome
6. Genetic Counseling, Ethics and Genetics.

B. Prakrita Bija-Bijabhaga-Bijabhagavayava evam Tadjanya Vikriti (Genetics and related disorders)

1. Garbha (embryo), Garbhawastha (gestation period), sperm, ovum; spermatogenesis; oogenesis; structure of ovum
2. Sperm in the male genital tract; sperm in the female genital tract, activation and capacitation of sperm.
3. Garbha Masanumasika Vriddhi evam Vikasa (Ayurvedic and modern concepts of Embryo and Fetal development)

- First week of development
- Second week of development
- Third week of development

- Fourth to eighth week of development (Embryonic period)
- Development from third month till birth (Fetal period)

4. Formation of Prakriti, their assessment in children viz. Bala, Kumara, Yauvana; Pathya-Apathya according to Prakruti.
5. Apara (Placenta) Apara Nirmana (Formation of placenta), Apara Karya (Functions of placenta); Apara Vikara (Placaental abnormalities)
6. Nabhinadi (Umbilical Cord)

Formation and features of umbilical cord

7. Garbha Poshana (Nutrition- from conception to birth)
8. Yamala Garbha(twins)
9. Garbha Vriddhikara Bhavas, Garbhopaghatkara Bhavas.
10. Effect of maternal medication, diet and illness over fetus.
11. Teratology including defects of bija, atma karma, kal, ashaya etc.: causative factors for teratogenecity, mode of actions of teratogenes, critical periods
12. Perinatal Care and Perinatal complications
13. Scientific study of Jataharini specific to children.
14. Prenatal diagnosis
15. Samanya Janmajata Vikara (Common congenital anomalies of different systems): Sahaja Hridaya Vikara (Congenital Cardiac Disorders) Jalashirshaka (Hydrocephalus), Khandaoushtha (cleft lip), Khanda-Talu (cleft palate), Sanniruddha Guda (Anal stricture / imperforated anus), Pada-Vikriti (Talipes equanovarus and valgus), Tracheoesophageal Fistula (TOF), Spina bifida, Meningocele, Meningomyelocele, Pyloric Stenosis.

PAPER-II

Navajata Shishu Vigyan evam Poshana Marks: 100

PART-A

1. Navajata Shishu Paribhasha, Vargikarana (Important definitions and classification related to neonates.)
2. Navajata Shishu Paricharya evam Prana-Pratyagamana (Care of the newborn including recent methodology for the resuscitation)
3. Samanya Navajata Shishu Paricharya (General Neonatal Care –Labour room onwards)
4. Samaya purva evam Samaya pashchat Jata Shishu Paricharya (Management of preterm, post term and IUGR newborn)
5. Prasava Kalina Abhighataja Vyadhi (Birth injuries): Upashirshaka (Caput , cephalohematoma), Bhagna (Fractures), Mastishkantargata Raktasrava (ICH, IVH, Subdural hemorrhage)
6. Navajata Shishu Parikshana (Examination of new born): Ayu Parikshana (including Lakshanadhyaya) Modern approach of Neonatal Examination including gestational age assessment
7. Kumaragara: Navajata Shishu Kaksha Prabandhana (Nursery management), NICU, Nursery plan, staff pattern, medical records, Visankramnikarana (sterlization), Knowledge of equipments used in nursery.

PART-B

8. Navajata Shishu Vyadhi (Early neonatal disorders): Hypothermia, Shvasavarodha (Asphyxia Neonatorum/Respiratory distress), Ulvaka (Aspiration pneumonia), Rakta Vishamayata (Neonatal septicemia), Kamala (Neonatal Jaundice), Akshepaka (Neonatal convulsion), Pandu (Anemia), Atisara (Diarrhea), Asamyaka Nabhinal kartanjanya vyadhi.
9. Navjata Kshudra Vikara (Minor neonatal ailments): Chhardi (Vomiting), Vibandha (constipation), Udara shul (Infantile colic), Puya Sphota (Pyoderma), Shishu Netrabhishyanda (Ophthalmia neonatorum).
10. Sadyojatasya Atyayayika Chikitsa (Management of neonatal emergencies): Shock, Fluid and electrolyte imbalance, Convulsion, Hemorrhagic diseases of Newborn etc.
11. Procedures: Shiro-Pichu, Abhyanga, Parisheka, Pralepa, Garbhodaka Vamana (Stomach wash), Ashchyotana Neonatal resuscitation techniques, Blood sampling, Intravenous canulation, Umbilical vein catheterization, Bone marrow aspiration, Phototherapy, Naso-Gastric tube insertion, Urethral catheterization, Exchange blood transfusion, Thoracocentesis, Bone marrow infusion, Lumbar puncture
12. Nutrition:

A. Navjat Shishu Ahara (Neonatal feeding):

1. Specific Feeding methodology as per Ayurveda and recent advances; Day to day fluid, milk, caloric requirement for the newborn, feeding technique for the preterm baby.
2. Stanyotpatti and Prasruti (Lactation physiology), Stanya Samghatana (Composition of breast milk), Stana Sampat (Characteristics of normal breast), Stanya Sampata evam Mahatva (Properties & importance of pure milk), Stanya-Piyusha (Colostrum); Stanya-Pana-Vidhi (Method for breast milk feeding), Stanyakshaya / Stanyanasha (Inadequate production and absence of breast milk), Stanya parikshana (Examination of breast milk), Stanyabhave Pathya Vyavastha (Alternative feeding methods in absence of breast milk), Various feeding methods, TPN(Total Parenteral Nutrition)
3. Stanyadosha (Vitiation of Breast milk), Stanya Shodhana (Purification of breast milk), Stanya Janana and Vardhanopakrama (Methods to enhance breast milk formation)
4. Dhatri (Wet nurse): Dhatri Guna and Dosha (Characteristics of Wet nurse), Concept of Breast Milk Banking. 5. Lehana (Elucturies)

B. Bala-Poshana (Child Nutrition):

6. Daily requirements of nutrients for infant and children
7. Common food sources
8. Satmya and Asatmya Ahara (Compatible and incompatible diet)
9. Pathya evam Apathya Ahara (Congenial and non-congenial diet)

10. Stanyapanayana (Weaning)

PAPER-III Balrog (Pediatric Disorders) Marks: 100

PART-A

1. Pranvaha Srotasjanya Vyadhi (Respiratory disorders)- Kasa (Cough), Shvasa (Respiratory distress Syndrome), Tamaka Shwasa (Childhood Asthma), Bronchiolitis, Shvasanaka Jwara (Pneumonia- bacterial, viral etc) Rajyakshma (tuberculosis),
Vaksha-Puyata (Pyothorax),Vaksha Vata-Purnata (Pneumothorax)
2. Annavaha Srotasjanya Vyadhi (Gastrointestinal disorders): Jwar (Fever), Chhardi (Vomiting) Ajirna (Indigestion), Kshiralsaka, Atisara (Diarrhea), Pravahika, Vibandha (Constipation, Udarshula (Pain in abdomen), Guda bhramsh (Rectal prolapse)
3. Rasa evam Raktavaha Srotasjanya Vyadhi (Hematological and circulatory disorders): Pandu (Anemia and its various types like Nutritional,haemolytic etc.) and , Raktapitta (Bleeding disorders), Vishishta Hridrog (Specific cardiac diseases- RHD etc), Hypertension, Leukemia.
4. Mamsavaha Srotasjanya Vyadhi: Myopathies
5. Mutravaha srotasjanya Vyadhi (Urinary System disorders): Vrikkashotha (Glomerulonephritis and nephrotic syndrome), Mutrakriccha (Dysuria), Mutraghata (Anuria),
6. Vatavaha Sansthanjanya Vyadhi (Nervous system disorders): Apasmara (Epilepsy), Mastulunga-Kshaya, Mastishka-Shotha (Encephalitis), Mastishkavrana-Shotha
(Meningitis),
7. Pediatric disabilities and Rehabilitation: Cerebral palsy, Ardita (Facial paralysis), Pakshavadha (Hemiplegia), Ekangaghata (Monoplegia), Adharanga Vayu (diplegia),. Amavata (Juvenile Rheumatoid arthritis)
8. Manovaha Srotasa Vyadhi: Breath holding spell, Shayya mutra (Bed wetting), Autism, ADHD (Attention Deficit and hyperactive disorders), Learning Disability, Mental retardation, Temper tantrum, Pica.

PART-B

9. Antahsravi evam Chayapachayajanya Rog (Endocrine and Metabolic disorders)
10. Kuposhanjanya Vyadhi (Nutritional disorders): Karshya-Phakka-BalshoshaParigarbhika (PEM and allied disorders), Vitamin-mineral and trace elements deficiency disorders, Hypervitaminosis,
11. Krimi evam Aupsargika Rog (Infestations and Infections):Krimi (Giardiasis and intestinal helminthiasis,Amoebiasis) Common bacterial, viral infections with special reference to vaccine-preventable diseases: Rohini (Diphtheria), Whooping cough, Aptanaka (Tetanus including neonatal tetanus), Romantika (Measles), Karnamula Shotha (Mumps), Rubella and Masurika (Chickenpox), Antrika Jwar

(Typhoid and Paratyphoid), Viral Hepatitis,),; Vishama Jwar (Malaria) and Kala-azar, Dengu fever, HIV (AIDS), Poliomyelitis, Mastishkavaran Shotha (Meningitis), Mastishka Shotha (Encephalits), Chickengunia

12. Tvaka Vikara (Skin disorders): Ahiputana (Napkin Rashes), Shakuni (Impetigo), Sidhma, Pama, Vicharchika, Charmadal (Infantile atopic dermatitis), Gudakutta.

13. Anya Vyadhyi (Miscellaneous disorders): Jalodar (Ascites),Gandamala, Apachi (Cervical lymphadenitis), Kukunakadi Akshi Rog, Hodgkin & non-Hodgkin Lymphoma, Abnormal growth patterns, Short stature , Niruddha prakash (Phimosis), Paridagdha Chhavi, Utphullika

14. Samghata- Bala Pravrita Rog (damstra): Dog bite. Snake bite, Scorpion bite etc

15. Atyayika Balarog Prabandhana (Pediatric emergency management): Shock and Anaphylaxis, Fluid and electrolyte management, Drowning, Foreign body aspiration, Status epilepticus, Acute hemorrhage, Acute renal failure, Febrile convulsion, Status asthmaticus, Burn, Acute Poisoning

16. Balagraha: Scientific study of Graha Rogs

17. Life Style disorders

PAPER-IV

Kaumarabhritya in Ancient Classics and recent Advances Marks: 100

1. Significant contributions of Kashyapa samhita, Arogya raksha Kalpadrum and other texts /treatises of Ayurveda such as Harita Samhitain the field of Kaumarbhritya including relevant parts from Brihatrai

2. Panchakarma: Principles of Panchakarma [Swedan–Hasta–Pata sweda etc], and their application in pediatric practice in detail.

3. Update knowledge of clinical pediatrics including recent researches in Kaumarbhritya.

4. Fundamentals of Hospital management with special emphases on Pediatric Ward.

Practical/ Clinical Exposure for (Record of exposures to be produced at the practical examination)

1. Full term, preterm, post term new born baby care

2. Practical procedures like – phototherapy, premature baby care, KMC, venepuncture, cord blood sampling, stomach wash, suction, resuscitation, etc.

3. Practical skill of Pediatric Panchakarma procedures

4. Child Health Check up

5. IQ Assessment of Children

6. Exposure to National Health Programs related to Children, including Immunization Program.

7. Patient case Records (50 Records)

8. Practical knowledge of modern diagnostic (invasive & non invasive) tools and techniques used in pediatrics.

9. Management of common pediatrics emergencies.

10. Participation in UG teaching/training from UG syllabus via A-V aids (minimum-3)
11. Minimum 15 days compulsory reciprocal exposures in Kaumarbhritya department of other institution during the study period.
12. Participation in National/international seminars
13. Publication/acceptance of two research papers in indexed/peer reviewed/ISSN journals from the dissertation.

Pattern of practical examination:

1. Case record	-15 Marks
2. Bed side examination	
a) Short Case	-15 Marks
b) Long Case	-25 Marks
3. Identification of instruments/ spotting	-10 Marks
4. Lecture/Dissertation Presentation	-10 Marks
5. Viva-voce	-25 Marks

Reference Books

1. Kashyapa Samhita Complete Hindi translation by Satyapal Vidhyalankara English translation by Prof. Premvati Tiwari
2. Principles & practice of Pediatrics in Ayurveda: CHS Shastry
3. Child Health Care in Ayurveda: Abhimanyu Kumar
4. Ayurvedic Concepts of human Embryology: Abhimanyu Kumar
5. Kaumarbhritya by Prof. D.N. Mishra
6. Kaumarbhritya Ke Antargata Balgraho Ka Kramika Evam Vaigyanika Adhyana by Prof. Chanchal Sharma
7. Notes on Kaumarbhritya-by Dr. Dinesh K S
8. Pran - Pratyagamanam-by Dr. B.M. Singh
9. Ayurveda Dwara Matra Evam Shishu Paricharya by Dr. KS Patel, V.K. Kori & Rajgopal S
10. Kaumarbhritya related references from Charaka Samhita, Sushruta Samhita Vagbhata etc.
11. Clinical Methods in Paediatrics by Meharban Singh
12. Pediatrics Emergencies by Meharban Singh
13. Essential Pediatrics O.P. Ghai
14. Text Book of Pediatrics Nelson
15. Care of New Born by Meharban Singh