CENTRAL COUNCIL OF INDIAN MEDICINE
NEW DELHI
SYLLABUS OF KAMIL-E-TIB-WA-JARAHAT (BUMS) COURSE
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1. **ARABIC AND MANTIQ WA FALSIYA**
   (Logic, Philosophy and Astronomy)

   **Theory- One paper- 100 marks**
   **Total teaching hours: 100 hours**

   **A- Mantiq (Logic)**

1. Tareef, Mauzu, aur Gharz-o-Ghaiyath. (Definition, aims and objects)
   (Knowledge and Perception, Kinds of Knowledge, Imagination and Judgement and its classification).
   (Definition of Individual /Particular and Generals and their kinds, Four Relations).
6. Qazayya, Qaziyah, Hamaliyya ki jumla aqsam, Qaziyah Sharjiyyah ki dow qismen:
7. Bahas, Bahas-e-Tanaqus, Bahas-e-Aks. (Discussion, Contradiction, Contradictory discussion)
8. Hujiath ki aqsam, Qiyas, Istiqa, Tamseel, Qiyas ki qismen (Division of Arguments, Hypothesis/Analogy, Induction, Allegory and kinds of Hypothesis).

   **B- Falsafa (Philosophy)**

1. Hikmat, Tareef-wo-taqseem, Mauer, aur Gharz-o-Ghaiyath (Philosophy, its Definition and kinds, aims and objects).
   (Body, Physical body, Educational Body, Matter, Shape, Definition of Body Shape and Species Shape).
3. Makant, Hayyaz, aur Shakhki tareef (Definition of Space, locus and Shape).
   (Movement and Rest, their definitions, aims and objects, kinds and conditions).
   (Definition of Elements, kinds, conditions and temperament (with brief description).
C-Hay'at (Astronomy)

1. Ilm-e-Hay'at ki tareef, aur tib se iska ta'alluq. (Definition of Astronomy and its relation with Medicine).
3. Daira Muaddilun Nahar, Daira Nisf-un-Nahar. (Meridian Circle, Mid-Day Circle).

D. Ibteda-i-ilm-un-Nafs (Elementary Psychology)

1. Ilm-un-Nafs ki tareef-o-aqsaam (Psychology, its definition and kinds).

ARABIC

Part A

2. Kalâm aur iski aqsaam. (Division of Sentence).
6. Isme Marifah aur iske aqsaam (Marif Billam) ke saat Hurooof-e-Shamsiyyah-o-Qamariyyah ki wazahath. (Definite Noun and its kinds, with the mention {Noun with definite article} with the explanation of Shamsi and Lunaar Characters).
7. Ierab, tareef-o-taqseem, lerab bil hurooof, lerab bil Harkat. (Inflection Sign, its definition and Division: by letters and by signs).
11. Gardân-e-Muzare aur Seghî. (Conjugation of indefinite past tense (Aorist) and Moods).
   (Division of Noun: Infinitive Noun, Origin/Source, Derivative, Active Participle Noun, Passive Participle Noun, Noun of place and Comparative and Superlative Noun).
15. Marfu‘āt, Mansubāt, Majroorāt.
   (Nominative cases, Accusative cases and Genitive cases).
   (Pronouns in Nominative, Accusative and Genitive cases, Demonstrative Pronoun, Interrogative Pronouns, Relative Pronouns).

Part B.

   (Arabic Medical words and Terms and their uses in sentences).

      (Names of the Organs of Human Body and Body Fluids).
   ii) Ismai Amraz.
      (Names of the Diseases).
   iii) Ismai Alāt.
      (Names of the Instruments and Equipments)
1.2 KULLIYAT UMOORE TABIYA
(Basic Principles of Unani Medicine)

Theory- One paper- 100 marks
Total teaching hours: 100 hours

Mabhas-e-Aam (General Discussion)

1. Ilme Tib ki Tareef (Definition of Tibb)
2. Tib ke mozu aur garz-o-ghayat (Subject and objectives of Tibb)
3. Tibb ki darajbandi imsal ke sath (Classification of Tibb with suitable examples)
4. Umoore Tabeiya ki Tareef aur ahmiyat (Definition and importance of Umoor-e-Tabiyyah)
   Tabeiya ki tareef aur ahmiyat (Definition of Tabeiya't and its importance)
5. Ala-e Tabeiya't wa Mana'at (Tools of Physis and Immunity)
6. Umoore Tabeiya ka mafhoom tareef, ta'dad wa ahmiyat (Meanings, definition, number and importance of Umoore Tabeiya)
7. Asbab ka bayan (Description of causes)

Arkaan (Anasir)

1. Arkan (Anasir) ki tareef (Definition of Arkan or Anasir)
2. Arkan ki Ta'dad aur anasir Arba ka Nazaria (Number of Arkaan and Concept of Arkan-e-Arba)
3. Anasir ka tabaee muqam aur agraz –wo- maqasid (Physical position, purpose and significance of Arkan-e-Arba)
4. Anasir ka jaddeed nazariya (Modern concept of Elements)
5. Jaddeed nazariya ke mutabiq anasir-e-insaniah ki taqseem aur sehat wa maraz mein inki ahmiyat (Classification of Human element and their role in Health and Disease)

Mizaj

1. Mizaj ki tareef (Definition of Temperament)
2. Imitzaj-e-Sada, Imitzaj-e-Haqeeqi
3. Mizaj ki taqseem (Classification of Temperament)
4. Taqseem-e-Mizaje Mutadil (Classification of Equable or Balanced temperament)
5. Taqseem Mizaje Ghair Mutadil or Sue Mizaj (Classification of Unequable or Imbalanced temperament), Sue mizaj sada, sue mizaj maddi
6. Hararate Ghariziyah (Innate or Intrinsic heat)
7. Hararate ghariba Harat Muqassira
10. Mizaje Asnan (Temperament of different ages) Mizaj-e-Asnaf
11. Mizaje Agaleem (Human Temperament according different regions of Earth)
12. Ilaj-wo Moaleja mein Mizaj ki Ahmiyat aur Mizaj-e-Adviyah (Importance of the Mizaj with respects to drugs and therapeutics)
Akh'lat

1. Akh'lat Ki tareef (Definition of Humours)
2. Akhlate Arba' ka Ijmani bayañ wo-Bahas (Description and discussion of Akhlate Arba)
3. Description of Dam (Blood) with classification and functions
4. Description of Balgham (Phlegm) with classification and functions
5. Description of Saffra (Bile) with classification and functions
6. Description of Sauda (Black Bile) with classification and functions
7. Basis of Akh'late Arba (Four Humours) Arbiyat Akhlat ke Dalayil
8. Tawleed Akhlat (Production of Ak'hlat)
9. Ratoobate-Oola-wo- Sania
10. Huzume Arba' ka Ijmani bayañ (Brief description of Four Digestions)

A'za

1. General description of A'za (Organs) and their classification
2. Definition of A'zae Mufradah (Simple Organs).
3. Classification of A'zae Mufradah
4. Description and functions of the following organs:
   a) Azm (Bone)
   b) Ghuzraf (Cartilage)
   c) Ribat (Ligaments)
   d) Wat'r (Tendon)
   e) Asab (Nerve)
   f) Ghisha (Membrane)
   g) Lahan (Flesh)
   h) Shaham (Fat)
   i) Shiryana (Arteries) and vareed (Veins)
5. Theory of Abu Sahl M seehi about A'zae Mufradah (Simple Organs)
6. Inclusion of Shu'r (Hair), Zufr (Nail) and Mukh (Marrow) in A'zae Mufradah
7. Definition of A'zae Murakakawa (Compound Organs) with their classification
8. Definition of A'zae Raisah (Vital Organs) and their classification
9. Definition of A'zae Khadimah (Subordinate Organs)
10. Definition of 'Uzuze Mu'ti (Donor Organ) and their classification
11. Definition of 'Uzuze Qabil (Recipient Organ) and their classification

Arwah

1. Definition of Ruh with its various interpretations and classification
2. Concept of Ruh (Pneuma) according to different Unani Scholars
3. Ruh ke wazaif wa masalik (Functions of Ruh and its routes)
4. Ruh and Tarwih (Oxygenation)
5. Concentration of Ruh at certain location

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Quwa

1. Definition of Quwa (Powers or Faculties) with classification and functions
2. Quwwate Nafsaniyah (Psychic or Mental Faculty)
3. Quwwate Muharrrikah (Motor Faculty)
4. Quwwate Mudrikah (Faculty of Perception)
5. Hawase Khamasah Zahirah (Five Special Senses)
6. Quwwate Basirah (Power of Vision)
7. Quwwate Sami’ah (Power of Hearing)
8. Quwwate Shammah (Power of Smell)
9. Quwwate Za’iqah (Power of Taste)
10. Quwwate Lamisah (Power of Tactile Sensation)
11. Hawase Khamasah Batinah (Intellectual Senses)
12. Hisse Musherak (Power of Composite Senses)
13. Quwwate Mutakhuyyalah (power of reasoning and imagination)
14. Quwwate Hafizah (Power of Memory)
15. Quwwate Mutasarifah (Power of modification)
16. Quwwate Waahimah (Power of apprehension)
17. Quwwate Haywaniya (Vital Faculties)
18. Quwwate Fa’ilah and Munfa’ilah (Active and Passive Faculty)
19. Advantages of Inqibaze Qalb wa Inbisate Qalb (Systolic and Diastolic movements of the Heart)
20. Brief description of Daurane Khoon (Blood Circulation)
21. Definition and Classification of Quwwate Tabeiya (Physical Power)
22. Definition and functions of Quwwate Ghaziah
23. Definition and functions of Quwwate Namiah (Power of Growth)
24. Detailed description of Shara’et Taghizah (Conditions of nutrition)
25. Functional stages of Quwwate Ghaziah (Quwat-e-Gazia ke madraj amal)
26. Definition and functions of Quwwate Mutaghayyarah (Power of transformation)
27. Detailed description of Taghayyurate Ghiza (Metabolism of Nutrients)
28. Definition and functions of Quwae Tabeiya Khadimah (Subordinate of Physical faculty)
29. Definition and functions of Quwae Jazibah, Masikah, Hazimah wa Dafiah (Powers of absorption, retention, digestion and excretion)
30. Detailed description of Huzzme Arba’ (Four Digestions)
31. Description of Haz’me Me’di (The Elementary Digestion)
32. Description of Haz’me Kabidi (The Hepatic Digestion)
33. Description of Haz’me Uruqi (Vascular Digestion)
34. Description of Haz’me Uzwi (Cellular Digestion)
35. Definition and classification of Quwwate Tanasuliyah (Power of reproduction)
36. Definition and functions of Quwwate Muwallidah (Generative Power)
37. Definition and functions of Quwwate Musawwirah (Moulding Power)
38. Definition and classification of Af’aal (Functions) according to Quwa (Powers)
PRACTICAL

JUZE AMALI (PRACTICALS)

Arkan
i) Anasir Arba ke Tabae mueamm ka mushahida bazari-e Khaka (Graphs)
ii) Calourimeter ke zariya keefiyat arba ka mushahida
iii) Periodic Table ke zariya Arkan (Elements) ka Mushida aur arkan ki Darja Bandi
iv) Anasir Insaniya ki darja bandi aur Khaka

Mizaj
i) Ajnas Ashra ke zariye Mijaz-e Insani ki taskhees aur record book par iska Indiraj
ii) Agaleem ka Mushida ba zariye Globe
iii) Qadeem wa jaded aqleemi takseem ke khake

Aklaat
i) Fasd ke Zairye Aklaat Arba ka Amli Mushida
ii) Ghulba Aklaat ki Alamaat ka mushahida Sehat wa Mariz ki halat mein

Aza
i) Aza Mufrada wa Aza Murakaba ka Aini Mushaida
ii) Aza Mufrada ka Khurdbeeni Mushahida
iii) Record Book mein Aza ke Af'al aur Khakon ka Indaraj

Arwah
i) Arwah ka takseemi khaka

Quwa
i) Quwa ka Takseemi Khaka

Afaal
i) Afaal ka Takseemi Khaka
1.3 TASREEHUL BADAN
(Anatomy)

Theory-Two Papers-200 Marks (100 marks each)
Teaching hours-225 hours

PAPER I

1. Tashreehul Badan ka ta’aruf (Introduction of Anatomy)
   a. Nizame Jismani ka mukhtasar ta’aruf (A brief description of all systems of the body).
   b. Tashreehi waz’a wa Muta’alliqa istilahat (Anatomical position and related terminologies)
   c. Jild aur us ke zawaizd (Skin and its appendages)
   d. Lafaiye satahiya wa ghairah (Superficial and deep Fasciae)
   e. Auliya, Ribatat aur Akyase zulaliya (Tendon, Ligaments & Bursae)
   f. Izaam (Bones): Aqsaam, af’al wa ta’azzum (Types, functions and ossification)
   g. Azlaat (Muscles): Aqsaam wa af’al (Types and functions)
   h. Mafasil (Joints): Aqsaam wa harakat (Types and movements)

2. Raas wa Unq (Head and Neck)

A. Raas (Head)
   a. Junjumah aur uske manaazir ka aam bayan (General description and views of Skull).
   b. Mufsal Sudughi fakk (Temporomandibular joint)
   c. Jaufe Fam, Lissa, Aasna wa Halaq (Oral Cavity, Gums, Teeth and Pharynx)
   d. Anaf, Jaufe Anf wa Khalaye Hawaiyih (Nose, nasal cavity and Paranasal sinuses) Uzn (Ear)
   e. Mashnoolata Mahjar (Contents of Orbit): Aj’faan (Eyelids)’ Aalate dam’a (Lacrima apparatus) and Muqlatul Ain (Eye ball)
   f. Ghudade Lu’abiyah (Salivary glands)

B. Unq (Neck)
   a. Musallasate Unq ka’mukhtasar bayaan (Brief description of Triangles of the Neck)
   b. Azlaat Unq (Muscles of the Neck)
   c. Urooq wa a’asab (Vessels and nerves)
   d. Hanjarah wa Qasbatu’riyah (Larynx and Trachea)
   e. Mari (Oesophagus)
   f. Raas wa Unq ke Ghudade Lymphawiyyah (Lymph nodes of Head and neck)
   g. Fuqrate Unq (Cervical Vertebrae)
   h. Ghudade Darqiyyah wa Jarud darqiyyah (Thyroid and parathyroid glands)

C. Nizame A’asab (Nervous system)
   a. Aghhiya-e-Dimagh, Dimagh a’q Nukha’a ka mukhtasar bayaan (A brief description of Meninges, Brain and spinal cord).
   b. A’asabe Nukha wa Dimaghi (Cranial and Spinal nerves)
D. Sadr (Thorax)
   a. Jaufe Sadr (Thoracic Cavity)
   b. Azla'a, Azmul Qas wa fuquraate sadr (Ribs, Sternum and Thoracic Vertebrae)
   c. Azlaate sadr (Muscles of the Thorax)
   d. Ghishaauriyyah wa riyatain (Pleura and Lungs)
   e. Hijabe munassifus sadr wa mashmoolat (Mediastinum & its contents)
   f. Urooq wa A'asab aur majrae sadr (Vessels, Nerves and Thoracic duct)
   g. Ghilaful qalb wa Qalb (Pericardium and Heart)
   h. Hijabe Hajiz (Diaphragm)
   i. Saddyain: Mammary Glands

E. Tarfe A'ala (Upper Limb)
   a. Izam (Bones)
   b. Azlaat (Muscles)
   c. Mafasil (Joints)
   d. Ibt wa hufrae mirfaqiyah (Axilla and Cubital fossa)
   e. Urooq wa A'asab (Vessels and nerves)
PAPER-II

Batān (Abdomen)
1. Hisāse Batān (Abdominal regions)
2. Deewāri batān (Abdominal wall)
3. Barēeēoon (Peritoneum) aur Akiyaas e Barītoon (Peritoneal sacs)
4. Ah'shae batān (Abdominal viscerā)
5. Fuqrāate qutn (Lumbar vertebrae)
6. Uroooq wa A'asab (Vessels and nerves)

A'ana wa ejan (Pelvis and perineum)
1. Jauf e Aaa aur Ejan (Pelvis and perineum)
2. Azme ajuz wa- us'us (Sacrum and coccyx)
3. Azaalee a'ana (Muscles of pelvis)
4. Ah'shae Aana (Pelvis viscerā)

Tarfe Asfal (Lower Limb)
1. Izaam (Bones)
2. Azaat (Muscles)
3. Mafasil (Joints)
4. Uroooq wa A'asab (Vessels and nerves)
5. Hufrājat (Fossae):
   i. Musallase Fakhzi (Femoral triangle)
   ii. Qanate Muqarribah (Adductor canal)
   iii. Hufraa mabiziyah (Popliteal fossa)
PRACTICAL

100 marks
Teaching hours- 200

JUZE AMALI (PRACTICALS)

1. Demonstration of the parts of Body by dissection/to be supplemented with Audio-Visual aids and other modern techniques available, e.g. CD's etc
2. Demonstration of bones and skeleton by models, charts and specimens.
3. Record book has to be maintained by the students and will be submitted at the time of Practical Examination duly signed by the concerned Teacher
4. Students must be engaged in weekly presentation on applied anatomy of different systems.

NOTE:
A) While teaching the various regions of the human body, the description of bones, joints, muscles, blood vessels, nerves etc. shall be brief. However, emphasis shall be given on the clinical, applied and radiological aspects of anatomy.
B) Monthly seminar is to be conducted essentially to develop research attitude among the students.

1.4 MUNAFEUL AAZA

Central Council of Indian Medicine | BUMS UG Syllabus 2018-19
(Physiology)

Theory- Two Papers-200 Marks--(100 marks each)
Teaching Hours-225 hours

PAPER I

(General Physiology and Biochemistry)

100 marks

THEORY

1. Cytology and Histology:
   i: Cytology: Brief discussion and introduction of cytology
   ii: Tissue: Definition, types, distribution, and function of tissues.

QHULIA:
Qhulia ki khurd beeni sakht-o-Afaal, Takhseem-e-Qhulia

INSAJA:
Tareef, Aqsaam, khurd beeni sakht ka phailao-wa-Afaal, Nasseje Bushra, Naseeje Waasil, Nassej Azlee wa Naseeje Asabi

2. BLOOD & HAEMOPOIETIC SYSTEM:
   Definition of Blood, constituents, functions, viscosity, volume

BLOOD PLASMA: Constituents, Plasma Proteins and their functions

RBC: Structure, composition, formation, development & fate, total count, method of estimation & physiological variations

KHOON:
Khoon ki tareef, ajza, afaal, lazoojat aur hajam, Mahiyat-ud-dum, ajza, mavaade lahmiya, afaal

KURRIYAT-E-HAMRA:
Saat, ajza-e-tarkeebi, padaish aur numu, anjam, majmooyec taadaat, miqdaar ki takhmeen ke tareeqe aur unke feliyati iqhtilaaf

HAEMOGLOBIN: Composition, varieties, properties, method of estimation and functions

WBC: Types, formation, structure, functions, & Differential count

HAMRATUDDAM:
Ajza-e-tarkeebee, aqsaam, khwaas, miqhdar ki takhmeen ke tareeqe

AFAAK KURRIYAT-E-BAIZIYA:
Aqsaam, padaish, afaal aur inke baahami tanasub

PLATELETS:
Structure, formation & functions,
Coagulation of Blood:
Definition, Coagulation factors, Bleeding time, Clotting time and their estimation

Blood Groups:
Blood Transfusion & Blood Banks

3. Vitamins:
Definition, types, daily requirement and functions
Vitamin ki tareef, aqsaam, miqdar khurak aur afaal

4. METABOLISM:
Introduction to Metabolism, Metabolism of Carbohydrate, Metabolism of Lipids, Metabolism of amino acids, Mineral and Water metabolism.

ISTEHAL:
Istehala ki tareef, Nashasta ka istehala, Shamiyat ka istehala, Humooze Shorain ka istehala Madaniyat aur paani ka istehala

5. CIRCULATORY SYSTEM:
Introduction, Valves of Heart and their actions, Special Functional Tissues. Properties of Cardiac Muscles, Cardiac cycle, heart block, Nerves of the heart, cardiac centre & its function, Electro-Cardiograph, Blood Pressure and its physiological control.

NIZAAM-E-DAURAN-E-KHOON:

6. LYMPHATIC & RETICULO-ENDOTHELIAL SYSTEM:
Formation and composition of lymph, Lymphatic channels, Lymphatic drainage, Lymph Glands Reticulo-endothelial system, its functions, spleen & its functions

NIZAM-E-UROOQ-E-LIMFAVIA AUR SHABIQ-O-BASHREE BAAHTINI:
 THEORY

1. DIGESTIVE SYSTEM:
Introduction of digestive system, Histological structure of salivary glands & secretion of Saliva. Composition, secretion and function of Gastric juice, Pancreatic juice, Succus entericus and Bile. Movements of Alimentary canal and their functions, Formation of Faeces and Defecation, Structure and functions of Liver, Digestion of carbohydrate, protein and lipids, Absorption of water.

NIZAM-E-HAZM:

2. RESPIRATORY SYSTEM:

NIZAM-E-TANAFFUS:

3. EXCRETORY SYSTEM:
Introduction to the organs of excretion

KIDNEYS:
Structure and functions, Nephron, functions of glomerulus, Formation, composition & volume of urine, Normal and Abnormal constituents of Urine, Reaction and Specific Gravity of Urine, Role of Kidney in maintenance of body temperature & Acid base balance, Micturation-definition and mechanism.

SKIN:
Structure and functions of skin [Integument], Sweat, regulation of body temperature, abnormal and sub-normal temperature.

NIZAM-E-IQHRAJ-E-BOWL:
Aaza-e-bowl ka taaruf
KULLIYA:

JILD:
Jild ki sakht aur afaal, Paseena, Hararat-e-badaniya ka tazvazun, ghair tabiyeye hararat aur qillat-e-hararat

4. NERVOUS SYSTEM [in brief]:

NIZAM-E-AASAB [Ikhtesaaar ke saath]:

5. SENSORY ORGANS:
Physiology of Taste, Smell, Hearing Vision and touch

NIZAAAM-E-SHIRKE AFAAL:
Mechania - Zaiika,Sha'ama, Sama'at, basarat aur lams

6. ENDOCRINE SYSTEM:
General description of Endocrine glands, Secretions and functions of Pituitary, Thyroid, Parathyroid, Thymus, Supra-renal glands, Pancreas, Ovaries and Testes.

GHUDOOD-E-GHAIR NAAQILA:

7. Male and Female Reproductive System:
Male reproductive system:
Male reproductive organs, puberty, spermatogenesis, composition of semen, prostate glands and its function.

Female reproductive System:
Menstruation, ovulation, fertilization and implantation.
Nizame taulaed Mardana wa Zanana :
Nizam-e-Taulled Mardana:

Nizam-e-Taulled Zanana:
Daura-e-Tams, Amal-e-Tabaveez, Baar-aawari and Isteqara Hamal
PRACTICALS [JUZ-E-AMALI]

1. Histological studies of various organs
   Mukhtalif aaza ki khurbeeni saakht ka mutala


   Hayatiyati keemiyah: Khoon me shakkar-e-angoori ki taqmeen, khoon ki girohbandi

   Mutala-e-bowl: Kharoore me shakkar-e-angoori, Mawaad-e-lahmi, bezwi, acetone, namakiyat, safravi, alwaan-e-safravi ka imtihaan-o-taqmeen


6. Departmental Symposium on various important topics.
   Shoba-e-Manafe ul aza me muqhtaleef unwaanoan par symposiums ka ehtamaam-o-inqaad

*Note: All practicals should be documented.*
2.1 TAREEKH-E-TIB  
(History of Medicine)

Theory- One paper- 100 marks  
Total teaching hours: 100 hours

(1) Tareekh-e-Tib aur iski Ahmiyat. 
Medical History and its importance.

(2) Fan-e-Tib ki Ihteda aur Fan-e-Tib ke Awwalin Marakiz. 
Origin of Medicine and its Primary Centers.

(3) (a) Babuli Tib, Misri Tib aur iske zara-e-Maloomat, (b) Cheeni Tib aur iska Maqsoos 
Tareeq-e-Ilaaj, (c) Irani Tib aur Madars-e-Jund-e-Shahpur, (d) Hindi Tib aur 
(a) Babylonian Medicine and Egyptian Medicine and its sources of information, (b) Chinese 
Medicine and its specific Methodology of Treatment, (c) Iranian Medicine and School of 
Jund-e-Shahpur, (d) Famous Physicians of Indian Medicine and Ayurveda: (i) Charak, (ii) 
Sushruth, (iii) Wagbhat.

(4) Tib ke darje zail bunyadi uloom ka ajmali khaka aur mukhtasar tareekh (i) Ilm-e- 
Tabiyath, (ii) Ilm-e-Kimya, (iii) Ilm-e-Nabatath, (iv) Ilm-e-Haifwanat, (v) Ilm-e- 
Madaniyat, (vi) Ilm-e-Hayyat, (vii) Ilm-e-Tashreech, (viii) Ilm-e-Manaf-ul-Aza, (ix) Ilm- 
ul-Jarahath.  
Brief description and history of Fundamental subjects of Medicine viz: (i) Physics, (ii) 
Physiology, (ix) Surgery.

(5) Tib ke mukhtalif Adwar: (a) Unani Tib ma qable Buqrat, (b) Hazrath Idrees, (c) 
Tabeeb-e-Awwal Asqaliboos. 
Different periods of Medicine: (a) Unani Tib before Hippocrates, (b) Prophet Idrees, (c) 
First Physician Asqaliboos.

(6) Mandarje zail Atibba-e-Qadeem ke mukhtasar halaath aur karnamein: (a) Buqrat, (b) 
Araatu, (c) Heroofuloos, (d) Irastarastoos, (e) Madarsa-e-Iskandariya ke mukhtasar 
halaath.  
Biographical sketches of ancient physicians and their contribution to the Unani system of 
medicine: (a) Hippocrates, (b) Aristotle, (c) Heroofuloos, (d) Irastarastoos, (e) Brief 
description of School of Sikandiya.

(7) Roomi atibba (a) Deasqaridoos, (b) Jalinoos. 
Roman Physicians: (a) Diascorides, (b) Galen.

(8) Bazanteni Tib aur Tabeeb: (a) Fausulmaniti. 
Bazantini Medicine and its Physician: (a) Fausulmaniti.

(9) Tib-e-Unani ka Arabi daur aur iska tafseeli bayan.  
Detailed description of Unani Medicine in Arabic Era.
(10) Ahde jaheliyat mein Tib: Haris bin Kulha.
    Medicine during Age of Ignorance: Haris bin Kulha as a physician.

    Brief description on Prophetic Medicine.

(12) Tib Ahde Khilafat-e-Rasheda mein (a) Amawi daur, (b) Tiyazoq, (c) Ibn-e-Umal, (d) Jaber bin Hayyan, (e) Khalid bin Yazeed.
    Medicine in Clan: (a) Amawi era, (b) Tiyazoq, (c) Ibn-e-Umal, (d) Jaber bin Hayyan, (e) Khalid bin Yazeed.

(13) Tib Abbasi daur mein, Baitul Hikmat, Tib-e-Unani ki taraqqi mein iska hissa.
    Medicine in Abbasi era: House of Wisdom, and its role in Development of Unani system of Medicine.

(14) Namwar mutarjimeen: (a) Yuhina bin Masway, (b) Hunain bin Ishaq, (c) Sabith bin Qarha, (d) Yaqoob bin Ishaq, (e) Jibrayeel bin Baqishu (f) Qusta bin Luqa.
    Famous translators: (a) Yuhina bin Masway, (b) Hunain bin Ishaq, (c) Sabith bin Qarha, (d) Yaqoob bin Ishaq, (e) Jibrayeel bin Baqishu (f) Qusta bin Luqa

(15) Baghdad mein Hindustani Atibba ki amad aur tib par iske asraath, Vedak Kitabon ke Tarjume.
    Entry of Indian Physicians in Baghdad and its influence on Medicine, Translation of Ayurvedic literature.


(17) Atibba-e-Undulus: (a) Ibn Rushd, (b) Abul Qasim Zahravi, (c) Ibn Wahid, (d) Ibn Zuhur, (e) Ibn Betar, (f) Ibn Khateeb, (g) Moosa Bin Maimoon.
    Famous Physicians of Undulus: (a) Ibn Rushd, (b) Abulcasis, (c) Ibn Wahid, (d) Avenzer, (e) Ibn Betar, (f) Ibn Khateeb, (g) Moosa Bin Maimoon.

(18) Atibba Misr-e-Shaam: (a) Dawood Antaki, (b) Ali bin Rizwan, (c) Ibn Haytham, (d) Ishaq bin Sulaiman Isralli, (e) Ibn Abi Usaiba, (f) Jamaluddin Qafatti, (g) Ibn Qaf Masihi.
Famous physicians of Egypt and Syria: (a) Dawood Antaki, (b) Ali bin Rizwan, (c) Ibn Haysam, (d) Ishaq bin Sulaiman Israilli, (e) Ibn Abi Usaiba, (f) Jamaluddin Qafati, (g) Ibn Qaf Mashhi.

(19) Hisdustan ka tibbi daur: Ahde Tughlaq ke namvar taebeeb, (a) Zia Mohammed Masood Rasheed Farangi, Ahde Lodhi ke Taebeeb, (a) Behwa bin Qawas.
Medicine in India - Brief discussion, Famous physicians of Tughlaq Era: (a) Zia Mohammed Masood Rasheed Farangi, Ahde Lodhi ke Taebeeb, (a) Behwa bin Qawas.

(20) Gujrat ka mashoor taebeeb: Shahab Abdul Kareem Nagori.
Famous physicians of Gujrat: Shahab Abdul Karem Nagori.

(21) Tih kashmeer mein: Nooh bin Mansoor.
Medicine in Kashmir: Nooh bin Mansoor.

(22) Ahde Moghliya ke namvar taebeeb: (a) Hakeem Ali Geelani, (b) Hakeem Sidra, (c) Hakeem Yousaфи, (d) Hakeem Akbar Arzani, (e) Hakeem Hashim Alvi Khan, (f) Hakeem Amanullah, (g) Hakeem Shareef Khan.
Famous physicians of Moghul period: (a) Hakeem Ali Geelani, (b) Hakeem Sidra, (c) Hakeem Yousaфи, (d) Hakeem Akbar Arzani, (e) Hakeem Hashim Alvi Khan, (f) Hakeem Amanullah, (g) Hakeem Shareef Khan.

(23) Qutubshahi daur ke namwar hakeem: (a) Hakeem Mir Momin, (b) Hakeem-ul-Mulk Nizamuddin Gilani.
Famous physicians of Qutubshahi period: (a) Hakeem Mir Momin, (b) Hakeem-ul-Mulk Nizamuddin Gilani.

(24) Nizamshahi daur ke hakeem: (a) Rustum Jarjani, (b) Wali Gilani.
Famous physicians of Nizamshahi period: (a) Rustum Jarjani, (b) Wali Gilani.

(25) Adilshahi daur ke hakeem: Mohammed Qasim Farishta.
Famous physician of Adilshahi period: Mohammed Qasim Farishta.

(26) Asifjahi daur ke taebeeb: (a) Hakeem Raza Ali Khan, (b) Hakeem Shafai Khan.
Famous physician of Asifjahi period: (a) Hakeem Raza Ali Khan, (b) Hakeem Shafai Khan.

(27) Bartani akhde ke atibha: (a) Maseeh-ul-Mulk Hakeem Ajmal Khan, (b) Hakeem Abdul Aziz Lucknowi, (c) Hakeem Azam Khan, (d) Hakeem Abdul Hameed, (e) Hakeem Abdul Haleem, (f) Hakeem Abdul Lateef Falsafi.
Famous physicians of British period: (a) Maseeh-ul-Mulk Hakeem Ajmal Khan, (b) Hakeem Abdul Aziz Lucknowi, (c) Hakeem Azam Khan, (d) Hakeem Abdul Hameed, (e) Hakeem Abdul Haleem, (f) Hakeem Abdul Lateef Falsafi.

(28) Chand mashoor atibha: (a) Hakeem Kabeeruddin, (b) Hakeem Ghulam Hussain Kantooori, (c) Hakeem Mohammed Ilyas Khan.
Few famous physicians: (a) Hakeem Kabeeruddin, (b) Hakeem Ghulam Hussain Kantooori, (c) Hakeem Mohammed Ilyas Khan.
(29) Hindustan mein tib ki taleem ka naya daur: (a) Taleemi Idare aur Nisaab, (b) A’la Taleem, (c) Unani Tib mein Tahqeeq.
Unani Education system in India in Modern era, (a) Academic Institutions and syllabus, (b) Higher Education, (c) Unani Medical Research.

(30) Hindustan mein (i) Tibbi marakiz: (a) Ayurved aur Unani Tibbi College, Delhi, (b) Takmeel-ut-Tib College, Lucknow, (c) Ajmal Khan Tibbya College, Aligarh, (d) Nizamia Tibbi College, Hyderabad, (e) Hamdard Tibbia College, Delhi.
(ii) Tibbi Khanwade: (a) Delhi, (b) Rampur, (c) Lucknow, (d) Hyderabad, (e) Rajisthan, (f) Bhopal, (g) Madras, (g) Mysore.
(i) Unani Medical Centres in India: (a) Ayurved aur Unani Tibbi College, Delhi, (b) Takmeel-ut-Tib College, Lucknow, (c) Ajmal Khan Tibbya College, Aligarh, (d) Nizamia Tibbi College, Hyderabad, (e) Hamdard Tibbia College, Delhi.
(ii) Eminent medical families in India belonging to: (a) Delhi, (b) Rampur, (c) Lucknow, (d) Hyderabad, (e) Rajisthan, (f) Bhopal, (g) Madras, (g) Mysore.

(31) Ma’baad Azadi Unani marakiz ka khayaam, inki Tareeq, Tadween, Aghrav-o-Maqsad: (a) Central Council of Indian Medicine, (b) Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, (c) National Institute of Unani Medicine.
Post-Independence Establishment of certain Unani centres, their Aims and Objectives, Development and Functions: (a) Central Council of Indian Medicine, (b) Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, (c) National Institute of Unani Medicine.

Hippocratic Oath: the text and its effect on latter centuries, Ethical Values of Medical Students, Ethical Duties of the Unani Physicians.
2.2 TAHAFFUZI WA SAMAJI TIB
(Preventive and Community Medicine)

Theory – 100 marks
Total teaching hours: 150 hours

1. Tahaffuzi wa Samaji Tibb
   Definition, historical background, importance, aims and objectives

2. Sehat (Health)
   Definition, aims & objectives and guidelines for health,
   Detailed discussion of Asbaabe Sitta Zarooriyah (six essentials of life), classification of
   food including macro and micronutrients and balanced diet.

3. Marz (Disease)
   Definition and causes of disease with details.

4. Tabaee Mahaul (Physical Environment)
   Fizaee Mahaul (atmospheric environment), components of Tabaee Mahaul (physical
   environment) and its related factors.
   Factors affecting physical environment (Physical, chemical and biological causes).

5. Air
   Physical properties and composition.
   Natural and artificial method for purification of air, procedures for the prevention and
   control of diseases caused by air pollution and their preventive measures

6. Water
   Sources and types of water, safe & wholesome water, examination of water, purification
   methods.

7. Environmental Pollution
   Definition and classification, causes, health effects and preventive measures of different
   types of pollution i.e. air pollution, water pollution and noise pollution.

8. Masaakin wa Tahviya (Housing and Ventilation)
   Need and importance, disadvantages of ill ventilated rooms, standards of ventilation,
   different types of ventilation (Natural and Artificial)

9. Indifae Fuzlaat (Disposal of Waste)
   Definition and types of waste, solid waste disposal, excreta disposal, municipal sewage
   disposal plant, biomedical waste disposal.

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10. Shakhshi Hifzane Sehat (Personal Hygiene)
Healthy habits, cleanliness, menstrual hygiene, Importance of Iluj Bit Tadbeer in Shakhshi Hifzane Sehat Dalak, Riyazat, Hammam and bathing. Prevention of lifestyle diseases.

11. Khandani Mansooba Bandi wa Zabte Tauleed (Family Planning and Birth Control)
Definition, scope, types of birth control measures: temporary, permanent.

12. Taadiya (Infection)
Definition, mode of spread, routes of entry of infection, reservoirs of infection and their carriers, classification, quarantine, Incubation period, isolation.
Important vectors spreading the disease
Concept of Waba and related terminologies.

13. Infectious Diseases
Ashaabe Wa'sila wa Moilda (causative and predisposing factors), causes, sign and symptoms, differential diagnosis, Muddate Hizanat (incubation period), Muddate Tadiya (infective period) and methods of Tahaffuz (prevention) of following diseases:
a. Humeqa (Chickenpox)
b. Khasra (Measles)
c. Judri (Small Pox)
d. Warne Aslul uzn (Mumps)
e. Influenza, Swine Flu, Bird Flu
f. SARS
g. Chickengunia
h. Shaheeqa (Pertussis)
i. Khunnaq (Diphtheria)
j. Diq (Tuberculosis)
k. Haiza (Cholera)
l. Deedane Amaa (Helminthiasis)
m. Hummae Tafroodiya (Typhoid Fever)
n. Hummae Ijamia (Malaria)
o. Hummae Asfar (Yellow Fever)
p. Khaarish
q. Hummae Danj (Dengue Fever)
r. Ta'oorn (Plague)
s. Kala Azar
t. Daal Kalb (Rabies)
u. Kuzaaz (Tetanosis)
v. Juzaam (Leprosy)
w. Daal feel (Filariasis)
x. Faliye Atfaal (Poliomyelitis)
y. Jamra (Anthrax)
z. AIDS
aa. Ilthaabe Ka'b (Hepatitis)

14. Manaat and Amale Talqeeh (Immunity and Vaccination)
   Immunity: Definition, classification and importance of immunity

15. Amale Talqeeh (Vaccination)
   Definition, types of Vaccines, advantages and disadvantages of vaccines, Naqshae Tamnee
   (Immunization Schedule), Amale Tamnee ke muzir asraat (adverse effects of immunization)

16. Amale Tatheer (Sterilization)
   Definition, importance & necessity, latest methods, natural, physical & chemical.
   Information about various Istilahaat (terminology) like deodorant, antiseptic, pesticides,
   insecticides, germicides and detergents etc.

17. Dafae Ta'aaffun (Disinfectant)
   Sources, methods of disinfection and their indications.

18. San'atec Tib
   Definition and importance of occupational health, occupational diseases and hazards and
   their preventive measures.

19. Sehati Tanzimat (Health Organizations)
   - National health organizations
   - Aalami Sehati Tanzeemaat (International Health Organizations)
     World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations International Children
     Emergency Funds (UNICEF), Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO).

20. Nigehdasht Mashaikh (Geriatrics)
   Problems of old aged people viz. financial, mental, physical, social and psychological.
   Tadabeer-e-Mashaikh (diet, exercise, massage etc.).

21. Sehate Aamma (Public Health)
   Tash'heer (notification), methods of propaganda of public health issues and its importance,
   school health services. Healthcare at village level, preventive measures and cleanliness in
   fairs and festivals and prevention of epidemic diseases.

22. Tibbi Indirajat (Demography)
   Mardum Shumari (census and registration system), Sharahe Paida'ish (birth rate) and
   Sharahe Amwaat (death rate) etc. basic medical statistics, including central tendencies.
23. Sehati Programmes (Health Programmes)
    Primary Health Centers (PHC)
    Various Health programs run by Govt. of India, healthcare delivery system of India.

PRACTICAL

1. Demonstration of water purification methods.
2. Identification of disinfectants and their application
3. Identification and information of disease related Insects through models and charts
4. Demonstration of different vaccines
5. Information about infectious and epidemic diseases through permanent slides and audio visual aids.
6. Propaganda and education of public health through community health visits.
7. Observation of health delivery system at different health centers and sub-centers.
8. Demonstration of birth control & family planning methods through charts, models & videos.
9. Participation in different national health programmes.

Notes: - Students will maintain a Record Book of all the practical and demonstrations and also prepare charts and models. At least five case histories will be necessary for a student regarding patients of infectious, occupational or other related diseases.
2.3 ILMUL ADVIA

Theory- Two Papers-200 Marks—(100 marks each)
Teaching Hours-200 hours

100 Marks

PAPER I

(KULLIYATE ADVIA)

THEORY

1. Usuole Shanakht Advia (Principles of Identification of drugs (Pharmacognosy))
   (i) Makhaz e Advia (Sources of drugs)
   (ii) Wasful aqaqir ke aitbaar se nufrad dawaon ki darjabandi (Classification of single drugs according to Pharmacognosy)
   (iii) Morphological characters of Unani medicinal plants
   (iv) Taxonomical classification of Unani single drugs
2. Dawa, Ghiza, and Zulkhasssa: Ta’reef, aksam aur ahmiyat
   (Dawa, Ghiza, and Zulkhasssa: Definition, types and importance)
3. Mizaje Advia: Ta’reef, aksam aur ahmiyat
   (Mizaje Advia: Definition, types and Importance)
4. Sammi Advia wa Tiryaq: Samm-e-mutlaq, Samoon, fad zebar
   (Poisonous drugs and Antidotes)
5. Badni istalah par Advia Ka T’aseer: Mufradul Quwa, Murakkabul Quwa waqairah
   (Effects of drugs on metabolism: Mufradul Quwa, Murakkabul Quwa etc.)
6. Advia ki Ajza’e tarkeebi, Ajza’e mo’esira: Alkaloids, Glycosides aur roghaniyat
   (Composition of drugs: Active and non-active constituent- Alkaloids, Glycosides, oils, tannins, saponins, gums, resins, mucilage, phenolic compounds, flavonoids).
7. Advia ki tabai khusosiyat
   (Physical properties of drugs)
8. Gair Maa’ruf Advia ki maloomat ke zara’e
   (Principal and methods of assessing the action of unknown drugs)
9. Qiyas wa tajurba
   (Analogy and experimentation)
10. Mukhtalif nizame jismani par Unani Advia mufradat ke asrat
    (Action of Unani single drugs on various systems of the body)
11. Ashkale Advia
    (Different dosage forms)
12. Masalike Advia
    (Routes of administration of drugs)
13. Hasul, Tahaffuz wa amare Advia
    (Collection, storage, preservation and shelf life of drugs)
14. Muzir aur Musileh
(Adverse effects of drugs and their correctives, and scope of pharmocovigilance in Unani medicine)

15. Abdale Advia
   (Substitution of drugs)

16. Tanakuz e Advia
   (Drug antagonism)

17. Ussoole tarkebee Advia, ahmiyat wa zaroorat
   (Drug compounding: Principles and importance)

18. Istelahat e Advia ba Atbare Taseer wa Nauyiate Amal
   (terminologies with respect to the effects and actions of drugs):
   > Aasir, Akkal, Hakak
   > Dafae Taffun, Dafae Huma, Dafe Tashannuj Dabiq
   > Ghassal, Jali, Haliq, Habis
   > Jazib, Kavi, Kasire Riyah, Lazie, Lazij, Khatim
   > Muarriq, Moaddil, Moattis, Mufajjir, Muhallil,
   > Mohammi, Muallide Dam, Muallide Mani, Mubah
   > Mubarrid, Mudamni, Mudire Baul, Mudir-e-Tamas, Mudire Laban
   > Muffarreh, Mufatteh, Mufateete Hisat, Mughalliz, Mughazzi
   > Murakhi Dorane Khoon, Murakh, Muharriq Aasab, Dimagh wa Qalb
   > Mujaffif, Munjamid, Mukhaddir, Muhashin, Muhkrie Janeen wa Masheema
   > Mulattif, Mulaiyyan, Mulazziz, Msmsik, Munaqqi, Munawwim,
   > Mubate Shair, Munzij, Muqawwi, Muqawwi Aamma
   > Muqawwiyate makhssoosa, Muarik, Murratib, Mushil, Musaddai
   > Musaddid, Musaflfi Dam, Musakkin, Musakkine Alam, Musammin e Badan
   > Moutish, Muzayeeck, Mulattif, Muhayyej
   > Mushtahi, Muzayyede Laban, Muzliq, Nasif, Qabiz, Qateh, Qatil- Deedan Ammae, Radae,
PAPER II

(ADVIA MUFRADAH)

100 Marks

THEORY

Darjazail Advia ki shinakhat, Makhaz, hasul, mizaj, afa’i, Mua’ka wa tareeka istema’al, miqdar khurak Mudate taseer, Muzir Asrat, Musleh wa jadid tahkikat.

(Identification, source, collection, mizaj, actions, therapeutic uses, methods of usage, dose, shelf life, adverse effects, corrective measures and recent research information of following single drugs).

Part A: Advia Nabatiya (Plant origin drugs)

b) Babchi, Badaward, Baboonaa, Badam, Badranjboya, Bartang, Babool, Barhamandandi, Baranjasif, Bazrulbang, Bisfaj, Biskhapra, Baladur, Balela, Banafsha, Buzidan, Bahman safaid, Bahan surkh, Behi dana, Bahroza, Bedanjeer, Bed mushk, Belgiri, Barahmi, Beesh
c) Persiyaoshan, Palas papda, Panbadana, Podina
d) Talmakhana, Tukhme Balanga, Turanj, Turb, Tamar Hindi, Toot, Tudri safaid wa siyah, Taj, Tubud
e) Salab misri
f) Javitri, Jozbua, Jamun, Jadwar, Juntiyana, Jawakhar, Jauz maasil
g) Chakso, Chiraita, Chob chini, Chob zard
h) Habbul Aas, Habbus Salateen, Habbul qurtum, Habbul qiit, Habbul ghar, Hilteet, Hulba, Hanzal, Hina
i) Khaksi, Khatmi, Khubbazi, Khapaza, Khurfa, Kharbaq, Khulanjan, Khayarain, Khyar shambar, Khare khashak, Kahoo, Karfis
j) Dar hald, Dare filfil, Dar chini, Durmina Turki, Duroonaj Aqrabi, Dammul akhwain
k) Ral Safaid, Rasut, Reetha, Rehan, Rewand chini
l) Zarawand, Zarishk, Zarunbad, Zafaran, Zanjbeel, Zufa, Zaitoon, Zeera safed, Zeera siah, Zarnab
m) Sazij Hindi, Sapistan, Satawar, Suddab, Sarphoka, Sad Kufi, Saqmoonia, Sumbulut tib, Suranj shireen, Suranj Talkh, SadaBahar, Sahajana
n) Shahatra, Shuqee, Shuneez, Sheetraj Hindi
o) Satar Farsi, Samaghe Arabi, Sandal Surkh wa safaid, Samaghe Kateera,
p) Tabasheer
q) Aqarqarha, Ushba, Unnab, Ood saleeb, Ood gharqi
r) Ghariqoon, Ghasis
s) Farfiun, Faranjmushk, Fifil Daraz, Fifil Siyah, Fifil safed
t) Qaranful, Qinnab (bhang)
u) Kat safed, Kateera, Kasni, Kafoor, Kakra Singh, Kaifal, Kabab Chini, Kababah khandan, Kataan, Kasoos, Karanjawa, Kasondi, Kishnee, Kamala, Kundur, Kanghi, Kanocha, Kewda
v) Gajar, Gaozaban, Gilo, Gule SURKH, Gule Gurhal, Gule Tesu
w) Loban, Lodh pathani, Lahsun
x) Mayeen Khurd wa Kalan, Malkangani, Mazoo, Marzanjosh, Maror 29mraz29, Mastagi, Muqil, Mako, Mundi, Maveez
y) Najeel Daryace, Nilofeh, Neem, Nankhawah
z) Vaj, Halelajat, Haliyun, Heel Khurd, Heel Kalan

Part B: Advia Maadaniya (Mineral Origin Drugs)

a) Abrak Safaid wa Siyah, Tinkar, Hazrjul Yahud
b) Khusul hadeed, Zangar, Zaharmohra.
c) Safeda kashghari, Sumaq, Sammul far, Sang Jarahat
d) Shibb-e-Yamani, Shingraf, Shora Qalmi
e) Tila, Faulad, Kibreet
f) Gil Armani, Gile Surkh, Gau Danti
g) Murdar, Sang, Nuqra
h) Namakiyat, Hartal, Hirakasis

Part C: Advia Haiwaniya (Animal Origin Drugs)

a) Abresham, Baiza Murgh, Beer Bahuti, Jund bedastar
b) Kharateen, Kharmohra.
c) Reg mahi, Sartan, Sange Saremahi, Saresham Mahi, Sadaf
d) Asal, Ambar, Ambar ashab, Kafe dariya
e) Qaranul Aiyal, Luk-e-maghsool, Marjan, Mom, Marvareed

Part D: Advia Jadeeda (Modern Drugs)

a) Pharmacological Terminologies: Definition, Scope & Branches
b) Routes of drug administration
c) Introduction to Pharmacokinetics: Drug absorption, Drug metabolism, Excretion of drugs, plasma half life and doses.
d) Introduction to Pharmacodynamics: Non Receptors and Receptor mechanism
e) Drug Modifying factors
f) Antiseptics and Disinfectants
g) Introduction to Pharmacological actions, therapeutic uses, absorption, fate and excretion, doses and adverse effects of the following drugs:
h) Analgesics: Narcotic and Non-narcotic analgesics, anti-inflammatory and antipyretics.
i) Sedatives: hypnotics and tranquilizers.
j) Anesthetics: Local, Spinal and General
k) Antibiotics: Definition & Classification
1) Chemotherapeutic Agents: Sulphonamides, tetracyclines, Penicillin, chlorphenicol and Amnioglycosidal Drugs
m) Antiprotozoals, Antivirals, Anthelmintic, Antifungal drugs
n) Hormones: Insulin and Thyroid hormones
o) Contraceptives
p) I.V.Fluids
q) Oral Hypoglycemic Drugs
r) Antihypertensive Drugs

PRACTICAL

100 marks
Teaching hours-100

JUZE AMALI (PRACTICALS)

- Shanakht Advia: Demonstration of all Unani drugs prescribed in syllabus.
- Preparing of Herbarium sheets/record book.
- Demonstration of slides of plant (leaf, root and stem) (monocot/dicot, venations, stomatal index etc.)
2.4 MAHIYATUL AMRAZ
(Pathology)

Theory- Two Papers-200 Marks—(100 marks each)
Teaching Hours-200 hours

PAPER I
(MAHIYATUL AMRAZ UMoomi wa ILMUL JARASEEM)
(General Pathology and Microbiology)

100 Marks

THEORY

I. Ilmul Ahwal
II. Ilmul Asbab
III. Ilmul Alamaat

I. ILMUL AHWAL

(A)

a) Definition of Sabab, Marz & Arz
b) Ahwale Badan, Schat, Marz, Haalate Salisa
c) Ajnaze Amraaz: Amraaze Mufradah and Amraaze Murakkabah
   i. Amraaze Mufradah: Soo-e-Mizaj, Soo-e-Tarkeeb, Tafarruq Itesal,
   ii. Amraaze Murakkabah: Definition & classification of Auram aur uski aqsaam.

(B)

a) Zarbe Khaliya (Cellular Injury): Fasadat & Saraiyat Nakhr (Necrosis), Infarction,
Ghangharana (Gangrene),
b) Tatbuq (Adaptation): Zamoor (Atrophy), Tazakhkhum (Hypertrophy), Metaplasia,
Hyperplasia.
c) Ilthab (Inflammation), Indemal (Healing and Repair),
d) Fasad Khoon and Fasadat Dawrane Khoon (Blood & circulatory disorders)
   Faqruddam aur Aqsaam (Anaemia & types), Abyazud dam (Leukaemia & types),
   Nazaffudam (Haemorrhage), Salabate Shiryani (Arteriosclerosis), Aqdi Salabate Shiryani
   (Atherosclerosis), akhashuruddam (Thrombosis), Tasaduddam (Embolism), aqlasuddam
   (Ischaemia)
e) Fasadat Rutubate Badan (Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalance):
   Qillate Rutubat (Dehydration), Tahabbuj (Oedema), Sadma (Shock),
f) Mana’at (Immunity) and AIDS.
g) Salaat (Neoplasm) ka ajmali bayan (General description)

II. ILMUL ASBAB

Asbabe Kulli:
Asbabe Badia, Asbabe Sabiqa, Asbabe Wasila, Ta’dia, Unani main tadiya ka tassavur.
1. Definition & classification of Asbab
2. Asbabe Badan:
   (a) Asbabe Maddiyah
   (b) Asbabe Suriyah
   I Asbabe Failiah
3. Asbabe Sehat wa Marz
   (a) Asbabe Sabeqah
   (b) Asbabe Badiyah
   (c) Asbabe Wasilah
   (d) Asbabe Zarooriyah
   (e) Asbabe Ghair Zarooriyah
   (f) Asbabe Mohafizah
   (g) Asbabe Mughiyyarah
   (h) Asbabe Mukhallifah
   (i) Asbabe Ghair Mukhallifah
   (j) Musakhinat, Mubaridat, Mujasifat
   (k) Mufsidat Shakl

4. Umoomi Asbab:
   (a) Asbabe Warm
   (b) Asbabe Tararruque Ititsal
   (c) Asbabe Qarah
   (d) Asbabe Mufsadaate Shakal
   (e) Asbabe Siddah aur Zeeqe Majari
   (f) Asbabe Itiiisae Majari
   (g) Asbabe Khushunat
   (h) Asbabe Malasat
   (i) Asbabe Khula
   (j) Asbabe Sue Tarkeeb
   (k) Asbabe Waja
   (l) Asbabe Taskeene Waja
   (m) Asbabe Tukhna wa Imitla
   (n) Asbabe Itubaas wa Istifraagh
   (o) Asbabe Zo'fe Aaza

3 IImul Alamaat:
Alamaat ke Umoomi Tazkira, Alamaat Fariqa, Alamaate Imitla, Ghaf'bae Akhlat ke
Alamaat, Alamaate Amzaja, Alamaate Sauda wa Warm, Alamaate Tafarruque Ititsal,
Alamaate Riyuah, Waja aur is ke Aqsaam.

ILMUL JARASEEM (MICROBIOLOGY):
Aqsaame Jarasin (Classification of Micro-organism), Qiuwin (Staining), Jarasimi Afaal
(Microbial Activity), Antigen, Ajasam Ziddia (Anti-Bodies), their reaction, Jarasimi Sammiyat
(Toxins). General Description of following bacteria:
✓ Gram Positive Bacteria (Cocci & Bacilli) such as Staphyloccocus, Streptococcus,
   Pneumococcus, Clostridium Tetani, Mycobacterium Tuberculosis & M. Leprae.
✓ Gram Negative Bacteria (Cocci & Bacilli) such as Neisseria Meningitides and N.
   Gonococci, Salmonella, E. Coli, Shigella, Vibrio Cholera
✓ Spirochete: Treponema Pallidum
✓ Tufailiyat (parasites), fungi and Virus ka Ajmal Bayan (General description)
PAPER II

(MAHIYATUL AMRAZ NIZAMI)
(Systemic Pathology)

THEORY

1. Amraaz Qalb wa Urooq (Disease of the Heart & Blood Vessels):
   Insidad Shiryan Iklii (Coronary Occlusion), Iltihab Batana Qalb (Endocarditis), Izamul Qalb
   (Hypertrophy of the Heart), Amraaz Azlaate Qalb (Cardiomyopathies), Fisharuddam
   (Hypertension), Salaabate Shiryan (Arteriosclerosis), Anurisma (Aneurysm), Amraaz Samamate
   Qalb (Valvular Heart Diseases), Pericarditis (Iltihabe ghilaful-qalb).

2. Amraaz Nizam Tanaffus (Diseases of Respiratory System):
   Iltihabe Shobi (Bronchitis), Zaturriyah (Pneumonia), Zatl Janb (Pleurisy), Tadarrum Revi
   (Pulmonary Tuberculosis), Zeequn Nafas (Asthama), Nafkhturriyya (Emphysema), Itisae Shoeb
   (Bronchiectasis)

3. Amraaz Meda wa Am’a (Gastro – Intestinal Diseases):
   Qrahie Medi wa Asna Ashree (Gastric & Duodenal Ulcer), Hummae Mevi (Enteric Fever), Iltihab
   Zayada Aawar (Appendicitis), Zaheer (Dysentery), Warme Meda (Gastritis), Qurooh-e-Qoloon
   (Ulcerative Colitis).

4. Amraaz Kabid wa Mirabh (Diseases of Hepato – Billary System):
   Iltihabe Kabid (Hepatitis), Talayyafal Kabid (Cirrhosis of Liver), Yarqun (Jaundice), Dubailatul
   Kabid (Liver Abscess), Iltihabe Mirara (Cholecystitis), Hisate Mirara (Cholelithiasis).

5. Amraaz Kilia wa Masana (Diseases of Kidney & Urinary Bladder):
   Glomerulonephritis, Iltihabe Hauzul Kilia (Pyelonephritis), Hisat Kilia wa Masana (Renal & Cystic
   Stones), Iltihabe Masana (Cystitis)

6. Amraaz Banqaras (Diseases of Pancreas):
   Ziaabatux Shakri (Diabetes Mellitus), Iltihabe Banqaras (Pancreatitis)

7. Amraaz Dimagh (Cerebral Diseases):
   Iltihabe Aghshia (Meningitis), Encephalitis, Jiryanuddam Dimagi (Cerebral Haemorrhage)
PRACTICAL

100 Marks
Teaching hours-200

JUZE AMALI (PRACTICALS)

1. Qaroora ka Mufasal Imtiham: physical, chemical and microscopic examination of urine.
2. Baraz ka mukammal Imtiham: physical, chemical and microscopic examination of stool.
3. Khoon ka mukammal Imtiham: Haematology, Biochemistry and serology
4. Balgham ka imtiham: Sputum examination
5. Mada manviya ka Imtiham: Semen analysis
6. Histopathological slides ka imtiham
3.1 COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Theory: One paper - 100 marks
Total teaching hours: 100 hours

1. Interpersonal communication skills:
   Direct, face-to-face communication that occurs between two persons.
   Dialogue or a conversation between two or more people.

2. Focused Interactions:
   This primarily results from an actual encounter between two persons. This implies that
   the two persons involved are completely aware of the communication happening between
   them.

3. Unfocused interactions:
   This occurs when one simply observes or listens to persons with whom one is not
   conversing. This usually occurs at stations and bus stops, as well as on the street, at
   restaurants, etc.

4. Non verbal communication skills:
   Aspects of body language, gestures, facial expressions, eye contact, etc.
   Recognizing emotions and being sensitive to other's feelings and emotions.
   Written and typed modes of communications.

5. Computer aided communication:
   Computer-aided instruction (CAI)
   Use of computers to develop communication skills
   Computer modeling and computer tutors
   Operating Systems
   Internet Surfing and Searching Skills

6. Report writing and presentation:
   Effective writing
   Delivering an effective presentation
   Seminar-lectures/group discussions, sharing of ideas, role-plays exercises

7. Acquisition of Medical Information:
   Text-book, Reference Book, Research Papers, Review Papers, Drug Indexes,
   Electronic Media: Types, Reliability
3.2 ILMUL-SAIDLÂ
(Unani Pharmacy)

Theory: Two Papers-200 Marks-(100 marks each)
Teaching Hours-140 hours

100 Marks

PAPER I

THEORY

1. Saidlā ki tareef, darjabanat, ahmiyat aur tareekh-e-pashmanzar
(Definition of Pharmacy, its classification, short history and chronological development of pharmacy.)

2. Hindustani Qarabadin ke Khusoozi hawala se Unani tibbi , Quomi Qarabadin ka ta’aruf.
(Introduction to Unani Pharmacopoeias (Qarabadin), National Formulary with special reference to the Indian Pharmacopoeia).

3. Awzan-e-Advia : jadeed wa qadeem anuzan wa paimane
(Introduction of ancient and contemporary system of Auzan-e-Advia (Unit of measurement)).

4. Mufrad va murakkub dawao ke husool, Zakheer andozi, taqaffuz aur tanzeem
36mraz36 ke usool wa qwaneen, naiz amil tajjeef, iski aksam, aalat tajjeef, A’amar e Advia.
(Brief introduction about collection, storage of simple and compound drugs, preservation and management for pharmacy stores. Drying; (Different types of Dryer), shelf life of Unani drugs.)

5. Aamale Dawasazi, istalahat wa askale Advia ka ijmalay bayan :
(Brief description and application of technical terminologies and different Unani dosage forms)

6. Safaof (Powder):
- Mukhtaliif chhalniyo ke tawassut se safaaof ki darzbandi (Size Reduction Standards of sieves, powder gradation.)
- Tahbib (Granules) : tareeka e tahbib (Methods of granulation)
- Darjazail Advia ki saafaosazi (Powdering of the following drugs): Aarad Kurna, Ushuq, Muqil, Afiyoon, Rasaut, Mastagi, Abresham, Magziat, Zafran, Hajariyat, Sadaf, Marwareed, Sange Jarahat.
7. Ba'az dawao ki tareeka tayyari k makhsoos aamal:
   (Preparatory Methods of certain drugs)
   - Amle tarweeq (specific separation technique) : Barge mako sabz, Barge kasni sabz
   - Amle Tasfia (Claroification/purification) : Salajeet, Shahad, Kharateen
   - Amle Tasveed (Sublimation) : Sammulfar, Gandhak, Kafoor
   - Amle Iqla (Preparation of Lexiation/salt): Chirchita, Mooli, Jau

8. Unani dawao ki tarkeeb tayyari mein GMP ka Ta'rfu wa intezaq
   (Brief description of Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) in the manufacturing of Unani Drugs)

9. Drug wa Cosmetics Act ka ta'aruf
   (Introduction to Drugs & cosmetics Act.)

10. Akras wa Haboob (Tablets & Pills making process):
    tareeef, mukhtali k aksam wa khusiyat, tareeka tayyari k aamal makhsoos, mukhjtalif
    rabtajat, inki khamiya, nakayis mukhatalin dyes, gilaf qurs wa hab.
    (Definition, Different kinds of tablets and their application, Process involved in the
    production of tablets; Tablets excipients, Defects in tablets. Different dyes, Tablet
    coating)

11. Usaara (Extraction):
    tareeka e ta'ascer, rub, sat
    (Various methods of Extraction),

12. Tatweer aur iski aksam
    (Sterilization – Concept, types & Significance in relation to Unani Drugs.)

13. Amal-e-T'areeq or iske riwayati wa jaddeed tarike
    (Distillation: conventional and modern methods)

14. Darjazai ashkhase Advia ki aksam, tartseebe ajza wa tarkeeb tayyari
    (Types, formulation, manufacturing procedures of):
    - Marham (Ointments)
    - creams
    - pastes
    - gels

15. Advia ki baham aamejish wa yaksaniyat – safoof, sayyal, neem jamid dawai ajza ki
    baham aamezish
    (Mixing and Homogenisation of Liquid, powders and semisolid ingredients)

16. Tasfia or iske mukhtali zara'e
    (Filtration- Theory of filtration, different filter media)

17. Ba'az makhsoos Advia ke asli or mayari hone ki shinakhat or inki khususiyat k
    jaanchne ke tareek
18. Mukhtalif murakkabat me istemal hone wale qiwam ki tarkeeb, tayyari or rivayati or jaded tariko se iska tajzia
(Preparation of qiwam for compound drugs and its assessment with the help of refractometer, Sacchrometer)
Murakkabat me mushtamil muwajiza ajza-e shakriya, launiya wa atria
(Permissible sweetening, colouring & Flavouring agents)
Darajazail qiwami 38mraz ki tarkeeb, tayyari (Preparation of the following quiwami drugs):
Sharbat, Lauq, Khameera, Majoon, Jawarish, Itriful, Laboob, Murabbe, Gulqand, sikanjbeen.

19. Roghan aur tila bnane ke mukhtalif tareekh aur tayyari
(Different methods of preparation of oils and tila):

20. Darajazail Advia ki tadbeer wa islah e Advia ke mukhtalif tareekh
(Methods of tadbeer wa Islah, Detoxification Process/Corrective measures of the following drugs):

21. Aml'e Ilraaq wa Taklees ke rivayati wa jaded tareekh
(Methods of incineration, 38mraz38e38ng3838 with conventional and modern method)
- Filizzat, Hajariyat, Zavil arwah
- Boota, Gile hikmat, Kapat, (Use of ‘Put’ and its types)
- Darajazail Kusho’n ke hawale se Kham Kushto’n ki shinaikht (Identification of Kusha Kham of the following with reference to the following Kusha):
- Darajazail Kusho’n ki tarkeeb tayyari, istemal aur-miqdar e khuraq (Methods of preparation, mode of administration and doses of the following kusha):

22. Darajazail Advia ki Nauiate Tarkeeb
(Composition of the following drugs):
Dare chikna, Safeda Kashghari, Raskapoor, Kajli

23. Ba’az makhsos Aghzia wa Masnuw’at aaraish ki tarkeeb tayyari
(Brief Introduction and preparation method of Dawa-e-Ghizai [Nutraceuticals] and Cosmeceuticals):
Maul jubn, Maul asl, Maul isham, Maul buzoor, Maul boqool, Maul fawakeh, Maul Shayeer, Ghaziyyah, Ghaliyah, Kajal, Uban (Face packs).
24. Aml'e Takhmeer ka ta'aruf
   (Introduction to Fermentation):
   Preparation of Sirka, Nabeez, Dar Bahra etc.

25. Aalati dawasazi ka ta'aruf or tareeka e istemal
   (Brief description of Pharmaceutical equipments and their application)
THEORY

I. Tarkeebee Advia ki agraz wa makasid
(Aims and objectives of compounding of the drugs)

II. Tibbi Unani ki mayari aur quomi qarabadeen me mazkor darjazail ashkale Advia k ajmalbi bayan
(Generic description of the following Drugs mentioned in the standard pharmacopoeia and the National Formulary of Unani Medicine)
Arq, Sharbat, Sikanjabeen, Laoqq, Majoon, Khameera, Anooshdur, Jawarish, Barshasha, Itrifal, Luboob, Murabba, Gulqand, Tiyaq, Mufarrechat, Safoor, Qurs, Sheyaf, Qairoori, Kohl, Marham, Kusha.

III. Darjazail murakkabat ke ajza' e makhsoosa, afa'l wa khawas, mehl istemal aur tarkeeb tayyari
(Main constituents, Therapeutic uses, actions, dosage and preparation of following compound formulations):


6. Majoon: Majoon Aarade Khurma, Majoon Falasfa, Majoon Fanjnoosh, Majoon baladur, Majoon dabid ul wurd, Majoon Azaraqi, Majoon suparipaak, Majoon sarkhas, Majoon Salab, Majoon Naja'


9. **Lubooib**: Luboob Sagheer.

10. **Tiryaaq**: Tiryaaqe Arba, Tiryaaqe Pechish, Tiryaaqe Meda, Tiryaaqe Nazla.


12. **Soofoo**: Soofool Moalif, Soofool Chutki, Soofool Mulayyin, Soofool Mulqiyasa, Soofool Bars, Soofool Muhazzil, Soofool Namak Sulaimani, Soofool Teen.

13. **Sanoon**: Sanoon Mujalli Dandan.


15. **Barshasha**

16. **Dayaqooza**: Dawaul Kurkum, Dawaul Misk

17. **Zarooor Kathi**

18. **Rubb**: Rubbe Anaar, Rubbe Seb, Rubbussoos


20. **Qurs**: Qurs Tabasheer, Qurs Kafoori, Qurs Mosallas, Qurs Mulayyin, Qurs Dawaul Shifa, Qurs Malti basant.

21. **Shiyaaf**: Shiyaaf Abyaz

22. **Qairooti**: Qairooti Aarade Kar’sana.

23. **Kohl**: Kohul Jawahar

24. **Marham**: Marham Zangaar, Marham Dakhiliyoon, Marham Kafoori, Marham Raal

25. **Zimad**: Zimad Jalinoos, Zimad Muhalill

26. **Tila**: Tilae Surkh
PRACTICAL

100 Marks
Teaching hours-100

I. Ilmul Saidla

Unani dawasazi se muta‘aliq darjazail tareeko ki amli Mashik
(Practical knowledge of the processes/operations related to the Unani Pharmacy as included in syllabus of pharmacy).

1. Ba‘az hijaryat aur dhato‘n ki Kushta Sazi
   (Preparation of some Kushtajaat)
2. Amliyat tajurbagah, Amle Tas‘eed, Amle tareeq, Amle tasfia, Amle tarsheeh, Amle ta‘seer,
   Amle Tasfia wa tadbeer-e-advia, Tarweeq, Tasfia, haleeb wa Mazeej Laboratory methods
   Extraction, Sublimation, Distillation, Filtration, Percolation
   Tarweeq, Tasfia, haleeb wa Mazeej etc.
3. Akras wa Habub ki tayyari ke aa‘male makhsoosa
   (Preparation of tablets and pills)
4. Manham aur cream ki tarkeeb e tayyari
   (Preparation of ointment or cream)
5. Roghaniyat wa tila ki tareekh e tayyari
   (Preparation of some oils and tila):
   - Roghan-e-kalunji
   - Roghan-e-baiza-e-nurg
   - Roghan-e-haft barg
6. Ba‘az aghi za ki tarkeeb e tayyari
   (Preparation of some neurtaceuticals)
8. Visit to Unani dawakhana (Pharmaceutical industry) to study the manufacturing of drugs at large scale.
9. Rivayati wa jaded aa‘lat dawasazi ka ta‘ruf wa tareeka e istemal
   (Identification and uses of conventional as well as modern Pharmaceutical equipments and apparatus.)

II. Advia Murakkabah

1. Preparation of at least each dosage forms mentioned in the Syllabus.
3.3 TIBBE QANOONI WA ILMUL SAMOOM
(Medical Jurisprudence & Toxicology)

THEORY

1. Introduction

2. Shanakht (Identification)
Introduction and types. Points of identification: Age, Sex, Race, Religion, Acquired features (occupational marks, tattoo marks, scars & other malformation), Congenital features (facial appearance, finger prints, foot prints, hairs and other malformation and their medico legal importance). Basic knowledge of DNA and its medico legal importance, Naash Brari (exhumation).

3. Maut (Death)

4. Marge Tashaddud (Violent death)
Causes & types. Suicide, homicide and accidental death. Asphyxia and its stages, Death from hanging, strangulation, suffocation, drowning, starvation and their medico legal importance.

5. Jarah wa Zakham (Wounds)
Definition, characters and medico legal importance of various types of wounds. Sahaj (abrasion), Razz (bruise), Mumziqah (lacerated wound), Shaqiq (incised wound), Wakhziah (punctured wound) and Jarahe Nariya (gunshot-wound). Difference between ante mortem and post mortem wounds.

6. Harq (Burns) and Salaq (Scald)
Definition, classification, stages & difference between ante mortem & post mortem wounds and their medico legal importance.

7. Ananat (Impotence), Uqr (Sterility)
Definition causes and medico legal importance.

8. Dosheezgi (Virginity)
Definition, signs and medico legal importance.

9. Sexual offences
Types of natural and unnatural sexual offences. Examination of Fa’el (active agent) and Ma’ool (passive agent) after Zina bil-Jabr (rape) & lawatat ( sodomy). Examination of blood & semen spots.

10. Hamal (Pregnancy) & Isqaat Hamal (Abortion)
Medico legal importance of pregnancy. Definition, types and signs of abortion. MTP (India) Act 1971 & 1975, Qatle Janeen (foeticide), Qatle Atfal (infanticide)
ILMUS SAMOOM
(ТОXICOLOGY)


Characteristic poisoning symptoms, Mohajik Miqdar (fatal dose), Mu'ddate Halakat (fatal period), Tiryaq (antidotes), Treatment, Zawahir Tashreech Baadul Maut (post-mortem appearance) & Tibbe Qanooni Nazaryiah (medico legal aspect) of the following poisons.

A. Samoome Akkaal (Corrosive poisons)

Haamiz (Acids):- Hamiz Kibriyati (Sulphuric acid), Hamize Math (hydrochloric acid), Hamize Shora (nitric acid), Hamize Khal (acetic acid), Hamize Qaran (carbolic acid), Oxalic acid & Hydrocyanic acid.

Qalviyat (Alkalis):- Nutrun Qalvi (caustic Soda), Qalmi Qalvi (caustic Potash), Choona (calcium oxide).

B. Samooin Lazaat (Irritant Poisons)

I. Samooin-Ma'dani (Metallic Poisons) and their Toxic compounds: Sammul Far (arsenic), Seemaab (mercury), Sisa (lead), Surma (antimony).

II. Ghair Dhatee (Non metallic): chlorine, iodine, Nooreen (phosphorus)

III. Samoome Nabat (Vegetable Poisons): Baladur (semicarpus anacardium), Madaar (calotropis), Habbus Salateen (croton seed), Shahme Hanzal (colocythis), Ghooonghchi (abrus precatorius).

IV. Samoome Haiwani (Animal poisons):- Signs & symptoms & treatment of Ladghul Hayya (snake bite poisoning), Aqrab (scorpion bite), Teln Makkhi (canthide).

C. Samoome Asbi (Neurotic poisons)

Dimagi (cerebral):- opium, alcohol, chloroform, kerosene oil, cocaine, thorn apple, Bhang (cannabis indica), Yabroojus sanam (belladonna), Azaraaqi (nux vomica).

D. Qalbi (cardiac poison):- Tobacco, Beesh (aconite).

E. Sammome Tannaffusi:
Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide.

F. House hold poisons

Tick-20, 44mraz44e44ng44 balls, DDT powder, aluminum phosphate, pesticide, cosmetics like hair dye, shampoo, lipstick, skin cream, eye lotion and eye shades.
PRACTICAL

100 Marks
Teaching hours-50

JUZE AMALI (PRACTICALS)

1. Visualization of postmortem.
2. Visualization of following in the museum of Tibbe Qanooni & Ilmus Samoon.
   a. Model, charts & instruments.
   b. Different types of hair for identification.
   c. Different antidotes & antiseptic.
   d. Identification of specimens of poisons.
   e. Demonstration through audio-visual aids.

Students will maintain the record book of all the practical and demonstrations and also prepare charts and models.
3.4 SAREERIYAT WA USOOLE ILAJ
(Bed Side Clinic & Principles of Management)

THEORY

1. Ta'ruf, Sareeriyat ki gharz wa ghayat (Introduction, Aim and Objectives)

2. Roodade Mareez (History taking)

3. Imtehan Mareeze umoomi (General examination of the patient)

4. Istifsarat wa imtehane nizami (Interrogation and systemic examination of the patient):
   a) Nizam-e- Hazm (Digestive System)
   b) Nizam-e- Tanaffus (Respiratory System)
   c) Nizam-e- Qalb wa Urooq (Cardiovascular System)
   d) Nizam-e- Baul wa Tanasul (Urinary & Reproductive System)
   e) Nizam-e- izam wa Mafasil (Musculoskeletal System)
   f) Imtehan-e- Jild (Examination of Skin)
   g) Nizam-e- Asbi (Nervous System)
   h) Nafsijat (Psychiatry)
   i) Moaima-e- Atfaal (Examination of Children)
   j) Behosh Mareez ka Moaima (Examination of unconscious Patients)
   k) Imtehan-e- Chashm, Uzn wa Anf (Examination of Eye, Ear and Nose)
   l) Imtehan-e- amraze damviya (Examination of haemopoic system)
   m) Amraz ki zahiri alamat (External manifestation of disease)

5. Nabz (Pulse)

Nabz ki Ta’reef, Dekhne ke tareeqa aur sharai’t, Nabz par umoomi tabstira. Ajtase nabz aur unka ijmali bayan, Nabze mufad ke aqsaam mai ta’raeefat, Nabze muraakkab ki aqsaam mai Ta’reefat, Asbab-e- nabz, Asbab-e- masika ke ahkam wa aasur, Mukhtalif mizajon ki nabz, Aourtion, Bachchon aur Haamla Aourtion ki nabz, Nabz e auram, Nabze aouja, Nabz ke ahkam, Awarize Nafsania ke lihaz se. (Definition, method & precautions to be observed in the examination of the pulse, Types and definition of Simple and Compound pulse, factors involving in the formation of pulse, guidelines regarding the essential factors for the existence of the pulse, pulse in various temperaments, pulse in females, children & pregnant women, guideline for the variation of pulse in the different psychic states)

6. Baul (Urine)

- Imtehan-e- Baul ke sharait (Conditions of urine examination)
- Aqsaam-e- baul ba eitbare (Types of urine in the respect of following points):
  > Siqle Izaafi (Specific Gravity)
  > Laun (Color)
7. Baraz (Stool)
   - Imtehan-e- Baraz barae Tashkhees -e- Amraz (Examination of stool in respect of diagnosis of diseases)

8. Alamat wa asbab su-e-inizaj sada wa maddi

9. Usoole Ilaj (Principles of Management)
   - Amranz-e- sue Mizaj saada wa maddi ka Usoole Ilaj: Taddeel wa tabdeele mizaj
   - Istifraghe madda :Istifragh ke ahkaam, usool wa shara'it, aghrnaz wa maqasid

10. Auraam ka Usoole Ilaj:
   - Auraam-e- harrah
   - Auraam-e- barida
   - Auram-e- hadda
   - Auram-e- muzminah
   - Auram-e- sulba
   - Auram-e- rechi
   - Musakkinat : Darde umoomi wa maqmi aur munawwimad.(Analgesics: general , local and hypnotics)

11. Usoole Ilaj mein Mundarja Zail Umoor ke Ahkaam:

   Mausam ki shiddat mein qawi ilaj, qawi Ilaj mein e'aanut, Ilaj me Tadreej, Tabdeele Aab wa Hawa, Tabdeele Waza, Tash'khees na hone ki surat mein Ilaj, Ilaj mein kash'makash.
   (Guidelines for the following factors in the principles of management: Potent treatment in extreme climate, assistance in potent treatment, grades in managements, change of climate, change of posture, treatment of undiagnosed diseases, dilemma in treatment)

12. Usoole Ilaj Nizami:
   - Amraz-e- qalb wa daurane khoon
   - Amraz-e- tanaffus
   - Amraz-e- hazm, kabid, tihal wa mararah
   - Amraz-e- kulliya wą masana
   - Amraz-e- baah
   - Amraz-e- reham
- Amraz-e- aaza’e nafsaniya maslan sarsam, laqwa, falij, sudaa
- Amraz-e- guddud-e-laqunatiya
- Amraz-e- naqs--e istehala
- Bezabia tarz- e- zindagi se paida hone waale 48mraz (Lifestyle disorders)

13. Basic understanding of following investigations:
- Radio diagnosis including CT scanning and MRI
- Scopy (Endoscopy, Laparoscopy, Colonoscopy, Sigmoidoscopy etc)
- ECG, ECHO, Angiography and Cardiac catheterization
- Doppler
- FNAC and biopsy
- Tapping of fluid
- Spirometry and PFT

PRACTICAL

100 Marks
Teaching hours- 140

JUZE AMALI (PRACTICALS)

1. Khoon ka imtehan (Examination of blood)
2. Qarura ka mufassal imtehan (Complete examination of urine)
3. Baraz ka mukammal imtehan (Complete examination of stool)
4. Balgham ka imtehan (Examination of sputum)
5. Amli mushahda ko mae zaroori khakon ke copy par utar na (Recording of experiments along with diagrams in practical record book.)
6. Hayati deed (Biopsy & FNAC)
7. Mamool ke hyatiyati kimyawae imtehan (Routine bio-chemical tests)
8. Shifa khane mein Sareeriyat ki taleem (provision of clinical teaching in Hospital)
9. Students have to present Record book of minimum 20 cases of patients.
3.5 ILAJ BIT TADBEER
(Regimenal Therapy)

THEORY

- Ilaj-bit-Tadbeer ka ta’aruf, tareekhi pashmanzar, garz wa gayyt wa ahmiyat ka umoomi bayan.
  (General Introduction of Ilaj-bit-Tadbeer)

- Asbab e sitta zarooiya ki garaz wa gayat wa tadbeer ki ahmiyat ka bayan
  (Therapeutic implication of six essential factors and their regimenal importance) and
  Tadbeer ki Taqseem (classification of various modes according to Asbab-e-sitta zarooiya)

- Ilaj-bit-Tadbeer ki mandarjazail tadabeer ke usool wa zawabit, sharait, agraz wa maqasid,
  tareekhe istemaal wa mawaniyat ka tafeeli bayan
  (Detailed description of various regimenal modalities along with their indicatins and centra
descriptions):

  a) Taleeq (Leeching/leech Therapy)
  b) Hijamah (Cupping)
  c) Fasad (Venesection)
  d) Tareeq (Diaphoresis)
  e) Hammam (Bath/hammam)
  f) Takmeed (Fomentation)
  g) Amale kai (Cauterization)
  h) Abzan (Sitz bath)
  i) Qai (Emesis)
  j) Shamoom (Aroma Therapy)
  k) Huqna (Enema)
  l) Natool (Irrigation/Hydration)
  m) Saoot (Nasal drop)
  n) Lakhlakha (Inhalation)
  o) Zimaad wa Tila (Paste/Liniment)
  p) Pashoya (Foot bath)
  q) Gargara (Gargle)
  r) Mazmaza (Mouthwash)
  s) Tadheen (Oil Massage/Knead)
  t) Ilam (Counter Irritant)
  u) Bakhoor wa in Inqebab (Vaporisation/Steam inhalation)

- Istifragh, Munizij o Mus’hil ke usool wa zawabit, sharait, agraz wa maqasid ka tafeeli
  bayan
  (Details description of Istifragh, Munizij o Mus’hil Therapy)
• Dalak ki tareef, garaz wa gayat, ekham, aksam, zarorat, fawayid, moalijati ahmiyat, dalak me roghaniyat ka istemal, dalak ke jaddeed tarike wa jaddeed maloomat
  (Definition, Aims & Objectives, Recommendations, Types, Therapeutic Application Indications, Oil massage and Recent developments in Massage Therapy)

• Riyazat ki tareef, garaz wa gayat, ekham, aksam, zarorat, fawayid, moalijati ahmiyat aur jaddeed tarike wa asri maloomat
  (Definition, Aims, Objectives, Recommendations, Types, Therapeutic Indications and Recent Advances in Exercise Therapy)

• Ilaj fizai me mushta’e amal manadarjazail fani tareekhaaar (Technical Procedures) ki tafseeli maloomat
  (Details of the following technical Procedures of Physio-therapy):
  ➢ Takmeed bil mauj taveela (Long Wave Diathermy)
  ➢ Takmeed bil mauj sagherah (Short Wave Diathermy)
  ➢ Takmeed bil Ultra Sound (Ultra Sound Therapy)
  ➢ Takmeed bil Shiga tahtul Ahmar (Infrared Therapy)
  ➢ Riyazat treadmill (Treadmill Exercise)
  ➢ Riyazat kaffi da’iri (Shoulder Wheel Exercise)
  ➢ Tahdeed (Traction)
  ➢ Riyazat mufas’il ‘e ka’b (Ankle Exercise)
  ➢ Harkat raqbi gair mufa’ili tassasuli (Knee Continuous Passive movements)

• Ghiza 50mrz’areef , aksam,(ghiza e latif, ghiza e kasiif, ghiza e raddi ul kamus, ghiza e jaid ul kamus, ghiza e khaam wa ghiza e matbookh, mutawazzin ghiza, ghiza ke Hararc, umar,jins wa mausam k lihaj se ghiza ka ta’ayun, naks taghzia or isse paida hone wale Amraz or inka tadaruk
  (Diet its types, Balance diet, Diet calories and their method of calculation, Diet in different Age, Sex, & Climates, Malnutrition and its remedy):
  ➢ Makhsos ghizai tanzeem bahalat sehat wa maraz (Special Dietary Management of certain healthy/Diseased conditions)
  ➢ Do’ran e hamal wa rizayat (Pregnancy & Lactation)
  ➢ Munafeulazai (Physiological)
  ➢ Ghizai Atfal, naujawran wa shayukh (Dietary recommendation for children, Adult & Oldage)
  ➢ Marazi (Diseased) : Saman e Mufrat (Obesity), Zaibitis Shakri (Diabetes Mellitus), Diq (Tuberculosis), Qalabi Amraz (Cardio-vascula diseases), Amraze Zauf e Mana’at (Immu-dificency diseases), Sartani Amraz (Malignancies), killat e hayate’n wa maddiniyat (deficiencies of Vitamins & Minerals), Kulwi Amraz (Renal diseases), Zigtuddum Qawi (Hypertension), Qabdi Amraz (Hepato-billary diseases), Farahat ta’adsam fil dum (Hyperlipidemia)

• Manadarjazail makhsos halato mein Ilaj e Tadbeer ki khusosoi qirdar
  (Application of Ilaj-bit-Tadbeer in specific conditions)
Taskeen e waja’ (Pain Management)
Waja’ul mufasil (Arthritis—Osteoarthritis, Rheumatoid arthritis)
Waja’ul unq (Cervical spondylosis)
Waja’ul zehar (Lumbago)
Lqwa (Bell’s Palsy)
Falij (Paralysis)
Saqiqa (Migraine)
Sehar (Insomnia)
Zigtuddum Qawi (Hypertension)
Do’ali (Vericose Vein)
Do’aul sadaf (Psoriasis)
Irq-ku-nisa (Sciatica)
Muscle Sprain, Tenosynovities, Post Stroke Complications, Fibromyalgia and, Obesity, Chronic Fatigue Syndrome, Frozen Shoulder, Chronic Ulcers, Diabetes mellitus.

PRACTICAL

JUZE AMALI (PRACTICALS)

100 Marks
Teaching hours-140

Amli Ilaj Bit Tadbeer haspatal ke OPD wa IPD aur shoba e Ilaj Bit Tadbeer ki lab me hogi, khusosii tor par

a) Fasad (Venesection)
b) Hijamah (Cupping)
c) Taleeq (Leeching/leech Therapy)
d) Taqmeed (Fermentation)
e) Hamaam (Bath/hammam)
f) Tareeq (Diaphoresis)
g) Abzan (Sitz bath)
h) Amli Qai (Cauterization)
i) Natool (Irrigation/Hydration)
j) Huqqa (Enema)
k) Zimaad wa Tila (Paste/Liniment)
l) Pashoy (Foot bath)
m) Bakhoor wa in Inqebab (Vaporisation/Steam inhalation)
n) Takmeed e bil maij sagherah (Short Wave Diathermy)
o) Takmeed e bil maij taveela (Long Wave Diathermy)
p) Takmeed e bil Ultra Sound (Ultra Sound Therapy)
q) Traction etc.

Tamam Atibba ko practical notebook tayyar kar ke shoba me jama karni hogi.
3.6 AMRAZE ATFAL
(Paediatrics)

Theory- One paper- 100 marks
Total teaching hours: 80 hours

AMRAZ-E-ATFAL (PAEDIATRICS):

The course includes systematic instructions in growth and development, nutritional needs of a child, immunization schedules and management of common diseases of infancy and childhood, scope of Social paediatrics and 52mruz52e52ng.

OBJECTIVES:

The broad goals of the teaching of undergraduate students in paediatrics are to acquire knowledge and appropriate skills for optimally dealing with major health problems of children and to ensure their optimal growth and development.

KNOWLEDGE:

At the end of the course, the student shall be able to:

(a) Describe the normal growth and development during foetal life, neonatal period, childhood and adolescence and outline deviations thereof;
(b) Describe the common paediatrics disorders and emergencies in terms of epidemiology, aetio-pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, rational therapy and rehabilitation;
(c) State age related requirements of calories, nutrients, fluids, drugs etc. In health and disease;
(d) Describe preventive strategies for common infectious disorders, malnutrition, genetic and metabolic disorders, poisonings, accidents and child abuse;
(e) Outline national programmes relating to child health including immunization programmes.

SKILLS:

At the end of the course, the student shall be able to:

(a) Take a detailed paediatrics history, conduct an appropriate physical examination of children including neonates, make clinical diagnosis, conduct common bedside investigative procedures, interpret common laboratory investigation and plan & institute therapy.
(b) Take anthropometric measurements, resuscitate newborn infants with bag and mask at birth, prepare oral rehydration solution, start intravenous line and administer vaccines available under current national programmes.
THEORY

CHAPTER-1: Importance of Paediatrics & Paediatric Care in developing countries - INDIA
   a) Why Paediatric care?
   b) What is Paediatric care?
   c) How to deliver Paediatric care?
   d) Responsibility of medical personnel.

CHAPTER-2: History taking and physical examination in paediatrics, Diagnosis & Management
   in Paediatrics including recent diagnostic procedures.

CHAPTER-3: New born care: Neonatal resuscitation, equipment required, drugs and steps for
   resuscitation. Examination of a Newborn.

CHAPTER-4: Growth & development & nutrition & nutritional disorders:
   1) Vitamin Deficiency
   2) Protein Energy Malnutrition
   3) Rickets

CHAPTER-5: Immunization, Immunity in Newborn & Children
   Principles and Practice of Immunization
   Immunization Schedules (mana’ ati khaka)

CHAPTER-6: Amraz-e-mutaddi (infectious diseases):
   > Chaikchak, judri (small pox)
   > Humaiqa (chicken pox)
   > Hasba, khasra (measles)
   > Humma-e-danj (dangue fever)
   > Humma-e-qarmizia (scarlet fever)
   > Humma-e-ijamiya (malarial fever)
   > Humma-e-mevi (enteric fever)
   > Poliomyelitis (faalij e afaal)
   > Common cold (zukaam)
   > Tuberculosis (53mraz me marz-e-diq)
   > Diphtheria (khunaaq)
   > Tetanus (kuzaaz)
   > Kala-azar
   > HIV (AIDS)
CHAPTER-7: Congenital diseases and genetic disorders (54mraz-e kahlqi wa moaroosi wa janeeni nuqsi 54mraz): DMD, Haemophilia, Thalassemia, Neural Tube defect, Down’s syndrome and other chromosomal disorders.


CHAPTER-9: Dehydration and its management (rehydration, micronutrient and fluid therapy)

CHAPTER-10: Puberty and related problems.

CHAPTER-11: Adolescent and related diseases.

CHAPTER-12: Amrz-e-Dimagh wa Aasab (diseases of brain and nerves)
- Isatasqa-e-dimaagh (hydrocephalus)
- Warm-e-aghshiya-e-dimaagh (meningitis)
- Ummus sibyaan (epilepsy)
- Tashannuj-e-atfal (convulsion)
- Laqwa (bell’s palsy)
- Guillain-Barre syndrome
- Febrile Seizures
- Mental retardation in children

CHAPTER-13: Amraz-e-Ain (diseases of eye)
- Ramad (conjunctivitis)
- Shaeera (stye or hordeolum)
- Sulaaq (blephritis)
- Jarab-ul-ajfaan (trachoma)
- Barda (chalision)

CHAPTER-14: Amraz-e-Gaush (diseases of ear)
- Ilthab-e-uzn (otitis)
- Sailan-e-uzn (otithoea)
- Qazaf-ul- (foreign body in the ear)

CHAPTER-15: Amraz-e-Anaf (diseases of nose)
- Rua’ af, nakseer (epistaxis)
- Qazaf-ul-anaf (foreign body in the nose)
CHAPTER-16: Amraz-e-Dahan (diseases of mouth)
   - Qulaa (stomatitis)
   - Warm-e-lisaan (glossitis)
   - Qurooh-e-dahan (mouth ulcers)
   - Ta’ akkul dandan (dental carries)

CHAPTER-17: Amraz-e-Halaq (diseases of throat)
   - Warm-e-lauzatain (tonsillitis)
   - Warm-e-hanjra (pharyngitis)
   - Warm-e-aslul uzin or ghudda-e-nakaf (mumps and parotiditis)

CHAPTER-18: Amraz-e-Tanaffus (diseases of respiratory tract)
   - Sual (bronchitis)
   - Shaheeqa (whooping cough)
   - Zeeq-un-nafs (bronchial asthma)
   - Zaat-ur-ria (pneumonia)
   - Zaat-ul-janab (pleurisy)

CHAPTER-19: Amraz-e-Qalb (Cardiac diseases)
   - Kullqi 55mraz (congenital heart diseases)
   - Hudari 55mraz-e-Qalb (rheumatic heart diseases)
     Taaffuni iltihab-e-ghisha-e-Qalb (infective endocarditic)

CHAPTER-20: Amraz-e-Maida wa Jigar (diseases of stomach and liver)
   - Qai (vomiting)
   - Tashannuj-e-shikam (abdominal colic)
   - Warm-e-kabid (hepatitis)
   - Yerqan (jaundice)
   - Hepato megaly
   - Splenomegaly

CHAPTER-21: Amraz-e-Ama’a wa miq’ad (diseases of intestine and rectum)
   - Qabz (constipation)
   - Is’ haal (diarrhoeal disorders)
   - Paichish, zaher (dysentery)
Deedan-e-amaa (worm infestations)
Tadarrun-e-maivi (intestinal tuberculosis)
Warm-e-bankharas (pancreatitis)

CHAPTER-22: Amraz-e-Tanasulya (diseases of genitilia)
Zeequl ghalfa (phimosis)
Qeela maieeya (hydrocele)
Fataq (hernia)
Warm-e-khushiya (orchitis)
Cryptochidism

CHAPTER-23: Amraz-e-Majra e Boal (diseases of urinary tract)
Acute Glomerulonephritis
Warm-e-majra e boal (UTI)
Nephrotic syndrome
Boul fil farash (enurisis)

CHAPTER-24: Amraz-e Dam(Haemotology)
Suoo-ul-qinnia, faqruq dam (anaemia)
Leukaemia
Thalassiam
Haemophilia
Sickle cell disease

CHAPTER-25: Ghair 56mraz56e gududi ke 56mraz (Endocrinology)
Growth disturbances
Obesity
Thyroid disease
Diabetes

CHAPTER-26: Miscellaneous: Drugs & drug dosage in children
PRACTICAL

JUZE AMALI (PRACTICALS)

1) Amraz-e-atfal ki tashkhees (diagnosis of diseases of children)
2) Mualijat-e-atfal ke mutalliq hidayaat (advises and instructions for pediatrics treatment).
3) Jadeed tahqiqaat ki roshini me bachchoon ki tabai aur ghair tabai nachau numma key nukaat (newer researches)

- History Taking In Paediatrics-20 Case Sheets Should be Prepared.
- Effective Communication with the Child and Caretakers.
- Evaluation of the Newborn.
- Assessment of Diet and Feeding Practices.
- Breast Feeding and Weaning
- General Physical Examination
- Developmental Assessment
- National Programs on Immunization
- Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation
- Resuscitation of an Asphyxiated Newborn Baby
- Informed Consent for Practical Procedures
- Universal Precaution and Asepsis Routines
- Fluid Therapy
- Oxygen Therapy
- Nasogastric Tube Insertion
- Neonatal Resuscitation
4.1 MOALIJAT-I
(General Medicine)

Theory- Two Papers-200 Marks—(100 marks each)
Teaching Hours-150 hours

PAPER I

100 Marks

Amraze Nizame A’asab wa Dimagh (Diseases of Nervous System)

- Applied Anatomy and Physiology, Signs & Symptoms, Diagnostic Parameters and important investigations of the System.
- Causes, pathogenesis, clinical features, investigations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, principles of treatment, treatment, mamoolate matab, complications and important procedures of following disorders:

Suda’a aur uske aqsam

Sarsam aur uske aqsam (Francetas, Lasarghas, Utash, Sarsam aur Sarsam Kazib)
(Meningo-coccal Meningitis, Cerebro- Spinal Fever, Fungal Meningiits, Crypto-coccal Meningiits, Tubercular Meningiits)
Sal’at-e-Dimag (Tumours of the Brain)
Khuraje Dimag (Brain Abscess)
Nazaf-ud-Dam Dimagi (Cerebral haemorrhage)
Taksir-ud-Dam Dimagi (Cerebral thrombosis)
Tasad-ud-Dimagi (Cerebral embolism)
Faliij aur uske aqsam (Paralysis and its types)
Laqwa (Facial Paralysis)
Huzal Zohri (Tabes Dorsalis)
Dw’ar (Vertigo)
Sub’at (coma)
Nisyen (Amnesia)
Sra’a (Epilepsy)
Da’ul raqs (Chorea)
Ra’sha (Tremors)
Marze Parkinson (Parkinson’s Disease)
Marze Alzheimer (Alzheimer’s disease)
Warme Aa’sab (Neuritis)
Wajia’ul Aa’sab (Neuralgia)
Nafsiyati Amraz (Psychiatric disease) Ta’aruf wa darja bandi (Introduction and classification)
Izterab-e-Nafsani (Anxiety)
Izmehtal (Depression)
Ikhttal shakhiyati (Personality Disorders)
Mania (Mania)
Malekholiya aur uske aqsam (Malkholia and its types)
Schizophrenia
Ikhtanalqur-Reham (Hysteria)
Junoon
Kaboos (Nightmare)
Sahar (Insomnia)
Mental Retardation
Dawaon ki ya Sharab ke nashe ki adat (Drug addiction and Alcoholism)
Shaqa Qaloos Dimaghi
Humra Dimaghiya
Ma’ashra
Sidr
Ishq
Ra’enat wa Humaq
Ikhtilat e Aql
Sakta
Istarkha
Tashannuj
Nazla Wabaiya
Zukam
Zakawate His dimagh
Talayeen-e-Dimagh
Tosalub-e-Nukha
Zagoot
Intila-e-Dimagh
Warme Nukha
AMRAZ-E-TANAFFUS, QALB, DAURANE KHOON, AMRAZE DAM WA LYMHAVIA (Diseases of Respiratory, Cardiac, Circulatory, Haemopoetic And Lymphatic Systems)

I. AMRAAZE TANAFFUS (RESPIRATORY DISEASES)

- Applied Anatomy and Physiology, Signs & Symptoms, Diagnostic Parameters and important investigations of the System.
- Causes, pathogenesis, clinical features, investigations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, principles of treatment, treatment, mammulate matbat, complications and important procedures of following disorders:
  (a) Nazla-e-Haar, Barid wa Muzmin
  (b) Sual-e-Yabis wa Ratab
  (c) COPD (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease)
      - Warm-e-Shoub (Bronchitis)
      - Zeeq-un-Nafse / Rabue Shoubi (Bronchial Asthma)
      - Nafkhat-ur-Riya (Emphysema)
      - Ittisae Shobat-ur-Riya (Bronchiectasis)
  (d) Tadarrun-e-Revi (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)
  (e) Zatur Riya (Pneumonia)
  (f) Dubaelat-ur-Riya (Lung Abscess)
  (g) Nafkhat-ur-Riya (Emphysema)
  (h) Taeheh-ur-Riya (Empyema)
  (i) Zat-ul-anb / shusa (Pleurisy)
  (j) Thisaq-us-Sadr (Pleural Effusion)
  (k) Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS)
  (l) Sartane Shobat-ur-Riya (Bronchial Carcinoma)
  (m) Fibrosis of Lungs
  (n) Tropical Easinophililia
  (o) Environmental Pulmonary Disorders
  (p) Occupational Hazards
      - Silicosis
      - Asbestosis
  (q) Fungal Infection of lung

Basic knowledge of following investigation and procedures:
  i. Examination of Sputum
  ii. Radiological investigations (X-ray, CT chest, MRI)
  iii. Bronchoscopy
  iv. Pleural Aspiration
      - Cytology
      - Biochemistry
  v. Biopsy
II. AMRAAZE QALB WA DAURANE KHOON (CARDIO-VASCULAR DISEASES)

- Applied Anatomy and Physiology, Signs & Symptoms, Diagnostic Parameters and important investigations of the System.
- Causes, pathogenesis, clinical features, investigations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, principles of treatment, treatment, mamoolate matab, complications and important procedures of following disorders:
  - Sooe Mizaj Qalb (Altered temperament of heart)
  - Ghashi (Syncpe)
  - Waram-e-uzn Qalb (Atrial hypertrophy)
  - Istaqa-e-Qalb (Pericardial effusion)
  - Jazb-e-Qalb
  - Warm Butanae Qalb (Endocardiatis)
  - Amraze Samarat-e-Qalb (Valvular Heart Disease)
  - Insadade Samamat-e-Qalb
  - Insadade Samamat-e-Taji
  - Insadade Hialal
  - Qalbi Revi Amraz (Cor Pulmonale)
  - Batu-e-Qalb (Bradyardia)
  - Sura‘at-e-Qalb (Tachycardia)
  - Fallot’s Tetrology
  - Aarrayhimas
  - Khafqan Tachycardia (Palpitation of Heart)
  - Zabha-e-Sadria (Angina Pectoris)
  - Ifhaase Qalb (Ischaemic Heart Disease and Myocardial Infarction)
  - Marze Azlante Qalb (Cardiomyopathies)
  - Iltihabe Qalb & aqsam (Carditis & types)
  - Daal Qalb Hudari (Rheumatic Heart disease)
  - Amraze Samamaate Qalb (Valvular diseases)
  - Tazayyuq Za-rasain (Mitrual Stenosis)
  - Tazayyuq Aorta (Aortic Stenosis)
  - Qusoore Zurrasain (Mitrual Incompetence)
  - Qusoore Awarta (Aortic Incompetence)
  - Manuata Qalb (Heart Block)
  - Suqoot Qalb (Cardiac Arrest)
  - Right and left ventricular failure

> Amraaze Urooeq Danviya (Diseases of Blood vessels)
  - Tasallube Shraeen (Arteriosclerosis)
  - Iltihab Aurida Takhasri (Thrombophlebitis)
  - Zaqht ul dam Qavi (Hypertension)
- Susoote Daurane Khoon (Circulatory failure)

> Amraze Dam wa Lymphavia (Diseases of Blood & Lymphatic system)
  - Nazfud Dam Mizaji (Haemophilia)
  - Qillate Sufchiatuddam (Thrombocytopenia)

Basic knowledge of following investigation and procedures:
  - Echocardiography (ECG) & Treadmill
  - Angiography & Angioplasty
  - Cardiac Catheterisation
  - Pericardial Paracentesis
  - Cardiac Biomarkers (CPK-MB, Troponin-I & I, SGOT etc.)
  - Lipid Profile

III. **HOEMOPHOETIC SYSTEM**

1. Anatomy & physiology of haemopoietic system
2. Anaemias
   - Introduction
   - Classification
   - Sign/Symptoms in general
   - Basic investigations & its interpretation
3. Leukaemia
4. Lymphoma
5. Water & Electrolytes imbalance
PRACTICALS

JUZE AMALI (PRACTICALS)

The practical/clinical training of the subject shall be conducted in hospital which include OPD/IPD duties, ward rounds, clinical demonstration, the minimum hours of teaching should not be less than 50 hours in each term for each paper.

Audio visual aids should be utilized for teaching purposes and at least one seminar should be conducted once in a month on important topic of medicine with practical demonstration.
4.2 MOALIJAT- II
(General Medicine)

Theory- Two Papers-200 Marks-(100 marks each)
Teaching Hours-150 hours

PAPER 1

Amraaze Nizame Hazm, Kabid, Tihal, Baul-o-Tanasul
(Diseases of Digestive system, Liver, spleen and Urogenital system)

100 Marks

I. AMRAAZE NIZAME HAZM (DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM)

- Applied Anatomy and Physiology, Signs & Symptoms, Diagnostic Parameters and important investigations of the System.
- Causes, pathogenesis, clinical features, investigations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, principles of treatment, treatment, mamoolate matab, complications and important procedures of following disorders:

1. Amraaze Mari (Diseases of Oesophagus)
   - Warme Mari (Esophagitis)
   - Istirkhae Mari (Achlasia Cardia)
   - Taqahqure Mari (Reflux esophagitis)
   - Usrul bala (Dysphagia)

2. Amraaze Meda (Diseases of stomach)
   - Zoafe Meda (weakness of the stomach)
   - Sooe Mizaj Meda (altered temperament of Stomach)
   - Warme Meda (Gastritis)
   - Qarhe Meda wa Asna Ashri (Gastric & Duodenal ulcer)
   - Sartan Meda (Carcinoma of stomach)
   - Na’kh (Flatulence)
   - Fawaq (Hiccups)
   - Qillat wa kasrate humoozate Medi (Hypo and hyper acidity)
   - Nuqse Ishtha (Anorexia)
   - Ghasyan (Nausea)
   - Tehevvo (Eruption)
   - Barazuddam (Melaena)
   - Joo’ul baqar (Bulimia)
   - Zauf-e-Hazm, Soo-e-Hazm, Tukhma (Indigestion / Dyspepsia)
   - Qai-ud-dam (Hacmetemesis)
   - Wajaul Fawad (Cardialgia)

3. Amraaze Ama’a (Intestinal diseases)
   - Warme Ama’a (Enteritis)
   - Tadarrune Mevi (Intestinal tuberculosis)
   - Is’hal (Diarrhoea)
   - Warme Qolon (Colitis)
• Zaheer (Dysentery)
• Sahaje Amā’a (Intestinal Abrasion)
• Zalaqul Amā’a
• Ilāte tahreek-e-Mevī (Irritable bowel syndrome)
• Qoolanjā Amā’a (Intestinal colic)
• Deedane Amā’a (Intestinal worms)
• Bawaseer (Haemorrhoids)
• Warme Barītoon (Peritonitis)
• Istisqā (Ascitis)
• Qabz (Constipation)
• Samāne Mufrat (Obesity)
• Naqs-e-Tagazia (Malnutrition)
• Naqs-e-Injizab Syndrome (Malabsorption Syndrome)
• Qillata Hayateen (Vitamin Deficiencies)

II. AMRAAZE KABID (LIVER DISEASES)
• Zouf aur Saqoot Kabid (Hepatic Insufficiency and Failure)
• Sooe mijaz Kabid (Altered Hepatic Temperament)
• Warse Kabid (Hepatitis)
• Dubailatul Kabid (Liver abscess)
• Talayyuf-ul-Kabid (Cirrhosis of liver)
• Sartanul Kabid (Hepatic carcinoma)
• Yarqan (Icterus / Jaundice)

III. AMRAAZE MIRARA (DISEASES OF GALL BLADDER)
• Warse Mirara (Cholecystitis)
• Hisatul Mirara (Cholelithiasis)
• Sartana Mirara (Carcinoma of gall bladder)

IV. AMRAAZE TIHAL (DISEASES OF SPLEEN)
• Warse Tihal (Inflammation of Spleen)
• Sartana Tihal (Carcinoma of Spleen)
• Izm-e-Tihal (Splepomegaly)

V. AMRAZ-E-BANQARAS (DISEASES OF PANCREAS)
• Warse Banqaras (Pancreatitis)
• Hisatul Banqaras (Stones of Pancreas)
• Salate Banqaras (Carcinoma of Pancreas)
• Warse Barītoon (Peritonitis)

VI. AMRAAZE NIZAME BAUL (DISEASE OF URINARY SYSTEM)
Zoufe wa Sugoott-e-Kuliya (Renal insufficiency and Failure)
- Warme Kulliya (Nephritis)
- Difqul Kulliya (Renal tuberculosis)
- Hisatul Kulliya (Renal stones)
- Wajaul Kulliya (Renal colic / Nephralgia)
- Siraate Kulliya (Renal tumours)
- Tasammume Bouli (Uraemia)

VII. AMRAAZE MASANA (BLADDER DISORDERS)
- Zoafe Masana (Dystonia of the bladder)
- Warme Masana (Cystitis)
- Hisate Masana (Bladder Stones)
- Iltebase Baul (Retention of urine)
- Salasul Baul (Incontinence of Urine)
- Bauluddam (Haematuria)
- Tadia Majra-e-Bauli (Urinary Tract Infection)
- Baule Zulali (Proteinuria/albuminuria)
- Salate Masana (Tumour of bladder)

VIII. AMRAAZE TANASUL (GENITAL DISORDERS)
- Zoafe bah (Anaphrodiasia)
- Sur'ate Inzaal (Premature ejaculation)
- Kasrate Ilhetulam (Excessive nocturnal emissions)
- Jiryane mani wa maz (Semenorrhoea Prostatorrhoea)
- Warme ghuddae mazi (Prostatitis)
- Warme Khusia (Orchitis)
- Sighre Khusia (Testicular atrophy)
- Izme Khusia (Testicular hypertrophy)
- Qillate Haiwanya manviya (Oligospermia)
- Ilthabe khusia-a-aghdidoo (Epididomo-orchitis)
- Tazzayuq Majra-e-baul (Urethral stricture)
- Erectile dysfunction

Basic knowledge of following investigation and procedures:
- Endoscopy
- Radiological Examination
- CT/MRI/USG/X-ray/IVP
- Sigmoidoscopy
- Colonoscopy
- Proctoscopy
- Ascitic tapping
- Liver Biopsy
AMRAAZE JILD (SKIN DISEASES)
- Applied Anatomy and Physiology, Signs & Symptoms, Diagnostic Parameters and important investigations of the System.
- Causes, pathogenesis, clinical features, investigations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, principles of treatment, treatment, mamoolate matab, complications and important procedures of following disorders:
  - Jarb (Scabies), Hikka (Pruritis), Bars (Vitiligo), Basoore labniya (Acne vulgaris), Shar'a (Urticaria), Bahaq Abyaz(Pityriasis alba), Daus sadaf (Psoriasis), Naare farsi & Dermatosis (Eczema), Qooba (Dermatophytosis), Jazam (Leprosy), Namla (Herpes), Kalaf (Melasma), Red spots, Sa'aleel (Warts), Surkh Bada (Erysepalas), Bade-shnam (Acne Rosacea) Hasba (Measels) Shabe Chiragh (Carbuncle), Qilltatt wa kasrate irq (Anhydrosis & Hyperhydrosis), Irq mantan (Dracanitasis)

- Diseases of Appendages of Skin (Hair, Nails, Sebaceous & Sweet glands)
  - Talawun-e-Sha’ar (Herbal hair dyes)
  - Anatomical Variants of hair & their normal cycle
  - Intishaar Sha’ar (Hair fall), Shaib (Premature hair graying / Canities) Bafa (Seborrhoeea of scalp), Qummul wa Sibyan (Pediculosis), Da’-ul-sa’alab (Alopecia), Da’-ul-Hayya, Sa’afa

- Amraaze Azfaar (Diseases of Nails)
  - Azfar ki Nigehdashki ka amoomi bayan, Azfar ka Taghziya wa Tahaffuz
  - Raz-ul-azfar, Zufra-e-Talaqiya, Tashauq Zafra, Ilthab-e-Azfar (Paronychia), Daakhis (Ingrowing of Nails)

- Tazeeniyaat (Cosmetology)
  - Tazeeniyaat ka umoomi bayan (General description of cosmetology)
  - Jild ka taghziya wa tahaffuz (Nutrition and maintenance of Skin health)
  - Skin Aging and Regimen to delay ageing
  - Aftaab aur uske asarat (effect of sun exposure on skin)
  - Khushbu-aat wa mane-aate-badboo (Perfumes/Deodorants)
  - Bleaching and Waxing
  - Zeeenate-jild ke liye umoomi tadabeer
  - Hammam, Ilaj-bil Shamoom (Aromatherapy)
  - Riyyarat-e-Wajha
  - Taghreel (Spa therapy)
  - Zimad (Cream)
  - Nigedasht chehre ki Unani tadabeer (Ghaza, Zimade chehra)
  - Halq-ul-Wajha (Facial Epilation), Shaqq-ul-Sha’ar (spilling of hair)
  - Mane Shikan Tadabeer (Anti-wrinkles Procedures)
II. AMRAZE MAFASIL
- Wajaal-Mafasil
- Iltehabe- Mafasil
- Niqras
- Irqunisa
- Tahajjure- Mafasil
- Waja’ul Warik
- Hadba-wa-riyahul-afrsa
- Iltihabul-fuqrat

Procedures:
Diagnostic tools, Ancillary Techniques and Lab aids skin disorder
- Hand lens, Glass slide, Phototherapy, wood lamps, Microscopy, Cytological test, immunological test, immunoflourescence.
- Radiotherapy
- Skin scrapping
- Skin biopsy
- Preparation of slit smears

III. HUMMIYAT
1. Hummiyat ka umoomi bayan, Jismani Hararat, Tauleed wa Ikhraj aur Tawazune Hararat se ijmal bihas, Tareeqe Humma, Kulli Taqseem wa ajnas ka tazkira, Darjate Hararat, Ista’dade Bukhar, Aqate Bukhar, Muddate Bukhar par Alamaat say Isteddal, Bukhar Ke Awaraze Lazima, Usoole Tashkhees, Adame Tashkhees Ki Soorat me Humma ka Usoole Ilaj, Ahkame ghiza

2. Hummiyate Youm
Hummiyate Youm par ek Umooni bayan, Ta’areef, Aquaam, Asbab wa Alamaat A’ama, Umooni Ilaj wa tadabeer

3. Hummae Khilitiya Ufoonia, umooni bayan, Mustaqade ufoonat, aqsam, Umooni Asbaab wa Alamaat, Aam Usoole Ilaj, Hummae Damvi, Matbaga Sonukhas iski aqsam, Ufonaat wa Sukhonat, Hummae Safavi, Ghibbe Daira, Ghibb Lazima, Hummae Muhariqqa, Hummae Balghami, Hummae Lisqa (Lazima wa Daina), Muwaziba (Naiba), Hummae Saudavi, Rubae Daira, Rubae Lazima, Hummae Murakkab, Shatrul Ghib

4. Hummiyat haddah, Ta’areef, Umoomi Ilaj, Awariz wa Tadaruk, Ahkame Ghiza
5. Hummae Diq ka muqammal bayan
6. Hummae Auram
7. Bohran: Ta’areef, Umoomi Alamaat, Alamate Bohrane Jaiyad and Bohrane Raddi, Bohran ki tadabeer
8. Amraze-Mutaddi wabai
- Concept and classification of infectious diseases, usoole ilaj wa ilaj
- Brief discussion of viral protozoal and helminthic causes of fever
  a) Hummae Meviya (Typhoid fever)
b) Hummae Ijamia (Malarial fever)
c) Kala Azar (Leishminiasis)
d) Hummae Hudariya (Rheumatic fever)
e) Hasba / Khasra (Measles)
f) Humaiqa (Chicken pox)
g) Anaful anza (Influenza)
h) Ta’oun (Plague)
i) Hummae Danj (Dengue fever)
j) Hummae Asfar (Yellow fever)
k) Hummae Qurmiziya (Scarlet fever)
l) Bird Flu
m) Ebola
n) Chickengunia,
o) Swine Flu
p) Pyrexia of unknown origin
q) Miscellaneous diseases
PRACTICAL

JUZE AMALI (PRACTICALS)

The practical/clinical training of the subject shall be conducted in hospital which include OPD/IPD duties, ward rounds, clinical demonstration, the minimum hours of teaching should not be less than 50 hours in each term for each paper. Audio visual aids should be utilized for teaching purposes and at least one seminar should be conducted once in a month on important topics of medicine with practical demonstration.
4.3 AMRA'E NISWAN  
(GYNAECOLOGY)  

OBJECTIVES  

The aim of the teaching (during clinical posting) in obstetrics and gynaecology is that student should be able to:  

- Diagnosis and management of common gynecological problems and emergencies.  
- Diagnosis and management of antenatal, intranatal, and postnatal period of normal and abnormal pregnancy  

AMRA'E NISWAN (Gynaecology)  

1. TASHREEH AZA-E-TANASULYA-WA-GHAIR TABAIEE SHAKLEIN (ANATOMY OF FEMALE GENITAL TRACT AND ITS VARIATIONS, SUPPORTS AND DEVELOPMENTAL ANOMALIES)  
2. TASHREEH E SADDI (ANATOMY OF BREAST)  
3. AFAL-E-AZA-E TANASULYA (PHYSIOLOGY OF GENITAL ORGAN)  
4. MAREEZ KE SABIQA HALAAT WA ISTAFAASAAT (HISTORY TAKING AND CLINICAL EXAMINATION)  
5. BALUGHAT (PUBERTY AND ADOLESCENCE: PUBERTAL CHANGES AND PUBERTAL DISORDERS)  
6. INQATA E TAMS (MENOPAUSE AND ITS RELATED PROBLEMS)  
7. TABAIEE IDRAR-E-TAMS AUR NIZAAM-E-LAQANAATI (PHYSIOLOGY OF MENSTRUATION AND RELATED ENDOCRINOLOGY)  
8. FATROORAT-E-TAMS (MENSTRUAL DISORDERS)  
   - Ahtabaas-e-Tams (Amenorrhoea)  
   - Tams Makhfi or Tams Kazib or Haiz-e-Makhfi (Cryptomenorrhoea)  
   - Usar-e-Tams (Dysmenorrhoea)  
   - Qillat Tams (Oligomenorrhoea)  
   - Tahtul Tams (Hypomenorrhoea)  
   - Taadud-e-Tams (Polymenorrhoea)  
   - Kasrat-e-Tams (Menorrhagia)  
   - Istehaza (Metorrhagia)  
   - Nazaf-ur-Reham usral-Wazeefi (Dysfunctional uterine Bleeding D. U. B.)  
9. AMRA'E-FURJ (DISEASES OF VULVA)  
   - Hikkat-ul-Furj (Pruritus Vulvae)  
   - Qurooh-ul-Furj (Ulcers of Vulva)  
   - Ilthab--e-Furj (Vulvitis)  
   - Huzaal (Atrophy)
10. AMRAZ-E-MEHBAL (DISEASES OF VAGINA)
   - Ilthab-e-Mehbal (Vaginitis and Bacterial Vaginosis)
   - Qurooh-e-Mehbal (Ulcers of Vagina)
   - Khurooj-e-Mehbal (Prolapse of Vagina) & Isterkhai Mehbal
   - Tashannuj-e-Mehbal (Vaginitismus)
   - Taghayyuraat Bain Ul Bashra, Daweera and Sulaat (Neoplasia and Cyst and Neoplasm)

11. AMRAJ-E-REHAM (DISEASES OF UTERUS)
   - Sua-e-Mizaj-e-Reham (Abnormal Temperment of uterus)
   - Ilthab-e-Unaq-ur-Reham (Cervicitis)
   - Taakkul-unaq-ur-Reham (Cervical Erosion)
   - Ilthab-e-Reham (Inflammation of Uterus)
   - Mailan wa Aujaj-ur-Reham (Displacement of Uterus)
   - Inzalaq-e-Reham or Khurooj-e-Reham (Prolapse of Uterus)
   - Inqalab-e-Reham (Inversion of Uterus)
   - Taghayyuraat Bain Ul Bashra, Daweera and Sulaat (Neoplasia, Cyst and Neoplasm)
   - Bawaseer Ur Reham (Polypi of Uterus)

12. AMRAZ-E-QAZAFAIN-WA-KHUSYATUR-REHAM (DISEASES OF THE FALLOPIAN TUBES AND OVARIES)
   - Ilthab-e-Qazafain (Salpingitis)
   - Ilthab-e-Khusyatur-Reham (Oophoritis)
   - Daweera-wa-Sulaat (Cyst, Tumours and disorders of ovaries)
   - Marz-e Ilthab-e Hatz-e Ana (PID)
   - Haad wa Muzmin Waja-e-Hauz-e Ana (Acute and Chronic Pelvic Pain)

13. SAILAN-UR-REHAM WA GHAIR TABAIYE MEHBAL AFRAAZAAT (EXCESSIVE AND ABNORMAL VAGINAL DISCHARGE)

14. UQR (INFERTILITY)

15. AZA-E-TANASULYA KE-ZARBAAT (INJURIES OF GENITAL TRACT)

16. AZA-E-TANASULYA-KE-NAASOOR (GENITAL TRACT FISTULAE)

17. ILTISAQ WA TAZAYYUQ-E-AZA-E-TANASULYA (ADHESIONS & ATRESIA OF GENITAL TRACT)

18. BATAN-E WA DAROON - E-REHMIYAT (ENDOMETRIOSIS AND ADENOMYOSIS)

19. AMRAZ-E-MANQOOLA JINSIA (SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASESS)
   - Qarah-e-Rakhv (Soft Sore or Chancroid)
   - Aatshak (Syphilis)
   - Suzak (Gonorrhoea)
   - Chlymidial Infection
20. TADARUN-E-AZA-E-TANASULYA (GENITAL TUBERCULOSIS)

21. LAYYAN UL IZZAAM AND NAKHRUL (HASHSATUL) IZZAAM (OSTEOMLACIA AND OSTEOPOROSIS).

22. JINS WA TAGHAYYURAT-E-BAIN-UL-JINS (SEX AND INTERSEXUALITY)

23. AMRAZ-E-NISWAN MEIN HORMONE SE ILAJ (HORMONE AND PHYTO HORMONE THERAPY IN GYNAECOLOGICAL DISORDERS)

24. KHANDANI MANSOOBA BANDI WA MAANA E HAMAL TADABEER (FAMILY PLANNING & CONTRACEPTIVE MEASURES)

25. TASKHEESI WA MOALEJAATI AMALYAAT (DIAGNOSTIC AND THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES)

> Hormone Assay
> Screening procedures (VIA, Schiller’s, High Vaginal Swab)
> Imtihaan-e-Khalvi (Cytological examinations): Pap Smear Test
> Imtihaan-e-Naseej-e-Marzi (Histopathological examinations)
> Tanzeerul Mehal wa Reham (Colposcopy and Hysteroscopy)
> Tanzeer ul Batin (Laparoscopy)
> Shigaf-e-Batan (Laprotomy)
> Batan Beeni hamrahi Rangbeeni (Laparoscopy with dye instillation)
> Hawai Amboob Nigari (Tubal insufflation Test)
> Shigaf-e-Reham (Hysterotomy)
> Ambubi-reham Nigari (Hysterosalpingography)
> Reham Barari (Hysterectomy)
> Salaan Azli Leefi Barari (Myomectomy)
> Itasa wa Ijtirafa (Dilatation and Curettage)
> Imaging Techniques in Gynaecology (Ultrasound, C.T.Scan, X-rays and Magnetic Resonance Imaging)

26. AMRAZ-E-SADDIYAIN (DISEASES OF BREAST)

> Tashreeh e Saddi (Anatomy of Breast)
> Imtehaan-e-Saddiyyain (Breast Examination)
> Waja e Saddi (Mastalgia)
> Itihab-e-Saddiyyain (Mastitis)
> Khuraj-Saddi (Breast Abscess)
> Daweera-wa-Sulaat-e-Saddi (Cyst and tumours of Breast)
PRACTICAL

100 Marks

JUZE AMALI (PRACTICALS)

- History and examination of non-pregnant females (15)
- Tutorial on Breast Self Examination (BSE)
- Making of pap smear, wet smear preparation on vaginal discharge, conducting visual inspection after application of acetic acid (VIA)
- Observe and assist minor gynecological procedures
- Observe and assist insertion and removal of intrauterine contraceptive device
- Family planning counseling and Application of Contraceptive devices

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4.4 ILMUL QABALAT WA NAUMAULOOD
(Obstetrics & Neonatology)

Theory- One paper- 100 marks
Total teaching hours: 100 hours

1. ANATOMY OF FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS. (ZANANA AZA-E- TOLID KI TASHREEH)

2. FEMALE PELVIS AND ITS DIAMETERS. (ANA KA TAFSILI BAYAN AUR USKE AQTAR) AND FOETAL SKULL AND ITS DIAMETER

3. OVULATION, FERTILIZATION, IMPLANTATION, (TABVEZ, AMAL-E- BARAWRI, AMAL-E- TANSEEB)

4. DEVELOPMENT OF FOETUS. (JANEENI IRTEQA)

5. FOETAL CIRCULATION (JANEENIDORAN-E-KHOON)

6. AMNIOTIC FLUID AND FOETAL MEMBRANES (RATOOBAT-E-AMINOOSI WA AGHSHIYAE JANEEN)

7. NORMAL PLACENTA, ABNORMAL PLACENTA. (TABAE MASHIMA; GHAIR TABAI MASHIMA)

8. UMBILICAL CORD, ABNORMALITIES OF UMBILICAL CORD. (TABAE HABLUSSURAH, GHERTBAI HABLUSARAH)

9. PREGNANCY (HAMAL) & PHYSIOLOGICAL CHANGES (HAMAL KE TABAI TAGHAYYURAT)

10. SINGS & SYMPTOMS OF PREGNANCY. (HAMAL KI ALAMAT VA NISHANIYAN) DIAGNOSIS OF PREGNANCY. (HAMAL KI TASHKHEES)

11. PSEUDOCYESIS (FALSE PREGNANCY) (HAMAL-E- KAZIB) (RIJAA’)

12. ANTE-NATAL CARE (HAMLA KI NIGAHDASHT)

13. FEOTUS IN UTERO & FEOTO PELVIC RELATIONSHIP (JANEEN, JANEEN WA HAUZ E ANA KE TALUQQAT)

14. NORMAL LABOR, MECHANISM AND MANAGEMENT (TABAI WAZA-E-HAMAL, MIKANIA VA INTEZAMIA)

15. ABNORMAL LABOUR AND ITS MANAGEMENT (GHAIR TABAI WAZA-E-HAMAL AUR UNHIKE INTEZAMAT)
16. ABNORMAL PRESENTATIONS (GHAIR TABAI TATREEQAT)

17. TWINS & MULTIPLE PREGNANCY (HAMAL -E- TAWAM VA HAMAL -E- ADEED) CONTRACTED PELVIS (MUNQABIZ ANA)

18. MEDICAL, SURGICAL AND GYNECOLOGICAL DISORDERS IN PREGNANCY
Hypertensive Disorders in Pregnancy, Epilepsy, Anaemia, Heart Diseases, Thyroid Disorders, Renal Disorders, Fevers, Viral infections, Tuberculosis, Rh Isoimmunization, Hyperemesis gravidarum, constipation, Haemorrhoids, oedema, pruritus vulva, insomnia, Varicosity, Jaundice, Diabetes Mellitus, Nephritis

19. OBSTETRIC DISORDERS IN PREGNANCY
- Abortion. (Isqat)
- Ectopic pregnancy. (Hamal Kharij ure Reham)
- Intra Uterine Growth Retardation (IUGR)
- Oligohydramnios. (Qilatte Mac Amniosi) and Polyhydramnios. (Kasrat-e-Mae Amniosi)
- Ante Partum Haemorrhage. (Jiryan-ud-dam Qabl wiladat)
- Post Partum Haemorrhage. (Jiryan-ud-dam bad Azwiladat)
- Gestational and Trophoblastic Diseases

20. PRETERM LABOR, PRETERM RUPTURE OF MEMBRANE, POST MATURITY, INTRA UTERINE FETAL DEATH (FAUT E JANEENI)

21. NORMAL PERPUERIUM AND ITS COMPLICATIONS. (ZAMAN-E- NIFAS AUR USKE AWAREZAT)

22. OBSTETRICAL PROCEDURES & OPERATIONS.
- Version (Gardish)
- Episiotomy (Qata-ul- Aujaan)
- Forceps and Vacuum Delivery.
- Caesarean Section (Shigaaf-e-Qaisree)
- Destructive operations (Takhreesi Dastikariya)

23. ASSESSMENT OF FETAL WELBEING (Foetal surveillance)

24. DRUGS IN PREGNANCY

25. NEONATAL CARE (NAUZADA KI NIGHAHDASHT)
- Breast Feeding (Raza’at)
- Immunization Schedule (Manaati Khaka)
- Premature Neonates
- Postmature Neonates

26. NEONATAL DISEASES
- Asphyxia Neonatorum (Habs-e-Tannaffus)
• Ophthalmia Neonatorum (Aashob-e- Chashme Naumaulood)
• Icterus Neonatorum’(Yargane naumaulood)
• Convulsions (Tashannuj)
• Congenital Syphilis (Aatshak Khalqi)

27. CONGENITAL ANOMALIES OF NEWBORN
• Hydrocephalus (Ma ur Raas)
• Anencephaly (Adam-e- Dimagh)
• Microcephaly (Sighrud Dimagh)
• Down Syndrome (Humaq)
• C. H.D. (Congenital Heart Diseases)
PRACTICALS

JUZ E AMLI (PRACTICALS)

- History taking and examination of a pregnant woman (15 cases)
- Non stress testing of fetus; biophysical scoring of fetus
- Monitoring and conduct of a normal labour
- Intrapartum fetal surveillance. Charting partogram
- Induction of labour, amniotomy
- Management of third stage of labour, prevention and treatment of post partum hemorrhage
- Witness caesarean section, breech delivery, forceps and vacuum delivery
- Essential care of a newborn
- Postpartum care
- Putting notes of delivery, an abortion, taking consent

Operative Skills

- Observe of normal delivery on manikins and simulators
- Making and repair of episiotomy on simulators
- Insertion and removal of intrauterine device, postpartum insertion of intrauterine contraceptive device
- Observe and assist minilab tubal ligation (Under supervision)
- Catheterization
- Drawing blood sample line
- Initiating an intravenous tube
- Managing nasogastric tube
- Management of hemorrhagic
- Sutur removal
- Pelvic examination during labor
- Intramuscular injections
- Universal precautions
4.5 ILMUL JARAHAT
(Surgery)

Theory- Two Papers-200 Marks-(100 marks each)
Teaching Hours-150 hours

PAPER I

Jarahiyat Umoomi
(General surgery)

100 Marks

1. Tareekhi pasmanzar (Historical background)

2. Jarahat (Wounds):
   Darjabandi (Classification),
   Alamaat o-Nishania (Clinical features)
   Usoole Ilaaj (Principles of treatment)

3. Ta’diya (Infection):
   a) Ta’diya umoomi (General Infection):
      Ta’ffunuddam (Septicaemia), Tasammumuddam (Toxaemia), Taqihuddam (pyaemia),
      Jarasemuddam (Bacteraemia)/Viraemia
      Jarasemekush (Antibiotics),
      Vairoosi kush (Antiviral),
      Phaphoond kush (Antifungal)
   b) Ghair nauvi tadiya (Non specific infection):
      Itihabe khulvi (Cellulitis), busoor (Boils), Shabe chiragh (Carbuncle), Humra (Erysipelas), jumra
      (Anthrax),
   c) Nauvi Tadiya (Specific Infections):
      So’zak (Gonorrhea), Aatshak (Syphilis), Diq (Tuberculosis), Kuzaaz (Tetanus), Juzaam (Leprosy),
      AQMA (AIDS), Poliomyelitis

Parasitic diseases – Hydatid Cyst of Liver, Filariasis, Round worm
Khuraj aur Aqsaam (Abscess and its types),
Pyogenic, Pyaemic and Cold abscesses

Aam advia ki Tajweez (General prescription of the Unani and Allopathic drugs).

Majra (Sinus) and Nasoor (fistula), Qaroooh (Ulcer), Ghanqharana (Gangrene)

Sadma (Shock), Darjabandi (classification), Alamaat (Clinical features), Ilaj (Management) and
Awarizaat (complications)

Jiryanuddam (Haemorrhage)

Darjabandi (Classification), Alamaat o Nishaniyan (Clinical features), Ilaj (treatment), Awarizaat
(complications)
Haemostasis - Methods

Intiqaluddam (Blood transfusion)
(Indications), Ijtima (Collection), Tareeqa Intiqal (Method of transfusion), Awarizaat aur unka Ilaj (Complications and its treatment)

Intiqale ajzae dam (Transfusion of fractions of blood)

Harq wa salq (Burns and Scald),
Darjabandi (classification and assessment), Alamaat (clinical features), Ilaj (treatment), Awarizat (complications)
Jildi tateem (Skin grafting) and its types, process of healing, Usoole Ilaaj (principles of treatment)

Sal'aat (Tumours):)
Darjabandi (Classification), Alamaat (Clinical features), Usoole Ilaaj (Principles of treatment)

Misc. lesions e.g Corn, warts hypertrophic Scar and keloids)

Akyas (Cysts) - Diagnosis & Management

Saddyain (Breasts):
(i) Sadayain ki Khalqi Badwazaee (Congenital anomalies of Breasts)
(ii) Iltihabe Saddy (Mastitis)
(iii) Khuraje Saddy (Breast abscess)
(iv) Sala'ate Saddy (Breast tumors) Benign & Malignant tumors

Nakhoon ke umoomi Amraaz (Common diseases of nails)

Tawazune Sayyalaat wa Namkiyat (Fluids and electrolyte balance)

Tawazune Hamz wa isas (Acid-Base balance),

Ghair mewi taghziya (Parenteral nutrition).

Blood volume expanders

Amale takhdeer (Anaesthesia):
(a) Tarikh Khaka (Historical aspect)
(b) Mu'ayna qable takhdeer (Pre-anaesthetic assessment) and Istimaale Advia qable takhdeer (pre-anaesthetic medication)
(c) Aqsaame Amale takhdeer (Types of Anaesthesia)
(i) Amale Takhdeer Umoomi (General Anaesthesia)
(ii) Amale Takhdeer Aqalimi (Regional Anaesthesia)
(iii) Amale Takhdeer Mukhaee (Spinal Anaesthesia)
(iv) Amale Takhdeer Bairooni jafia ( Epidural anaesthesia)
(v) Amale Takhdeer Muqami (Local Anaesthesia)

Mundarja bala amale takhdeer ke tariqa kar, mustamil advia, ifadiyat wa awarizat aur unka Ilaj (Methods/procedures of above mentioned types of anaesthesia, drugs l anaesthetic agents, benefits, complications and management.)

Ahya-e-Amame Qalb wa Riya (Acute Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation)
Masnuel amal tanaffus (Artificial Respiration)

Ilaj bit Tasneem (Oxygen Therapy)

Ilmul Izaam wa mafasil (Orthopedics):

a) Tarikhi Khaka (Historical background)
Ta’reef (definition) and umoomi bayan (General description)

b) Kusoor (Fractures):
(i) Umoomi bayan (General description), Darjabanati (classification), Alamaat (clinical features), Awariyat (complications), Ilaj (treatment).
(ii) Balaec atraf ke kusoor, Kasre tar’qua, Uzd, Zanade ala wa asfal, Izame rasghul yed (Fracture of bones of upper limb and its management: clavicle, humerus, radius and ulna, metacarpal bones and carpal bones.)
(iii) Zereen atraf ke kusoor aur unka Ilaj, Aana, Qasbae Kubra, Qasbae Sughra, Mushul qadam wa Rusghul qadam, Azmul Fakih, & Razgha (Fractures of bones of lower limb and its management: Pelvis, tibia and fibula, tarsal and metatarsal bones Femur and patella)
(iv) Kasre umudul fuqrat (Fracture of the spine)
(v) Kasre fakke aala wa asfal (Fracture of Jaws)

c) Khalat aur uska Ilaj (Dislocations and its management)
(i) Bala‘ee atraf (Upper limb)
(ii) Zereen atraf (Lower limb)
(iii) Khurooje qurs bainul fuqrat (Inter-vertebral disc prolapse)

d) Irquannasa (Sciatica) - Tashkhees aur ilaj (Diagnosis & management)

(e) Amraaze Izam wa mafasil (Diseases of the bones and joints):
(i) Ilthab abazm aur uske aqsaam (Osteomyelitis and its types):
Sadid (pyogenic), diqqi (Tubercular) and atishaki (syphilitic) (ii) Ilthab mafasil wa aqsaam (Arthritis and its types)
(ii) Tadarrune fuqrat (Tuberculosis of spine)

(f) Amraaze istihala (Metabolic disorders):
(i) Kusah (Rickets)
(ii) Layyanul Izam (Osteomalacia)
(iii) Naqris (Gout)
(iv) Tahajjul mafasil (Osteoarthritis), Hudari Wajaul mafasil (Rheumatoid arthritis)
(v) Takehkhul Izam (Osteoporosis)

(g) Salatul Izam (Tumors of bones)
i) Salate mehmooda (benign tumors)
ii) Salate khabisa (malignant tumors)

(h) Zarbe ansaja layyan wa Ilaj (Soft tissue injuries and its management):
(i) Zarbe Azaalat (Injury of muscles)
(ii) Altawae Azaalat (Sprain of muscles)
(iii) Rabataat, Awtar wa lafaif ke amraaz ka zarbat aur umoomi bayan (General description of injuries & diseases of muscles, tendon, ligaments and fasciae)
PAPER II

Jarahiyat Nizami
(Systemic surgery)

1. Raas (Head):
   (i) Zaaheri aur baatni zarbat (External and Internal injuries)
   (ii) Kasoore Jamjama (Fractures of skull bones)
   (iii) Zarbaate Dimagh (Injuries of Brain)
   (iv) Sula’te dimagh saleema wa khabeesa (brain Tumors-benign & malignant)

2. Sadar (Thorax):
   (i) Zaheri aur baatni zarbate Sadr aur inka Ilaj (External and Internal injuries of thorax and their management).
   (ii) Taqeechus Sadr (Empyema thoracis)
   (iii) Sula’te munsife-sadr (mediastinal tumors)
   (iv) Sula’te Shobatur-Riya (bronchogenic Tumor)

3. Mari (Oesophagus)
   (i) Irtadale Medi Mari (GERD)

4. Batan (Abdomen):
   (a) Meda (Stomach)
      (i) Iltihabe Meda ( Gastritis)
      (ii) Qarane Meda wa Asna astri (Gastric and Duodenal ulcer)
      (iii) Sartaane Meda (Carcinoma of stomach)

5. Ama’a (Intestine):
   (i) Warae Zaanede Aawar (Appendicitis)
   (ii) Tadarrune Ama’a (Intestinal tuberculosis)
   (iii) Insidade Ama’a (Intestinal obstruction)
   (iv) Taqarruhi Iltihabe Qolon (Ulcereative Colitis)
   (v) Crohn’s disease (Iltihab-e-lfatee)
   (vi) Sula’te Ama (Intestinal tumors)

6. Qeela-e-Maaiya (Hydrocele)

7. Fataq (Hernia) Darjabandi, alamat aur awarizat & Inguinal Hernia

8. Maqad wa Qanaate Mabraz (Rectum and Anal canal)
   (i) Inshaqaqe Maqad (Anal fissure/fissure in ano)
   (ii) Nawaseer Maqad (Fistula-in-ano)
   (iii) Bawaseer (Haemorrhoid)
   (iv) Massae Maqad (Rectal polyps and external tag)
   (v) Khurooj Maqad (Prolapse of rectum)
   (vi) Sartaane Maqad (Carcinoma of rectum)

9. Baaretoon (Peritoneum)
   (i) Iltihabe Baaretoon (Peritonitis)
(ii) Istimqa (Ascites)
10. Mirara (Gall Bladder):
(i) Hisat Mirara (Cholelithiasis)
(ii) Ilthahe Mirara (Cholecystitis)
(iii) Yarqane Suddi (Obstructive Jaundice)

11. Banqaraas (Pancreas):
(i) Ilthihe Banqaras (Pancreatitis)
(ii) Sartaane Banqaras (Carcinoma of Pancreas)

12. Tihaal (Spleen)
(i) Izmé Tihaal (Splenomegaly)
(ii) Zarbe Tihaal (Injury of Spleen)
(iii) Qatae Tihaal ke Mawaqe (Indications of Spleenectomy)

13. Diaphargama (Diaphragm):
(i) Dubeela Tehtul Diaphargama (Subphrenic abscess)

14. Kabid (Liver):
(i) Izmé Kabid (Hepatomegaly)
(ii) Dubeela Kabid (Liver Abscess)
(iii) Kabid ki Pevendkare ke Mawaqe (Indications of Liver transplantation)

15. Majraae Baul (Urinary tract):
Amraaz-e-Aaz-e-Baul (Diseases of Urinary system)

(a) Amraaze Kulliya (Diseases of kidney)
(i) Khalqi badwazae (Congenital anomalies)
(ii) Zarbate Majrae Baul (Injuries of urinary tract)
(iii) Hisaate Kulliya (Renal Calculi)
(iv) Akyase Kulliya (Polycystic Kidney)
(v) Ma'ul Kulliya (Hydronephrosis)
(vi) Ilthab wa Ijarnae Sadeede Kulliya (Pyelonephritis)
(vii) Tadarrune Kulliya (Tuberculosis of the Kidney)

(b) Amraaze Masana (Diseases of urethra)
(i) Ilthihe Masana (Cystitis)
(ii) Ojaje Masana (Directiculum of urinary bladder)
(iii) Hisaate Masana (Vesical calculi)

(c) Amraaze Majrae baul (Diseases of urinary bladder)
(i) Ilthihe Majrae Baul (Urethritis)
(ii) Tazeeg Majrae Baul (Urethral stricture)
(iii) Bladder outflow obstruction

16. Nizaam-e- Tanaasul (Genital System):
(i) Zeceeq Ghulfa (Phimosis)
(ii) Iqtiaque-e-Ghulfa (Paraphimosis)
(iii) Sartane Qazeeb (Carcinoma of Penis)
(iv) Ilthabe Aghheedooos (Epididymitis)
(v) Ilthabe Khusya wa Aghheedooos (Epididymo-orchitis)
(vi) Qeelae Maaia (Hydrocele)
(vii) Qeelae Damvi (Haematocele)
(viii) Dawali saf'na (Varicocele)
(ix) Khusyon ki khalqi Badwaza /Naqais (Congenital anomalies of testes)
(x) Sula'te Khusya (Testicular tumors)
(xi) Ilthabe Ghuddae Mazi (Prostatitis)
(xii) Izme Ghuddae Mazi (Benign enlargement of Prostate)
(xiii) Sartaane Ghuddae Mazi (Carcinoma of Prostate)
PRACTICAL

JUZ E AMLI (PRACTICAL)

Tareeqe Ta'theer (Methods of Sterilization), Shinakht Aalate Jarahiya (Identification of surgical instruments), Tareeqe-o-Aqsaame Khayatat, Ashiya (Types of suturing, methods and material), Darroone wareedi sayyal (IV fluids), Intiqaluddam (Blood transfusion), Taseeb (Dressing), Huqna (Enema), Masnui Tanaffus (Artificial respiration), Oxygen ka istemal (use of oxygen), Amle ihtiquan (Injection), Fasad (Venesection), Irsai'le Alaq (Leech therapy), Hajamat (Cupping) Amle Bat (Aspiration), Amle Bazli (Paracentesis), Khaz'ae Ansaja (Tissue biopsy), Khaina (Circumcision), Fat'hul Mabali (Meatotomy), CryoSurgery, Barron Banding, Qatael Nawasceer (Polypectomy), Qata-e Bawaseer (Haemorrhoidectomy) Jarahate Qeelaq Man'ya o Fataaq (Operation of Hydrocele & Hernia), Mardana Nasbandi (Vasectomy), Bahai Qanaleeth Recanalization, Anbooba medi anfi ka istemal (use of Ryle's tube), Anboobe Maq'adi (Flatus tube), Amle Qasaeer (Catheterization), Anboobe ikhrajee (Drainage tube), Amle Kai (Cautery), Naii extraction, Muain bazarya Tanzeer, Amle Tafteet wa Laser ki Aam maloomat (General knowledge of Scopy, Lithotripsy and Laser treatment).

Mundarja zail ka Muaina (Interpretation of the following investigations):

a) X-ray
b) Ultrasoundography
c) CT Scanning
d) MRI

NOTE:
Practicals will be conducted at Bedside on patients and students have to prepare at least 20 clinical records and have to submit the same after attestation from the concerned teacher & Head of the department.
4.6 AMRAZE AIN WA AMRAZE UZN, ANAF WA HALAQ
(Ophthalmology and Diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat)

Amraze Ain (Diseases of Eye)

1. Ain ki tashreeh aur munafe (Anatomy and Physiology of Eye)
2. Muayina-e-Ain aur uske mukhtalif tareeqe (examination of the eye and its various methods)

a. Amraze ajfaan (Diseases of the eye lids)
   i. Iltsaqul jafn (Symblepharon)
   ii. Jusatul jafn (Ankylo blepharon)
   iii. Sulaq/Itehabe ajfaan (Blepharitis)
   iv. Jarabul Jafan (Trachoma)
   v. Istirkhaejafn (Ptosis)
   vi. bardah (Chalazion/ meibomian cyst)
   vii. Shaeeera (Stye)
   viii. Shatra e dakhli wa kharji (Entropion and Ectropion)
   ix. Sha’r e munqalib (Trichiasis)
   x. Sha’er e zayed (Distichiasis)

b. Alae damai ke amraaz (Diseases of lacrimal apparatus)
   i. Iltihabe ghuddae damai (Dacryo-adenitis)
   ii. Iltihabe keesae damai (Dacryocytits)
   iii. Sualat-e-ghuddae damai (Tumors of the lacrimal gland)
   iv. Gharb (Fistula lacrimallis)
   v. Dama’ a watering of eye (Epiphora, Lacrimation)

c. Amraze mehjaraain (Orbital diseases)
   i. Juhuzul Ain (Exophthalmous)
   ii. Sillul Ain (Atrophy of the eye)
   iii. Itehabe mehjar ki khuliwi (Orbital cellulitis)

d. Amraze multehma (Diseases of conjunctiva)
   i. Ramad wa uski jumla aqsaam ( Conjunctivitis & its all types)
   ii. Zafrah/Nakhuna (Pterygium)
   iii. Sualat-e-Multahama (Tumours of conjunctiva)

c. Amraaz-e-Sulbiya (Diseases of Sclera)
   i. Itehab-e-sulbiya, naseej-e-sulbi (Episcleritis)
   ii. Itehab-e-Sulbiya

f. Amraaze qarniya (Diseases of cornea)
   i. Iltihabe qarniya, haad wa muzmin (Acute and chronic keratitis)
   ii. Quroohe qarniya (Corneal ulcer)
   iii. Itehab naseejul qarniya (Intersitial keratitis)
   iv. Burooze qarniya (Keratectasia)
v. Bayaze qarniya (Corneal opacity)
g. Amraaze Inabiya (Diseases of iris)
   i. Itihabe Inabiya (Iritis)
   ii. Itihabe Inabiya noajisme hudbi (Iridocyclitis)
   iii. Zeeqe Hadqa (Myosis)
   iv. Ittasae Hadqa (Mydriasis)
h. Chashm ka andruni dabao aur Zaraul Ma (Intra ocular pressure and Glaucoma)
i. Amraaze Tabqae Masheema (Diseases of choroid)
   i. Itihabe tabqae masheema (choroiditis)
   ii. Itlehabe kullul Ain (Panophthalmitis)
   iii. Endophthalmitis.
j. Amraaze shabkiya (Diseases of Retina)
   i. Itihabe shabkiya (Retinitis)
   ii. Shabkiya ke tafarrug ittsal (Detachment of retina)
   iii. ziabetes shakri ka shabkiya par asraat(Diabetic retinopathy)
   iv. Zigtuddam Qawi ke shabkiya par asraat (Hypertensive retinopathy)
k. Amraaze Adasa (Diseases of Lens)
   i. Nuzoolul ma (Cataract)
l. Amraaze Basarat (Visual Disorders)
   i. Qareeb nazri (Myopia)
   ii. Baced nazri (Hypermetropia)
   iii. Basare sheikhookhat (Presbyopia)
   iv. Khalale basar/sudad nazri (Astigmatism)
   v. Zofe basar (Amblyopia)
   vi. Isha/shabkori (Night blindness)
   vii. Juhar / Rozkori (Day blindness)
m. Hewal (squint)

n-Qazaul Ain (Foreign body in the eye)
o-Zarbul Ain (Ocular injuries)
p. Amraaze chashm me istemal hone wali advia ka tafseeli mutala'(Detail knowledge of drugs used in the treatment of eye diseases)
   ▶ Unani advia
   ▶ Jaraseem kush / dafe Viroosi / Dafe Phapoonad advia (Antibiotics / Antiviral / Anti fungal etc.)
   ▶ Musakkin (Analgesic), Mukhaddir(Aesthetic) dafe' hassasiyat (Antihistaminics)

Amraaze Uzn, Anaf wa Halag (Diseases of Ear, Nose & Throat)

Uzn (Ear):
   1. Uzn ki Tashreche umoomi, Munafe wa Mikaniyate Sama’at (Anatomy, Physiology of Ear & Mechanism of Hearing)
2. Mua’ina-e-Uzn (Examination of Ear)
3. Iltehab-e-Uzn (Otitis)
   > Iltehab-e-u zn kharji aur uski jumla aq sam (Otitis externa and its all types)
   > Ilthihaabe Uzn was ti (Otitis Media)
      a) Ilthihaabe Uzn wasti sadeed haad (Acute suppurrative otitis media)
      b) Ilthihaabe Uzn wasti sadeed muzmin (Chronic suppurrative otitis media)
4. Iltehab-e-Uzn wasti ke awarizaat (Complications of Otitis media)
   a) Ilthihaabe Sudgi Hu lmi (Mastoiditis)
   b) Khuraj-e-Sudgi Hu lmi (Mastoid abscess)
5. Behrapan (Deafness)
6. Wajaul Uzn (Otalgia)
7. Stallaul Uzn (Otorrhea)
8. Taneen wa Dawi (Tinnitus)
9. Tasallub-ul-u zn (Otosclerosis)
10. Aarza-e-Menier (Menier’s Disease)
11. Duwar (Vertigo)
12. Waskhiul Uzn (Ear wax)
13. Qaziul Uzn (Foreign Body in the ear)
14. Salat-e-Uzn (Tumors of Ear)

Anf (Nose)

1. Tashreeh wa Munafe wa Mekaniyate Sham (Anatomy, physiology of Nose and mechanism of olfaction).
2. Mua’ina-e-Anf (Examination of Nose)
3. Ilthihae Anf aur uski jumla aq sam (Rhinitis and its all types)
4. Ilthihae Tajaweefe Anf aur uski aq sam (Sinusitis & its types)
5. Bawaseere anf (Nasal polyp)
6. Munharif fasile anf (Deviated nasal septum)
7. Ru’af/Nakteer (Epistaxis)
8. Busoor wa Qurooh-e-Anf (Nasal Boils & Ulcers)
9. Fanshe Sham (Disorder of olfaction/parosmia) and Adme Sham (Anosmia)
10. Qaziul Anf (Foreign body in the Nose)
11. Salaate Anf-Saleema wa Khabeesa (Nasal tumors- benign & malignant)

Halaaq (Throat)

1. Halaaq wa Hanjarah ki Tashreeh umoomi wa Munafe (Anatomy & Physiology of Throat)
2. Mua’ina-e-Halaaq (Examination of Throat)
3. Ambraahe Halaaq (Diseases of Throat)
   a) Ilthihae-e-Balaum (Pharyngitis)
   b) Ta’zzum-e-Ghadade Anfi Halaaq (Adenoid hypertrophy)
   c) Ilthihae-e-Lauzatain (Tonsillitis)
   d) Khuraj-e-Atrafe Laozatain (Quinsy)
   e) Ilthihae-e-Hanjrah (Laryngitis)
   f) Bahtus Saut (Hoarseness of voice)
   g) Salaat-e-Hanjra (Tumours of larynx)
   h) Usrul Bala (Dysphagia)

Jaufe Dehen (Oral Cavity)
1. Jaufe Dehen ki tashreeh wa munafe (Anatomy & physiology of Oral Cavity)
2. Mua’ina-e-Jaufe Dehen (Examination of Oral Cavity)
3. Qula (Stomatitis)
4. Quruhul fam (oral ulcers - Aphthous ulcer or dyspeptic ulcer)
5. Aaklatul fam (Cancrum oris)
6. Bakhrlul fam (Halitosis)
7. Kasrate Luabe dahani (Ptyliasis)
8. Zer-e-Mukht Farnwi leefyat (Oral Submucous fibrosis)
9. Sartaan Jaufe Dehen (Cancer of Oral Cavity)
10. Iltehabe ghudda-e-Tehtul nakif (Inflammation of parotid gland)
11. Iltehabe Shift (Cheilitis)
12. Busoor wa Qurooh Shiftain (Herpes Labialis)

Lisan (Tongue)

1. Lisan ki Tashreeh wa Munafe (Anatomy & Physiology of Tongue)
2. Moa’inae Lisan (Examination of Tongue)
3. Iltehabe Lisan (Glossitis)
4. Inshiqaqul Lisan (fissured tongue)
5. Azmul Lisan (hypertrrophy of tongue)

Asnaan wa Lissa (Teeth and Gums)

1. Tashreeh wa Munafe Asnaan wa Lissa (Anatomy & Physiology of Teeth and Gums)
2. Mua’ina-e-Asnan wa Lissa (examination of Teeth & Gums)
3. Amraaze Asnaan wa Lissa (Diseases of Teeth and Gums)
   a) Wajaul Asnan (Tooth ache)
   b) Takkulul Asnan (Dental carries)
   c) Hafirl Asnan (Tarter)
   d) Tahrulkul Asnan (Loosening of teeth)
   e) Iltehabe Lissa (Gingivitis)
   f) Taqayyuhul Lissa (Pyorrheoa)
   g) Lissa-e Damia (Bleeding gums)

Ilaj:

Amraze Uzn,Anf, Halaq wa Asnan me istemal hone wali advia ka taqseel mutala (Detail knowledge of drugs used in the treatment of Dental and ENT disorders)

- Unani advia
- Jaraseem kush / dafe’ Viroosi / Dafe’ Phaphoond advia (Antibiotics / Antiviral / Anti fungal etc.)
- Musakkin (Analgesic), Mukhaddir(Anaesthetic) dafe’ hassasiyat (Antihistaminics)
PRACTICALS

JUZ E AMLI (PRACTICALS)

- Moa'inae chashm umoomi (General examination of eye)
- Moa'inae Ajfan, Multahma, Quroohe Qarnia, Hadqa (Examination of Eye lids, Conjunctiva, Eye ball, Cornea and Pupil), Slit lamp ka istemal.
- Ankha ke androoni dabao ka moa'ina (examination of intraocular pressure/ Tonometry)
- Imtihan naqaise inqaaf (Examination of refractive errors/ Retinoscopy)
- Alaate Ain ki pechchan aur mawajq istemal (Demonstration of ophthalmic instruments and their uses)
- Rooodade marz (10 patients Case-sheets to be prepared)
- Alaate ke khake aur unke mawajq istemal (Records of diagrams of Ophthalmic instruments and their indication, 10 sheets)
- Moa'inae Uzn (Examination of Ear)
- Otoscopy & Audiometry
- Demonstration of Hearing Tests, Hearing assessment, hearing Aids and cochlear implant.
- Demonstration of anterior and posterior Rhinoscopy.
- Demonstration of nasal endoscopy.
- Demonstration of laryngeal endoscopy.
- Examination of Tongue, Teeth and Buccal cavity.
- Identification of the instruments used in the examination of ear, nose and throat and detail of instruments.
- Students should prepare clinical records of minimum 10 patients and record of ten ENT instruments.
- Student should have knowledge of dental extraction and RCT.
- Inkebab, Bukhoor, Shamoom, wa degar muqami advia ke istemal ka tareeqa (Different Methods of use of local Unani drugs i.e. steaming, fumigation et al.)
- Ikhraje Qaziul Uzn, chashm aur unf (Removal of foreign body of ear, eye and nose)
- Ikhraje wasakhul Uzn (Removal of ear wax)