

CENTRAL COUNCIL OF INDIAN MEDICINE
NEW DELHI

SYLLABUS OF KAMIL-E-TIB-WA- JARAHAT (BUMS) COURSE

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1.1 ARABIC AND MANTIQ WA FALSIFA
(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)
2. Ilm aur Idrak, Aqsam-e-Ilm, Tasawwur-wo-Tasdeeq aur iske Aqsam. (Knowledge and Perception, Kinds of Knowledge, Imagination and Judgement and its classification).
3. Mu'arrif ya Qawl-e-Shaareh, Daleel ya Hujjath (Made known, Argument).
4. Dalaalat ki tareef-wo-taqseem, Lafz ki tareef-wo-taqseem. (Evidence: its definition and kinds, Word: its definition and classification).
5. Mafhoom-e-Juzwi wa Kulli mae aqsam, Nasab-e-Arba. (Definition of Individual /Particular and Generals and their kinds, Four Relations).
6. Qazayya, Qaziyyah, Hamaliyya ki jumla aqsam, Qaziyyah Shartiyah ki dow qismein: Muttasila-wo-Munfasila. (Proposition, Clause and its kinds, Conditional Clause and its two kinds viz., Attached and Detached Clause).
7. Bahas, Bahas-e-Tanaqus, Bahas-e-Aks. (Discussion, Contradiction, Contradictory discussion)
8. Hujjat ki aqsam, Qiyas, Istiqra, Tamseel, Qiyas ki qismein (Division of Arguments, Hypothesis/ Analogy, Induction, Allegory and kinds of Hypothesis).

B- Falsafa (Philosophy)

- 1- Hikmat, Tareef-wo-taqseem, Mauzu, aur Gharz-o-Ghaiyath (Philosophy, its Definition and kinds, aims and objects).
- 2- Jism, Jism-e-Taba'I, Jism-e-Taleemi, Heula, Surat, Jasmiah-o-Surat-e-Nuwia ki tareef (Body, Physical body, Educational Body, Matter, Shape, Definition of Body Shape and Species Shape).
- 3- Makan, Hayyaz, aur Shakl ki tareef (Definition of Space, locus and Shape).
- 4- Harkat wa Sukoon ki tareef gharz-o-ghayat, aqsam-o-sharayath. (Movement and Rest, their definitions, aims and objects, kinds and conditions).
- 5- Zamānah ki tareef-wo-tauzee. (Definition of Time and its Explanation).
- 6- Anāsir ki tareef, Aqsam, Kaifiyyāth-wo-Mizaj (Ijmāli Bayan). (Definition of Elements, kinds, conditions and temperament (with brief description).
- 7- Kaun-wa-Fasād, Murakkabate Tāmmah, Jamadāt, Nabatāt-wo-Nafse Nabati, Nafse Haiwani, Nafse Natiqa aur iski matehath kām karne wāli quwwatein, Murakkabat-e-Nāqisa ki tareef mae imsāl. (Anabolism and Catabolism, Complete compounds, Minerals, Plants and Botanical Reason, Animal Reason, Human Reason and faculties working under them. Definition of incomplete compounds along with examples.

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).
2. Khate Sartan, Khate Jaddi, Khate Estiwa, Khate Mintaqatul Buruj. (Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn, Equator, Zodiac Line).
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-aqşam (Psychology, its definition and kinds).
2. Ilm-un-nafs aur Ilm-e-Tib ka Bahami Rabth bayan karte huway Ahsas, Idrak, Mushahidah aur Tawajjuh ka ta'arruf. (Description of interrelation between psychology and Medicine. Introduction of Feelings, Perception, Observation and Attention).

ARABIC

Part A

1. Kalimah aur iske aqşam, Ism, Fael, Harf. (Word and its kinds, Noun, Verb, Particle).
2. Kalām aur iski aqşam. (Division of Sentence).
3. Kalāme Tām, Jumlah Ismia, Jumlah Faeliyah. (Complete Sentence, Noun sentence, and Verbal Sentence).
4. Kalāme Nāqis, Murakkabe Ishari, Murakkabe Izafi. (Incomplete Sentence, Directive construction, Possessive construction).
5. Ism ki taqseem balehaz-e-Tareef-o-Tankeer, Balehaz-e-Jins, Balehaz-e-Adad. (Kinds of Noun according to definition like {Definite Noun, Indefinite Noun}, Gender, and Number).
6. Isme Marifah aur iske aqşam (Marif Billam) ke saat Huroof-e-Shamsiyyah-o-Qamariyyah ki wazahath. (Definite Noun and its kinds, with the mention {Noun with definite article} with the explanation of Shamsi and Lunnar Characters).
7. Ierab, tareef-o-taqseem, Ierab bil huroof, Ierab bil Harkat. (Inflection Sign, its definition and Division: by letters and by signs).
8. Fael aur iski aqşam ba etebar-e-Zamāna: Māzi, Hāl, Mustaqbil. (Verb and its kinds according to Tense: Past, Present and Future).
9. Fael-e-Sulāsi Mujarrad aur iske Abwāb. (Trilateral Primitive and its Sections).
10. Gardān-e-Mazi aur Seghae. (Conjugation of Past tense and Moods).
11. Gardān-e-Muzare aur Seghi. (Conjugation of indefinite past tense (Aorist) and Moods).
12. Taqseem-e-Fael-e-Māzi-o-Muzarea ba etebar-e-Maroofo-o-Majhool. (Division of Past and indefinite past tense (Aorist) according to Active and Passive).
13. Gardān-e-Fael-e-Amr-o-Nahi. (Conjugation of Imperative and Prohibitive Verbs).

14. Taqseem-e-Ism: Jāmid, Masder-e-Mushtaqaal, Isme Fa'el, Isme Maf'ool, Isme Zarf-o-Isme Tafzeel.
(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, Mansubāth, Majroorāth .
(Nominative cases, Accusative cases and Genitive cases).
16. Zama'ar Marfooah-o-Majroorah-o-Mansoobah, Asmai Isharahjat, Asmai Istifham, Mausoolat.
(Pronouns in Nominative, Accusative and Genitive cases, Demonstrative Pronoun, Interrogative Pronouns, Relative Pronouns).

Part B.

17. Arabi-o-Tibbi Istelahath-o-Alfaaz ka Jumlon mein istemal.
(Arabic Medical words and Terms and their uses in sentences).
 - i) Ismai Aza-e-Insan-wo-Ruthubāt-e-Badan.
(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)
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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 darjabandi insal ke sath (Classification of Tibb with suitable examples)
4. Umoore Tabeiyah ki Tareef aur ahmiyat (Definition and importance of Umoor-e-Tabiyah)
Tabiyat 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 Tabeiyah ka mafhoom tareef, ta'dad wa ahmiyat (Meanings, definition, number and importance of Umoore Tabiyah)
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 tabae muqam aur agraz –wo- maqasid (Physical position, purpose and significance of Arkan-e-Arba)
4. Anasir ka jadeed nazariya (Modern concept of Elements)
5. Jadeed 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. Imtizaj-e-Sada, Imtizaj-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
8. Mizaje Insani (Human temperament) Shanakhte Mizaje Insani (Identification of Human temperament)- Ajnas-e-Ashra
9. Mizaje Aaza (Aza-Mufrada, Aza Murakkaba)
10. Mizaje Asnan (Temperament of different ages) Mizaj-e-Asnaf
11. Mizaje Aqaleem (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 Ijmali bayan wo-Bahas (Description and discussion of Akhlate Arba)
3. Description of Dam (Blood) with classification and functions
4. Description of Balgham (Phelgm) with classification and functions
5. Description of Saf'ra (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 Akhlaat (Production of Ak'hlat)
9. Ratoobate-Oola-wo- Sania
10. Huzume Arba' ka Ijmali bayan (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) Ghuzruf (Cartilage)
 - c) Ribat (Ligaments)
 - d) Wat'r (Tendon)
 - e) Asab (Nerve)
 - f) Ghisha (Membrane)
 - g) Laham (Flesh)
 - h) Shaham (Fat)
 - i) Shiryān (Arteries) and vareed (Veins)
5. Theory of Abu Sahl M seehi about A'zae Mufradah (Simple Organs)
6. Inclusion of Sha'r (Hair), Zufr (Nail) and Mukh (Marrow) in A'zae Mufradah
7. Definition of A'zae Murakkaba (Compound Organs) with their classification
8. Definition of A'zae Raisah (Vital Organs) and their classification
9. Definition of A'zaeKhadimah (Subordinate Organs)
10. Definition of 'Uzue Mu'ti (Donor Organ) and their classification
11. Definition of 'Uzue 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

Quwa

1. Definition of Quwa (Powers or Faculties) with classification and functions
2. Quwwate Nafsaniyah (Psychic or Mental Faculty)
3. Quwwate Muharikah (Motor Faculty)
4. Quwwate Mudrikah (Faculty of Perception)
5. Hawase Khamsah 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 Khamsah Batinah (Intellectual Senses)
12. Hisse Mushtarak (Power of Composite Senses)
13. Quwwate Mutakhayyalah (power of reasoning and imagination)
14. Quwwate Hafizah (Power of Memory)
15. Quwwate Mutasarrifah (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 Sharaete Taghziah (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 Huzume 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)

JUZE AMALI (PRACTICALS)

Arkan

- i) Anasir Arba ke Tabae muqam 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) Aqaleem ka Mushida ba zariye Globe
- iii) Qadeem wa jaded aqleemi takseem ke khake

Akhlaat

- i) Fasd ke Zairye Akhlaat Arba ka Amlī Mushida
- ii) Ghalba Akhlaat 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

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1.3 TASREEHUL BADAN
(Anatomy)

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

PAPER- I

100 marks

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 istilihat (Anatomical position and related terminologies)
- c. Jild aur us ke zawaid (Skin and its appendages)
- d. Lafaife satahiya wa ghaairah (Superficial and deep Fasciae)
- e. Autar, Ribatat aur Akyase zulaliya (Tendon, Ligaments & Bursae)
- f. Izaam (Bones): Aqsaam, af'aal wa ta'azzum (Types, functions and ossification)
- g. Azlaat (Muscles): Aqsaam wa af'aal (Types and functions)
- h. Mafasil (Joints): Aqsaam wa harakat (Types and movements)

2 Raas wa Unq (Head and Neck)

A. Raas (Head)

- a. Jumjumah aur uske manaazir ka aam bayan (General description and views of Skull).
- b. Mufsal Sudughi fakki (Temporomandibular joint)
- c. Jaufe Fam, Lissa, Asnaan wa Halaq (Oral Cavity, Gums, Teeth and Pharynx)
- d. Anaf, Jaufe Anf wa Khalaye Hawaiiyah (Nose, nasal cavity and Paranasal sinuses) Uzn (Ear)
- e. Mashmoolate Mahjar (Contents of Orbit): Aj'faan (Eyelids)' Aalate dam'a (Lacrimal apparatus) and Muqlatul Ain (Eye ball)
- f. Ghudade Lu'abiya (Salivary glands)

B. Unq (Neck)

- a. Musallasate Unq ka mukhtasar bayaan (Brief description of Triangles of the Neck)
- b. Azlaate Unq (Muscles of the Neck)
- c. Urooq wa a'asab (Vessels and nerves)
- d. Hanjarah wa Qasbatur'riyah (Larynx and Trachea)
- e. Mari (Oesophagus)
- f. Raas wa Unq ke Ghudade Lymphawiyah (Lymph nodes of Head and neck)
- g. Fuqrata Unq (Cervical Vertebrae)
- h. Ghudade Darqiyah wa Jarud darqiyah (Thyroid and parathyroid glands)

C. Nizame A'asab (Nervous system)

- a. Aghhiya-e-Dimagh, Dimagh aur Nukha'a ka mukhtasar bayaan (A brief description of Meningese, Brain and spinal cord).
- b. A'asabe Nukha wa Dimaghi (Cranial and Spinal nerves)

D. Sadr (Thorax)

- a. Jafe Sadr (Thoracic Cavity)
- b. Azla'a, Azmul Qas wa fuqraate sadr (Ribs, Sternum and Thoracic Vertebrae)
- c. Azlaate sadr (Muscles of the Thorax)
- d. Ghishaurriyah 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)
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Batan (Abdomen)

- a. Hisase Batan (Abdominal regions)
- b. Deeware batan (Abdominal wall)
- c. Bareetoon (Peritoneum) aur Akiyaas e Baritoon (Peritoneal sacs)
- d. Ah'shae batan (Abdominal viscera)
- e. Fuqraate qutn (Lumbar vertebrae)
- f. Urooq wa A'asab (Vessels and nerves)

A'ana wa ejan (Pelvis and perineum)

- a. Jauf e Aaa aur Ejan (Pelvis and perineum)
- b. Azme ajuz wa- us'us (Sacrum and coccyx)
- c. Azlaate a'ana (Muscles of pelvis)
- d. Ah'shae Aana (Pelvic viscera)

Tarfe Asfal (Lower Limb)

- a. Izaam (Bones)
- b. Azlaat (Muscles)
- c. Mafasil (Joints)
- d. Urooq wa A'asab (Vessels and nerves)
- e. Hufrajat (Fossae):
 - i. Musallase Fakhzi (Femoral triangle)
 - ii. Qanate Muqarribah (Adductor canal)
 - iii. Hufrae mabiziyah (Popliteal fossa)

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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.
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1.4 MUNAFEUL AAZA

(Physiology)

Theory- Two Papers-200 Marks–(100 marks each)

Teaching Hours-225 hours

PAPER I

100 marks

(General Physiology and Biochemistry)

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, Nassje 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:

Saqt, ajza-e-tarkeebi, paidaish aur numu, anjam, majmooyee 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, miqdaar ki takhmeen ke tareeqe

AFAAL KURRIYAT-E-BAIZIYA:

Aqsaam, paidaish, 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.

ISTEHALA:

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 Junctional 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:

Tareef, Samamaat-e-qalb aur inke afaal, Qalb ke makhsoos itsaali ansaja ,Azla-e-qalb ki khusoosiyat, Daura-e-qalbi, aswaat-e-qalb, suqoot-e-qalb, Aasaab-e-qalb, 14mraz14-e-qalb aur iske afaal ,Barqi qalb nigari ,Fisharruddum aur iske feliyati avamil

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 SHABKI-O-BASHREE BAATINI:

Rutubat-e-limfavia ki paidaish aur tarkeeb, rutubat-e-limfavia ka dauran, ghudood-e- limfavia, Nizam-e-shabkiya mubtina ki tamheed aur afaal, Tihaal aur iske afaal.

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[SYSTEMIC PHYSIOLOGY]**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:

Tamheed-e-nizam-e-hazm, Khurdbeeni sakht of ghudood-e-Luabiya, Luab-e-dahan ki tarkeeb, iski tarssho aur afaal, rutubat-e-maaddi, rutubat-e-banqras, rutubat-e-mayvi, aur rutubat-e-safravi ki tarkeeb, tarassho aur afaal, Majra-e-ghizai ke harkat aur unke afaal ,Fuzla ki banavat-o-Iqhraj, Jigar ki saaqht-o-afaal, Hazme- Nishashta, Shorain and Shaham, Paani ka injezab.

2. RESPIRATORY SYSTEM:

Introduction of Respiratory system/organs, histological structure, Respiratory muscles & functions of respiratory system/organs, Transport of Oxygen & Carbon dioxide, Gaseous exchange in lungs and tissues, Centres of respiration, Artificial respiration and its methods, Pulmonary Volume, Pulmonary Capacities, Dyspnoea, Anoxia, Apnoea, Hypercapnia, Physiological effect of High altitude & under water.

NIZAM-E-TANAFFUSS:

Mukhtalif tanaffussi aaza ki tamheed, khurdbeeni sakht, Uzlaat-e-tanaffuss aur unke afaal, Oxygen aur Carbon di oxide ki muntaqheeli, Riya aur insaja may gason ka tabadila, Tanaffuss ke marakiz, Masnooi tanaffuss aur inke mukhtalif tareekhe, Jasamat-e-reviya, Waqaat-e-reviya, Usre teanaffuss, Qillat-e-baad, Dushwaar-e-tanaffuss, Izdiyad-e-tanaffuss, Sat-he martafa aur gehre paani ke feliyati asraat.

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:

Sakht aur afaal ,Kulvi ikai, Uqda-e-Urooq ke afaal, bowl ki paidaish, tarkeeb aur miqhdaar,Bowl ke tabayyi aur ghair tabayyi ajza,Bowl ka raddo amal aur wazn-e-makhsoos, Hararat-e-badaniya ko aetadal par rakhne ke liye gurdon ka amal, tarsh-e-qhalvi tavazun, Iqhraj-e-bowl ki tareef aur meekaniya

JILD:

Jild ki sakht aur afaal, Paseena, Hararat-e-badaniya ka tavazun, ghair tabiyyee hararat aur qillat-e-hararat

4. NERVOUS SYSTEM [in brief]:

Nerve structure, functional aspects of nerves, fore brain, hind brain, meninges, mid brain, medulla oblongata, spinal cord, cerebro –spinal fluid and its function, Function of central nervous system.

NIZAM-E-AASAB [Ikhtesaar ke saat]:

Aasab ki sakht aur afaal-e-muqhaddum wa muakkkhir-e-dimag, butoon-e-dimag, ausat dimag, Raas un nukha, nukha, rutubat-e-dimaghiya aur nukhaiya, Aasabi 16mraz16 ke afaal.

5. SENSORY ORGANS:

Physiology of Taste, Smell, Hearing Vision and touch

NIZAAM-E-SHIRKE AFAAL:

Mechania - Zaika,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.

GHUDDOOD-E-GHAIR NAAQILA:

Ghudood-e-ghair naaqila ka aam bayan, Ghudood-e-Nikhamiya, darqiya, Jawul darqiya, temusiya, fauqhul kulliya, banqras, khusyat-ur-raham and Khusiya ke ifrazaat aur afaal.

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:

Mensturation, ovulation, fertilization and implantation.

Nizame tauleed Mardana wa Zanana :**Nizam-e-Tauleed Mardana:**

Aza-e-Tauleed Mardana, Buloogat, Haiwane manwiya kay irtiqae madarij, Tarkeeb-e-Mani, guda-e-Mazi aur uske afaal.

Nizam-e-Tauleed Zanana:

Daura-e-Tams, Amal-e Tabaveez, Baar-aawari and Isteqrara Hamal

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PRACTICALS [JUZ-E-AMALI]

- 1. Histological studies of various organs**
Mukhtalif aaza ki khurdbeeni saakht ka mutala
- 2. Haematology:** Estimation of Haemoglobin, estimation of Erythrocyte sedimentation rate [ESR], estimation of Clotting time, estimation of Bleeding time, Total Leukocyte count, Differential Leukocyte count, total RBCs count.
Hamratuddam ki takhmeen ke terekhe, kurriyat-e-Hamra ki tahananasheni ki takhmeen, Waqt-e-injamamuddum aur waqt-e- jiryannuddum ki taqmeen ke tareekhe, kurriyat-e-abyaz ka majmooyi shumar, kurriyat-e-abyaz ka tafreekhi shumar.
- 3. Biochemistry:** Estimation of Blood Sugar & Blood Grouping.
Hayatiyati keemiya: Khoon me shakkar-e-angoori ki taqmeen, khoon ki girohbandi
- 4. Urology:** Estimation of Sugar, Albumin, Acetone, Bile Salts, Bile Pigments in urine
Mutala-e-bowl: Kharore me shakkar-e-angoori, Mawaad-e-lahmi, bezwi, acetone, namakiyat, safravi, alwaan-e-safravi ka imtihaan-o-taqmeen
5. Experimental observation of E.C.G., E.E.G. machine, Spirometry, Uses of Instruments, Sphygmomanometer and clinical thermometer.
Tajrubaat: Mushahida aalat barqhi qhalb nigari, aala-e-paimaish afaal par tajrubaat aur unka mushahida. Aala-e-fisharruddum ke istemal katareekha.
6. Departmental Symposium on various important topics.
Shoba-e-Manafe ul aza me muqhtaleef unwaanoan par symposiums ka ehtamaam-o-Inaqaad

***Note:** All practicals should be documented.

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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 Ibteda 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-Ilaj, (c) Irani Tib aur Madars-e-Jund-e-Shahpur, (d) Hindi Tib aur Ayurveda ke mashhoor Waid : (i) Charak, (ii) Sushruth, (iii) Wagbhat.**
(a) Babelonean 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-Kimiya, (iii) Ilm-e-Nabatath, (iv) Ilm-e-Haiwanat, (v) Ilm-e-Madaniyat, (vi) Ilm-e-Hayyat, (vii) Ilm-e-Tashreeh, (viii) Ilm-e-Manaf-ul-Aza, (ix) Ilm-ul-Jarahath.**
Brief description and history of Fundamental subjects of Medicine viz: (i) Physics, (ii) Chemistry, (iii) Botany, (iv) Zoology, (v) Minerology, (vi) Astrology, (vii) Anatomy, (viii) 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) Arastu, (c) Herofuloos, (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) Herofuloos, (d) Irastarastoos, (e) Brief description of School of Sikandriya.
- (7) **Roomi atibba (a) Deasqaridoos, (b) Jalinoos.**
Roman Physicians: (a) Dioscorides, (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.
- (11) Tib-e-Nabawi ka ek Jayeza.**
Brief description on Prophetic Medicine.
- (12) Tib Ahde Khilafat-e-Rasheda mein (a) Amawi daur, (b) Tiyazooq, (c) Ibn-e-Umal, (d) Jaber bin Hayyan, (e) Khalid bin Yazeed.**
Medicine in Cliphatic era: (a) Amawi era, (b) Tiyazooq, (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 Baqtishu (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 Baqtishu (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.
- (16) Qaroon-e-Wasta ke namwar atibba: (a) Ali bin Rabban Tabri, (b) Ahmed bin mohammed Tabri, (c) Ali bin Abbas Majusi, (d) Abu Bakr bin Zakariya Razi, (e) Hunnain bin Nuhul Qamari, (f) Abu Sahel Masihi, (g) Ibn Sina, (h) Sharfuddin Ismail Jarjani, (i) Ibne Jazla, (j) Abu Rehan Berooni, (k) Ibne Butlan, (l) Abdul Lateef Baghdadi, (m) Kamaluddin Irani, (n) Najeebuddin Samarqandi, (o) Alauddin Qarshi, (p) Nafees Bin Awaz Kirmani, (q) Mahmood Aml, (r) Ali bin Esa kahal.**
Famous physicians of Middle Age: (a) Ali bin Rabban Tabri, (b) Ahmed bin mohammed Tabri, (c) Ali bin Abbas Majusi, (d) Razes, (e) Hunnain bin Nuhul Qamari, (f) Abu Sahel Masihi, (g) Avicenna, (h) Sharfuddin Ismail Jarjani, (i) Ibn Jazla, (j) Abu Rehan Berooni, (k) Ibn Butlan, (l) Abdul Lateef Baghdadi, (m) Kamaluddin Irani, (n) Najeebuddin Samarqandi, (o) Alauddin Qarshi, (p) Nafees Bin Awaz Kirmani, (q) Mahmood Aml, (r) Ali bin Esa kahal.
- (17) Atibba-e-Undulus: (a) Ibn Rushd, (b) Abul Qasim Zahravi, (c) Ibn Wahid, (d) Ibn Zuhur, (e) Ibn Betar, (f) Ibne Khateeb, (g) Moosa Bin Maimoon.**
Famous Physicians of Undilus: (a) Ibn Rushd, (b) Abulcasis, (c) Ibn Wahid, (d) Avenzer, (e) Ibn Betar, (f) Ibne Khateeb, (g) Moosa Bin Maimoon.
- (18) Atibba Misr-o-Shaam: (a) Dawood Antaki, (b) Ali bin Rizwan, (c) Ibn Haytham, (d) Ishaq bin Sulaiman Israili, (e) Ibn Abi Usaiba, (f) Jamaluddin Qafati, (g) Ibn Qaf Masihi.**

Famous physicians of Egypt and Syria: (a) Dawood Antaki, (b) Ali bin Rizwan, (c) Ibn Haysam, (d) Ishaq bin Sulaiman Israili, (e) Ibn Abi Usaiba, (f) Jamaluddin Qafati, (g) Ibn Qaf Masihi.

(19) Hisdustan ka tibbi daur: Ahde Tughlaq ke namwar tabeeb, (a) Zia Mohammed Masood Rasheed Farangi, Ahde Lodhi ke Tabeeb, (a) Behwa bin Qawas.

Medicine in India – Brief discussion, Famous physicians of Tughlaq Era: (a) Zia Mohammed Masood Rasheed Farangi, Ahde Lodhi ke Tabeeb, (a) Behwa bin Qawas.

(20) Gujrat ka mashoor tabeeb: Shahab Abdul Kareem Nagori.

Famous physicians of Gujrat: Shahab Abdul Kareem Nagori.

(21) Tib kashmeer mein: Nooh bin Mansoor.

Medicine in Kashmir: Nooh bin Mansoor.

(22) Ahde Moghliya ke namwar tabeeb: (a) Hakeem Ali Geelani, (b) Hakeem Sidra, (c) Hakeem Yousufi, (d) Hakeem Akbar Arzani, (e) Hakeem Hashim Alvi Khan, (f) Hakeem Amanullah, (g) Hakeem Shareef Khan.

Famous physicians of Moghal period: (a) Hakeem Ali Geelani, (b) Hakeem Sidra, (c) Hakeem Yousufi, (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 tabeeb: (a) Hakeem Raza Ali Khan, (b) Hakeem Shafai Khan.

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

(27) Bartanwi ahad ke atibba: (a) Maseeh-ul-Mulk Hakeem Ajmal Khan, (b) Hakeem Abdul Aziz Lucknawi, (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 Lucknawi, (c) Hakeem Azam Khan, (d) Hakeem Abdul Hameed, (e) Hakeem Abdul Haleem, (f) Hakeem Abdul Lateef Falsafi.

(28) Chand mashoor atibba: (a) Hakeem Kabeeruddin, (b) Hakeem Ghulam Hussain Kantoori, (c) Hakeem Mohammed Ilyas Khan.

Few famous physicians: (a) Hakeem Kabeeruddin, (b) Hakeem Ghulam Hussain Kantoori, (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, Aghraz-o-Maqasid: (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.

(32) Mo'ahida-e-Buqratiya: iska Matan, Mo'ahida -e-Buqratiya ka asar mabaad sadiyon per, Mutalimeen-e-Tib ke Ausaaf, Tabeeb ke Farayz.

Hippocratic Oath: the text and its effect on latter centuries, Ethical Values of Medical Students, Ethical Duties of the Unani Physicians.

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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. Tabae Mahaul (Physical Environment)

Fizaae Mahaul (atmospheric environment), components of Tabae 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.

10. Shakhsi Hifzane Sehat (Personal Hygiene)

Healthy habits, cleanliness, menstrual hygiene, Importance of Ilaj Bit Tadbeer in Shakhsi 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

Asbaabe Wa'sila wa Moidda (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 Taifoodiya (Typhoid Fever)
- n. Hummae Ijamia (Malaria)
- o. Hummae Asfar (Yellow Fever)
- p. Khaarish
- q. Hummae Danj (Dengue Fever)
- r. Ta'oon (Plague)
- s. Kala Azar
- t. Daul Kalb (Rabies)
- u. Kuzaaz (Tetanus)
- v. Juzaam (Leprosy)
- w. Daul feel (Filariasis)

- x. Faliye Atfaal (Poliomyelitis)
- y. Jamra (Anthrax)
- z. AIDS
- aa. Iltihaabe Kabid (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. Dafaee Ta'afun (Disinfectant)

Sources, methods of disinfection and their indications.

18. San'atee Tib

Definition and importance of occupational health, occupational diseases and hazards and their preventive measures.

19. Sehate Tanzimat (Health Organizations)

- **National health organizations**
- **Aalami Sehate 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

100 marks

Teaching hours-100

JUZE AMALI (PRACTICALS)

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.

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2.3 ILMUL ADVIA

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

PAPER I

100 Marks

(KULLIYATE ADVIA)

THEORY

1. **Usoole Shanakht Advia** (Principles of Identification of drugs {Pharmacognosy})
 - (i) **Makhaz e Advia** (Sources of drugs)
 - (ii) **Wasful aqaqir ke aitbaar se mufrad 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 Zulkhassa:** Ta'reef , aksam aur ahmiyat
(Dawa, Ghiza, and Zulkhassa: 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 , Samoom , fad zehar
(Poisonous drugs and Antidotes)
5. **Badni istalah par Advia Ka T'aseer :** Mufradul Quwa ,Murakkabul Quwa wagairah
(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, flavinoids).
7. **Advia ki tabai khusosiyat**
(Physical properties of drugs)
8. **Gair Maa'ruf Advia ki maloomat ke zara'e**
(Principals 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 pharmacovigilance in Unani medicine)

15. Abdale Advia

(Substitution of drugs)

16. Tanakuz e Advia

(Drug antagonism)

17. Usoole tarkeebe 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, Hakkak
- Dafa'e Taffun, Dafa'e Huma, Dafa'e Tashannuj Dabiq
- Ghassal , Jali, Haliq, Habis
- Jazib, Kavi, Kasire Riyah, Lazie, Lazij, Khatim
- Muarriq, Moaddil, Moattis, Mufajjir, Muhallil,
- Mohammir, Muallide Dam, Muallide Mani, Mubahi
- Mubarrid, Mudammil, Mudire Baul, Mudir-e-Tamas, Mudire Laban
- Mufareh, Mufatteh, Mufateete Hisat, Mughalliz, Mughazzi
- Murakhi Dorane Khoon, Murakh, Muharriqe Aasab, Dimagh wa Qalb
- Mujaffif, Munjamid, Mukhaddir, Mukhashin , Mukhrije Janeen wa Masheema
- Mulattif, Mulaiyyan , Mulazziz, Mumsik, Munaqqi, Munawwim,
- Munbate Shair, Munzij, Muqawwi, Muqawwi Aamma
- Muqawwiyate makhsoosa, Muarikh , Murratib, Mushil, Musaddai
- Musaddid, Musaffi Dam, Musakkin, Musakkine Alam, Musammin e Badan
- Moutish, Muzayeeq, Mulattif, Muhayyej
- Mushtahi, Muzayyede Laban, Muzliq, Nasif, Qabiz, Qateh, Qatil- Deedan Ammae, Radae,

(ADVIA MUFRADAH)

THEORY

Darjazail Advia ki shinakhat, Makhaz, hasul, mizaj, afa'l, Mua'ka wa tareeka istema'al, miqdar khurak Mudate taseer, Muzir Asrat, Musleh wa jadeed 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)

- a) Abhal, Atees, Azaraqi, Adusa, Aspand, Aspaghool, Afiun, Asgandh, Asaroon, Asrol, Aftimoon, Afsanteen, Anjeer, Atrilaal, Akleelul Mulk, Aloo Bukhara, Aloo Baloo, Amla, Anar, Anjabar, Anisoon, Aslosus,
- b) Babchi, Badaward, Baboona, Badam, Badranjboya, Bartang, Babool, Barhamdandi, Baranjasif, Bazrulbang, Bisfaij, Biskhapra, Baladur, Balela, Banafsha, Buzidan, Bahman safaid, Bahman 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) Chaksu, Chiraita, Chob chini, Chob zard
- h) Habbul Aas, Habbus Salateen, Habbul qurtum, Habbul quilt, 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, Zaranbad, Zafaran, Zanjbeel, Zufa, Zaitoon, Zeera safed, Zeera siah, Zarnab,
- m) Sazij Hindi, Sapistan, Satawar, Suddab, Sarphoka, Sad Kufi, Saqmoonnia, Sumbulut tib, Suranjan shireen, Suranjan Talkh, SadaBahar, Sahajana
- n) Shahatra, Shuqae, 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, Ghafis
- s) Farfiun, Faranjmushk, Fafil Daraz, Fafil Siyah, Fafil safed
- t) Qaranful, Qinnab (bhang),

- u) Kat safed, Kateera, Kasni, Kafoor, Kakra Singhi, Kaifal, Kabab Chini, Kababah khandan, Kataan, Kasoos, Karanjawa, Kasondi, Kishneez, Kamela, 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 Daryae, Nilofer, Neem, Nankawah
- z) Vaj, Halelajat, Haliyun, Heel Khurd, Heel Kalan

Part B: Advia Maadaniya (Mineral Origin Drugs)

- a) Abrak Safaid wa Siyah, Tinkar, Hazrjrl 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

- l) Chemotherapeutic Agents : Sulphonamides, tetracyclines, Penicillin, chlorophenicol 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.)

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2.4 MAHIYATUL AMRAZ
(Pathology)

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

PAPER I

100 Marks

(MAHIYATUL AMRAZ UMOOMI WA ILMUL JARASEEM)
(General Pathology and Microbiology)

THEORY

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

I. ILMUL AHWAL

(A)

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

(B)

- a) Zarbe Khaliya (Cellular Injury): Fasadat & Saraiyat Nakhr (Necrosis), Infarction, Ghangharana (Gangrene),
- b) Tatabuq (Adaptation): Zamoor (Atrophy), Tazakhkhum (Hypertrophy), Metaplasia, Hyperplasia.
- c) Iltihab (Inflammation), Indemal (Healing and Repair),
- d) Fasade Khoon and Fasade Dawrane Khoon (Blood & circulatory disorders☺
Faqrudam aur Aqsam (Anaemia & types), Abyazud dam (Leukaemia & types), Nazaffudam (Haemorrhage), Salabate Shiryani (Arteriosclerosis), Aqdi Salabate Shiryani (Atherosclerosis), akhashuruddam (Thrombosis), Tasadududdam (Embolism), aflasuddam (Ischaemia)
- e) Fasade 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 Sabiqah, 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

- (d) Asbabe Tamamiyah
3. Asbabe Sehat wa Marz
- (a) Asbabe Sabeqah
 - (b) Asbabe Badiyah
 - I Asbabe Wasilah
 - (d) Asbabe Zarooriyah
 - (e) Asbabe Ghair Zarooriyah
 - (f) Asbabe Mohafizah
 - (g) Asbabe Mughiyarah
 - (h) Asbabe Mukhallifah
 - (i) Asbabe Ghair Mukhallifah
 - (j) Musakhinat, Mubaridat, Mujafiffat
 - (k) Mufsidate Shakl
4. Umoomi Asbab:
- (a) Asbabe Warm
 - (b) Asbabe Tararruqe Ittisal
 - I Asbabe Qarah
 - (d) Asbabe Mufsadaate Shakal
 - (e) Asbabe Suddah aur Zeeqe Majari
 - (f) Asbabe Ittisae Majari
 - (g) Asbabe Khushunat
 - (h) Asbabe Malasat
 - (i) Asbabe Khula
 - (j) Asbabe Sue Tarkeeb
 - (k) Asbabe Waja
 - (l) Asbabe Taskeene Waja
 - (m) Asbabe Tukhma wa Imtila
 - (n) Asbabe Ihtibaas wa Istifraagh
 - (o) Asbabe Zo'fe Aaza

3 Ilmul Alamaat :

Alamaat ke Umoomi Tazkira, Alamaat Fariqa, Alamaate Imtila, Ghal'bae Akhlat ke Alamaat, Alamaate Amzaja, Alamaate Sauda wa Warm , Alamaate Tafarruqe Ittisal, Alamaate Riyaah, Waja aur is ke Aqsaam.

ILMUL JARASEEM (MICROBIOLOGY) :

Aqsaame Jarasim (Classification of Micro-organism), Qluwin (Staining), Jarasimi Af'aal (Microbial Activity), Antigen, Ajsam Ziddia (Anti -Bodies), their reaction, Jarasimi Sammiyat (Toxins), **General Description of following bacteria:**

- ✓ Gram Positive Bacteria (Cocci & Bacilli) such as Staphylococcus, 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 Ajmali Bayan (General dscription)

(MAHIYATUL AMRAZ NIZAMI)
(Systemic Pathology)

THEORY**1. Amraaz Qalb wa Urooq (Disease of the Heart & Blood Vessels):**

Insidad Shiryan Iklili (Coronary Occlusion), Iltihab Batana Qalb (Endocarditis), Izamul Qalb (Hypertrophy of the Heart), Amraaz Azlaate Qalb (Cardiomyopathies), Fisharuddam (Hypertension), Salaabate Shiriyān (Arteriosclerosis), Anurisma (Aneurysm), Amraz Samamate Qalb (Valvular Heart Diseases), Pericarditis(Iltihabe ghilaful-qalb).

2. Amraaz Nizam Tanaffus (Diseases of Respiratory System):

Iltihabe Shobi (Bronchitis), Zaturriyah (Pneumonia), Zatul Janb (Pleurisy), Tadarrum Revi (Pulmonary Tuberculosis), Zeequn Nafas (Asthama), Nafkhturriyaya (Emphysema), Ittisae Shoeb (Bronchiectasis)

3. Amraaze Meda wa Am'a (Gastro –Intestinal Diseases):

Qrahae Medi wa Asna Ashree (Gastric & Duodenal Ulcer), Hummae Mevi (Enteric Fever), Iltihab Zayada Aawar (Appendicitis), Zaheer (Dysentery), Warne Meda (Gastritis), Qurooh-e-Qoloon (Ulcerative Colitis).

4. Amraaze Kabid wa Mirarh (Diseases of Hepato –Biliary System):

Iltihabe Kabid (Hepatitis), Talayyaful Kabid (Cirrhosis of Liver), Yarquan (Jaundice), Dubailatul Kabid (Liver Abscess), Iltihabe Mirara (Cholecystitis), Hisate Mirara (Cholelithiasis).

5. Amraaze Kilia wa Masana (Diseases of Kidney & Urinary Bladder):

Glomerulonephritis, Iltihabe Hauzul Kilia (Pyelonephritis), Hisat Kilia wa Masana (Renal & Cystic Stones), Iltihabe Masana (Cystitis)

6. Amraaze Banqaras (Diseases of Pancreas):

Ziabatus Shakri (Diabetes Mellitus), Iltihabe Banqaras (Pancreatitis)

7. Amraaze Dimagh (Cerebral Diseases):

Iltihabe Aghshia (Meningitis), Encephalitis, Jiryannuddam Dimaghi (Cerebral Haemorrhage)

JUZE AMALI (PRACTICALS)

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

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3.2 ILMUL SAIDLA
(Unani Pharmacy)

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

PAPER I

100 Marks

THEORY

1. **Saidla ki tareef**, darjabandi, ahmiyat aur tareekhi pashmanzar
(Definition of Pharmacy, its classification, short history and chronological development of pharmacy.)
2. **Hindustani Qarabadin ke Khusoosi 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 auzan wa paimane
(Introduction of ancient and contemporary system of Auzan-e-Advia {Unit of measurement}).
4. **Mufrad wa murakkab dawao** ke husool, Zakheera andozi, tahaffuz aur tanzeem
36mraz36 ke usool wa qwaneen, naiz aml tajfeef, iski aksam, aalat tajfeef, 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 ijmal bayan** :
(Brief description and application of technical terminologies and different Unani dosage forms)
Taqtee, Daq wa Raz, Bard, Tahmees, Tadheen, Tashwia, Tarveeq, Tajfeef, Tajveef, Tabalwur, Tabkheer, Tarseeb, Tarsheeh, Tasyeed, Ihraq, Taklees, Taqsheer, Dhannab, Tahbeeb, Tasweel, Tabakh, Irgha. Tadbeere Advia,Joshanda, Kheshanda aur zulal.
6. **Safoof** (Powder):
 - Mukhtalif chhalniyo ke tawassut se **safoof ki darzbandi** (Size Reduction Standards of sieves, powder gradation.)
 - **Tahbib** (Granules) : tareeka e tahbib (Methods of granulation)
 - Darjazail Advia ki **safoofsazi** (Powdering of the following drugs) : Aarad Kurma, 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** (Clarification/purification) : Salajeet, Shahad, Kharateen
 - **Amle Tasyeed** (Sublimation) : Sammulfar, Gandhak, Kafoor
 - **Amle Iqla** (Preparation of Lexiviation/salt): Chirchita, Mooli, Jau
8. **Unani dawao ki tarkeeb tayyari mein GMP ka Ta'ruf wa intebaq**
(Brief description of Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) in the manufacturing of Unani Drugs)
9. **Drug wa Cosmetic Act** ka ta'aruf
(Introduction to Drugs & cosmetics Act.)
10. **Akras wa Haboob** (Tablets & Pills making process) :
ta'reef, mukhtalif aksam wa khusiyat, tareeka tayyari k aamal makhsoosa, mukhtalif rabtajat, inki khamiya, nakayis mukhtalif 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'aseer, rub, sat
(Various methods of Extraction).
12. **Tatheer** aur iski aksam
(Sterilization – Concept, types & Significance in relation to Unani Drugs.)
13. **Amal-e-T'areeq** or iske riwayat wa jadeed tarike
(Distillation: conventional and modern methods)
14. Darjazail **ashkhase Advia ki aksam, tarteebe 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 mukhtalif 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 tareeke

(Methods for identification, determination of quality and purity of certain drugs) : mushk, amber, zafran, Shahad, roghan badam, Roghan Zaitoon, Roghan Kalonji, marwareed.

18. **Mukhtalif murakkabat me istemal hone wale qiwam ki tarkeeb, tayyari or rivayati or jadeed 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 qiwami drugs):
Sharbat, Lauq, Khameera, Majoon, Jawarish, Itrifal, Laboob, Murabbe, Gulqand, sikanjbeen.
19. **Roghan aur tila bnane ke mukhtalif tareeke aur tayyari**
(Different methods of preparation of oils and tila) :
20. **Darjazail Advia ki tadbeer wa islah e Advia ke mukhtalif tareeke**
(Methods of tadbeer wa Islah, Detoxification Process/Corrective measures of the following drugs) :
Ajwain, Zeera, Afyoon, Anzaroot, Aelwa, Bahroza, Bhang , Biladur, Habbus Salateen, Azaraqi, Post 38mraz murgh, Turbud, Chaksu, Haleela, Gariquoon, Saqmoonina, Khubsul Hadeed, Gandhak, Sammul faar, Sang Basri, Surma .
21. **Aml'e Ihraq wa Taklees ke rivayati wa jadeed tareeke**
(Methods of incineration, 38mraz38e38ng3838 with conventional and modern method)
- Filizzat, Hajariyat, Zavil arwah
 - Boota, Gile hikmat, Kaproti, (Use of 'Put' and its types)
 - Darjazail Kushto'n ke hawale se Kham Kushto'n ki shinakht (Identification of Kushta Kham of the following with reference to the following Kushta):
Kusht-e-Tila, Kusht-e-Nuqra, Kusht-e-Faulad, Kusht-e-Tamba, Kusht-e-Qalayee, Kusht-e-Seesa, Kusht-e- Shingraf, Kusht-e-Sammul Faar.
 - Darjazail Kushto'n ki tarkeeb tayyari, istemal aur miqdar e khuraq (Methods of preparation, mode of administration and doses of the following kushta):
Kusht-e-Sammul Faar , Kusht-e-Post 38mraz murgh, Kusht-e-Sadaf, Kusht-e-Marjan, Kusht-e-Abtrak, Kusht-e- Faulad, Kusht-e- Qalayee, Kusht-e-Hajrul yahood, Kusht-e- Khabtul Hadeed, Kusht-e-Musalas.
22. **Darjazail Advia ki Nauiate Tarkeeb**
(Composition of the following drugs):
Dare chikna, Safeda Kashghari, Raskapoor, Kajli
23. **Ba'az makhsos Aghzia wa Masnua'at aaraish ki tarkeeb tayyari**
(Brief Introduction and preparation method of Dawa-e-Ghizai {Nutraceuticals} and Cosmeceuticals) :
Maul jubn, Maul asl, Maul laham, Maul buzoor, Maul boquool, Maul fawakeh, Maul Shayeer, Ghaziyah (Face powder), Ghaliyah, Kajal, Ubtan (Face packs).

24. **Aml'e Takhmeer** ka ta'aruf
(Introduction to Fermentation):
Preparation of Sirka, Nabeez, Dar Bahra etc.

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

(ADVIA MURAKKABAH)

THEORY

- I. Tarkeebe 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 aijmali bayan
(General description on the following Drugs mentioned in the standard pharmacopoeia and the National Formulary of Unani Medicine)
Arq, Sharbat, Sikanjabeen, Laooq, Majoon, Khameera, Anooshdaru, Jawarish, Barshasha, Itrifal, Luboob, Murabba, Gulqand, Tiryaaq, Mufarrehat, Safoof, Qurs, Sheyaf, Qairooti, Kohl, Marham, Kushta.
- III. Darjazail murakkabat ke ajza'e makhsoosa, afa'l wa khawas, mehl istemal aur tarkeebe tayyari
(Main constituents, Therapeutic uses, actions, dosage and preparation of following compound formulations) :
 1. **Arqiyaat:** Arqe Musaffi, Arqe Baranjasif, Arqe Gaozaban, Arqe Badiyaan, Maul Laham, Arqe Mako, Arqe Kasni.
 2. **Sikanjabeen:** Sikanjabeene sada, Sikanjabeene Bazoori, Sikanjabeene Na'nayi, Sikanjabeene Lemooni.
 3. **Sharbat:** Sharbate Faulad, Sharbate Eijaz, Sharbate Aalu Balu, Sharbate Anjbaar, Sharbate Bazoori, Sharbate Deenar, Sharbate Vard.
 4. **Laooq:** Laooqe Sapistan, Laooqe Katan, Laooqe Khayar Shambar, Laooqe Khash'khash, Laooqe Nazli, Laooqe Badam.
 5. **Khameera:** Khameera Abresham sada, Khameera Abresham Hakim Arshad wala, Khamira Abresham Sheerae Unnab wala, Khameera Abresham Ood Mastagi wala, Khameera Gaozaban sada, Khameera Gaozaban Ambari Jawahar wala, Khameera Gaozaban Ambari Jadwar od Saleeb Wala, Khameera Khash'khash, Khameera Banafsha, Khameera Marwareed, Khameera Sandal.
 6. **Majoon:** Majoon Aarade Khurma, Majoon Falasfa, Majoon Fanjnoosh, Majoon baladur, Majoon dabid ul wurd, Majoon Azaraqi, Majoon superipaak, Majoon sarkhas, Majoon Salab, Majoon Naja'
 7. **Jawarish:** Jawarish Jalinoos, Jawarish Kamooni, Jawarish Mastagi, Jawarish Podina, Jawarish Bisbasa, Jawarish Shahi, Jawarish Anarain, Jawarish Amla, Jawarish Tabasheer.

8. **Itrifal:** Itrifal Ustukhudoos, Itrifal Kishnizi, Itrifal Muqil, Itrifal Zamani, Itrifal Deedan, Itrifal Mulyan.
9. **Luboob:** Luboob Sagheer.
10. **Tiryaaq:** Tiryaaqe Arba, Tiryaaqe Pechish, Tiryaaqe Meda, Tiryaaqe Nazla.
11. **Mufarrehaat:** Mufarreh Sheikhur Rayees, Mufarreh Barid, Mufarreh Yakut-e-Moatadil
12. **Sofoof:** Sofoof Moalif, Sofoof Chutki, Sofoof Mulayyin, Sofoof Muqliyasa, Sofoof Bars, Sofoof Muhazzil, Sofoof Namak Sulaimani, Sofoof Teen.
13. **Sanoon:** Sanoon Mujalli Dandan
14. **HuBoob:** Habbe Shifa, Habbe Iyarij, Iyarij Faiqra, Habbe Kabid Naushadri, Habbe Jadwar, Habbe Papita, Habbe Asgand, Habbe Tinkaar, Habbe Muqil, Banadiqul Buzoor, Habbe Suranjan, Habbe Rasaut, Habbe Raal, Habbe Hilteet, Habbe Azaraqi, Habbe Mumsik, Habbe Simaq.
15. **Barshasha**
16. **Dayaqooza,** Dawaul Kurkum, Dawaul Misk
17. **Zaroor Kath**
18. **Rubb:** Rubbe Anaar, Rubbe Seb, Rubbussoos
19. **Roghan:** Roghan Aamla, Roghan Badam, Roghan Baizae Murgh, Roghan Bed Anjeer, Roghan Qust, Roghan Malkangani, Roghan Kaddu, Roghan Samaat Kusha, Roghan Haft Barg.
20. **Qurs:** Qurs Tabasheer, Qurs Kafoori, Qurs Mosallas, Qurs Mulayyin, Qurs Dawaul Shifa, Qurs Malti basant.
21. **Shiyaf:** Shiyafe Abyaz
22. **Qairooti:** Qairooti Aarade Kar'sana.
23. **Kohl:** Kohlul Jawahar
24. **Marham:** Marham Zangaar, Marham Dakhiliyoon, Marham Kafoori, Marham Raal
25. **Zimad:** Zimad Jalinoos, Zimad Muhalill
26. **Tila:** Tilae Surkh

JUZE AMALI (PRACTICALS)**I. Ilmul Saidla**

Unani dawasazi se muta'aliq darjazail tareeko ki amlī 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, Amale 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 makhsosa
(Preparation of tablets and pills)
4. Marham aur cream ki tarkeebe tayyari
(Preparation of ointment or cream)
5. Roghaniyat wa tila ki tareeke tayyari
(Preparation of some oils and tila) :
 - Roghan-e-kalunji
 - Roghan-e-baiza-e-murg
 - Roghan-e-haft barg
6. Ba'az aghzia ki tarkeebe tayyari
(Preparation of some neutraceuticals)
7. Maintenance of practical record book with suitable figures and record of experiment.
8. Visit to Unani dawakhana (Pharmaceutical industry) to study the manufacturing of drugs at large scale.
9. Rivayati wa jadeed 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 atleast each dosage forms mentioned in the Syllabus.
 2. Preparation of record book.
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3.3 TIBBE QANOONI WA ILMUL SAMOOM **(Medical Jurisprudence & Toxicology)**

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

THEORY

1. Introduction

Definition of Medical Jurisprudence and Forensic Medicine. Courts & their powers and proceedings. Sentences authorized by Law. Medical evidences (medical certificates and medico legal reports). Medical code of conduct.

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)

Definition, stages, modes of death (syncope, asphyxia, coma). Sudden death and its causes. Signs of death: Immediate Sign, (cessation of circulation, respiration and brain functions). Early Signs, (changes in eyes, skin, algor mortis, rigor mortis, postmortem lividity). Late Signs, (putrefaction, saponification & mummification).

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 Zakhm (Wounds)

Definition, characters and medico legal importance of various types of wounds. Sahaj (abrasion), Razz (bruise), Mumziqah (lacerated wound), Shaqq (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 Maf'ool (passive agent) after Zina bil-Jabr (rape) & lawatat (sodomy). Examination of blood & semen spots.

10. Hamal (Pregnancy) & Isqaate 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 (TOXICOLOGY)

Definition of Ilmus Samoom (toxicology) and Sann (poison). Classification of poisons. Route of administration of poisons. Action of poison. Modifying factors of the action of poisons. Diagnosis. General principles of treatment in poisoning (removal of unabsorbed poison, use of Tiryaq (antidote), elimination of absorbed poisons, symptomatic treatment and maintenance of general condition of patient).

Characteristic poisoning symptoms, Mohalik Miqdar (fatal dose), Muddate Halakat (fatal period), Tiryaq (antidotes), Treatment, Zawahir Tashreeh Baadul Maut (postmortem appearance) & Tibbe Qanooni Nazaryiah (medico legal aspect) of the following poisons.

A. Samoome Akkaal (Corrosive poisons)

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

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

B. Samoom Laziat (Irritant Poisons)

- I. **Samoom-Ma'dani (Metallic Poisons) and their Toxic compounds:** Sannul Far (arsenic), Seemaab (mercury), Sisa (lead), Surma (antimony).
- II. **Ghair Dhatee (Non metallic):** chlorine, iodine, Nooreen (phosphorus)
- III. **Samoome Nabaati (vegetable poisons):** Baladur (semicarpus anacardium), Madaar (calotropis), Habbus Salateen (croton seed), Shahme Hanzal (colocynth), Ghoonghchi (abrus precatorius).
- IV. **Samoome Haiwani (Animal poisons):-** Signs & symptoms & treatment of Ladghul Hayya (snake bite poisoning), Aqrab (scorpion bite), Telni Makkhi (canthride).

C. Samoome Asbi (Neurotic poisons)

Dimaghi (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. Sannome 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.

JUZE AMALI (PRACTICALS)

1. Visualization of postmortem.
2. Visualization of following in the museum of Tibbe Qanooni & Ilmus Samoom.
 - 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.

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3.4 SAREERIYAT WA USOOLE ILAJ (Bed Side Clinic & Principles of Management)

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

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. **Istifsarar wa imtehan nizam** (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) Nafsiyaat (Psychiatry)
 - i) Moaina-e –Atfaal (Examination of Children)
 - j) Behosh Mareez ka Moaina (Examination of unconscious Patients)
 - k) Imtehan-e- Chashm , Uzn wa Anf (Examination of Eye, Ear and Nose)
 - l) Imtehan-e- amraze damviya (Examination of haemopoitic system)
 - m) Amraz ki zahiri alamat (External manifestation of disease)

5. **Nabz (Pulse)**

Nabz ki Ta’reef, Dekhne ke tareeqe aur sharai’t, Nabz par umoomi tabsira, Ajnase nabz aur unka ijmal bayan, Nabze mufrad ke aqsaam mai ta’raefat, Nabze murakkab ki aqsaam mai Ta’reefat, Asbab-e- nabz, Asbab-e- masika ke ahkam wa aasar, Mukhtalif mizajon ki nabz, Aourton, Bachchon aur Haamla Aourton ki nabz, Nabz e auram, Nabze auja, 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 Izafi (Specific Gravity)
 - Laun (Color)

- Qiwaam (Consistency)
- Boo (Odour)
- Jhag (Froth)
- Rusoob(Precipitation)
- Kadoorat (Turbidity)
- Miqdar (Quantity)
- Imtehan-e- Baul barae Tashkhees –e- Amraz (Examination of urine in respect of diagnosis of diseases)

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-mizaj sada wa maddi

9. Usoole Ilaaj (Principles of Management)

- **Amraaz-e- sue Mizaj saada wa maddi ka Usoole Ilaaj:** Tadeel wa tabdeele mizaj
- **Istifraghe madda :** Istifragh ke ahkaam, usool wa shara'it, aghraaz wa maqasid

10. Auraam ka Usoole Ilaaj:

- Auraam-e- harrah
- Auraam-e- barida
- Auram-e- hadda
- Auram-e- muzminah
- Auram-e- sulba
- Auram-e- reehi
- **Musakkinat :-** Darde umoomi wa maqmi aur munawwimat,(**Analgesics:** general , local and hypnotics)

11. Usoole Ilaaj mein Mundarja Zail Umoor ke Ahkaam :

Mausam ki shiddat mein qawi ilaaj, qawi Ilaaj mein e'aanut, Ilaaj me Tadreej, Tabdeele Aab wa Hawa, Tabdeele Waza, Tash'khees na hone ki surat mein Ilaaj, Ilaaj 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 Ilaaj Nizami :

- Amraz-e- qalb wa daurane khoon
- Amraz-e- tanaffus
- Amraz-e- hazm, kabid, tihal wa mararah
- Amraz-e- kulliyya wa masana
- Amraz-e- baah
- Amraz-e- reham

- Amraz-e- aaza`e nafsaniya maslan sarsam, laqwa, falij, sudaa
- Amraz-e- guddud-e-laqanatiya
- Amraz-e- naqs- -e istehala
- Bezabta 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, Laproscopy, 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.

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3.5 ILAJ BIT TADBEER **(Regimenal Therapy)**

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

THEORY

- Ilaj-bit-Tadbeer ka ta'aruf, tareekhi pashmanzar, garz wa gayayt wa ahmiyat ka umoomi bayan.
(General Introduction of Ilaj-bit-Tadbeer)
- Asbab e sitta zarooiya ki garaz wa gayat wa tadbeeri ahmiyat ka bayan
(Therapeutic implication of six essential factors and their regimental importance) and Tadabeer 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, tareeke istemaal wa mawaniyat ka tafseeli bayan
(Detailed description of various regiminal modalities along with their indicatins and centra indications):
 - 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) Ilaam (Counter Irritant)
 - u) Bakhoor wa in Inqebab (Vaporisation/Steam inhalation)
- Istifragh, Munizij o Mus'hil ke usool wa zawabit, sharait, agraz wa maqasid ka tafseeli bayan
(Details description of Istifragh, Munizij o Mus'hil Therapy)

- **Dalak** ki tareef, garaz wa gayat, ehkam, aksam, zarorat, fawayid, moalijati ahmiyat, dalak me roghaniyat ka istemal, dalak ke jadeed tarike wa jadeed maloomat (Definition, Aims & Objectives, Recommendations, Types, Therapeutic Application Indications, Oil massage and Recent developments in Massage Therapy)
- **Riyazat** ki tareef, garaz wa gayat, ehkam, aksam, zarorat, fawayid, moalijati ahmiyat aur jadeed 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 tareekekaar (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 katfi da'iri (Shoulder Wheel Exercise)
 - Tahdeed (Traction)
 - Riyazat mufasil'e ka'b (Ankle Exercise)
 - Harkate raqbi gair mufa'ili tassasuli (Knee Continuous Passive movements)
- **Ghiza** 50mraz'areef, aksam, (ghiza e latif, ghiza e kasif, ghiza e raddi ul kamus, ghiza e jaid ul kamus, ghiza e khaam wa ghiza e matbookh, mutawazzin ghiza, ghiza ke Harare, umar, jins wa mausam k lihaj se ghiza ka ta'ayun, nuks 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):
 - Makhsoos 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, naujawan wa shayukh (Dietary recommendation for children, Adult & Oldage)
 - Marazi (Diseased) : Saman e Muftrat (Obesity), Zaibitis Shakri (Diabetes Mellitus), Diq (Tuberculosis), Qalabi Amraz (Cardio-vascula diseases), Amraze Zauf e Mana'at (Immuno-difficiency 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'adsum fil dum (Hyperlipidemia)
- Manadarjazail **makhsoos halato mein Ilaj e Tadbeeri** ka khusoosi 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)
- **Laqwa** (Bell's Palsy)
- **Falij** (Paralysis)
- **Saqiqqa** (Migraine)
- **Sehar** (Insomnia)
- **Zigtuddum Qawi** (Hypertension)
- **Do'ali** (Varicose Vein)
- **Do'aul sadaf** (Psoriasis)
- **Irq-ku-nisa** (Sciatica)
- Muscle Sprain, Tenosynovitis, Post Stroke Complications, Fibromyalgia and, Obesity, Chronic Fatigue Syndrome, Frozen Shoulder, Chronic Ulcers, Diabetes mellitus.

PRACTICAL

100 Marks
Teaching hours-140

JUZE AMALI (PRACTICALS)

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

- a) Fasad (Venesection)
- b) Hijamah (Cupping)
- c) Taleeq (Leeching/leech Therapy)
- d) Taqmeed (Formentation)
- e) Hamaam (Bath/hammam)
- f) Tareeq (Diaphoresis)
- g) Abzan (Sitz bath)
- h) Amli Qai (Cauterization)
- i) Natool (Irrigation/Hydration)
- j) Huqna (Enema)
- k) Zimaad wa Tila (Paste/Liniment)
- l) Pashoya (Foot bath)
- m) Bakhoor wa in Inqebab (Vaporisation/Steam inhalation)
- n) Takmeed e bil mauj sagherah (Short Wave Diathermy)
- o) Takmeed e bil mauj 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.

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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 52mraz52e52ng.

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 atfaal)
- 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-8: Breast feeding and diet and nutrition of children: breast feeding, composition of breast milk, colostrums, initiation and technique of feeding, exclusive breast milk. Hazards and demerits of pre-lacteal feed, top milk and bottle-feeding. Feeding of LBW babies. Infants feeding/weaning foods, method of weaning.

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-attfal (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 (chalusion)

CHAPTER-14: Amraz-e-Gaush (diseases of ear)

- Iltihab-e-uzn (otitis)
- Sailan-e-uzn (otorrhoea)
- 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 uzn 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)

- Kuilqi 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, zaheer (dysentery)

- Deedan-e-amaa (worm infestations)
- Tadarrun-e-maivi (intestinal tuberculosis)
- Warm-e-bankharas (pancreatitis)

CHAPTER-22: Amraz-e-Tanasulya (diseases of genitalia)

- Zeequl ghalfa (phimosis)
- Qeela maieeya (hydrocele)
- Fataq (hernia)
- Warm-e-khusiya (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 (enuresis)

CHAPTER-24: Amraz-e Dam(Haematology)

- Suoo-ul-qinnia, faqrud 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

JUZE AMALI (PRACTICALS)

- 1) Amraz-e-afal ki tashkhees (diagnosis of diseases of children)
- 2) Muallijat-e-afal ke mutalliq hidayaat (advices and instructions for paediatrics treatment).
- 3) Jadeed tahqiqaat ki roshini me bachchoon ki tabai aur ghair tabai nashau 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
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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 (Franeetas, Lasarghas, Utaash, Sarsam aur Sarsam Kazib)

(Meningo-coccal Meningitis, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Fungal Meningitis, Crypto-coccal Meningitis, Tubercular Meningitis)

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)

Falij aur uske aqsam (Paralysis and its types)

Laqwa (Facial Paralysis)

Huzal Zohri (Tabes Dorsalis)

Dw`ar (Vertigo)

Sub`at (Coma)

Nisyan (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)

Waja` ul Aa`sab (Neuralgia)

Nafsiyati Amraz (Psychiatric disease) Ta`aruf wa darja bandi (Introduction and classification)

Iztarab-e-Nafsani (Anxiety)

Izmehlal (Depression)

Ikhtlal shakshiyati (Personality Disorders)

Mania (Mania)

Male`kholiya aur uske aqsam (Malenkholia and its types)

Schizophrenia

Ikhtanaq-ur-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`onat wa Humaq

Ikhtilate Aql

Sakta

Istarkha

Tashannuj

Nazla Wabaiya

Zukam

Zakawate His dimagh

Talayyeen-e-Dimagh

Tasalub-e-Nukha

Zagoot

Imtala-e-Dimagh

Warme Nukha

AMRAZ-E-TANAFFUS, QALB, DAURANE KHOON, AMRAZE DAM WA LYMHAVIA
(Diseases of Respiratory, Cardiac, Circulatory, Hoemopoetic 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, mamoolate matab, 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 (Bronchiectesis)
 - (d) Tadarrun-e-Revi (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)
 - (e) Zatur Riya (Pneumonia)
 - (f) Dubaelat-ur-Riya (Lung Abscess)
 - (g) Nafkhat-ur-Riya (Emphysema)
 - (h) Taqueh-ur-Riya (Empyema)
 - (i) Zat-ul -anb / shusa (Pleurisy)
 - (j) Istasqa-us-Sadr (Pleural Effusion)
 - (k) Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS)
 - (l) Sartane Shobat-ur-Riya (Bronchial Carcinoma)
 - (m) Fibrosis of Lungs
 - (n) Tropical Easinophillia
 - (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 (Syncope)
 - Waram-e-uzn Qalb (Atrial hypertrophy)
 - Istasqa-e-Qalb (Pericardial effusion)
 - Jazb-e-Qalb
 - Warm Butanae Qalb (Endocarditis)
 - Amraze Samamat-e-Qalb (Valvular Heart Disease)
 - Insidade Samamat-e-Qalb
 - Insidade Samamat-e-Taji
 - Insidade Hilali
 - Qalbi Revi Amraz (Cor Pulmonale)
 - Batu-e-Qalb (Bradycardia)
 - Sura'at-e-Qalb (Tachycardia)
 - Fallot's Tetralogy
 - Arrhythmias
 - Khafqan Tachycardia (Palpitation of Heart)
 - Zabha-e-Sadria (Angina Pectoris)
 - Iflaase Qalb (Ischaemic Heart Disease and Myocardial Infarction)
 - Marze Azlaate Qalb (Cardiomyopathies)
 - Iltihabe Qalb & aqsam (Carditis & types)
 - Daul Qalb Hudari (Rheumatic Heart disease)
 - Amraze Samamaate Qalb (Valvular diseases)
 - Tazayyuqe Zur-rasain (Mitral Stenosis)
 - Tazayyuqe Aorta (Aortic Stenosis)
 - Qusoore Zurrasain (Mitral Incompetence)
 - Qusoore Awarta (Aortic Incompetence)
 - Manuate Qalb (Heart Block)
 - Suqoote Qalb (Cardiac Arrest)
 - Right and left ventricular failure
- **Amraaze Urooqe Damviya (Diseases of Blood vessels)**
- Tasallube Sharreen (Arteriosclerosis)
 - Iltihab Aurida Takhasri (Thrombophlebitis)
 - Zaqt ul dam Qavi (Hypertension)

- Suqoote Daurane Khoon (Circulatory failure)

➤ **Amraze Dam wa Lymhavia (Diseases of Blood & Lymphatic system)**

- Nazfud Dam Mizaji (Haemophilia)
- Qillate Sufehiyatuddam (Thrombocytopenia)

Basic knowledge of following investigation and procedures:

- Echocardiography (ECG) & Treadmill
- Angiography & Angioplasty
- Cardiac Catheterisation
- Pericardial Paracentesis
- Cardiac Biomarkers (CPK-MB, Troponin-t & I, SGOT etc.)
- Lipid Profile

III. HOEMOPOETIC SYSTEM

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

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.

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4.2 MOALIJJAT- II (General Medicine)

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

PAPER I

100 Marks

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

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)

- Warne Mari (Esophagitis)
- Istirkhae Mari (Achlorasia Cardia)
- Taqahqure Mari (Reflux esophagitis)
- Ustrul bala (Dysphagia)

2. Amraaze Meda (Diseases of stomach)

- Zoafe Meda (weakness of the stomach)
- Sooe Mizaj Meda (altered temperament of Stomach)
- Warne Meda (Gastritis)
- Qarhe Meda wa Asna Ashri (Gastric & Duodenal ulcer)
- Sartan Meda (Carcinoma of stomach)
- Naf'kh (Flatulence)
- Fawaq (Hiccup)
- Qillat wa kasrate humoozate Medi (Hypo and hyper acidity)
- Nuqse Ishteha (Anorexia)
- Ghasyan (Nausea)
- Tehevvo (Eructation)
- Barazuddam (Melaena)
- Joo'ul baqar (Bulimia)
- Zauf-e-Hazm, Soo-e-Hazm, Tukhma (Indigestion / Dyspepsia)
- Qai-ud-dam (Haemetemesis)
- Wajaul Fawad (Cardialgia)

3. Amraaze Ama'a (Intestinal diseases)

- Warne Ama'a (Enteritis)
- Tadarrune Mevi (Intestinal tuberculosis)
- Is'hal (Diarrhoea)
- Warne Qolon (Colitis)

- Zaheer (Dysentery)
- Sahaje Ama'a (Intestinal Abrasion)
- Zalaqul Ama'a
- Illate tahreek-e-Mevi (Irritable bowel syndrome)
- Qoolanje Ama'a (Intestinal colic)
- Deedane Ama'a (Intestinal worms)
- Bawaseer (Haemorrhoids)
- Warme Baritooon (Peritonitis)
- Istisqa (Ascitis)
- Qabz (Constipation)
- Samane Mufrat (Obesity)
- Naqs-e-Tagazia (Malnutrition)
- Naqs-e-Injizab Syndrome (Malabsorption Syndrome)
- Qillate Hayateen (Vitamin Deficiencies)

II. AMRAAZE KABID (LIVER DISEASES)

- Zouf aur Saqoot Kabid (Hepatic Insufficiency and Failure)
- Sooe mijaz Kabid (Altered Hepatic Temperament)
- Warme 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)

- Warme Mirara (Cholecystitis)
- Hisatul Mirara (Cholelithiasis)
- Sartane Mirara (Carcinoma of gall bladder)

IV. AMRAAZE TIHAL (DISEASES OF SPLEEN)

- Warme Tihal (Inflammation of Spleen)
- Sartane Tihal (Carcinoma of Spleen)
- Izm-e-Tihaal (Splenomegaly)

V. AMRAZ-E-BANQARAS (DISEASES OF PANCREAS)

- Warme Banqaras (Pancreatitis)
- Hisatul Banqaras (Stones of Pancreas)
- Salate Banqaras (Carcinoma of Pancreas)
- Warme Baritooon (Peritonitis)

VI. AMRAAZE NIZAME BAUL (DISEASE OF URINARY SYSTEM)

- Zoufe wa Suqoot-e-Kuliya (Renal insufficiency and Failure)
- Warne Kulliya (Nephritis)
- Diqqul Kulliya (Renal tuberculosis)
- Hisatul Kulliya (Renal stones)
- Wajaul Kulliya (Renal colic / Nephralgia)
- Sila'ate Kulliya (Renal tumours)
- Tasammume bouli (Uraemia)

VII. AMRAAZE MASANA (BLADDER DISORDERS)

- Zoafe Masana (Dystonia of the bladder)
- Warne Masana (Cystitis)
- Hisate Masana (Bladder Stones)
- Ihtebase Baul (Retention of urine)
- Salasul Baul (Incontinence of Urine)
- Bauluddam (Haematuria)
- Tadia Majra-e-Bauli (Urinary Tract Infection)
- Baule Zulali (Proteinurea/albuminuria)
- Salate Masana (Tumour of bladder)

VIII. (AMRAAZE TANASUL (GENITAL DISORDERS)

- Zoafe bah (Anaphrodisia)
- Sur'ate Inzaal (Premature ejaculation)
- Kasrate Ihtelam (Excessive nocturnal emissions)
- Jiryane mani wa mazi (Semenorrhoea Prostatorrhoea)
- Warne ghuddae mazi (Prostatitis)
- Warne Khusia (Orchitis)
- Sighre Khusia (Testicular atrophy)
- Izme Khusia (Testicular hypertrophy)
- Qillate Haiwanya manviya (Oligospermia)
- Iltihabe khusia-a-aghdidoos (Epididimo-orchitis)
- Tazzayuq Majara-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

Amraze Mutaddiyeh, Hummiyat, Amraze Jild wa Tazeeniyat, Amraze Mafasil**I. 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 & Dermatitis (Eczema), Qooba (Dermatophytosis), Juzam (Leprosy), Namla (Herpes), Kalaf (Melasma), Red spots, Sa`aleel (Warts), Surkh Bada (Erysepalas), Bade-shnam (Acne Rosacea) Hasba (Measels) Shabe Chiragh (Carbuncle), Qillat wa kasrate irq (Anhidrosis & Hyperhidrosis), Irq mantan (Dracantiasis)
 - **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 (Seborrhoea of scalp), Qummul wa Sibyan (Pediculosis), Da`-ul-sa`alab (Alopecia), Da`-ul-Hayya, Sa`afa
 - **Amraaze Azfaar (Diseases of Nails)**
 - Azfar ki Nigehdasht ka amoomi bayan, Azfar ka Taghziya wa Tahaffuz
 - Raz-ul-azfar, Zufra-e-Talaqiya, Tashauq Zafra, Iltihab-e-Azfar (Paronychia), Daakhis (Ingrowing of Nails)
 - **Tazeeniyat (Cosmetology)**
 - Tazeeniyat 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
 - Zeenat-jild ke liye umoomi tadabeer
 - Hammam, Ilaj-bil Shamoom (Aromatherapy)
 - Riyazat-e-Wajha
 - Taghreel (Spa therapy)
 - Zimad (Cream)
 - Nigehdasht 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

- Wajaul-Mafasil
- Iltehab- Mafasil
- Niqras
- Irgunnisa
- 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, immunoflorescence.
- Radiotherapy
- Skin scrapping
- Skin biopsy
- Preparation of slit smears

III. HUMMIYAT

1. Hummiyat ka umoomi bayan, Jismani Hararat, Tauleed wa Ikhrāj aur Tawazune Hararat se ijmalī behas, Tareefe Humma, Kullī Taqseem wa ajnas ka tazkira, Darjate Hararat, Ista'dade Bukhar, Auqate Bukhar, Muddate Bukhar par Alamaat sey Istedlal, Bukhar Ke Awaraze Lazima, Usoole Tashkhees, Adame Tashkhees Ki Soorat me Humma ka Usoole Ilaj, Ahkame ghiza
2. **Hummiyate Youm**
Hummiyate Youm par ek Umoomi bayan, Ta'areef, Aqsam, Asbab wa Alamaat A`ama, Umoomi Ilaj wa tadabeer
3. **Hummae Khiltiya Ufoonīa, umoomi bayan**, Mustauqade ufoonat, aqsam, Umoomi Asbaab wa Alamaat, Aam Usoole Ilaj, Hummae Damvi, Matbaqa Sonukhas iski aqsam, Ufonat wa Sukhonat, Hummae Sافرavi, Ghibbe Daira, Ghibb Lazima, Hummae Muhariqqa, Hummae Balghami, Hummae Lisqa (Lazima wa Daima), Muwaziba (Naiba), Hummae Saudavi, Rubae Daira, Rubae Lazima, Hummae Murakkab, Shatrul Ghib
4. **Hummiyat haddah**, Ta'reef, Umoomi Ilaj, Awariz wa Tadaruk, Ahkame Ghiza
5. **Hummae Diq ka mukammal bayan**
6. **Hummae Auram**
7. **Bohran:** Ta'aref, 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 helmenthic causes of fever**a) Hummae Meviya (Typhoid fever)

- b) Hummae Ijamia (Malarial fever)
- c) Kala Azar (Lieshminiasis)
- 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 Qurமிழiya (Scarlet fever)
- l) Bird Flu
- m) Ebola
- n) Chickengunia
- o) Swine Flu
- p) Pyrexia of unknown origin
- q) Miscellaneous diseases

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.

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4.3 AMRAZ E NISWAN (GYNAECOLOGY)

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

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 postnatal period of normal and abnormal pregnancy

AMRAZ-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 ISTAFSARAAT (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. **FATOORAT-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)
 - Tahtut Tams (Hypomenorrhoea)
 - Taadud-e-Tams (Polymenorrhoea)
 - Kasrat-e-Tams (Menorrhagia)
 - Istehaza (Metrorrhagia)
 - Nazaf-ur-Reham usrul-Wazeefi (Dysfunctional uterine Bleeding D. U. B.)
9. **AMRAZ-E-FURJ (DISEASES OF VULVA)**
 - Hikkat-ul-Furj (Pruritus Vulvae)
 - Qurooh-ul-Furj (Ulcers of Vulva)
 - Iltihab –e- Furj (Vulvitis)
 - Huzaal (Atrophy)

- Taghayyuraat Bain Ul Bashra, Daweera and Sulaat (Neoplasia and Cyst and Neoplasm)

10. AMRAZ-E-MEHBAL (DISEASES OF VAGINA)

- Iltihab-e-Mehbal (Vaginitis and Bacterial Vaginosis)
- Qurooh-e-Mehbal (Ulcers of Vagina)
- Khurooj-e-Mehbal (Prolapse of Vagina) & Isterkhai Mehbal
- Tashannuj-e-Mehbal (Vaginismus)
- Taghayyuraat Bain Ul Bashra, Daweera and Sulaat (Neoplasia, Cyst and Neoplasm)

11. AMRAJ-E-REHAM (DISEASES OF UTERUS)

- Sua-e-Mizaj-e-Reham (Abnormal Temprement of uterus)
- Iltihab-e-Unaq-ur-Reham (Cervicitis)
- Taakkul-unaq-ur-Reham (Cervical Erosion)
- Iltihab-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)

- Iltihab-e-Qazafain (Salpingitis)
- Iltihab-e-Khusyatur-Reham (Oophoritis)
- Daweera-wa-Sulaat (Cyst ,Tumours and disorders of ovaries)
- Marz-e Iltihab-e Hauz –e Ana (PID)
- Haad wa Muzmin Waja-e- Hauz –e- Ana(Acute and Chronic Pelvic Pain)

13. SAILAN-UR-REHAM WA GHAIR TABAIEE MEHBALI AFRAZAAT (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 DISEASES)

- Qarah-e-Rakhv (Soft Sore or Chancroid)
- Aatshak (Syphilis)
- Suzaak (Gonorrhoea)
- Chlymidial Infection

- Trichomoniasis
- Illat-Qillat Manaat-E-Maksooba (IQMEM) (HIV)
- HSV (Herpes Simplex Virus)
- HPV (Human Papilloma Virus)
- Lymphogranuloma venerum & Granuloma inguinale

20. TADARUN-E-AZA-E-TANASULYA (GENITAL TUBERCULOSIS)

21. LAYYAN UL IZAAM AND NAKHRUL (HASHSATUL) IZAAM (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 Batan (Laparoscopy)
- Shigaf-e-Batan (Laprotomy)
- Batan Beeni hamrah Rangbeeni (Laparoscopy with dye instillation)
- Hawaii Amboob Nigari(Tubal insufflation Test)
- Shigaaf-e- Reham (Hysterotomy)
- Ambubi- reham Nigari (Hysterosalpingography)
- Reham Barari (Hysterectomy)
- Salaa Azli Leefi Barari (Myomectomy)
- Ittasa wa Ijtaraafa (Dilatation and Curettage)
- Imaging Techniques in Gynaecology(Ultra Sonogram C.T.Scan,X-rays and Magnetic Resonance Imaging)

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

- Tashreeh e Saddi(Anatomy of Breast)
- Imtehaan-e- Saddiyain(Breast Examination)
- Waja e Saddi (Mastalgia)
- Iltihab-e-Saddiyain (Mastitis)
- Khuraj-Saddi (Breast Abscess)
- Daweera-wa-Sulaat-e-Saddi (Cyst and tumours of Breast)

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

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 (IANEENIDORAN-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 HABLUSSARH)**
- 9. PREGNANCY (HAMAL) & PHYSIOLOGICAL CHANGES (HAMAL KE TABAI TAGHAYYURAT)**
- 10. SIGNS & 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 NIGAH DASHT)**
- 13. FOETUS IN UTERO & FOETO 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 UNHKE 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 Mae 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 Dastkariya)

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-Tanaffus)

- Ophthalmia Neonatorum (Aashob-e- Chashme Naumaulood)
- Icterus Neonatorum (Yarqane 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)

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
 - Stitch removal
 - Pelvic examination during labor
 - Intramuscular injections
 - Universal precautions
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4.5 ILMUL JARAHAT
(Surgery)

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

PAPER I

100 Marks

Jarahiyat Umoomi
(General surgery)

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),
Jaraseemuddam (Bacteraemia)/Viraemia
Jaraseemekush (Antibiotics),
Vairoosi kush (Antiviral),
Phaphoond kush (Antifungal)

b) Ghair nauvi tadiya (Non specific infection):

Iltihabe khulvi (Cellulitis), busoor (Boils), Shabe chiragh (Carbuncle), Humra (Erysipelas), jumra (Anthrax),

c) Nauvi Tadiya (Specific Infections):

So'zak (Gonorrhoea), 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), Qaroor (Ulcer), Ghanqharana (Gangrene)

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

Jiryanuddam (Haemorrhage)

Darjabandi (Classification), Alamaat o Nishanyan (Clinical features), Ilaaj (treatment), Awarizaat (complications)

Haemostasis- Methods

Intiqaluddam (Blood transfusion)

(Indications), Ijtima (Collection), Tareeqae Intiqal (Method of transfusion), Awarizaat aur unka Ilaaj (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), Ilaaj (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 Badwazae (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 isaas (Acid-Base balance),

Ghair mawi taghziya (Parenteral nutrition).

Blood volume expanders

Amale takhdeer (Anaesthesia):

- (a) Tarikhi Khaka (Historical aspect)
- (b) M'uaina 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 Mukhaae (Spinal Anaesthesia)
 - (iv) Amale Takhdeer Bairooni jafiya (Epidural anaesthesia)
 - (v) Amale Takhdeer Muqami (Local Anaesthesia)

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

Ahya-e-Aamale Qalb wa Riya (Acute Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation)

Masnuei amale tanaffus (Artificial Respiration)

Ilaaj 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), Darjabandi (classification), Alamaat (clinical features), Awarizat (complications), Ilaaj (treatment),

(ii) Balaee atraf ke kusoor, Kasre tar'qua, Uzd, Zanade ala wa asfal, Izam e mashtul yed, Izame rasghul yed (Fracture of bones of upper limb and its management: clavicle, humerus, radius and ulna, metacarpal bones and carpal bones.)

(iii) Zereen atraaf ke kusoor aur unka Ilaaj, Aana, Qasbae Kubra, Qasbae Sughra, Mushtul qadam wa Rusghul qadam, Azmul Fakhaj, & 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) Khala aur uska Ilaij (Dislocations and its management)

(i) Bala'ee atraaf (Upper limb)

(ii) Zereen atraaf (Lower limb)

(iii) Khurooje qurs bainul fuqrat (Inter-vertebral disc prolapse)

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

(e) Amraaze Izam wa mafasil (Diseases of the bones and joints):

(i) Iltihabe azam aur uske aqsaam (Osteomyelitis and its types):

Sadidi (pyogenic), diqqi (Tubercular) and atishaki (syphilitic) (ii) Iltihabe 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) Tahajjurul mafasil (Osteoarthritis), Hudari Wajaul mafasil (Rheumatoid arthritis)

(v) Takhalkhul Izam (Osteoporosis)

(g) Salaatul Izam (Tumors of bones)

i) Salaate mehmooda (benign tumors)

ii) Salaate khabisa (malignant tumors)

(h) Zarbe ansaja layyan wa Ilaaj (Soft tissue injuries and its management):

(i) Zarbe Azlaat (Injury of muscles)

(ii) Altawae Azlaat (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)

**Jarahiyat Nizami
(Systemic surgery)**

1. Raas (Head):

- (i) Zaaheeri 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) Taqeehus 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) Qarahe Meda wa Asna ashri (Gastric and Duodenal ulcer)
- (iii) Sartaane Meda (Carcinoma of stomach)

5. Ama'a (Intestine):

- (i) Warne Zaaede Aawar (Appendicitis)
- (ii) Tadarrune Ama'a (Intestinal tuberculosis)
- (iii) Insidade Ama'a (Intestinal obstruction)
- (iv) Taqarruhi Iltihabe Qolon (Ulcerative Colitis)
- (v) Crohn's disease (Iltihab-e-lifae)
- (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)
- (vi) Khurooje Maqad (Prolapse of rectum)
- (vii) Sartaane Maqad(Carcinoma of rectum)

9. Baaretoon (Peritoneum)

- (i) Iltihabe Baaretoon (Peritonitis)

(ii) Istisqa (Ascites)

10. Mirara (Gall Bladder):

- (i) Hisate Mirara (Cholelithiasis)
- (ii) Iltihabe Mirara (Cholecystitis)
- (iii) Yarqaane Suddi (Obstructive Jaundice)

11. Banqaraas (Pancreas):

- (i) Iltihabe Banqaras (Pancreatitis)
- (ii) Sartaane Banqaras (Carcinoma of Pancreas)

12. Tihaal (Spleen)

- (i) IzmeTihaal (Splenomegaly)
- (ii) Zarbe Tihaal (Injury of Spleen)
- (iii) Qatae Tihaal ke Mawaqe (Indications of Splenectomy)

13. Diaphargama (Diaphragm):

- (i) Dubeelae Tehtul Diaphargama (Subphrenic abscess)

14. Kabid (Liver):

- (i) Izme Kabid (Hepatomegaly)
- (ii) Dubelae Kabid (Liver Abscess)
- (iii) Kabid ki Pevendkare ke Mawaqe (Indications of Liver transplantation)

15. Majraae Baul (Urinary tract):

Amraz-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) Maa'ul Kulliya (Hydronephrosis)
- (vi) Iltihab wa Ijtamae Sadeede Kulliya (Pyelonephritis)
- (vii) Tadarrune Kulliya (Tuberculosis of the Kidney)

(b) Amraaze Masana (Diseases of urethra)

- (i) Iltihabe Masana (Cystitis)
- (ii) Ojaje Masana (Diverticulum of urinary bladder)
- (iii) Hisaate Masana (Vesical calculi)

(c) Amraaze Majrae baul (Diseases of urinary bladder)

- (i) Iltihabe Majrae Baul (Urethritis)
- (ii) Tazeeq Majrae Baul (Urethral stricture)
- (iii) Bladder outflow obstruction

16. Nizaam-e- Tanaasul (Genital System):

- (i) Zeeqe Ghulfa (Phimosis)
- (ii) Iqtiaque-e-Ghulfa (Paraphimosis)

- (iii) Sartane Qazeeb (Carcinoma of Penis)
- (iv) Iltihabe Aghdeedoos (Epididymitis)
- (v) Iltihabe Khusya wa Aghdeedoos (Epididymo-orchitis)
- (vi) Qeelaē Maaia (Hydrocele)
- (vii) Qeelaē Damvi (Haematocele)
- (viii) Dawali saf̄n (Varicocele)
- (ix) Khusyon ki khalqi Badwazae /Naqais (Congenital anomalies of testes)
- (x) Sula'te Khusya (Testicular tumors)
- (xi) Iltihabe Ghuddae Mazi (Prostatitis)
- (xii) Izme Ghuddae Mazi (Benign enlargement of Prostate)
- (xiii) Sartaane Ghuddae Mazi (Carcinoma of Prostate)

JUZ E AMLI (PRACTICAL)

Tareeqae Ta'theer (Methods of Sterilization), Shinakht Aalate Jarahiya (Identification of surgical instruments), Tareeqe-o-Aqsaame Khayat, 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), Irsa'l e Alaq (Leech therapy), Hajamat (Cupping) Amle Bat (Aspiration), Amle Bazl (Paracentesis), Khaz'ae Ansaja (Tissue biopsy), Khatna (Circumcision), Fat'hul Mabali (Meatotomy), CryoSurgery, Barron Banding, Qatae Nawaseer (Polypectomy), Qata-e Bawaseer (Haemorrhoidectomy) Jarahate Qeela Maa'ya o Fataq (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 Qasateer

(Catheterization), Anboobe ikhrajee (Drainage tube), Amle Kai (Cautery), Nail extraction, Muaina bazarya Tanzeer, Amle Taftet 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) Ultrasonography
- 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.

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4.6 AMRAZE AIN WA AMRAZE UZN, ANAF WA HALAQ (Ophthalmology and Diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat)

Theory- One paper– 100 marks
Total teaching hours: 150 hours

Amraze Ain (Diseases of Eye)

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

a. Amraze ajfaan (Diseases of the eye lids)

- i. Iltasaqul jafn (Symblepharon)
- ii. Jusatul jafn (Ankylo blepharon)
- iii. Sulaq/Iltehabe ajfaan (Blepharitis)
- iv. Jarabul Jafan (Trachoma)
- v. Istirkhae jafn (Ptosis)
- vi. bardah (Chalazion/ meibomian cyst)
- vii. Shaeera (Stye)
- viii. Shatra e dakhli wa kharji (Entropion and Ectropion)
- ix. Sha're munqalib (Trichiasis)
- x. Sha're zayed (Districhiasis)

b Alae damai ke amraaz (Diseases of lacrimal apparatus)

- i. Iltihabe ghuddae damai (Dacryo-adenitis)
- ii. Iltihabe keesae damai (Dacryocystitis)
- iii. Sualat-e-ghuddae damai (Tumors of the lacrimal gland)
- iv. Gharb (Fistula lacrimallis)
- v. Dama'a watering of eye (Epiphora, Lacrimation)

c. Amraaze mehjarain (Orbital diseases)

- i. Juhuzul Ain (Exophthalmous)
- ii. Sillul Ain (Atrophy of the eye)
- iii. Iltehabe mehjari khulwi (Orbital cellulitis)

d. Amraaze 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)

e. Amraaz-e-Sulbiya (Diseases of Selera)

- i. Iltehab-e-sulbiya, naseej-e-sulbi (Episcleritis)
- ii. Iltehab-e-Sulbiya

f. Amraaze qarniya (Diseases of cornea)

- i. Iltihabe qarniya, haad wa muzmin (Acute and chronic keratitis)
- ii. Quroohe qarniya (Corneal ulcer)
- iii. Iltehab naseejul qarniya (Interstitial keratitis)
- iv. Burooze qarniya (Keratectasia)

v. Bayaze qarniya (Corneal opacity)

g. Amraaze Inabiya (Diseases of iris)

- i. Iltihabe Inabiya (Iritis)
- ii. Iltihabe Inabiya noajisme hudbi (Iridocyclitis)
- iii. Zeeqe Hadqa (Myosis)
- iv. Ittasae Hadqa (Mydriasis)

h. Chashm ka andruni dabao aur Zaraqul Ma (Intra ocular pressure and Glaucoma)

i. Amraaze Tabqae Masheema (Diseases of choroid)

- i. Iltihabe tabqae masheema (choroiditis)
- ii. Iltehab kullul Ain (Panophthalmitis)
- iii. Endophthalmitis

j. Amraaze shabkiya (Diseases of Retina)

- i. Iltihabe shabkiya (Retinitis)
- ii. Shabkiya ke tafarruq ittisal (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. Baeed nazri (Hypermetropia)
- iii. Basare sheikhookhat (Presbyopia)
- iv. Khalale basar/sudad nazri (Astigmatism)
- v. Zofe basar (Amblyopia)
- vi. Isha/shabkori (Night blindness)
- vii. Jahar / 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 Phaphoond advia (Antibiotics / Antiviral / Anti fungal etc.)
- Musakkin (Analgesic), Mukhaddir (Anaesthetic) dafe' hassasiyat (Antihistaminics)

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

Uzn (Ear):

1. Uzn ki Tashreehe 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-uzn kharji aur uski jumla aqsam(Otitis externa and its all types)
 - Iltihaabe Uzn wasti (Otitis Media)
 - a) Iltihaabe Uzn wasti sadeedi haad (Acute suppurative otitis media)
 - b) Iltihaabe Uzn wasti sadeedi muzmin (Chronic suppurative otitis media)
4. Iltehab-e-Uzn wasti ke awarizaat (Complications of Otitis media)
 - a) Iltihabe Sudgi Hulmi (Mastoiditis)
 - b) Khuraj-e-Sudgi Hulmi (Mastoid abscess)
5. Behrapan (Deafness)
6. Wajaul Uzn (Otagia)
7. Sailanul Uzn (Otorrhoea)
8. Taneen wa Dawi (Tinnitus)
9. Tasallub-ul-uzn (Otosclerosis)
10. Aarza-e- Menier(Menier's Disease)
11. Duwar (Vertigo)
12. Waskhul 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. Iltihabe Anf aur uski jumla aqsam (Rhinitis and its all types)
4. Iltihab Tajaweefe Anf aur uski aqsaam (Sinusitis & its types)
5. Bawaseere anf (Nasal polyp)
6. Munharif fasile Anf (Deviated nasal septum)
7. Ru'af /Nakseer (Epistaxis)
8. Busoor wa Qurooh-e-Anf (Nasal Boils & Ulcers)
9. Fasade 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)

Halaq (Throat)

1. Halaq wa Hanjarah ki Tashreeh umoomi wa Munafe (Anatomy & Physiology of Throat)
2. Mua'ina-e-Halaq (Examination of Throat)
3. **Amraaze Halaq (Diseases of Throat)**
 - a) Iltihab-e-Balaum (Pharyngitis)
 - b) Ta'zzum-e-Ghudade Anfi Halaqi (Adenoid hypertrophy)
 - c) Iltihab-e-Lauzatain (Tonsillitis)
 - d) Khuraj-e-Atrafe Laozatain (Quinsy)
 - e) Iltihab-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. Bakhrul fam (Halitosis)
7. Kasrate Luabe dahan (Ptylisis)
8. Zer-e-Mukhat Famwi leefyat (Oral Submucous fibrosis)
9. Sartaan Jaufe Dehen (Cancer of Oral Cavity)
10. Iltehab ghudda-e-Tehtul nakif (Inflammation of parotid gland)
11. Iltihabe 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. Iltihabe Lisan (Glossitis)
4. Inshiqaqul Lisan (fissured tongue)
5. Azmul Lisan (hypertrophy of tongue)

Asnaan wa Lissa (Teeth and Gums)

1. Tashreeh wa Munafe Asnaan wa Lissa (Antomy & Physiology of Teeth and Gums)
2. Mua'ina-e-Asnaan 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) Hafrul Asnan (Tarter)
 - d) Tahrrukul Asnan (Loosening of teeth)
 - e) Iltihabe Lissa (Gingivitis)
 - f) Taqayyuhul Lissa (Pyorrhoea)
 - g) Lissa-e Damia (Bleeding gums)

Ilaj :

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

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

JUZ E AMLI (PRACTICALS)

- Moa'inae chashm umoomi (General examination of eye)
- Moainae Ajfan, Multahma, Quroohe Qarnia, Hadqa (Examination of Eye lids, Conjunctiva, Eye ball, Cornea and Pupil), Slit lamp ka istemal.
- Ankh ke androoni dabao ka moaina (examination of intraocular pressure/ Tonometry)
- Imtihane naqaise inetaf (Examination of refractive errors/ Retinoscopy)
- Alaate Ain ki pehchan aur mawaqe istemal (Demonstration of ophthalmic instruments and their uses)
- Roodade marz (10 patients Case-sheets to be prepared)
- Alat ke khake aur unke mawaqe 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, fumigationetc.)
- Ikhraje Qaziul Uzn, chashm aur anf (Removal of foreign body of ear,eye and nose)
- Ikhraje wasakhul Uzn (Removal of ear wax)

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