

THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[BHMS 0725]

JULY 2025

Sub. Code: 1622

SECOND PROFESSIONAL B.H.M.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(New Regulation – From 2022-2023 Batch onwards)

**PAPER II – (HomUG-OM-II) ORGANON OF MEDICINE AND
HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY**

Q.P. Code: 581622

Time: 15 Minutes

Answer ALL questions

Maximum: 10 Marks

Choose one correct answer in the box provided in the Answer Script. No overwriting should be done. Choice should be given in Capital Letters.

I. Multiple Choice Questions:

(10 x 1 = 10)

1. What does 'evaluation of symptoms' help in?

- A) Writing prescriptions only
- B) Ranking symptoms by importance
- C) Confirming pathology
- D) Deciding dosage

2. In Hahnemann's miasmatic theory, which miasm is associated with destructive processes like ulceration and bone decay?

- A) Psora
- B) Sycosis
- C) Syphilis
- D) Tubercular

3. What does 'anamnesis' refer to in homoeopathy?

- A) Present diagnosis
- B) Family's medical background
- C) Complete case history including past and present complaints
- D) Disease classification

4. Which type of symptom is most important in forming the totality of symptoms?

- A) Pathological symptom
- B) General and peculiar symptom
- C) Common symptom
- D) Diagnostic symptom

5. What is the term for the reaction of the vital force that follows the primary action of a medicine?

- A) Similimum
- B) Antidotal effect
- C) Secondary action
- D) Palliative effect

P.T.O.

6. What is considered the highest and only mission of a physician according to Hahnemann?

- A) To research medicines
- B) To cure disease
- C) To conduct experiments
- D) To study pathology

7. What guides the physician in understanding the internal nature of disease?

- A) Case history alone
- B) The patient's narrative
- C) Observable signs and symptoms
- D) Radiological imaging

8. What happens when two similar diseases meet in the body?

- A) They coexist without interference
- B) The stronger displaces the weaker
- C) Both become inactive
- D) They combine to form a new disease

9. What is meant by a "homoeopathic aggravation"?

- A) The patient getting a new illness
- B) Symptoms becoming permanently worse
- C) Temporary worsening of symptoms due to similar remedy action
- D) Medicine not working at all

10. In children, susceptibility is generally:

- A) Lower than adults
- B) Absent
- C) Higher than in adults
- D) Only related to physical symptoms
