

SEAT NO: _____

ENROLLMENT NO: _____

PARUL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF HOMOEOPATHY
1ST TERMINAL EXAMINATION APRIL – 2025

YEAR: M.D.PART -1ST

DATE: 28/04/2025

SUBJECT CODE: 04203103

TIME: 03HR

TOTAL MARKS: 100 MARKS

SUBJECT NAME: Fundamentals of Repertory and Case Taking

Instructions:

- Attempt all questions.
- Figures to the right indicate full marks.

LONG ANSWER QUESTION (20 * 1)		20 MARKS
Q.1.	A 40-year-old female patient presents with the following symptoms: Headache: Occurs primarily in the forehead and temples, feels as if a tight band is around her head. The pain is dull and constant. Aggravation: The headache worsens in the evening and after emotional stress. Associated Symptoms: She reports frequent nausea, especially after eating, and feels better after vomiting. The nausea is aggravated by strong odors. Mental State: The patient feels irritable, anxious, and has trouble focusing. She is sensitive to noise and prefers to be in a quiet room. Sleep: Difficulty falling asleep due to restlessness. solve this case.	20
LONG ANSWER QUESTION (10 * 4)		40 MARKS
Q.2.	write about dr. boger	10
Q.3.	Illustrate the relationship of repertory with materia medica.	10
Q.4.	write down the efforts of Boenninghausen for a granular indexing symptom-remedy connection.	10
Q.5.	write down the background behind the very first need of Repertory & write first repertory in detail.	10
SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (5 * 8)		40 MARKS
Q.6.	justify repertory as a clinical decision tool.	5
Q.7.	how to create a new repertory. write down an example.	5
Q.8.	importance of evidence-supported decision in clinical practice.	5
Q.9.	justify - logically demonstrate the need of repertory.	5
Q.10.	write down the critical incidents that supported your prescription decision to be unbiased.	5
Q.11.	Justification of selection of repertory in a variety of cases.	5
Q.12.	write down Future scope of repertories.	5
Q.13.	write down Historical evolution of Repertories.	5

PARUL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF HOMEOPATHY
MD(Hom) Part-1 Terminal Examination May 2025

YEAR-MD PART 1	DATE-29-4-2025
SUBJECT CODE-04203104	TIME-3 Hours
SUBJECT NAME-Fundamentals of Clinical Medicine in Homeopathic Repertory & Case Taking	TOTAL MARKS 100

01	A 42-year-old male presents to the clinic with a complaint of chronic abdominal pain for the past 6 months. The pain is described as griping and cramping in nature, localized around the umbilical region, and is often relieved by bending double. It worsens after meals, and is accompanied by flatulence and constipation. The patient has a history of anxiety and overthinking, with marked irritability during the pain episodes. There is no fever or weight loss. Physical examination reveals mild tenderness in the epigastric region. His past history includes frequent skin eruptions during childhood. A) Discuss the Patho-physiological basis of the patient's abdominal pain. B). Classify the symptoms according to Hahnemannian principles C) Based on symptom presentation and history, identify the likely dominant miasm. Justify your answer. D) Mention which repertorial approach is used for this case with reason & mention rubrics for this case E) Suggest a probable remedy, giving its key indications that match the case.	20
Q2	Explain the role of Evidence-Based Practice (EBP) in Homoeopathy and discuss the ethical considerations involved in its application with reference to the use of the Repertory	10
Q3	How would you differentiate cardiac chest pain from musculoskeletal and gastrointestinal causes during a clinical examination? In Boericke's Repertory, what are the key remedies for "Chest – Pain – constricting"? How do clinical symptoms help you choose between remedies like Cactus grandiflorus and Spigelia?	10
Q4	Correlate the bio-psycho-social-environmental model with the Hahnemannian understanding of disease causation. Give examples of how you would reflect this in selecting appropriate rubrics during case analysis.	10
Q5	What are the red flag signs in abdominal pain that suggest a surgical emergency? According to Kent, how is "Abdomen – Pain – colic – bending double amel." rubric used, and which remedy is primarily indicated here?	10
Q6	Representation of pain related rubric in applicable repertories	5
Q7	In Kent's Repertory, under "Generalities – Pain – burning," which remedies are listed prominently and how do you differentiate between Arsenicum album and Phosphorus based on modalities?	5
Q8	What is the significance of bedside general and systemic examination in forming the totality of symptoms? How does this examination guide rubric selection?	5
Q9	Describe the role of the psycho-neuro-endocrine axis in the onset of illness and representation of rubrics from mind section.	5
Q10	In the Synthesis Repertory, under "Head – Pain – one-sided," what are the main remedies, and how does modality help differentiate between remedies like Sanguinaria and Natrum muriaticum?	5
Q11	Why is differential diagnosis important before selecting rubrics? Why It is important before selecting rubrics in homeopathy	5
Q12	How can rubrics from the repertory help in assessing factors affecting health at the individual, family, and community levels? Illustrate with examples.	5
Q13	How practical application of repertorial skills help in clinical practice	5

PARUL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF HOMOEOPATHY
1st TERMINAL EXAM - April-May 2025

Year: MD (Hom.) Part-1
Subject Code:04204103
Subject Name: Fundamentals of Practice of Medicine

Date: 28/04/2025
Time: 3 Hours
Marks: 100

Instructions:

1. Attempt all questions from each section
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q. 1A 55-year-old male, known case of hypertension and diabetes mellitus, presents with complaints of breathlessness on exertion, fatigue, and swelling of feet for the past month. He also experiences chest heaviness and palpitations. On examination, pulse is irregular, BP is 150/95 mmHg, and there is mild pedal edema with raised jugular venous pressure. Cardiac auscultation reveals a displaced apex beat and an S3 gallop. ECG shows left ventricular hypertrophy, and echocardiogram reveals dilated cardiac chambers with reduced ejection fraction. Answer the Following:

1. What is the most likely diagnosis? [2]
2. Write differential diagnosis. Is there any other investigation/s that you will do to confirm your diagnosis? If ECG findings weren't mention, how would you know that patient had left ventricular hypertrophy from graph. [5]
3. Explain the miasmatic background of this case. [2]
4. Write any three homeopathic medicines with key indications. [5]
5. Mention any three relevant repertorial rubrics from any repertory of your choice. [3]
6. Suggest three general management or preventive advice for this patient. [3]

Q.2 Describe in detail the heart's anatomy and foetal circulation. Describe the abnormalities of **foetal circulation** that may persist into adulthood and write proper cardiac examination that helps in diagnosing defects. [10]

Q.3A patient presents with chest pain not relieved by nitroglycerin. Outline your clinical approach, differential diagnosis. write 5 medicine for angina pectoris. [10]

Q.4. Discuss the clinical approach to evaluating musculoskeletal disorders, emphasizing the methods of examination, differential diagnosis, and investigations. Also, discuss the miasmatic evolution in musculoskeletal disorder in brief. [10]

Q.5 what are the structural abnormalities, neurological disorders, and muscular dysfunction that causes dysphagia. How will you differentiate dysphagia caused by structural abnormality of GIT and neurological disorders. write proper clinical findings to support your answer. [10]

Q.6 Enumerates the causes and clinical classification of jaundice. Describe in detail the clinical features and investigation findings in obstructive jaundice. [5]

Q.7 Enumerate different types of pain with examples. Mention any three homeopathic remedies used for neuralgic pain with their indications. [5]

Q.8 Describe the approach to a case of PUO (pyrexia of unknown origin). Write 3 medicine for fever. [5]

Q. 9 What are the causes of upper GI bleeding. Write the clinical differentiating points that will help you to differentiate between every causes. [5]

Q. 10 Discuss the clinical examination to a patient who is presenting with cough, dyspnea, and chest pain. [5]

Q. 11 What is dyspnea? Write the mechanism of dyspnea and causes related to respiratory system. write down the rubrics related to dyspnea from Kent repertory. [5]

Q. 12A patient comes with complaint of pedal oedema with swelling of face. Write down the differential diagnosis and how will you differentiate edema caused by cardiovascular system and renal system. What are the clinical investigations you will do. [5]

Q.13A 52-year-old male with a long history of coal mining presents with breathlessness, chronic cough, and easy fatigue. On clinical suspicion of a dust-related lung disease, radiological imaging is advised. Answer the following: [5]

1. What is the most probable diagnosis. write differential diagnosis for it.
2. Which radiological investigations are important to prove your diagnosis. Describe the expected findings in them.

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PARUL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF HOMOEOPATHY
1st TERMINAL EXAM - April-May 2025

Date: 29/04/2025
Time: 3 Hours
Marks: 100

Year: MD (Hom.) Part-1
Subject Code: 04204104

Subject Name: Fundamentals of homeopathy in Practice of Medicine

Instructions:

1. Attempt all questions from each section
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

- Q1. A 45-year-old male farmer presents with complaints of severe pain and stiffness in the lower back for the last 5 days after lifting a heavy object. The pain is worse with the slightest movement and better by lying still on a hard surface. He also complains of dryness of mouth and constipation. After receiving *Bryonia alba 200C* based on totality, the pain subsided significantly over the next 3 days. However, on the 5th day, he started experiencing a return of stiffness, but this time with a marked aggravation in the morning on initial motion, which improves as the day progresses. Laboratory and Radiological Findings: ESR: Mildly raised: Within normal limits, X-ray Lumbo-sacral spine: Normal, MRI: Mild facet joint inflammation. How would you assess the remedy response based on Kent's 12 observations, determine the appropriate second prescription, and integrate ancillary management for comprehensive care in this case? [20]
- Q. 2 Define suppression in homeopathy. How can the suppression of early childhood symptoms, such as recurrent cough or respiratory infections, lead to the chronic disease manifestation of paediatric asthma? Illustrate how miasmatic understanding, and anti-miasmatic prescribing are applied in clinical practice to manage paediatric asthma effectively. [10]
- Q.3 Define the concept of unprejudiced observation in homeopathy. Explain how this principle is essential in the process of case taking for an accurate diagnosis and individualized treatment plan, particularly in the case of Chronic Liver Disease (CLD). [10]
- Q.4 Define artificial disease. How does the concept of artificial and natural disease portraits help in selecting an appropriate homeopathic remedy for a patient with peptic ulcer? [10]
- Q.5 What is meant by complete symptomatology in homeopathy? How is complete symptomatology used to construct the totality of symptoms in a case of chronic asthma? [10]
- Q.6 Explain Hahnemann's concept of health. How can this understanding be applied in the homeopathic management of bronchial asthma? [5]
- Q. 7 discuss the role of vital force and dynamism in health and disease. What are the possible obstacles to cure in a case of irritable bowel syndrome (IBS)? [5]
- Q. 8 How does susceptibility in homeopathy help in managing acute exacerbations in a chronic case of bronchitis? [5]
- Q.9 Explain how the concept of susceptibility influences remedy selection and potency in a case of gouty arthritis. [5]
- Q. 10 Define totality of symptoms. How do you apply this concept in the selection of a remedy for a case of cholelithiasis? [5]
- Q. 11 Define the concept of Similimum in homeopathy, emphasizing the idea of a single, simple, minimum substance. How does the concept of similia and the concept of remedy relationship help in the treatment of dyspepsia? [5]
- Q. 12 A 10-year-old child presents with a history of recurrent bronchial asthma since the age of 3. The episodes are often triggered by weather changes and occur despite frequent acute remedy prescriptions. The child had suppressed skin eruptions treated with topical steroids in early childhood and shows poor response to indicated remedies in recent attacks. What is intercurrent totality and why is construction of intercurrent totality important for the above problem? [5]
- Q. 13 Differentiate between artificial and natural diseases in homeopathy. How is this understanding applied in the management of drug-induced hepatitis and viral hepatitis? Construct a brief portrait of both diseases. [5]

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PARUL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF HOMOEOPATHY
1ST TERMINAL EXAMINATION APRIL – 2025

YEAR: M.D. PART - 1

DATE: 28/04/2025

TIME: 03 HR

TOTAL MARKS: 100

SUBJECT CODE : 04202103

SUBJECT NAME: FUNDAMENTALS OF ORGANON OF MEDICINE & HOMOEOPATHIC
 PHILOSOPHY

Instructions:

- Attempt all questions.
- Figures to the right indicate full marks.

PROBLEM BASED QUESTION (20 * 1)		20 MARKS
Q.1.	A 45-year-old male patient presents with frequent, intense headaches that are accompanied by nausea and vomiting. He feels better in a dark, quiet room and experiences a throbbing pain. Which homeopathic remedy, based on the Law of Similars, would be most likely to help this patient? Explain your reasoning in terms of the principles laid out in the Organon of Medicine.	20 MARKS
LONG ANSWER QUESTION (10 * 4)		40 MARKS
Q.2.	Explain in detail the role of the Vital Force in maintaining health, its relationship with disease, and how it is affected during illness. Discuss how this understanding influences homeopathic treatment and remedy selection	10 MARKS
Q.3.	Discuss the origin and evolution Law of Similars, its application in clinical practice, and the rationale behind using a substance that can produce symptoms similar to those of the disease in a healthy person.	10 MARKS
Q.4.	Discuss the role of miasmatic treatment in chronic conditions, including its impact on disease progression and prognosis.	10 MARKS
Q.5.	Discuss how illness is a manifestation of a disturbance in the vital force, and how homeopathy aims to restore this balance.	10 MARKS
SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (5 * 8)		40 MARKS
Q.6.	What role do symptoms play in homeopathic diagnosis and treatment?	5 MARKS
Q.7.	What role does the individual's constitution play in homeopathic treatment?	5 MARKS
Q.8.	How does homeopathy approach chronic vs. acute diseases?	5 MARKS
Q.9.	What is the importance of the patient's mental and emotional state in homeopathy?	5 MARKS
Q.10.	How does homeopathy treat the root cause of an illness?	5 MARKS
Q.11.	How does homeopathy view the relationship between mind and body in health?	5 MARKS
Q.12.	How does homeopathy differ from conventional medicine in terms of disease treatment?	5 MARKS
Q.13.	What is the significance of individualized treatment in homeopathy?	5 MARKS

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PARUL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF HOMOEOPATHY
1ST TERMINAL EXAMINATION APRIL – 2025

YEAR: M.D.PART -1ST

DATE: 29/04/2025

SUBJECT CORD: 04202104

TIME: 03HR

TOTAL MARKS: 100MARKS

SUBJECT NAME: FUNDAMENTALS OF CLINICAL MEDICINE IN ORGANON OF MEDICINE & HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY

Instructions:

- Attempt all questions.
- Figures to the right indicate full marks.

LONG ANSWER QUESTION (20 *1)		20 MARKS
Q.1.	Cardinal manifestation, cause, miasmatic interpretation and homoeopathic management of headache.	20 MARKS
LONG ANSWER QUESTION (10 * 4)		40 MARKS
Q.2.	Concept of evidence based practice and its importance in homoeopathic in relation to Organon of medicine.	10MARKS
Q.3.	Differential diagnosis of acute abdominal pain & its homoeopathic management on the basis of individualization.	10MARKS
Q.4.	Management of shock according to Organon of medicine.	10MARKS
Q.5.	Classification of jaundice according to Hahnemann classification of disease.	10MARKS
SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (5 * 8)		40 MARKS
Q.6.	Utility of BMI for obesity on homoeopathic point of view.	5MARKS
Q.7.	Enumerate the types of fever & correlated with Hahnemannian concept.	5MARKS
Q.8.	Homoeopathic management of urinary tract infection with auxiliary management.	5MARKS
Q.9.	Cause of infertility correlated with aphorism 5.	5MARKS
Q.10.	Cause of anaemia, indicated one biochemic remedy & correlated with posology.	5MARKS
Q.11.	Interpretation of thyroid function test & correlate with symptomatology.	5MARKS
Q.12.	Indication of USG abdomen & its concept in dynamic point of view.	5MARKS
Q.13.	Indication of x-ray chest & its importance in homoeopathic case taking.	5MARKS

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ENROLLMENT NO: _____

PARUL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF HOMOEOPATHY
FIRST TERMINAL FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT APRIL – 2025

YEAR: M.D.PART -1ST

SUBJECT CODE: 04201103

DATE: 28/04/2025

SUBJECT NAME: FUNDAMENTALS OF HOMOEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA

TIME: 03HRS

TOTAL MARKS: 100 MARKS_

Instructions:

- **Attempt all questions.**
- **Figures to the right indicate full marks.**

PROBLEM BASED QUESTION (1*20)

1. Enumerate the causation, miasmatic evolution of BARYTA CARB from childhood to old age with a comprehensive importance to their sphere of action and clinical importance and. give some concordant remedies of Baryta carb from Dr. Farrington clinical materia medica.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (4*10)

2. What are clinical Materia medica .What its relation to repertory. Write any clinical materia medica you are using in your clinical side its philosophy, concept, construction, merits and demerits.

3. Calcarea Carb its pathological analysis by Dr. Hempel and its importance in clinical practice

4. Why Argentum Nitricum personality called trouble shooters, their Syco-syphilitic expressions, mental, emotional, intellectual impact to physical sphere.

5. Anacardium Orientale become the medicine for cruelty. Comment on this based on Kent's lectures.

Short notes (8*5)

1. Qualities of Drug prover and important steps
2. Construction of Farrington's clinical materia medica
3. Write clinic-pathological co relation of Agaricus Muscarius.
4. Importance of Dr. Hempel's Pathological materia medica in clinical practice
5. Tubercular component of Cal Phos Baby
6. Bryonia Alba its physiological action by Dr. Burt
7. The role of constitution In Homoeopathic Practice in selection of similimum
8. Concept of mind of Arsenicum Album according to Dr. Kent.

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Enrollment No.: _____

PARUL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF HOMOEOPATHY
1st TERMINAL EXAM-APRIL 2025

Year: MD (Hom.) Part-1

Date: 29/04/2025.

Subject Code: 04201104

Time: 3 Hours

Subject Name: Fundamentals of clinical Medicine in Homoeopathic Materia Medica

Marks: 100

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- Q.1 Describe types of Headache , its Hahnemannian classification , Miasmatic classification and Therapeutic Approach (20)
- Q.2.write Steps of clinical trial in Homoeopathic Materia Medica (10)
- Q.3.Describe Pathophysiology of Pain and describe therapeutic indication of medicine useful for backache (10)
- Q.4.Describe different causes of Cough and indication of Homoeopathic Medicine for cough (10)
- Q.5. Describe Pathophysiology of Jaundice and Homoeopathic therapeutics management in cases of Jaundica (10)
- Q.6.Describe role of diet in obesity (5)
- Q.7.Describe clinical features and Laboratory Investigation for typhoid fever and write Homoeopathic medicine for typhoid fever (5)
- Q.8.Describe role of Cannabis sativa in urethritis (5)
- Q.9.Describe role of calcarea carb in disturbances of menstruation (5)
- Q.10Describe Miasmatic correlation of dermatitis (5)
- Q.11.Describe interpretation of complete blood count (5)
- Q.12.Describe Interpretation of Thyroid Function test (5)
- Q.13. Describe difference between CT scan and MRI (5)

Seat No.: _____

Enrollment No.: _____

PARUL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF HOMOEOPATHY
1st TERMINAL EXAM - APRIL 2025

Year: MD (Hom.) Part – I

Date: 30/04/2025

Subject Code: 04200104

Time: 3 Hours

Subject Name: Research Methodology & Biostatistics

Marks: 100

Instructions: 1. Attempt all questions from each section
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

- Q – 1. Write a Research proposal for a new drug in treatment of Pneumonia in compare to standard treatment. [20]
- Q – 2. Describe Difference between Research Methods & Methodology. [10]
- Q – 3. Write down the Types of Research in detail. [10]
- Q – 4. Explain Conceptualization in Research Survey of Literature. [10]
- Q – 5. Difference between Sample & Population. [10]
- Q – 6. Design of a Research Project - Expost facto Research [5]
- Q – 7. Write in detail the Role of Statistics in Homoeopathy. [5]
- Q – 8. Write down the Problems faced by Researchers in India. [5]
- Q – 9. Explain “Scientific Research should be systematic & controlled.” [5]
- Q – 10. Extramural Research of AYUSH [5]
- Q – 11. Classification of Data. [5]
- Q – 12. Write in brief about Records. [5]
- Q – 13. Write in brief about Sample. [5]