

QP Code:

III BHMS

Organon of medicine and Homoeopathic Philosophy Paper I

Time: 3 hrs

Max Marks:100

(Answer all questions)

Q.1 MCQ

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

a. A 25-year-old male presents with acute fever, restlessness, intense thirst, and anxiety after exposure to cold dry wind. Symptoms appeared suddenly.

The most considerable symptom in the above case is according to aphorism 5

- a) Fever
- b) Anxiety
- c) ailments from exposure to cold dry wind
- d) Restlessness

b. A patient presents with fever and diarrhoea affecting many people in the same locality with similar symptom patterns and there identified a common source of infection. This disease belongs to

- a) Individual case
- b) Epidemic
- c) sporadic
- d) None

c. A chronic patient presents with very few symptoms, mostly vague complaints without clear characteristic features.

This condition is termed:

- a) Artificial disease
- b) One-sided disease
- c) Acute disease
- d) Drug disease

d. A patient with long-standing eczema treated using topical steroids and later develops asthma.

This is an example of:

- a) Cure
- b) Palliation
- c) Suppression
- d) Aggravation

e. A homoeopathic physician administers a remedy and observes slight initial aggravation of the existing symptoms followed by steady improvement.

This is interpreted as:

- a) Wrong remedy
- b) Homoeopathic aggravation
- c) Disease progression
- d) Suppression

f. A patient improves after homoeopathic remedy, but symptoms relapse after some time without the development of new symptom

The next step is:

- a) Change remedy
- b) Repeat same remedy
- c) Stop treatment
- d) Give placebo permanently

g. A patient develops new symptoms after administration of a remedy, unrelated to the original disease.

This indicates that

- a) The physician has administered a similar remedy
- b) The physician has administered a similar remedy in wrong potency and dose
- c) The physician has administered a wrong homoeopathic remedy
- d) The physician has administered a similar remedy with improper diet and regimen

h. A physician gives repeated doses of a remedy despite clear improvement, leading to worsening of symptoms.

This violates the principle of:

- a) Minimum dose
- b) Totality
- c) individualisation
- d) Single remedy

i. The best Route of administration of medicine is :

- a) Oral
- b) Olfaction
- c) External application
- d) All

j. Homoeopathic specific remedy is

- a) specific to the disease
- b) specific to the patient
- c) both a and b
- d) specific to the miasm

Short Answer Question

(8 × 5 = 40 marks)

2. Explain the concept of the “unprejudiced observer” with reference to relevant aphorisms, and discuss its clinical significance. Define acute diseases with examples.
3. Describe the homoeopathic approach in managing epidemic diseases, highlighting the role of genus epidemicus with an example.
4. Describe the challenges while treating a case of one -sided disease

5. Classify chronic diseases in homoeopathy and explain their clinical relevance in remedy selection.
6. Describe the rules for repetition of medicine in Homoeopathy .
7. Describe the process of potentization and discuss its significance in enhancing the dynamic action of medicines.
8. Write a note on diet and regimen to be advised to the patient during Homoeopathic treatment
9. Is Homoeopathic management of acute disease easier than that of chronic disease . Justify your answer

Long Answer Question (5 × 10 = 50 marks)

10. Define drug proving. Describe about the qualities of prover. How idiosyncratic people support drug proving? Describe about the diet and regimen during to be followed by the prover while proving (2+2+2+4)
11. Define Homoeopathic aggravation. State the differences between Homoeopathic aggravation occurring in acute and chronic disease. Write the clinical significance and management of Homoeopathic aggravation (2+3+5)
12. Define intermittent disease and describe the classification. Briefly write the management of each type (2+3+5)
13. Explain the signs of improvement after administration of medicine and describe about the prejudices in prescription . (6+4)
14. Explain Hahnemann's concept of social medicine and write the preparation of 50 millesimal potency . (4+6)