

DIPLOMA IN AYURVEDIC PHARMACY 1ST YEAR

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY

Scope of Anatomy and physiology.

Structure of cell, function of its components with special reference to mitochondria and microsomes.

Elementary tissues: Elementary tissues of the body, i.e. epithelial tissue, muscular tissue, connective tissue and nervous tissue.

Skeletal System: Structure and function of Skeleton .

Composition of blood, functions of blood elements and Blood group.

Name and functions of lymph glands.

Cardiovascular System: Structure and functions of various parts of the heart .Arterial and venous system with special reference to the names and positions of main arteries and veins. Blood pressure and its recording.

Respiratory system: Various parts of respiratory system and their functions,

Urinary System: Various parts of urinary system and their functions, structure and functions of kidney.

Central Nervous System: Various parts of central nervous system, brain and its parts, functions .

Anatomy and physiology of automatic nervous system.

Sensory Organs: Elementary knowledge of structure and functions of the organs of taste, ear, eye and skin.

Digestive System: names of various parts of digestive system and their functions. structure and functions of liver.

Endocrine System: Endocrine glands and Hormones. Their hormones and functions. pituitary, thyroid. Adrenal and pancreas

Reproductive system: Physiology and Anatomy of Reproductive system.

TOXICOLOGY

General principles of pharmacotherapeutics, pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics, and pharmacogenetics/genomics.

Medication calculation and administration concepts:

Drug categories

Pharmacotherapeutic problem solving for common acute and chronic health problems across systems including drug administration and monitoring for therapeutic responses.

Adverse drug reactions .

Drug interactions based on selected drug categories including drug-drug interactions , drug food interactions .

Economic implications of drug management .

Implications of client's cultural health beliefs and practices on drug monitoring and client adherence .

Legal and ethical parameters

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PHARMACOGNOSY

Definition, history and scope of Pharmacognosy

Various systems of classification of drugs and natural origin.

Adulteration and drug evaluation; significance of pharmacopoeial standards.

Identification tests, therapeutic effects and pharmaceutical application of alkaloids, terpenoids, glycosides, volatile oils, tannins and resins.

Occurrence, distribution, chemical constituents, therapeutic efficacy of following categories of drugs.

Laxatives- Aloes, Rhubarb, Castor oil, Ispaghula, Senna.

Cardiotonics- Digitalis, Arjuna.

Carminatives & G.I. regulators- Umbelliferous fruits, Coriander, Fennel, Ajowan, Cardamom, Ginger, Black pepper, Asafoetida, Nutmeg, Cinnamon, Clove.

Astringents- Catechu.

Drugs acting on nervous system- Hyoscyamus, Belladonna, Aconite, Ashwagandha, Ephedra, Opium, Cannabis, Nux-vomica.

Antihypertensive- Rauwolfia.

Antitussives- Vasaka, Tolu balsam, Tulsi.

Antirheumatics- Guggal, Colchicum.

RAS-SHAstra AND BHAISHAJYA KALPANA

Definition & Fundamental principles of Bhaishajya Kalpana like Paribhasha, Mana, Panchavidha kashaya kalpana, Anukta and visheshokta dravya grahana, Dravyasthrita Rsa, guna, veerya, vipaka, prabhava etc.

Knowledge of Ancient Equipments like Khalwa Yantra, Arka yantra, Patana Yantra etc.

Guidelines and method of collection, storage, preservation of Aushadhi dravya. Rules for taking Shushka- Ardra and drava medicines. Grahyatava-agrahyatwa, Nava Purana dravya grahana niyama.

RASASHASTRA

Rasa Shabda nirukti, Synonyms, Occurrence, Grahya Parada Laxana, Parada doshas, Parada samanya Shodhana, and, Knowledge of Parada Murchhana with Examples. Hingulottha Parada nishkasana vidhi and its importance.

Classification of Rasoushadhies like-

Kharaliya Rasayoga- Ex-, Tribhuvana Kirti Rasa

Parpati Rasayoga- Ex, Rasaparpati

Kupipakwa Rasa – Ex, Rasasindura

Pottali Rasayoga- Ex, Hemagarbha pottali Rasa, Sidh Malcadhwei and their importance.

Maharasa Uparasa, Sadharanarasa, Dhatu upadhatu, Ratna uparatna, , Sudha Sikata varg General Knowledge of, Shodhana and Marana vidhi, Matra and their use in Ayurvedic formulations.

PATHOLOGY AND MEDICINE

The Cell in health and disease

Introduction of pathology
Cellular structure and metabolism
Inflammation – Acute and Chronic
Derangement of Body Fluids and Electrolytes
0Types of shocks
1Ischaemia
2Infection
Neoplasia – Etiology and Pathogenesis
Introduction of hematology
Formation of Blood
Erythropoiesis
Leucopoiesis
Thrombopoiesis
Collection of Blood
Anticoagulants
Red cell count – Haemocytometer, Methods and Calculation
WBC Count – Methods
Differential Leucocytes Count (DLC)—
Morphology of White Cells, Normal
Values and Stains :
Staining procedures Counting
Methods, Principle of staining
Hb estimation –
Method
Colorimetric
Method Chemical
Method Gasometric
Method S.G.
Method
Clinical Importance
Hematology :
ESR
Methods
Factors – Affecting ESR
Normal Values
Importance RBC – Indices
WBC
Platelets
Body Fluids:
Urine :
Method of Collection
Normal Constituents
Physical Examination
Chemical Examination
Stool Examination :

Method of Collection
Normal Constituents and appearance
Abnormal Constituents (Ova, Cyst)
C.S.F. Examination
Physical Examination
Chemical Examination
Microscopy
Cell 1 Count
Staining
Semen Analysis
Collection
Examination
Special Tests

FIRST AID

Definition
First aider –definition duties and responsibilities
Artificial respiration, electric shock, burns, control of bleeding, unconsciousness