

SYLLABUS FOR THE POST
OF AYURVEDA MEDICAL OFFICER (GROUP-B) IN
AYUSH DEPARTMENT, HARYANA

(ADVT. NO. 16/2024 PUBLISHED ON 21.06.2024)

1.SAMHITA-SIDDHANT

1. Fundamentals and Clinical Applications of Ayurveda such as Panchamahabhoota, Shatkarana (Samanya-Vishesha-Guna-Dravya-karma-samavaya), Navakaaranadravya, Karyakarana Siddhant according to Carakasamhita.
2. Pramana-Pareeksha in the light of clinical application and public health in Carakasamhita.
3. Concepts in regards to Trisutra found in Sutrasthana of Ashtangahridaya and Carakasamhita.
4. Impact of Darshanashastra on Carakasamhita.
5. Brihatrayi and Laghutrayi of Ayurveda and their Important commentaries
6. Post-Independent Steps taken by Government through policies to develop and promote Ayurveda education, treatment and awareness.

2.&3.RACHANASHAREER & KRIYASHAREERA (ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY)

Anatomical and Physiological Considerations from शरीरस्थान of चरकसंहिता and सुसुश्रुतसंहिता_ such as

त्रिदोष	ओजस	त्रयोपस्तम्भ
सप्तधातु	उपधातु	मर्म
त्रिमल	प्रकृति	
अग्नि	शरीर अवयव	

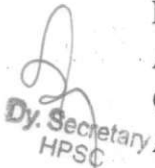
4.DRAVYAGUNA

1. Rasa, Guna, Veerya, Vipaka, Prabhava as per Carakasamhita.
2. Samana-pratyaharabdha dravya and Vicitra pratyaharabdha dravya as per Carakasamhita.
3. Detailed knowledge on drugs mentioned in NCISM Syllabus from Bhavaprakasha Nighantu and Carakasamhita.
4. Brief Knowledge about pharmacology of the following - Anaesthetics, CNS depressants, Sedatives, Hypnotics, Tranquilisers, Antipyretics, Analgesics, Antiepileptics, Antihypertensive, Antianginal, Antiplatelet, Hypolipidaemic, Haemopoetic, Coagulants, Bronchodilators, Aerosols/ Inhalants, Expectorants, Digestants, Carminatives, Antacids, Antiulcer, Laxatives, Antidiarrhoeals, Antiemetic, Hepatoprotective, Diuretic, Antidiuretic, Lithotriptic, Antiinflammatory, Hormonal therapy, Antiobesity, Antidiabetic, Antithyroid, Oxytocic. Galactagogues, Contraceptives, Styptics, Antihistamines, Antimicrobial, Antibiotics, Antimalarial, Amoebicidal, Antifilarial, Anthelmentic, Antifungal

5.RASASHASTRA-BHAISHAJYAKALPANA:

1. The following topics from Rasaratnasamuccaya and Rasatarangini:

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| • Parada | • Uparatna |
| • Maharasa | • Sudhavarga |
| • Dhatu such as Loha, etc | • Sikatavarga |
| • Uparasa | • Ksharavarga |
| • Sadharanarasa | • Visha-Upavisha |


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2. Different Kalpana from Sharangadharasamhita & Carakasamhita.
3. Adharabhutasiddhanta of Bhaishajyakalpana from Sharangadharasamhita & Carakasamhita.
4. Various Formulations mentioned in NCISM Syllabus found in Madhyamakhanda of Sharangadhara Samhita.
5. Brief knowledge of Standardization of Ayurvedic formulations- Kasthanushadhi.
6. Brief introduction of Drug and Cosmetics Act 1940 and Rules 1945.
7. Concept of, Aushadhi Nirmanshala, with respect to Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) in accordance to Schedule T.
8. Pharmacovigilance in Ayurveda.

6. ROGANIDANA:

1. Nidanapancaka of diseases mentioned in Carakasamhita & Madhavanidana
2. Types of Immunity – different types of immune responses in the body – Basic
3. Knowledge of auto immune diseases, Acquired immune deficiency disease and hypersensitivity.
4. Nomenclature and classification of tumors - difference between benign and malignant tumors.
5. Introduction to Nutritional disorders – disorders of macro and micro nutrients.
6. Introduction to common viral, bacterial and fungal infections.

7. AGADATANTRA:

1. Identification and Treatment of signs and symptoms due to Visha-Upavisha., Animal Poisoning and Mineral Poisoning according to Ayurveda and Modern Perspective.
2. Basics of Medical Jurisprudence in relation of Clinical Practise and Hospital Administration.
3. Legal Procedures:- Inquest, Evidence, Witness, Courts and their powers.
4. Personal identity and its Medico legal aspects, forensic odontology, Introduction to Forensic Serology and DNA profiling.
5. Death and its Medico Legal Aspects, Medico Legal autopsy and exhumation.
6. Injuries and thermal injuries, their medico Legal aspects, general introduction of weapons.
7. Dowry deaths (Domestic Violence), their Medico Legal importance and laws in relation to it.
8. Asphyxial deaths and its Medico Legal importance.
9. Medico Legal importance of Pregnancy, Delivery; Impotence & Sterility, Abortion,
10. Infanticide, battered baby. Virginity, Artificial Insemination, Legitimacy.
11. Sexual offences, and their Medico Legal aspects. Sexual perversions.
12. Introduction to Forensic psychiatry.
13. Introduction to forensic laboratory.
14. Laws in relation to Medical practitioners: Indian Medicine Central Council Act.
15. Maintenance of medical record.
16. Physician's responsibility in criminal matters, Professional negligence, Civil negligence, Criminal negligence, Medico Legal aspects of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, Rights of an unborn child, Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act Transplantation of human organs Bill 1994, Pre Natal Diagnostic Testing Act, Malingering of feigned diseases, International Code of Medical Ethics for Doctors. Clinical establishment Act. Consumer Protection Act 1986.

8. SVASTHAVRITTA:

1. Janapadodhwamsa - Causes, Manifestations and control measures, importance of Panchakarma and Rasayana in the management of Janapadodhwamsa.
- **Vayu (Air)** - Vayu guna according to sushruta samhita, Properties of Vayu as per different directions (दिशा), Vayu shudhi prakara – Ayurveda aspect. Composition of air. Air of occupied room- Thermal

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discomfort and comfort zone, indices of thermal comfort., Air pollution – health and social aspects, Prevention and control of air pollution ,Global warming. Ventilation and its types. Mountain air & High altitude related Health problems.

- **Jala (Ayurveda and modern aspects)** -Importance of water , safe and wholesome water, water requirements, properties, types and sources of water, water pollution and health hazards, Methods of water purification. Hardness of Water. Examination, Tests and analysis of water. Rain water harvesting and water recycling.
- **Bhumi and nivasa sthana(Land and housing)** - Types of soil, soil & health, Land pollution, Bhumi shodhana, Nivasa yogya bhoomi, Social goals of housing, Housing standards, Mahanasa (Kitchen) standards, Rural housing, Housing and health, Overcrowding.
Prakasha (lighting) - Requirement of good lighting, natural lighting, artificial lighting, biological effects of lighting.
Dhwani pradooshana (Noise pollution) -Noise, Sources, effects,& control
Vikirana (Radiation)- sources, effects and control
- **Apadravya Nirmulana (Disposal of solid waste)** - Different types of solid waste, Storage and collection of refuse, Methods of disposal of solid waste (Rural & urban), Bio-medical waste management, Malanishkasana Vyavastha (Excreta Disposal), Methods for Unsewered area and Sewered area, Latrines for camps, fairs and festivals.
- Disposal of dead body – Burial, Burning, Electric cremation.
- Definition of weather and climate, factors influencing weather and climate.
- Disaster management - Definition, natural and man-made disasters, epidemiologic surveillance and disease control.
- Occupational Health - Occupational Hazards, Occupational Diseases, Prevention of Occupational Diseases, Health& precautionary measures, ESI Act, Indian factories Act. Offensive Trades- Effects on health and precautionary measures.
- School health services - Health problems of school children, aspects of school health service, duties of school medical officers, Maintenance of healthy environment.
- Concept of Epidemiology, Dynamics of disease transmission, concept of diseases, concept of causation, Epidemiological triad, natural history of disease, concept of control, concept of prevention, Risks factor, modes of intervention, incidence and prevalence. Susceptiblehost, host defenses, Immunizing Agents, Disease prevention and control, investigation of epidemic.
- Epidemiology of communicable Diseases - Chicken Pox, Measles, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Mumps, Tuberculosis, SARS, Influenza, Pneumonia, Cholera, Polio, Viral Hepatitis , Typhoid, Leptospirosis, Dengue Fever, Chikungunia, Malaria, Filariasis , Leprosy, Rabies , Tetanus, Emerging and re-emerging diseases.
- Kuprasangaja vyadhi (STDs) - AIDS, Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, Chanchroid.
- Ayurveda concept of Vyadhikshamatva and sankramaka rogas.
- Disinfection – definition, types.
- Non-communicable disease epidemiology - Diabetes, Obesity, Hypertension, Coronary Heart Diseases, Rheumatic Heart Disease, Cancer.
- Chikitsalaya Bhavana (Hospital Building).
- Prathamika swasthya samrakshana (Primary Health Care) - Definition, principle, elements, levels of health care. Structure at village, sub-centre, PHC, CHC, Rural hospital levels.
- Health insurance, Private agencies, Voluntary health agencies, NGOs and AYUSH sector.
- Role of Ayurveda in Primary Health Care.
- Parivara kalyana Yojana (Family welfare Programmes)– Demography, demographic cycle, life expectancy. Family planning, methods of family planning. Matru sishu kalyana Yojana – MCH

programme - Ante natal, intra natal, post-natal, neo natal care. Child health problems and indicators of MCH care.

- Preventive geriatrics-Problems of elderly, prevention and control measures.
- World Health Organisation-Objectives, structure and functions.
- International health agencies-United Nations agencies, Health work of bilateral agencies.
- Alma Ata declaration
- National Health Policy
- Health statistics- Definition, Sources, uses Data collection, Classification, Presentation.
- Vital statistics-Morbidity rates, Mortality rates, Fertility rates.
- Health survey
- Swasthya prashasana (Health Administration) – Health administration at Central including AYUSH, state, district, village levels.
- National health programmes
Tuberculosis(RNTCP), Leprosy(NLEP), AIDS (NACP), Blindness (NPCB), Polio(PPI),Diabetes(NDCP), Cancer (NCCP) , Guinea worm, Vector born disease control programme, NRHM, RCH programme, Universal Immunization Programme.
- National Nutritional Programmes - IDD, Vitamin A prophylaxis, Mid day meal, anemia control programmes.

9. PRASUTITANTRA-STREEROGA:

1. Diagnosis of Pregnancy.
2. Ayurveda and modern concept of ANC: Rajasvalacarya, Garbhinicya, Prasuticya according to Carakasamhita and Kashyapasamhita.
3. Artavyapat, Yonivyapat, Garbhavyapat, Sthanika Cikitsa according to Carakasamhita and Kashyapasamhita.

10.KAUMARABHRITYA:

- 1) Neonatal Care according to carakasamhita and Kashyapasamhita.
- 2) Graharoga according to Sushrutasamhita and Kashyapasamhita.
- 3) Dantotpatti evum Danta Raksha Vidhi (Dentition and dental care): Danta-sampat (Characteristics of healthy teeth), Danta Nisheka evum Dantodbheda (Eruption of teeth), Dantodbhedjanya Vikara (Dentition disorders) according to Carakasamhita and Kashyapasamhita.
- 4) Prashan & Lehana: Indications, contra-indications, different drugs used in lehana according to Kashyapasamhita.
- 5) Knowledge of National Programs related to Child Health Care: Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Program, Community Child Health Programs, Nutritional Programs, National Immunization Program.

11.&12. KAYACIKITSA AND PANCHAKARMA:

- 1) Avasthanusaara Cikitsasutra mentioned in Carakasamhita
- 2) Principles of Panchkarma therapies as found in Kalpasthana and Siddhithana of Carakasamhita.
- 3) Psychological Diseases and their perspective from modern science.
- 4) Rasayana& Vajikarana according to Carakasamhita
- 5) Basics of Physiotherapy

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13.& 14.SHALYATANTRA AND SHALKAYATANTRA:

- 1) Concept of surgeries in Ayurveda.Yantra-Shastra, Shashti upakrama, Ksharakarma, Agnikarma, Bhagna according to Sushrutasamhita.
- 2) Fractures as per Modern Surgery.
- 3) Basics of Anaesthesia

15. MEDICAL RESEARCH AND BIOSTATISTICS:

1. Brief historical background of research in Ayurveda and contemporary medical science Evidences of researches in ayurveda classics
2. Etymology, definitions and synonyms (Anveshana, Gaveshana, Paryeshana, Anusandhan and Shodha) of the word Research.
3. Research in Ayurveda - Scope, need, importance, utility
4. Types of Research (familiarization of the terms)
 - a) Pure and Applied
 - b) Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed
 - c) Observational and interventional.
5. Research process (Importance of each steps in brief)
 - a. Selection of the topic
 - b. Review of the literature
 - c. Formulation of Hypothesis
 - d. Aims and Objectives
 - e. Materials and methods
 - f. Observations and results
 - g. Methods of communication of Research
6. Research tools – Role of the pramana as research tools
7. The concept and importance of ethics in research
8. Concept of Evidence Based Medicine and Scientific Writing
9. Importance of IT in data mining and important research data portals concerned with Ayurveda and contemporary medical science (DHARA, PubMed, Ayush Research Portal, Bioinformatics Center, Research Management Informatics System.)


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Part – B Medical-Statistics

1. Definition, scope and importance of the Medical statistics
2. Common statistical terms and notations
 - a. Population
 - b. Sample
 - c. Data
 - d. Variable
 - e. Normal distribution
3. Collection and Presentation of data
 - a. Tabular
 - b. Graphical
4. Measures of location
 - a. Average

c. Diagrammatical

b. Percentile

4. Measures of Central Tendency

a. Arithmetic mean

c. Mode

b. Median

5. Variability and its measurement

a. Range

c. Standard error


b. Standard deviation

6. Introduction to probability and test of significance.

7. Parametric and non-parametric tests.

8. Introduction to commonly used statistical soft-wares.

Dated: 27. 06. 2024.


Deputy Secretary
Haryana Public Service Commission
Panchkula