Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

M.D. Homoeopathy Degree Examination (Part-I) - 10-Apr-2026

[Time: 3 Hours] **[Max. Marks: 100]**

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND BIOSTATISTICS
(Revised Scheme 5)
Q.P. CODE: 8001

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked.
Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

Answer All The Questions **10 X 10 = 100 Marks**

1. As a homoeopathic researcher if you are conducting a qualitative research mention various scales of measurement for enumerating the following and explain.
    a. Pain of rheumatism
    b. Depression
    c. Desire for Sweets
    d. Perspiration
    e. Fears
2. Assume that you have been practicing in a locality for more than 10 years where a cement factory is located. Develop a retrospective cohort study to identify the problems attributable to cement factory.
3. Describe the steps involved in conducting a systematic review.
4. (a) Define probability. What is the range of probability?
    (b) If 20 patients suffering from conjunctivitis and they were treated with Euphrasia 30, 17 of them were found to be recovered. Find the probability of recovery.
5. Describe standard normal distribution. Explain how it is better than normal distribution in data analysis.
6. A homoeopathic researcher intended to find the effectiveness of syzium jamb Q in treating diabetes mellitus. From the previous studies the standard deviation of fasting blood sugar was found to be 0.56 with 5% level of significance and 90% power, 10% precision. What is the net sample required for conducting clinical trial?
7. Illustrate with example advantages of randomization in homoeopathic research.
8. Discuss the application of following test in homoeopathic research
    a. Sign test
    b. Wilcoxon sign rank test.
9. Describe one-way analysis of variance (single factor).
10. What are the factors to be considered while preparing a scientific article for publication?

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

M.D. Homoeopathy Degree Examination (Part-II) - 10-Apr-2026

Time: 3 Hours **Max. Marks: 100**

HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY AND ORGANON OF MEDICINE – PAPER - I
(Revised Scheme 5)
Q.P. CODE: 8012

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked
Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary

Answer All The Questions **10 X 10 = 100 Marks**

1. Discuss the importance of 'Individualization' in homoeopathic practice. Analyze it in light of the Organon aphorisms
2. Critically appraise the directions for repetition of doses provided in the 5^{th} and 6^{th} edition of organon of medicine.
3. Classify mental disease, discuss Hahnemann's approach to the management of mental disease diseases
4. List the auxiliary therapeutic measures. Explain their significance
5. Explain classification of diseases according to Stuart dose. Describe the general pathology of Homoeopathy
6. Discuss the role of bacteria in the manifestation of miasms. How does J.H. Allen correlate bacterial infections with chronic miasms?
7. Compare the respiratory symptoms of Psora, syphilis and sycotic miasm as described by P.S. Ortega and Phyllis Speight
8. Explain the distinguishing features of the syphilitic stigma in comparison to psora and sycosis
9. Analyze the impact of suppression on disease progression and the development of chronic conditions according to PN Banerjee
10. Explain the relation of miasms to abnormal growth

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

M.D. Homoeopathy Degree Examination (Part-II) - 10-Apr-2026

[Time: 3 Hours] **Max. Marks: 100**

HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY – PAPER-I
(Revised Scheme 5)
Q.P. CODE: 8016

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked.
Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

Answer All The Questions **10 X 10 = 100 Marks**

1. Justify that "Homoeopathic medicines are unique" and compare this with prevailing systems of medicine.
2. Describe the origin of homoeopathic pharmacy and mention the milestones in the development of homoeopathic pharmacy.
3. Explain the pharmacological action of Cannabis indica.
4. Define with examples scientific name, common name, synonym, hyponym and homonym.
5. Mention the ethical requirements for animal experimentation.
6. List the pre-requisites for drug proving. Explain about recording of symptoms during drug proving as per 6th edition of Organon of medicine
7. Describe the factors responsible for selection of potency.
8. Explain different methods of dispensing of homoeopathic medicine.
9. Explain the construction of homoeopathic pharmacopeia. Brief on presently available pharmacopeia.
10. Describe the arrangement of contents in monographs under each sources of drugs.

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

M.D Homoeopathy - Part I (CBDC) Degree Examination – 10-Apr-2026

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 100**

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND BIOSTATISTICS
Q.P. CODE: 8783 – PAPER - III

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked
Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary
All questions are compulsory

Problem Based Question (PBQ) **1 X 20 = 20 Marks**

1. A homoeopathic teaching hospital intends to explore the experiences, perceptions, and lifestyle changes of patients receiving individualized homoeopathic treatment for Hypertension. The researchers plan to conduct in-depth interviews and focus group discussions with selected patients who have been undergoing treatment for more than six months. The aim of the study is to understand patients' perceptions about symptom relief, quality of life and satisfaction with homoeopathic care.

   Prepare a qualitative research design for the mentioned research problem.

Long Answer Questions (LAQ) **4 X 10 = 40 Marks**

2. Explain the purpose of review of literature. Explain the narrative review, critical review, systemic review and meta-analysis.
3. Describe inferential statistics and explain parametric tests with indications of ANOVA.
4. Discuss basic principles of scientific writing in homoeopathic research.
5. Compare the effectiveness of new specific remedy with established standard specific remedy for treating type II diabetes mellitus in Randomized Control Trial. Calculate the sample size using prevalence of type II diabetes mellitus as 11.4%, level of significance 5% and power of study 80% with a desired precision of 10%. (Use the appropriate table value as 1.96 and 0.842).

Short Answer Questions (SAQ) **8 X 5 = 40 Marks**

6. Enlist the types of research in homoeopathy.
7. Discuss the special software for recording data as evidence.
8. List the steps for the research proposal to Institutional Ethical Committee.
9. Discuss the utility of Specificity and Sensitivity during homoeopathic drug trials.
10. Discuss the guidelines for the Histogram graph of Quantitative data.
11. Explain the zone of acceptance and rejection in Normal distribution.
12. Discuss the statistical analysis of Likelihood Ratio for correct data analysis.
13. Demonstrate the of G-Power for sample size calculation.

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

M.D. Homoeopathy Degree Examination (Part-I) - 15-Apr-2026

Time: 3 Hours **Max. Marks: 100**

ADVANCE TEACHING OF FUNDAMENTALS OF HOMOEOPATHY
(Revised Scheme 5)
Q.P. CODE: 8002

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked
Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary

Answer All The Questions **10 X 10 = 100 Marks**

1. Illustrate the methodology of case analysis and evaluation in Homoeopathy
2. Correlate the concepts of health, disease and cure in Homoeopathy and other systems of medicine
3. Discuss Boenninghausen's concept of grand generalization
4. Discuss the concept of causation of diseases and their utility in understanding Homoeopathic Materia Medica
5. Justify the need for understanding repertory as relevant to the practice of psychiatry
6. Explain the logic of construction of Kent's repertory
7. Discuss the significance of Health Psychology in the field of healthcare
8. Discuss scope of health education and health behavior in Homoeopathic practice
9. Discuss barriers to educational communication
10. Explain the learning characteristics of Generation "Y"

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

M.D. Homoeopathy Degree Examination (Part-I) - 17-Apr-2026

[Time: 3 Hours] [Max. Marks: 100]

Repertory
(Revised Scheme 5)
Q.P. CODE: 8005

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked.

Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

Answer All The Questions **10 X 10 = 100 Marks**

1. Discuss the scope and limitations of Homoeopathic Repertory.
2. Define cross Repertorisation. Illustrate the different types of cross repertozation.
3. Explain the role of diagnosis in symptom analysis
4. How to review a case after a prescription? Explain with examples.
5. Explain the philosophical background of Kent's repertory.
6. Differentiate the meaning of following rubrics
   a) Weakness and Weariness in chapter Generalities of Kent's repertory
   b) Lascivious and Lewd in Chapter Mind of Kent's repertory
   c) Indignation and Mortification in chapter mind of Kent's repertory
   d) Jealousy and Envy in mind of Kent's repertory
   e) Grief and Sadness in mind of Kent's repertory
7. Describe the arrangement of Fever chapter of Boenninghausen's Therapeutic Pocket Book with its utility.
8. Why did Boenninghausen split the symptoms into its components while constructing his Therapeutic Pocket Book?
9. How to use concordance section of Boger Boenninghausen's Characteristics and Repertory?
10. Compare the difference between Boger Boenninghausen's Characteristic and Repertory and Boenninghausen's Therapeutic Pocket Book for their using fever conditions.

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

M.D. Homoeopathy Degree Examination (Part-I) - 17-Apr-2026

[Time: 3 Hours] **[Max. Marks: 100]**

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE
(Revised Scheme 5)
Q.P. CODE: 8007

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked.
Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

Answer All The Questions **10 X 10 = 100 Marks**

1. Discuss the clinical features, diagnosis, complications and management of Rabies. Write indications of Hydrophobium and Belladonna.

2. Define Pneumothorax. Write the clinical features and complications of Tension Pneumothorax. Indicate phosphorus and Veratrum viride.

3. Write the risk factors, clinical features, investigations and complications of Acute Myocardial Infarction.

4. Explain the etiology, clinical features, investigations, complications and management of Ulcerative colitis.

5. Define Pneumoconiasis. Explain coal workers pneumoconiasis and its homoeopathic management.

6. Discuss the etiology, clinical features, complications and management of Hypocalcemia. Indicate Calcarea phos and Mag carb.

7. Write the etiology, clinical features, complications and management of Acute diarrhoea. Indicate Aloe Soc and Veratrum album.

8. Write the pathogenesis, clinical features and diagnosis of Amyloidosis. Discuss the scope of homoeopathy in it.

9. Discuss the clinical features of primary immunodeficiency disorders. Explore its miasmatic interpretation.

10. Discuss the role of evidence based medicine in homoeopathic research study.

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

M.D. Homoeopathy Degree Examination (Part-I) - 17-Apr-2026

[Time: 3 Hours] **[Max. Marks: 100**

PAEDIATRICS
(Revised Scheme 5)
Q.P. CODE: 8008

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked.
Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

Answer All The Questions **10 X 10 = 100 Marks**

1. Define growth monitoring. Evaluate the important criteria/indices for assessment of growth. Explain the miasmatic expression of growth.

2. Describe the developmental characteristics of three phases of adolescence. Mention two Homoeopathic remedies for adolescence phase.

3. Describe genetic disorders. Enumerate the manifestations at different ages in down syndrome. Explain its miasmatic approach.

4. Define neonatal shock. Discuss the classification, aetiopathogenesis, clinical features, complications of neonatal shock. Mention the indications of Carbo-veg and Arnica.

5. a) Classify the HIV infection in children.
   b) Indicate the merits and demerits of combination vaccine.

6. a) Explain the primary B-cell immunodeficiency diseases. Mention the indications of Iodum in B-cell immune –deficiency disease.
   b) Evaluate the child portrait of Silicea.

7. a) Enlist the health hazards in child labour.
   b) Assess the diarrheal dehydration as per WHO.

8. Describe the aetiology, clinical features, diagnosis and complication of Measles. Explain the indication of Puls in measles.

9. Describe Protein energy malnutrition and endocrine status of PEM.

10. a) Illustrate BABY DOE dilemma in ethical issues.
    b) Justify the role of pediatrician in separation and death of a child

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

M.D Homoeopathy - Part I (CBDC) Degree Examination – 15-Apr-2026

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 100**

HOMOEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA

(Fundamentals of Homoeopathic Materia Medica)

Q.P. CODE: 8769 – PAPER - I

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked
Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary
All questions are compulsory
(QP contains two pages only)

Problem Based Question (PBQ) **1 X 20 = 20 Marks**

1. A 58-year-old male presents to the OPD with chronic complaints of burning sensations in the soles and palms, aggravated by heat and at night, forcing him to uncover his feet from the bed. He reports long-standing skin eruptions since childhood which were repeatedly suppressed with topical medications. Over the years he has developed recurrent gastrointestinal complaints including early morning diarrhea around 5 a.m., burning in the epigastrium and marked thirst.

   Mentally, his history reveals an interesting evolution. In childhood he was extremely curious, imaginative, and somewhat untidy but intellectually bright. During adulthood he became highly philosophical, absorbed in theoretical thinking and religious discussions, often neglecting personal hygiene and practical responsibilities. In old age, family members report increasing irritability, indifference to appearance, and a tendency to neglect physical needs despite strong intellectual pride.

   On examination he appears lean, stoop-shouldered, poorly groomed, with offensive body odor and redness of orifices. The skin shows dry, scaly eruptions with intense itching aggravated by warmth of bed and bathing.

   Based on the above case scenario, answer the following:
   a) Identify the most suitable Homoeopathic remedies for the above case and justify your selection of remedy with key symptoms from the case.
   b) Identify and explain the possible etiological factors responsible for the development and progression of the patient's condition in relation to the sphere of action of the selected remedy.
   c) Discuss the progression of the underlying miasmatic influence reflected in the patient's history and symptomatology, explaining the role of selected remedy in relation to major miasms.
   d) Analyze the psychological evolution seen in this patient and correlate it with the mental picture of the selected remedy at different stages of life.

Long Answer Questions (LAQ) **4 X 10 = 40 Marks**

2. Explain the methodology of drug proving as described in the Organon of Medicine**.** Discuss the guidelines given by Samuel Hahnemann for conducting provings.

3. Explain the symptomatology of Baryta Carb on nose, throat, gastro intestinal system, respiratory system and heart establishing its clinico - pathological relation.

4. Discuss the metabolic state of Iodum from a miasmatic point of view. Explain the paradox of "great hunger with emaciation". Explain its affinity for the glandular and respiratory systems.

5. Discuss the structure of mind using principles of basic psychology and correlate it with the mental picture of Tuberculinum as described by James Tyler Kent.

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

Short Answer Questions (SAQ) **8 X 5 = 40 Marks**

6. Define symptom? Mention its sources
7. Mention the scope and limitations of Clinical source of Homoeopathic Materia Medica.
8. Discuss the clinico pathological correlation of Clematis erecta with its symptoms of urinary tract.
9. Correlate the physiological action of Secale cor on female generative organs with its symptoms of Homoeopathic Materia Medica.
10. Explain the miasmatic interpretation of Guaiacum officinale from its action on locomotor system.
11. Correlate the cause and effect at physical level in Allium cepa.
12. Discuss the psychodynamic and psychosomatic expressions of Anacardium as per Dr JT Kents materia medica
13. Classify the different types of temperament. Describe the characteristic features of any two of them.

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

M.D Homoeopathy - Part I (CBDC) Degree Examination – 17-Apr-2026

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 100**

HOMOEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA

(Fundamentals of Clinical Medicine in Homoeopathic Materia Medica)

Q.P. CODE: 8770 – PAPER - II

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked
Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary
All questions are compulsory

Problem Based Question (PBQ) **1 X 20 = 20 Marks**

1. **A 45 years old male patient brought to hospital with complaints of nausea, vomiting indigestion and abdominal colic with yellowish discoloration of the skin for the past 15 days.**
   - **a) Evaluate the various causes in this case.**
   - **b) Identify the investigations to be intended in above case to arrive at probable diagnosis**
   - **c) Classify the disease according to Hahnemann classification of disease and write the miasmatic cleavage.**
   - **d) Differentiate three probable Homeopathic remedies for above case.**

Long Answer Questions (LAQ) **4 X 10 = 40 Marks**

2. **Describe ethical based clinical practice in homeopathy**
3. List the various causes of headache and differentiate three homeopathic remedies for headache.
4. Discuss the etiopathogenesis of edema of lower limbs, write differential diagnosis, indicate three homeopathic remedies.
5. Discuss the various pathological conditions leading to gastro intestinal bleeding, mention the scope of clinical Materia Medica for Gastro intestine bleeding at chronic level

Short Answer Questions (SAQ) **8 X 5 = 40 Marks**

6. **Identify the scope of Homeopathy in the management of malnutrition, indicate two homeopathic remedies.**
7. Discuss the pathophysiology of fever and differentiate two homoeopathic fever remedies.
8. Define renal incontinence, list the classification and brief the scope of homoeopathy in this condition.
9. Recall the various causes of infertility in females, discuss the scope of homoeopathy in infertility.
10. List the common differential diagnosis of itching of skin in dermatological condition, differentiate two remedies for itching
11. List the different basic hematological test, how it helps us in interpreting the diagnosis of hematological disorder leukaemia
12. Discuss about the significance of TORCH Test in Pregnant lady, how it helps us in diagnosing congenital anomalies likely to occur in fetus.
13. Explain the interpretations of ECG changes in its waves and leads.

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

M.D Homoeopathy - Part I (CBDC) Degree Examination – 15-Apr-2026

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 100**

ORGANON OF MEDICINE AND HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY

(Fundamentals of Organon of Medicine and Homoeopathic Philosophy)

Q.P. CODE: 8771 – PAPER - I

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked
Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary
All questions are compulsory

Problem Based Question (PBQ) **1 X 20 = 20 Marks**

1. A child with recurrent glandular swellings caused by drinking, cold things, exposure to cold, eating ice creams, has history of delayed walking, talking, learning. He is very destructive and rebellious in nature with tendency to hit & bite others, breaking toys. Father is asthmatic and mother has PCOD.
    a) List the causes in the above case.
    b) Explain the role of observation in the given case.
    c) Discuss the significance of family history in the given case.
    d) Explain the treatment plan.

Long Answer Questions (LAQ) **4 X 10 = 40 Marks**

2. Discuss the influence of Hippocrates and Immanual Kant on Hahnemann's writings.

3. Discuss the evolution of Homoeopathic philosophy through different editions of organon, list the changes and salient features of each edition.

4. Explain substantialism as a philosophical pillar of Homoeopathy. How does it validate the spirit like power of drugs as mentioned in aphorism 11 and its foot note?

5. Define susceptibility. Explain the need and methodology used to conserve the susceptibility.

Short Answer Questions (SAQ) **8 X 5 = 40 Marks**

6. Narrate the reemergence of medical science in renaissance era.

7. Explain Hahnemann's working principles of Homoeopathy.

8. Discuss the determinants of health and etiopathogenesis of disease.

9. Discuss the cure and recovery from Homoeopathic and modern school perspective.

10. Justify Hahnemann as the pioneer in developing the concept of preventive medicine.

11. Differentiate primary and secondary action of medicine as per 6^{th} edition of organon.

12. Discuss the application of homoeopathic understanding of diseases to arrive at a similimum as per the stage of the disease.

13. Explain the importance of informed consent in Homoeopathic drug proving and clinical practice.

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

M.D Homoeopathy - Part I (CBDC) Degree Examination – 17-Apr-2026

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 100**

ORGANON OF MEDICINE AND HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY

(Fundamentals of Clinical Medicine in Organon of Medicine and Homoeopathic Philosophy)

Q.P. CODE: 8772 – PAPER - II

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked
Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary
All questions are compulsory

Problem Based Question (PBQ) **1 X 20 = 20 Marks**

1. A 30-year-old Female patient, a strict vegetarian, para 3-gravida 2,last delivery 9 months ago, lactating C/o-malaise, breathlessness on slight exertion, Paraesthesiae, sore mouth, weight loss, Altered Skin pigmentation, Poor Memory. O/E –Glove and stocking Paraesthesia, loss of Ankle reflexes. pallor+++.
    a) List the investigations to be advised
    b) List the differential diagnosis
    c) Justify the final diagnosis
    d) Explain Miasmatic assessment and management of the case

Long Answer Questions (LAQ) **4 X 10 = 40 Marks**

2. A 76-year-old Male Patient with COPD, Hypertension and Diabetes Melitus is admitted to hospital with Pneumonia, has progressive dementia for 4 years, he has a rapid decline in cognition over last 2 months. He needs help to carry out his daily activities. The Patient has deteriorated and needs to be put on mechanical ventilation support. His wife states that two months ago when he was not yet admitted had told her just in case there is need for a ventilator support he does not wish to be put on one. But there is no formal advance directive. He has two sons who fail to confirm his oral will and want a active treatment.
    a) Discuss the Ethical considerations in further management of the case.
    b) Discuss the Professional standards in Homoeopathy.
3. A 45 year old woman presents with chronic lower back pain since 5 years. The pain worsens with activity and improves with rest.
    a) Compare and contrast psychological pain from Physical pain**.**
    b) Classify Pain. Discuss VAS score for Pain.
    c) Discuss the trio of pain remedies.
4. A 47-year-old female comes with sudden Unilateral weakness which progressed rapidly and follows hemiplegic pattern. Initially the reflexes were reduced now increased with spastic pattern, there is Dysphagia, Occasional vertigo, Severe headache/o taking Contraceptive pills for last 25 yrs. Patient leads a very Sedentary life.
    a) State the probable diagnosis. List the investigations advised
    b) Discuss the management of the Patient
5. A 60-year-old man presents with yellowing of the skin and eyes, dark urine, and pale stools. He has been experiencing abdominal pain and weight loss over the past few weeks.
    a) Explain the term Obstructive Jaundice. List the investigations advised.
    b) Discuss the Miasmatic presentation and homoeopathic management.

Short Answer Questions (SAQ) **8 X 5 = 40 Marks**

6. Define Osteomalacia. Explain the Miasmatic background of Osteomalacia. Discuss the Role of Homoeopathy in the management of Osteomalacia.
7. Define Lymphadenopathy**.** List the Common causes of Lymphadenopathy.
8. Define Glomerulonephritis. Explain Membranous glomerulonephritis.
9. Enumerate the causes of erectile Dysfunction. Discuss erectile dysfunction with intact lbido.
10. Discuss James Compton Burnett’s views on treatment of Ringworms.
11. Explain the significance of increased in Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP) levels in Serum.
12. Mention the components of TORCH test. Interpret TORCH test Results.
13. Write a note on CT scan.

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

M.D Homoeopathy - Part I (CBDC) Degree Examination – 15-Apr-2026

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 100**

HOMOEOPATHY PEDIATRICS

(Fundamentals of Pediatrics)

Q.P. CODE: 8773 – PAPER - I

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked
Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary
All questions are compulsory

Problem Based Question (PBQ) **1 X 20 = 20 Marks**

1. A 13-year-old girl has a BMI at the 98th percentile. She has dark, thickened skin on her neck (Acanthosis nigricans) and complains of low self-esteem and joint pain. Her diet consists mainly of processed carbohydrates.
    a) Choose the appropriate investigations to screen this patient for metabolic syndrome or hormonal alterations.
    b) Discuss the etiology of adolescent obesity, focusing on the alterations in functions of nutrition due to sedentary lifestyle versus endocrine triggers.
    c) Identify two homoeopathic remedies that address both the physical bulk and the psychological impact.
    d) Construct a dietary and lifestyle management strategy suitable for an adolescent, integrating the homoeopathic concept of regimen.

Long Answer Questions (LAQ) **4 X 10 = 40 Marks**

2. Tabulate Sex-linked diseases with its Miasmatic background.
3. Define Neonatal Shock, elaborate the pathogenesis, clinical feature, complication and Homoeopathic management.
4. Define Leishmaniasis. Explain pathogenesis, clinical features, laboratory investigation in paediatric age group. Indication of Eupatorium in fever.
5. Classify Anorectal Anomalies and its scope and limitations in Homoeopathic Management.

Short Answer Questions (SAQ) **8 X 5 = 40 Marks**

6. Describe the types of Heart Failure with indication of Laurocerasus in Heart Failure.
7. Explain the pathophysiology of common paediatric haematological alterations.
8. State the indications of Calcarea Phosphoricain delayed dentition.
9. Classify Marasmus and its complication.
10. Explain the determinants of Growth and developments in children.
11. Discuss the knowledge of relevant biochemical processes and their impact on health.
12. Classify Crigler- Najjar syndrome and its Homoeopathic Management.
13. Elaborate the types of Fever with indications of Cinchona Officinalis.

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

M.D Homoeopathy - Part I (CBDC) Degree Examination – 17-Apr-2026

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 100**

HOMOEOPATHY PEDIATRICS

(Fundamentals of Homoeopathy in Pediatrics)

Q.P. CODE: 8774 – PAPER - II

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked
Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary
All questions are compulsory

Problem Based Question (PBQ) **1 X 20 = 20 Marks**

1. A 10 year old male child came to the OPD with the complaint of fever and nasal discharge since two days. He was having severe body ache and was dull. Fever was sudden in onset. He was not eating his meals properly but thirst was increased. Perspiration was increased with fever. He was irritable. The child often gets similar complaints in change of weather or after intake of cold drinks.

    a) Determine the susceptibility of the patient in the case mentioned above.
    b) Construct the non-repertorial totality for the case.
    c) Applying the non-repertorial totality- interpret the remedy, mention the potency, dosage and duration. Justify the reasons for selecting of the remedy.
    d) Enumerate 4 differential remedies for the case with reference from Materia Medica.

Long Answer Questions (LAQ) **4 X 10 = 40 Marks**

2. Explain the concept of suppression in homoeopathic practice with relevance to surgical /non surgical paediatric cases.
3. Summarize the concept of man and environment as per Kent and Boger.
4. Discuss the knowledge of physician related to Paediatrics for formulating portrait of disease.
5. Explain the utility of Boger's synoptic key.

Short Answer Questions (SAQ) **8 X 5 = 40 Marks**

6. Define Vital force in health, disease and recovery in a child.
7. Illustrate the classification of disease as per Hahnemann.
8. Explain the concept of second prescription in a chronic paediatric case.
9. Summarize the construction of Bell's diarrhea regional repertory.
10. Differentiate between the repertorial approach of Kent and Boger in paediatric case analysis.
11. Discuss the cardinal principles of homoeopathy.
12. Differentiate between the concept of acute, chronic and intercurrent totality.
13. Differentiate between artificial and natural disease with an example.

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

M.D Homoeopathy - Part I (CBDC) Degree Examination – 15-Apr-2026

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 100**

HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY

(Fundamentals of Homoeopathic Pharmacy)

Q.P. CODE: 8775 – PAPER - I

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked
Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary
All questions are compulsory

Problem Based Question (PBQ) **1 X 20 = 20 Marks**

1. A homoeopathic drug manufacturing company plans to introduce a new mother tincture prepared from a medicinal plant and distribute it internationally.
   Based on this situation, answer the following:
   a) Explain the importance of Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeias in drug standardization and quality control.
   b) Describe the role of official pharmacopoeias in regulating drug preparation.
   c) Explain the method of preparation of mother tincture and subsequent potentisation according to homoeopathic pharmaceutics.

Long Answer Questions (LAQ) **4 X 10 = 40 Marks**

2. Explain the history of pharmacy with special emphasis on the development of Homoeopathic pharmacy.
3. Explain the concept of mode of action of homoeopathic drugs through nanotechnology
4. Explain the post-Hahnemannian developments in drug proving.
5. Describe in detail the preparation of medicines from nosodes.

Short Answer Questions (SAQ) **8 X 5 = 40 Marks**

6. Explain how a solid potency can be converted into a liquid potency. Add a short note on W. Burt's method of potentisation
7. Describe historical pathway through which the Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States became an official pharmacopoeia
8. Define pharmacokinetics and briefly explain its basic principles.
9. Explain the concept of Absorption, Distribution, Metabolism, and Excretion in pharmacokinetics.
10. Describe the procedure for conducting Homoeopathic Pathogenetic Trials (HPT).
11. Explain the importance of drug strength in the potentisation of Class IV mother tinctures in both centesimal and decimal scales.
12. Brief animal proving in homoeopathy and its relevance in modern research.
13. Enumerate the prerequisites of an ideal homoeopathic pharmacy laboratory.

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

M.D Homoeopathy - Part I (CBDC) Degree Examination – 17-Apr-2026

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 100**

HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY

(Fundamentals of Clinical Medicine in Homoeopathic Pharmacy)

Q.P. CODE: 8776 – PAPER - II

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked
Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary
All questions are compulsory

Problem Based Question (PBQ) **1 X 20 = 20 Marks**

1. During a pharmacovigilance round in your hospital, a case is reported where a patient developed a skin eruption after starting a new homoeopathic medicine. As a student of Homoeopathic Pharmacy, you are tasked with investigating this.
    a) Describe how you would report this ADR.
    b) Discuss the ethical and Good Clinical Practice guidelines that are relevant here.
    c) Furthermore, explain how knowledge from Alteration in Skin functions would help you differentiate between a proving symptom, an ADR, and a new clinical entity.

Long Answer Questions (LAQ) **4 X 10 = 40 Marks**

2. Critically evaluate the Code of Pharmaceutical Ethics in relation to the role of a Homoeopathic pharmacist. Discuss the key regulations from the "National Commission for Homoeopathy (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Code of Ethics for Practitioners of Homoeopathy) Regulations, 2022" that pertain to pharmacy practice.
3. A 35-year-old female presents with a throbbing, unilateral headache associated with photophobia and nausea. Analyze the pathophysiology of headache, using this case to classify her symptoms according to the Hahnemannian method. Discuss the miasmatic background you would consider.
4. Compare and contrast the pathophysiology of cyanosis and oedema. Describe the clinical examination findings that would help you distinguish between cardiac and renal causes of oedema
5. Explain the clinical approach to a patient with diarrhea and constipation. Formulate a differential diagnosis for each. Correlate these gastrointestinal alterations with the Hahnemannian concept of causation and the evolution of chronic diseases.

Short Answer Questions (SAQ) **8 X 5 = 40 Marks**

6. Discuss the concept of miasmatic assessment in the context of nutritional diseases. How would you differentiate the presenting features of a vitamin deficiency disorder from a psoric, sycotic, or syphilitic miasm?
7. Explain the pathophysiological basis of a cough and haemoptysis. List three serious conditions that must be ruled out in a patient with haemoptysis.
8. A 50-year-old man is diagnosed with essential hypertension. Explain the concept of predisposition and disposition in this patient. How would this understanding influence your application of Homoeopathic Pharmacy in his case?
9. Illustrate with an example how the process of clinical diagnosis from differential to final diagnosis helps in understanding the miasmatic evolution of a patient's condition.
10. Outline the systematic examination of the respiratory system. What are the key clinical signs you would look for in a patient with dyspnoea?
11. A patient's lab report shows elevated serum creatinine and blood urea levels. Interpret these findings. List two specific biochemical tests that would help differentiate between pre-renal and renal causes of this elevation.
12. Explain the clinical significance of a positive Anti-CCP antibody test and an elevated Rheumatoid Factor (RF). In which autoimmune condition are these tests typically ordered?
13. Describe the basic principles of Ultrasonography (USG). List three abdominal organs for which USG is a particularly useful and preferred initial imaging modality.

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

M.D Homoeopathy - Part I (CBDC) Degree Examination – 15-Apr-2026

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 100**

HOMOEOPATHY PRACTICE OF MEDICINE

(Fundamentals of Practice of Medicine)

Q.P. CODE: 8777 – PAPER - I

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked
Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary
All questions are compulsory

Problem Based Question (PBQ) **1 X 20 = 20 Marks**

1. A 32-year-old female presents with progressive breathlessness on exertion for 1 year associated with palpitations and occasional swelling of feet. She gives a history of recurrent sore throat during childhood. On examination, she has congested malar eminences, irregularly irregular pulse, a loud first heart sound and a low-pitched mid-diastolic murmur at the apex.
    a) Identify the most probable diagnosis.
    b) Explain the pathophysiology of the clinical condition and correlate with etiology.
    c) Correlate the anatomical changes associated with the pathology with the clinical manifestations.
    d) Discuss the differential diagnoses of dyspnea with palpitations in adults.
    e) Outline the relevant investigations to confirm the diagnosis.

Long Answer Questions (LAQ) **4 X 10 = 40 Marks**

2. Discuss the pathophysiology of bronchial asthma and correlate the changes with the mechanics of normal respiration. Describe the clinical manifestations and basic investigations used in diagnosis.
3. Discuss the functional anatomy of the hepatobiliary system relevant to bile flow and explain the pathogenesis, clinical manifestations and investigations of obstructive jaundice.
4. Discuss the pathophysiology of inflammation in rheumatoid arthritis and correlate it with the clinical manifestations, physical examination findings and miasmatic evolution.
5. Explain the physiological disturbances of insulin secretion and glucose metabolism associated with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus, explain the pathogenesis, cardinal manifestations and laboratory investigations.

Short Answer Questions (SAQ) **8 X 5 = 40 Marks**

6. Describe the functional anatomy of the facial nerve and correlate it with the clinical features observed in Bell's palsy.
7. Describe in detail clinical manifestations of Dermatophytosis and explain the role of KOH mount in its diagnosis.
8. Define anxiety disorder, describe the cardinal manifestations and explain the importance of mental generals and totality of symptoms in homoeopathic case analysis.
9. Enumerate neurotransmitters involved in pain transmission. Differential diagnosis of mechanical causes of back pain.
10. Describe the fever of malaria. Enumerate the laboratory investigations for the diagnosis of malaria.
11. Enumerate the commonly used radiological investigations in respiratory diseases and briefly discuss the clinical utility of chest X-ray.
12. Explain the concepts of preload in relation to signs and symptoms of Aortic regurgitation.
13. Explain in detail the clinical manifestations of acute pancreatitis and indicate Iris versicolor in pancreatitis.

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

M.D Homoeopathy - Part I (CBDC) Degree Examination – 17-Apr-2026

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 100**

HOMOEOPATHY PRACTICE OF MEDICINE

(Fundamentals of Homoeopathy in Practice of Medicine)

Q.P. CODE: 8778 – PAPER - II

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked
Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary
All questions are compulsory

(QP Contains Two Pages)

Problem Based Question (PBQ) **1 X 20 = 20 Marks**

1. A 42-year-old male presents with **chronic insomnia** for 8 years. He reports difficulty falling asleep, waking frequently at night, and feeling unrefreshed in the morning. He is a lawyer by profession, known for his sharp intellect and argumentative nature. He is highly competitive, cannot tolerate contradiction, and has a strong desire for stimulants (coffee, strong tea) to keep him going through the day. He has a history of suppressed haemorrhoids which were surgically removed 5 years ago. He is married but admits to extramarital affairs, with associated guilt. You prescribe *Nux vomica 200C* based on the totality.

Follow-up after 1 month (first follow-up):

Parameter	Before Treatment	After 1 Month
Sleep onset	2-3 hours	45-60 minutes
Night awakenings	4-5/night	2-3/night
Irritability	9/10	6/10
Coffee craving	8 cups/day	5 cups/day
Guilt feelings	+++	++

Follow-up after 3 months (second follow-up):

The patient reports that improvement has plateaued since week 6. Sleep parameters are unchanged from the 1-month follow-up. He admits he has been under tremendous work pressure and has resumed his previous coffee intake (7-8 cups/day) to cope. He also mentions that his wife has threatened to leave him due to his temper and infidelity, causing him significant distress.

Based on the above scenario, answer the following:

a) Apply Kent's 12 Observations to both follow-ups. How do you interpret the initial improvement followed by plateau? What factors might be responsible for this lack of further progress?
b) Re-evaluate the case using the concept of unprejudiced observation. Were important mental or lifestyle aspects undervalued initially? How would you refine the case now?
c) Assess the current susceptibility. Is the patient still responding to Nux vomica, or does the present picture suggest a complementary or different remedy? Justify using remedy relationships.
d) Outline your comprehensive management plan, including:
    - Prescription strategy
    - Removal of obstacles to cure
    - Lifestyle modification
    - Monitoring using knowledge of sleep medicine and psychological assessment

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

Long Answer Questions (LAQ) **4 X 10 = 40 Marks**

2. Discuss the concept of suppression and its rubrical representation in different repertories. How does understanding suppression help in managing cases where there is a history of suppressed skin conditions or suppressed emotions?
3. Describe the process of knowing oneself as a physician through practical bed-side demonstration. What reflective practices can a physician adopt to continuously improve their unprejudiced observation skills?
4. Explain the art of matching the portrait of artificial disease (remedy picture) with the portrait of natural disease (patient picture). Discuss the challenges in this matching process and how to overcome them.
5. Discuss the concept of classification of symptoms and its utility in the study of Homoeopathic Materia Medica. How does understanding this classification help in differentiating between similar remedies?

Short Answer Questions (SAQ) **8 X 5 = 40 Marks**

6. Explain how the concept of man by Kent, Boenninghausen, and Boger influenced their approach to repertory construction and their understanding of disease.
7. Explain the concept of recovery according to the Organon of Medicine. How does the physician recognize that recovery is taking place?
8. Describe the parameters for determining susceptibility in a pediatric patient with recurrent respiratory infections.
9. What is the scope of homoeopathic treatment in acute traumatic conditions based on Hahnemann's disease classification? Explain with examples.
10. Explain the process of constructing a reportorial totality according to Boenninghausen. How does his use of rubrics differ from Kent's approach?
11. Explain the concept of "similar" in remedy relationships. How does understanding remedy similarities help in selecting the next prescription when the similimum is not available?
12. Describe the process of differentiating similar remedies in acute cases. How does this differ from differentiation in chronic cases?
13. Discuss the importance of creating a portrait of a polychrest remedy through analysis and evaluation. Why is it important to construct totalities at multiple levels (mind, physical general, particulars)?

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

M.D Homoeopathy - Part I (CBDC) Degree Examination – 15-Apr-2026

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 100**

HOMOEOPATHY PSYCHIATRY

(Fundamentals of Psychiatry)

Q.P. CODE: 8779 – PAPER - I

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked
Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary
All questions are compulsory

Problem Based Question (PBQ) **1 X 20 = 20 Marks**

1. 9-year-old male found to be frequently running away from home, missing school activities, frequent fights with friends and involved in theft of mobile phones of his teacher. On inquiry the boy found to be involved in many thefts.

    a) What are the social factors that influence the development of such behavior
    b) Explain the psychological therapy used in treating conduct problem
    c) Classify the condition as per Hahnemannian mental disease classification with two remedies

Long Answer Questions (LAQ) **4 X 10 = 40 Marks**

2. Discuss the neuroanatomy of frontal lobe and its clinical correlations.
3. Explain classification of mood disorder with reference to ICD 11.
4. Explain the clinical manifestations of fixations in oral stage and anal stage of Freudian psychosexual stages.
5. Discuss the utility of Mental status Examination in construction of totality.

Short Answer Questions (SAQ) **8 X 5 = 40 Marks**

6. Explain the role of genetics in mental illness.
7. Scope and limitation of projective tests.
8. Explain the role of family dynamic in geriatric mental health.
9. Discuss the types of mental diseases as per Hahnemannian classification.
10. Discuss the clinical manifestation of learning disabilities.
11. Define trait, temperament, mental state and disposition.
12. Discuss Hahnemann's pioneering contribution to psychiatry.
13. Discuss case taking skills in violent child.

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

M.D Homoeopathy - Part I (CBDC) Degree Examination – 17-Apr-2026

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 100**

HOMOEOPATHY PSYCHIATRY

(Fundamentals of Homoeopathy in Psychiatry)

Q.P. CODE: 8780 – PAPER - II

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked
Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary
All questions are compulsory

Problem Based Question (PBQ) **1 X 20 = 20 Marks**

1. A 29 year old female brought to the OPD with complaints of self-talk and self-laugh. She says that she is answering to the voices she is hearing.
    a) Explain the psychopathology of this symptom.
    b) Describe in detail about this psychiatric symptomatology.
    c) Construct the totality of symptoms and how it will guide in remedy selection in homoeopathic psychiatry.

Long Answer Questions (LAQ) **4 X 10 = 40 Marks**

2. Analyze the relationship between suppression and miasmatic progression in psychiatric disorders and illustrate with examples.
3. Explain the methodology of psychiatric case taking in homoeopathy and apply the principles of unprejudiced observation.
4. Discuss the concept of artificial disease produced by drugs or emotions and compare it with natural disease.
5. Evaluate the importance of mental symptoms and interpret their value in homoeopathic symptom hierarchy.

Short Answer Questions (SAQ) **8 X 5 = 40 Marks**

6. Discuss mind symptoms of latent Psora.
7. Discuss obstacles to cure in mental illness.
8. Describe susceptibility in chronic mental diseases.
9. Enumerate repertorial approaches for studying the mind chapter**.**
10. Outline steps for forming totality in acute psychiatric cases**.**
11. Discuss the mission of a Homoeopathic physician in treating psychiatry cases.
12. Explain the utilities of concordances in Psychiatric practice.
13. Describe interview techniques in psychiatric case taking.

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

M.D Homoeopathy - Part I (CBDC) Degree Examination – 15-Apr-2026

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 100**

HOMOEOPATHIC REPERTORY AND CASE TAKING

(Fundamentals of Homoeopathic Repertory and Case taking)

Q.P. CODE: 8781 – PAPER - I

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked
Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary
All questions are compulsory

Problem Based Question (PBQ) **1 X 20 = 20 Marks**

1. A 32-year-old woman presents with a 5-year history of recurrent migraines. The pain originates in the occiput and radiates to the right eye. Her symptoms are significantly aggravated by sunlight, noise, and mental exertion, while she finds relief through hard pressure and lying in a dark room.

   Mentally, she is characterized by extreme irritability, a fastidious nature, and is highly sensitive to contradiction. During the episodes, her appetite is poor, and she exhibits a specific thirst for small quantities of water at frequent intervals.

   Questions:
   1. Totality of Symptoms: Define the "Totality of Symptoms" for this case, categorizing them into Mental Generals, Physical Generals, and Particulars.
   2. Rubric Formulation: Convert the following clinical symptoms into their corresponding rubrics using Kent's Repertory:
      - Pain extending from occiput to right eye.
      - Sensitivity to contradiction.
      - Aversion to noise during headache.
      - Thirst for small quantities at short intervals.
   3. Repertorial Analysis using Kentian method for this case.
   4. Conceptual Prescribing based on the totality and choice of a remedy in this case.

Long Answer Questions (LAQ) **4 X 10 = 40 Marks**

2. Explain the historical evolution of Homoeopathic repertories from Boenninghausen to Kent with their philosophical contributions.
3. Define and explain how the following repertory terminologies are represented in Boger and Murphy's Repertory
   a) Rubric
   b) Sub-rubric
   c) Cross reference
   d) Concordance
   e) Eliminating rubric
4. Discuss the principles and techniques of case taking in chronic diseases according to classical homoeopathic literature.
5. Explain the methods and clinical application of repertorization in homoeopathic practice.

Short Answer Questions (SAQ) **8 X 5 = 40 Marks**

6. Explain the importance of characteristic symptoms in evaluation of symptoms.
7. Explain Boenninghausen's concept of complete symptoms and its components.
8. Explain the steps involved in case analysis.
9. Write a short note on construction of Kent's repertory.
10. Discuss case taking in paediatric patients.
11. Explain mental generals in homoeopathic symptomatology.
12. Classify symptoms according to Boenninghausen's therapeutic pocket book.
13. Define Repertory and explain its importance in Homoeopathic practice.

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

M.D Homoeopathy - Part I (CBDC) Degree Examination – 17-Apr-2026

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 100**

HOMOEOPATHIC REPERTORY AND CASE TAKING

(Fundamentals of Clinical Medicine in Homoeopathic Repertory and Case taking)

Q.P. CODE: 8782 – PAPER - II

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked
Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary
All questions are compulsory

Problem Based Question (PBQ) **1 X 20 = 20 Marks**

1. A 58-year-old male complains of tight constricting pain in the chest radiating to the left arm and jaw for the past 6 months. The pain is worse during walking fast, climbing stairs, and emotional stress. It is better by rest. Associated symptoms include shortness of breath, anxiety, palpitations and profuse sweating during the attack. He feels extreme weak after the episode.
    a) Explain the pathophysiology of ischemic chest pain.
    b) Classify the symptoms according to Hahnemann's symptom hierarchy.
    c) Identify the most characteristic symptoms for repertorisation.
    d) Select the suitable repertory for above case and discuss the rubrics.

Long Answer Questions (LAQ) **4 X 10 = 40 Marks**

2. Explain the concept of Evidence-Based Medicine (EBM). Discuss its importance in homoeopathic practice.
3. Describe the pathophysiology and clinical features of different types fever and discuss their repertorial representation in BTPB.
4. Explain the concept of symptom in Homoeopathy. Describe the Hahnemannian classification of symptoms and its importance in case analysis and remedy selection.
5. Discuss the pathophysiology of dyspnea. Explain its clinical manifestations and repertorial representation in Kent's Repertory.

Short Answer Questions (SAQ) **8 X 5 = 40 Marks**

6. Write a short note on importance of vital signs and their utility during follow up of case.
7. Explain pathophysiology of edema and representation of edema in BTPB.
8. Identify the role of psycho-neuro endocrine axis in genesis of pain.
9. Explain the pathophysiological processes involved in malnutrition and its representation in Kent's repertory.
10. Explain sleep disorders and their causes and representation of sleep disorders in Kent's repertory.
11. Discuss repertorial representation of causation and modifying factors in Generalities section of Kent's repertory.
12. Write a short note on Thyroid function test and give four examples of rubrics related to Thyroid disorder from Boger's repertory.
13. Describe the basic interpretation of a chest X-ray and utility of its probable pathological findings as pathological generals during prescription.

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