WEST BENGAL BIOCHEMIC MEDICAL COUNCIL

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MAKE UP THE NATURAL DEFICIENCY

REVISED SYLLABUS FOR

B.D.M.S.

(Four Years' Diploma Course)

2021

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WEST BENGAL BIOCHEMIC MEDICAL COUNCIL

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WE ARE INDEBTED TO FOR OUR CURRICULUM

1. W.H. Schuessler
2. Von Grauvogl
3. C. Herings
4. Professor Molscott
5. Professor Virchow
6. Boericke and Dewey
7. W. Carey
8. T.F. Allen
9. J.H. Clarke
10. Von Der Goltz
11. W.H. Burt

THE SIMPLE LOGIC OF DR. SCHUESSLERS BIOCHEMIC THERAPY

1. The human organism contains twelve vital inorganic elements which are responsible for maintenance of normal cell-function.
2. When from some cause, one or more of these elements become dificient the normal cell-function or metabolism is disturbed and an abnormal condition arises known as disease.
3. By supplying to the system the lacking elements in the form of Schuessler Biochemic Remedies normal cell function and health can be restored.
4. The Schuessler Biochemic Remedies are perfectly safe to take for adults and children. It cures all kinds of disease which are curable at all, in safest, quickest and pleasantest manner.

1st Year

BIOCHEMIC MATERIA MEDICA

Full Marks - 100

SCHUESSLERIAN TISSUE REMEDIES

1. Ferrum Phosphoricum - Phosphate of Iron - $Fe_3(PO_4)_2$
2. Calcarea Phosphorica - Phosphate of Lime - $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$
3. Magnesia Phosphorica - Phosphate of Magnesia - $MgHPO_4, 7H_2O$
4. Kali Phosphorica - Phosphate of Potash - K_2HPO_4
   a) Analysis of the chemical formulae of the four Tissue-salts.
   b) Physiologico-Chemical Data of the four remedies.
   c) Name, common names and the chemical formulae of the four Tissue remedies.

BIOPHARMACEUTICS

Full Marks - 100

1. Necessity of Pharmacy in Biochemistry.
2. Sources of Drugs, Sources of Biochemic drug.
3. Vehicles.
4. Collection of drug substances and their preservation.
5. Potentisation.
6. Scales of potentisation.
7. Fluxion potency.

PRACTICAL

1. Identification of Pharmaceutical instruments and their cleaning.
2. Trituration Method.
3. Purity test of alcohol, distilled water, sugar of milk.
4. Laboratory method - Distillation, Filtration.

ANATOMY

Full Marks - 100

1. Different Parts of human body.
2. Surface Anatomy.
3. Osteology : (a) Vertebral column & Pelvic bones.
   (b) Bones of the upper limbs.
   (c) Bones of the lower limbs.
4. Joints of the human body.
5. Muscles of the human body.
6. Circulatory System.
7. Digestive system with digestive glands including Pancreas & Liver.

PRACTICAL

1. Practical Note Book.
2. Demonstration with bones.
3. Demonstration with models of Pancreas and Liver.

PHYSIOLOGY

Full Marks - 100

1. Histology : Cell and Tissue.
2. Vitamins : Classification, Sources, Functions, Deficiency signs.
3. Digestive Systems : Composition and Functions of (i) Saliva, (ii) Gastric Juice, (iii) Pancreatic Juice, (iv) Intestinal Juice, (v) Bile.
4. Blood : (a) Composition and functions of blood.
   (b) Different blood cells – R.B.C, W.B.C., Platelet.
   (c) Haemoglobin.
   (d) Coagulation of blood.
   (e) Blood group.
5. Metabolism :
   (a) B.M.R.
   (b) Mineral metabolism (Ca, Cu, Fe, Fl, I, K, Na, P, Mg, Mn, S) – deficiency effects of minerals. Balance of inorganic ions. Control of mineral metabolism.
   (c) Water metabolism – Chemistry, sources, distribution, functions.

6. Practical – (a) Blood – TC, DC, ESR, Hb%, (b) haemocytometer, Haemoglobinometer.

BIOCHEMISTRY

Full Marks - 100

PHYSICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

1. Solution : Definition, type of solution, methods of preparation of normal, molar and molal solutions and their importance in Biochemistry.
2. Osmosis and Diffusion, osmotic pressure - definition, method of determination, relative osmotic pressure, molecular weight determination and its importance in Biochemistry.
3. Membrane potential : Properties of Cell membranes, mass law, Donan equilibrium.
4. Colloids : Definition, classification, properties, importance in Biochemistry.
5. Acid, base, buffers and PH : Their importance in Biochemistry.
6. Surface tension, viscocity and absorption. Definition and importance in Biochemistry.
7. Basic Chemical Principles of atomic and molecular structure, radioactive Isotopes.

2nd Year

BIOCHEMIC MATERIA MEDICA

Full Marks - 100

SCHUESSLERIAN TISSUE REMEDIES

1. Calcarea Sulphurica – Gypsum, Plaster of Paris - $CaSO_4$.
2. Natrum Sulphuricum – Sulphate of Soda or Glauber's Salt - Na_2SO_4, $10H_2O$.
3. Kali Sulphuricum – Sulphate of Potash - K_2SO_4.
4. Calcarea Flourica – Fluride of Lime - CaF_2.
   (a) Physiologico chemical Data of the four cell workers.
   (b) Characteristic symptoms of the four tissue builders.
   (c) General actions of the four tissue remedies in the human organism.
   (d) Analysis of the chemical formulae of the four inorganic salts.

BIOPHARMACEUTICS

Full Marks - 100

1. Synonyms, present name, common name, chemical formulae, origin and properties, preparation of Biosalts (12).
2. Prescription, codes of prescription.
3. Posology.

PRACTICAL

1. Preparation of ointment.
2. Identification of parent biosalts (colour, crystal structure, odour, taste)
3. Measurement of No. of globules.

ANATOMY

Full Marks - 100

1. Respiratory Organs :–
   (a) Larynx, (b) Trachea, (c) Bronchus,
   (d) Lungs, (e) Pleura, (f) Diaphragm.
2. Urogenital & Reproductive Organs (Male & Female) :–
   (a) Kidney, (b) Ureter, (c) Bladder,
   (d) Penis, (e) Testis, (f) Vagina,
   (g) Uterus, (h) Fallopian Tube, (i) Ovary.
3. Circulatory Organs :–
   (a) Heart, (b) Arteries, (c) Veins,
   (d) Venacava, (e) Aorta.
4. Lymph :–
   (a) Lymph Nodes, (b) Lymphatic Glands.
5. Nervous Organs of Human Body :–
   (a) Optic Nerve, (b) Vagus Nerve, (c) Sciatic Nerve,
   (d) Different Plexus of Nerve (Name only).
6. Special Organs :–
   (a) Eye, (b) Ear, (c) Nose.
7. Surface Anatomy :–
   (a) Aorta, (b) Radial Artery, (c) Lungs,
   (d) Liver, (e) Kidney, (f) Appendix,
   (g) Heart, (h) Spleen, (i) Stomach.

8. Oral and Practical :–
   (a) Practical Note Book
   (b) Demonstration of viscerae in model – Heart, Kidney, Lungs.

PHYSIOLOGY

Full Marks - 100

1. Cardio Vascular System :–
   (a) Heart, (b) Cardiac Cycle, (c) Pulse,
   (d) Heart Sounds, (e) Cardiac Output, (f) Blood Pressure.
2. Mechanism of Blood Circulation.
3. Respiratory System :–
   (a) Functions of Respiration,
   (b) Mechanism of Respiration,
   (c) Carriage of Respiratory gases (O_2, CO_2)
   (d) Artificial Respiration.
4. Digestion and absorption of Carbohydrates, Proteins and Fats.
5. Excretory System :–
   (a) Functions of Kidneys,
   (b) Urine : Physical character and chemical composition,
   (c) Mechanism of micturition.
6. Cutaneous System :– Functions of Skin and Sweat gland.
7. Endocrine :–
   (a) Pituitary Gland, (b) Thyroid Gland, (c) Pancreas,
   (d) Parathyroid Gland, (e) Adrenal Gland.
8. Reproduction :–
   (a) Puberty, (b) Menstruation.
9. Nervous System :–
   (a) Neurone, (b) Classification of Neurone,
   (c) Synapse and Reflex action.

PRACTICAL

(a) Urine : Sugar, Acetone, Albumin, Bile.
(b) Demonstration of instrument : B.P., Ureometer, Urinometer.
(c) Microscopical Demonstration : T.S. of Liver, Heart, Kidney and Lungs.

BIOCHEMISTRY

Full Marks - 100

GENERAL BIOCHEMISTRY

1. Carbohydrates : Structures, classification, reaction, properties, isomerism.
2. Proteins : Classification, chemistry, properties, reactions.
3. Lipids : Classification, chemistry, properties, reactions.
4. Vitamins : Classification, chemistry, biochemical function.
5. Hormones : Definition, classification, chemistry and biochemical functions.
6. Chemistry of Respiration : Carriage of CO_2 and O_2.
7. Oxidation and Reduction : Metabolism of Sugar, Fat, Fatty Acid, Protein, detoxication mechanism.
8. Enzyme : Definition, classification, mode of action, factors effecting enzyme action.

SUBJECTS AND ALLOTMENT OF MARKS INCLUDING ORAL AND PRACTICAL IN INTERMEDIATE FINAL EXAMINATION

	Subject	Written	Oral	Practical
1.	Biochemic Materia Medica	100	100	–
2.	Biopharmaceutics	100	50	50
3.	Anatomy	100	50	50
4.	Physiology	100	50	50
5.	Biochemistry	100	50	–
	Total Marks	500	300	150
	GRAND TOTAL MARKS	950		

N.B. : Intermediate Final Examiation will be taken on the course which are in taught both the 1st and 2nd year classes.

3rd Year – Part - I

BIOCHEMIC MATERIA MEDICA

Full Marks - 100

SCHUESSLERIAN TISSUE REMEDIES

1. Kali Muriaticum :–
   Common name of the Inorganic Salt : Chloride of Potash or Chloride of Potassium, Chemical Formulae - KCl.
2. Natrum Mariaticum :– Common salt or Table salt - NaCl.
3. Natrum Phosphoricum :– Phosphate of Soda - Na_2, HPO_4, $12H_2O$
4. Silicea : Pure Flint or Quarz - SiO_2.
   (a) Analysis of the chemical formulae of the four cell-salts.
   (b) Physiologico Chemical Data of the aforesaid Tissue builders in the human body.
   (c) Characteristic symptoms of the same.
   (d) General Actions of the Inorganic Tissue - Salts in the human organism.

BIOPHILOSOPHY

Full Marks - 100

1. Introduction : Philosophy & Science - Chemistry - Biochemistry - Biotherapy - History of Biotherapy - its founder - its ancestors and followers - Biophilosophy.
2. Human body and its constituents : distribution in the body.
3. Molecular motion - KADME.
4. Disease : Deficiency - Symptom - Mental, Physical, Pathological.
5. Nature of deficiency and its classification - Acute, Chronic, Single, conjoint.
6. Duty of Biochemic Physician - Cure - to bring molecular equilibrium.
7. Qualification of a Biochemic Physician.
8. Vital force - Health, Disease and cure as Biotherapy.
9. Morbid constitutions (Von Grauvogl) and maintaining causes.
10. Medicine definition, classfication of medicine as Schuessler and his followers - Single, Mixed, Homogeneous, Heterogeneous.
11. Proving of drug materials and Schuesslerian view.

12. Natural Law of Cure - Biotherapy.
13. Diseases - classification, Biochemical view.
14. Matching the Deficiency.
15. Make up the Deficiency and Obstacles to filling deficiency.
16. Potency and its use in the biophase.
17. Dose and Dosage Regimen.
18. Route of Administration of Remedy.
19. Local affection and Surgery.
20. Pathology and pathological report.
21. Method, Logic, Effect of external use.
22. Valuation of symptoms.
23. Prescription and patient compliance.
24. Semiotik - Cellular therapeutics.
25. Case Taking.

HYGIENE

Full Marks - 100

1. Introduction and acquaintance with health service of India.
2. Air, Ventilation, Water and its purification.
3. Sanitary Latrine, Sanitary Well, Tube-well, Water supply in town.
4. Occupational Hygiene :–
   Offensive Trade, House and Building, Disposal of refuges and human excreta.
5. Food and Nutrition, food classification, Diseases due to deficiency of Vitamins and minerals.
6. (a) Health :–
      (i) School Health
      (ii) Personal Hygiene
      (iii) General characteristics of insects carrying disease.
   (b) Family Planning :–
      (i) Importance of Family Planning.
      (ii) Methods adopted and drugs used for preventing conception.
   (c) Infectious Disease :–
      Modes of infection and prevention with special reference to the following diseases–Influenza, Diphtheria, Small-Pox, Chicken-

Pox, Measles, Mumps, Cholera, Rabies, Tuberculosis, Typhoid, Para-Typhoid, Malaria (with the life cycle of anopheles mosquitoe), Kala-Azar, Dengue.

PRACTICAL

1. Demonstration of the Measles, Small-Pox and Chicken-Pox in the model.
2. Demonstration of Sanitary Latrine, Well of an ideal house.
3. Demonstration of contraceptive uses in the process of coitus of Family Planning.
4. Disinfection.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE

Full Marks - 100

1. Definition
2. Medical Certificate
3. Identification
4. Death
5. Post Mortem Examination (Autopsy)
6. Modes of Death – Coma, Syncope and Asphyxia
7. Signs and symptoms of Death
8. Causes of sudden death
9. Classification of wounds

   Description of the following :–
   - (i) Abrasion
   - (ii) Bruise
   - (iii) Laceration
   - (iv) Incised wound
   - (v) Penetrating or Perforated wounds
   - (vi) Cut throat wounds
   - (vii) Gun-shot wounds
   - (viii) Scalds burns and lightening
10. Hanging, Drowning, Stangulation
11. Rape, Abortion, Sodomy
12. Toxicology :–
    - (i) Corrosive, Poisoning – Acid, Nitric Acid and carbonic Acid
    - (ii) Inorganic – Phosphorus, Arsenic

- (iii) Cerebral Poisons – Alcohol, Chloroform
- (iv) Cardiac Poison – Dhutra and Ganja, Aconite, Digitalis
- (v) Asphyxiant – Kerosine oil – Venoms

PRACTICAL

Demonstration and identificate of the different types of weapons and poisonus materials.

BIOCHEMIC PRACTICE OF REMEDY

Full Marks - 100

1. Aetiology and therapeutical application of the twelve Tissue Remedies in the following diseases :–
   - (a) Mental disease (b) Abscess (c) Cholera
   - (d) Diphtheria (e) Dysentry (f) Intermittent Fever
   - (g) Heart Affections (h) Gastric Derangements
   - (i) Kidney affections (j) Colic (k) Jaundice
   - (l) Hysteria (m) Labour Pain (n) Influenza
   - (o) Menstruation

N.B. : It is considered that the study of 'The Biochemic Practice of Remedy' is an essential subject to the Biochemic students, because without proper knowledge of it, nobody can able to prescribe the specific remedy in the practical field. So, the subject should be included in the syllabus for study of Part-I and Part-II Test & Final Examination.

PATHOLOGY

FULL MARKS : WRITTEN - 100 ; ORAL - 50 ; PRACTICAL - 50

GENERAL PATHOLOGY

1. Inflammation 2. Immunity 3. Tumour
4. Gangrene 5. Embolism

BACTERIOLOGY

1. All Coccii 2. Coryne Bacterium Dephtheriae
3. Vibrio Cholerae 4. Chlostidium Tetani
5. Mycobacterium Tuberculosis 6. Dysentery Bacillus
7. Mycobacterium Leprae 8. Viruses–Short Description

PARASITOLOGY

1. Entamoeba Histolytica
2. Malaria Parasite
3. Ancylostoma Buodenale
4. Ascaris Lumbricoides
5. Wuchereria Bancrofti

PRACTICAL

Staining : Gram Stain, Acid Fast Stain, Leishman's Stain, Microscopical Examinations, Slides demonstration.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE

Full Marks - 100

1. (a) Typhoid and Para-Typhoid, (b) Influenza,
   (c) Pox and Measles, (d) Rheumatic Fever,
   (e) Continued Fever, (f) Intermitent Fever,
   (g) Remittent Fever, (h) Malaria
2. Alimentary System :–
   (a) Stomatitis, (b) Dyspepsia, (c) Jaundice,
   (d) Dysentery, (e) Cholera, (f) Anaemia.

MENTAL DISEASES

(a) Hysteria, (b) Insanity, (c) Epilepsy.

N.B. : To be taught in the 3rd Year, but not to be examined in the Part-I Test and Final Examination. It will be examined with the course of 4th Year, in the Part-II Test & Final Examination.

SURGERY

Full Marks - 100

1. Abscess, Boils and Ulcer
2. Cancer
3. Appendicitis
4. Calculus
5. Hernia
6. Whitlow
7. Pyloric Stenosis/Intussusception
8. Tumour
9. Gangrene
10. Piles
11. Peptic Ulcer.
12. Burns

PRACTICAL

1. Bandage 2. Identification of instrument 3. Dressing

N.B. : To be taught in the 3rd Year. It will be examined with the course of 4th Year, in the Part-II Test and Final Examination.

MIDWIFERY

Full Marks - 100

1. Pelvis
2. Female Genital Organs
3. Ligaments
4. Fallopian Tube
5. Ovary
6. Menstruation
7. Ovulation
8. Pregnancy, Ante Natal Care
9. Ovum
10. Umbilical Cord & Placenta
11. Foetus
12. Anaemia during Pregnancy

N.B. : To be taught in the 3rd Year. It will be examined with the course of 4th Year, in the Part-II Test & Final examination.

GYNAECOLOGY

Full Marks - 100

1. Delayed first Menstruation
2. Amenorrhoea
3. Dysmenorrhoea
4. Scanty Menstruation
5. Menorrhagia
6. Metrorrhagia
7. Menopause
8. Leucorrhoea

N.B. : To be taught in the 3rd Year. It will be examined with the course of 4th Year, in the Part-II Test and Final Examination.

SUBJECTS AND ALLOTMENT OF MARKS INCLUDING ORAL AND PRACTICAL IN PART-I FINAL EXAMINATION

	Subject	Written	Oral	Practical
1.	Biochemic Materia Medica	100	100	–
2.	Biophilosophy	100	50	–
3.	Hygiene	100	–	–
4.	Medical Jurisprudence	100	–	–
5.	Biochemic Practice of Remedy	100	–	–
6.	Pathology	100	50	50
	Total Marks	600	200	50
	GRAND TOTAL MARKS	850		

4th Year – Part-II

BIOCHEMIC MATERIA MEDICA

Full Marks - 100

1. Synonyms, chemical properties and preparation of the twelve tissue remedies.
2. Guiding symptoms and characteristic indications of the cardinal twelve cell workers.
3. Biochemic combination and preparation process according to Dr. W.H. Schuessler and Dr. Madus's theories.
4. Physiologico chemical Data and characteristic symptom of the twelve tissue remedies.
5. Repertory and Repertorisation.

BIOCHEMIC PRACTICE OF REMEDY

Therapeutical application of the twelve biochemic remedies

Full Marks - 100

1. Aetiology and the healing process of the disease according to the Biochemic, the Natural law of cure.
2. Therapeutical application of the twelve tissue remedies in following diseases with definition, primary and secondary aetiology and Physiological Chemistry and Physiological and Pathological facts.

(a) A.I.D.S.	(b) Hypertension	(c) Tuberculosis
(d) Bronchitis	(e) Measles	(f) Pneumonia
(g) Cancer/Carcinoma	(h) Plague	(i) Paralysis
(j) Tonsillitis	(k) Asthma	(l) Dysmenorrhoea
(m) Oophoritis	(n) Labour	(o) Rheumatism
(p) Nephritis	(q) Diabetes	(r) Gonorrhoea
(s) Syphilis	(t) Insanity	(u) Rickets, Marasmus

3. Case Taking (According to Bio-view)

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE

Full Marks - 100

1. Circulatory System :–
   - (a) Angina Pectoris
   - (b) Thrombosis
   - (c) Heart Failure
   - (d) Mitral Stenosis
   - (e) Myocardial Infarction
   - (f) A.S.D. and V.S.D.
2. Respiratory System :–
   - (a) Pneumonia
   - (b) Pertusis
   - (c) Asthma
   - (d) Tonsilitis
   - (e) Tuberculosis
   - (f) Bronchitis
3. Urino-Genital System :–
   - (a) Nephritis
   - (b) Gonorrhoea, Syphilis
   - (c) Albuminuria
   - (d) Diabetes
4. Loco Motor System :–
   - (a) Arthritis
   - (b) Tabes Dorsalis
5. Nervous System :–
   - (a) Meningitis
   - (b) Paralysis
6. Case-taking.

SURGERY

Full Marks - 100

1. Hectic Fever	2. Sinus	3. Bed-Sore
4. Haemorrhage	5. Wounds	6. Orchitis
7. Fistula	8. Exostosis, Tumour	9. Synovitis
10. Cataract	11. Carbuncle	12. Hydrocele
13. Fracture	14. Liver Abscess	15. Case-taking

N.B. : Description of disease and its treatment to be according to the Biochemic System of treatment.

PRACTICAL

1. Demonstration of the technique of different types of bandage and plastering.
2. Incision of abscess, suture and stitches.

MIDWIFERY

Full Marks - 100

1. Labour, Mechanism of Labour, Management.
2. Puerperium, puerperal sepsis, puerperal shock and Fever.
3. Toxaemia of Pregnancy.
4. Abortion and D & C.
5. Extra Uterine Pregnancy.
6. Twin Pregnancy.
7. Accidental and unavoidable haemorrhage.
8. Post Partum Haemorrhage.
9. Retained Placenta.
10. Infantile disease (in short) :–
    (a) Food, diet and care of children.
    (b) Infantile Jaundice, Asthma and Diarrhoea.
    (c) Ricket.
    (d) Diphtheria.
    (e) Whooping Cough

GYNAECOLOGY

Full Marks - 100

1. Oophoritis
2. Displacement of the Uterus
3. Erosion of the Cervix
4. Metritis, Metroperitonitis and Endometritis
5. Cancer of the Female Genital Organs
6. Dropsy of the Uterus
7. Mastitis
8. Ovarian Tumour
9. Pruritus Valvae
10. D and C
11. Demonstration of Gynaecological instruments.

SUBJECTS AND ALLOTMENT OF MARKS INCLUDING ORAL AND PRACTICAL IN PART-II FINAL EXAMINATION

	Subject	Written	Oral	Practical
1.	Biochemic Materia Medica	100	50	–
2.	Biochemic Practice of Remedy	100	50	–
3.	Practice of Medicine	100	50	–
4.	Surgery	100	50	–
5.	Midwifery	100	50	–
6.	Gynaecology	100	50	–
	Total Marks	600	300	–
	GRAND TOTAL MARKS	900		

BOOKS RECOMMENDED

1. Biochemic Materia Medica (M.M.I.) Text Book
   (a) The Twelve Tissue Remedies of Schuessler
   – Dr. William Boericke, M.D. and Willis A. Dewey
   (b) The Biochemic System of Medicine
   – Dr. George William Carey, M.D.
   (c) Dr. Schuessler's Biochemistry – Dr. J.B. Chapman, M.D.
   (d) Biochemic Materia Medica – Dr. U.M. Samanta, D.M.S.
   (e) Dr. Schuessler's Biochemic Comparative Materia Medica – Dr. Radha Raman Biswas
   (f) Biochemic Comparative Materia Medica – Dr. B.K. Basu
   (g) Biochemic Comparative Reportory – Dr. B.K. Basu
   (h) Biochemic Chikitsa-Bidhan – Dr. U.M. Samanta
   (i) Biochemic Chikitsa-Bidhan – Dr. M. Bhattacharja
   (j) Biochemic Bhaisjya Sudha – Dr. Boerocks & Dewey
   (k) Abridged Therapy Manual for the Biochemical Treatment of Disease – Dr. Ded. Schuessler of Oldenburg
   (l) Tissue Remedies – Dr. B.N. Mitra
   (m) Repertory of Tissue Remedies – Dr. S.F. Shannon
   (n) Biochemic Chikitsa Biggan – Dr. M.M. Biswas

(o) Use of Inorganic Salts – Dr. B.K. Dutta

2.	Anatomy :		1. Dr. Gray
			2. Dr. Samar Mitra
		Ref. Book	: Dr. Cunnungham
3.	Physiology :	Text Book	1. Dr. C.C. Chatterjee
4.	Surgery :	Text Book	1. Dr. Baily & Love
			2. Dr. A.L. Same
5.	Biopharmaceutics :	Text Book	1. Dr. Banerjee & Sinha (2nd Ed.)
6.	Practice of Medicine :	Text Book	1. Dr. Price
			2. Dr. P.C. Das
7.	Obstetrics/ :	Text Book	1. Dr. C.S. Dawn
	Midwifery	Dhatri Bidya	1. Dr. R. Gupta
8.	Gynaecology:	Text Book	1. Dr. C.S. Dawn
			2. Wilfred Shaw
9.	Jurisprudence :	Text Book	1. Dr. Boyed
10.	Pathology :	General Pathology	1. Dr. Boyed
			2. Dr. N.C. Dey
	Bacteriology		1. Dr. N.C. Dey
	Parasitology :		1. Dr. K.D. Chatterjee
11.	Hygiene :		1. Dr. B.N. Ghosh
	A Guide of Hygiene		1. Dr. B. Saha
12.	Biophilosophy		1. Dr. Santi Ranjan Mondal
			2. Dr. Boericke and Dewy
			3. Dr. Will, Carey
			4. Dr. B.N. Mitra
			5. Dr. U.N. Samanta
			6. Dr. Manindra Mohan Biswas
			7. Dr. Cogswell
	The Hidden Treatise of Schuesslerian Biophilosophy		1. Dr. A.T. Bhowmik
13.	Biochemistry		1. Debajyoti Das

ABOUT OUR MATERIA MEDICA

Primitive men were living in the cave. Benefit of science was unknown to them. At the advent of civilization they invented different things for the happiness of mankind.

Scientific thought grew man modern. The whole world is standing now at a new era of Science. From day before to modern era, this advancement is a chronological development of thinking. Aeroplane, Railway engine, Weaving machine, Television, Radio, different medicine, even our wrist watch are the out come of hardship thought.

From time immemorial, man is not rid of some morbific naxous agents, which can cause unhealthy conditions–diseases. To get rid of these agents, man searched different sources to save themselves, to keep healthy. Once upon a time the whole world was under the domain of–Ayurveda. All modern methods of treatment are more or less indebted to Ayurveda.

Time advanced, there evolved different types of philosophers in the field of medicine. Some insisted on opposite manner of treatment (Allopathy), some started a similar manner–homoeopathy, and some thought deficiency. Chemistry and biochemistry are the base of medicines. What ever we think, is not out of chemistry. Regarding medicine, once upon a time Hahnemann, a German MD, of those days being disgusted with the side effect of Allopathic system of medicine, started a new similar system of medicine–Homoeopathy. He started it with only a few medicines. Later on his followers proved so many drugs and the medicine box became filled up with several thousands.

Schuessler, Hahnemann's beloventh follower and students of Virchow and Bunge, became much troubled to select proper medicine for a patient out of several thousands. He was a biochemist and follower of Virchow and Bunge. Standing in between Hahnemann and Virchow-Bunge found out "Disease is the outcome of deficiency", and "Body constituents are the chief remedial agents."

Schuessler started his work on the system of biochemic medicine more or less with 82 body salts and elements. He came to conclusion, 11 salts are sufficient for healing disease. Later on, Calc. Sulf. was added, which can be substituted by Sil. and Nat. Phos.

During his time, several constituents of the body were not recognised (Ars. Sulf., Plum., Alumen., Cup., Barium, Borax etc.). His followers

insisted on their necessity (VON DER GOLTZ).

Again, Ayurvedic physicians were the worshipers of treatment in deficiency. Not only that W. Carey recommended, "The salt called for must be supplied ; other medicines may be given to alleviate pain or to overcome, certain conditions in order that the Biochemic remedies may work more accurately, but as they are not constituent parts of the blood found in the human organism, they will not, in themselves, effect a cure."

Schuessler, in several of his editions, admits this and says that disturbed molecular motion of inorganic cell salts showing itself as disease is rectified by biochemic directly by the administration of homogenous substances, whereas it is rectified by homoeopathy by the administration, of heterogenous substances.

We are, not in favour of making turmoil in the selection of better and proper remedy in deficiency with several thousands. Our Materia Medica is always concised and abridged.

We have arranged our curriculum of Materia Medica as–

1. Biochemic Materia Medica – Twelve Tissue Remedies.

Teaching guidelines of Biochemic Materia Medica :–

1. Nature and scope of Biochemic Materia Medica.
2. Sources of Biochemic Materia Medica.
3. Different method of studying Materia Medica.
4. Drugs, are to be taught under the following heads :–
   (a) Common name, natural order, preparation.
   (b) Chemical composition and chemical properties.
   (c) Physiologico chemical data, guiding and characteristic indications with personal observation.
   (d) Comparative study of drugs.
   (e) Complementary, inimical, antidote and concordant remedies.
   (f) Therapeutics (Semiotik).

Time and tide do not stand still. Advancement of science is not stationary. Homoeopathy and Biochemic system of medicines are friends to each other, not a part of each other. Their mode of treatment are wholly separated from one another. As science changing its shape from day to day. Why not Biochemic will get a separated entity ?