Prasoothithantra & Sthreeroga

1. Terms & periodical exams

It is proposed to divide the 1-½ years of professional course into three terms as envisaged by DAME. The three terms, study leave & periodical exams can be as follows:

- Term 1: Classes for 6 months, including examination & result
- Term 2: Classes for 6 months, including examination & result
- Term 3: Classes for 4 months including model examination & result.

Study leave + University Exam for 2 months

University Examination process 2 months

Total: 18 months

- Terminal exams should include viva.
- Examinations should be completed within the period of 18 months as stipulated by CCIM
- Third terminal exam may be conducted as model exam.

Assignments and presentation

Whole students should be divided into batches and every week there should be one presentation. Name and number of topic can be decided as per the topic covered in lecture class. Name of topic should be announced 2 weeks prior to the date of presentation. All students should prepare each and every topic and should submit to the department. Presentation duration will be one hour (Half an hour for presentation and half an hour for discussion). All students should be participate in the presentation. Teachers should clarify the doubts and should conclude the session.
Rearrangement of topics in syllabus has been done for 3 schedules (terms).

i. Format of records on (a) prenatal, (b) intra & postnatal (c) streeroga chikitsa have been prepared. Records of 5 therapeutic procedures are also decided to be included in the record of streeroga chikitsa. Format for the same prepared and attached.

ii. It is suggested that question paper can be set for marks 2, 5 and 10 each. There should be one question carrying 10 marks, 6 questions carrying 5 marks and 5 questions carrying 2 marks in each part.

Practical records

1. Prasoothithantha – Antenatal case – 5
   - Prasoothithantha – Intra & Postnatal Case – 5
2. Sthreeroga – Gynaecology Cases – 10
   - Sthreeroga – Therapeutic procedures – 5

THIRD PROFESSIONAL BAMS EXAMINATIONS

PRASOOTHITHANTRA

Appropriate English versions (terminologies/technical terms) of each Sanskrit term should be mentioned in bracket.

SCHEDULE I

PAPER I

50 Marks

1. STREE SAREERA VIJNANAM (Anatomy & Physiology of female genital organs)

   Stree shabdartha: vyakhya cha (meaning and definition of term stree), streenam vishesa avayava:(female genital organs), vayonuroopa sajnavishesha; classification of stree at different age, sroni (asthi sandhi sahittha) Ashaya; yoni; pesi srothas sthanam Dhamani Garbha ityetesham prakritata: Vikritishcha vishista varnanam
{The description of normal and abnormal sroni (pelvis including bones and joints )}. Ashaya (cavities) Yoni (genital tract), Peshi (musculature) Srotas (channels) Sthana (breast) Dhamani (arteries) and Garbha (foetus).

*Include –Stree jananangotpathi (development of female genital organs)

2. **RAJOVIGNANIYAM (Menstruation and ovulation)**

Stree sukram, Raja: rajapravritti: Rajaswala, Pramanam, swaroopam, karyam cha(Physiology of menstruation including the characteristics of menstrual blood)

*Rajonivritti : Menopause - To be deleted from here and replaced in paper II

Aartavam ,Utpathi sthanam, Pramanam, Karyam, Swaroopam cha[Physiology of ovulation along with its functional characteristics sthana, artavam, sthanya, ityetesham paraspara sambanda] [The mutual relation between ovulation, breast and breast milk ]

3. **GARBHAVIGNANAM**

Garbhavakranti (Descend of garbha) Garbha vyakhya (definition of garbha) Shukra varnanam [description of shukra] Garbha sambhava samagri (factors necessary for formation of garbha-conception), Garbadhana (fertilization), Shad dhatwatmaka purusha; Garbha hetu purusha; Garbha bhavotpatau vividha hetava: (causes of different features of garbha as matrta, pitrta), Atma swaroopam, Garba lingam, Nirvachaka lakshanani pareekshanani cha( diagnostic signs and symptoms along with examinations and investigations of pregnancy, Garbhakrti: (morphology of garbha), Garbhasya masanumasisaka vridhi (monthly growth and development of garbha-including embryological development) Garbhasya avayavotpathi( organogenesis of garbha) Garbhasya poshanam (nourishment of garbha), Aparanirmiti (formation of placenta), Aparavikrihti (Disorders of Placenta) *Garbhopakrama-Term garbhopakrama is not mentioned in classics. However garbhopacharam is mentioned. So garbhopacharam should included instead of garbhopakramam. Nabhinadi (umbilical cord), Garbha prakrti: Vikrititascha-(normal constitution and anomalies of garbha), Garbhasya prakraasanam(normal position of foetus in womb), Garbhasya sthithi (condition of foetus in utero including lie, attitude and presentation, Garbhasya na swasanam, na rodanam, na cha mala mostra visarjanam iti karana( reasons for lack of cry, respiration, excretion of urine and faecus by foetus while inside womb).
4. GARBHINI VIGNANAM

Sadyogheeta garbhaya: lakshanani (characteristics-[signs and symptoms] felt immediately after conception), Garbhalinga nirnaya lakshanani-(clinical features denoting sex of foetus-as this is mentioned in classics and garbhalinga nirvachaka lakshnani is included under garbha vijnanam), Garbhopakhatakarabhava(factors harmful to foetus) Garbhinee paricharyayo: dauhrdavamananam tasya parinamaja upadrava:(complications arising due to non fulfillment of dauhrda), Garbhinya: masanumasiki paricharya(care and regime of pregnant woman on monthly basis).

PAPER II

50 Marks

1. ARTHAVAM (menstruation)

:Rajotpathi(menarche)*Krchrartavam(dysmenorrhoea)-delete kashtartavam and include krchratava– classics) Rajakshaya: (Oligomenorrhoea), *Rajodushti- (ashtartavadushti),─ Shukrotpathi : (spermatogenesis), Shudha shukra lakshanam (normal characteristics of semen), Shukra dushti :- (abnormalities of shukra), Chikitsa(management), Nashtartavam-(secondary amenorrhoea)- [Nashtartavam is not included in this syllabus and word kashtartavam - krchartavam is mentioned earlier in this section itself]. *Anartavam(primary amenorrhoea) - to be included, Rajonivrtti(menopause) to be added and deleted from rajovijnanam due to its clinical importance. Raktapradara:(abnormal uterine bleeding)

2. Vathika yonirogas : mentioned in Ashtangahrdayam

SHEDULE II

PAPER I

1. GARBHA VYAPADA

Garbhasrava:, Garbhapata:, Upavishtaka:, Nagodara:, Leenagarbha:, Moodagarbha (nirukti), Akalaprasavam(premature labour), Kalateeta prasavam(post mature labour), Ashta garbhapodrava:-Shosha:(IUGR), Hrillasa(nausea), Chardi(vomiting), *Shopha(oedema)[term shotha is not mentioned in classics. So the word shotha is to be replaced by shopha], Jwara(fever), Aruchi(anorexia), Atisaram(diarrhea), Vaivarnyam(discolouration)
*Anya samanya roga:* (other common diseases during pregnancy [since the above 8 diseases come under ashtopadravas mentioned in Hareeta samhita]). Pandu:, kamala:, Vibanda:, Parikartika:, Parswagrahana:, Mukapaka:, Akshepaka:, Hrtshoola:, Swasa:, Kasa:, Hikka:, Mootragrahana:, Vatagulma:, *Yonigulmam* to be deleted and Raktagulmam (vesicular mole) to be added. Udavarta:, Garbhinee makkala:--[prasava poorva raktasravam (ante partum haemorrhage) to be added.]*Yonisamvaranam* to be replaced under prasava vyapath. Garbhajanya vishamayata (toxaemia of pregnancy), Mrtagabha (intra uterine death of foetus)*Prasavaparantha rakthasravam* to be placed under Prasava vyapath.*Anyanya garbha:* to be deleted. Instead of it Garbhashayetara garbham (ectopic pregnancy) is to be kept as a term anyanya garbham is confusing.*Bahwapatyata*-(twin and multiple pregnancies) to be included.

2. **Garbhinee vyavasta (antenatal care)**

Swasthya pareeksha (health check up), Raktachapa: (blood pressure), nadi (pulse), Bhara (weight), Rakta:; mala: mootram, Yonisrava: (examination of blood, urine, stool and vaginal discharge), Garbhinee swasthya nirdesha (advice for health care), Shiksha vyavastha (education), Aharam (diet), Viharam (exercise), Dinacharya (daily regime).

**PAPER II**

**Marks 50**

1. **Vimshati yoniroga:** Paitika, kaphaja, dwidoshaja and sannipataja yonirogas.

2. **Anya sadharana yoni roga:** (other common gynaecological diseases), Asrgdaram (abnormal uterine bleeding), Yonikanda (bartholin’s cyst), Yonyarsha: (uterine polyp), Nirudha yoni: (including imperforate hymen and cervical stenosis), Karkadarbuda: (malignant tumours of female reproductive system), Garbhashayasritarbuda: (benign tumours of uterus-uterine fibroids)

3. **Vandyatwasya hetava:** (causes of infertility), Bedha: (classification), Udbhaya lingayo: vikrti: nidanam, lakshnani: (abnormalities of male and female genital organs including their developmental defects), Chikitsa cha (management)
SHEDULE III

50 Marks

1. Prasava vijnanam

Prasava paribhasha, avadhi; hetu: (definition, duration and causes of labour), asanna prasava lakshnani, avastha; (signs and symptoms of full term imminent labour), Prasava patraka: (labour case sheet), Upasthita prasava lakshnani (clinical features of women under labour), Soothikagaram, Pravesha: Prasava kalavastha (stages of labour), *prabanda: (record-note on progress of labour including stages of labour) to be excluded. Garbhaniskhema vidhi (mechanism of labour) to be included. Prasavopacharam (management of labour), Jatamatra paricharya (management just after labour), Navajata shishu paricharya (management of neonate).

2. Prasava vyapata (complications of labour)

Garbha sanga: (obstructed labour), Apara sanga: (retention of placenta), Prasavothara rakthasrava (post partum haemorrhage), Vilambita prasava: (delayed labour including uterine inertia), Garbhavasada: (foetal distress), *Yonisamvaranam (dystocias including cervical dystocia, pathological contraction and retraction rings), krtrima prasava vidhi (artificial conduction of labour including induction of labour, assisted labour and surgical interventions including caesarian sections).

*Place moodagarbham here and delete from soothika vijnanam as separate heading. Moodagarbham: - Mooda garbha sya vyakhya (definition) samprapti (pathogenesis), hetu (aetiology), lekshanani (symptoms), bheda (types) sadhyasadhyata (prognosis), chikitsa (management) cha, Utkarshana pakarshanam, Sthanapavartanam, Bhedanam, Chedanam, Peedanam, Rjukaranam, Darunam, Garbha shanku nirharanam, Kukshipadanam

3. Sootika vijnanam (Postnatal care)

Sooikakala (postnatal period), Sootikakalantargeta parivartanam (changes during postnatal period including involution of uterus), *Vyavastha-vyavastha to be
deleted and instead of it term Sootikopacharam to be included to avoid confusion. Sootikagara; Sootika roga; Samkhya, Hetu, Lekshanani, Sadhyasadhyata, Chikitsa Cha.

4. Sthanyam-Shudha sthanyalakshanani, pareeksha, sthanyadushti, Alpapravarthi, Prachura pravrthi, Tasya hetu; Chikitsa cha.

5. Kudumba kalyanantargete vishesh vyavastha (Family welfare programmes), Shiksha (education) nirdesham (advice)

6. Parivara niyoenasasya mahatwamavashyakata, Vyavastha paramarsha, Sadhanam, vidhi, oushadhi, Prakrtva Vaikrta Rasayanika Yantrika shalyakarma (Directions for education, importance, necessity, management, advice, mode, measures, methods, medicines, natural, artificial, chemical, mechanical and operative methods of family planning)

PAPER II

STREEROGA (Part B)

50 MARKS

1. Stanaroga; Stanakilaka; (Engorgement of breast), Stanarbuda (Benign and malignant tumours of breast), Stanavidradhi; (Breast abscess)

2. Oupasargika roga; (Sexually transmitted diseases) - to be included.

3. Streero ga chikitsopaya; -(separate heading is needed )Uttara vasti, Pichu, Varti, Lepa, Dhoopana, Dhavana, Dehana, *Parishekam-to be added.

4. Shastrakarma; Garbhashaya mukhavistteekaranam (Dilatation of cervix uteri) Garbhashayasya lekhanam (Curettage of uterine cavity), Garbhashaya mukhasya dahanam (Cauterisation of cervix uteri), Swasthane garbhashayasya sthapanam (Replacement of uterus), Arsha nirharana (removal of uterine polyp), Garbhashaya nirharanasya samanya jnanam (General knowledge about
hysterectomy)

5. Streeroga sambandita :Pramukha oushadhaya :Tasam ghadakascha(Important medicines and their compositions used in gynaecological diseases)

6. Streeroga chikitsopayogi yantra shastranam parichaya: Roganirnayopaya:(Common instruments used in gynaecological and obstetrical surgery and diagnostic measures including laboratory investigations )

TOPICS FOR ASSIGNMENT AND PRESENTATIONS

1. Anatomy of female genital organs including its development and anomalies.

2. Sroni- asthi sandhi sahitham (Describe anatomy of pelvis including its applied aspects along with charts ).

3. Arthavam (Physiology of menstruation and ovulation ).

4. Garbhavayotpathi (embryological development of organs in foetus)

5. Garbhiniparicharanam (antenatal care along with preparation of antenatal health cards)

6. Garbhanirmaya (Diagnosis of pregnancy ).

7. Garbhasravam and garbhapatam (abortion)

8. Garbhashosham ( intra uterine growth retardation )

9. Mritagarbham (intrauterine death of fetus )

10. Akalaprasavam (premature labour )

11. Kalatheetaprasavam (postmature delivery )

12. Garbhajanya vishamayata (Toxaemia of pregnancy).

13. Rakthagulmam (vesicular molar pregnancy)

14. Prasavapoorna raktasravam (Antepartum haemorrage)

15. Garbhashayethara garbham (Ectopic pregnancy)
16. Bahvapatyata (Multiple pregnancy) - Charts
17. Garbanishkramana vidhi (Mechanism of labour )[Prepare and present along with charts]
18. Prasavakalavastha evam prasava patrika (Stages of labour & partograph )
19. Garbhasanga(Obstructed labour ).
20. Prasavottara raktasrava (Postpartum haemorrhage )
21. Krithrima prasava vidhi (Artificial induction of labour including surgical procedures)
22. Vilambitha prasavam(delayed labour due to functional defects as uterine inertia)
23. Soothikopacharam (post natal care)
24. Soothika roga (puerperal diseases)
25. Kudumba kalyanaka vyavastha (family welfare programmes-along with charts)

**STHREEROGA**

1. Classification of yoni rogas (with charts)
2. Krchrarthavam (dysmenorrhoea)
3. Vathiki (endometriosis and adenomyosis)
4. Anarthavam and nastarthavam (primary and secondary amenorrhoea)
5. Rajodushti –Ashtarthavadusti (menstrual disorders)
6. Rajonivrthi (menopause)
7. Asrgdaram (abnormal uterine bleeding)
8. Prasrasrtha-mahayoni (prolapse uterus)
9. Yonirogam (abnormal vaginal discharge)
10. Pariplutha (pelvic inflammatory disease)
11. Garbhasayasritha arbudam (fibroid uterus)
12. Garbhashaya karkadarbudam (malignant tumours of uterus)
13. Vandyatwa (infertility)
14. Stanasya arbuda: karkadarbuda: (benign and malignant tumours of breast)
15. Opasargika roga (sexually transmitted diseases-along with charts)
16. AIDS
17. Kriyakrama (therapeutic procedures):-Pichudaranam, lepanam, dhoopanam, dahanam, parishekam, varthidaranam.
18. Garbhashayanthara lekhanam (curettage of uterine cavity)
19. Garbhashayasya nirhanam (hysterectomy)
20. Common instruments used in gynaecological and obstetrical practice.

Common diagnostic and investigatory measures in gynaecology and obstetrics mainly as follows:


ANTE NATAI CASE

Serial No : ......................................... Age : .................
Name of patient : ......................................... OP No. : .................
Address : ......................................... IP No : .................
Occupation : ......................................... DOA : .................

Nearest relative with relationship : ........................................

Presenting complaints with duration

History of presenting complaints

Gravidae : Para :
Labour : Abortion :
LMP : EDC :
First Trimester :

Second Trimester :

Third Trimester :

Nausea/vomiting :
Indigestion :
Bowels :
Headache :
Oedema :
Others :
Diet :
Urinary symptoms:

Vaginal Bleeding:

Vaginal Discharge:

History of immunization:

**Previous obstetrical history**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Antenatal period</th>
<th>Labour/Delivery</th>
<th>Puerperium</th>
<th>Wt &amp; condition of baby</th>
<th>Present condition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

History of past illness:

Family history:

Personal history and habits:

Menstrual history:

**General Examination**

- Appearance:
- Height:
- Weight:
- Pulse:
- B.P:
- Temperature:

**Systemic Examination**

- CVS:
- RS:
- US:
Local examination
Per Abdomen
  Inspection
  Palpation
  Auscultation

Breast

Pelvic measurements
  Inter cristal diameter
  Inter-spinous diameter
  External conjugate

Obstetrical Examination

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>B.P</th>
<th>Ht of fundus</th>
<th>FHR</th>
<th>FM</th>
<th>Hb%</th>
<th>Urine</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Investigations:

Blood:
  Hb: ESR: TC:
  DC: P L E B M
  BT: CT: FBS: GCT:
  ABO with Rh- Patient: Husband
  VDRL- Patient
  Husband:
  HBsAg- Patient
  Husband:
  HIV- Patient:
  Husband:
  Other:
Urine
- Albumin
- Sugar
- Deposits

Stool
- Ova
- Cysts
- Occult blood

Ultrasound scanning:

**DAIGNOSIS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Complaints</th>
<th>Treatment given</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Date of discharge:
Condition of the patient at the time of discharge:
Advice given:

**Signature of student**

Name:

Date:  
Signature of the Tutor/Lecturer/Reader
INTRA & POSTNATAL CASE

Serial No : ......................................... Age : ............... 
Name of patient : ......................................... OP No. : ............... 
Address : ......................................... OP No : ............... 
Occupation : ......................................... DOA : ............... 
Nearest relative with relationship : ........................................ 

No. of pregnancy: DLCB LMP EDD 
Blood group and Rh factor: VDRL: HIV: 
B.P: Hb: GCT: 
HBsAg: 

Chief Complaints

Previous Obstetrical history | G | P | L | A
---|---|---|---|---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Antenatal period</th>
<th>Nature of Delivery</th>
<th>Puerperium</th>
<th>Wt &amp; condition of baby</th>
<th>Present condition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

History of previous illness:

Family history:

Personal history and habits:

Menstrual history:

General Examination:

Appearance: Height: Weight: 
Pulse: Nutrition: Temperature:
Systemic Examination
CVS :
RS :
US :

Local Examination
Breast :
Pelvis: Adequate/Borderline/Contracted/CPD
Pelvic measurements
  Inter cristal:  Inter spinous:  External conjugate:

Per abdominal Examination
Height of uterus
Condition of the uterus
Lie
Position
Presentation
Relative position of presenting part to pelvis

Vaginal Examination
Inspection
  Discharge :
  Show :
  Liquor : Clear/Meconium stained
Per Vaginal Examination(P/V)
  Effacement of Cx
  Dilatation of Os
  Membranes - Present/ absent
  Station of Presenting Part

Rate and Position of fetal heart
Progress of labour
Pain started at on

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>BP</th>
<th>FHR</th>
<th>Dilatation</th>
<th>Effacement</th>
<th>Station of presenting part</th>
<th>Membranes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Episiotomy – Done/ Not done
Child delivered at .................. on ............... 
Nature of delivery – Spontaneous/ Assisted/Surgical
Placenta and membranes delivered at ................. on ............... 
Nature of placental delivery – Spontaneous/Manual removal 
Duration: First stage: Second stage: Third stage: 
Bleeding : Within normal limits/Excess 
Source of bleeding : Uterine/ Haematoma/Laceration 
How arrested : 
Post partum haemorrhage (PPH) : Present/absent 
If present, how arrested? 
Placenta, membrane & cord: Premature/mature/post mature 
Placenta – Intact/Retained 
Wt of placenta Length of cord: 
Insertion of cord: 
Abnormalities of placenta and cord, if any: 
Infant: 
   Live born/Still born/IUD 
   If still born, cause of death: 
      Live – Preterm/ Term/ Post term 
   Apgar Score: After 1 minute: 
   After 5 minutes: 
Sex : 
Length : Birth weight: 
H.C : C.C : 
Time of first cry : First breath: 
H.R. : 
Malformations 
   Anus 
   Urethra 
   Any other 
Passed 
   Meconium at 
   Urine at
**Mother**

Passed urine at :  

stool at :  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of day</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Mother General health</th>
<th>Lochia</th>
<th>Breast</th>
<th>Baby</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pulse</td>
<td>Temp</td>
<td>BP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Management of Puerperium**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day of day</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Complaints</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Condition of the patient at the time of discharge

Advice on discharge

*Signature of the student*

Name

Date

*Signature of the Tutor/ Lecturer/ Reader*
GYNAECOLOGY CASE

Serial No. :
Name of the patient : Age : OP. No. :
Address : IP. No. :
Occupation :
Married/single :
Nearest relative with relationship Date of admission :

Provisional diagnosis:

**Presenting complaints with duration:**

History of present illness:

History of past illness:

**Menstrual history:**
Age of menarche:

- LMP :
- Duration :
- Amount :
- Interval :
- Pain – pan
  - post
- Presence of clots:
- Menopause

**Obstetric history**
- Gravida :
- Parity :
- No. of children :
- Nature of deliveries:
- LCB :

**History of abortion** :

**Personal history and habits**
- Diet
- Appetite
- Sleep
- Bowel
- Bladder
- Exercise
Family history

Socio-economic history

**Physical examination**

**General:**
- Temperature:
- Height:
- Pulse:
- Weight:
- BP:
- Appearance:

**Specific:**

**Local examination:**

**Inspection:**
- Discharge: present/absent
- Vulvitis: present/absent
- Cystocele: present/absent
- Rectocele: present/absent
- Prolapse of uterus: present/absent
- If present, degree of prolapse: 1\textsuperscript{st} degree/II\textsuperscript{nd} degree/ III\textsuperscript{rd} degree

**Per speculum examination (PS)**

**Vagina:**
- Discharge: present/absent
  - If present,
    - Colour: white/pale yellow/greenish/curdy
    - Amount: mild/moderate/excessive
- Vaginitis: present/absent
- Other findings:

**Cervix**
- Position: upward/mid/downward
- Size: normal/hypertrophy/atrophy/elongation
- Cervicitis: present/absent
- Erosion: present/absent
- Polyp: present/absent
- Any other:

**Per vaginal examination(P/V)**

**Uterus**
- Size: nulliparous/parous/atrophied/enlarged
- Direction: Anteverted/Retroverted
- Mobility: mobile/fixed
- Fornices:

**Asthasthana pareeksha**

- Nadi: Sabdam
- Mootram: Sparsam
- Malam: Drik
- Jihwa: Akriti
Roga Pareeksha

Dosham

Dasavidha Pareeksha

Dushyam Prakriti
Desam Vaya
Balam Satwam
Kalam Satmyam
Analam Aharam

Investigations

Blood:

Group : Platelets :
Hb : RBS :
ESR : HBsAg :
TWBC : HIV :
TRBC : VDRL :
BT :
CT :
DC : P L E B M

Urine

Specific gravity
Albumin
Sugar
Bile salts/pigments
Microscopic examination

Stool

Ova
Cyst
Parasite

Smear:

Vaginal
Cervical
Urethral

Special investigations
Final diagnosis

Differential diagnosis

Prognosis

**Treatment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Condition of the patient</th>
<th>Treatment given</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Condition of the patient at the time of discharge

Advice to the patient

Pathyam

Apathyam

**Signature of the student**

Name :

Date :

**Signature of the Tutor/Lecturer/Reader**
KRIYAKRAMA (THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES)

Serial No. : OP No. : IP:No. :
Name of the patient : Age : Married/single :
Address : DOA :

**Diagnosis**
Name of kriyakrama(therapy) No. of days done:

Yantra sastra (instruments used)

Poorvakarma (pre- therapy procedures)

Kriyakrama vivaranam (method of therapeutic procedure done)

Kriyakramaananthara swasthyam, paricharanam
(health condition and care during post therapeutic period):

Advice given:

Follow up:

Condition at the time of discharge

Signature of the student  

Signature of Tutor/Lecturer/Reader
## Model Question

**Paper 1**  
**Prasoothithantha - Part A**  
**50 marks**

1. **Write shorts**  
   a. Sthree  
   b. Dauhrida  
   c. Raja kshaya  
   d. Sadyogrihitab Garbha lakshanas  
   e. Pumsavanā  

   2 x 5

2. What are changes occurring in female body due to vayaparinama.  

3. Define Ritukala. Compare it with different menstrual phases.  

4. Describe Shaddhatwatmaka purusha.  

5. What are the techniques you prefer to assess gestational age.  

6. Describe formation and function of placenta in Ayurvedic view.  

7. Vyakthagarbha lakshanas (signs and symptoms of pregnancy).  

8. Write an essay on month wise regimen for pregnant women (Antenatal care).  

   **10 marks**

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**Part B**  
**50 marks**

1. **Write short notes**  
   a. Upavishtaka  
   b. Akala prasava  
   c. Garbhavasada (Foetal distress)  
   d. Mritha garbha  
   e. Soothika  

   2 x 5

2. Describe the characteristics of Asanna prasava  
   (full term and imminent labour)  

3. Define prasavakala – explain the stages of labour  

4. Explain yonisamvarana  

5. Define neonate and write neonatal management described in Ayurveda  

   Write down the preventive and therapeutic aspects.  

   **5 marks**
7. Describe the natural and unnatural methods in family planning (contraception) 5
8. Define Moodha garbha and describe its treatment in detail according to Ayurveda? Can it be correlated to modern techniques? Explain. 10

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**Paper II**

**Sthreeroga - Part A**

1. Write short notes
   a. Yonikanda
   b. Yoni arsa
   c. Pathyapathya of yonirogas
   d. Udavartha
   e. Nidanasa of yonirogas 2 x 5
2. Classification of yonirogas according to dosha predominance 5
3. Apathayachara of mother cause some anomalies in foetus. Describe the diseases. 5
4. Name the diseases which are considered as Salya to the female. Write lakshanas and management. 5
5. Write the normal characteristics of sukra and arthava. Shortly describe the management of sukarthavadushties. 5
6. What is the pelvic inflammatory disease. Write co-relating conditions in Ayurveda with management. 5
7. What is dysfunctional uterine bleeding (DUB). Describe the similar conditions mentioned in our classics along with the management. 5
8. Define sterility and infertility – How sterility is differ from infertility, what are the causes types and management of vandhyathwa described in Ayurvedic classics. 10
Part B

1. Write short notes
   a. Pichu
   b. Complications of yonirogas
   c. Rasanadi ksheerpaka
   d. Vajra
   e. Cauterisation 2 x 5

2. Describe D & C Operation. 5

3. Name the different types of hysterectomy indications 5

4. Define stanakilaka and its relation to stanavidradhi.
   Name the diseases in modern science, having almost same lakshanas and write its management. 5

5. Describe the treatment of vatikayonirogas and importance of vatha in the creation of rogas. 5

6. Write the yoga and indications of phalasarpis. 5

7. Explain mother and child welfare measures. 5

8. What is the importance of Utharavasthi in female diseases. Write its indications and procedure. 10