# PhD EQB Curriculum Kaumarbhritya

# 1. Kaumarabhritya in Ancient Classics and recent Advances

- 1. Significant contributions of Kashyapasamhita, ArogyarakshaKalpadrum and other texts /treatises of Ayurveda such as HaritaSamhitain the field of Kaumarbhritya including relevant parts from Brihatrai
- 2. Panchakarma: Principles of Panchakarma [Swedan–Hasta–Pataswedaetc], and their application in pediatric practice in detail.
- 3. Update knowledge of clinical pediatrics including recent researches in Kaumarbhritya.
- 4. Fundamentals of Hospital management with special emphases on Pediatric Ward.

#### 2. Bija evam Garbha Vigyaniya

- 1. Ayurvedic genetics with modern interpretations: Shukra, Shonita, ShukraShonita Doshas, Bija-Bijabhaga-BijabhagavayavaVikriti, Matrija and PitrajaBhavas, YajjahPurushiya and Atulyagotriya; Measures for obtaining good progeny
- 2. Modern genetics

#### **Basic concepts:**

- 1. Cell, cell division, nucleus, DNA, chromosomes, classification, karyotype, molecular and cytogenetics, structure of gene, and molecular Screening.
- 2. Human Chromosomes Structure, number and classification, methods of chromosome preparation, banding patterns.
- 3. Single gene pattern inheritance: Autosomal & Sex chromosomal pattern of inheritance, Intermediate pattern and multiple alleles, Mutations, Non Mendelian inheritance, mitochondrial inheritance, Genomic imprinting, parental disomy.
- 4. Criteria for multi-factorial inheritance.

#### **Pathogenesis:**

- 1. Pathogenesis of chromosomal aberrations and their effects, recombinant DNA, genetic inheritance, inborn errors of metabolism
- 2. Chromosomal abnormalities: Autosomal & Sex chromosomal abnormalities, syndromes
- 3. Multifactorial pattern of inheritance: Teratology, Cancer Genetics Haematological malignancies, Pharmacogenetics.

- 4. Chromosomal disorders
- 5. Chromosomal aberration (Klinefelter, Turner and Down's syndrome
- 6. Genetic Counseling, Ethics and Genetics.
- 3. **Garbha** (embryo), Garbhawastha (gestation period), sperm, ovum; spermatogenesis; oogenesis; structure of ovum
- 1. Sperm in the male genital tract; sperm in the female genital tract, activation and capacitation of sperm.
- 2. GarbhaMasanumasikaVriddhievamVikasa (Ayurvedic and modern concepts of Embryo and Fetal development)
  - First week of development
  - Second week of development
  - o Third week of development
  - o Fourth to eighth week of development (Embryonic period)
  - o Development from third month till birth (Fetal period)
- 3. Formation of Prakriti, their assessment in children viz. Bala, Kumara, Yauvana; Pathya-Apathya according to Prakruti.
- 4. Apara (Placenta) AparaNirmana (Formation of placenta), AparaKarya (Functions of placenta); AparaVikara (Placaental abnormalities)
- 5. Nabhinadi (Umbilical Cord) Formation and features of umbilical cord
- 6. GarbhaPoshana (Nutrition- from conception to birth)
- 7. YamalaGarbha( twins)
- 8. GarbhaVriddhikaraBhavas, GarbhopaghatkaraBhavas.
- 9. Effect of maternal medication, diet and illness over fetus.
- 10. Teratology including defects of bija, atma karma, kal, ashaya etc.: causative factors for teratogenecity, mode of actions of teratogenes, critical periods
- 11. Perinatal Care and Perinatal complications
- 12. Scientific study of Jataharini specific to children.
- 13. Prenatal diagnosis

14.Samanya JanmajataVikara (Common congenital anomalies of different systems): SahajaHridayaVikara (Congenital Cardiac Disorders) Jalashirshaka (Hydrocephalus), Khandaoushtha (cleft lip), Khanda-Talu (cleft palate), SanniruddhaGuda (Anal stricture / imperforated anus), Pada-Vikriti (Talipesequanovarus and valgus), Tracheoesophageal Fistula (TOF), Spina bifida, Meningocele, Meningomyelocele, Pyloric Stenosis.

# 3. Navajata ShishuVigyan

- 1. NavajataShishuParibhasha, Vargikarana (Important definitions and classification related to neonates.)
- 2. NavajataShishuParicharyaevam Prana-Pratyagamana (Care of the newborn including recent methodology for the resuscitation)
- 3. SamanyaNavajataShishuParicharya (General Neonatal Care –Labour room onwards)
- 4. SamayapurvaevamSamayapashchatJataShishuParicharya (Management of preterm, post term and IUGR newborn)
- 5. PrasavaKalinaAbhighataja Vyadhi (Birth injuries): Upashirshaka (Caput ,cephalohematoma), Bhagna (Fractures), MastishkantargataRaktasrava (ICH, IVH, Subdural hemorrhage)
- 6. NavajataShishuParikshana (Examination of new born): AyuParikshana (including Lakshanadhyaya) Modern approach of Neonatal Examination including gestational age assessment
- 7. Kumaragara: NavajataShishuKakshaPrabandhana(Nursery management), NICU, Nursery plan, staff pattern, medical records, Visankramnikarana (sterlization), Knowledge of equipments used in nursery.
- 8. NavajataShishu Vyadhi (Early neonatal disorders): Hypothermia, Shvasavarodha (Asphyxia Neonatorum/Respiratory distress), Ulvaka (Aspiration pneumonia), RaktaVishamayata (Neonatal septicemia), Kamala (Neonatal Jaundice), Akshepaka (Neonatal convulsion), Pandu (Anemia), Atisara (Diarrhea), AsamyakaNabhinalkartanjanyavyadhi.
- 9. NavjataKshudraVikara (Minor neonatal ailments): Chhardi (Vomiting), Vibandha (constipation), Udarashul (Infantile colic), PuyaSphota (Pyoderma), ShishuNetrabhishyanda (Ophthalmianeonatorum).
- 10.SadyojatasyaAtyayayika Chikitsa (Management of neonatal emergencies): Shock, Fluid and electrolyte imbalance, Convulsion, Hemorrhagic diseases of Newborn etc.
- 11. Procedures: Shiro-Pichu, Abhyanga, Parisheka, Pralepa, Garbhodaka Vamana (Stomach wash), Ashchyotana Neonatal resuscitation techniques, Blood sampling, Intravenous canulation, Umbilical vein catheterization, Bone marrow aspiration, Phototherapy, Naso-Gastric tube insertion, Urethral catheterization, Exchange blood transfusion, Thoracocentesis, Bone marrow infusion, Lumbar puncture

- 12. Nutrition:
- A. NavjatShishu Ahara (Neonatal feeding):
- 1. Specific Feeding methodology as per Ayurveda and recent advances; Day to day fluid, milk, caloric requirement for the newborn, feeding technique for the preterm baby.
- 2. Stanyotpatti and Prasruti (Lactation physiology), StanyaSamghatana (Composition of breast milk), StanaSampat (Characteristics of normal breast), StanyaSampataevamMahatva (Properties & importance of pure milk), Stanya-Piyusha (Colostrum); Stanya-Pana-Vidhi (Method for breast milk feeding), Stanyakshaya / Stanyanasha (Inadequate production and absence of breast milk), Stanyaparikshana (Examination of breast milk), StanyabhavePathyaVyavastha (Alternative feeding methods in absence of breast milk), Various feeding methods, TPN( Total Parenteral Nutrition)
- 3. Stanyadosha (Vitiation of Breast milk), StanyaShodhana (Purification of breast milk), StanyaJanana and Vardhanopakrama (Methods to enhance breast milk formation)
- 4. Dhatri (Wet nurse): DhatriGuna and Dosha (Characteristics of Wet nurse), Concept of Breast Milk Banking.
- 5. Lehana (Elucturies)
- B Bala-Poshana (Child Nutrition):
- 6. Daily requirements of nutrients for infant and children
- 7. Common food sources
- 8. Satmya and Asatmya Ahara (Compatible and incompatible diet)
- 9. PathyaevamApathya Ahara (Congenial and non-congenial diet)
- 10. Stanyapanayana (Weaning)

### 4. Srotovikar

- 1. PranvahaSrotasjanya Vyadhi (Respiratory disorders)- Kasa (Cough), Shvasa (Respiratory distress Syndrome), TamakaShwasa (Childhood Asthma), Bronchiolitis, Shvasanaka Jwara (Pneumonia- bacterial, viral etc) Rajyakshma (tuberculosis), Vaksha-Puyata (Pyothorax), VakshaVata-Purnata (Pneumothorax)
- 2. AnnavahaSrotasjanya Vyadhi (Gastrointestinal disorders): Jwar (Fever), Chhardi (Vomiting) Ajirna (Indigestion), Kshiralsaka, Atisara (Diarrhea), Pravahika, Vibandha (Constipation, Udarshula (Pain in abdomen), Gudabhramsh (Rectal prolapse)

- 3. Rasa evamRaktavahaSrotasjanya Vyadhi (Hematological and circulatory disorders): Pandu (Anemia and its various types like Nutritional,haemolytic etc.) and , Raktapitta (Bleeding disorders), VishishtaHridrog (Specific cardiac diseases- RHD etc.), Hypertension, Leukemia.
- 4. MamsavahaSrotasjanya Vyadhi: Myopathies
- 5. Mutravahasrotasjanya Vyadhi (Urinary System disorders): Vrikkashotha (Glomerulonephritis and nephrotic syndrome), Mutrakriccha (Dysuria), Mutraghata (Anuria)
- 6. VatavahaSansthanjanya Vyadhi (Nervous system disorders): Apasmara (Epilepsy), Mastulunga-Kshaya, Mastishka-Shotha (Encephalitis), Mastishkavrana-Shotha (Meningitis)
- 7. Pediatric disabilities and Rehabilitation: Cerebral palsy, Ardita (Facial paralysis), Pakshavadha (Hemiplegia), Ekangaghata (Monoplegia), Adharanga Vayu (diplegia), Amavata (Juvenile Rheumatoid arthritis)
- 8. ManovahaSrotasa Vyadhi: Breath holding spell, Shayyamutra (Bed wetting), Autism, ADHD (Attention Deficit and hyperactive disorders), Learning Disability, Mental retardation, Temper tantrum, Pica.

### 5. Anya balrog

- 1. AntahsravievamChayapachayajanyaRog (Endocrine and Metabolic disorders)
- 2.Kuposhanjanya Vyadhi (Nutritional disorders): Karshya-Phakka-Balshosha- Parigarbhika (PEM and allied disorders), Vitamin-mineral and trace elements deficiency disorders, Hypervitaminosis
- 3.Krimi evamAupsargikaRog (Infestations and Infections):Krimi (Giardiasis and intestinal helminthiasis,Amoebiasis) Common bacterial, viral infections with special reference to vaccine-preventable diseases: Rohini (Diphtheria), Whooping cough, Aptanaka (Tetanus including neonatal tetanus), Romantika (Measles), KarnamulaShotha (Mumps), Rubella and Masurika (Chickenpox), AntrikaJwar (Typhoid and Paratyphoid), Viral Hepatitis,),; VishamaJwar (Malaria) and Kala-azar, Dengu fever, HIV (AIDS), Poliomyelitis, MastishkavaranShotha (Meningitis), MastishkaShotha (Encephalits), Chickengunia
- 4. TvakaVikara (Skin disorders): Ahiputana (Napkin Rashes), Shakuni (Impetigo), Sidhma, Pama, Vicharchika, Charmadal (Infantile atopic dermatitis), Gudakutta.
- 5. Anya Vyadhyi (Miscellaneous disorders): Jalodar (Ascites),Gandamala, Apachi (Cervical lymphadenitis), KukunakadiAkshiRog, Hodgkin & non-Hodgkin Lymphoma, Abnormal growth patterns, Short stature, Niruddhaprakash (Phimosis), ParidagdhaChhavi, Utphullika

- 6. Samghata- Bala PravritaRog (damstra): Dog bite. Snake bite, Scorpion bite etc
- 7. Atyayika BalarogPrabandhana (Pediatric emergency management): Shock and Anaphylaxis, Fluid and electrolyte management, Drowning, Foreign body aspiration, Status epilepticus, Acute hemorrhage, Acute renal failure, Febrile convulsion, Status asthmaticus, Burn, Acute Poisoning
- 8. Balagraha: Scientific study of GrahaRogas
- 9. Life Style disorders