DIPLOMA IN AYURVEDIC PHARMACY

Duration of Course
Two years

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FIRST YEAR
DAP 110: AYURVED SIDDHANT EVAM ITIHAAS
(Basic Principles and History of Ayurveda)

DAP 110

TOTAL:100 MARKS

Definition of Ayurved.

Ashtanga Ayurved – The eight specialized branches of Ayurveda, concept and definition.


Dravyaguna Vigyaniyam, characteristics, number and classification of dravyas. The characteristics, qualities (gunnas) and origin of Panchamahabhutas and their mutual micro-merging (Paraspara anupravesh).

Applied studies of dravyas from Ayurvedic perspective.

Characteristics of Dik, Kala, Atma and Mana.

Guna Vigyaniyam: characteristics and types of Gunas as gurvadi guna, adhyatmika guna, vaisheshika guna, saamanya guna.

Karma vigyaniyam: characteristics and types of Karmas.

Saamanya, Vishesha, Samvaya Vigyaniyam – characteristics and types.

Pramaana vigyaniyam: characteristics, importance and number of Pramaana. The Pramaanas accepted by Ayurveda–Pratyaksha. Anumaana, Aptomdesha and Yukt Pramaanas.

Effect and causative factor (Karya, Karana Bhava): Description of Karya–Karana Bhava and various Vaadas. Features of cause (Kaarana) and types. Description of samavayi, asamavayi and nimitta karana in Ayurved. Satkaryavad, Asatkarya vada, Parmanu vada, Pilupaka, Pitharapaka etc.

The advent of Ayurveda (Ayurvedavatarana): The Atreya (Charaka Samhita) and the Dhanvantari (Sushruta Samhita) traditions of Ayurveda.

Laghutrayi and Brihattrayi Parichaya.

Development of Ayurvediya Rasashastra & Bhaishajya Kalpana.

Propagation of Ayurveda in foreign countries.
1. Definition of Shaariram, its derivation, meaning, synonym and Interpretation.
2. Shadang Sharira: Six regions of Body, organs of abdomen, their names and description.
3. Asthi sharira: Number and types of bones according to Sushrut and Modern Science.
4. Sandhi sharira: Number and types of joints with examples according to Sushrut.
5. Koshtha & Ashaya sharira: Define Koshtha and enumerate the koshthangs and ashayas in the body.
6. Peshi sharira: Definition of Peshi and their importance in the body.
7. Shira, Dhamani & Srotas sharira: srotas, sira, dhamani are similar structures what is the difference between them.
8. Definition of srotas, its derivation and number, names and importance.
10. Garbha sharira – foetal anatomy-shukra & artava’s qualities qualifying them as pure & competent for conception.
12. Morphological and physiological changes in the embryo during nine months in the womb.
13. Indriya vigyan sharira: Sensory organs and their locations and nerves concerned with each.
14. Twak sharira: layers of skin, their names according to Sushrut and modern science.
15. Organs participating in the digestion process in the Alimentary canal.
16. The anatomical description of organs of urinary system.
17. Kala sharira: Definition and names of kala according to Sushruta.
18. Spinal cord, cranial nerves.
19. Describe in detail the vertebrae of vertebral column.
20. 12 pranas, 10 pranayatana, 3 pradhaanmarmans, 15 koshthagni.
21. Description of Hridayam according to Sushruta and its importance and functions in health.
22. Description of Yakrita, its importance and functions according to modern science.
1. Definition of Dravyaguna Vigyan and its importance.
2. Definition of Dravya and its importance.
3. Definition of Rasa, types and Panchabhautic composition of Rasa.
4. Definition, types and importance of Gunas, Vipaka, Veerya, Prabhav.
5. Introduction to Karmas (actions)
    Deepan, Paachan, Grahi, stambhan, Bhedan, Rechan, Anuloman, Sramsana, Samshodhana, Rasayana, Vajikarana, Vyavai,
    Madakari, Vikasi.
6. Introduction to Mishrak Varga
   Triphala, Madhurtipralha, Sugandhatipralha, Svalptipralha, Trijatake, Chaturjata, Trikatu, Trimada, Panchkola, Shadushan,
   Panchawalkala, Chathurshana, Trikantaka, Panchapallav, Laghu Panchamool, Brihad Panchmoola, Vallipanchmoola,
   Trnipanchmoola, Ashtavarga.

6. Classification of Drugs according to Ayurvedic principles.
   Study of following drugs including Classification, Latin name. Family, Vernacular name, Synonyms, Botanical description,
   Varities. Habitat, Chemical composition, Properties, Doshakarm, Actions. Uses, Parts used : Dosage, Formulations, Substitute
   and Adulteration.
   1. Aragvadha 2. Ardraka
   3. Apaamarga 4. Arjuna
   5. Ashwagandha 6. Arka
   7. Aamalaki 8. Ashok
   17. Chandan 18. Chitrak
   23. Jataamansi 24. Kutaja
   29. Marich 30. Madanphala
   31. Pareesha 32. Punarnava
   33. Pippali 34. Rohitak
   35. Rasona 36. Shirisha
   37. Shatavari 38. Karanja
   39. Kumari 40. Shalmali
   41 Sudershan 42. Tulsi
   43. Tvak 44. Udumber
   45. Vansh 46. Vacha
   47. Vibhitaki 48. Lodhara
   49. Vrang 50. Yashtimadhu
   51. Katuka 52. Vasa
   53. Sarpgandha 54. Sunthi

Practical

1. Preparation of Herbarium Sheets of 25 drugs.
3. Description and identification of at least 30 important drugs mentioned in the theory.
SECTION – I RASA SHAstra

1. Definition of Rasa Shastra, importance in Ayurveda and brief history of Rasa Shastra, its relevance in vedic era, Ayurvedic literature and in Modern science.


4. Brief descriptions of Yantra, puta and Musha, Yantra – Dolayantra. Vidydhar yantra, Taptakhalva yantra,


6. Classicification of drugs in Rasa Shastra.

7. Maharasas – their synonyms, indentification, types impurities shodhana, Marana, therapeutic doses and compound formulations, side effects and its antidote.

8. Aushadh Yogas:
1. Panchamrit Parpati
2. Shweta Parpati
3. Abragarbha pottali
4. Hemagarbha pottali
5. Rasa Sindur
6. Mallasindur
7. Makardhwaj
8. Suvarnabang
9. Saptamrita loha
10. Kamadudha rasa Their composition, properties and uses.

SECTION - II: BHAISHJYA KALPANA

1. Definition of Bhaishaja – Bhaishjya kalapna and its brief history in vedas Ayurvedic samhitas and in samgrah period.


3. Maana Paribhasha according to Sharangdhar samhita.


5. Preparation methods of Avaleha Kalpna, Churna, Vati, Guggula Kalpna.

6. Aushadh Yoga:
1. Dashamool Kwath
2. Phalatrikadi Kwath
3. Pathyadi Kwath
4. Rasnasaptak Kwath
5. Vasavaleha
6. Chyavanaprasahavaleha
7. Sitopaladi Churna
8. Talisaadi Churna
9. Dashanasamskar Churna
10. Nalanbhaskar Churna
11. Triphala Guggulu
12. Abha Guggulu
13. Yograj Guggulu
14. Bala Chaturbhadra Churna Their composition, properties and uses.

Practical

Preparation of at least 20 yogas (formulations) from Rasa Shastra and Bhaishjya Kalpana, including purification processes.
PRATHAMIK UPACHAR EVAM RUGNA PARICHARYA

Vegan dharniyadharniyam Vivek, Kitpatangadinam, Jiwanaitiham, Masak. Makshika, Pipalikadi, Sansargatah, Roghvishesha, Tesham manavdeho raktagatam chatra gatam vaishamyam. Sankramak Nirodhak Bhavaha
Tatjanya vikriti vigyanam, tannivarkopaya prati Rodhakapaya. Sankramak Roga Gyanam, Tanpodwanshakarnam, Teshma viwarnopaya. Vayu, Tala, Kala, Deshashachha, Tesham Durtih Tanniwarpaya.
SECOND YEAR

DRAVYAGUNA VIGYAN – II

DAP 210 TOTAL: 100 MARKS

2. Concept of Rasa, Guna, Veerya, Vipak and Prabhava.
3. Collection Storage and Preservation of Drugs.
4. Various impurities of Drugs, methods of Purification of Drugs.
5. Ayurvedic concept of pharmacological actions of drugs like, Rasayan, Vajikarana, Medhya, Vyavayi, Vikasi, Pramathi, Madkari, Anulomana, Chhedna.
6. Characteristic functions of Samanyapratyarabdha and Vichitra pratyarabdha.
7. Knowledge, properties, effect and uses of following drugs of Animal origin : Kasturi, Gorochan, Prawal, Mukta, Shankh, Shambook, Varatika, Shukti, Mrig shringa.
   1. Agnimanth 2. Aristak
   3. Ativisha 4. Aparajita
   5. Amragandhi–haridra 6. Asthishrimkhala
   9. Brahmi 10 Bhanga
   11. Arka 12. Chakramarda
   15. Dantee 16. Draksha
   17. Doorva 18. Dhatura
   23. Hrinsa 24. Irmeda
   29. Langali 30. Mandookparni
   31. Methika 32. Mamajjak
   33. Mustaka 34. Patha
   35. Sleshmatak 36. Saptaparna
   37. Vansha 38. Trikantak
   39. Varuna 40. Aralu
   41. Bakul 42. Gojiwha
   43. Manjistha 44. Sariva

Practical :

1. Preparation of Herbarium sheets of 50 drugs.
3. Description and identification of at least 30 important drugs mentioned in the theory.
Section – I Rasa Shastra 50 Marks


2. Introduction, identification, types, impurities, shodhana, marana, therapeutic dose, adverse effects and antidotes of Uparasas, Sadharan Rasa, Dhatu and Ratna.

3. Introduction, shodhana, therapeutic dose, antidotes, toxicity of visha-upavisha varga.

4. Preparation of several Ayurvedic formulations like Bhasma, Sindooras, Netrabindu, Varti & Rasa preparations.

5. Aushadha Yoga
   1. Anandbhairav rasa 2. Arogyavardhini rasa
   5. Tribhuvankirtiras a 6. Laxmivilas rasa
   7. Navajivan rasa 8. Shwaskuthar rasa
   9. Ichchhabhedi rasa 10. Chandraprabhavati

Section – II Bhaishajya Kalpana 50 Marks

1. Preparatory methods of Sneha Kalpana and Sandhan Kalpana.

2. Definition and application of Bhojana, Bhavana, Samskara, Mardana.


4. Preparation of several Ayurvedic formulations: Asavas, Arishtha, Taila, Ghrita, etc.

5. Aushadha Yogas:
   1. Panchatikta Ghrita 2. Jatyadi Ghrita
   3. Triphala Ghrita 4. Pind tail
   5. Satapaki Balitail 6. Panchagun tail
   7. Drakshasava 8. Kutajarishta
   9. Bhringraj tail 10. Shadabindu tail
   11. Vishgarbha tail 12. Shakha vati

Their compositions, properties and uses.

Practical:
Preparation of at least 30 yoga (Formulations) of different kalpanas.
AYURVED PARICHAY INCLUDING ROGA NIDAN EVAM CHIKITSA

- Definition of Ayurveda as science of life.
- Brief introduction of Ashtang Ayurveda, Ayurveda Utpatti and Vikas.
- Important literary works, especially texts – Brihattrayi & Laghutrayi.
- Panchakarma, Kriyakalpa, Agnikarma, Kshara Karma etc. Special therapeutic procedures – brief description.
- Clinical importance of Chikitsa Chatuspada, Tridosha, Dhatu, Mala, Siddhanta.
- Definition and importance of Roga Vignan and Vikruti Vignan.
- Signs and symptoms of the increase and decrease of Doshas, Dhatu and Malas.
- Kriyakala.
- The importance of srotasa in the production of diseases.
- The determination of the disorders of srotasa.
- The causes and signs and symptoms of the vitiation of srotasa.
- The causes of the diseases of the different srotasa.
- Definition, General discussion and types of Vyadhi (disease).
- Astha mahagada (major disease) and astha nindita (condemned).
- General description and importance of Nidana - panchaka.
- Trividha Rogi pariksha vidhi (Darshana etc. three types of Methodology of investigating a patient).
- Signs, Symptoms and diseases of ojovyapata, ojokshaya and ojochyuti.
- Vyadhikshamatva (Immunity).
- General description of Janapadodhvamasaka vyadhi (Epidemics) and Aupsargika Roga and Sansargaja Roga (Infectious and communicable diseases).
1. Introduction of Different dosage forms.

   Introduction to Pharmacopoeias with special reference to the Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India.


4. Packaging of Pharmaceuticals.

5. Sterilization – Concept of Sterilization and its types.

6. Brief introduction to processing of tablets, capsules, syrups, etc.

   Prescriptions – Reading and understanding of prescriptions, Latin terms commonly used Modern methods of prescribing, adoption of metric system. Calculations involved in dispensing. Incompatibilites in Prescriptions.

Posology – Dose and dosage of drugs.

8. Brief introduction to semi–solid form like ointment etc.

   Brief introduction to sterile Dosage form with special reference to precautions in their handling and storage.

10. Hospital pharmacy.

11. Drug distribution system in Hospital. Practical:

1. Dispensing Pharmacy in OPD/IPD for two days in a week.

2. To prescribe and distribute drugs for at least 15 different diseases.

To identify and note the organoleptic characters and uses of at least 50 yogas seen in the OPD/IPD.

Books Recommended:

1. Remington’s Pharmaceutical sciences.


3. Coper and Gunn’s Dispensing for pharmaceutical students Carter.

1. Dosh, dhatu, mala mulam shariram.
2. Five types of vata, their names, locations and functions in health.
3. Five types of pitta, their names, locations and functions in health.
4. Five types of kapha their names, locations and functions in health.
   Dehprakriti, types of dosha prakritis and characterisitics of vata, pitta and kapha dominant person.
6. Rashi purusha and its components according to ayurveda.
7. Names of seven Dhatus, upadahtus and their nutrition from digested essence of the food.
   Description of Agni and complete process of the digestion of Food. (Ahara paka kriya and avastha paka Kriya).
The nutrition of sevedhatus as explained by kshirdadhinyaya, kedarikulya nyayand khalekapota nyaya (Theories).
10. Definition, production types qualities and importance of Ojas and bala.
11. Description of Vyadhi Kshmatva.
12. Characteristics of presence of Atma in the body.
13. Concept of mind, it number, functions and role in health.
14. The description of blood according to Ayurved and modern science.
15. The process of recognition–Gnanotpatti–according tocharak.
16. Endocrine glands, their name, location and functions in health.