

**BSS SYLLABUS**

<b>[AYS037] - BSS DIPLOMA IN AYURVEDIC GYNECOLOGY &amp; OBSTETRICS - [TWO YEARS]</b>				
1	PAPER 1	AYS037-01	DEVELOPMENT & MILESTONES, GRAHA BADHA	I YEAR
2	PAPER 2	AYS037-02	CONGENITIS & PUBERTAL DISEASES OF CHILD	I YEAR
3	PAPER 3	AYS037-03	COMMUNICATIVE PAEDIATRICS	I YEAR
4	PAPER 4	AYS037-04	PRACTICAL - I	I YEAR
5	PAPER 5	AYS037-05	PRACTICAL - II	I YEAR
6	PAPER 6	AYS037-06	PRACTICAL - III	I YEAR
7	PAPER 7	AYS037-07	REPRODUCTIVE ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY & CHANGES IN PREGNANCY	II YEAR
8	PAPER 8	AYS037-08	AYURVEDIC & CLINICAL MANAGEMENT OF GYNECOLOGICAL DISEASES	II YEAR
9	PAPER 9	AYS037-09	LABOUR & CHILD BIRTH	II YEAR
10	PAPER 10	AYS037-10	PRACTICAL - IV	II YEAR
11	PAPER 11	AYS037-11	PRACTICAL - V	II YEAR
12	PAPER 12	AYS037-12	PRACTICAL - VI	II YEAR

**[AYS037] - BSS DIPLOMA IN AYURVEDIC GYNECOLOGY & OBSTETRICS - [TWO YEARS]****[AYS037-01] - DEVELOPMENT & MILESTONES, GRAHA BADHA**

## UNIT-1

Sources of Ancient History of Odisha: Literary Sources- Foreign Accounts- Inscriptions- Coins-Material Remains-MadalaPanji- Historical Geography: Kalinga-Utkala- Odra

## UNIT-2

Tosali-Kangoda and Kosala-Kalinga War- Causes and Result-The Mahameghavahanas: Career and achievements of Kharavela- Time of his rule- Rise of local dynasties: Matharas-Sailodbhavas and early eastern

## UNIT-3

Ganga- The Bhaumakaras- Origin- Chronology and Administration- The Somavamsis- Early History- Dynastic history and achievements of rulers: Cultural significance of the Somavamsi Rule

## UNIT-4

The Ganga- Sources- Political History-Chodagangadeva-Anangabhimadeva and Narasimhadeva- Ganga Administration- Cultural significance of the Ganga rule - Growth of temple architecture

## UNIT-5

Society and Economy- During the Bhaumakara-Somavamsis- Ganga Period- The Cult of Jagannath- Origin- Development and Impact -Odishan Society

**[AYS037-02] - CONGENITIS & PUBERTAL DISEASES OF CHILD**

## UNIT-1

Introduction - What does Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia mean? -What does the adrenal cortex normally do? - How does the adrenal cortex know how much cortisol to produce? - What is CAH? - How does the common form of CAH affect children? - How does CAH happen?

## UNIT-2

Are the grandchildren likely to have CAH? - Is puberty normal in CAH, and can girls with CAH - What treatment is required In CAH? -Medical treatment -Surgical treatment - Is steroid treatment harmful? - How much treatment is needed? -What test should be done to decide this?

## UNIT-3

How often should my child be seen in the clinic?- Will my child grow normally and reach a reasonable adult height? - At what time of day should treatment be given? - How does the management of CAH change in an emergency? - Minor illnesses - Moderate illnesses

## UNIT-4

Severe illnesses - Surgery - Illness notification -Can my child receive live vaccinations despite being on steroids? - Growth during Puberty - Bone Age - The Pubertal Growth Spurt -Growth Hormone Secretion during Puberty - Other Diagnoses which should be Excluded: Gonadotrophin Deficiency

## UNIT-5

Gonadal Failure - Turner Syndrome - Bone Dysplasia - Growth Hormone Deficiency - Psychological Effects -School and Social Concerns - Treatment of Constitutional Delay -Gonadotrophin Deficiency or Constitutional Delay?

**[AYS037-03] - COMMUNICATIVE PAEDIATRICS**

## UNIT-1

Introduction to radiation and overview of trends in medical imaging-Types of radiation and ionizing radiation dose units-Sources of radiation exposure- Radiation exposures from medical imaging today-Radiation doses and risks in paediatric procedures

## UNIT-2

Radiation doses for paediatric procedures-Radiation risks of medical imaging: health effects of radiation exposure- Susceptibility to ionizing radiation in children: unique considerations-Appropriate use of radiation in paediatric imaging

**UNIT-3**

Fundamentals of radiation protection in health care- Justification and appropriateness of procedures-Optimization: child-size and indication-adjusted exam performance- Promoting a radiation safety culture to improve practice- What is radiation safety culture in health-care settings?

**UNIT-4**

Radiation safety and clinical governance-Establishing a radiation safety culture- Practical tips for risk-benefit discussion- Communication goals and challenges-Communicating radiation benefits and risks-Communication with the paediatric patient- How to establish a dialogue in a clinical setting

**UNIT-5**

Ethical considerations- Creating a dialogue in the medical community-Dialogue between referrers and radiological medical practitioners-Dialogue between medical imaging staff and medical facility administration- Dialogue between other health professionals involved in paediatric health care

**[AYS037-04] - PRACTICAL - I**

[AYS037-04]-PRACTICAL - I should be conducted based on PAPER 1

BSS RECORD NOTE must be utilized by the student to complete this Practical.

**[AYS037-05] - PRACTICAL - II**

[AYS037-05]-PRACTICAL - II should be conducted based on PAPER 2

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**[AYS037-06] - PRACTICAL - III**

[AYS037-06]-PRACTICAL - III should be conducted based on PAPER 3

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**[AYS037-07] - REPRODUCTIVE ANATOMY,PHYSIOLOGY & CHANGES IN PREGNANCY****UNIT-1**

Normal and abnormal development structure and function (female and male) urogenital system and female breast- Applied anatomy - Anatomy and physiology of urinary and lower GI tract - Anatomical and physiological changes in female genital tract during pregnancy

**UNIT-2**

Anatomy of fetus-Physiological and neuro-endocrinal changes during puberty - Physiology of spermatogenesis- Endocrinology related to male and female reproduction -Biochemical and endocrine changes during pregnancy-Biophysical and biochemical changes in uterus and cervix

**UNIT-3**

Pharmacology of identified drugs used during pregnancy-Mechanism of action-Excretion-Metabolism of identified drugs used in the management of Gynaecological disorders-Role of hormones in Obstetrics & Gynaecology-Markers in Obstetrics & Gynaecology - Non-neoplastic and neoplastic diseases

**UNIT-4**

Pathophysiology of ovaries- Normal and abnormal microbiology of genital tract-Bacterial, viral and parasitological infections responsible -Gametogenesis, fertilization, implantation and early development of Embryo - Normal and abnormal pathology of placenta, umbilical cord, amniotic fluid and fetus-

**UNIT-5**

Normal pregnancy, physiological changes during pregnancy, labour and puerperium-Immunology of pregnancy -Humoral and cellular immunology in Obstetrics & Gynaecology

**[AYS037-08] - AYURVEDIC & CLINICAL MANAGEMENT OF GYNECOLOGICAL DISEASES****UNIT-1**

Introduction- Role of Ayurveda in India's Health Care - Academic Role of Ayurveda in Future Health Care- Education and Training- Postgraduate Education-Ayurvedic Herbs and Herbal Formula Manufacturing- Globalization of Ayurveda

**UNIT-2**

Tridosas-Vata- Pitta -Kapha- Constitution (Prakriti) - Mental Components (Mano Guna- Health Care - Diagnosis- Disease Management - Dietary Management and Lifestyle Changes -Bhasma-Rasayana- Formulas- Yoga- Massage

**UNIT-3**

Empiricism in Medical Knowledge Development - Ayurveda: An Evidence-Based Medicine-Overcoming Barriers of Research - Research Designs: A Look at a Hierarchy of Design -Retrospective Case Study -Panchakarma Therapy Procedures

**UNIT-4**

Preparatory Procedures - Sudation and Fomentation Therapy (Svedana Karma) -Beneficial Effects of Panchakarma Therapy- Etiopathogenesis-Clinical Features-Diagnosis and Prognosis- Treatment- Amenorrhea- Dysmenorrhea -

**UNIT-5**

Menorrhagia -Leukorrhoea- Infertility - Premenstrual Syndrome (PMS- Menopausal Syndrome- Scientific Basis of Ayurvedic Therapies - Clinical Studies on Compound Formulas - Pharmacological Studies on Single Herbs and Bhasmas- Saracaindica-Muktashukti Bhasma

**[AYS037-09] - LABOUR & CHILD BIRTH**

**UNIT-1**

Male sex organs - Female sex organs - The female monthly cycle - Conception - Hormones - Boy or girl? - The best time to get pregnant - Twins, triplets or more - The signs of pregnancy- Pregnancy tests

**UNIT-2**

Finding out that you are pregnant - Accessing antenatal care - Help for young mums - Measuring your pregnancy-Week 3 - Weeks 4-5 - Weeks 6-7 - Weeks 8-9- Weeks 10-14 - Weeks 15-22 - Weeks 23-30 - Weeks 31-40

**UNIT-3**

What should you eat? - Foods to avoid - Preparing food - Vitamins and minerals- Vegetarian, vegan and special diets - Smoking - Alcohol - Pills, medicines and other drugs - Illegal drugs - X-rays - Keeping active

**UNIT-4**

Infections - Inherited conditions - Female sex organs- The female monthly cycle Conception Hormones - Flying and travel-Antenatal appointments -Early antenatal appointments- Regular checks at every antenatal appointment- Appointments in later pregnancy

**UNIT-5**

Blood tests- Ultrasound scans - Tests to detect abnormalities - Tests for Down's syndrome and other genetic disorders - Diagnostic tests for Down's syndrome and other genetic disorders - Making the most of antenatal care

**[AYS037-10] - PRACTICAL - IV**

[AYS037-10]-PRACTICAL - IV should be conducted based on PAPER 4

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**[AYS037-11] - PRACTICAL - V**

[AYS037-11]-PRACTICAL - V should be conducted based on PAPER 5

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**[AYS037-12] - PRACTICAL - VI**

[AYS037-12]-PRACTICAL - VI should be conducted based on PAPER 6

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