

## MODEL QP 2

QP Code:

### M.D. (HOMOEOPATHY) PART-I EXAMINATION

#### Paper II- Fundamentals of Clinical medicine in Homoeopathic Philosophy

#### Specialty: Organon of Medicine and Homoeopathic Philosophy

Time: 3 hrs

Max Marks:100

#### 1. Problem-Based Question (20 Marks)

A 50-year-old male patient presenting with **progressive exertional dyspnoea** over the past six months. The patient describes breathlessness on exertion, occasional wheezing, and a sensation of chest tightness. His medical history reveals **chronic smoking (20 years), occasional alcohol consumption, and exposure to occupational pollutants**. He has **no known history of cardiac disease**. Examination reveals **bilateral basal crepitations, tachypnoea, and use of accessory muscles** during respiration.

Based on this case scenario, answer the following:

1. **Explain the possible etiopathogenesis of dyspnoea in this patient from a homoeopathic and modern medicine perspective.** (5 Marks)
2. **Write the points of differentiation based on pathophysiology** (obstructive vs. restrictive patterns) of lung disease and grading of dyspnoea (3+2)
3. **List and justify the investigations required for confirming the diagnosis.** (5 Marks)
4. **Construct a homoeopathic totality based on the given case and plan a strategy for homoeopathic management**, including the selection of remedies and auxiliary measures. (5 Marks)

#### Long answer question

2. A 35-year-old patient visits your homeopathic clinic complaining of chronic headaches and insomnia. While taking the case history, you notice that the patient's symptoms are inconsistent, and he hesitates while answering questions. Upon further inquiry, he admits that his previous doctor exaggerated some symptoms to justify a more potent prescription. How would you handle this situation in accordance with ethical principles outlined in the *Organon of Medicine*? **Explain the importance of ethical considerations in patient care, focusing on fidelity and truthfulness in symptom recording.** ( 7+3)
3. A 42-year-old female patient presents with chronic lower back pain for the past five years. She reports that the pain worsens with stress and emotional distress. She also experiences disturbed sleep, fatigue, and occasional mood swings. On examination, there are no significant structural abnormalities, and conventional investigations reveal no major pathology. However, the patient describes the pain as deep-seated, shifting, and sometimes associated with burning sensations.

#### Questions:

- a. Explain the general pathophysiology of pain in this case, highlighting the role of the psycho-neuro-endocrine axis in its genesis.(5)
  - b. Based on the nature of the pain and its chronicity, how would you approach its miasmatic classification?(2)
  - c. How can miasmatic understanding aid in the selection of an appropriate homeopathic remedy for this patient?(3)
4. A 55-year-old male patient presents with generalized swelling of the legs and face for the past three months. He complains of breathlessness on exertion and a feeling of heaviness in the limbs. His past medical history includes hypertension and chronic kidney disease. Laboratory investigations reveal deranged renal function and low serum albumin levels.

### Questions:

- i. Explain the underlying pathophysiology of edema in this patient.(2)
  - ii. How do hydrostatic, oncotic, and lymphatic factors contribute to the development of edema?(3)
  - iii. Based on the clinical presentation, differentiate between renal, cardiac, and hepatic causes of edema with suggested investigations (3)
  - iv. How would you approach the case homoeopathically including general management of the case? (2)
5. A 45-year-old female presents with complaints of black tarry stools, fatigue, and progressive weight loss for the past three months. She has a history of chronic NSAID use for rheumatoid arthritis. Laboratory investigations reveal iron deficiency anemia and an occult blood-positive stool test.
  - a. Analyze the presenting symptoms and investigation findings to establish a probable diagnosis, considering pathophysiology and etiology.(2)
  - b. Enumerate and justify differential diagnoses for upper gastrointestinal bleeding in this case, correlating with NSAID use.(3)
  - c. Classify the pathological evolution of the suspected condition from reversible to irreversible stages, incorporating miasmatic interpretation in homeopathy.(3)
  - d. List any four Homoeopathic remedies which can be prescribed in Gastrointestinal bleeding with its indications(2)

### Short answer question

6. Explain the pathophysiology of obesity, including genetic, hormonal, and lifestyle factors contributing to its development. Describe the clinical consequences of obesity and its impact on different organ systems. (3+2)
7. Classify fever based on its pattern and aetiology with suitable examples. Explain the homoeopathic approach to managing fever, including miasmatic differentiation. (2 +3)
8. Classify the different types of urinary incontinence with brief explanations.

9. Define polymenorrhoea and explain its possible causes and pathophysiology and management
10. Classify various types of pigmentation disorders with brief explanations of their causes
11. What are serological tests. Write examples of commonly used serological tests
12. Describe interpret thyroid function test
13. Describe the Basic concept of MRI and the scenarios where MRI can be advised