

Role of modern diagnostic tools in Homoeopathy and Legal Aspects

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Key words

Ayush, Diagnosis, Homoeopathy, Individualization, Materia Medica, Miasm, Nosodes, Organon, Pharmacology, Prognosis, Simillimum, Susceptibility

The life is a complex buildup of fine chemicals and energy. Both are fashioned in such a way that a perfect and unique state of balance and hormone is maintained. Slightest disturbance may lead to illness and even death. Let us review the life in a few words-

An ovum gets pierced with a sperm and fertilization takes place resulting in formation of a zygote. The zygote or fertilized egg undergoes a sequence of revolutionary changes and develops a fetus. The fetus, on maturation is delivered and develops into a child. The child grows to the youth, performs his lively activities and enters the old age. Now degenerative phase starts and so called senile decay starts rendering deterioration of the body and consequently to the death. This whole fundamental process is normally seen in all the living creatures. But the type, growth, span, activities, appearance, displays and pattern of every creature is different from another one.

Further, a living creature leads his own individual life, absolutely specific to him. He may have this in two ways, either in healthy condition or in diseased condition. To understand this whole phenomenon, vast knowledge of science is necessary. In Homoeopathy, there is holistic approach. It deals with sick individual, not the disease or diseased organs.

Very often, we happen to meet the myth, as there is no role of diagnosis in Homoeopathy and there is only the need of symptoms to treat the patients. Without proper diagnosis, nature, causes, type, depth and prognosis of the disease cannot be ascertained. Hence the plan of treatment, mode of treatment or referral could not be made. To discuss this point in details, one must be acquainted with the basics of Homoeopathic system of medicine.

What is Homoeopathy

The word Homoeopathy is derived from combination of two Greek words, 'Homoios' means 'like' and 'Pathos' means 'disease'. This unique system of treating diseases was founded by German Dr. Christian Frederick Samuel Hahnemann (10th April 1755 to 14th April 1843). It deals with the concept of treating diseases with remedies, prescribed in minute doses, which are capable of producing symptoms similar to the disease when taken by healthy people i.e. 'Similia Similibus Curantur' or 'like cures like'. It has holistic approach to diagnose and treat the sick person and deals with theory of individualization.

Individualization

The general characteristics of every individual cannot be exactly similar. The two may differ in several ways, viz. difference of mental and physical makeup, difference of their cardinal features of living being or their reactions to the environment. One may be morbidly irritable or other rarely irritable or another may be too mild even towards very agitating conditions. A person may be fat and flabby while another lean and thin. One may be too insensible or indifferent to very intense pains and may even sacrifice his limb or body part to please his God or Goddess while another one may faint seeing the syringe in the hands of a doctor!

No two persons are alike. This makes theory of individualization, which plays not only a prominent but sole part in art of healing through Homoeopathy.

The individuality of a person is the characteristic feature or group of characteristic features, making him identifiable from all other persons.

Due to diversity in fundamental built and nature of individuals, the sufferings are always felt in different manner. The totality of the symptoms reflects the disease. The sensations by the sufferers are the subjective symptoms and the signs observed by the others are called as the objective symptoms.

Now, this becomes the first duty of the healing artist to identify the individual and his characteristics and thence the degree of curability of a disease in the affected individual. This degree of curability will depend upon Diagnosis, Prognosis, and Susceptibility of the Individual towards disease and the medicine. The skilled physician is able to perceive the signs and symptoms of the suffering individual to make a proper diagnosis, prognosis of the case, plan of treatment and prevention of further recurrences.

J. H. Clarke, in his book, 'The Prescriber', says- "In most cases there are more remedies than one that will benefit; and if the exact similimum is not found, the next or the next to that will give a measure of help; so the beginner need not abandon the ideal as too difficult of attainment. Then there are many different kinds of similarity, as well as of degrees, and every kind is available for the prescriber's use."

There is similarity between remedy and disease in regards to organ-affinity, tissue-affinity, diathesis, sensations and modalities. In his 9th edition of 'Pocket Manual of Homoeopathic Materia Medica', William Boericke says- "Elimination of the useless may gradually take place with the growth of accurate physiological and pathological knowledge."

The vast and extremely elaborated text in the available books of Homoeopathy often causes difficulty for the beginners as well as to practitioners running short of time for reading, revising and applying. Now we should eliminate insignificant background and ornaments from remedy portraits. Intention must be essentially to reduce the bulky and difficult text of Materia medica into very simple and easy to understand universal medical terminology i.e. 'diagnosis'.

Diagnosis is the identification of the nature of an illness or other problem by examination of the symptoms.

Diagnosis means the art and act of identifying the disease from its signs and symptoms. The role of diagnosis in Homoeopathy is not a new idea. To confirm a diagnosis, the proper study of the case is needed. This will include-

- Inspection— examination by looking closely into the matter of illness, its manifestations and course of sickness.
- Palpation— examination by touch.
- Percussion— examination by striking of a solid instrument against body parts.
- Auscultation— examination by listening the sounds by the affected organs of the patient.

- Laboratory methods— when the sickness advances, temporary or permanent changes start to occur in physique. These changes can be observed by one or more methods as described above. To confirm the diagnosis, laboratory, radiological or surgical tests etc. are performed. These tests assist in diagnosis of the disease and to ascertain the prognosis.

In contemporary era, the diagnosis of the illness is often asked by patients for their satisfaction also. On the other hand, the disease diagnosis is also important in determining the depth, nature and outcome of the disease. This will help in deciding the nature of remedy to be used as well as posology for complete cure.

The diagnosis is necessary for-

For selecting the case-

- Proper diagnosis is a must to decide the type of treatment
- Selection of cases
- Elimination of cases requiring surgical or mechanical management

Plan of treatment-

- To adopt different modes in different cases, according to need.
- Many of the cases are presented in secondary manifestations, the primary manifestation being obscure. Diagnosis give a clue towards primary manifestation.
- Diagnosis of the disease in case with vague or obscure symptoms may give hint towards the seat and nature of the disease.
- Diagnosis of the case with multi system involvement give hint towards the area of severity and help in the institution of treatment.
- In cases with acute and chronic manifestation, separation of symptomatology of two is possible through the knowledge of diagnosis.
- Diagnosis gives the idea about the pathological and constitutional tendencies that help us to decide whether a constitutional, miasmatic or palliative medicine is required.
- It is an indirect help in the process of cure.
- Laboratory investigation reports or diagnosis definitely help us to access the effect of medicine, progress etc.
- For deciding the correct diet and regimen with general management of the case.
- In accessing the depth of disease and hence the prognosis.

Selection of medicine-

- In the evaluation of symptom, from the knowledge of diagnosis we can separate symptoms of the disease from the symptoms of the patient.
- Sieving out the peculiar, uncommon, characteristic individualizing symptoms from the various symptoms.

- Helping us in the assessment of the real significance of the new symptom in the course of treatment after first prescription. Whether the new symptom belongs to the remedy or due to the further progress of the disease.
- Cautious we in the use of deep acting violent remedies in too low or too high potencies when there is advanced pathological condition.
- In accessing the depth of disease. E.g. leucorrhoea may prone to be a case of advanced carcinoma cervix.
- From the pathologically diagnosed condition, certain nosodes may be prepared.
- Help in the selection of potency.

General management-

Diagnosis provides the proper knowledge of general management including provision and exclusion of diet and regimen, exercise or rest, and any other accessory management.

Prophylaxis-

To prevent contagious disease arising from an acute miasm, a physician must have a nosological diagnostic experience. Diagnosis alone guide us in notifying and instituting proper preventive measures.

Statistical data-

The effectiveness of Homoeopathic system can demonstrate to the society only through diagnostic basis. Though, Homoeopathy emphasizes on symptoms and signs to prescribe a remedy, though, the diagnosis of the disease is must. Famous Pathologist William Boyd says-

Finally the student must keep in mind the fact that what is usually called morbid anatomy constitutes only one part of the general subject of pathology, although it is the part with which this book is primarily concerned. The modern term psychosomatic medicine is an indication of the tardy realization of this truth, a truth of which the greatest physicians have always been aware. For it is the whole patient who comes to the doctor's office, not just a disordered liver, a cardiac lesion, or a septic throat. As Paracelsus remarked in the sixteenth century, he who wants to know man must look upon him as a whole, not as a patched-up piece of work. Man is more than a sum of his parts. In the words of an old French proverb: "There are no diseases, but only sick people." It has been estimated that at least 50 per cent of all patients consulting a physician have no real organic trouble. The young recruit waiting to make his first parachute jump often has albumen and red blood cells in the urine and no eosinophils in the blood, but the real disturbance is in his mind rather than in his kidney or bone marrow. Plato's profound remark in the Phaedrus is as true today as when it was first uttered. "For this is the great error of our day in the treatment of the human body, that physicians separate the soul from the body."

Obstacles to the path of Homoeopathy

Now, there are some rumble strips in the way of Homoeopathy to be modernized. We have restricted rights.

- We are not authorized to do pathological tests.
- We are not authorized to do radiological investigations.
- We are not authorized to do all cardiac examinations like Echo.
- We are not authorized to do histological examinations.
- We are not authorized to do surgical procedures, even FNAC and Biopsies.
- We are not authorized to do autopsy.

But why, we don't know. Even we don't want to know. And don't like to have these rights. Perhaps lack of knowledge? Lack of confidence?

Rights of Homoeopaths

In spite of all these draw backs, we have some rights too. I have asked Government under RTI act for several points.

We are authorized to give any evidence in court required by law-

State;

(c) shall be entitled to sign or authenticate a medical or fitness certificate or any other certificate required by any law to be signed or authenticated by a duly qualified medical practitioner;

(d) shall be entitled to give any evidence at any inquest or any court of law as an expert under section 45 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 on any matter relating to Homoeopathy.

1 of 1872.

20/11/17
063-17

We are authorized to issue any certificate required by law-
सेवा में,

सचिव,

सभी राज्य/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश शासन
स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण विभाग/
आयुर्विज्ञान शिक्षा/आयुष/भा.चि.प.हो./ होम्योपैथी

निदेशक

सभी राज्य/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश शासन
स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण विभाग/
आयुर्विज्ञान शिक्षा/आयुष/भा.चि.प.हो./ होम्योपैथी

महोदया/महोदय,

मुझे यह कहने का निदेश हुआ है कि केन्द्रीय परिषद् की कार्यकारिणी समिति की दिनांक 10.02.2016 की बैठक में निर्णय लिया कि सभी राज्य/स.शा.प्र. शासनों का एक परिपत्र जारी किया जाए कि होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सक जो होम्योपैथी में एक मान्य आयुर्विज्ञान अर्हता रखते हैं और राज्य/केन्द्रीय परिषद् से पंजिकृत हैं, को होम्योपैथी केन्द्रीय परिषद् अधिनियम, 1973 की धारा 15(2) एवं होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सा व्यवसायी (वृत्तिक आचरण, शिष्टाचार और नैतिकता संहिता) विनियम, 1982 (2014 तक संशोधित) में प्रावधित वै सभी प्रमाण पत्र चिकित्सीय व योग्य सहित जारी कर सकते हैं।

आपसे यह आग्रह किया जाता है कि कृपया उक्त जानकारी राज्य/स.शा. क्षेत्र के संबंधित लोगों के ध्यान में ला दे।

सचिव
4.3.16

भवदीय,

(डॉ० आशिस दत्ता)
सहायक सचिव (तकनीकी)

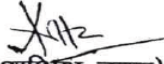
We are authorized to use supplementation and routine diagnostic methods

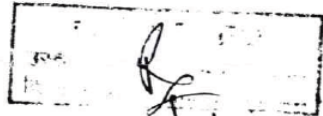
With reference to your letter dated 19 & 20.07.2012, I am directed to say that the Education Committee of Central Council in its meeting held on 20.11.96 had clarified as follows:-


“होमियोपैथी केन्द्रीय परिषद् अधिनियम, 1973 के धाराओं के अर्न्तगत पंजीकृत होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सकों को होम्योपैथी के द्वारा ही चिकित्सा करनी चाहिए एवं आवश्यकतानुसार रोगियों के खान पान व अन्य तरीके जैसे कि Glucose/Saline/Oxygen/- प्रवैरह का देना, भी उनके द्वारा अपनाए जा सकते हैं अगर सम्बन्धित चिकित्सक ने उपरोक्त की अपनी शिक्षा के दौरान ट्रेनिंग ली हो।”

Please note that Clinical Establishment Act is applicable on all Clinics & Hospitals including Homoeopathy.

भवदीय,


(डॉ. आशिष बत्ता)
सहायक सचिव (तकनीकी)


21/8/12


सुधीर
06-3-17

We are authorized to conduct normal deliveries


Extract of Regulation 24 of Homoeopathic Practitioners (Professional Conduct, Etiquette & Code of Ethics) Regulation, 1982 (as amended as per Notification published in the Official Gazette dated 12-7-2014)


24. Engagement for an Obstetrics Case

(1) If a practitioner of Homoeopathy is engaged to attend to a woman during her confinement, he shall do so. Refusal to do so on an excuse of any other engagement shall not be considered ethical except when he is already engaged on a similar or other serious case.

(2) When a practitioner of Homoeopathy who has been engaged to attend on an obstetrics case is absent and another is sent for and delivery is accomplished, the acting practitioner of Homoeopathy shall be entitled to his professional fees; provided he shall secure the patient's consent to withdraw on the arrival of the practitioner of Homoeopathy already engaged.

— X — X —


सुधीर
06-3-17


07/8/12
P.I.O., C.C.H.

We are authorized to do MTP

- 4 No termination of pregnancy shall be made in accordance with the Act at any place other than -
- a hospital established or maintained by Government, or
 - a place for the time being approved for the purpose of this Act by Government.
5. (1) The provisions of Section 4, and so much of the provisions of sub-section (2) of Section 3 as relate to the length of the pregnancy and the opinion of not less than two registered medical practitioners, shall not apply to the termination of a pregnancy by a registered medical practitioner in a case where he is of opinion, formed in good faith, that the termination of such pregnancy is immediately necessary to save the life of the pregnant woman.
- (2) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Penal Code, the termination of pregnancy by a person who is not a registered medical practitioner shall be an offence punishable under that Code, and that Code shall, to this extent, stand modified._____

Explanation :

For the purposes of this section, so much of provisions of clause (d) of Section 2 as relate to the possession, by a registered medical practitioner, of experience or training in gynaecology and obstetrics shall not apply.

3/11
06-3-17

No bond for BMW registration



मुख्यालय
उत्तराखण्ड प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
"गौरा देवी पर्यावरण भवन"

46बी, आई.टी. पार्क, सहस्त्रधारा रोड़, देहरादून-248001

8.1.2

पत्रांक-यूकेपीसीबी/एच.ओ./बी०एम०डब्लू०-142/1354

दिनांक 18.01.2021

कार्यालय आदेश

एतद्वारा अध्यक्ष, राज्य बोर्ड से प्राप्त अनुमोदन के क्रम में हॉम्योपैथिक (नॉन-बेडड) निजी एवं सरकारी डिस्पेंसरीज/चिकित्सालयों को राज्य बोर्ड से Bio-medical Waste management Rules, 2016 के अन्तर्गत one time authoriazation प्राप्त करना आवश्यक है, जिस हेतु सहमति/प्राधिकार के लिये आवेदन करने की दशा में दिनांक 31.03.21 तक के सहमति/प्राधिकार शुल्क में शत-प्रतिशत शिथिलता प्रदान की गयी है। इसके अन्तर्गत हॉम्योपैथिक, डिस्पेंसरीज/चिकित्सालयों (नॉन-बेडड) को Common Bio Medical Waste Treatment Facility के साथ अनुबन्ध की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी।

(एस०पी० सुबुद्धि) आई०एफ०एस०
सदस्य सचिव

- प्रतिलिपि:- निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित:-
1. अध्यक्ष, उत्तराखण्ड प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, देहरादून को सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।
 2. महानिदेशक, चिकित्सा स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण निदेशालय, डांडा लौखण्ड, सहस्त्रधारा रोड़, देहरादून।
 3. नियंत्रक, होम्योपैथिक मैडिसन बोर्ड, देहरादून को उनके पत्र दिनांक 11.01.2021 के क्रम में सूचनार्थ एवं आशय के साथ प्रेषित कि राज्य के समस्त हॉम्योपैथिक (नॉन-बेडड), डिस्पेंसरीज/चिकित्सालयों के प्रारूप-1 अनुरूप duly filled आवेदन पत्र सामूहिक रूप से बोर्ड मुख्यालय में दिनांक 31.01.2021 तक उपलब्ध कराने का कष्ट करें।
 4. मुख्य पर्यावरण अधिकारी, (गढ़वाल/कुमाऊ), उत्तराखण्ड प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, देहरादून।
 5. समस्त पर्यावरण अभियन्ता/सहा0 पर्यावरण अभियन्ता, उत्तराखण्ड प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, बोर्ड मुख्यालय, देहरादून।
 6. क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी(प्र0), उत्तराखण्ड प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, बोर्ड मुख्यालय, देहरादून/काशीपुर/हल्द्वानी/रूड़की।
 7. गार्ड फाईल।


सदस्य सचिव

Insurance coverage by various TPAs

- ii. Insurers shall maintain a list of, and the fees chargeable by, institutions where such pre-insurance medical examination may be conducted, the reports from which will be accepted by them. Such list shall be furnished to the prospective policyholder at the time of pre-insurance medical examination.
- i. **Cumulative bonus**
 - i. Insurers may offer cumulative bonuses on indemnity based health insurance policies, which shall be stated explicitly in the prospectus and the policy document.
 - ii. If a claim is made in any particular year, the cumulative bonus accrued may be reduced at the same rate at which it is accrued;
 - iii. Cumulative bonus shall not be allowed on benefit based policies.
 - j. **Option to migrate to suitable health insurance policy**
 - i. Insurers offering health covers specific to age groups such as maternity covers, children under family floater policies, students etc, shall offer an option to migrate to a suitable health insurance policy at the end of the specified exit age or at the renewal of the policy by providing suitable credits for all the previous policy years, provided the policy has been maintained without a break.
 - k. All health insurance policies shall allow the portability of any policy in accordance with Schedule:1
 - l. **AYUSH Coverage:**
 - i. Insurers may provide coverage to non-allopathic treatments provided the treatment has been undergone in a government hospital or in any institute recognized by government and/or accredited by Quality Council of India/National Accreditation Board on Health or any other suitable institutions.
 - ii. For benefit based products, (i) shall not be applicable.

m. Disclosures/Declarations:

- i. Subject to the provisions of these regulations, prospectus of health insurance policy shall mandatorily contain all the information regarding:
1. disclosures about the terms of its renewal.
 2. coverage and premium applicable as per the age progression
 3. disclosure of the maximum age up to when the renewal would be available, if product is offered to specified age groups and the option available to migrate to other policies in all such cases.
 4. any changes in the scope of the cover after certain duration of the policy or after a certain age- such as including but not limited to coverage for pre-existing diseases;
 5. whether renewal premium would be guaranteed or subject to revision;
 6. details of specific circumstances, if any, where premium could be loaded (or discount withdrawn) by the insurer and also to the extent to which it could be done;
 7. procedure and terms for enhancing the sum insured or scope of cover, if any;
 8. all the exclusions, cancellation conditions and
 9. other aspects in accordance with the extant regulations, guidelines, circulars etc on advertisements and disclosure requirements.

Limitations of Homoeopaths

We are not authorized to do Radiological or pathological investigations

T-170 received from Sh. Rajneesh Kumar Sharma.

Information	Reply
Can a BHMS doctor perform ultrasound scanning and pathology test, along with reporting, like an MBBS.	No record found available in this Council, hence transferred to Medical Council of India.


28.6.17


28/6/17

“DB”

अनिल रानी मलिक
Anil Rani Malik
कार्यालय अधीक्षक
Office Supdt.
केन्द्रीय होम्योपैथी परिषद्
Central Council of Homoeopathy
जानकपुरी, नई दिल्ली-58
Jankpuri, New Delhi-58

Some Bonds for Homoeopaths

[*12A. Physician to obey law and regulation:-

A physician, -

- (a) shall not act contrary to the laws regulating the practice of Homoeopathy;
- (b) shall not assist others to disobey the law regulating the practice of Homoeopathy;
- (c) shall act in aid of the enforcement of sanitary laws and regulations in the interest of public health;
- (d) shall comply with the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 (23 of 1940), Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945; the Pharmacy Act, 1948 (8 of 1948); the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act 1985 (61 of 1985); the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 (34 of 1971), the Transplantation of Human Organ Act, 1994 (42 of 1994); the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunity and Full Participation) Act, 1995 (1 of 1996) and Biomedical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 and such other related Acts, Rules, of the Central Government or the State Government or the Local Administrative bodies relating to protection and promotion of public health.]

X — X — X

Shiv
01-02-18

Some rights of Patients

- Right to considerate and respectful care.
- Right to information on diagnosis, treatment and medicines.
- Right to get information about the professionals involved in the patient care.
- Right to expect that all the communications and records pertaining to his/her case be treated as confidential
- Right to keep his/her privacy concerning his/her medical care program.
- Right to expect prompt treatment in an emergency
- Right to refuse to participate in human experimentation, research, project affecting his/her care or treatment.
- Right to get copies of medical records
- Right to know what hospital rules and regulations apply to him/her as a patient and the facilities obtainable to the patient.
- Right to get details of the bill.
- Right to seek second opinion about his/her disease, treatment, etc.

Some common and safer diagnostic tools for Homoeopaths

- Audiometer
- Autorefractometer
- BMI
- Colposcope
- Dermo-scope

- Electrocardiograph (ECG)
- Electroencephalograph (EEG)
- Electromyograph (EMG)
- Fetal Doppler
- Glucometer
- Goniometer
- Knee Hammer
- Laryngoscope
- Nerve conduction velocity test (NCV)
- Non-invasive blood pressure (NIBP)
- Ophthalmoscope
- Otoscope
- Phonocardiograph
- Pulse-oximeter
- Rhino-scope
- Sphygmomanometer (BP)
- Spirometer (PFT)
- Stethoscope
- Thermometer
- Tuning Fork
- Uroflow-meter

Conclusion

The duration of study and syllabi by various Government councils are the same for all the bachelor level medical courses recognized by the government of India, except only one subject, i.e. the pharmacology. In each system of medicine, the concerned pharmacology is taught. In allopathy, it is called-Pharmacology, in Homoeopathy- Homoeopathic Pharmacy and Materia medica, in Ayurveda- Dravyaguna Vigyan and Nighantu, in Unani- Moalijat and so on.

There is no difference in study regarding basic subjects like anatomy, physiology, biochemistry, pathology, forensic medicine and jurisprudence, social and preventive medicine, surgery, gynecology and obstetrics, practice of medicine, etc. except their own pharmacology as per respective streams.

In reading MRI, CT Scan, PET Scan, Roentgenography, Ultrasonography, Echocardiography, TMT, pathology or many other diagnosing modalities, there is no role of different types of pharmacologies. I wonder why are so much restrictions to Ayush system of medicine in utilizing many of them. Why do PCPNDT, AERB etc. have different moods with Ayush wing. Why is registered medical practitioner's definition always been restricted to the schedules of MCI Act only? Other medical councils register their candidates in their respected schedules certifying that he is now a registered medical practitioner. Then why does there is such a non-uniformity.

While there is uniformity in all the syllabi and duration of study in all the medical streams, the rules for them should be uniform.

Each medical fraternity has its advantages and limitations. There must be an integrated approach to cure a sick individual, with the most suitable stream of treatment for that particular case at that time. Inter-stream referrals and time to time consultations may be done to cure the suffering humanity at lowest possible cost, in shortest possible, the most harmless and most reliable way so that the diminished or almost lost image of a so called doctor may be resumed to the ever accepted appraisal- the 'Doctor is the God'.

The recent curriculum of MBBS is appreciable. It has been added a foundation course which includes the study of basics Ayush system of medicine so that the above stated integrated approach. It is scheduled as below-

Study of Alternate systems of Medicine with use of LCD projector, Flip charts, Marker pens- lecture/ interactive discussion to address the following questions-

- What is Alternative Medicine?
- What is Complementary Medicine?
- What is Evidence Based Medicine?
- What is the difference between Modern Medicine and Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM)?
- What is the practice impact?

Hope the legal aspects will be distributed upon various systems of medicine homogeneously and the only goal of every so called doctor will be to cure the patient in most rapid, gentle, permanent and in easiest way at lowest cost possible.

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