

BASIC PRINCIPLES AND DIAGNOSTIC ASPECTS IN SIDDHA

6- DAYS CME MODULE FOR TEACHERS

Sess no	Topic	Contents	Duration
1	NoiNaadal-Basic concepts and diagnostic methods	Basic concepts in Noi Naadal, Diagnostic Aspects, What is Noi? Importance of Diagnosing the particular disease, Complications of the disease, Wrongly diagnosing the disease, Environmental conditions, Basics in diagnosing the disease, Classifications of Disease	1 ½ hours
2	Noi Naadal-Basic concepts and diagnostic methods	Importance of medicine, Treatment types, Importance of Panchaboothams in diagnosing the disease, Importance of Tastes in diagnosing the disease,	1 ½ hours
3	Introduction of Basic of Noi Naadal (Siddha pathology)	<i>What is noi ?,What do human pathology mean?-</i> Panchaboothaas - five elements exhibit the properties of Earth, Water, Fire, Wind and Space- Three Humors In Siddha, <i>Reality of Microcosm and Macrocosm</i> , Formation of Tridoshas <i>Seats of 3 humors in human body</i>	1 ½ hours
4	Three Humors	Three Humors in Siddha-Vatha humor- <i>physical characteristics of Vata, Physical functions of Vata</i> Deranged vatham, Deranged vatha pitham, Deranged vathakabam -Pitha Humor- <i>Types of Pitham. Physical characteristics of PithamPhysical functions of Pitham</i> , Factors which increasePitta? Deranged pitham,Deranged pithavatham, Deranged pithakabam-Kabam Humor-Types of Kapha <i>Physical functions of Kabam</i> Factors which increase Kabam? Deranged kabam, Deranged kabavatham, Deranged kabapitham, Prime (Root) cause of Diseases, Conclusion	1 ½ hours
5	An Overview of Hematological disorders?	General causes for disease – Diagnosis - History - past present, family, Clinical Examination, Laboratory Aid. Laboratory is used by the clinician for two purposes-Diagnostic, prognostic Laboratory - Clinical pathology, Microbiology, Biochemistry, Materials Examined Disorders of Blood, Haemotolgy -Red Cell Disorders-all type of Anemias,.W.B.C. Disorders-Platlet Disorders, Coagulation disorders- Blood Banking.	1 ½ hours
6	An Overview of Hematological disorders – (Practical demonstrations)	Diagnostic exercises with given case histories; Demonstration and teaching of pathological microscopic Slides of conditions like Various types of anemias, Leukemias, Lymphomas, Lupus cells, Carcinomas, Benign conditions like fibroma, fibroadenoma etc. Laboratory visit to see the real time operation of the clinical tests and explaining their utility and interpretations. A small demo of the automated heamatology counter and its utility.	1 ½ hours
7	Tongue - a candlelight to diagnosis	Siddha, the oldest known healing modality in the world recommends eight powerful tools called“Ennvagai thervugal”.i.e., Naadi, Sparism,Naa, Niram, Mozhi Vizhi, Malam, and Moothiram for assessing the person current state of health and providing a basis for diagnosis. Among the eight diagnostic tools, tongue diagnosis is one of the important tool <i>Organogenesis and Functions- Siddha views-</i>	1 ½ hours

		<i>Satvamgunam, Rasgunam, Thamo gunam, Iymboothangal panchiharikummurai, Sthulaboothangal panjeeharanam, Sookkuma sareerangal, Pura karuvigal</i>	
8	Tongue diagnosis	Structure and function of Naa, Anatomy and physiology of Tongue, The taste buds, Nerve supply of the tongue, Taste pathways, Taste Fundamentals, Tongue diagnosis, Tongue map, Observe in Naa Colour, size, shape, clearness, Taste, Coating, dryness, Nature of saliva, Ulcer, Fissure, deviation, Glossy appearance, State of teeth, Teeth impression Abnormal growth, State of gum, ovula, Nature of speech, Tonsilitis, Tongue moisture, Modern aspects, Constitutional tongue, Vatha disturbances on the tongue, Pitta disturbances on the tongue, kapha disturbances on the tongue, Teeth mark - the sides of the tongue, Teeth mark the sides of the tongue, Tongue diagnosis and taste, preferences, Tongue - related taste and organs-Conclusion	1 ½ hours
9	Bio energies In Siddha System of Medicine	Bio energy Motion-Bio energy(Conversion) Metabolism- Bio energy conservation –Vatham –Communication -Expulsion or evacuation - Sheaths of Bio energy motion- Triggers - Bio energy metabolism - Sheaths of Bio energy Metabolism - Triggers - Bio energy conservation, Sheaths of kaba energy – Triggers	1 ½ hours
10	Bio energies In Siddha System of Medicine	Five Elemental Anatomy -Humoral Physiology- Humoral Pathology, Humoral Bio chemistry- Systemic Humoral Diseases, Basic Nutrients And Their Digestions - Purpose of digestion - Four level of Digestive power (Agni vagaigal), Body Types & Digestions.	1 ½ hours
11	Pathologic basis of Cardiovascular diseases	Atherosclerolosis- Risk Factors, Pathogenesis of AS, Response to injury hypothesis, Fatty Streaks, Atheromatous Plaque, Complications. Aneurysms- Atherosclerotic Aneurysm, Syphilitic Aneurysm, Dissecting Aneurysm, Tumours of Blood Vessels, Kaposi sarcoma – three stages, Angiosarcoma, Congenital Heart Disease, Ischaemic Heart Disease, Sequel of Coronary Obstruction, Pathogenesis of IHD, chronic IHD, Angina pectoris, Chronic IHD, Myocardial Infarction, Types of MI, Pathogenesis of MI, Transmural Infarct, Morphology of MI, Diagnosis of MI, Complications of MI, Rheumatic Heart Disease, Rheumatic Fever- Diagnosis, Morphology of RF, Pancarditis, Chronic RHD, Morphology, Complications	1 ½ hours
12	Pathologic Basis of Cardiovascular Diseases	Hypertension, Etiological Classification, Genesis of Essential HT, Pathological effects of HT, Hypertensive Heart Disease, Infective Endocarditis, Pathogenesis of IE, Morphology of IE, Cardiomyopathy (Cm), Dilated CM (Congestive CM), Hypertrophic CM, Morphology of Hypertrophic CM, Hypertrophic CM, Restrictive CM, Myocarditis, Morphology of Myocarditis, Pericardial Effusion, Pericarditis, Tumours of Heart, Myxoma, Congestive Cardiac Failure, Complications of Artificial Valves	1 ½ hours
13	Diagnostic aspects	Siddha Diagnostic for Envagai Theruvugal- Naadi, Sparism, Naa, Niram, Mozhi, Vizhi, Malam, Muthiram and Manikadai Nool, Astrology, Inspection and Palpation, Arterial pulses, Common pulse sites, Character of the pulse, Features to be Observed in the Examination of Tongue- Colour, Surface, Coating, Ulcers Size,	

	in Siddha	Gums, Sputum, Palate, Shape, Moisture, Movements, Deviation Taste, Sensation, Speech, Teeth, Disorders of Speech- Dysarthria, Eye examination- Eye diseases. Niram Advantages of Dark skin, Advantage of Light skin, Sparisam- Sweating, Carbuncle, Ulcer, Scabies, Hair falling, Skin fissures Obesity, Under weight, Anesthesia. Mozhi- Motor area, Sensory area, Disorder of speech	1 ½ hours
14	Diagnostic aspects in Siddha	Examination of faeces, Physical examination-Faeces- Quantity, Colour, Consistency, Reaction, Abnormal substances, Parasites, Chemical Examination- Quantity Dry and hard stools, Watery stools, Semi-liquid stools, Ribbon shaped flattened stools, Pale bulky frothy stools, Pencil like stools, Rice water stools, Pea soup diarrhea, Purulent stools, Slimy stools, Pipe stem stools, Constipation, Diarrhoea Hypoacidity stools, Poor fat digestion, Spasm of anal spincter, Cholera, Typhoid, Dysenteries, Lesion in large intestine Rectal carcinoma. Neerkuri-Colour, Odour, Mixed with, Froth Volume, Frequency, Specific gravity or Density Deposits, Oil on Urine Sign, Manikkadai nool - Agathiar in his literary classic 'Soodamani Kayaru soothiram. The Astrology, Macrocosm and Microcosm, Astral influences	1 ½ hours
15	Serological diagnosis of viral hepatitis	Overview of Hepatitis Virus, Hepatitis A, Structure, Replication, Resistance, Transmission, Geographic Distribution of HAV Infection, Hepatitis A - Clinical Features, Pathogenesis, Laboratory Diagnosis, Treatment, Prevention and Control, Hepatitis B virus, Hepatitis B-pregnancy, Structure, Replication, Resistance, Transmission, Decoy particles, High-risk groups for HBV infection, Hepatitis A - Clinical Features, Pathogenesis, Laboratory Diagnosis, Treatment, Clinical outcomes of acute hepatitis B infection, Development of the chronic HBV carrier state, Primary Hepatocellular Carcinoma	1 ½ hours
16	Serological diagnosis of viral hepatitis	Hepatitis C Virus, Features of Hepatitis C Virus Infection, Transmission, Epidemiology, Transmission, Clinical syndromes, HCV Prevalence by Selected Groups Laboratory diagnosis, Hepatitis D virus, Structure, Replication, Resistance clinical syndromes, Hepatitis E Virus, Features of Hepatitis C Virus Infection, Transmission, Epidemiology, Transmission	1 ½ hours
17	Naadi- Biomedical Instrumentation	Naadi Incorporating Homunculus, Mechanoreceptors in the Human Finger Pad, Ear lobes, Sensory Homunculus, Standard Reference Terminology Anatomical Reference Axes, Lesson-1, # doshams, Lesson-2, 3 Body segments,	1 ½ hours
18	Naadi- Biomedical Instrumentation	Locations of Naadi, Vai Clock, Mathirai graph, Procedure to see the Naadi, NIH notations, permanent Mukkutram, Temporary mukkutram, & body segments	1 ½ hours
19	Basics of Allergy diagnosis in clinical practice	Manifestations of Allergy, Hypersensitivity-Type I, II, Type-III, IV, IgE-Mast cell Mediated Allergy, Mast cell Mediators and Allergy, Types of allergy - Respiratory allergy, Insect sting, Food, Contact, Drug, What is Anaphylaxis?, Sources of Allergens, Diagnosis of Allergy.	1 ½ hours
20	Basics of Allergy diagnosis in	In vivo testing, Skin Prick test, Intradermal Testing Skin Prick Test, Intradermal Skin Testing, Laboratory Diagnosis-1. Allergen-specific IgE 2. Total serum IgE 3. Tryptase (a and b; mast cell protease and used as a marker for mast cell-mediated anaphylaxis), Total IgE,	1 ½ hours

		Allergen Specific IgE antibody, Diagnostic Algorithm for Allergy,	
21	Guidelines for HIV diagnosis and an Overview of opportunistic infections	Magnitude of HIV/AIDS Pandemic, Disease Burden of HIV/AIDS-India, Routes of Transmission of HIV (2009-10), Trends in Spread of HIV in India: Bridge Populations HIV-Viruses-characteristics of HIV/AIDS? Characteristics of AIDS, Differences between HIV and AIDS, Lifecycle, Stages of Untreated HIV Infection, Typical Course of Untreated HIV Infection, Progression of HIV Disease, Patterns of HIV Progression, HIV Transmission, Which Body Fluids Have Risk for HIV Transmission?, How HIV is Transmitted, Risk of HIV Transmission with Single Unprotected Exposure How HIV Is NOT Transmitted, Biological Factors Affecting HIV Transmission, Women & Sexual Transmission of HIV, HIV Testing and Diagnosis, HIV-1 Particle, HIV Testing & Diagnosis, Whom to Refer for HIV Testing ,Prerequisites of HIV Testing	1 ½ hours
22	Guidelines for HIV diagnosis and an Overview of opportunistic infections	NACO Testing Strategies, Immune Cells and HIV, Role of CD4 Cells, Opportunistic Infections (OIs), Salient Features of OIs, HIV Related Infections Most Frequently Encountered In India, Mycobacterium Infections, TB and HIV Co-infection Treatment, DOTS Treatment ,ARV Therapy & ATT, Bacterial Pneumoni Guidelines for HIV diagnosis and an Overview of opportunistic infections a, Muco-cutaneous Infections, Oral Hairy Leukoplakia, Vulvo-vaginal Candidiasis, Herpes Simplex (HSV) Treatment, Human Papilloma Virus (HPV), Cytomegaloviral Infection (CMV), Common Pathogens in HIV related Diarrhea, Cryptosporidiosis, Cryptococcal Meningitis, Toxoplasmosis, Tuberculous Meningitis, Cervical Cancer, Treatment of Opportunistic Infections, Primary OI Prophylaxis, Secondary OI Prophylaxis	1 ½ hours
23	Eight types of diagnostic tools in Siddha system	Poriyal Arithal, Pulanal Arithal, Vinathal, Introduction to Envaigai thervugal, Naa - Indicator of Health diseases, Vital organ, Anatomy & Physiology, Nerve Supply, Taste, Ptyalism, Xerostomia, Congenital Lingual defects, Pigmentation, Coating, Niram - Vatha udal, Pitta udal, Kaba udal, Niram-mugam, pal niram, Voice-Vocal cords, Nerve supply, Organisation of Speech, Hoarseness, Inflammation, Stammering, Stuttering, Eye-Anatomy and Physiology, Nerve supply, Nails, Eye brows, Abnormalities-Drooping, ptosis	1 ½ hours
24	Eight types of diagnostic tools in Siddha system	Sparisam-Examination of Skin, ulcers, Eruptions, Haemorrhages, Pruritis, Faeces- Inspection, Colour of Stools in diseased conditions, Mala parisothanai, Urine-Neerkuri, Neikuri, Types of Neerkuri, Naadi-Pulse, Normal Pulse wave, Hormonal System	1 ½ hours
25.	Pre and post training assessment	Assessment and feedback forms may be given to participants before the commencement of sessions, so that they fill the forms at the end of each session/day and put them in sealed envelopes	1 hour
Total			37 hours

Total sessions – 24 (Twenty Four)

Total Duration – 6 (Six) days