

**BY-LAWS, REGULATIONS AND CURRICULUM
OF THE BACHELOR OF AYURVEDA MEDICINE
AND SURGERY (BAMS) DEGREE PROGRAMME**



2019

**INSTITUTE OF INDIGENOUS MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO**

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By-Laws of the Bachelor of Ayurveda Medicine and Surgery (BAMS) Degree Programme

By-Laws made by the Council of the University of Colombo under section 135 of the Universities Act No.16 of 1978 as amended and read with the Institute of Indigenous Medicine Ordinance No. 7 of 1979 and its subsequent amendments.

By-Laws

1. These By-Laws may be cited as the Degree of Bachelor of Ayurveda Medicine and Surgery By- Laws No 27/ 2019.
2. These By- Laws shall be deemed to have come into operation with effect from 10.07.2019 as determined by the Council of University of Colombo.

Part I - General

3. Subject to these By-Laws, a student may be awarded the Degree of Bachelor of Ayurveda Medicine and Surgery of the University of Colombo (hereafter referred to as the “University”), if she¹ has
 - a) been admitted to the Institute of Indigenous Medicine (hereinafter sometime referred to as the “Institute”) of the University as a student under section 15 (v) of the Universities Act No. 16 of 1978 as amended;
 - b) been a duly registered student of the University for the period prescribed by these By-Laws;
 - c) thereafter pursued the programme of study in the Institute to the satisfaction of the Director of the Institute as prescribed by these By-Laws and other By-Laws, Regulations and Rules of the University and the Institute;
 - d) satisfied the examiners at the prescribed written examinations, viva voce examinations, practical cum viva voce examinations, continuous assessments, and research project approved by the Institute and the University;
 - e) paid such fees as may have been prescribed by the University and any other dues as may be payable to the Institute and/or the University; and,
 - f) fulfilled all other requirements prescribed by these By-Laws and other By-Laws, Regulations and Rules of the University and the Institute.

4. Admission Requirements

- a) No person shall be eligible to be admitted to the Programme of Study leading to the Degree of Bachelor of Ayurveda Medicine and Surgery (hereinafter sometime referred to as the “Degree Programme” or “Programme”) unless she has passed the G. C. E. (Advanced Level) in Bio-Science Stream and satisfied the criteria recommended by the University Grants Commission for the admission to undertake the Programme in the Institute.
- b) An applicant who wishes to join the Degree Programme shall be a fit and proper person who is able to undertake the Programme and shall not suffer from any mental

¹ Please note that the use of female pronoun here and elsewhere in these By-Laws refers to both male and female genders.

and/or physical disability that may hamper the effective undertaking of the Programme and/or hinder the effective performance of duties and/or discharge the obligations of the medical practice and profession. Applicants shall be required to prove themselves as physically and mentally fit by a medical examination. The medical examination will be conducted by the University.

c) Applications of a limited number of foreign students may be accepted for the Degree Programme subject to the guidelines of the University Grants Commission and/or the availability of places.

5. (1) Subject to these By-laws, the minimum period of study of the Degree Programme shall be five academic years and one further year of internship.
- (2) The maximum period of study within which a student shall complete the Degree Programme is ten academic years from the date of first registration for the Programme, unless the Senate has, on the recommendation of the Institute, granted permission to extend the registration for valid reasons.
- (3) Selected students shall register initially for the Programme by completing the registration procedure as instructed by the Institute, including paying the relevant fees to the Institute. The initial registration shall be deemed to be the registration for the First Professional Stage of the Degree Programme and be valid for the three Semesters of the Stage.
- (4) Subject to these By-Laws and other By-Laws, Regulations and Rules of the University and the Board of Management of the Institute (hereinafter sometime referred to as the “Board”), the registration for a Professional Stage of the Programme shall be valid for those number of Semesters as the case may be and the registration shall lapse at the end of the period of its validity.
- (5) It shall be the responsibility of a student to keep her registration valid by renewing it at the end of the period of its validity, provided she is eligible to renew the registration.
- (6) The medium of instruction and examination of the Degree Programme shall be English and wherever possible Sinhala / Tamil may be used.

6. Administration of the Programme

- a) Subject to the general and/or special directions of the University, the Institute shall be in charge of the administration and general direction of the Degree Programme.
- b) The Director of the Institute shall function, ex officio, as the Director of the Programme. She may enlist the assistance of any member of the academic and/or administrative staff towards the administration of the Degree Programme.
- c) The Director may refer, where she thinks it desirable, any issue or question relating to the administration of the Degree Programme to the Board and/or the Senate for its/their guidance and/or recommendation and/or direction.

Part II – Academic Programme

7. (1) There shall be three Stages of the Degree Programme which shall comprise of a minimum of five years of study exclusive of one year of internship. The three Stages shall be known as the First Professional Bachelor of Ayurveda Medicine and Surgery (which is sometime referred to as the “First Professional BAMS”), the Second Professional Bachelor of Ayurveda Medicine and Surgery (which is sometime referred to as the “Second Professional BAMS”) and the Final Professional Bachelor of Ayurveda Medicine and Surgery (which is sometime referred to as the “Final Professional BAMS”).
- (2) The First Professional BAMS, which is known as the Pre-Clinical Stage, shall consist of three Semesters, the Second Professional BAMS, which is known as the Para-Clinical Stage, shall consist of three Semesters and the Final Professional BAMS, which is known as the Clinical Stage, shall consist of four Semesters. The study duration of a Semester shall be fifteen weeks, unless otherwise decided by the Senate on the recommendation of the Board.
- (3) The Senate, on the recommendation of the Board, shall prescribe by Regulations the curriculum of the Degree Programme, the names and number of subjects, their syllabi, the number of papers of each subject, maximum marks carried by each subject, methods of assessment of the subjects, criteria of computation of results, etc. of the Programme.
- (4) The Senate shall have the power, on the recommendation of Board of Management, to change, amend, add to or delete from the names and number of Subjects, their syllabi, the number of papers, maximum marks carried by each subject, methods of assessment of the subjects and criteria of computation of results, etc. of the Programme. The Institute shall cause due notice is given to the students of any such amendments, changes, additions or deletions of the curriculum.
- (5) The Institute shall conduct lectures, practicals, tutorials, field visits, research, guided reading and other relevant academic and learning activities of the Degree Programme on a Semester basis.

Part III – Assessment & Examination

8. (1) The examinations leading to the Degree of BAMS shall take the forms of Formative Assessment - Continuous Assessments (CAs) – and Summative Assessment - three Professional Examinations.
- (2) The examinations leading to the Degree shall be -
- a. First Professional BAMS Examination
 - b. Second Professional BAMS Examination
 - c. Final Professional BAMS Examination

9. The award of the Degree shall be based on the successful completion of the above examinations and satisfactory completion of one year internship as laid down in the Regulations.
10. Each of the Examinations prescribed by these By-Laws and the Regulations thereunder shall be conducted by a Board of Examiners constituted by the Board and approved by the Senate for the conduct of that Examination.
11. A student shall not be permitted to sit for an Examination unless the Head of the Department of Study in Ayurveda (hereinafter sometime referred to as the “Head”) has certified that she has satisfactorily completed the prescribed subject/s for that Examination, fulfilled the attendance requirements and any other requirements as may be specified by these By-Laws and/or Regulations.
12. A student must have a minimum 75% of attendance at lectures and practical classes in each subject to be eligible to sit for the corresponding examination. A student with attendance ranging between 65% - 74% may be permitted to be eligible to sit for the examination only in exceptional circumstances due to medical and/or valid and acceptable grounds. A student with attendance ranging between 65% - 74% without valid and acceptable ground shall sit for the examination in the next scheduled examination as a re-sit candidate. A student with attendance of less than 65% shall complete the required attendance with the immediate junior batch in order to sit for the examination.
13. A candidate shall take each Examination leading to the Degree on the very first occasion on which the Examination is held after the completion of the course of study for that Examination, unless the Senate, based on a valid and acceptable reason, permits, on the recommendation of the Board, the candidate to take the Examination on the next occasion on which the examination is held.
14. Where a candidate does not take an Examination on the very first occasion on which the Examination is held after the completion of the course of study for that Examination, the candidate shall be deemed, unless the Senate determines otherwise, to be deemed to have taken the Examination on the first occasion, which shall be taken into account when computing the total number of attempts on which an Examination may be taken by a candidate. Any subsequent attempt at the Examination must be taken at the very next available Examination, subject to the provision in respect of a valid excuse accepted by the Senate.
15. (1) The reasons for granting valid excuse by the senate may include -
 - a. illness of the candidate
 - b. personal problem involving an immediate family member of the candidate
 - c. candidate’s participation in a University or national level activity for which prior permission has been obtained from the Senate, or
 - d. any other cause such as a natural disaster clearly precluding a candidate from sitting the Examination.(2) In all these instances the candidate must follow accepted University procedures (eg. submission of medical certificate, other documentary evidence, etc.) and the Senate may request further documents for authentication.
(3) The Senate reserves the right to grant or deny a request for excuse at an Examination.

16. In the event that a candidate is unable to appear for a viva voce, clinical/practical cum viva voce component of an ongoing examination due to a reason acceptable as a valid excuse by the Senate (e.g. a candidate being admitted to hospital), upon request by the candidate, the Head and the Director may consider re-scheduling that component enabling the candidate to take that component of the examination. This privilege is entirely at the discretion of the Head and the Director. However, this privilege shall not be applied to written examinations.
17. (1) A candidate who does not successfully pass an Examination after the completion of the course of study for that Examination shall re-take the entire Examination or those subjects as informed by the Institute, at the very next occasion on which the relevant Examination is held.

(2) Where the candidate does not take that Examination or subject/s, as the case may be, at that occasion the candidate shall be deemed, unless the Senate determines otherwise, to have taken the Examination or the subject/s at that occasion, which shall be taken into account when computing the total number of attempts on which an Examination and/or subject/s may be taken by a candidate.
18. (1) Students shall have to apply on prescribed form, through the Head, to register for each Professional BAMS Examination of the Degree Programme that they become eligible to take, when application for registration of the Professional BAMS Examinations is called for by the Institute.

(2) The Institute shall have authority not to register an applicant for an Examination or subject/s when she has not satisfactorily completed the requirements to be eligible to appear for that Examination and/or for any other valid reason notwithstanding that a candidate may have completed all the academic requirements to be eligible to appear for an Examination. Valid reason may include, but not restricted to, student indiscipline, misconduct, offensive or abusive behaviour, conduct unbecoming of a medical student, lack of medical professionalism (for example, where the attitudinal aspects of the student and/or the doctor-patient interaction are found to be deficient) as Ayurveda Medicine is a discipline where humane and compassionate approaches are of paramount importance.
19. Appearing at an Examination denotes taking all the required components of the subjects of the Examination needed for completion of the Examination. Candidates shall take all the required components of the subjects of the Examination at one and the same sitting except where the Institute permits a student to re-take some of the subjects of the Examination when she is, or is deemed to be, a repeat candidate.
20. When a candidate appears for an examination in the subsequent attempt the marks obtained for subject/s in the Continuous Assessment will not be added to the final marks for the subject/s when computing.
21. (1) All regulations relating to examination procedure, offences and punishment contained in the Examination Procedure, Offences and Punishment Regulation No.1 of 1986 shall

mutatis mutandis, apply to and in relation to all assessments/examinations of the Degree Programme.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the Regulation No. 1 of 1986, rules relating to different components of the Formative Assessment may be formulated and implemented by the Head and any matters relating to such components may be decided by the Board on the recommendation of the Director and the Head.

(3) Rules relating to viva voce assessments, assignments, practicals cum viva voce assessment, research project etc. may be announced, from time to time, by the Head in consultation with the relevant teachers and such rules shall not be changed or revoked unless otherwise decided by the Board. Provided there shall at least three examiners be present and mark the performance of candidates when conducting viva voce assessment or any oral assessment (with or without written component).

Part IV – FIRST PROFESSIONAL BAMS - PRE CLINICAL STAGE

22. The First Professional BAMS – Pre-Clinical Stage - shall commence in the first semester with the initial registration, and the duration of it shall be three Semesters. The curriculum of the First Professional BAMS Course of study shall be those prescribed by these By-Laws and the Regulations made by the Senate on the recommendation of the Board. The academic and learning activities of it shall include, among others, lectures, practical, tutorials, guided reading and educational field visits.
23. The First Professional BAMS Course of study shall consist of the following subjects as more fully described by Regulations of the Senate:
 - a. *Padartha Vignana* and *Ayurveda Itihasa* (Ontology and History of Ayurveda)
 - b. Sanskrit
 - c. *Maulika Siddhanta* and *Samhita* (Basic Principles and Samhita)
 - d. *Shareera Rachana* (Anatomy)
 - e. *Shareera Kriya* (Physiology and Biochemistry)
 - f. *Dravyaguna Vignana I* (Ayurveda Pharmacology)
 - g. English and IT.
24. There shall be three Continuous Assessments (CAs) for each subject in each semester during the First Professional BAMS Course of study which shall contribute towards the final marks in the First Professional BAMS Examination.
25. A candidate for the First Professional BAMS Examination shall have followed, to the satisfaction of the Head, the prescribed Course of study in each of the prescribed subjects. A candidate shall be eligible to appear for all the subjects of the examination before the candidate is registered for that particular Examination. Candidates shall not be allowed to register for a separate subject at a particular Examination unless the candidate has previously appeared for that subject and had been referred or failed in that subject.

26. A candidate appearing for the First Professional BAMS Examination shall take all the components of the Examination relating to each subject and obtain a minimum % mark from the allocated marks for each component. This minimum pass mark shall be 40 % for theory component (MCQs, SEQs and EQs) and 40% for the practical cum *viva voce* examination and there are no minimum pass marks for CA components and *viva voce* examination. While fulfilling this minimum requirement for each component, the pass mark for each subject will be 50% from the 100 marks allocated for each subject in the final calculation. Only candidates who gain pass marks in each component and gain minimum 50 % of total 100 will be able to pass that subject.
27. (1) A candidate shall be deemed to have passed the First Professional BAMS Examination if the candidate has at one and the same Examination satisfied the Board of Examiners by passing all the six Ayurveda subjects of the Examination as prescribed by these By-Laws and/or Regulations made by the Senate and has sat for the IT and English subjects at the same Examination.
- (2) A candidate may be referred in one or more subjects at the First Professional BAMS Examination, when the candidate does not obtain the minimum pass mark (50%). Such candidates shall be deemed to have passed the First Professional BAMS Examination when they passed the referred subject/s at a subsequent First Professional BAMS Examination.
28. A candidate shall take the theory component and *viva voce*, practical cum *viva voce* component of any subject at one and the same Examination. No candidate shall take the theory component of any subject in one Examination and the *viva voce*, practical cum *viva voce* component of the subject in a different Examination. Such attempts shall be deemed to be invalid. The candidate shall take and complete all the components of a subject in one sitting.
29. A candidate following the First Professional BAMS Course may be absent from a component of the CA of any subject provided she submits within the prescribed period an approved medical certificate or any other reason accepted by the Senate. In such a case, a make-up component of the CA may be designed by the concerned Department of study to be taken by her. If a candidate does not sit for a component of the CA without any valid excuse acceptable to the Senate to cover the absence she shall be given a “0” mark for the particular component of the CA.
30. In the case of candidates who are registered for the First Professional BAMS Examination, but who could not sit for all or any of the components of the subject/s of this Examination (due to sickness or any other valid reason acceptable to the Senate), the results pertaining to the subject/s which have been completed shall be conveyed to the candidate. Such candidates shall have to appear for the subjects that the candidate could not complete, at the next occasion that the examination is held. This appearance will be considered as the first attempt of this candidate at this examination provided the candidate has passed the subjects where she completed all the components and the results were conveyed to her. Otherwise they shall not become eligible for Honours.

31. In the case of candidates who are registered for the First Professional BAMS Examination but were unable to complete all the components of this examination and did not submit valid reasons for the absence or the tendered reasons are not accepted by the Senate, the results of the subject where they have completed all the components will be considered in terms of section 27 (2) above. They shall not pass the subject/s where they have not completed all the components. Whether such candidates shall get referred or failed in the subject/s shall be decided by the amount of marks that they have obtained in the components that they have been present. A cumulative mark below 50% shall be considered as failed. Such candidates shall not be eligible for Honours.
32. The following examination procedures shall be applicable where a subject consists of two Parts (Part I and Part II) :
 - a. A candidate who obtains a minimum of 50 % for each of Part I and Part II of the subject shall be considered as passed the subject.
 - b. If a candidate has obtained not less than 50% of the total marks of a Part and less than 50% but not less than 25% for the other Part, she shall take that Part in which she has received less than 50% but not less than 25% at the following occasion as being referred in that Part of the subject.
 - c. If a candidate has obtained less than 25% for any Part/s of a subject shall be considered as failed the subject. Such candidate shall repeat the subject at the following occasion provided she is eligible to take the examination.
 - d. Such candidates (b and c) shall not be eligible for Honours.
33. A candidate who does not pass all the 06 Ayurveda subjects of the First Professional BAMS Examination by the fourth scheduled/successive attempt shall not be allowed to continue her registration in the BAMS Programme. Such a candidate shall cease to be a registered student of the BAMS Programme and her registration with the Institute and the University shall be deemed to have been terminated.
34. A candidate who does not register for a scheduled examination without a valid reason acceptable to the Board/Senate shall be considered to have exhausted that attempt, and that attempt shall be counted towards the four attempts cited in section 33 above.
35. The First Professional BAMS Examination is a Bar Examination. A candidate must pass all 06 Ayurveda subjects of this Examination to proceed on to the Second Professional BAMS Stage.
36. English and IT are not credited for the Degree Programme. However, candidates should appear for the English and IT Examination. Certificates will be awarded for English and IT upon successful completion. The successful completion of English and IT will be considered in awarding Honours, though the actual marks obtained will not be taken into account for the computation of final marks.
37. The mark obtained by a candidate in the First Professional BAMS Examination will form a component of the Cumulative BAMS result as prescribed by Regulations made by the Senate.

Part V – SECOND PROFESSIONAL BAMS - PARA CLINICAL STAGE

38. (1) The Second Professional BAMS - Para Clinical Stage – shall commence at the beginning of the 4th Semester but only after the successful completion of the First Professional BAMS Examination.
- (2) Candidates who have passed the First Professional BAMS Examination shall be eligible to register for the Second Professional BAMS Course of study and follow the same.
- (3) The curriculum of the Second Professional BAMS Course of study shall be those prescribed by these By-Laws and the Regulations made by the Senate on the recommendation of the Board. The academic and learning activities of it shall include, among others, lectures, practical, tutorials, guided reading and educational field visits.
- (4) The duration of the Second Professional BAMS Course of study shall be three Semesters.
39. The Second Professional BAMS - Para Clinical Stage shall consist of the following subjects as specified by Regulations approved by the Senate:
- a) *DravyagunaVignana* II (Ayurveda Pharmacology)
 - b) *Bhaishajya Kalpana* (Ayurveda Pharmaceutics)
 - c) *Rasa Shastra* (Alchemy)
 - d) *Swasthavritta* and Yoga (Preventive and Social Medicine and Yoga)
 - e) *Agada Tantra* and *Voharikavidya* (Toxicology and Forensic Medicine)
 - f) Research Methodology and Medical Statistics
 - g) *Nidana Muladharm/ Vikriti Vignana* (Ayurveda Pathology)
 - h) *Chikitsa Muladharm* and *Panchakarma* (Fundamentals of Therapeutics and *Panchakarma*)
 - i) Pathology
40. There shall be three Continuous Assessments (CAs) for each subject in each semester during the Second Professional BAMS Course of study which shall contribute towards the final marks in the Second Professional BAMS Examination.
41. A candidate for the Second Professional BAMS Examination shall have followed, to the satisfaction of the Head, the prescribed Course of study in each of the prescribed subjects. A candidate shall be eligible to appear for all the subjects of the examination before the candidate is registered for that particular Examination. Candidates shall not be allowed to register for a separate subject at a particular Examination unless the candidate has previously appeared for that subject and had been referred or failed in that subject.

42. A candidate appearing for the Second Professional BAMS Examination shall take all the components of the Examination relating to each subject and obtain a minimum % mark from the allocated marks for each component. This minimum pass mark shall be 40 % for theory component (MCQs, SEQs and EQs) and 40% for the practical cum *viva voce* examination and there is no minimum pass mark for CA components. While fulfilling this minimum requirement for each component, the pass mark for each subject will be 50% from the 100 marks allocated for each subject in the final calculation. Only candidates who gain pass marks in each component and gain minimum 50 % of total 100 will be able to pass that subject.
43. (1) A candidate shall be deemed to have passed the Second Professional BAMS Examination if the candidate has at one and the same Examination satisfied the Board of Examiners by passing all the nine subjects of the Examination as prescribed by these By-Laws and/or Regulations made by the Senate.
- (2) A candidate may be referred in one or more Ayurveda subjects at the Second Professional BAMS Examination, when the candidate does not obtain a minimum pass mark (50%) but has obtained not less than 25% of the mark for that subject/s. Such candidates shall be deemed to have passed the Second Professional BAMS Examination when they passed the referred subject/s at a subsequent Second Professional BAMS Examination.
44. A candidate shall take the theory component and *viva voce*, practical cum *viva voce* component of any subject at one and the same Examination. No candidate shall take the theory component of any subject in one Examination and the *viva voce*, practical cum *viva voce* component of the subject in a different Examination. Such attempts shall be deemed to be invalid. The candidate shall take and complete all the components of a subject in one sitting
45. A candidate following the Second Professional BAMS Course may be absent from a component of the CA of any subject provided she submits within the prescribed period an approved medical certificate or any other reason accepted by the Senate. In such a case, a make-up component of the CA may be designed by the concerned Department of study to be taken by her. If a candidate does not sit for a component of the CA without any valid excuse acceptable to the Senate to cover the absence she shall be given a “0” mark for the particular component of the CA.
46. In the case of candidates who are registered for the Second Professional BAMS Examination, but who could not sit for all or any of the components of the subject/s of this Examination (due to sickness or any other valid reason acceptable to the Senate), the results pertaining to the subject/s which have been completed shall be conveyed to the candidate. Such candidates shall have to appear for the subjects that the candidate could not complete, at the next occasion that the examination is held. This appearance will be considered as the first attempt of this candidate at this examination provided the candidate has passed the subjects where she completed all the components and the results were conveyed to her. Otherwise they shall not become eligible for Honours.

47. In the case of candidates who are registered for the Second Professional BAMS Examination but were unable to complete all the components of this examination and did not submit valid reasons for the absence or the tendered reasons are not accepted by the Senate, the results of the subject where they have completed all the components will be considered in terms of section 43 (2) above. They shall not pass the subject/s where they have not completed all the components. Whether such candidates shall get referred or failed in the subject/s shall be decided by the amount of marks that they have obtained in the components that they have been present. A cumulative mark below 50% shall be considered as failed. Such candidates shall not be eligible for Honours.
48. The following examination procedures shall be applicable where a subject consists of two Parts (Part I and Part II) :
- a. A candidate who obtains a minimum of 50 % for each of Part I and Part II of the subject shall be considered as passed the subject.
 - b. If a candidate has obtained not less than 50% of the total marks of a Part and less than 50% but not less than 25% for the other Part, she shall take that Part in which she has received less than 50% but not less than 25% at the following occasion as being referred in that Part of the subject.
 - c. If a candidate has obtained less than 25% for any Part/s of a subject shall be considered as failed the subject. Such candidate shall repeat the subject at the following occasion provided she is eligible to take the examination.
 - d. Such candidates (b and c) shall not be eligible for Honours.
49. A candidate who does not pass all the 09 Ayurveda subjects of the Second Professional BAMS Examination by the fourth scheduled/successive attempt shall not be allowed to continue her registration in the BAMS Programme. Such a candidate shall cease to be a registered student of the BAMS Programme and her registration with the Institute and the University shall be deemed to have been terminated.
50. A candidate who does not register for a scheduled examination without a valid reason acceptable to the Board/Senate shall be considered to have exhausted that attempt, and that attempt shall be counted towards the four attempts cited in section 49 above.
51. The Second Professional BAMS Examination is a Bar Examination. A candidate must pass all 09 Ayurveda subjects of this Examination to proceed on to the Final Professional BAMS Stage.
52. The marks obtained by a candidate in the Second Professional BAMS examination shall form a component of the cumulative BAMS result, as prescribed by Regulations approved by the Senate.

Part VI – FINAL PROFESSIONAL BAMS - CLINICAL STAGE

53. (1) The Final Professional BAMS - Clinical Stage – shall commence from the beginning of the 7th Semester only after the successful completion of the Second Professional BAMS Examination.
- (2) Candidates who have passed the Second Professional BAMS Examination shall be eligible to register for the Final Professional BAMS Course of study and follow the same.
- (3) The curriculum of the Final Professional BAMS Course of study shall be those prescribed by these By-Laws and the Regulations made by the Senate on the recommendation of the Board. The academic and learning activities of it shall include, among others, lectures, practical, tutorials, guided reading and educational field visits.
- (4) The duration of the Final Professional BAMS Course of study shall be four Semesters.
54. The Final Professional BAMS - Clinical Stage shall consist of the following subjects as specified by Regulations approved by the Senate:
- a. *Kayachikitsa* (General Medicine)
 - b. *Shalya Tantra* (General Surgery)
 - c. *Shalaky Tantra* (Diseases of Head and Neck including Ophthalmology, Ear, Nose, Throat and Dentistry)
 - d. *Streeroga Prasuti Tantra* (Gynaecology and Obstetrics)
 - e. *Bala Roga* (Paediatrics)
 - f. *Deshiya Chikitsa* (Indigenous Medicine)
 - g. Research Project
55. (1) The student assessment of the Clinical Stage shall comprise of Continuous Assessments (CA) and Final Professional BAMS Examination.
- (2) There shall be four Continuous Assessments (CA) for each subject in each semester during the Final Professional BAMS which shall contribute towards the final marks in the Final Professional BAMS examination.
- (3) If a candidate does not appear for the CA due to medical or any other valid reason, the particular Department of study will arrange a make-up CA. If a candidate is unable to sit for any component of the CA without any valid excuse acceptable to the Senate to cover the absence she will be given a “0” mark for the particular assessment/s.
56. The Final Professional BAMS examination shall comprise of separate assessment of 06 Ayurveda subjects and research project. The format of the examination shall take the form of written and clinical cum *viva-voce* examinations.
57. Research Project shall commence at the beginning of the first Semester of the Second Professional BAMS – Para Clinical Stage and shall extend up to the end of third Semester of the Final Professional BAMS – Clinical Stage. A candidate shall obtain a mark of not less than 50% for the completion of the research project successfully.

58. To be eligible to appear for the Final Professional BAMS Examination a candidate shall have -
- (i) completed all the clinical appointments to the satisfaction of the Head; and,
 - (ii) passed the Second Professional BAMS examination as specified by the Regulations made by the Senate.
59. A candidate appearing at the Final Professional BAMS Examination for the first time must register and appear for all the 06 Ayurveda subjects of this Examination and also complete the research project. Appearance at an Examination denotes taking all the components of the Examination needed for completion of the Examination at one and the same examination.
60. A candidate shall take the theory component and clinical cum *viva voce* component of any subject at one and the same Examination. No candidate shall take the theory component of any subject in one Examination and the clinical cum *viva voce* component of the subject in a different Examination. Such attempts shall be deemed to be invalid. The candidate shall take and complete all the components of a subject in one sitting. The candidate will not be allowed to register for a separate subject at a particular examination unless the candidate has previously appeared for that subject and had been referred or failed in that subject.
61. A candidate appearing for each subject of the Final Professional BAMS Examination must obtain a minimum % mark from the allocated marks for each component. This minimum pass marks will be 50% for the clinical cum *viva voce* component, 45% for theory component (MCQs, SEQs and EQs) and no minimum pass mark for CAs. The marks allocated for each component of the subject shall be specified in Regulations. While fulfilling these minimum requirements for each component, the pass marks for each subject shall be 50% from the 100 marks allocated for each subject in the final calculation. Only candidates who gain pass marks in each component and gain minimum 50 % of total 100 will be able to pass that subject.
62. (1) A candidate shall be deemed to have passed the Final Professional BAMS Examination if the candidate has at one and the same Examination satisfied the Board of Examiners by passing all the 06 Ayurveda subjects of the Examination and research report as prescribed by these By-Laws and/or Regulations made by the Senate.
- (2) A candidate may be referred in one or more Ayurveda subjects at the Final Professional BAMS Examination, when the candidate does not obtain a minimum pass mark (50%) for that subject/s and/or the research report, but has obtained not less than 25% of the mark for that subject/s and/or the research report. Such candidates shall be deemed to have passed the Final Professional BAMS Examination when they passed the referred subject/s and the research report at a subsequent Final Professional BAMS Examination

63. In the case of candidates who are registered for the Final Professional BAMS Examination, but who could not sit for all or any of the components of the subject/s of this Examination (due to sickness or any other valid reason acceptable to the Senate), the results pertaining to the subject/s which have been completed shall be conveyed to the candidate. Such candidates shall have to appear for the subjects that the candidate could not complete, at the next occasion that the examination is held. This appearance will be considered as the first attempt of this candidate at this examination provided the candidate has passed the subjects where she completed all the components and the results were conveyed to her. Otherwise they shall not become eligible for Honours.
64. In the case of candidates who are registered for the Final Professional BAMS Examination but were unable to complete all the components of this examination and did not submit valid reasons for the absence or the tendered reasons are not accepted by the Senate, the results of the subject where they have completed all the components will be considered in terms of section 62 (2) above. They shall not pass the subject/s where they have not completed all the components. Whether such candidates shall get referred or failed in the subject/s shall be decided by the amount of marks that they have obtained in the components that they have been present. A cumulative mark below 50% shall be considered as failed. Such candidates shall not be eligible for Honours.
65. The following examination procedures shall be applicable where a subject consists of two Parts (Part I and Part II):
- a. A candidate who obtains a minimum of 50 % for each of Part I and Part II of the subject shall be considered as passed the subject.
 - b. If a candidate has obtained not less than 50% of the total marks of a Part and less than 50% but not less than 25% for the other Part, she shall take that Part in which she has received less than 50% but not less than 25% at the following occasion as being referred in that Part of the subject.
 - c. If a candidate has obtained less than 25% for any Part/s of a subject shall be considered as failed the subject. Such candidate shall repeat the subject at the following occasion provided she is eligible to take the examination.
 - d. Such candidates (b and c) shall not be eligible for Honours.
66. A candidate who does not pass all the 06 Ayurveda subjects and/or the research project of the Final Professional BAMS Examination by the fourth scheduled/successive attempt shall not be allowed to continue her registration in the BAMS Programme. Such a candidate shall cease to be a registered student of the BAMS Programme and her registration with the Institute and the University shall be deemed to have been terminated.
67. (1) Notwithstanding the fact that a candidate may be otherwise eligible, such a candidate would not be permitted to appear for the Final Professional BAMS Examination or any component of it or submit the research project if a period of 10 academic years has elapsed since this candidate registered as a student of the Degree Programme. The registration of such candidate shall be deemed to have expired at the end this period.

(2) Provided all periods of exemption granted by the Senate shall be excluded when computing the period of ten academic years. Exemptions that shall be considered for extension of this period shall be those periods where the academic work of the Institute was interrupted or disrupted due to unforeseen circumstances, and any period of illness of the candidate which is supported by the recommendation of a Medical Board duly approved by the Senate. The period of exemption shall be added to the above period of ten academic years when computing the maximum period of registration that shall be allowed to such candidates.

Part VII – Cumulative BAMS Results

68. The cumulative BAMS results shall be computed from marks of all three Stages in proportions specified by the Regulations made by the Senate.
69. The cumulative BAMS results shall appear in the academic transcript of each candidate.

Part VIII – Honours, Distinctions and Medals

70. (1) Honours (Classes) shall be awarded in the;
 - (a) First Professional BAMS – Pre Clinical Stage
 - (b) Second Professional BAMS – Para clinical Stage
 - (c) Final Professional BAMS – Clinical Stage
 - (d) Cumulative BAMS Results
- (2) The Honours awarded may include First Class Honours, Second Class (Upper Division) Honours and Second Class (Lower Division) Honours.
71. With the exception of the Cumulative BAMS Results, a candidate is eligible for Honours in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of subsection of section 70 above, provided the candidate has passed all components of the Professional Examinations in the relevant Stage in the first scheduled attempt, unless the Senate for some specified reason permitted the candidate to take the examination at the next occasion on which the examination was held. The marks of the relevant subjects will be considered when computing the total marks on which the Honours shall be decided. The following criteria shall used in deciding on the Honours.
 - 70% and above – First Class Honours
 - 65% to 69% – Second Class (Upper Division) Honours
 - 60% to 64 % – Second Class (Lower Division) Honours
72. When deciding on Honours in the Cumulative BAMS Results the same criteria given above shall be applied.
73. A candidate may be awarded subject based Distinctions or Medals. The eligibility and criteria of award shall be specified by the Regulations made by the Senate.

Part IX- Internship

74. (1) Notwithstanding the above provisions, no undergraduate shall be eligible to be conferred the Degree of Bachelor of Ayurveda Medicine and Surgery unless she has successfully completed an Internship programme of one year duration after successfully completing the First Professional BAMS Examination, the Second Professional BAMS Examination and the Final Professional BAMS Examination within a maximum period of ten academic years.
- (2) The objective and purpose of the Internship programme is to equip the undergraduate with necessary knowledge, skills and attitudes required to practice as a competent Ayurveda Medical professional and practitioner.
- (3) The successful completion of the Internship is a pre-requisite for registration as an Ayurveda Medical Practitioner with the Sri Lanka Ayurveda Medical Council.
- (4) The Internship Programme shall consist of (i) nine months of training at selected Ayurveda Hospitals under the supervision of a Specialist Grade Doctor / Senior Medical Officer, and (ii) three months under a Traditional Physician in a specialized subject.
- (5) The Institute shall ensure that the selected Ayurveda Hospitals and the Specialist Grade Doctor / Senior Medical Officer as well as Traditional Physician are of acceptable standing to be recognized to provide the required knowledge, skills and attitudes to practice as a competent Ayurveda Medical Practitioner.
- (6) The undergraduate shall produce monthly progress report and at the end of the Internship period an Internship Completion Certificate issued by the Commissioner of Ayurveda to the Director of the Institute. The Certificate shall certify that the undergraduate has successfully completed the Internship.
- (7) The Board of Management of the Institute shall recommend to the Senate of the University that she is eligible to be conferred the Degree of Bachelor of Ayurveda Medicine and Surgery when the undergraduate submits the Internship Completion Certificate.
- (8) Where an undergraduate is unable to complete the Internship successfully due to any reason, she shall undergo again a fresh Internship programme and complete it successfully to be eligible to the award of the Degree of Bachelor of Ayurveda Medicine and Surgery.
- (9) No undergraduate shall be permitted to undertake the Internship programme in more than a maximum of three occasions to complete the requirement successfully. A failure to successfully complete the Internship programme within three occasions shall result in the undergraduate not being entitled to the award of the Degree of Bachelor of Ayurveda Medicine and Surgery.

Part X- Special Provisions

75. The Vice Chancellor shall have authority, on the recommendation of the Director of the Institute, to take such action or give such direction not inconsistent with the principles underpinning the provisions of these By-Laws, as appeared to her to be necessary or expedient for the purpose of removing any difficulties that may arise in relation to academic issues pertaining to any batches of student or individual student.

Part XI- Interpretation

76. In these By-Laws unless the context otherwise requires,
- “Board of Management” means the Board of Management of the Institute of Indigenous Medicine of the University of Colombo constituted by the Ordinance No. 7 of 1979 as amended subsequently.
- “Council” means the Council of the University of Colombo constituted by the Universities Act No.16 of 1978 and its subsequent amendments.
- “Institute” means the Institute of Indigenous Medicine of the University of Colombo constituted by the Ordinance No. 7 of 1979 as amended subsequently.
- “Senate” means the Senate of the University of Colombo constituted by the Universities Act No.16 of 1978 and its subsequent amendments.
77. Any questions regarding the interpretation of these By-Laws shall be referred to the Council, whose decision thereon shall be final.

REGULATIONS AND CURRICULUM

These Regulations are made by the Senate of the University of Colombo under the section 136 of Universities Act No.16 of 1978 and may be cited as the Bachelor of Ayurveda Medicine and Surgery (BAMS) Degree Regulation No... of 2019. These Regulations must be read concurrently with the Bachelor of Ayurveda Medicine and Surgery (BAMS) Degree By-Laws No. of 2019.

The Institute of Indigenous Medicine (IIM) of the University of Colombo conducts the BAMS Degree programme. It is a comprehensive, integrated professional course imparting the trainees with the knowledge, skills and attitudes that are necessary to function as an Ayurveda Graduate Doctor. The programme is of six year duration including one year internship. The programme is conducted at the Institute of Indigenous Medicine, Rajagiriya and the clinical and other training is conducted at the National Ayurveda Teaching Hospital, Colombo 08 and other selected training centers.

The academic activities of the BAMS Degree programme are organized as three (03) Stages.

1. First Professional BAMS – Pre Clinical Stage
2. Second Professional BAMS – Para Clinical Stage
3. Final Professional BAMS – Clinical Stage

1. FIRST PROFESSIONAL BAMS – PRE CLINICAL STAGE

The First Professional BAMS - Pre Clinical Stage is designed to give an understanding of the structure and functions of the human body as per Ayurveda as well as modern medical basis, Ayurveda fundamentals, History of the Ayurveda and Dravyaguna Vignana to newly enrolled Ayurveda medical students. Since authentic text books of Ayurveda are in Sanskrit, comprehensive knowledge in Sanskrit also given in BAMS programme. The academic activities and the examinations of the First Professional BAMS are organized in a subject base manner. Yet the sequencing of the teaching activities is such that the student is given an integrated knowledge of the content areas. The First Professional BAMS Degree programme commences from first semester and extends to the end of third Semester.

The content areas of Pre Clinical Stage are covered by a series of subject based lectures, practical, field visits, and problem based teaching/learning activities etc. These activities cover relevant basic knowledge, practical skills and their clinical applications in relation to the core topics of the subjects.

At the beginning of each subject, the student will be informed about the details of the training programme and about the Continuous Assessments and other examinations.

An introduction to the content areas and examinations of the First Professional BAMS is given below.

1.1. The Academic Programme – Pre Clinical Stage

1.1.1. *Padartha Vignana* and *Ayurveda Itihasa* (Ontology and History of Ayurveda)

1.1.2. Sanskrit

1.1.3. *Maulika Siddhanta* and *Samhita* (Basic Principles and Samhita)

1.1.4. *Shareera Rachana* (Anatomy)

1.1.5. *Shareera Kriya* (Physiology and Biochemistry)

1.1.6. *Dravyaguna Vignana I* (Ayurveda Pharmacology I)

1.1.7. English and Information Technology (IT)

1.1.1. *Padartha Vignana* and *Ayurveda Itihasa* (Ontology and History of Ayurveda)

1.1.1. 1. Core Topics

Part I – *Padartha Vignana* (Ontology)

Introduction to *Padartha Vignana*, *Ayurveda Nirupana: Lakshana* and composition of *Ayu*, *Lakshana* of Ayurveda, *Lakshana* and classification of *Siddhanta*, *Ayurveda Darshana Nirupana: Philosophical background of Ayurveda*, Etymological derivation of *Darshana*, Indian Philosophy: *Nyaya*, *Vaisheshika*, *Sankhya*, *Yoga*, *Purvameemamsa*, and *Uttarameemamsa*, *Padartha: Lakshana*, enumeration and classification, *Bhava* and *Abhava padartha*, *Dravya Vigyanaya*, *Panchabhuta siddhanta*, *kala nirupana*, *dig-nirupana*, *Atma*, description of *purusha–Athivahika purusha*, *Sukshma sharira*, *rashi purusha*, *cikitsiyapurusha*, *karma purusha*, *saddhatvatmaka purusha*, *mano nirupana*, *Guna vigyanaya*, *Karma vigyanaya*, *Samanyavigyanaya*, *Visheshavigyanaya*, *Samavaya vigyanaya*, *Abhava Vigyanaya*, *Pramana/Pariksha: Prama*, *Prameya*, *Pramata*, *Pramana*, *Chaturvidha parikshavidhi*, application of *pramana* in *chikitsa*, *Aptopdesha Pramana/ Pariksha: Apta*, *aptopadesha*, and *Shabda*, *Pratyaksha Pariksha/ Pramana: Definition*, types and *Lakshana* of *Pratyaksha*, *Indriya* and *Indriyanamlakshanam*, *Sannikarsha*, *Panchapanchaka*, *Trayodasha Karana*, *Antahkaran*, *Anumana pariksha/Pramana: Anumana*, *Anumiti*, *Paramarsha*, *Vyapti*, *Hetu*, *Sadhya*, *Paksha*, *Drishtanta*, *Tarka*, application of *Anumana pramana Yুক্তipariksha/ Pramana*, *Upamana Pramana*, *Karya- Karana Siddhanta*, *Satkarya vada*, *Asatkarya vada*, *Parinama vada*, *Arambha vada*, *Paramanu vada*, *Vivarta vada*, *Kshanabhangur vada*, *Swabhava vada*, *Pilupaka*, *Pitharpaka*, *Anekantavada*, *Swabhavoparama vada*.

Part II - *Ayurveda Itihasa* (History of Ayurveda)

Indian Ayurveda History: *Vyutpatti*, *Nirukti* of *Itihasa*, historical persons, subject, time period, happening and their impact on Ayurveda. Introduction to the authors of classical texts during *Samhita kala*: *Atreya*, *Dhanwantari*, *Kashyapa*, *Agnivesha*, *Sushruta*, *Bhela*, *Harita*, *Charaka*, *Dridhabala*, *Vagbhata*, *Nagarjuna*, *Jivaka*, commentators: *Bhattaraharicchandra*, *Jejjata*, *Chakrapani*, *Dalhana*, *Nishchalakara*, *Vijayarakshita*, *Gayadas*, *Arunadutta*, *Hemadri*, *Gangadhara*, *YogindranathSen*, *Haranachandra*, *Indu*, authors of *Grantha samgraha kaala*: *Bhavamishra*, *Sharnghadhara*, *Vrinda*, *Madhavakara*, *Shodhala*, *Govinda Das*, *Basavraja*, authors of modern era: *Gana Nath Sen*, *Dwarakanath*, *KR. Sri Khantha Murthi*, *Yamini Bhushan Rai*, *Shankar Dajishastri Pande*, *Swami Lakshmiram*, *Yadavji Tikramji*, *P.M. Mehta*, *Ghanekar*, *Damodar Sharma Gaur*, *Priyavrat Sharma*, *Globalization of Ayurveda*, *Department of AYUSH*, *Central Council of Indian Medicine*, *Central Council for Research in Ayurveda Sciences*,

National Institute of Ayurveda Jaipur. IPGT & RA, Gujrat Ayurveda University Jamnagar, Faculty of Ayurveda BHU Varanasi, Vriksha Ayurveda, Pashu Ayurveda, Ayurveda in Buddhist Literature, evolution of Rasa Shashtra, History of Sri Lankan Ayurveda: Pre historical period, period after the king Vijaya reign, Period of Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Dambadeniya, Gampola, Kotte, Kurunegala, Mahanuvara, Medical information revealed from ancient Sri Lankan Literature, deterioration of Sri Lanka Ayurveda, immigration of other systems of medicine, Invasion of dravida, pandya and chola, Period of Colombo, Personalities towards re-establishment of Sri Lankan medical system, Medical associations during pre independence (1900-1925), Establishment of Colombo Swadeshiyavaidya Vidyalaya, Allopathic hospitals and medical colleges, Commission of Das Guptha, Report of Balasinham, White paper of E.A. Nugawela (health minister) in 1995, Ayurveda Acts, Siddha Ayurveda Vaidya Vidyalaya, Jaffna siddha medical college, National Ayurveda Teaching Hospital, and medical traditions practice in Asian region.

Teaching and Learning Methods: Lectures, Small group activities, Discussions, Presentations, Demonstrations, Assignments

Practical training: Field visits and Museum visit (02)

Duration: 180 hours (Theory - 180 hours)

Recommended reading:

1. Chary, Dingari Lakshmana, Ayurvediya Padartha Vigyana, Varanasi, Chaukhambha Orientalia; 2000
2. Gupta, Bhagavat Ram, Hiripitiya Panghakitti- Sinhala translation, S Godage and brothers Maradana; 2009
3. Jayawardhana, R.S. Padartha Vignana, part 1, Department of Ayurveda; 2013
4. Jayawardhana, R.S., Padartha Vignana, part 11, Department of Ayurveda; 2016
5. Kumarasingha, A., Vivechana sahita sankshipta Ayurveda Ithihasaya, Department of Ayurveda; 1982
6. Mistra, Yogesh Chandra. Padartha Vignana, Caukambha Ayurveda Sansthana; 2004
7. Molligoda. S.P., Sri Lanka Ayurveda Ithihasaya, Godage & sons; 2018
8. Pathak, Ramaraksha. Padartha Vignana, Vadyanatha Ayurveda bhavan; 1980
9. Rai, Ranjith, Ayurveda Padartha Vignana, Vadyanatha Ayurveda bhavan; 1949
10. Uragoda. C.G., A history of Medicine in Sri Lanka: from the earliest time, Sri Lanka Medical Association, Colombo; 1948

1.1.2 Sanskrit

1.1.2.1. Core topics:

Introduction to Sanskrit language and literature, importance of Sanskrit for Ayurveda, alphabet with diacritical marks (vowels, consonants, consonants with vowels, combined consonants, numerals, categories of the alphabet), declension of nouns (vowel endings, consonant endings, numerals and pronouns), conjugation of verbs (present tense (*lat*), past tense (*lan*), future tense (*lṛt*), imperative mood (*lot*), potential mood (*vidhiliṅ*), past tense - aorist (*luṅ*), past tense – perfect (*lit*), benedictive mood (*āśīrlin*), likely (*lut*) and conditional mood (*lṛṅ*)), formation of sentences (cases and their general and specific meanings), particles and prepositions, adjectives

and adverbs, other types of verbs (infinitives and gerunds, causatives and desideratives), combinations, active-voice and passive-voice, compounds, syntax, participles, word formation, secondary suffixes, and composition, computer application for Sanskrit (Devanāgarī typing), prescribed texts (*Samṣkṛta-bālādarśaḥ*).

Teaching and Learning Methods: Lectures, Interactive contacts, Group works, Discussions, Presentations, Demonstrations

Duration: 240 hours (Theory - 240 hours)

Recommended readings:

1. Anandamaitreya Balangoda. Saralasamṣkṛtaśikṣakaḥ : Prathamapusthakam and Dvītīyapustakam. Nugegoda : Modan Poth Samagama; Budh. E. 2523
2. Dhamminda Hegoda. Sanskrita Vyākaraṇa Taraṅgiṇī: Saṃjñā, Sandhi, Nāma, Kāraka, Samāsa, and Taddhita Taraṅga. Colombo : Samayawardhana; 1999
3. Ghanekara Bhaskara Govinda. Vaidyakiya subhasita sahyam or Sahityika subhasita vaidyakam : an anthology of didactic sayings on health, 1-20 chapters. translator. Joshi Mahadev N. Varanasi : Chaukhamba Prakashan; 2012
4. Joshi Mahadev N, Shastri Veneemadhava. New Sanskrit Grammar & Composition for B.A.M.S. and other courses. Varanasi : Chaukhamba Prakashan; 2015
5. Kale MR. A Higher Sanskrit Grammar for the use of schools and colleges. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass; 1912
6. Macdonell Athur A. A Sanskrit Grammar for Students. Oxford : Clarendon; 1927
7. Muller Max. A Sanskrit Grammar for Beginners. London : Longmans, Green and Co; 1866
8. Sastri K LV, Sastri L Anantarama. Dhaturupa Manjari. Palghat : R. S. Vadhyar & Sons; 1991
9. Sastri KLV. Saṃskṛta Bālādarśaḥ. Palakkad : R.S. Vadhyar & Sons; 2012
10. Śrī Viṣṇuśarma's Pañcatantram: An Exhaustive Introduction. English Translation with Original Sanskrit Text and Index of Verses. translator. Naveen Kumar Jha and Anjana. Mathura : J. B. Publishing House; 2016

1.1.3. Maulika Siddhantha & Samhitha (Basic Principles and Samhitha)

1.1.3.1. Core topics:

Part A – Maulika Siddhantha (Basic Principles)

Introduction, eight branches of Ayurveda, *Siddhantha: Tridanda, Swastha purusha, Thridosha vada, Panchabhootha, Triguna, dhatu, mala*, Seven types of *Doshagathi*, Main *sanshodhana karma* and *Tridosha*, Different types of pain cause by *vayu, pitta* and *kapha*, *Adana visargavada, Pancapancaka, Tri eshana, Trayo upasthambha vada, Trivida roga marga, Sama* and *nirama, Roga adhishtana, Trividharogahethuvada*, Line of treatment of vitiated *dosha, dhatu* and *mala*, Three categories of therapies, concept of *prakriti*, therapies for young and old, concept of *Ojas*, Concept of *Satva* and *satmya*

Part B – Samhitha

Selected chapters of *Sutra Sthana* of *Ashtangahridaya Samhita*, *Suthra*, *Nidana*, *Vimana*, *Sharira*, *Indriya*, *Chikitsa*, *Kalpa*, and *Siddhi Sthana* of *Charaka Samhita*, Selected Chapters of *Sutra* and *Sharira Sthana* of *Susruta Samhita*,

Teaching and Learning Methods: Lectures, Readings, Small group activities, Discussions, Presentations, Demonstrations

Practical Training: Hospital visit

Duration: 240 hours (Theory - 180 hours, Practical- 60)

Recommended reading:

1. Buddhadasa, R. *Ashtangahridaya*, Department of Ayurveda; 1960
2. Chaturvedi Gorakhanatha & Shastri Kashinath, *Charaka Samhita* with Vidyotini hindi commentary, Part-1 & 2, 22nd Edition. Varanasi, published by Chaukhambha Bharti Academy; 1996
3. Das Bhagwan, Kashyap Lalitesh, *Basic Principles of Ayurveda*, New Delhi, Concept Publishing Company; 2003
4. Disanayaka, D.M.R.B. *Ashtangahridaya*, Department of Ayurveda; 2006
5. Kanjiv, Lochan, *Ashtangahridaya samhitha*, Chaukhambha publishers; 2007
6. Murthy, K.R. Srikantha, *Ashtangahridaya Samhita* Chaukhambha orientalia; 1996
7. Murthy, K.R. Srikantha. (1997). *Ashtangahridaya Samhitha* Government collage of Indian medicine Bangalore; 1997
8. Narayana Rama, *Sushruta Samhita*, with Dalhana teeka, Chaukhambha Surabharathi Prakashana, Varanasi; 2002
9. Sharmana, Upavetha Yadva, *Charaka Samhita* with Chakrapani datta Ayurveda deepika teeka, Chaukhambha Surabharathi Prakashana, Varanasi; 2009
10. Vagbhata, *Ashtangahridaya*. with the commentaries Sarvangasundara of Arunadatta & Ayurveda Rasayana of Hemadri, chaukhambha Surabharati Prakashana; 1996

1.1.4. Shareera Rachana (Anatomy)

1.1.4.1. Core topics:

Part – I Ayurveda Shareera Rachana

Introduction, definitions and synonyms of *sharira*, importance of *sharira* and their correlation with modern anatomy, *Abhinivriti sharira*, *Sankhya sharira*, *Shariropakrama*, Ayurveda *savachchedhena vidhi* and modern techniques of preservation of cadaver and cadaver dissection, importance of *Garbha sambhava*, *Garbha poshana* and *garbha vriddhi*, classification and clinical importance of *Marma*, classification of *Asthi*, *Sandhi*, *Snayu* and *Peshi sharira*, characteristic features of anatomical aspect of *Sira*, *Dhamani*, *Srothas sharira*, importance of *Uttamangiya sharira*, *Indriya vignana*, *Anga*, *Prathyanga*, *Koshtha*, *Koshthanga*, *Ashaya*, *Kala sharira*, *Pramana sharira*, and *Tantra sharira*.

Part II – Anatomy

Introduction, embryology, upper limb: arm, forearm, hand, pectoral region, axilla, thorax: thoracic wall, cavity and its contents, bronchial tree and lung, esophagus, thoracic duct, mediastinum, heart, sympathetic trunk, diaphragm, lower limb: thigh, gluteal region, leg, foot, abdomen pelvis and perineum: bones, joints, muscles, blood supply, venous and lymphatic drainage, nerve supply, peritoneum, abdominal viscera , pelvic viscera, male and female reproductive organs, head, neck and brain: bones, joints, muscles, blood supply, venous, lymphatic drainage, nerve supply, face, orbit, mouth, tongue, pharynx, larynx, ear, nose, cranial cavity, cerebrum, brain stem and cerebellum, cranial nerves, along with applied and clinical anatomy

Teaching and Learning Methods: Lectures, Practical, Presentations, Demonstrations, Small group discussions, Interactive Class Room Activities

Practical Training: cadaver dissection, Anatomical model demonstration, interactive based software, diagrams, and living anatomy practical sessions

Duration: 345 hours (Theory - 165 hours, Practical- 180)

Theory - 165 hours (Ayurveda *Shareera Rachana* – 60, Anatomy – 105)

Practical- 180 (Ayurveda *Shareera Rachana* – 30, Anatomy – 150)

Recommended reading:

1. Chaurasia BD. Human Anatomy. 5th ed. CBS publishers and distributors -New delhi. Vol I, II & III; 2010
2. Ellis H. Clinical Anatomy (A revision and applied anatomy for clinical students). 11th ed. Oxford Blackwell Scientific Publication; 2006
3. Moore KL, Dalley AF. Clinically Oriented Anatomy. 4th ed. Lippincott Williams & Wilkins –Philadelphia; 1999
4. Netter FH. Atlas of Human Anatomy. 7th ed. Elsevier; 2006
5. Sharma RK, Dash B. Agnivesa's Caraka Samhita. Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office - Varanasi, India (Relevant Chapters)
6. Singh I, Pal GP. Human Embryology. 8th ed. Macmillan –New Delhi.
7. Singh I. Textbook of Anatomy with Colour Atlas. 5th ed. Jaypee Bros. Vol I, II & III; 1996
8. Srikantha Murthy KR. Ashtanga Hridaya Samhitha. Chaukhambha Krishnadas Academy, Varanasi; 2018
9. Srikantha Murthy KR. Susruta Samhita. Chaukhambha Visvabharati Oriental publishers and distributors, Varanasi (Relevant Chapters)
10. Tortora GJ, Derrickson B. Principles of Anatomy and Physiology. 13th ed. John Wiley & Sons (Asia) Pvt Ltd. Vol I; 2011

1.1.5. *Shareera Kriya* (Physiology and Biochemistry)

1.1.5.1. Core topics:

Part I – Ayurveda *Shareera Kriya*

Definitions, synonyms of *Sharira* and *Kriya*, *Sharira dosha*, *Manas dosha*, Relationship of *Sharira Kriya* and *Chikitsa*, *Tridosha*: description, Biological rhythms, and relation to food intake, General functions, locations, guna and karma of Tridosha, types, specific locations and specific functions of *Tridosha*, *Dosha vaishamya*: Causes, features and strategies, physiological basis of *Tridosha*, *Shadkriyakala*, *Deha Prakriti*: *Vyutpatti*, *Nirukti*, definitions, synonyms, influencing factors, classification and characteristic features, *Manas Prakriti*: *Vyutpatti*, *Nirukti*, definitions, synonyms, classification, and characteristic features, *Agni*: Definition, importance, synonyms, classification, location, properties and functions, *Ahara Parinamakara Bhava*, *Aharapaka*, *Annavaaha* and *Udaka vaha Srotas*, Functions of *Amashaya*, *Grahani*, *Pittadhara Kala*, *Avasthapaka*, *Nishthapaka*, Separation and absorption of *Saara*, and *Kitta*, *Sapta Dhatu* and *Dhatuvaha Srotas*: Definitions, interpretations, formation, varieties, normal and abnormal functions, Physiological basis of *Saara* and *Saara pariksha*, *Upadhathu* and *Dhathu Mala*: introduction, etymological derivation and definition, formation, nourishment, properties, location and functions, *Stanya*, *Artava*, *Raja*, *Artavavaha Srotas*, *Trimala*: Etymological derivation, definition, formation, properties, quantity, functions, *Vridhhi* and *Kshhaya*, *Purishavaha Srotas*, *Mutravaha Srotas*, *Swedavaha Srotas*, *Ojas*: Etymological derivation, definition, formation, location, properties, *Pramana*, classification, functions of *Panchagyaanendriya*.

Part II –Physiology and Biochemistry

Homeostasis, body fluid, hematology, jaundice, blood groups, plasma protein, immunity, respiratory system: mechanism of respiration, respiratory adaptation, and artificial respiration, cardiovascular system- ECG, cardiac cycle, heart sound, murmurs, heart rate and regulation, arterial pulse, systemic arterial blood pressure and regulation, gastro intestinal system: digestion, movements of gut, urinary system: urine formation, composition of urine, micturition, renin – angiotensin mechanism, skin: functions, endocrine system: secretions, functions, and abnormal consequences, reproductive system: physiology of male and female reproductive system, menstrual cycle, nervous system: nerve impulse, cerebral cortical areas, CSF, motor and sensory pathways, cerebellum, cranial nerves and autonomic nervous system, biochemistry: cell, carbohydrate, protein and lipid metabolism and clinical conditions, enzymes, nucleic acid and vitamins, introduction to genetic engineering and biotechnology, applied and clinical aspects of physiology and biochemistry

Teaching and Learning Methods: Lectures, practical, small group discussion, demonstration, Case discussion

Practical Training: Laboratory Training, Hospital visit, Demonstration of interactive based software, CD sessions on practical.

Duration: 375 hours (Theory - 195 hours, Practical- 180)

Theory - 195 hours (Ayurveda *Shareera Kriya* – 75, Physiology and Biochemistry – 120)

Practical- 180 (Ayurveda *Shareera Kriya* – 60, Physiology and Biochemistry – 120)

Recommended reading:

1. Allison LA. Fundamentals of Molecular Biology. 2nd ed. Collage of William and Mary. Williamsburg. USA
2. Barrett KE, Barman SM, Boitano S, Brooks HL. Ganong's review of medical physiology. 24th ed. Tata McGraw Hill Education Private Limited; 2012
3. Champe, Pamela C, Harrey, Richard A, Denise RF. Lippincott's illustrated reviews: Biochemistry. 6th ed. Two Commerce Square-Philadelphia; 2005
4. Ghai CL. Textbook of Practical Physiology. 8th ed. Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers.
5. Hall JE. Guyton and Hall Text Book of Medical physiology. 13th ed. Elsevier
6. Sharma RK, Dash B. Agnivesa's Caraka Samhita. Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office - Varanasi, India (Relevant Chapters)
7. Srikantha Murthy KR. Ashtanga Hridaya Samhitha. Chaukhambha Krishnadas Academy- Varanasi; 2018
8. Srikantha Murthy KR. Susruta Samhita. Chowkhamba Visvabharati Oriental publishers and distributors- Varanasi (Relevant Chapters)
9. Subhash R, Deshpande RR, Chobhe S. A text book of sharira-kriya vijnan. 1st ed. Chaukhamba Sanskrit Pratishthan –Delhi. I & II; 2007
10. Victor W, Rodwell, Bender D, Kathleen MB, Kennelly PJ, Weil PA. *Harpers Illustrated Biochemistry*. 29thed. The McGraw – Hill Companies; 2012

1.1.6 Dravyaguna Vignana I (Ayurveda Pharmacology I)

1.1.6.1. Core topics:

Introduction, *NamarupaVignana* and Nomenclature of plants, *Dravyaguna shastra paribasha* including *Rasadi Panchakaya* and *Pancha Bauthikathva*, Historical development and relevant texts, classifications of *Dravya* and botanical classification according to *Samhita* and *Nighantu*, Utilization of *Dravya*, *Guna*, *Karma* in Medical practice, *Dravya gana* in *Vruddathraya*, *Aushadha Sevanakala* and *Marga*, *Dravya Sangrahana Vidhi*, *Sanrakshana Vidhi*, *Bheshaja pariksha vidhi*, Concept of *Prathinidi*, Brief knowledge of *Apamishrana*, tissue culture techniques of medicinal plants, taxonomical characters, Important chemical constituents of medicinal plants, cultivation and propagation of medicinal plants.

Teaching and Learning Methods: Lectures, activity-based learning, self- study, field study, discussions

Practical Training: Identification of morphological features of the medicinal plants, Cultivation and propagation of medicinal plants

Duration: 180 hours (Theory - 90 hours, Practical- 90)

Recommended reading:

1. Alwis W. *Dravyaguna Vignana*. Volume 1. Sri Lanka: Bandaranaike Memorial Ayurveda Research Institute; 1967.
2. Amarasinghe et.al, A field guide to Economically important plants of Sri Lanka, First edition, Stamford Lake (Pvt) Ltd. Sri Lanka; 2017
3. Anonymous. *Ayurveda Pharmacopoeia*. Vol.1, Part 2. Second Edition. Sri Lanka: Department of Ayurveda; 1979.
4. Kamat SD. *Studies on Medicinal plant and drugs in Dhanwantari Nighantu*. New Delhi, India: Chaukhamba Sanskrit Pratishthan; 2002.
5. Kumarasinghe A. (ed.) *King Buddhadasa's Sarartha Samgraha*. Sri Lanka: Department of National Museums; 1910.
6. Murthy SKR. (ed.) *Bhavaprakasa of Bhavamisra*. Vol I. Varanasi, India: Chowkhamba Krishnadas Academ; 2004.
7. Relevant Chapters of Caraka Samhita, Susruta Samhita, Ashtanga Hrdaya, Ashtanga Samgraha.
8. Sharma PV. *Dravyaguna-Vijnana. Vol. 1 (Basic concepts)*. Thirteenth Edition. Varanasi, India: Chaukhamba Bharati Academy; 1991.
9. Sharma PV. *Introduction to Dravyaguna Vigana (Indian Pharmacology)*. Fourth edition. Varanasi, India: Chaukhamba Orientalia; 2017.

1.1.7 English and IT

1.1.7.1. Core topics:

English: Grammar, Speaking and listening, Reading and writing

IT: introduction to computers, information systems, computer hardware, computer software and basic file management, communication networks, internet and World Wide Web (WWW), Legal and environmental issues; computer and networks security, internet security, health issues, legal and ethical issues, ICT applications; real world applications and trends and new concepts in the information communication technology.

Teaching and Learning Methods: Lectures, activity-based learning, self- study

Practical Training: ICT laboratory training

Duration: 90 hours (English – 60 hrs. and IT – 30 hrs.)

Recommended reading:

1. Balagurusamy E. *Fundamentals of Computers*: Tata McGraw-Hill Education; 2009.
2. Doyle BS. *Understanding Information and Communication Technology: For AS Level*.
3. Erich Auerbach, *Mimesis: The Representation of Reality in Western Literature*, trans. Willard R. Trask, Princeton: Princeton University Press; 1953
4. Mieke Bal, *Narratology: Introduction to the Theory of Narrative*, 2nd edn , Toronto: University of Toronto Press; 1997
5. Peter Barry, *Beginning Theory: An Introduction to Literary and Cultural Theory*, 3rd edn Manchester: Manchester University Press; 2009

6. Recommended reading: Parker DM&CS. Understanding Computers: Today and Tomorrow. 15th ed.
7. Revels MC&M. Introduction to Healthcare Information Technology. First Edition ed.
8. Richard Lanham, A Handlist of Rhetorical Terms, 2nd edn (Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1991)

1.2. Examinations of the First Professional BAMS - Pre Clinical Stage

1.2.1. Examination in *Padartha Vignana* and *Ayurveda Itihasa* (Ontology and History of Ayurveda)

The examinations in *Padartha Vignana* and *Ayurveda Itihasa* (Ontology and History of Ayurveda) include Continuous Assessments (CA) and Professional examination.

Continuous Assessments (CA)

Students are evaluated in each semester by the following assessments.

- i. End of the first semester MCQ – 30 questions (60 minutes)
- ii. End of the second semester OSPE – 20 stations (60minutes)
- iii. End of the third semester OSPE – 20 stations (60 minutes)

Each CA will get 20 marks and the total 20 marks of three CAs will contribute to 20% of marks of *Padartha Vignana* and *Ayurveda Itihasa* professional examination.

Professional Examination

This examination has (1) a theory component and (2) a *viva voce* examination.

1. The theory component: There are two (2) question papers namely part I - *Padartha Vignana* (Ontology) and part II - *Ayurveda Itihasa* (History of Ayurveda). Each question paper consists of
 - i. MCQ – 20 questions (30 minutes) - 20 marks (1 x 20)
 - ii. SEQ – 5 questions (90 minutes) - 40 marks (8 x 5)
 - iii. Essay – 2 questions (60 minutes) - 40 marks (20 x 2)

Total mark for the theory component is 100.
2. *Viva voce* examination - 20 marks (5 minutes per student)

Criteria for passing *Padartha Vignana* and *Ayurveda Itihasa* (Ontology and History of Ayurveda)

In order to pass the subject of *Padartha Vignana* and *Ayurveda Itihasa* (Ontology and History of Ayurveda) a candidate must

- i. obtain a minimum % of mark from the marks allocated for the Theory component (40% out of 100 marks) and
- ii. also obtain a minimum pass marks of 50% from the 100 marks allocated for the subject of *Padartha Vignana* and *Ayurveda Itihasa*.

- There is no minimum pass marks for CA components and *viva voce* examination.
- 20% of marks allocated for the CA component will be added to the final mark of *Padartha Vignana* and *Ayurveda Ithihasa* only in the first attempt.

1.2.2. Examination in Sanskrit

The examinations in Sanskrit include Continuous Assessments (CA) and Professional examination.

Continuous Assessments (CA)

Students are evaluated in each semester by the following assessments.

- End of first semester SEQ – 4 questions (60 minutes)
- End of second semester SEQ – 4 questions (60 minutes)
- End of third semester SEQ – 4 questions (60 minutes)

Each CA will get 20 marks and the total 20 marks of three CA will contribute to 20% of marks of Sanskrit professional examination.

Professional Examination

This examination has (1) a theory component, (2) a *viva voce* examination.

- The theory component consist of;
 - MCQ – 20 questions (30 minutes) - 20 marks (1 x 20)
 - SEQ – 5 questions (90 minutes) - 40 marks (8 x 5)
 - Essay– 2 questions (60 minutes) - 40 marks (20 x 2)

Total mark for the theory component is 100.

- Viva voce* examination - 20 marks (5 minutes per student)

Criteria for passing Sanskrit

In order to pass the subject of Sanskrit a candidate must

- obtain a minimum % of mark from the marks allocated for the Theory component (40% out of 100 marks) and
- also obtain a minimum pass marks of 50% from the 100 marks allocated for the subject of Sanskrit.
 - There is no minimum pass marks for CA components and *viva voce* examination.
 - 20% of marks allocated for the CA component will be added to the final mark of Sanskrit only in the first attempt.

1.2.3. Examination in *Maulika Siddhantha* and *Samhita* (Basic Principles and *Samhita*) The examinations in *Maulika Siddhantha* and *Samhita* (Basic Principles and *Samhita*) include Continuous Assessments (CA) and Professional examination.

Continuous Assessments (CA)

Students are evaluated in each semester by the following assessments.

- i. End of first semester Assignment
- ii. End of second semester OSPE – 20 stations (60 minutes)
- iii. End of third semester OSPE – 20 stations (60 minutes)

Each CA will get 20 marks and the total 20 marks of three CAs will contribute to 20 of marks of *Maulika Siddhantha* and *Samhita* (Basic Principles and *Samhita*) professional examination.

Professional Examination

This examination has (1) a theory component, and (2) a Practical cum *viva voce* examination.

1. The theory component: There is one question paper consists of;
 - i. MCQ – 20 questions (30 minutes) - 20 marks (1 x 20)
 - ii. SEQ – 5 questions (90 minutes) - 40 marks (8 x 5)
 - iii. Essay – 2 questions (60 minutes) - 40 marks (20 x 2)

Total mark for the theory component is 100.

2. The practical [OSPE – 20 stations (60 minutes)] cum *Viva voce* examination

Total mark for the practical cum *Viva voce* examination is 100.

Criteria for passing *Maulika Siddhantha* and *Samhitha* (Basic Principles and *Samhitha*)

In order to pass the subject of *Maulika Siddhantha* and *Samhita* (Basic Principles and *Samhita*) candidate must

- i. obtain a minimum % of mark from the marks allocated for the Theory component (40% out of 100 marks) and the practical cum *Viva voce* component (40% out of 100 marks) and
- ii. also obtain a minimum pass marks of 50% from the 100 marks allocated for the subject of *Maulika Siddhantha* and *Samhita*.
 - There is no minimum pass mark for CA components,
 - 20% of marks allocated for the CA component will be added to the final mark of *Maulika Siddhanta* and *Samhita* (Basic Principles and *Samhitha*) only in the first attempt.

1.2.4. Examination in *Shareera Rachana* (Anatomy)

The examinations in *Shareera Rachana* (Anatomy) include Continuous Assessments (CA) and Professional examination.

Continuous Assessments (CA)

Students are evaluated in each semester by the following assessments.

- i. End of first semester MCQ – 20 questions, SEQ – 2 questions, (60 minutes)
- ii. End of second semester MCQ – 20 questions, SEQ – 2 questions, (60 minutes)
- iii. End of third semester OSPE – 20 stations (60 minutes)

Each CA will get 20 marks and the total 20 marks of three CA will contribute to 20 of marks of *Shareera Rachana* (Anatomy) professional examination.

Professional Examination

This examination has (1) a theory component, (2) a Practical cum *viva voce* examination.

1. The theory component: There are two (2) question papers namely part I -*Shareera Rachana* and part II - Anatomy. Each question paper consists of

- i. MCQ – 20 questions (30 minutes) - 20 marks (1 x 20)
- ii. SEQ – 5 questions (90 minutes) - 40 marks (8 x 5)
- iii. Essay– 2 questions (60 minutes) - 40 marks (20 x 2)

Total mark for the theory component is 100.

2. The Practical cum *viva voce* component of Part I - *Shareera Rachana* consists of;
OSPE 20 stations (60 minutes)

Total mark for the Practical cum *viva voce* component of Part I - *Shareera Rachana* is 100

The Practical cum *viva voce* component of Part II - Anatomy consists of;

OSPE 20 stations (60 minutes)

Total mark for the Practical cum *viva voce* component of Part II - Anatomy is 100

Cumulative mark for the Practical cum *viva voce* components of part I - *Shareera*

Rachana and part II -Anatomy is 100

Criteria for passing *Shareera Rachana* (Anatomy)

In order to pass the subject of *Shareera Rachana* (Anatomy) a candidate must

- i. obtain a minimum % of mark from the marks allocated for the Theory component (40% out of 100 marks) and the practical cum *viva voce* component (40% out of 100 marks) and
- ii. also obtain a minimum pass marks of 50% from the 100 marks allocated for the subject of *Shareera Rachana* (Anatomy).
 - There is no minimum pass mark for CA components.
 - 20% of marks allocated for the CA component will be added to the final mark of *Shareera Rachana* (Anatomy) only in the first attempt.

1.2.5. Examination in *Shareera Kriya* (Physiology and Biochemistry)

The examinations in *Shareera Kriya* (Physiology and Biochemistry) include Continuous Assessments (CA) and Professional examination.

Continuous Assessment (CA)

Students are evaluated in each semester by the following assessments.

- i. End of first semester MCQ – 20 questions, SEQ – 2 questions, (60 minutes)
- ii. End of second semester MCQ – 20 questions, SEQ – 2 questions, (60 minutes)
- iii. End of third semester OSPE – 20 stations (60 minutes)

Each CA will get 20 marks and the total 20 marks of three CAs will contribute to 20% of marks of *Shareera Kriya* (Physiology and Biochemistry) professional examination.

Professional Examination

This examination has (1) a theory component, (2) a Practical cum *viva voce* examination.

1. The theory component: There are two (2) question papers namely part I -*Shareera Kriya* and part II - Physiology and Biochemistry. Each question paper consists of

- i. MCQ – 20 questions (30 minutes) - 20 marks (1 x 20)
- ii. SEQ – 5 questions (90 minutes) - 40 marks (8 x 5)
- iii. Essay– 2 questions (60 minutes) - 40 marks (20 x 2)

Total mark for the theory component is 100.

2. The Practical cum *viva voce* component of Part I *Shareera Kriya* consists of; OSPE 20 stations (60 minutes)

Total mark for the Practical cum *viva voce* component of Part I - *Shareera Kriya* is 100

The Practical cum *viva voce* component of Part II - Physiology and Biochemistry consists of;

OSPE 20 stations (60 minutes)

Total mark for the Practical cum *viva voce* component of Part II - Physiology and Biochemistry is 100

Cumulative mark for the Practical cum *viva voce* components of part I - *Shareera Kriya* and part II - Physiology and Biochemistry is 100

Criteria for passing *Shareera Kriya* (Physiology and Biochemistry)

In order to pass the subject of *Shareera Kriya* (Physiology and Biochemistry) a candidate must

- i. obtain a minimum % of mark from the marks allocated for the Theory component (40% out of 100 marks) and the practical cum *viva voce* component (40% out of 100 marks) and
- ii. also obtain a minimum pass marks of 50% from the 100 marks allocated for the subject of *Shareera Kriya* (Physiology and Biochemistry).

- There is no minimum pass mark for CA components.
- 20% of marks allocated for the CA component will be added to the final mark of *Shareera Kriya* (Physiology and Biochemistry) only in the first attempt.

1.2.6. Examination in *Dravyaguna Vignana I* (Ayurveda Pharmacology I)

The examinations in *Dravyaguna Vignana I* (Ayurveda Pharmacology I) include Continuous Assessments (CA) and Professional examination.

Continuous Assessments (CA)

Students are evaluated in each semester by the following assessments.

- End of first semester MCQ – 40 questions (60 minutes)
- End of second semester OSPE – 20 stations (60 minutes)
- End of third semester SEQ – 4 questions (60 minutes)

Each CA will get 20 marks and the total 20 marks of three CA will contribute to 20% of marks of *Dravyaguna Vignana I* (Ayurveda Pharmacology I) professional examination.

Professional Examination

This examination has (1) a theory component, and (2) a practical cum *viva voce* examination.

- The theory component: There is one question paper consists of
 - MCQ – 20 questions (30 minutes) - 20 marks (1 x 20)
 - SEQ – 5 questions (90 minutes) - 40 marks (8 x 5)
 - Essay – 2 questions (60 minutes) - 40 marks (20 x 2)

Total mark for the theory component is 100.

- The practical cum *viva voce* component consists of
 - OSPE – 20 stations (60 minutes)

Total mark for the practical cum *viva voce* component is 100.

Criteria for passing *Dravyaguna Vignana I* (Ayurveda Pharmacology I)

In order to pass the subject of *Dravyaguna Vignana I* (Ayurveda Pharmacology I) candidate must

- obtain a minimum % of mark from the marks allocated for the Theory component (40% out of 100 marks) and the practical cum *viva voce* component (40% out of 100 marks) and
- also obtain a minimum pass marks of 50% from the 100 marks allocated for the subject of *Dravyaguna Vignana I* (Ayurveda Pharmacology I).
 - There is no minimum pass mark for CA components.
 - 20% of marks allocated for the CA component will be added to the final mark of *Dravyaguna Vignana I* (Ayurveda Pharmacology I) only in the first attempt.

1.2.7. Examination in English and IT

This examination has (1) a theory component (English), and (2) a practical examination

(IT). 1. The theory component: There is one question paper consists of

- i. MCQ – 20 questions (30 minutes) - 20 marks (1 x 20)
- ii. SEQ – 5 questions (90 minutes) - 40 marks (8 x 5)
- iii. Essay – 2 questions (60 minutes) - 40 marks (20 x 2)

2. The practical component of IT consists of computer based practical examination – (30 minutes)

Total mark for the practical component is 100.

1.3 Criteria for passing the First Professional BAMS examination

A candidate is deemed to have passed the First professional BAMS examination if the candidate has at one and the same examination passed each of 6 subjects of this examination as prescribed by By-Laws made by the Council; while fulfilling the minimum requirement for the separate components of the 6 subjects, the pass marks for each subject is 50% ; provided that a candidate may be referred in one or more subjects at the First professional BAMS examination, when the candidate has not obtained the minimum pass mark (50%) for the particular subject. Such candidates shall be deemed to have passed the First professional BAMS examination when they pass the referred subject (s) at a subsequent Final professional BAMS examination.

A candidate who obtains less than 50% in all nine subjects or less than 25% in any three of the 06 subjects shall be considered to have failed the entire First Professional BAMS examination. Such candidates shall be deemed to have passed the examination when they pass the six subjects at a subsequent First Professional BAMS examination.

1.4. Calculation of marks for award of classes in the First professional BAMS examination

Only candidates who have passed the First professional BAMS examination at the first attempt are considered eligible for award of classes. The % of marks obtained by the candidate at first attempt for each of 6 subjects and research project are added up and divided by 6 to get the cumulative % mark. This mark is called the % cumulative First professional BAMS examination mark and used in awarding classes. The classes are decided according to the classification of marks described in the By-Laws.

1.5. Award of Distinction

A candidate, who has obtained at least 75% of marks, shall be awarded a Distinction in the relevant subject.

1.6. Contribution to the Cumulative BAMS result

The First Professional BAMS Examination will contribute 30% to the 100 marks of the Cumulative BAMS result.

2. SECOND PROFESSIONAL BAMS – PARA CLINICAL STAGE

The Second Professional BAMS Degree programme starts from 4th semester and extends to the end of 6th Semester which consists of three (03) Semesters. The subjects of Second Professional BAMS –Para clinical Stage bridges the preclinical and clinical Stages of the BAMS Degree programme.

The content areas of Para clinical Stage are covered by a series of subject based lectures, practical, clinical, tutorials and other teaching/learning activities. These activities cover relevant basic knowledge, practical skills and their clinical applications in relation to the core topics of the subjects.

At the beginning of each subject, the student will be informed about the details of the training programme and about the Continuous Assessments and other examinations.

An introduction to the content areas and examinations of the Second Professional BAMS is given below.

2.1. The Academic Programme – Para Clinical Stage

2.1.1. *DravyagunaVignana* II (Ayurveda Pharmacology II)

2.1.2. *Bhaisajya Kalpana* (Ayurveda Pharmaceuticals)

2.1.3. *Rasa Shastra* (Alchemy)

2.1.4. *Swasthavritta* and Yoga (Preventive and Social Medicine and Yoga)

2.1.5. *Agada Tantra* and *Voharikavaidya* (Toxicology and Forensic Medicine)

2.1.6. Research Methodology and Medical Statistics

2.1.7. *Nidana Muladharm*/ *Vikriti Vignana* (Ayurveda Pathology)

2.1.8. *Chikitsa Muladharm* and *Panchakarma* (Fundamentals of Therapeutics and *Panchakarma*)

2.1.9. Pathology

2.1.1. *DravyagunaVignana* II (Ayurveda Pharmacology II)

2.1.1.1. Core topics

Part A – *Dravyaguna Vignana* II

Detailed knowledge of 200 medicinal plants under the different *Srothas* and *Sansthana*, *Rasadhi Panchakaya*, including *Amayika prayoga*, *Mathra*, *Vishishta yoga* and *Visaktha Lakshana*, *Guna karma vignana* of medicinal plants, active principles of medicinal plants, therapeutic indication of *Dravya* in *Panchakarma*, basic techniques of in-vivo experimental models, pharmacovigilance and drug safety, identification of main physico- chemical characteristics in medicinal plants, ethical aspects and responsibilities of therapy and experiments, basic concepts of clinical trials

Part B - Pharmacology

Fundamental of pharmacology, principles and actions of modern drugs on different systems of the body, efficacy of drugs, therapeutic application of drugs on different diseased conditions, modern drugs from plant origin, nomenclature of modern drugs, vitamins and minerals, common medical emergencies in modern pharmacology, pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics, toxicity, adverse drug reaction and drug interactions, the legal aspects of drug regulation

Teaching and Learning methods: Lectures, practical, activity-based learning, Self- study, discussions, presentations.

Practical training: Practical record book, preparation of herbarium sheets (30), practical in laboratory settings, field visits (03) – Nawinna Herbal Garden, Haldummulla and Pattipola, Peradeniya National Herbarium, presentations.

Duration: 180 hours (Theory - 90 hours, Practical- 90)

Theory - 90 hours (*Dravyaguna Vignana II – 75, Pharmacology II – 15*)

Practical - 90 hours (*Dravyaguna Vignana II – 90*)

Recommended Readings:

1. Anonymous. Ayurveda Pharmacopoeia. Volume I, part 3. 2nd edition. Sri Lanka: Department of Ayurveda; 1985
2. Anonymous. The importance of Pharmacovigilance (Safety monitoring of medicinal plants). United Kingdom: World Health Organization; 2002.
3. Anonymous. The Wealth of India. Volume I and II. New Delhi, India: Publication and Information Directorate; 1988.
4. Dassanayake, MD., Clayton WD. A revised handbook to the Flora of Ceylon. Volumes I - XIII. New Delhi, India: Oxford & IBH Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd; 1997.
5. Farooqi AA. Cultivation of Medicinal and Aromatic crops. Revised edition. India: Orient Blackswan; 2004.
6. Jayaweera, DMA. Medicinal Plants (Indigenous and Exotic) used in Ceylon. Part I - V. Sri Lanka: The National Science Foundation; 2006.
7. Ranasinghe SG. Pramanikanavya Aushadhavedaya. Sri Lanka: S. Godage & Brothers; 2014.
8. Senarathna LK. A Checklist of the flowering plants of Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka: National Science Foundation; 2001.
9. Sharma PV. Dravyaguna Vijnana. Volume II - V. Varanasi, India: Chaukhambha Bharati Academy; 1988 -2014 (book series).
10. Wagner H, Bladt S. Plant drug Analysis: A thin layer chromatography Atlas. Second edition. Germany: Springer; 2001.

2.1.2. *Bhaisajya Kalpana* (Ayurveda Pharmaceuticals)

2.1.2.1. Core topics

Introduction of *Bhaisajya Kalpana*, historical development of *Bhaisajya Kalpana*, basic principles of Ayurveda pharmaceuticals, *Manaparibhasha*, classification of methods of drug preparations, *Panchavida kashaya kalpana*, *Dvithika kalpana* (*Gutika*, *Vati*, *Varti*, *Modaka*, *Churna*, *Sandhana*, *Sneha*, *Sharkara*, *Avaleha*, *Guggulu*, *Lavana Yoga*, *Masi*, *Lepa*, *Malahara*, Pills, and Tablets), *Anna kalpana*, *Kshara kalpana*, *Bahya kalpana*, Traditional drugs used in Sri Lanka, *Panchakarma upayoga sanskara*, *Mukhayoga kalpana*, *Nethra yoga* and *nasika yoga*, introduction of instruments using in drug preparation, preparation and storage of raw materials and prepared drugs, good manufacturing practice in herbal medicine, modern techniques used in drug preparation, drug standardization and quality control techniques, natural herbal medicine as nutraceuticals and functional food.

Teaching and Learning methods: Lectures, practical, activity based learning, Self- study, discussions

Practical training: Drug preparation, Practical record book, Factory visits (02) (Ayurveda Drug Cooperation, Link Naturals Company)

Duration: 180 hours (Theory - 90 hours, Practical- 90)

Recommended Readings:

1. Anonymous. Ayurveda Pharmacopoeia. Volume I, Part 2. 2nd ed. Sri Lanka: Department of Ayurveda; 1979.
2. Anonymous. Khanda Vaidya Grantha, Traditional Book Series. 1st edition. Sri Lanka: Institute of Indigenous Medicine, University of Colombo, 2014.
3. Anonymous. Quality control methods for herbal materials. Geneva: World health organization; 2011.
4. Anonymous. The Ayurveda Formulary of India. Part 1 and 2. English edition. India: The controller of Publications civilines; 2000 - 2003.
5. Harvey RA, Clark MA, Finkel R., Rey JA, Whaler K. Lippincott's illustrated reviews: Pharmacology. South Asian Edition. 5th edition. India: Walters Kluwer (India) Pvt Ltd; 2012.
6. Martirosyan DM. Functional Food Science. Third Edition Volume 1. USA: CreateSpace Independent Publishing Platform; 2015.
7. Murti PHC. (ed.) Sharangadhara Samhita by Sharangadharacharya. First Edition, Reprint. Varanasi, India: Chaukhambha Sanskrit Series; 2013.
8. Rao GP. A text book of Bhaisajya Kalpana Vignanam. New Delhi, India: Chaukhambha Publications; 2008.
9. Shastri SAD. Bhaisajya Ratnavali by Govinda Daji Bhisagratna. Reprint. Varnasi, India. Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan; 2009.
10. Waidyaratna SST, Waidyaratna MTS. Vatikaprakaranaya/ Behethgulikalkapotha. Sri Lanka: 1927.

2.1.3. *Rasa Shastra* (Alchemy)

2.1.3.1. Core topics

Introduction, interpretation, origin and history of *Rasa shastra*, disciple and teacher, *Rasashala*, Classification of *Maharasa*, *Uparasa*, *Sadharanarasa*, *Dhatu*, *Upadhatu*, *Rathna*, *Uparathna*, *Sudhavarga*, *Sikthavarga*, *Lavana*, *Ksharatraya*, *Visha* and *Upavisha*, *Paribasha*, *Shodhana* and *Marana* and their preparations, *Yanthra* and *Upakarana*, *Koshti* and *Mushas*, *Parada* and its preparations, *Rasa kajjali*, *Rasaparpati*, *Rasasindhura*, *Makaradhvaja*, *Rasamanikya*, *Vajrakshara*, common *Rasa* drugs used in Sri Lanka, standardization and analyzing of metallic, mineral and herbo – mineral drugs.

Teaching and Learning methods: Lectures, activity based learning, self-study, discussions, assignments, workshops, group discussions, and presentations.

Practical training: preparation of *Rasa* drugs, practical record book, factory visits (02)- (Ayurveda Drug Cooperation and Link Naturals Company), workshops.

Duration: 165 hours (Theory - 75 hours, Practical- 90)

Recommended Readings

1. Dash B. Alchemy and metallic medicines in Ayurveda. Delhi, India: NaurangRai Concept Publishing Company; 1986.
2. Dole V, Paranjpe P. A text book of *Rasa shastra*. Delhi, India: Chaukhambha Sanskrit Pratishtan; 2010.
3. Jha CB. *Ayurvediya Rasa Shastra* (Hindi). 1st edition. Varanasi, India: Chaukhambha Publication; 1993.
4. Mishra S. *Ayurvediya Rasa Shastra* (Hindi). Revised and enlarged edition. Varanasi, India. Chaukhambha Orientalia; 2006.
5. Mookerji KB. *Rasa JalaNidhi*. New revised first edition. Delhi, India: Parimal publications; 2001.
6. Murti PHC. (ed.) *Sharangadhara Samhita* by Sharangadharacharya. First Edition, Reprint. Varanasi, India: Chaukhambha Sanskrit Series; 2013.
7. Reddy RC. Text book of *Rasa Shastra*. Reprint. Varanasi, India: Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan; 2009.
8. Satpute AD. *Rasarathnasamuchchaya*. 1st edition. Delhi, India: Chaukhambha Sanskrit Pratishtan; 2003.
9. Satpute AD. *RasendrasaraSangraha* of Sri Gopal Krishna. 1st edition. Varanasi, India. Chaukhambha Krishnadas Academy; 2003.
10. Shastri SAD. *BhaisajyaRatnavali* by GovindaDajiBhisagratna. Reprint. Varnasi, India. Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan; 2009.

2.1.4. *Swasthavritta* and Yoga (Preventive and Social Medicine and Yoga)

2.1.4.1. Core topics

Part A: *Swasthavritta* and Yoga: Definition, concepts, dimensions and indicators of Health according to the Ayurveda and World Health Organization, Promotion and prevention of health through *Dina charya*, *Rathri charya*, *Rithu charya*, *Sadvritta* and *Achara Rasayanaya*, *Vega* and *Vegadharana*, *Janapadodvansha roga* and its prevention, *Annapana vidhi*: balanced diet, *Aharavarga*, *Ahara matra*, *Ahara vidividana*, *Ashta ahara viseshayathana*, *Virudhdha ahara*, Ayurveda aspects of Nutritional Problems and its prevention: *Santarpaniya* and *Apatarpaniya vidhi*, Concepts of *Vyadhikshamatva*, *Vyadhikshamatva* enhance through *Rasayana*, health promotion during the maternal and child, fundamentals of beauty care and naturopathy, maintaining beauty through *Swasthavritta*, *Ashtanga Yoga*, different paths in Yoga, *Shat Kriya*.

Part B: Preventive and Social Medicine: Definitions of health, determinants of health, spectrum of disease, health education, disease prevention, health promotion, health indicators, vital statistics, demographic transition, epidemiological triad, terminology and definitions in epidemiology, dynamics of disease transmission, prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases, immunization, environmental pollution and human health, family planning, port health.

Teaching and Learning methods: Lectures, Assignments, Small group activities, presentations, Problem based learning, Community based learning

Practical training: Practical based learning, Clinical training, Field surveys, Field visits (03): Water purification centers, Slaughter house, Port visit, Demonstrations of Yoga.

Duration: 210 hours (Theory - 120 hours, Practical- 90)

Theory - 120 hours (*Swasthavritta* and Yoga – 90, Preventive and Social Medicine - 30)

Practical - 90 hours (*Swasthavritta* – 70, Yoga - 20)

Recommended Readings

1. Dora D. *Swasthavrittam*. Part I text and English version with modern views on personal hygiene. 1sted, Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series office; 2010.
2. Dora D. *Swasthavrittam*. Part II, Social and Preventive Medicine. Chaukamba Orientalia, Varanasi; 2009.
3. Gore M M. *Anatomy and Physiology of Yogic Practices*. New Age books; 2016.
4. Park K. *Park's Text Book of Preventive and Social Medicine*. 24th ed. Baharsidas Bhanot Publishers; Genre; 2017.
5. Ranade S, *A Text Book of Swasthavritta*. Chaukamba Orientalia, Varanasi; 2009.
6. Rao M V. *A Text Book of Svasthavritta*. Chaukamba Orientalia, Varanasi; 2012
7. Rao M V. *The Essence of Yoga*. Chaukamba Orientalia, Varanasi; 2011.
8. Rao M V. *The Essentials of Nature Cure*. Chaukamba Orientalia, Varanasi; 2013.
9. Relevant Chapters of Caraka Samhita, Susruta Samhita, Ashtanga Hrdaya, Ashtanga Samgraha and Bhava Prakasha

2.1.5. *Agada Tantra* and *Voharikavaidya* (Toxicology and Forensic Medicine)

2.1.5.1. Core topics

Part I - *Agada Tantra*: Definitions and Terminology of *visha* and *Agada Tantra*, Mythological origin and Classification of *Visha*; *Hinsaka visha*, *Aathmagathaka*, *Parahaty*, *Balakamaraka*, Identification of Intoxication, managing a intoxicated patient, *Vishakanya*, *Vishadhata* and *Vishaktha bhojana*, *Visha sankata*, contamination of air, water, food and purification processes, introduction of *Visha dansha*, *Visha vega* and *veganthara*, *Garavisha*, *Krithrimavisha*, *Dushivisha* and *Visa sangataka*, *Visha adhistana* *Visha samprapthi*, *Vishartha pareeksha*, *Suvisi visha upakkrama* and special management, *Aharaja visha* and *virudda ahara*, addictive drugs, *Sthavara Visha*: *Kshayakaraka visha*, *Ugra visha*, *Nadi visha*, *Atiriktha visha*, Agrochemicals, *Jangama Visha*: *Sarpa*, *Keeta*, *Luta*, *Vrushchika*, *Mushika* and *Alarka visha* treatments and first-aid.

Part II - Forensic Medicine: Introduction to medico legal system in Sri Lanka, medical ethics, medical evidence, medical negligence, mechanical injuries, injuries due to physical agents, firearm injuries, head injuries, legal classification of injuries, road traffic accidents, introduction to DNA technology and finger printing, changes after death, estimation of time since death, certification of death, domestic violence, sexual offences, child abuse, criminal abortion, infanticide, asphyxia, inquest and inquirers into sudden death.

Teaching and Learning methods: Lectures, Assignments, Small group activities, presentations, Independent learning, Problem based learning.

Practical training: Identification of snakes, poisonous plants and materials, Field visits (02): Zoological garden and Narcotic group drug rehabilitation centers, Presentations, Specimens demonstration.

Duration: 180 hours (Theory - 105 hours, Practical- 75)

Theory - 105 hours (*Agada Tantra* – 60, Forensic Medicine - 45)

Practical - 75 hours (*Agada Tantra* – 60, Forensic Medicine - 15)

Recommended Readings

1. Hapugaspathiya P. *Visha Vaidya Rathnaya*. M.D. Gunasena; 1960.
2. Jayathilake K G P. *Visha Vidyawa*. Published by DPLW Sirisena; 1957.
3. Jayawardena H. *Forensic Medicine & Medical Law*. Department of Forensic Medicine, University of Kelaniya, Ragama, Sri Lanka; 1996.
4. Liyanaarchchi S K. *Visha Veda mutihara hewath Telijjavila visha vedakama*. Anurapriya Liyanaarchchi, Galle; 2001.
5. Liyanaarchchi S K. *Visha Veidya Chintamani*. Saman Press Maharagama; 1956.
6. Pillay V V. *Modern Medical Toxicology*. Jaypee, New Delhi; 2006.
7. Relevant Chapters of Charaka, Susruta, Astanga Sangraha, Astanga Hridaya Samhita.
8. Rev. Thalagama Gnanaloka Thero. *Sarpavisha Sanharaya*. Telijjavila Kadukanne Singha Mudranalaya; 1968.

2.1.6. Research Methodology and Medical Statistics

2.1.6.1. Core topics

Definition of research, types of research, identifying a research topic, research problem, literature review, research question, proposal writing, data collection methods, questioner, hypothesis, Data tabulation, Data presentation, Research report, descriptive statistics, desperation of the data: range, inter quartile range, variance and SD, measures of central tendency: frequency distribution tables, cumulative frequency distribution table, relative frequency distribution table, relative cumulative frequency distribution table; Probability, Normal distribution; central limit theorem with examples; Sampling distribution of the mean, confidence interval, confidence interval calculation, problems-1,2,3, interval estimation; hypothesis testing, hypothesis testing- rejection region, t test, one sample and two sample X^2 test.

Teaching and Learning methods: Lectures, Assignments, Small group activities, Independent learning, presentations, Development of a project proposal and statistical analysis.

Duration: 45 hours (Theory - 45 hours)

Recommended Readings

1. Blen M. An Introduction to Medical Statistics. Oxford University Press; 1996.
2. Health research methodology, A guide for training in research methods, 2nd ed. Manila, World Health Organization Regional office for the Western Pacific; 2001.
3. Kumar R. Research Methodology, A Step by Step guide for Beginners, Pearson Education, Singapore; 2005.
4. Park K. Park's Text Book of Preventive and Social Medicine. 24th ed. Baharsidas Bhanot Publishers; Genre; 2017.
5. Singh I. Elementary Statistics for Medical workers. Jaypee Brothers, New Delhi; 1990.

2.1.7. Nidana Muladharm/ Vikriti Vignana (Ayurveda Pathology)

2.1.7.1. Core topics

Introduction of basic Ayurveda concepts of aetiopathogenesis and its relation to imbalance of *Thridosha*, definition, synonyms and classification, nomenclature of *Vyadhi*, *Vyadhi Ghataka*, *Roga Adhishtana*, *Roga Marga*, *Roga Rogi Pareeksha: Nidanadi Panchaka*, *Trivida Pariksha*, *Chaturvidha Pariksha*, *Panchavidha Pariksha*, *Shadvida Pariksha*, *Ashtasthana Pariksha*, *Dashavida Pariksha*, *Srotas Pariksha*, *Khavaigunya* and *Srothodushti*, clinical importance of *Kriya Kala*, clinical application of *Dosha*, *Dhatu*, *Upadhatu*, *Mala*, *Agni*, *Ama*, *Sama* and *Nirama*, *Ashraya Ashrayibhava* of *Dosha* and *Dhatu*, *Ojo Vyapat*, General Principles of *Doshagati*, *Sadya - Asadyata*, *Upadrava* and *Arishta Lakshana*, *Duta Lakshana*, definition of Mental Health and *Manovikara*, description of *Manovaha*, *Sangyavaha srotas*, classification and *nidana* of *Manas roga*, understanding of *Manasika bhava*, *Swapna vichara*.

Teaching and Learning methods: Lectures, Practical, Case studies, Group Discussions, Presentations, Clinical appointments.

Practical training: IPD and OPD Training, Clinical appointments, Medical camps, Health awareness programmes.

Duration: 180 hours (Theory – 90 hours, Practical- 90)

Recommended Readings

1. Ariyawansa, H.A.S. Kayachikithsa. Colombo: S Godage; 2003.
2. Athavale V.B., Basic Principles of Ayurveda, Chaukhambha Sanskrit Pratishthan; 2016
3. Byadgi P.S., A Text Book of Kayachikitsa, Chaukhambha Sanskrit Pratishthan; 2016
4. Datta, C, Gibananda, V. Chakradatta. Culcutta: Kavyaparakasa; 1872.
5. Dwarkanath C., Introduction to Kayachikitsa, Chaukhambha Orientalia; 1986
6. Jayasinghe, D.M. Anjana Nidanaya. Colombo: Department of Ayurveda; 1994.
7. Jayasinghe, D.M. Pancha Nidana Granthaya. Colombo: Department of Ayurveda; 1984.
8. Relevant Chapters of Caraka Samhita, Susruta Samhita, Ashtanga Hrdaya, Ashtanga Samgraha, Madawa Nidanayaand Bhava Prakasha
9. Srikanthamurthy, K.R. Clinical Methods in Ayurveda. Varanasi: Chaukambha Orientalia; 2002.
10. Subash Ranade, Sunanda Ranade, A Textbook of Kayachikitsa, Chaukhambha Sanskrit Pratishthan; 2014

2.1.8. Chikitsa Muladharmam and Panchakarma (Fundamentals of Therapeutics and Panchakarma)

2.1.8.1. Core topics

Definition and etymology of *Kayachikitsa*, Types of *Chikitsa*, *Chikitsa Anga* and *Upanga*, *Dividha* and *Shadvidha Upakrama*, *Chikitsa Phala*, *Chikitsa Maryada*, complications of *Chikitsa*, treatment for *Ama*, *Agni Dosha*, *Dosha Vaishamyam*, *Dhatu Vaishamyam*, *Sroto Dushti*, treatment principles of *Kriyakala*, *Sthanagata* and *Anyasthanagata Dosha*, treatments for *Dvidoshaja* and *Sannipataja* involvements, *Manodosha chikitsa*, *Pathya-Apathya* for various diseases, *Rasayana Tantra*, *Vajikarana Tantra*, *Panchakarma*: introduction, *Poorva Karma*: *Sneha* and *Sweda Karma*, *Pradhana Karma*: *Vamana Karma*, *Virechana karma*, *Vasti Karma*, *Nasya Karma*, *Raktamokshana* and *Pashchat Karma*, *Murdhani Taila Karma*, *Kshudra Karma*, *Keraliya Panchakarma*, therapeutic application of: Yoga, Mud therapy, Massage Therapy, Aroma Therapy.

Teaching and Learning methods: Lectures, Practical, Case studies, Group Discussions, Presentations

Practical training: IPD and OPD Training, Clinical appointments, Medical camps, Health awareness programmes.

Duration: 210 hours (Theory – 90 hours, Practical- 120)

Recommended Readings

1. Ailapperuma, E.S.D.A. Vatika Prakaranaya. (4th ed.). Colombo: Granthaparakasha Press; 1933.
2. Ariyawansa, H.A.S. Kayachikithsa. Colombo: S Godage; 2003.
3. Ariyawansa, H.A.S. Panchakarma Vignanaya. Colombo: S Godage; 2007.
4. Atreya. Secrets of Ayurveda Massage. (1st ed.). Delhi: Sri Satguru Publication; 2000.
5. Datta, C, Gibananda, V. Chakradatta. Culcutta: Kavyaparakasa; 1872.
6. Kajariya, D. Text book of Panchakarma. (1st ed.). Varanasi: Chaukambha; 2012.

7. Pandey, G. Anti – Aging Herbal Drugs Ayurveda. (1st ed.). Delhi: Sri Satguru Publication; 2002.
8. Relevant Chapters of Caraka Samhita, Susruta Samhita, Ashtanga Hrdaya, Ashtanga Samgraha, Madhawa Nidanaya and Bhava Prakasha
9. Singh, R.H. The Foundation of Contemporary Yoga & Toga Therapy. Delhi: Chaukambha Sanskrit Pratishthan; 2013.
10. Srikanthamurthy, K.R. Clinical Methods in Ayurveda. Varanasi: Chaukambha Orientalia; 2002.

2.1.9. Pathology

2.1.9.1. Core topics

Introduction, cell injury, cellular adaptations and ageing, immunopathology: amyloidosis, derangements of homeostasis and haemodynamics, inflammation and healing, infectious and parasitic diseases, neoplasia, environmental and nutritional diseases, haematopoietic system and disorders of erythroid series, disorders of platelets, leucocytes and lympho reticular tissues, bleeding disorders, pathology of: cardiovascular, respiratory, gastro intestinal, liver and biliary tract, pancreas, urinary tract, female and male genital tract, nervous, musculoskeletal, endocrine systems, breast: diseases and tumours, selected dermatoses, parasitology, medical microbiology, sterilization and disinfections.

Teaching and Learning methods: Lectures, Practical, Case studies, Group Discussions, Presentations

Practical training: Laboratory Training, Demonstration of Pathological specimen, interactive based software, interpretation of pathological reports

Duration: 150 hours (Theory – 90 hours, Practical- 60)

Recommended Readings

1. Anderson, W.A.D, Kissane, J.M. Pathology. (7th ed.). Saint Louis: CVMosby; 1977.
2. Bogitsh, B, Carter, C, Oeltmann, T, Roitt, I, Wakelin, D. Human Parasitology. (5th ed.): Elsevier; 2018.
3. Govan, A.D.T, Macfarlane, P.S, Callander, R. Pathology Illustrated. (4th ed.). London: Churchill Livingstone; 1994.
4. Greenwood, D, Slack, R, Peutherer, J, Barer, M. Medical Microbiology. (17th ed.): Churchill Livingstone Elsevier; 2007.

5. Levison, D.A, Reid, R, Harrison, D.J, Fleming, S, Burt, A.D. Muir's Textbook of Pathology. (14th ed.). London: Hodder Arnold Publication; 2008.
6. Mims, C, Dockrell, H.M, Goering, R.V, Roitt, I, Wakelin, D. Medical Microbiology. (3rd ed.): Elsevier Mosby; 2004.
7. Mohan, H. Textbook of Pathology. (5th ed.). New Delhi: Jaypee Brothers; 2005.
8. Walter, J.B, Talbot, I.C. General Pathology. (7th ed.). London: Churchill Livingstone; 2004.

2.2 Examinations of the Second Professional BAMS – Para Clinical Stage

2.2.1. Examinations in *Dravyaguna Vignana II* (Ayurveda Pharmacology II)

The examination in *Dravyaguna Vignana II* (Ayurveda Pharmacology II) includes Continuous Assessments (CA) and Professional examination.

Continuous Assessments (CA)

Students are evaluated in each semester by the following assessments.

- i. End of first semester MCQ – 20 and SEQ - 2 (60 minutes)
- ii. End of second semester OSPE – 30 stations (60 minutes)
- iii. End of third semester SEQ – 04 (60 minutes)

Each CA will get 20 marks and the total 20 marks of three CAs will contribute to 20% of marks of *Dravyaguna Vignana II* (Ayurveda Pharmacology II) professional examination

Professional examination

This examination has (1) a theory component, (2) a practical cum viva voce component.

1. The theory component: There is one question paper consists of part A – *Dravyaguna Vignana II*, and part B - Pharmacology.

Question paper consist of

- i. MCQ – 20 questions (30 minutes) - 20 marks (1 x 20)
- ii. SEQ – 5 questions (90 minutes) - 40 marks (8 x 5)
- iii. Essay – 2 questions (60 minutes) - 40 marks (20 x 2)

Total mark for the theory component is 100

2. The practical cum *viva voce* component consists of

OSPE – 40 stations (60 minutes)

Total mark for the practical cum *viva voce* component is 100.

Criteria for passing *Dravyaguna Vignana II* (Ayurveda Pharmacology II)

In order to pass the subject of *Dravyaguna Vignana II* (Ayurveda Pharmacology II) a candidate must

- i. obtain a minimum % of mark from the marks allocated for the Theory component (40% out of 100 marks) and the practical cum *viva voce* component (40% out of 100 marks) and
 - ii. obtain a minimum pass marks of 50% from the 100 marks allocated for the subject of *Dravyaguna Vignana II* (Ayurveda Pharmacology II).
- There is no minimum pass marks for CA components.
 - 20% of marks allocated for the CA component will be added to the final mark of *Dravyaguna Vignana II* (Ayurveda Pharmacology II) only in the first attempt.

2.2.2. Examinations in *Bhaisajya Kalpana* (Ayurveda Pharmaceuticals)

The examinations in *Bhaisajya Kalpana* (Ayurveda Pharmaceuticals) include Continuous Assessments (CA) and Professional examination.

Continuous Assessments (CA)

Students are evaluated in each semester by the following assessments.

- i. End of first semester MCQ – 20, SEQ -2 questions (60 minutes)
- ii. End of second semester OSPE– 4 stations (60 minutes)
- iii. End of third semester SEQ – 4 questions (60 minutes)

Each CA will get 20 marks and the total 20 marks of three CAs will contribute to 20% of marks of *Bhaisajya Kalpana* (Ayurveda Pharmaceuticals) professional examination.

Professional examination

This examination consists of (1) a theory component, (2) a practical cum *viva voce* component.

1. The theory component consist of

- i. MCQ– 20 questions (30 minutes) - 20 marks (1 x 20)
- ii. SEQ – 5 questions (90 minutes) - 40 marks (8 x 5)
- iii. Essay– 2 questions (60 minutes) - 40 marks (20 x 2)

Total mark for the theory component is 100

2. The practical cum *viva voce* component consists of

- i. OSPE – 30 stations (60 minutes) – (1 x 30) 30 marks
- ii. Pharmacy Based Practical Examination - (60 minutes) – 70 marks

Total mark for the practical cum *viva voce* component is 100

Criteria for passing *Bhaisajya Kalpana* (Ayurveda Pharmaceuticals)

In order to pass the subject of *Bhaisajya Kalpana* (Ayurveda Pharmaceuticals) a candidate must

- i. obtain a minimum % of mark from the marks allocated for the Theory component (40% out of 100 marks) and the practical cum *viva voce* component (40% out of 100 marks) and
 - ii. obtain a minimum pass marks of 50% from the 100 marks allocated for the subject of *Bhaisajya Kalpana* (Ayurveda Pharmaceuticals).
- There is no minimum pass marks for CA component.
 - 20% of marks allocated for the CA component will be added to the final mark of *Bhaisajya Kalpana* (Ayurveda Pharmaceuticals) only in the first attempt.

2.2.3. Examinations in *Rasa Shastra* (Alchemy)

The examinations in *Rasa Shastra* (Alchemy) include Continuous Assessments (CA) and Professional examination.

Continuous Assessments (CA)

Students are evaluated in each semester by the following assessments.

- i. End of first semester MCQ – 20 questions, SEQ - 2 (60 minutes)
- ii. End of second semester OSPE – 30 stations (60 minutes)
- iii. End of third semester SEQ – 04 questions (60 minutes)

Each CA will get 20 marks and the total 20 marks of three CAs will contribute to 20% of marks of *Rasa Shastra* (Alchemy) professional examination.

Professional examination

This examination consists of (1) a theory component, (2) a practical cum *viva voce* component.

1. The theory component consist of

- i. MCQ– 20 questions (30 minutes) - 20 marks (1 x 20)
- ii. SEQ – 5 questions (90 minutes) - 40 marks (8 x 5)
- iii. Essay– 2 questions (60 minutes) - 40 marks (20 x 2)

Total mark for the theory component is 100

2. The practical cum *viva voce* component consists of

- i. OSPE – 30 stations (60 minutes) – 30 marks
- ii. Pharmacy Based Practical Examination - (60 minutes) – 70 marks

Total mark for the practical cum *viva voce* component is 100

Criteria for passing *Rasa Shastra* (Alchemy)

In order to pass the subject of *Rasa Shastra* (Alchemy) a candidate must

- i. obtain a minimum % of mark from the marks allocated for the Theory component (40% out of 100 marks) and the practical component (40% out of 100 marks) and
- ii. obtain a minimum pass marks of 50% from the 100 marks allocated for the subject of *Rasa Shastra* (Alchemy).
 - There is no minimum pass marks for CA components.
 - 20% of marks allocated for the CA component will be added to the final mark of *Rasa Shastra* (Alchemy) only in the first attempt.

2.2.4. Examinations in *Swasthavritta* and Yoga (Preventive and Social Medicine and Yoga)

The examinations in *Swasthavritta* and Yoga (Preventive and Social Medicine and Yoga) include Continuous Assessments (CA) and Professional examination.

Continuous Assessments (CA)

Students are evaluated in each semester by the following assessments.

- i. End of first semester SEQ– 4 questions (60 minutes)
- ii. End of second semester MCQ– 20 questions, SEQ - 2 (60 minutes)
- iii. End of third semester OSPE – 15 stations (60 minutes)

Each CA will get 20 marks and the total 20 marks of three CAs will contribute to 20% of marks of *Swasthavritta* and Yoga (Preventive and Social Medicine and Yoga) professional examination

Professional examination

This examination consists of (1) a theory component, (2) a practical cum *viva voce* component.

1. The theory component consist of

- i. MCQ – 20 questions (30 minutes) - 20 marks (1 x 20)
- ii. SEQ – 5 questions (90 minutes) - 40 marks (8 x 5)
- iii. Essay– 2 questions (60 minutes) - 40 marks (20 x 2)

Total mark for the theory component is 100 marks

2. The practical cum *viva voce* component consists of

- i. OSPE - 10 stations (20minutes) – 40 marks
- ii. OSCE - 10 stations (40minutes) – 60 marks

Total mark for the practical cum *viva voce* component 100 marks

Criteria for passing *Swasthavritta* and Yoga (Preventive and Social Medicine and Yoga)

In order to pass the subject of *Swasthavritta* and Yoga (Preventive and Social Medicine and Yoga) a candidate must

- i. obtain a minimum % of mark from the marks allocated for the Theory component (40% out of 100 marks) and the practical component (40% out of 100 marks) and
- ii. obtain a minimum pass marks of 50% from the 100 marks allocated for the subject of *Swasthavritta* and Yoga (Preventive and Social Medicine and Yoga)
 - There is no minimum pass mark for CA components.
 - 20% of marks allocated for the CA component will be added to the final mark of *Swasthavritta* and Yoga (Preventive and Social Medicine and Yoga) only in the first attempt.

2.2.5. Examinations in *Agada Tantra* and *Voharikavidya* (Toxicology and Forensic Medicine)

The examinations in *Agada Tantra* and *Voharikavidya* (Toxicology and Forensic Medicine) include Continuous Assessments (CA) and Professional examination.

Continuous Assessments (CA)

Students are evaluated in each semester by the following assessments.

- i. End of first semester SEQ – 4 questions (60 minutes)
- ii. End of second semester MCQ– 20 questions, SEQ -2 (60 minutes)
- iii. End of third semester OSPE – 20 stations (60 minutes)

Each CA will get 20 marks and the total 20 marks of three CAs will contribute to 20% of marks of *Agada Tantra* and *Voharikavidya* (Toxicology and Forensic Medicine) professional examination

Professional examination

This examination consists of (1) a theory component, (2) a practical cum *viva voce* component.

1. The theory component consist of two (02) papers; part-I *Agada Tantra* (Toxicology) and part-II *Voharikavidya* (Forensic Medicine). Each question paper consists of

- i. MCQ– 20 questions (30 minutes) - 20 marks (1 x 20)
- ii. SEQ – 5 questions (90 minutes) - 40 marks (8 x 5)
- iii. Essay– 2 questions (60 minutes) - 40 marks (20 x 2)

Total mark for the theory component is 100.

2. The practical cum *viva voce* Examination consists of two parts; part -I *Agada Tantra* (Toxicology) and part-II *Voharikavidya* (Forensic Medicine)- Each part consists of

OSPE 20 stations (30 minutes) – 50 marks

Total mark for the practical cum *viva voce* component 100

Criteria for passing *Agada Tantra* and *Voharikavaidya* (Toxicology and Forensic Medicine)

In order to pass the subject of *Agada Tantra* and *Voharikavaidya* (Toxicology and Forensic Medicine) a candidate must

- i. obtain a minimum % of mark from the marks allocated for the Theory component (40% out of 100 marks) and the practical cum *viva voce* component (40% out of 100 marks) and
- ii. obtain a minimum pass marks of 50% from the 100 marks allocated for the subject of *Agada Tantra* and *Voharikavaidya* (Toxicology and Forensic Medicine)
 - There is no minimum pass mark for CA components.
 - 20% of marks allocated for the CA component will be added to the final mark of *Agada Tantra* and *Voharikavaidya* (Toxicology and Forensic Medicine) only in the first attempt.

2.2.6. Research Methodology and Medical Statistics

The examinations in Research Methodology and Medical Statistics include Continuous Assessments (CA) and Professional examination.

Continuous Assessments (CA)

Students are evaluated in each semester by the following assessments.

- i. End of first semester SEQ – 04 (60 minutes)
- ii. End of second semester MCQ – 20 questions, SEQ – 2 (60 minutes)
- iii. End of third semester– Assignment

Each CA will get 20 marks and the total 20 marks of three CAs will contribute to 20% of marks of Research Methodology and Medical Statistics professional examination.

Professional examination

This examination consists of theory component

1. The theory component consist of

- i. MCQ– 20 questions (30 minutes) - 20 marks (1 x 20)
- ii. SEQ – 5 questions (90 minutes) - 40 marks (8 x 5)
- iii. Essay– 2 questions (60 minutes) - 40 marks (20 x 2)

Total mark for the theory component is 100.

Criteria for passing Research Methodology and Medical Statistics

In order to pass the subject of Research Methodology and Medical Statistics a candidate must obtain a minimum pass marks of 50% from the 100 marks allocated for the subject of Research Methodology and Medical Statistics

- No minimum pass marks for CA components.
- 20% of marks allocated for the CA component will be added to the final mark of Research Methodology and Medical Statistics only in the first attempt.

2.2.7. Examinations in *Nidana Muladharmā/ Vikriti Vignana* (Ayurveda Pathology)

The examinations in *Nidana Muladharmā/ Vikriti Vignana* (Ayurveda Pathology) include Continuous Assessments (CA) and Professional examination.

Continuous Assessments (CA)

Students are evaluated in each semester by the following assessments.

- i. End of first semester SEQ – 4 questions (60 minutes)
- ii. End of second semester OSCE – 10 (60 minutes)
- iii. End of third semester OSCE – 10 (60 minutes)

Each CA will get 20 marks and the total 20 marks of three CAs will contribute to 20% of marks of *Nidana Muladharmā/ Vikriti Vignana* (Ayurveda Pathology) professional examination.

Professional examination

This examination consists of (1) a theory component, (2) a practical cum viva voce component.

1. The theory component consist of

- i. MCQ– 20 questions (30 minutes) - 20 marks (1 x 20)
- ii. SEQ – 5 questions (90 minutes) - 40 marks (8 x 5)
- iii. Essay– 2 questions (60 minutes) - 40 marks (20 x 2)

Total mark for the theory component is 100.

2. The practical cum viva voce component consists of

OSCE – A long case (60 minutes)

Total mark for the practical cum viva voce component is 100

Criteria for passing *Nidana Muladharna/ Vikriti Vignana* (Ayurveda Pathology)

In order to pass the subject of *Nidana Muladharna/ Vikriti Vignana* (Ayurveda Pathology) a candidate must

- i. obtain a minimum % of mark from the marks allocated for the Theory component (40% out of 100 marks) and the practical component (40% out of 100 marks) and
- ii. obtain a minimum pass marks of 50% from the 100 marks allocated for the subject of *Nidana Muladharna/ Vikriti Vignana* (Ayurveda Pathology)
 - There is no minimum pass mark for CA components.
 - 20% of marks allocated for the CA component will be added to the final mark of *Nidana Muladharna/ Vikriti Vignana* (Ayurveda Pathology) only in the first attempt.

2.2.8. Examinations in *Chikitsa Muladharna* and *Panchakarma* (Fundamentals of Therapeutics and *Panchakarma*)

The examinations in *Chikitsa Muladharna* and *Panchakarma* (Fundamentals of Therapeutics and *Panchakarma*) include Continuous Assessments (CA) and Professional examination.

Continuous Assessments (CA)

Students are evaluated in each semester by the following assessments.

- i. End of first semester SEQ – 4 questions (60 minutes)
- ii. End of second semester OSCE – 10 stations (60 minutes)
- iii. End of third semester OSCE – 10 stations (60 minutes)

Each CA will get 20 marks and the total 20 marks of three CAs will contribute to 20% of marks of *Chikitsa Muladharna* and *Panchakarma* (Fundamentals of Therapeutics and *Panchakarma*) professional examination.

Professional examination

This examination consists of (1) a theory component, (2) a practical cum *viva voce* component.

1. The theory component consist of

- i. MCQ– 20 questions (30 minutes) - 20 marks (1 x 20)
- ii. SEQ – 5 questions (90 minutes) - 40 marks (8 x 5)
- iii. Essay– 2 questions (60 minutes) - 40 marks (20 x 2)

Total mark for the theory component is 100

2. The practical cum *viva voce* component consists of

OSCE - A long case (60 minutes)

Total mark for the practical cum *viva voce* component is 100

Criteria for passing *Chikitsa Muladharm* and *Panchakarma* (Fundamentals of Therapeutics and *Panchakarma*)

In order to pass the subject of *Chikitsa Muladharm* and *Panchakarma* (Fundamentals of Therapeutics and *Panchakarma*) a candidate must

- i. obtain a minimum % of mark from the marks allocated for the Theory component (40% out of 100 marks) and the practical component (40% out of 100 marks) and
 - ii. obtain a minimum pass marks of 50% from the 100 marks allocated for the subject of *Chikitsa Muladharm* and *Panchakarma* (Fundamentals of Therapeutics and *Panchakarma*)
- There is no minimum pass mark for CA components.
 - 20% of marks allocated for the CA component will be added to the final mark of *Chikitsa Muladharm* and *Panchakarma* (Fundamentals of Therapeutics and *Panchakarma*) only in the first attempt.

2.2.9. Examinations in Pathology

The examinations in Pathology include Continuous Assessments (CA) and Professional examination.

Continuous Assessments (CA)

Students are evaluated in each semester by the following assessments.

- i. End of first semester SEQ – 4 questions (60 minutes)
- ii. End of second semester OSPE – 20 stations (60 minutes)
- iii. End of third semester OSPE – 20 stations (60 minutes)

Each CA will get 20 marks and the total 20 marks of three CAs will contribute to 20% of marks of Pathology professional examination.

Professional examination

This examination consists of (1) a theory component, (2) a practical cum *viva voce* component.

1. The theory component consist of

- i. MCQ– 20 questions (30 minutes) - 20 marks (1 x 20)
- ii. SEQ – 5 questions (90 minutes) - 40 marks (8 x 5)
- iii. Essay– 2 questions (60 minutes) - 40 marks (20 x 2)

Total mark for the theory component is 100

2. The practical cum *viva voce* component consists of

OSPE - 20 stations (60 minutes)

Total mark for the practical cum *viva voce* component is 100

Criteria for passing Pathology

In order to pass the subject of Pathology a candidate must

- i. obtain a minimum % of mark from the marks allocated for the Theory component (40% out of 100 marks) and the practical component (40% out of 100 marks) and
 - ii. obtain a minimum pass marks of 50% from the 100 marks allocated for the subject of Pathology
- There is no minimum pass mark for CA components.
 - 20% of marks allocated for the CA component will be added to the final mark of Pathology only in the first attempt

2.3 Criteria for passing the Second Professional BAMS examination

A candidate is deemed to have passed the Second professional BAMS examination if the candidate has at one and the same examination passed each of 09 subjects of this examination as prescribed by By-Laws made by the Council; while fulfilling the minimum requirement for the separate components of the 09 subjects, the pass marks for each subject is 50%; provided that a candidate may be referred in one or more subjects at the Second professional BAMS examination, when the candidate has not obtained the minimum pass mark (50%) for the particular subject. Such candidates shall be deemed to have passed the Second professional BAMS examination when they pass the referred subject(s) at a subsequent Second professional BAMS examination.

A candidate who obtains less than 50% in all nine subjects or less than 25% in any four of the 09 subjects shall be considered to have failed the entire Second Professional BAMS examination. Such candidates shall be deemed to have passed the examination when they pass the nine subjects at a subsequent Second Professional BAMS examination.

2.4 Calculation of marks for award of classes in the Second Professional BAMS examination

- Only candidate who have passed the Second Professional BAMS examination at the first attempt is considered eligible for award of classes.
- The % of marks obtained by the candidate at first attempt for each of 09 subjects is added up and divided by 09 to get the cumulative % mark for the 09 subjects.
- This mark is called the % cumulative Second Professional BAMS examination mark and used for awarding classes.
- The classes are decided according to the classification of marks described in the By-Laws.

2.5. Award of Distinction

A candidate, who has obtained at least 75% of marks, shall be awarded a Distinction in the relevant subject.

2.6. Contribution to the Cumulative BAMS result

The Second Professional BAMS Examination will contribute 30% to the 100 marks of the Cumulative BAMS result.

3. FINAL PROFESSIONAL BAMS – CLINICAL STAGE

Final Professional BAMS – Clinical Stage commences after successful completion of Second Professional BAMS – para clinical Stage. Final Professional BAMS extends from the beginning of seventh semester to the end of the tenth semester. From first semester of Second Professional BAMS onward up to the end of the Final Professional BAMS, the students go to the wards and go through a series of training appointments with consultants in the National Ayurveda Teaching Hospital, Colombo and other selected training centers. While the hospital training is taking place, theoretical inputs are given in the IIM.

The principle learning methods in the OPD and IPD include clinical appointments, ward classes on patients with different disease conditions, case discussions, clinical lecture demonstrations, skill demonstrations and minor operative settings.

At the beginning of clinical appointment of each subject, the student will be informed about the details of the training programme and about the Continuous Assessments and other examinations.

An introduction to the content areas and examinations of the Final Professional BAMS is given below.

3.1 The Academic Programme – Clinical Stage

3.1.1. *Kayachikitsa* (General Medicine)

3.1.2. *Shalya Tantra* (General Surgery)

3.1.3. *Shalakyata Tantra* (Diseases of Head and Neck including Ophthalmology, Ear, Nose, Throat and Dentistry)

3.1.4. *Streeroga Prasuti Tantra* (Gynaecology & Obstetrics)

3.1.5. *Bala Roga* (Paediatrics)

3.1.6. *Deshiya Chikitsa* (Indigenous Medicine)

3.1.7. Research Project

3.1.1. *Kayachikitsa* (General Medicine)

3.1.1.1. Core topics:

Part A – *Kayachikitsa*

Jwara, Atisara, Grahani, Arshas, Agni mandya, Ajirna, Visuchika, Alasaka, Pravahika, Vilambika, Krimi, Pandu, Kamala, Rakta pitta, Rajayakshama, Shosha, Urahkshatha, Pratisya, Kasa, Hikka, Shvasa, Swarabheda, Aruchi, Chardi, Trishna, Murchcha, Brama, Nidra, Tandra, Sanyasa, Madatyā, Daha, Unmada, Apasmara, Gatavata, Avarana vata, Pakshaghata, Ardita, Akshepa, Apatantraka, Apatanaka, Dandapatanaka, Dhanustambha, Antarayama, Bahirayama, Hanugraha, Manyastambha, Jihvastambha, Siragraha, Gridhrasi, Vishwachi, Kroshtukashirsha, Khanja, Pangu, Kalayakhanja, Vatakantaka, Padadaha, Padaharsha, Amshashosha, Avbahuka, Mukha, Minmina, Gadgada, Tuni, Pratituni, Admana, Pratyadmana, Ashthila, Pratiashthila, Vepathu Vata, Khalli, Urdva Vata, Anukta vata, Katigraha, Vatarakta, Urustamba, Amavata, Shula, Parshva shula, Parinama shula, Annadrava shula, Udavarta, Anaha, Atopa, Vibandha, Gulma, Hridroga, Mutra kruchcha, Mutra ghata, Ashmari, Prameha, Medo vridhhi, Atisthaulya, Atikrusha, Udara, Shotha, Vruddhi, Galaganda, Kushta, Shvitra, Kilasa, Sheetha pitta, Udarda, Uthkotha, Kotha, Amlapitta, Visarpa, Visphota, Kshudra roga, Manasika roga, Vishada, Atattvabhinivesha, Gadodvega, Chittodvega, Vishada, Yoshapasmara, Importance of Daivavyapashraya, Sattwavajaya, Adravyabhuta Chikitsa, Medhya Rasayana in the management of Manasa Roga, Manasa roga athyayika chikitsa, and Jara chikitsa.

Part B – General Medicine

Principles of Medicine, Cardiovascular disorders: heart diseases, vascular disorders, Blood disorders, Diseases of the Respiratory system: Upper and lower respiratory tract disorders, obstructive pulmonary disorders, and tuberculosis, Alimentary Tract disorders: Oesophagial, Gastric, intestinal, and anal disorders, Hepato biliary disorders, pancreatic disorders, genito - urinary disorders, Muscular-skeletal disorders: Connective tissue diseases: Skin disorders, Endocrine Diseases: diabetes mellitus, obesity, Neurological disorders, Psychiatric disorders, Malignancies, Special investigations: ECG, interpretation of medical imaging, and laboratory tests.

Teaching and Learning methods: Lectures, Practical, Case studies, Group Discussions, Presentations

Practical Training: IPD and OPD Training, Clinical appointments, Practical in Skill laboratory, Clinical Trainings at selected training centers

Duration: 660 hours (Theory - 300 hours, Practical- 360)

Theory - 300 hours (*Kayachikitsa* – 210, General Medicine - 90)

Practical - 360 hours (*Kayachikitsa* – 300, General Medicine - 60)

Recommended Reading:

1. Ariyawansa HAS, Bhaisajya Ratnavali (Sinhala Translation), 2017, S. Godage and Sons, Colombo 10, Sri Lanka.
2. Ariyawansa HAS, Panchakarma Chikitsa (Sinhala), 2015, S. Godage and Sons, Colombo 10, Sri Lanka.
3. Bhava Prakasha. (2004). Murthy, S.K. Chaukhamba Sanskrit Pratishthan, Delhi, India.

4. Colledge, N.R, Walker, B.R, Ralston, S.H. Davidson's Principles & Practice of Medicine. (21 ed.). Edinburgh: Elsevier; 2010.
5. Houghton, A.R, Gray, D. Chamberlain's Symptoms and Signs in Clinical Medicine. (13 ed.). London: Hodder Arnold Publication; 2010.
6. Kumar, P, Clark, M.L. Kumar & Clark's Clinical Medicine. (7th ed.). Edinburgh: Elsevier;
7. Mishra, B. (2009). Bhasajya Ratnavali of Sri Govinda Dasji. Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan,
8. Price, F.W, Scott, R.B. Price's Textbook of the Practice of Medicine. (10 ed.). London: Oxford University Press; 1966.
9. Ranasinghe, S.G. Pramanika Navya Aushadavedaya Muladharm (Vol I-IV), S Godage & Sons; 2014
10. Relevant Chapters of Caraka Samhita, Susruta Samhita, Ashtanga Hrdaya, Ashtanga Samgraha, Madawa Nidanayaand, Bhava Prakasha

3.1.2. Shalya Tantra (General Surgery)

3.1.2.1 Core topics:

Part A – Shalya

Introduction and historical background of *shalya tantra*, *Trividha karma*: *Purva karma*, *Pradhana karma* and *Paschat karma*, *Ashtavidha shastra karma*, description of *yantra*, *Shastra*, *Anushastra*, *Yogya shalya*, *Shalya vaidyavritta*, classification of diseases, *Pranasta shalya* and *Nirharana upaya*, surgical importance of *marma bandha vidhi*, application of *pichu*, *plota*, *kavalika* and *vikeshika*, *Nirjantukarana* methods, *Sangyahanana*, *Rakta mahatwa*, *Raktasrava*, para-surgical procedures: *Kshara* and *Kshara karma*, *Kshara nirmana vidhi*: preparation, indications, contraindications and method of application, complications and management of *kshara sutra*, *Agnikarma*: contemporary techniques and tools of *agnikarma*, *Raktamokshana Vidhi*, *Granthi*, *Arbuda*, *Vidradhi*, *Kotha*, *Vrana*, *Sadyo vrana*, *Nadi vrana*, *Dagdha vrana*, *Pidaka*, *Pramehapidaka*, *Vrana shotha*, *Vidradhi*, *Vishphota*, *Galaganda*, *Gandamala*, *Apachi*, *Pashanagardhabha*, *Shira granti*, *Gulma roga*, *Shoola vyadhi*, *Bhagna*, *Sandhi mukta*, *Shleepada*, *Sthana vidradhi*, *Sthana arbuda*, *Udara roga*, *Arshas*, *Parikartika*, *Bhagandara*, *Guda vidradi*, *Gudabhramsa*, *Sanniruddaguda*, *Ashmari*, *Mutraghata*, *Mutrakrichra*, *Niruddhaprakasha*, *Parivartika*, *Avapatika*, *Arbuda*, *Lingarsha*, *Vridhhi roga*.

Part B - General Surgery

Surgical Infection, Sterilization, Anaesthesia, Shock, Fluid, Electrolyte, Acid Base Balance and Nutrition, Wounds, Inflammation, Tissue repair and scarring, Cysts, Tumors, Ulcers, Sinuses and fistulae, Trauma, Burns, Neoplasia, Disorders of bones and joints, Disorders of thorax, Disorders of breast and endocrine glands, Disorders of upper and lower gastrointestinal tract, Disorders of biliary tract and pancreas, Disorders of urinary tract, Disorders of male and female Genital tract, Disorders of neonate, Infant and child; Disorders of arterial, venous and lymphatic system.

Teaching and Learning methods: Lectures, Practical, Case studies, Group Discussions, Presentations

Practical Training: IPD and OPD Training, Clinical appointments, Practical in Skill laboratory, Clinical Trainings at selected training centers

Duration: 300 hours (Theory - 120 hours, Practical- 180)

Theory - 120 hours (*Shalya Tantra* - 90, General Surgery - 30)

Practical - 180 hours (*Shalya Tantra* - 180)

Recommended Reading:

1. Acharya V.J.T., Acharya N.R. *Susruta Samhita of Susruta with the Nibandhadhasangraha Commentary of Sri Dalhanacarya*. Varanasi: Chaukhambha Orientalia; 1980
2. Brown J.S. *Minor Surgery a text and atlas*. 4th ed. London: Arnold- A member of the Hodder Headline Group; 2000.
3. Das S. *A Concise Textbook of Surgery*. Kolkata. Dr. S. Das Publications; 2010.
4. Gupta R.L. *Textbook of Surgery*. New Delhi: Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers (P) Ltd; 1996.
5. Karunathilaka L.P.A. *Ayurveda Shalyavaidya Upakarana, Rajagiriya: Golden graphics*; 2015.
6. Mukhopadhyaya G. *Ancient Hindu surgery*. New Delhi: Volume I. Cosmo publications; 1994.
7. Sankaran P.S. Prasad G.C., Udupa K.N. *Sushruta's Contribution to Surgery*. Varanasi: Indological Book House; 1993.
8. Sharma P.V. *SusrutaSamhita with English Translation of the Text and Dalhana's Commentary along with Critical Notes*. Vol. 1,2,3. Varanasi: Chaukhambha Vishvabharati;2005.
9. Singhal G.D., Tripathi S.N., Chaturvedi G.N., Chunekar K.C., Singh L.M., Singh K.P. *Susruta Samhita of Susruta Edited with English translation & Explanatory Notes*. 2nd ed. Vol.1,2,3. Delhi: Chaukhambha Sanskrit Pratishthan; 2007.
10. Williams S.N, Blustrode C.K.J., Ronan o'connell P. *Bailey and Love's Short Practice of Surgery*. 26thed. New York: CRC Press; 2013.

3.1.3. Shalakyā Tantra (Diseases of Head and Neck including Ophthalmology, Ear, Nose, Throat and Dentistry)

3.1.3.1 Core topics:

Part A – Shalakyā

Introduction and historical background of *shalakyā tantra*, *Netra roga*: Introduction, *Netra pariksha*, *Netra rakshana*, *Netraroga vignana*, classification of *netra roga*: *sandhigata*, *Vartmagata*, *Shuklagata*, *Krishnagata*, *Drishtigata*, *Sarvasararoga*, *Nayanabhighata* *Netraroga samanya chikitsa* and *netra kriya kalpa*, *Agni karma*, *Kshara karma*, *Rakta mokshana*, and *Netra swasthya rakshanopaya*, *Karna roga*: Introduction, classification, *Karna pariksha*, clinical features and management of *karna roga*, *Nasa Roga*: Introduction, classification, clinical features and management of *nasa roga*, *Shiro Roga*: Introduction, classification, clinical features and management of *shiro roga*, *Mukha Roga*: Introduction, *Mukha roga ayatana*, Prevention

and treatment of *mukha roga, Ostha, Danta moola, Danta, Jihva, Talu, Kantha* and *Sarvasara mukha roga, Durubhedana* and *sandhana karma*.

Part B: Diseases of Head and Neck including Ophthalmology, Ear, Nose, Throat and Dentistry

Ophthalmology: Refractive errors, conjunctival diseases, glaucoma, strabismus, corneal diseases, diseases of the sclera, staphyloma, iridocyclitis, panophthalmitis, cataract, vascular retinopathies, retinal detachment, optic nerve diseases, intraocular tumours, dacryocystitis, diseases of the eye lids, ocular trauma, Diseases of ear: otalgia, tinnitus, otosclerosis, Meniere's disease, deafness, tumours of the ear, Diseases of nose: diseases of external nose, congenital deformities, tumours, rhinitis, nasal polyps, epistaxis, diseases of paranasal sinuses, Diseases of throat: Pharyngitis, laryngitis, adenoiditis, tonsillitis, abscesses in pharynx, Oral Medicine and Dentistry: Periodontal diseases, gingivitis, pericoronitis, odontogenic and non-odontogenic tumours, pre-malignant conditions, oral cavity carcinomas, dental caries, dental hard tissue disorders, glossitis, oral mucosal lesions, and stomatitis.

Teaching and Learning methods: Lectures, Practical, Case studies, Group Discussions, Presentations

Practical Training: IPD and OPD Training, Clinical appointments, Practical in Skill Laboratory Clinical Trainings at selected training centers

Duration: 300 hours (Theory - 120 hours, Practical- 180)

Theory - 120 hours (*Shalakyā Tantra* - 90, Diseases of Head and Neck including Ophthalmology, Ear, Nose, Throat and Dentistry - 30)

Practical - 180 hours (*Shalakyā Tantra* - 180)

Recommended Reading:

1. Bansal M. *Diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat & Head and Neck Surgery*. India: Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers (P) LTD; 2013.
2. Cawson RA, Odell EW. *Essentials of Oral Pathology and Oral Medicine*, London: Elsevier Limited; 2002.
3. Chary DL. *The Shalakyā Tantra, Diseases of eye, head & ENT*. Delhi: Chaukhamba Sanskrit Pratishthan; 2013.
4. Dhingra PI, Dhingra S. *Diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat & Head and Neck Surgery*. New Delhi: Elsevier Relx India Pvt Ltd; 2018.
5. Jogi R, *Basic Ophthalmology*. India: Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers (P) LTD; 2016.
6. John J. *Textbook of Preventive and Community Dentistry*. New Delhi: CBS Publishes and Distributors PVT Ltd; 2017
7. Khurana AK, *Comprehensive Ophthalmology*. New Delhi: New Age International (P) Limited; 2012.
8. Relevant chapters of Sushruta Samhita, Dalhana Teeka, Ashtanga Hridaya Samhita, Caraka Samhita, Madhava Nidana, Sharangadara Samhita and Bhava Prakasha.

9. Shankar U. *Text book of Shalaky Tantra (Illustrated)*. Varanasi: Chaukhambha Visvabharati Oriental Publishes and Distributors; 2012.
10. Sihota R, Tandon R. *Parsons Diseases of the eye*. India: Reed Elsevier India Private Limited; 2013

3.1.4. *Streeroga Prasuti Tantra* (Gynaecology & Obstetrics)

3.1.4.1 Core topics

Part I – *Streeroga* and *Prasuti*

Streeroga: Introduction, *Stree vayas vivarana, Rajovignana; Rajomati* and *paricharya, Rithumati* and *Paricharya, Arthava, Rajotpatti, Stree sukra, Pushpadarshana, Arthava chakra, Artavabhava, Rajo dosha, Yoni vyapath, Vandyatva, Soma roga, Yoni srava, Janananga bransha, Prushta* and *kati shula, Janananga sahaja vikara, Sambhogakashtata, Janananga upasarga, Yoni kanda, Janananga arbuda* and *granhi, Sthana vyadhi* and *stree manasika roga, Panchakarma chikitsa* in *stree roga, Yoni sheka, Pichu dharana, Varti, Yoni purana, Yoni lepana, Yoni swedana, Yoni dhupana, Uttara vasti, Shalya karma* used in *stree roga*

Prasuti: *Garbha vignana: Garbha vyakhya, Garbhadhanavidhi, Pumsavanakarma, Garbha sambhavasamagri, Garbhavakranti, Garbha panchabhoutikatva, Garbha shatbhavatmaka anga avayava, Garbha masanumasika vardhanaya, Garbha poshana, Nabhinadi, Aparava, Garbhini vignana: Sadyogrita Garbhalakshana, Vyakta garbhalakshana, Garbhini paricharya, Dauhrada, Garbhopaghatakara bhava, Garbhini vyadhi, Garbha vikriti: Bahugarbha, Garbha vyapat, Garbha srava, Garbhapata, Prasava vignana: Sutikagara, Prasava kala, Prasava avastha, Prasava paricharya, Aparapata, Prasava vyapat: Akala prasava, Atikala prasava, Garbha sanga, Yoni samvarana, Mudha garbha, Mrita garbha, Aparasanga, Pashchat prasava raktapata, Sutikavignana: Sutika Paricharya* and *sutika vyadhi, Garbha nirodhaka karma, Surakshita matritva.*

Part II – Gynaecology and Obstetrics

Gynaecology: Congenital malformation of female genital organs, puberty, disorders of menstrual cycle, menopause, subfertility, pelvic infections, displacement of uterus, benign and malignancies in gynaecology, endometriosis and adenomyosis, sexual transmitted disorders, urinary problem in gynaecology and imaging studies.

Obstetrics: embryology, placenta, amniotic cavity, amnion and amniotic fluid, examination and diagnosis of pregnancy, physiological changes during pregnancy, antenatal care, disorders during pregnancy, multiple pregnancy, hydramnios, abnormalities of placenta and cord, antepartum haemorrhage, medical and surgical conditions complicating pregnancy, normal labour and management, induction of labour, pre-term labour, post maturity, intra uterine fetal death, premature rupture of membranes, abnormal uterine action, malposition and mal-presentation, complications of the third stage of labour, normal puerperium and management, abnormalities of the puerperium, contraceptive methods, current knowledge on investigations used in obstetrics.

Teaching and Learning methods: Lectures, Practical, Case studies, Group Discussions, Presentations and Field surveys

Practical Training: Clinical appointments in Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Practical in Skill laboratory, Clinical Trainings at selected training centers

Duration: 240 hours (Theory - 120 hours, Practical- 120)

Theory - 120 hours (*Streeroga Prasuti Tantra 75- Gynaecology & Obstetrics - 45*)

Practical - 120 hours (*Streeroga Prasuti Tantra 75- Gynaecology & Obstetrics - 45*)

Recommended Reading:

1. Amarasinghe APG, Kashyapa Samhita or Vriddha Jivakiya Thantra (Sinhala Translation), Godage Publishers, 1998
2. Dutta DC. Text book of Gynaecology including contraception. Kolkata: New Central Book Agency (p) Ltd; 2009
3. Dutta DC. Text book of Obstetrics. Kolkata: New Central Book Agency (p) Ltd; 2011
4. Harita. Harita Samhita (Text with 'Nirmala' Hindi Commentary). Vaidya Jaymini Pandey. Varanasi: Chaukhambha Visvabharati; 2010
5. Joshi NG. Ayurveda Concepts in Gynecology. Delhi: Chaukhambha Sanskrit Pratishtan; 2006
6. Relevant Chapters of Caraka Samhita, Susruta Samhita, Ashtanga Hrdaya, Ashtanga Samgraha, Bhava Prakasha
7. Tewari PV. Ayurvediya Prasutitantra evam Striroga (Part I). Varanasi: Chaukhambha Orientalia; 1999
8. Tewari PV. Ayurvediya Prasutitantra evam Striroga (Part II). Varanasi: Chaukhambha Orientalia; 2000
9. Tewari PV. Kashyapa Samhita or Vriddha Jivakiya Thantra (English Translation). Varanasi: Chaukhambha Visvabharati; 1996

3.1.5. Bala Roga (Paediatrics)

3.1.5.1. Core topics:

Part A – Bala Roga

Introduction to *Kaumarabhrithya*, *Balakala Vivarana*, *Navajata Shishu Paricharya*, *Kumaragara* and *Kumaradhara*, *Raksha Karma*, *Kreedabhumi* and *Kreedanaka*, *Navajata Shishu Pariksha*, *Ayu Pariksha*, *Vedanadyaya*, *Bala Sanskara: Navajata shishu poshana*, *Stanyotpatti* and *Pravatti*, *Stana sampat*, *Stanya sampat*, *Stanya-pana vidhi*, *Dhatri* and *dhatri guna*, *Stanyadosha*, *Stanyakshaya-Stanyanasha*, *Stanya Shodhana*, *StanyaJanana* and *Vardhanopakrama*, *Stanyabhava Pathya Vyavastha*, Various other feeding methods, *Vardana* and *Samwardana*, *Dantotpatti*, *Dantodbhedajanya Vikara*, *Navajata Vyadhi*, *Ulvakaroga*, *Nabhiroga*, *Navajata Kamala*, *Navajata Netrabhishyanda*, *Mastishkaghata Sahajaroga*, *Ksheerakaleena roga: Ullogam*, *Kirivamanaya*, *Kuposhanajanya Vyadhi: Grahani*, *Mandam*, *Pakkha*, *Balashosha*, and *Parigarbhika*, *Vyadhikshamathva* and *Aupasargika Vyadhi*, *Bala Jwara*, *Ratagaya*, *Pandu*, *Charmaroga*, *Ajirna*, *Atisara*, *Vibandha*, *Ksheeralasaka*, *Chardi*, *Adhmana*, *Gudabhransa*, *Peenasa*, *Pratishyaya*, *Kasa*, *Shwasa*, *Tamaka Shwasa*, *Talukantaka*, *Krimiuroga*, *Vataroga*, *Akshepa*, *Balaka Pakshaghata*, *Ardita*, *Amavata*, *Graharoga*, *Mano vyadhi*, *Manshagata vyadhi*, *Balaka Pancha Karma Vidhi*.

Part B (Paediatrics)

Importance of child health, perinatal/neonatal/infant mortality in Sri Lanka, examination and care of new born, pre term and small for date babies, growth and development, anthropometric measurements, birth asphyxia and neonatal resuscitation, acute gastro enteritis, chronic diarrhoea, upper and lower respiratory tract disorders, anemia, nutritional deficiency, worm infestation, thalassemia, congenital heart diseases, heart failure in infancy and childhood, fever, febrile convulsion/epilepsy, rheumatic fever, paediatric emergencies, urinary tract disorders, neurological disorders, hereditary diseases, myopathy, juvenile diabetes.

Teaching and Learning methods: Lectures, Practical, Case studies, Group Discussions, Presentations

Practical Training: IPD and OPD Training, Clinical appointments, Practical in Skill laboratory, Clinical Trainings at selected training centers

Duration: 210 hours (Theory - 90 hours, Practical- 120hours)

Theory - 90 hours (*Bala Roga* - 75, Paediatrics - 15)

Practical - 120 hours (*Bala Roga* - 120)

Recommended Readings

1. Amarasinghe APG. Kashyapa Samhitha Hewath Vriddha Jivakiya Thanthraya (Sinhala Translation). Colombo: S. Godage & Brothers; 1999
2. Amarasinghe APG. Kaumarabhrithya Sangraha. Colombo: S. Godage & Brothers; 2009
3. Kumar A. Child Health Care in Ayurveda. Delhi: Sri Satguru Publications; 1994
4. Paul VK, Bagga A. Ghai Essential Paediatrics. 8th edition. New Delhi; CBS Publishers & Distributors Pvt Ltd; 2013
5. Relevant Chapters of Caraka Samhita, Susruta Samhita, Ashtanga Hrdaya, Ashtanga Samgraha, Bhava Prakasha (English Translation)
6. Shastri CHS, Chavali K, Gayatri A, Chavali. Chavali's Principles and Practice of Paediatrics in Ayurveda. Varanasi: Chaukhambha Visvabharati; 2015
7. Singh M. Care of the New Born. 8th edition. New Delhi; CBS Publishers & Distributors Pvt Ltd; 2015
8. Tewari PV. Kashyapa Samhita or Vriddha Jivakiya Thanthra (English Translation). Varanasi: Chaukhambha Visvabharati; 1996

3.1.6 Deshiya Chikitsa (Indigenous Medicine)

3.1.6.1 Core topics

History and evolution of Sri Lankan Indigenous Medicine (SLIM), Social and Cultural values of SLIM, Traditional methods of SLIM used in Primary Health Care, special medicinal plants, specific dietary management, drug preparations, diagnostic methods, Traditional therapeutic techniques, *Peenas wedakama*, *Vataroga wedakama*, *Mandam wedakama*, and basic concepts of *Jyotisha*, *Kedum Bindum Vedakama*: Introduction, classification: *kanda-bhagna*, *sandhi-bhagna*, *avahandhiya*, *thalma*, *penduwa*, *ulukkuwa*, *ketema*, *amettiya*, *emma*, *evililla*, medicinal plants

and special drug preparations, complications and their management, scientific knowledge on fracture and its healing process, and interpretation of radiological findings, *Unmada Vedakama*: Introduction, classification, diagnosis, special therapeutic measures, and drug preparations, *Bhuta vidya*: Introduction, diseases caused by *bhuta* and *graha dosha*, *balagraha* and *garbhagraha*, therapeutic measures used in *Bhutavidya*, *shanti karma*, *yathu karma*, *yantra-mantra*, *Visha Vedakama*: Introduction, classification of snakes, diagnosis of *dashta*, special traditional therapeutics measures, complications and their management, *Nila Vedakama*: Introduction and classification of *Nila* and *Marma*, identification of *Nila* on various parts of the body, different types of therapeutics methods, *Devum-pillissum Vedakama*: Introduction, classification, complication and treatment, *Akshiroga Vedakama*: Introduction, classification, diagnosis, complications, and treatment, *Gedivana-pilika Vedakama*: Introduction, diagnosis, classification, complication, and treatment.

Teaching and Learning methods: Lectures, Practical, Case studies, Group discussions, Presentations, Tutorials

Practical Training: IPD and OPD Training, Clinical appointments, Field visits, Clinical Trainings on selected training centers

Duration: 300 hours (Theory - 120 hours, Practical- 180)

Recommended Readings

1. Aushadhiya Shaka Sangraha, 2001, Vol. I, Vol.II, Department of Ayurveda, Colombo.
2. Balasooriya J, 1930, *Akshiroga Chikitsawa Hewath Es-wedapotha*, 1st Edition, M.B. Daniel Publishers, Colombo.
3. Buddhadara R. 1984, *Sarartha Samgrahaya*, Edited by Kumarasinghe A, Department of Ayurveda, Colombo.
4. Ediriweera S.A. Ponnampereuma, Kadum Bindum, *Kondu Eta Pela Abadha ha Sandhi Roga (Vikalanga Chikitsa)*, 2008. S. Godage & Brothers, Colombo 10.
5. Editors, *Deshiya Chikitsa Samgrahaya*, 1980, Department of Ayurveda, Colombo.
6. Girimananda Thera, 2003, *Baghna Chikithsa Hewath Purana Handhi Veda Potha*.
7. Girimananda Thera, 2011, *Perani peenas Wedapotha*, 2nd Edition, Modern Publishers, Nugegoda.
8. Gunasena D, 1965, *Pilika Ha Gediwedakama*, 1st Edition, Modern Publishers, Nugegoda.
9. *Khanda Vaidya Grantha*.
10. Ponnampereuma Amarasiri, 2004, *Vatikaprakaranaya Hewath Beheth Guli Kalka Potha Pilibanda Paryeshanathmaka Adhyayanayak*, Depanee Publishers, Nugegoda.
11. Ramanayake Leela 2016, *Peradiga Wedapuranaaya, Kurulu Poth Prakashakayo*, Rajagiriya.
12. Selected Sri Lankan Ola Leaves Manuscripts and hand written manuscripts.
13. Senevirathne Indika A. Epa, *Epa-panchanga Litha*, 2018, Epa-Printers, Ptv Ltd, Maradana, Colombo 10.
14. Urugoda C. G, 1993, *History of Medicine of Sri Lanka*, Edited by Gunawardane T.S. De S, S, Godage & Brothers, Colombo 10.
15. Vaidyaratna S.S.T. 1927, *Vatikaprakaranaya*, Karunadhara, Panadura.

3.1.7. Research Project

Research project is a partial fulfilment of the BAMS degree which reflects the student's effort and creativity of the subject. This research project will be carried out under Supervised Independent Study.

Supervised Independent Study has been planned to offer a more in - depth study of a precise topic than that is available in the classroom experience under the supervision of an academician with expertise in the field. Student would be able to study how to conduct research, use various research methodologies and arrive at significant conclusions. The content and requirements of the study will be worked out between the supervisor and the student.

3.2 Examinations of the Final Professional BAMS - Clinical Stage

3.2.1. Examinations in *Kayachikitsa* (General Medicine)

The examinations in *Kayachikitsa* (General Medicine) include Continuous Assessments (CA) and Professional examination.

Continuous Assessments (CA)

Students are evaluated in each semester by the following assessments.

- i. End of first semester OSPE – 20 stations (60 minutes)
- ii. End of second semester OSCE – 5 stations (60 minutes)
- iii. End of third semester OSPE – 20 stations (60 minutes)
- iv. End of fourth semester OSCE – 5 stations (60 minutes)

Each CA will get 20 marks and the total 20 marks of four CAs will contribute to 20% of marks of *Kayachikitsa* (General Medicine) professional examination.

Professional examination

This examination has (1) a theory component, (2) a clinical cum *viva voce* component.

1. The theory component: There are two (2) question papers, each question paper consists of Part A - *Kayachikitsa* and Part B - General Medicine. Each question paper consists of

- i. MCQ – 20 questions (30 minutes) - 20 marks (1 x 20)
- ii. SEQ – 5 questions (90 minutes) - 40 marks (8 x 5)
- iii. Essay– 2 questions (60 minutes) - 40 marks (20 x 2)

Total mark for the theory component is 100

2. The clinical cum *viva voce* component of Part A - *Kayachikitsa* consists of;

- i. A long case (60 minutes) - 60 marks
- ii. Short cases – 4 cases (4 X 10 minutes) - 40 marks

Total mark for the clinical cum *viva voce* component Part A - *Kayachikitsa* is 100

The clinical cum *viva voce* component of Part B - General Medicine consists of;

- i. A long case (60 minutes)

Total mark for the clinical cum *viva voce* component Part B - General Medicine is 100

Cumulative mark for the clinical cum *viva voce* components of Part A - *Kayachikitsa* and Part B - General Medicine is 100

Criteria for passing *Kayachikitsa* (General Medicine)

In order to pass the subject of *Kayachikitsa* (General Medicine) a candidate must

- i. obtain a minimum % of mark from the marks allocated for the Theory component (45% out of 100 marks) and the clinical cum *viva voce* component (50% out of 100 marks) and
- ii. also obtain a minimum pass marks of 50% from the 100 marks allocated for the subject of *Kayachikitsa* (General Medicine).
 - There is no minimum pass marks for CA components.
 - 20% of marks allocated for the CA component will be added to the final mark of *Kayachikitsa* (General Medicine) only in the first attempt.

3.2.2 Examinations in *Shalya Tantra* (General Surgery)

The examinations in *Shalya Tantra* (General Surgery) include Continuous Assessments (CA) and Professional examination.

Continuous Assessments (CA)

Students are evaluated in each semester by the following assessments.

- i. End of first semester OSPE – 4 stations (60 minutes)
- ii. End of second semester Spot test – 20 stations (60 minutes)
- iii. End of third semester OSCE – 4 stations (60 minutes)
- iv. End of fourth semester OSCE – 4 stations (60 minutes)

Each CA will get 20 marks and the total 20 marks of four CAs will contribute to 20% of marks of *Shalya Tantra* (General Surgery) professional examination

Professional examination

This examination has (1) a theory component, (2) a clinical cum *viva voce* component.

1. The theory component: There is one question paper consists of part A - *Shalya Tantra* and part B - General Surgery. Question paper consist of
 - i. MCQ – 20 questions (30 minutes) - 20 marks (1 x 20)
 - ii. SEQ – 5 questions (90 minutes) - 40 marks (8 x 5)
 - iii. Essay – 2 questions (60 minutes) - 40 marks (20 x 2)

Total mark for the theory component is 100

2. The clinical cum *viva voce* component consists of

- i. A long case (60 minutes) - 60 marks
- ii. Short cases – 4 cases (4 X 10 minutes) - 40 marks

Total mark for the clinical cum *viva voce* component is 100

Criteria for passing *Shalya Tantra* (General Surgery)

In order to pass the subject of *Shalya Tantra* (General Surgery) candidate must

- i. obtain a minimum % of mark from the marks allocated for the Theory component (45% out of 100 marks) and the clinical cum *viva voce* component (50% out of 100 marks) and
- ii. also obtain a minimum pass marks of 50% from the 100 marks allocated for the subject of *Shalya Tantra* (General Surgery).
 - There is no minimum pass mark for CA component.
 - 20% of marks allocated for the CA component will be added to the final mark of *Shalya Tantra* (General Surgery) only in the first attempt.

3.2.3 Examination in *Shalakyā Tantra* (Diseases of Head and Neck including Ophthalmology, Ear, Nose, Throat and Dentistry)

The examinations in *Shalakyā Tantra* (Diseases of Head and Neck including Ophthalmology, Ear, Nose, Throat and Dentistry) include Continuous Assessments (CA) and Professional examination.

Continuous Assessments (CA)

Students are evaluated in each semester by the following assessments.

- i. End of first semester OSPE – 4 stations (60 minutes)
- ii. End of second semester Spot test – 20 stations (60 minutes)
- iii. End of third semester OSCE – 4 stations (60 minutes)
- iv. End of fourth semester OSCE – 4 stations (60 minutes)

Each CA will get 20 marks and the total 20 marks of four CAs will contribute to 20% of marks of *Shalakyā Tantra* (Diseases of Head and Neck including Ophthalmology, Ear, Nose, Throat and Dentistry) professional examination

Professional examination

This examination has (1) a theory component, (2) a clinical cum *viva voce* component.

1. The theory component: There is one question paper consists of part A - *Shalakyā Tantra* and part B - Diseases of Head and Neck including Ophthalmology, Ear, Nose, Throat and Dentistry. Question paper consist of
 - i. MCQ – 20 questions (30 minutes) - 20 marks (1 x 20)
 - ii. SEQ – 5 questions (90 minutes) - 40 marks (8 x 5)
 - iii. Essay – 2 questions (60 minutes) - 40 marks (20 x 2)

Total mark for the theory component is 100

2. The clinical cum *viva voce* component consists of
- i. A long case (60 minutes) - 60 marks
 - ii. Short cases – 4 cases (4 X 10 minutes) - 40 marks

Total mark for the clinical cum *viva voce* component is 100

Criteria for passing *Shalaky Tantra* (Diseases of Head and Neck including Ophthalmology, Ear, Nose, Throat and Dentistry)

In order to pass the subject of *Shalaky Tantra* (Diseases of Head and Neck including Ophthalmology, Ear, Nose, Throat and Dentistry) candidate must

- i. obtain a minimum % of mark from the marks allocated for the Theory component (45% out of 100 marks) and the clinical cum *viva voce* component (50% out of 100 marks) and
- ii. also obtain a minimum pass marks of 50% from the 100 marks allocated for the subject of *Shalaky Tantra* (Diseases of Head and Neck including Ophthalmology, Ear, Nose, Throat and Dentistry).
 - There is no minimum pass mark for CA components.
 - 20% of marks allocated for the CA component will be added to the final mark of *Shalaky Tantra* (Diseases of Head and Neck including Ophthalmology, Ear, Nose, Throat and Dentistry) only in the first attempt.

3.2.4 Examinations in *Streeroga Prasuti Tantra* (Gynaecology and Obstetrics)

The examinations in *Streeroga Prasuti Tantra* (Gynaecology and Obstetrics) include Continuous Assessments (CA) and Professional examination.

Continuous Assessments (CA)

Students are evaluated in each semester by the following assessments.

- i. End of first semester OSPE – 10 stations (60 minutes)
- ii. End of second semester OSCE – 10 stations (60 minutes)
- iii. End of third semester OSPE – 10 stations (60 minutes)
- iv. End of fourth semester OSCE – 10 stations (60 minutes)

Each CA will get 20 marks and the total 20 marks of four CAs will contribute to 20% of marks of *Streeroga Prasuti Tantra* (Gynaecology and Obstetrics) professional examination

Professional examination

This examination has (1) a theory component, (2) a clinical cum *viva voce* component.

1. The theory component: There are two (2) question papers namely part I - *Streeroga Prasuti Tantra* and part II - Gynaecology and Obstetrics. Each question paper consists of
 - i. MCQ– 20 questions (30 minutes) - 20 marks (1 x 20)
 - ii. SEQ – 5 questions (90 minutes) - 40 marks (8 x 5)
 - iii. Essay– 2 questions (60 minutes) - 40 marks (20 x 2)

Total mark for the theory component is 100

2. There will be two clinical cum *viva voce* component for part I - *Streeroga Prasuti Tantra* and part II - Gynaecology and Obstetrics separately.

Part I - *Streeroga Prasuti Tantra* consist of

- i. A long case – (60 minutes) - 80 marks
- ii. 02 short cases – (2 X10 minutes) - 20 marks

Mark for the Part I - *Streeroga Prasuti Tantra* clinical cum *viva voce* component is 100

Part II - Gynaecology and Obstetrics consist of

A long case – (60 minutes)

Mark for the Part II - Gynaecology and Obstetrics clinical cum *viva voce* component is 100

Cumulative mark for the clinical cum *viva voce* component (Part I + Part II) is 100

Criteria for passing *Streeroga Prasuti Tantra* (Gynaecology and Obstetrics)

In order to pass the subject of *Streeroga Prasuti Tantra* (Gynaecology and Obstetrics) a candidate must

- i. obtain a minimum % of mark from the marks allocated for the Theory component (45% out of 100 marks) and the Clinical cum *viva voce* component (50% out of 100 marks) and
- ii. also obtain a minimum pass marks of 50% from the 100 marks allocated for the subject of *Streeroga Prasuti Tantra* (Gynaecology and Obstetrics).
 - There is no minimum pass mark for CA component.
 - 20% of marks allocated for the CA component will be added to the final mark of *Streeroga Prasuti Tantra* (Gynaecology and Obstetrics) only in the first attempt.

3.2.5. Examinations in *Bala Roga* (Paediatrics)

The examinations in *Bala Roga* (Paediatrics) include Continuous Assessments (CA) and Professional examination.

Continuous Assessments (CA)

Students are evaluated in each semester by the following assessments.

- i. End of first semester OSPE – 10 stations (60 minutes)
- ii. End of second semester OSCE – 10 stations (60 minutes)
- iii. End of third semester OSPE – 10 stations (60 minutes)
- iv. End of fourth semester OSCE – 10 stations (60 minutes)

Each CA will get 20 marks and the total 20 marks of four CAs will contribute to 20% of marks of *Bala Roga* (Paediatrics) professional examination.

Professional examination

This examination has (1) a theory component, (2) a clinical cum *viva voce* component.

1. The theory component consist of

- i. MCQ– 20 questions (30 minutes) - 20 marks (1 x 20)
- ii. SEQ – 5 questions (90 minutes) - 40 marks (8 x 5)
- iii. Essay– 2 questions (60 minutes) - 40 marks (20 x 2)

Total mark for the theory component is 100

2. The clinical cum *viva voce* component consists of

- I. A long case (60 minutes) - 80 marks
- II. Short cases – 2 cases (2 X10 minutes) - 20 marks

Total mark for the clinical cum *viva voce* component is 100

Criteria for passing *Bala Roga* (Paediatrics)

In order to pass the subject of *Bala Roga* (Paediatrics) a candidate must

- i. obtain a minimum % of mark from the marks allocated for the Theory component (45% out of 100 marks) and the clinical cum *viva voce* component (50% out of 100 marks) and
- ii. also obtain a minimum pass marks of 50% from the 100 marks allocated for the subject of *Bala Roga* (Paediatrics).
 - There is no minimum pass mark for CA component.
 - 20% of marks allocated for the CA component will be added to the final mark of *Bala Roga* (Paediatrics) only in the first attempt.

3.2.6. Examinations in *Deshiya Chikitsa* (Indigenous Medicine)

The examinations in *Deshiya Chikitsa* (Indigenous Medicine) include Continuous Assessments (CAs) and Professional examination.

Continuous Assessment (CA)

Students are evaluated in each semester by the following assessments.

- i. End of first semester SEQ – 4 questions (60 minutes)
- ii. End of second semester SEQ – 4 questions (60 minutes)
- iii. End of third semester OSCE – 6 stations (60 minutes)
- iv. End of fourth semester OSCE – 6 stations (60 minutes)

Each CA will get 20 marks and the total 20 marks of four CAs will contribute to 20% of marks of *Deshiya Chikitsa* (Indigenous Medicine) professional examination

Professional examination

This examination has (1) a theory component, (2) a clinical cum *viva voce* component.

The theory component: There are two (2) question papers namely part I (Part A- Introduction, *Vataroga*, *Peenasa* and *Mandam wedakama*, Part B- *Jyothishya*, *Nila*, *Vidumpillissum* and *Devumpillissum wedakama*) and part II (Part C- *Kadumbindum wedakama*, Part D-*Manasikaroga wedakama/ Bhutavidya/Shantikarma*, Part E- *Sarpavisha wedakama*, *Akshiroga wedakama*, *Gedivanapilika wedakama*).

1. The paper consist of

- i. MCQ– 20 questions (30 minutes) - 20 marks
- ii. SEQ – 5 questions (90 minutes) - 40 marks
- iii. Essay – 2 questions (60 minutes) - 40 marks

Total mark for the theory component is 100

2. The clinical cum *viva voce* component consists of;

- i. A long case (60 minutes) - 60 marks
- ii. Short cases – 4 cases (4X10 minutes) - 40 marks

Total mark for the clinical cum *viva voce* component is 100

Criteria for passing *Deshiya Chikitsa* (Indigenous Medicine)

In order to pass the subject of *Deshiya Chikitsa* (Indigenous Medicine) a candidate must

- i. obtain a minimum % of mark from the marks allocated for the Theory component (45% out of 100 marks) and the clinical cum *viva voce* component (50% out of 100 marks) and
 - ii. also obtain a minimum pass marks of 50% from the 100 marks allocated for the subject of *Deshiya Chikitsa* (Indigenous Medicine).
- There is no minimum pass mark for CA component.
 - 20% of marks allocated for the CA component will be added to the final mark of *Deshiya Chikitsa* (Indigenous Medicine) only in the first attempt.

3.2.7. Examinations in Research Project

The examinations in research project include preparation of research proposal, conducting research work, research presentation, and final report.

Marks will be assigned as follows.

Preparation of research proposal	- 10 marks
Conducting research work	- 15 marks
Research Presentation	- 25 marks
Final report	- 50 marks

Total mark for the research project is 100.

3.3 Criteria for passing the Final Professional BAMS examination

A candidate is deemed to have passed the Final professional BAMS examination if the candidate has at one and the same examination passed each of 6 subjects and the research project of this examination as prescribed by By-Laws made by the Council; while fulfilling the minimum requirement for the separate components of the 6 subjects and the research project, the pass marks for each subject is 50% ; provided that a candidate may be referred in one or more subjects at the Final professional BAMS examination, when the candidate has not obtained the minimum pass mark (50%) for the particular subject. Such candidates shall be deemed to have passed the Final professional BAMS examination when they pass the referred subject (s) at a subsequent Final professional BAMS examination.

A candidate who obtains less than 50% in all six subjects or less than 25% in any three of the 06 subjects and research component shall be considered to have failed the entire Final Professional BAMS examination. Such candidates shall be deemed to have passed the examination when they pass the six subjects and research component at a subsequent Final Professional BAMS examination.

3.4 Calculation of marks for award of classes in the Final professional BAMS examination

Only candidates who have passed the Final professional BAMS examination at the first attempt are considered eligible for award of classes. The % of marks obtained by the candidate at first attempt for each of 6 subjects and research project are added up and divided by 7 to get the cumulative % mark. This mark is called the % cumulative Final professional BAMS examination mark and used in awarding classes. The classes are decided according to the classification of marks described in the By-Laws.

3.5. Award of Distinction

A candidate, who has obtained at least 75% of marks, shall be awarded a Distinction in the relevant subject.

3.6. Contribution to the Cumulative BAMS result

The Second Professional BAMS Examination will contribute 40% to the 100 marks of the Cumulative BAMS result.

3.7. Calculation of the Cumulative BAMS results

The Cumulative BAMS results are calculated only after the candidates have passed all the Professional examinations in the BAMS degree programme. The cumulative mark that each candidate has obtained for each Professional Stage is used to calculate the contribution from each Stage to the cumulative BAMS results. The contributions from all 3 Professional Stage are calculated according to the apportioning as indicating below.

3.8. Apportioning of marks for the examinations of the three (03) Professional Stages used in calculating the cumulative BAMS results;

First Professional BAMS – Pre clinical Stage	- 30%
Second Professional BAMS – Para clinical Stage	- 30%
Final Professional BAMS – Clinical Stage	- 40%

The contribution by the 3 Professional Stages to the cumulative BAMS results may be changed periodically depending on the ongoing changes that are made in the curriculum and such changes will be informed to the students.

3.9. Award of classes at the Cumulative BAMS Result

The method of calculating the cumulative result has been described above and this mark is used to decide award of classes. The classes are decided according to the classification of marks described in the By-Laws.

3.10. Internship training programme

The internship training programme is expected to equip the undergraduates with knowledge, skills and attitudes required to be completed to function as a medical professional. This internship is prerequisite for registration at the Sri Lanka Ayurveda Medical Council as a competent Ayurveda Medical professional and practitioner. The Internship Programme shall consist of nine months of training at selected Ayurveda Hospitals under the supervision of a Specialist Grade Doctor / Senior Medical Officer, and three months under a Traditional Physician in a specialized subject.

The undergraduate shall produce monthly progress report and at the end of the Internship period an Internship Completion Certificate issued by the Commissioner of Ayurveda to the Director of the Institute. The Certificate shall certify that the undergraduate has successfully completed the Internship.

The Board of Management of the Institute shall recommend the candidate to the Senate of the University of Colombo stating her eligibility for the conferment of the BAMS degree. If the student is unable to complete the internship due to unavoidable circumstances, she should complete that within a period of two years failing which she shall be considered as not eligible for Registration as an Ayurveda Physician with the Sri Lanka Ayurveda Medical Council.

BAMS Curriculum Development & Evaluation Committee 2018/ 2019

1. Senior Professor Priyani A. Paranagama (Director)
2. Senior Lecturer Grade I. Dr. L. A. P. Karunathilaka (Chairperson from April 2018 to October 2018)
3. Senior Lecturer Grade I. Dr. (Mrs) K. C. Perera (Chairperson from November 2018 to date)
4. Senior Professor A.P.G. Amarasinghe
5. Senior Professor E. R.H. S. S. Ediriweera
6. Professor. R. S. Jayawardhana
7. Senior Lecturer Grade I. Dr. (Mrs) S. A. D Siriwardana
8. Senior Lecturer Grade I. Dr. S. V. Kamal
9. Senior Lecturer Grade I. Dr. (Mrs) D. A. R. Sakunthala
10. Senior Lecturer Grade I. Dr. (Mrs) S.D. Hapuarachchi
11. Senior Lecturer Grade I. Dr. (Mrs) P. R. Warathenna
12. Senior Lecturer Grade I. Dr. (Mrs) W. M. S. S.K. Kulathunga
13. Senior Lecturer Grade I. Dr. (Mrs) I. G. P. R. Kulanatha
14. Senior Lecturer Grade I. Dr. (Mrs) S. P. Molligoda
15. Senior Lecturer Grade I. Dr. (Mrs) K. R. Weerasekara
16. Senior Lecturer Grade I. Dr. S. M. S. Samarakoon
17. Senior Lecturer Grade II. Dr. (Mrs) S. K. M. K. Herapathdeniya
18. Senior Lecturer Grade II. Dr. (Mrs) A. P. A. Jayasiri
19. Senior Lecturer Grade II. Dr. (Mrs) A.G. Samarawickrama
20. Senior Lecturer Grade II. Dr. (Mrs) M. R. M. Wickramasinghe
21. Senior Lecturer Grade II. Dr. (Mrs) W. A. S. S. Weerakoon
22. Senior Lecturer Grade II. Dr. N. D. N. Jayawardena
23. Senior Lecturer Grade II. Dr. (Mrs) L. D. R. De Silva
24. Senior Lecturer Grade II. Dr. (Mrs) Y. S. G. Wimalasiri
25. Senior Lecturer Grade II. Dr. (Mrs) R. D.H. Kulathunga (Secretary)