

HOMOEOPATHY

Minimum Award Level: Equivalent to Advanced Diploma

Minimum Total Hours 1355 **Total Core Component Hours** 1355

Core Components

		<i>Pre-Requisite*</i>
Anatomy & Physiology	140hours	
Biochemistry & Chemistry	70 hours	
Diagnosis, Symptomatology, Pathology & Pharmacology	260 hours	
Homoeopathic Philosophy & Therapeutics	120 hours	120 hours
Homoeopathic Therapeutics	400 hours	400 hours
Communication	60 hours	
Professional Practice	90hours	
Safe Practices	15 hours	
Supervised Clinical Training	200 hours	200 hours

**Pre-Requisite - Minimum hours where student is required to have previously obtained an ATMS recognised Advanced Diploma in an ingestive modality, such as Naturopathy, Nutrition or Western Herbal Medicine.*

Notes

Provide First Aid Certificate - required.

ATMS requires that all supervised clinical training be completed by face to face practical training.

For Homoeopathy at least 70% of the clinic hours must be spent observing consultations, analysing cases, and determining their treatment plans, actively assessing and treating clients under supervision with all tasks related to their client consultations (ie. no more than 30% of the time spent working in reception, working in the dispensary on tasks not directly related to their client consultations etc.).

Within the above 70% of clinic hours, each individual student must conduct a minimum 30 consultations where the student is the primary consulting practitioner (that is taking the case history, health assessment etc, developing the provisional diagnosis and treatment plan and being the sole/primary person talking with the patient).

These are the Minimum Education Standards for ATMS Accreditation, however, no training in needling, manipulation, ingestible medication or electrophysical therapies can be included unless otherwise indicated in these Standards. The ATMS Minimum Education Standards are subject to ongoing review and therefore may change at any time without notice.

Anatomy & Physiology

Learning Outcomes

- Discuss terminology used in anatomy and physiology.
- Describe the fundamentals of cell structure and function.
- Describe the nature of metabolism.
- Describe the management of body fluids.
- Describe tissues, organs and systems.
- Describe the organisation of the human body from the chemical to the organism level.
- Define homeostasis, and explain the significance of homeostatic mechanisms in the body.
- List the components, functions, and structure of the following body systems:
 - musculoskeletal system
 - endocrine system
 - nervous system
 - cardiovascular and circulatory system
 - integument system
 - respiratory system
 - gastrointestinal system
 - urinary system
 - reproductive system
 - biochemical and cell concepts
 - ear, nose and throat and special senses
 - lymphatic system and immunity
- Apply knowledge of human anatomy and physiology to specific conditions, such as aging and health problems.

Biochemistry & Chemistry

Learning Outcomes

- Describe the nature of atoms, molecules, ions and ionic compounds.
- Explain the chemical interaction of atoms.
- List the characteristics of acids, bases and buffers.
- Explain electro negativity, polarity, solutions and solubility.
- Explain oxidation and reduction and the importance of antioxidants.
- Provide an understanding of organic chemistry, carbon chemistry, terminology, functional groups and their reactions.
- Outline the nature and properties of carbohydrate molecules, and their roles in biological systems.
- Describe the types of lipid molecules, outline their common properties, and their roles in biological systems.
- Give an explanation of the roles of amino acids in protein structure, and outline the general structure of a protein molecule.
- Apply knowledge of the properties of biological macromolecules to specific health problems.
- Give an explanation of the nature of enzymes and enzyme action, and their roles in biological systems.
- List the main pathways involved in cellular energy production, and the form of this energy.
- Demonstrate an understanding of the main catabolic pathways for carbohydrates, fatty acids, amino acids, and haem.
- Demonstrate an understanding of the main anabolic pathways for glucose, fatty acids, membrane lipids, and amino acids.
- Describe the structure of the major nucleic acids of cells, and describe their properties.
- Describe the processes involved in DNA replication and protein synthesis.
- Define neurotransmitter and provide examples of these molecules.
- Demonstrate an understanding of the body fluid compartments, and the roles of these fluids and their associated organs.
- Explain the roles and mechanism of actions of hormones, vitamins and xenobiotics.
- Explain the biochemistry of systems in the body e.g. liver, brain & nervous system, kidneys and muscles.
- Explain physiological processes of detoxification.



Diagnosis, Symptomatology, Pathology & Pharmacology

Learning Outcomes

Pathophysiology and Disease Processes

- Define the key terms used in pathology and discuss important diseases of the following systems of the body systems:
 - musculoskeletal system
 - endocrine system
 - nervous system
 - cardiovascular system
 - integument system
 - respiratory system
 - gastrointestinal system
 - urinary system
 - reproductive system
 - ear, nose and throat and special senses
 - lymphatic system and immunity
 - development and inheritance
- Discuss the general concepts related to cell injury, inflammation, and repair, regeneration and fibrosis.
- Discuss the relationship between disease processes and healing.
- Discuss diseases which have an immunological origin.
- Discuss diseases which have a genetic origin.
- Discuss the nature of neoplasias.
- Discuss the important diseases that have an environmental or nutritional origin.
- Discuss the important diseases which are caused by infectious or parasitic organisms.
- Discuss the processes for disease diagnosis, including the role of investigation and referral to other health practitioners.
- Interpret medical tests and discuss the use of diagnostic implements as appropriate to clinical examination in a natural therapy practice.
- Identify emotional symptoms of disease processes.
- Discuss the nature of psychiatric disorders.

Managing equipment used in treatment

- Discuss and demonstrate the use of diagnostic implements as appropriate for the homoeopath performing physical assessments (such as sphygmomanometer).
- Follow clinic and legislative guidelines relevant to assessment techniques.
- Demonstrate an ability to operate appropriate medical equipment, including:
 - equipment testing procedures
 - standard precaution procedures
 - occupational health and safety policies, guidelines and symbols
 - basic principles and practices of decontamination
 - hazard identification and risk controls
 - clinic code of practice and all relevant infection prevention guidelines.
- Also necessary is an understanding of the clinical features and patho-physiology of common bacterial and viral diseases sufficient to be able to assess the condition of the patient, its stage, severity and likely prognosis.

Homoeopathic Philosophy & Therapeutics

Learning Outcomes

- Define Homoeopathic philosophy & principles.
- Critically evaluate Homoeopathic philosophy & principles and their application to clinical practice.
- Discuss the Homoeopathic interpretation of health issues.



- Critically discuss the historical development of healing and medicine, including Homoeopathy, and its impact on contemporary biomedicine & natural medicine.
- Describe the major methods of treatment used by Homoeopathic practitioners.
- Describe other treatment methods used by Homoeopathic practitioners.
- Compare & contrast the biomedical and Homoeopathic approaches to health care.
- Critically discuss the advantages and limitations of Homoeopathic health care.
- Define the scope of Homoeopathic practice.
- Discuss diagnostic and health assessment methods and tools used by Homoeopathic practitioners.
- Describe the advantages and disadvantages of the Integrated Health Care model.
- Discuss the characteristics (scope of practice, advantages, limitations) of other natural medicine modalities, including Naturopathy, Herbal Medicine, Traditional Chinese Medicine, Nutrition & Massage.
- Compare and contrast the Homoeopathic approach to health care with other therapies.
- Demonstrate competence in the collection and interpretation of clinical research relevant to Homoeopathy.
- Demonstrate an understanding of the analytical, rationalistic approach to an understanding of disease and its management.
- Discuss the current political context of health care.
- Describe the dynamic interchange between the physical, emotional, psychological, spiritual and environmental aspects of the human condition and how these are influenced by health and disease.
- Describe the relevance of ethical issues to Homoeopathic practice.
- Demonstrate an understanding of the sociology of health and the health care system.
- Demonstrate an understanding of the safety & efficacy of Homoeopathic treatments including possible interactions with other health care treatments.
- Demonstrate an understanding of OHS requirements in the workplace.

Homoeopathic Therapeutics

Learning Outcomes

Homoeopathic Principles

- Describe the history and philosophy of homoeopathy.
- Outline the scientific basis of homoeopathy including:
 - the minimum dose
 - the single medicine
 - the totality of symptoms
 - individualisation of the case
 - dynamism or ‘the vital force’
 - the action of homoeopathic remedies according to Hahnemann
- Demonstrate the ability to elicit a client history and analyse specific cases using a homoeopathic framework for prescribing:
 - evaluate the primary and secondary actions of medicines
 - educate the patient regarding aggravation
 - evaluate the significance of client susceptibility and sensitivity
 - explain the concept of suppression - the consequences of suppression of symptoms or discharges and the impact on the future development of disease
 - discuss the exciting cause of a disease
 - consider the fundamental cause of a disease
 - comprehend the nature of disease according to Hahnemann
 - explain the systemic nature of disease, including the so-called local or one-sided diseases, in aphorisms (§), (§186-205) *Organon of Medicine*.
- Explain the homoeopathic theory of acute and chronic miasms and the nature and characteristics of disease and homoeopathic treatment:
 - describe the primary and secondary symptoms of miasms
 - evaluate the different phases of miasms



- describe the treatment of miasms according to phase
- discuss the nature of idiosyncrasies
- evaluate the direction of cure ('Hering's Law')
- assess the organism's drive to externalise disease (§201) *Organon of Medicine*

Case-Taking and Case Analysis Skills

- Demonstrate the case-taking methods detailed by Hahnemann in the following aphorisms (§6, §18, §82-104, §153, §210-213 & §220) *Organon of Medicine*.
- Evaluate signs and symptoms of disease and disorder/dysfunction.
- Demonstrate an ability to use the repertories.
- Evaluate the structure, organisation, advantages and limitations of commonly referred to repertories.
- Demonstrate the techniques of repertorisation.
- Evaluate various approaches to case analysis including consideration of:
 - totality of characteristic symptoms
 - the importance of striking, rare unusual and peculiar symptoms
 - keynote characteristic symptoms
 - the central theme of a remedy
 - constitutional basis
 - miasmatic indications
 - aetiology
 - use of organopathics
 - prophylactic use
 - layers of symptoms
 - ladder-like prescribing
 - tautopathy
 - knowledge of the effects of medicinal disease, remedy relationships and patient reactions.

Pharmacy, Dispensing and Provings

- Describe the theory and practice of provings, as described by Hahnemann in (§105-143) *Organon of Medicine*, and by modern authorities.
- Evaluate homoeopathic pharmacy including the methods of manufacture of potencies and commercial availability including:
 - mother tincture, decimal, centesimal, and fifty millesimal scales
 - initial preparation of crude materials for remedies derived from animal, mineral, vegetable and imponderable sources
 - the quality and various strengths of alcohol used in preparation of dispensing alcohol
 - the non-medicinal ingredients used in the preparation of homoeopathic medicines

Materia Medica

- Discuss the derivation of the materia medica from data from provings, clinical and toxicological sources.
- Identify the major remedies with respect to their general symptoms, modalities, psychological and physiological indications in clinical practice.
- Discuss minor remedies in respect to their most important indications in clinical practice.
- Compare and contrast the groups of mineral remedies and how to distinguish between them.
- Demonstrate an ability to identify the clinical indications and prescribe remedies relevant to specific circumstances:
 - acute infectious and chronic diseases
 - first aid and injuries
 - pregnant and lactating women, children and infants
 - older people and geriatric care
 - the indications and uses of nosodes and isotherapy
 - the indications and uses of sarcodes and hormone therapeutics
- Demonstrate an understanding of the use of tautopathy.



Communication

Learning Outcomes

- Demonstrate effective professional communication skills with staff, clients, and other health care professionals.
- Record information from interviews and client contacts.
- Plan and conduct interviews with clients and staff.
- Provide clear instructions to peers, staff and other health care providers.
- List the key points associated with group dynamics.
- Identify positions of conflict and strategies to deal with negative and positive group dynamics.
- Debate the legalities and ethical issues associated with confidentiality as relates to Homoeopathy.

Professional Practice

Learning Outcomes

- Describe the role of the natural medicine practitioner within the health care system.
- Identify possible job opportunities in the health care industry.
- Plan the establishment of a natural medicine practice (including a business plan).
- Describe the knowledge & skills required to manage a natural medicine practice (including operational strategies, marketing strategies, stock level monitoring).
- Demonstrate an understanding of financial management procedures.
- Demonstrate an understanding of personnel management procedures.
- Identify methods of monitoring successful natural medicine practice (including development and implementation of policies and procedures).
- Apply safe work practices in a natural medicine practice.
- Observe legal and ethical requirements in a natural medicine clinic.
- Maintain a professional development program.
- Monitor and evaluate one's own work practices.
- Demonstrate an ability to write a professional report about a client.

Safe Practices

Learning Outcomes

- Follow organisational procedures for hazard identification and risk control.
- Contribute to occupational health and safety in the workplace.
- Use and implement strategies as directed to prevent infection in the workplace.
- Use strategies to prevent work overload.
- Work in a safe manner.
- Use and implement strategies to prevent manual handling injuries.
- Collect, handle, store and manage clinical and other waste in a safe manner.
- Clean and disinfect equipment and surfaces.
- Demonstrate hygiene management procedures.
- Identify and respond to infection risk.

Supervised Clinical Training

Learning Outcomes

Prescribing and Case Management Skills

- Formulate a treatment plan and select a remedy and appropriate potency, including the use of:
 - tinctures



- decimal potencies
- centesimal potencies
- LM potencies
- Demonstrate homoeopathic case management including the principles underlying:
 - continuation or variation of a medicine
 - continuation or variation of a potency
 - “plussing”
 - the choice of the interval between doses
 - assessment of the effect of the previous dose, including the significance of accessory symptoms
 - the use of two medicines, one following the other (§169-170) *Organon of Medicine*
 - the use of alternating or intercurrent medicines
 - the use of antidotes
 - the relations between medicines
 - obstacles to cure (§259-263) *Organon of Medicine*
- Demonstrate behaviour conforming to ethical and legal standards when dealing with patients and other health professionals.
- Demonstrate behaviour conforming to ethical and legal standards when dealing with clients and other health professionals.

Pharmacy, Dispensing and Provings

- Demonstrate competence in preparing solid and liquid homoeopathic medicines for dispensing to patients.
- Select and administer homoeopathic medicines using appropriate techniques, including:
 - ingestion
 - olfaction
 - local application
- Identify raw materials segregation purpose and requirements.
- Discuss the effect of the dispensing process on the end product:
 - the quality characteristics to be achieved
 - equipment and instrumentation components, purpose and operation
 - common causes of variation and corrective action required.
- Comply with legal requirements relating to the prescribing of medicines: OHS; labelling; restricted substances; principles of manufacturing; testing of homoeopathic products; quality control procedures:
 - OHS hazards and controls
 - waste handling requirements and procedures
 - recording requirements and procedures.

Case Taking and Case Analysis

- Demonstrate attributes and skills including the ability to take case histories and conduct a physical assessments and simple diagnostic tests on clients.
- Demonstrate a competent and caring professional manner in the practice of homoeopathy.
- Demonstrate an ability to establish rapport with the patient.
- Gather, record and analyse clinical information gained by taking a systematic and accurate medical case history.
- Show competence in clinical assessment of disease, classifying the condition and establishing the natural course of disease.
- Demonstrate the ability to use a homoeopathic repertory for differential diagnosis and link the results of analysis to negotiate and manage a homoeopathic treatment plan.
- Determine treatment strategy and select appropriate treatment.
- Monitor the health of a patient implementing appropriate assessment procedures and modifying treatment accordingly.
- Perform a physical examination, if appropriate and note when pathological investigations may be necessary.
- Recognise when a patient should be referred to other health professionals and health related services in the community.



Notes

Supervised clinical practice refers to a situation where a student consults with clients, performs an appropriate health assessment, prepares and provides treatment/management plans, in a clinic open to members of the public and while under the supervision or direction of a clinician, trainer or practitioner employed or contracted by the college or institution.

Supervised clinical practice must be undertaken in the presence of a lecturer, trainer, or qualified supervisor who must be present at and directly observing at least part of each student consultation. Selection of a clinical practice supervisor is determined by the teaching institution.

ATMS requires that all supervised clinical training be completed by face to face practical training. Supervised clinical practice does not include any unsupervised practice on family, friends or other students, or consultations/treatments provided in a classroom setting.

For Homoeopathy at least 70% of the clinic hours must be spent observing consultations, analysing cases, and determining their treatment plans, actively assessing and treating clients under supervision with all tasks related to their client consultations (ie. no more than 30% of the time spent working in reception, working in the dispensary on tasks not directly related to their client consultations etc.).

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