

AYUSH NEXT Examination

Preparation Schedule - 14.12.2025

A. OVERALL STUDY FRAME

1. Clinical Competency (BAMS Year-wise)

This is the **core of NEXT**, so maximum time goes here.

First Year (Foundation)

- Rachana Sharir
 - Basic anatomy with clinical correlation
 - Surface anatomy and applied anatomy
- Kriya Sharir
 - Dosha, Dhatu, Mala
 - Agni, Srotas, Prakriti
 - Basic physiology with applied aspects
- Padartha Vigyan
 - Samanya–Vishesha
 - Tridosha theory
 - Pramana basics (only applied relevance)

Focus: Understanding fundamentals for diagnosis.

Second Year (Disease Understanding)

- Roga Nidan & Vikriti Vigyan
 - Nidana Panchaka
 - Samprapti
 - Differential diagnosis
 - Common Vyadhi (Jwara, Pandu, Amavata, Prameha, etc.)
- Rasashastra & Bhaishajya Kalpana
 - Common formulations
 - Dosage forms
 - Anupana, shelf life, rational use

Focus: Disease identification and reasoning.

Third Year (Clinical Subjects)

- Kayachikitsa
 - System-wise diseases
 - Chronic disorders
- Panchakarma
 - Indications, contraindications
 - Poorva–Pradhana–Paschat Karma
- Shalya Tantra
 - Common surgical conditions
 - Basic procedures and referrals
- Shalakya Tantra
 - ENT and eye common cases

Focus: Decision making and management.

Final Year (Applied & Community)

- Prasuti & Stri Roga
 - Antenatal, intranatal, postnatal care
- Kaumarbhrutya
 - Growth, nutrition, common pediatric diseases
- Swasthavritta
 - Preventive medicine
 - Lifestyle disorders
- Agadtantra
 - Toxicology
 - Emergency management
- Research Methodology & Biostatistics (basics)

Focus: Public health, prevention, emergencies.

2. Ayurveda Medical Ethics (Must Study Separately)

- Duties of a medical practitioner
- Doctor–patient relationship
- Consent (informed, written, implied)
- Professional misconduct
- Advertising ethics
- Confidentiality
- Telemedicine ethics
- Role of NCISM and regulations

3. Medico-Legal Cases (As a Medical Practitioner)

- Medical negligence
- Consumer Protection Act
- Documentation and record keeping
- Death certification
- MLC cases
- Assault, poisoning, accident cases
- Court summons and legal responsibility
- Role of expert witness



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Detailed Topic Coverage

1. RACHANA SHARIR

A. Basic Anatomy with Clinical Correlation

- General anatomy terminology
- Cell, tissue, organ, and system overview
- Osteology
 - Bones of skull, vertebral column, thorax, upper limb, lower limb
- Arthrology
 - Types of joints
 - Major joints: shoulder, elbow, hip, knee
- Myology
 - Types of muscles
 - Important muscle groups with actions
- Angiology
 - Heart and major vessels
 - Arteries and veins of limbs
- Neurology
 - Brain parts
 - Spinal cord
 - Cranial nerves (basic functions)
- Splanchnology
 - Digestive system
 - Respiratory system
 - Urinary system
 - Reproductive system

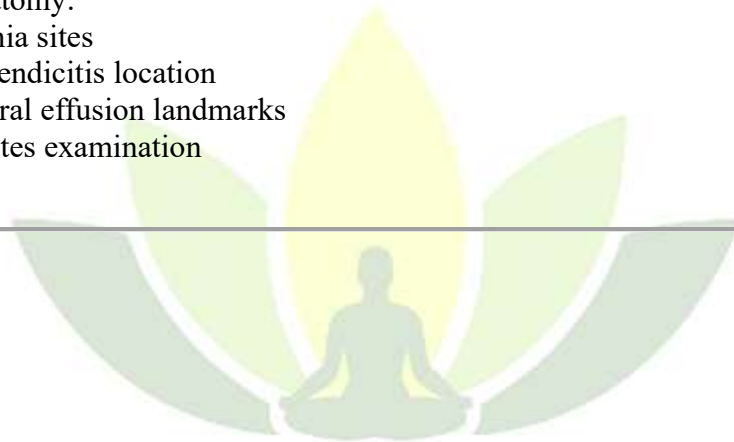
Clinical correlation to focus on:

- Fractures and joint injuries
 - Nerve injury signs
 - Organ enlargement
 - Referred pain
-

B. Surface Anatomy and Applied Anatomy

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- Surface landmarks of:
 - Head and neck
 - Thorax
 - Abdomen
 - Limbs
- Pulse points
- Injection sites
- Important clinical landmarks:
 - Liver, spleen, kidney surface marking
 - Heart auscultation areas
- Applied anatomy:
 - Hernia sites
 - Appendicitis location
 - Pleural effusion landmarks
 - Ascites examination



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RACHANA SHARIRA (AYURVEDA)

Detailed Topic List

1. Introduction to Rachana Sharira

- Definition and scope of Rachana Sharira
 - Importance of Sharira in Ayurveda
 - Concept of Sharira according to Charaka, Sushruta, Vagbhata
 - Panchabhautika composition of Sharira
 - Role of Dosha, Dhatu, Mala in body structure
-

2. Garbha Sharira (Embryology)

- Definition of Garbha
 - Garbha Sambhava Samagri
 - Ritu
 - Kshetra
 - Ambu
 - Beeja
 - Shukra and Artava
 - Role of Panchamahabhuta in embryogenesis
 - Monthly development of Garbha (Masanu Masika Garbha Vriddhi)
 - Formation of Anga and Pratyanga
 - Garbhaja and Matruja Bhava
 - Causes of congenital anomalies
 - Concept of Garbhopaghatakara Bhava
-

3. Panchabhautika Sharira

- Panchamahabhuta and their attributes
 - Mahabhuta predominance in body parts
 - Clinical relevance of Panchabhautika composition
-

4. Dosha Sharira

- Structural role of Vata, Pitta, Kapha
 - Subtypes of Dosha and their anatomical locations
 - Dosha dominance in organs and systems
-

5. Dhātu Sharira

- Definition of Dhātu
 - Sapta Dhātu:
 - Rasa
 - Rakta
 - Mamsa
 - Meda
 - Asthi
 - Majja
 - Shukra
 - Structural and functional aspects of each Dhātu
 - Dhātu Mala
 - Dhātu Sara Purusha
- 
-

6. Mala Sharira

- Purisha
 - Mutra
 - Sweda
 - Upadhatu (Stanya, Raja, Vasa, etc.)
 - Structural relevance of Mala
-

7. Srotas Sharira

- Definition of Srotas
- Types of Srotas
- Mula Sthana of Srotas
- Classification:
 - Bahirmukha
 - Antarmukha
- Structural correlation with modern channels

8. Anga–Pratyanga Sharira

- Definition of Anga and Pratyanga
 - Classification of Anga
 - Description of Pratyanga
 - Clinical relevance in injury and surgery
-

9. Asthi Sharira (Osteology)

- Definition and classification of Asthi
 - Number of bones as per Ayurveda
 - Types of bones
 - Joints (Sandhi):
 - Types of Sandhi
 - Classification and examples
 - Clinical correlation with fractures
-

10. Sandhi Sharira

- Definition of Sandhi
 - Types:
 - Cheshtavanta
 - Sthira
 - Functional importance
 - Marma relation
-

11. Mamsa Sharira (Myology)

- Types of Mamsa
 - Distribution of muscles
 - Peshi concept
 - Clinical relevance in injury
-

12. Sira, Dhamani & Srotas Sharira

- Definition of Sira, Dhamani, Srotas
 - Number and classification
 - Direction and function
 - Clinical relevance in blood loss and surgery
-

13. Hridaya Sharira

- Definition and location of Hridaya
 - Structure of Hridaya
 - Dhamani related to Hridaya
 - Clinical importance
-

14. Koshtha and Ashaya Sharira

- Definition of Koshtha
 - Types of Koshtha
 - Ashaya:
 - Amashaya
 - Pakvashaya
 - Hridaya
 - Mutrashaya
 - Clinical relevance
-

15. Indriya Sharira

- Pancha Jnanendriya
 - Pancha Karmendriya
 - Indriya Adhithana
 - Indriya Pradoshaja Vikara
-

16. Twak Sharira (Skin)

- Layers of Twak
 - Functions
 - Clinical relevance in Kushtha and skin disorders
-

17. Marma Sharira

- Definition of Marma
 - Number of Marmas
 - Classification:
 - By structure
 - By effect
 - Clinical importance and injury consequences
-

18. Pramana Sharira

- Definition of Pramana
 - Measurements of body parts
 - Clinical relevance
-

19. Srotomula and Dhamani Mula

- Concept and importance
 - Correlation with modern anatomy
-

20. Applied Rachana Sharira

- Surgical importance
- Injury mechanisms
- Clinical anatomy correlation
- Importance in Panchakarma and Shalya Tantra

2. KRIYA SHARIR

(Physiology + Ayurveda fundamentals)

A. Dosha, Dhatu, Mala

- Tridosha:
 - Vata: types, functions, clinical relevance
 - Pitta: types, functions
 - Kapha: types, functions
- Sapta Dhatu:
 - Rasa
 - Rakta
 - Mamsa
 - Meda
 - Asthi
 - Majja
 - Shukra
- Mala:
 - Purisha
 - Mutra
 - Sweda

Clinical focus:

- Dhatu vriddhi and kshaya
- Dosha imbalance signs

B. Agni, Srotas, Prakriti

- Agni:
 - Jatharagni
 - Bhutagni
 - Dhatvagni
 - Agni dushti types
- Srotas:
 - Definition and classification
 - Important srotas:
 - Rasavaha
 - Raktavaha
 - Annavaha
 - Pranavaha
 - Mutravaha
- Prakriti:

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- Vata, Pitta, Kapha Prakriti
- Dwandaja Prakriti
- Clinical importance of Prakriti

C. Basic Physiology with Applied Aspects

- Digestion and absorption
- Circulation of blood
- Respiration
- Excretion
- Temperature regulation
- Sleep and wakefulness
- Hunger and thirst
- Menstrual physiology (basic)

Applied focus:

- Constipation
- Diarrhea
- Anemia
- Edema
- Fever



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3. PADARTHA VIGYAN

(Conceptual base for reasoning)

A. Samanya–Vishesha Siddhanta

- Definition
 - Examples in:
 - Diet
 - Drugs
 - Lifestyle
 - Clinical application:
 - Treatment planning
 - Disease aggravation and pacification
-

B. Tridosha Theory

- Origin of Dosha
- Functions of each Dosha
- Dosha dominance in body systems
- Role of Dosha in disease formation

Applied focus:

- Dosha-based diagnosis
 - Dosha-based treatment logic
-

C. Pramana Basics (Applied Relevance Only)

- Types of Pramana:
 - Pratyaksha
 - Anumana
 - Aptopadesha
- Clinical relevance:
 - History taking
 - Examination
 - Inference in diagnosis

SECOND YEAR (DISEASE UNDERSTANDING)

ROGA NIDAN & VIKRITI VIGYAN

1. NIDANA PANCHAKA

(Ayurveda core + modern correlation)

A. Ayurveda (Primary Focus)

- Nidana
 - Ahara, Vihara, Manasika Nidana
 - Hetu types (Bahya, Abhyantara)
- Purvarupa
- Rupa
- Upashaya – Anupashaya
- Samprapti (detailed flow)

B. Modern Correlation (Approx. 25%)

- Etiology (causative factors)
- Risk factors
- Preclinical and clinical features
- Role of lifestyle factors

2. SAMPRAPTI

(Very important for exams)

Ayurveda

- Dosha involvement
- Dushya involvement
- Srotas affected
- Agni status
- Ama role
- Samprapti Ghataka
- Flowchart-based explanation

Modern (Limited)

- Basic pathophysiology
- Organ/system involvement
- Disease progression stages

Rule:

Do not memorise modern pathology in detail.

Use it only to **support Ayurvedic Samprapti**.

3. DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS**Ayurveda**

- Vyavacchedaka Nidana
- Similar Vyadhi differentiation
- Dosha-based differentiation

Modern (Limited)

- Basic clinical differentiation
- Key red-flag symptoms
- One or two important investigations (names only)

4. COMMON VYADHI (AYURVEDA + MODERN)

Below is how each disease should be studied.

A. Jwara

- Ayurveda: Types, Samprapti, Lakshana, Bheda
- Modern: Fever definition, types, causes (brief)

B. Pandu

- Ayurveda: Pandu Samprapti, Types
- Modern: Anaemia classification (names only)

C. Amavata

- Ayurveda: Ama + Vata concept
- Modern: Rheumatoid arthritis overview

D. Prameha

- Ayurveda: 20 types, Samprapti
- Modern: Diabetes mellitus basics

Other Important Vyadhi

- Raktapitta
- Kamala
- Vatarakta
- Medoroga
- Shotha

Pattern to follow for all:

Ayurveda 75%

Modern 25% (definition + basic correlation only)



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RASASHASTRA & BHAISHAJYA KALPANA

1. COMMON FORMULATIONS

Ayurveda (Main)

- Churna
- Vati / Gutika
- Kashaya
- Avaleha
- Asava–Arishta
- Ghrita
- Taila
- Bhasma (concept only)

Study points:

- Ingredients
- Indications
- Dosha action

Modern (Limited)

- Pharmacological action (very brief)
- Safety awareness
- Drug interactions (basic idea)

2. DOSAGE FORMS

Ayurveda

- Classical dosage forms
- Classical references
- Preparation principles

Modern (Limited)

- Tablets, syrups, ointments
 - Concept of bioavailability (basic)
-

3. ANUPANA

- Definition
- Types
- Disease-specific Anupana
- Dosha-specific Anupana

Modern link (minimal):

- Drug absorption concept
-

4. SHELF LIFE (SAVIRYA AVADHI)

- Classical shelf life of formulations
- Importance of storage
- Signs of spoilage

Modern link:

- Expiry concept
 - Stability basics
-

5. RATIONAL USE OF MEDICINES

Ayurveda

- Yukti Pramana
- Dosha-Kala-Ritu consideration
- Patient-specific planning

Modern (Limited)

- Avoid polypharmacy
- Dose awareness
- Adverse drug reaction concept

THIRD YEAR (CLINICAL SUBJECTS)

Detailed Study

1. KAYACHIKITSA

(Core clinical medicine in Ayurveda)

A. System-wise Diseases

1. Gastrointestinal System

- Amlapitta
- Ajirna
- Grahani
- Atisara
- Udara Roga

Ayurveda focus:

- Nidana
- Samprapti
- Bheda
- Lakshana
- Chikitsa Sutra

Modern (limited):

- Acid peptic disease
- IBS
- Diarrhea (basic)

2. Respiratory System

- Kasa
- Shwasa
- Hikka
- Rajayakshma

Modern (limited):

- Asthma
- Bronchitis
- Pneumonia (overview only)

3. Cardiovascular System

- Hridroga
- Rakta Chapadhika (Hypertension)

Modern (limited):

- Hypertension basics
- Heart failure overview

4. Metabolic & Endocrine Disorders

- Prameha
- Medoroga

Modern (limited):

- Diabetes mellitus
 - Obesity (basic understanding)
-

5. Musculoskeletal & Neurological Disorders

- Amavata
- Sandhigata Vata
- Pakshavadha
- Gridhrasi

Modern (limited):

- Rheumatoid arthritis
- Stroke
- Sciatica

B. Chronic Disorders (Very Important)

- Prameha
- Amavata
- Rajayakshma
- Vatarakta
- Kushtha

Focus:

- Long-term management
- Pathya–Apathya
- Lifestyle correction
- Rasayana role



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2. PANCHAKARMA

(Practical and case-based subject)

A. Indications and Contraindications

Panchakarma Indications

- Vata disorders
- Pitta disorders
- Kapha disorders
- Chronic metabolic diseases

Contraindications

- Pregnancy
- Extreme debility
- Acute fever
- Severe anemia

B. Poorva Karma

- Deepana–Pachana
- Snehana (internal and external)
- Swedana (types and indications)

C. Pradhana Karma

- Vamana
- Virechana
- Basti (Niruha, Anuvasana)
- Nasya
- Raktamokshana

Study points:

- Procedure steps
- Drugs used
- Dosage
- Complications

D. Paschat Karma

- Samsarjana Krama
- Pathya–Apathya
- Follow-up care

Modern link (minimal):

- Detox concept
- Post-procedure care principles

3. SHALYA TANTRA

(Surgical awareness for referral and emergency)

A. Common Surgical Conditions

- Bhagandara
- Arsha
- Pilonidal sinus
- Vrana
- Granthi
- Vidradhi

Modern (limited):

- Fistula
- Piles
- Abscess

B. Basic Procedures

- Kshara Sutra (indications and steps)
 - Vrana Shodhana and Ropana
 - Bandaging techniques
-

C. Referral Knowledge

- Acute abdomen
- Severe bleeding
- Trauma
- Malignancy suspicion



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SHALAKYA TANTRA

Scope of Shalakya Tantra

Shalakya Tantra deals with diseases of:

- **Urdhvajatrugata region** (above clavicle)
 - Netra (Eye)
 - Karna (Ear)
 - Nasa (Nose)
 - Mukha & Kantha (Oral cavity and throat)

PART A: NETRA ROGA (OPHTHALMOLOGY)

1. Basic Eye Anatomy (Ayurveda + Applied)

- Netra Panchabhautika composition
- Netra Mandala:
 - Pakshma Mandala
 - Vartma Mandala
 - Shukla Mandala
 - Krishna Mandala
 - Drishti Mandala
- Netra Sandhi
- Netra Sira & Dhamani

Modern (limited):

- Cornea, sclera, lens, retina (names + function)

2. Netra Rogas (Important Diseases)

A. Abhishyanda

- Types:
 - Vataja
 - Pittaja
 - Kaphaja
 - Raktaja
- Lakshana
- Samprapti
- Chikitsa Sutra

Modern correlation:

- Conjunctivitis (overview)

B. Timira

- Stages of Timira
- Dosha involvement
- Samprapti
- Prognosis

Modern:

- Refractive errors
- Cataract (basic)

C. Arma

- Definition
- Types
- Samprapti
- Chikitsa

Modern:

- Pterygium
-

D. Shukra Roga

- Shukragata Rogas
- Lakshana
- Chikitsa

Modern:

- Corneal opacity (basic)

3. Netra Pariksha (Eye Examination)

- Darshana
- Sparshana
- Prashna
- Drishti assessment

Modern:

- Visual acuity concept

4. Netra Chikitsa Procedures

- Anjana
- Tarpana
- Putapaka
- Aschyotana
- Seka

Indications and contraindications for each.

PART B: KARNA ROGA (ENT – EAR)

1. Karna Sharira

- Karna Panchabhautika composition
- Karna Srotas
- Karna Marmas

Modern:

- External, middle, inner ear (basic)

2. Karna Rogas

A. Karnashoola

- Types (Vata, Pitta, Kapha)
- Lakshana
- Samprapti
- Chikitsa

Modern:

- Otitis media (overview)

B. Karnasrava

- Causes
- Chikitsa principles

Modern:

- Ear discharge causes

C. Badhirya

- Types
- Dosha involvement
- Prognosis

Modern:

- Conductive vs sensorineural hearing loss (names only)
-

3. Karna Chikitsa

- Karna Purana
 - Karna Dhoopana
 - Shamana therapies
-

PART C: NASA ROGA (NOSE)

1. Nasa Sharira

- Nasa as Pranavaha Srotas entry
- Nasa Marmas

Modern:

- Nasal cavity overview
-

2. Nasa Rogas

A. Pratishyaya

- Types (Vataja, Pittaja, Kaphaja)
 - Samprapti
 - Chikitsa
-

Modern:

- Rhinitis
-

B. Dushta Pratishyaya

- Chronic condition
- Management

Modern:

- Sinusitis (basic)
-

C. Nasagata Raktapitta

- Causes
- Chikitsa

Modern:

- Epistaxis (overview)
-

3. Nasya Karma

- Types of Nasya
 - Indications
 - Contraindications
 - Procedure steps
-

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PART D: MUKHA & KANTHA ROGA (ORAL & THROAT)

1. Mukha Sharira

- Jihva, Danta, Guda, Talu
 - Mukha Marmas
-

2. Mukha Rogas

A. Mukhapaka

- Types
- Lakshana
- Chikitsa

Modern:

- Stomatitis
-

B. Dantashoola

- Causes
- Chikitsa

Modern:

- Dental pain basics
-

3. Kantha Rogas

A. Galashotha

- Types
- Samprapti
- Chikitsa

- Tonsillitis / Pharyngitis

B. Swarabhanga

- Causes
- Management

Modern:

- Laryngitis

PART E: SHALAKYA PROCEDURES (VERY IMPORTANT)

- Nasya
- Anjana
- Tarpana
- Karna Purana
- Kavala & Gandusha

Focus:

- Indications
- Contraindications
- Complications

OPD & NEXT EXAM FOCUS

- Case history writing for:
 - Eye redness
 - Ear pain
 - Nasal discharge
 - Throat pain
- When to treat vs when to refer
- Red flag symptoms:
 - Sudden vision loss
 - Severe ear discharge
 - Epistaxis not stopping

FINAL YEAR (APPLIED & COMMUNITY)

1. PRASUTI & STRI ROGA

(Women's health and obstetrics)

A. Antenatal Care

- Garbhini Paricharya (month-wise)
- Ahara–Vihara during pregnancy
- Antenatal examination
- Garbha Sanskara
- High-risk pregnancy (Ayurveda view)

Modern (applied):

- Antenatal check-ups
- Anemia in pregnancy
- Pregnancy-induced hypertension (basic)

B. Intranatal Care

- Prasava Paricharya
- Signs of normal labor
- Stages of labor (basic)
- Normal delivery management
- Role of midwife

Modern (applied):

- Partograph concept
- Normal vaginal delivery basics

C. Postnatal Care

- Sutika Paricharya
- Breastfeeding guidance
- Postnatal diet and regimen
- Common postnatal disorders

Modern (applied):

- Postpartum hemorrhage awareness
- Postnatal depression (overview)

2. KAUMARBHRUTYA

(Pediatrics)

A. Growth & Development

- Sharirika Vriddhi
- Mansika Vriddhi
- Developmental milestones
- Bala Pramana

Modern (applied):

- Growth charts
- Milestone assessment

B. Nutrition

- Stanya Sampat
- Stanya Dushti
- Ksheerapa, Ksheerannada, Annada avastha
- Weaning foods (Ayurveda)

Modern (applied):

- Infant and young child feeding
- Malnutrition classification (basic)

C. Common Pediatric Diseases

- Balagraha
- Atisara
- Jwara
- Shwasa

- Kasa

Modern (applied):

- Diarrhea
- Pneumonia
- Fever in children (overview)

3. SWASTHAVRITTA

(Preventive & lifestyle medicine)

A. Preventive Medicine

- Dinacharya
- Ritucharya
- Sadvrutta
- Achar Rasayana

Modern (applied):

- Primary prevention
- Vaccination awareness

B. Lifestyle Disorders

- Sthaulya
- Prameha
- Hypertension
- Stress-related disorders

Modern (applied):

- Lifestyle modification principles
- NCD prevention basics

4. AGADTANTRA

(Toxicology & emergencies)

A. Toxicology

- Visha classification
- Sthavara and Jangama Visha
- Gara Visha
- Dooshi Visha

Modern (applied):

- Common poisons (OPD/emergency)
- Food poisoning basics

B. Emergency Management

- Acute poisoning management
- Snake bite (basic)
- Scorpion sting
- First aid principles

Modern (applied):

- ABC of emergency care
- Referral indications

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5. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY & BIOSTATISTICS (BASICS)

A. Research Methodology

- Research question
 - Study types (basic)
 - Ethical approval concept
 - Informed consent
-

B. Biostatistics

- Mean, median, mode
- Standard deviation (concept only)
- Types of data
- Graphs and charts

Modern relevance:

- Evidence-based practice
- Reading research papers



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MEDICO-LEGAL CASES

(As a Medical Practitioner – BAMS)

1. MEDICAL NEGLIGENCE

Definition

- Failure to exercise reasonable care, skill, or knowledge expected from a medical practitioner.

Types

- Civil negligence
- Criminal negligence
- Professional misconduct

Common Causes

- Wrong diagnosis
- Delayed treatment or referral
- Improper drug use
- Lack of informed consent

Prevention

- Proper examination
- Clear communication
- Documentation
- Timely referral

2. CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT (CPA)

Applicability

- Medical services come under CPA (with exceptions).

Rights of Patient

- Right to information
- Right to consent
- Right to safe treatment

Doctor's Responsibility

- Standard care
- Transparent communication
- Ethical billing

Legal Forums

- District Consumer Forum
- State Commission
- National Commission

3. DOCUMENTATION & RECORD KEEPING

Importance

- Legal protection
- Continuity of care
- Evidence in court

What to Maintain

- OPD/IPD records
- Case sheets
- Consent forms
- Investigation reports
- Treatment notes

Key Points

- Write clearly and legibly
 - Date and sign every entry
 - Never alter records retrospectively
-

4. DEATH CERTIFICATION

Types of Death

- Natural death
- Unnatural death

When Doctor Can Issue Certificate

- Natural death under treatment
- Known cause of death

When Not to Issue

- Suspicious death
- Accident, poisoning, assault
- Sudden unexplained death

Legal Requirement

- Inform police in medico-legal deaths
-

5. MEDICO-LEGAL CASES (MLC)

What is an MLC

- Any case with legal implications.

Common MLCs

- Road traffic accidents
- Burns
- Poisoning
- Assault
- Suicide attempts

Doctor's Duty

- Provide emergency care first
 - Inform police
 - Proper documentation
-

6. ASSAULT, POISONING & ACCIDENT CASES

Assault

- Record injuries accurately
- Mention type, size, location

Poisoning

- History of substance intake
- Time of exposure
- Emergency management
- Preserve samples if required

Accident Cases

- Trauma assessment
- Stabilization
- Referral documentation

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7. COURT SUMMONS & LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY

Court Summons

- Legal notice to appear in court.

Doctor's Duties

- Attend court when summoned
- Carry original records
- Give factual statement only

What to Avoid

- Giving opinions beyond scope
- Altering records

8. ROLE OF EXPERT WITNESS

Who is an Expert Witness

- A doctor with specialized knowledge.

Responsibilities

- Provide unbiased opinion
- Explain medical facts clearly
- Assist court in decision-making

Ethical Principle

- Neutral and scientific approach