

Name Devanshy Makwani

Standard _____

Division _____

Roll _____

Subject Repertory

INDEX

Serial No	Date	Title	Page No	Teacher's Signature/Remarks
1.		Boenninghausen concept of totality	1	
2.		BTPB	4	
3.		Concordance Rep ↓	15	
4.		• Kneiss Rep.	16	
		• Gentry Rep.	19	
4.		Kent Repertory	26 29	
5		Kent concept of totality	25	
6.		Boger concept of totality	41	
7.		Symptic Key	43	
8		BBCR	48	
9		Synthetic Repertory	63	
10		Synthesis Repertory	70	
11		Phatak Repertory	76	
12		Clinical Rep. J.H. Clarke	79	

Q.1 Describe 'concept of Totality' According to Dr. Boenninghausen.

- Boenninghausen made a thorough study of the entire Hom. literature available to him to arrive at a comprehensible working totality of a case.
- He realized the difficulty faced by practitioners in the treatment of chronic dz.
- He accepted Hahnemann's view that in the study of any dz all the changes in the sensation & function should be noted down as fully as possible.

This kind of approach should guide any practitioner in the selection of remedy.

- Boenninghausen's aim was to minimize the practical difficulty of finding out a remedy, was not to come down to a level of prescribing on a single symptom.

He wrote "one single symptom may it be ever so complete & plainly pronounced, can never represent all the signs of a dz which are externally perceptible, nor can it enable us to guess the rest"

- Boenninghausen insisted on obtaining a complete picture of the sickness.

- He has further emphasized the need for forming a complete image, which should include constitution, mode of living & occupation.

- He specifies 7 point to understand the full picture of dz.

1. Quid = Personality

2. Quid = dz. it's nature & peculiarity

3. Ubi = Seat of the dz

4. Quibus auxiliis = Accompanying symptom

5. Cuius = cause of dz

6. Quomodo = modification, Agg. & Amel.

7. Quando = Time

These 7 point which are in the form of maxims, seem to contain all the essential aspects required to get a complete image of a dz.

→ From the approach & views of Boenninghausen delineated above,

It is clear that he gave more

importance of modalities, cause, Accompanying symptoms & other Abnormal sensation

→ Boenninghausen attempted to help a physician to obtain complete symptoms by using his doctrine of Analogy).

→ A clear understanding of Boenninghausen's concept of totality will help the physician to work out a case successfully.

- Having recovered from a serious hemorrhage of health in 1828, Boenninghausen developed a firm belief in homeopathic remedies.
- His logical mind was fully convinced about the results obtained by the application of principle of similarity.
- He tried to know more about homeopathy. soon he came in contact with homeopaths in 1830.
- At that time there was abundance of discredited a device to index the existing materia medica.

Explain ~~concept~~ Boenninghausen's concept of grand generalization & its merit & demerits.

Page No.

Date:

Q.2 Describe Boenninghausen's Therapeutic pocket Book in detail.

1. Full Name :- Boenninghausen's Therapeutic pocket Book

2. Author :- Baron Clemens Maria Franz von Boenninghausen

3. Publication year :- 1st edition - 1846

4. Introduction :-

- Having recovered from a serious derangement of health in 1828, Boenninghausen developed a firm belief in Homoeopathic science.
- His logical mind was fully convinced about the results obtained by the application of principle of similia.
- He tried to know more & more about Homoeopathy. soon he came in contact with Hahnemann in 1830.
- At that time there was a demand for discovering a device to index the ever enlarging materia medica.

1st = 1832 = Repertory of the Antipsoxic Remedies

2nd = 1835 = A Repertory of the medicines which are not Antipsoxic

3rd = 1836 = Attempt at showing the Relative Kinship of Hom. medicines.

4th = 1846 = Therapeutic Pocket-Book.

→ This work became instantaneously popular & proved useful.

→ Hahnemann himself used Boenninghauser's repertory in his practice & preferred it to Jahr's compilation.

→ Original Name of Book :-

Therapeutic pocket Book for Hom. physician to use at the bedside & in the study of the materia medica.

→ The book, written in German was first translated into English by anonymous person but translation was faulty in certain respect.

- Allen's edited translation is the most valuable edition of his work.

- He dropped 4 remedies & Add some 220 remedies. to Boenninghausen original 126 remedies. so that total 842 medicine appear in Allen edition.

- 1935 :- Dr. H.A. Robert, A stalwart in the field, brought out a new edition of Boenninghausen's Therapeutic Pocket Book with a few minor changes.

- Dr. J.H. Clarke say = "Therapeutic pocket Book is in a sense, the parent of all repertories & Analysis of the materia medica."

5. philosophic Background :-

Boenninghausen realized many difficulties with regard to symptom.

He found many symptom recorded incompletely.

He emphasized more on completing the symptoms with all their components.

Boenninghausen held that a symptom should be complete so that it fits into totality.

Boenninghausen's attempt was to complete the symptom but in practice he found it difficult to do so.

Therefore he evolved the concept that - what is true to the part is also true to the whole of the person.

- Fundamental concept of this Book

1. Doctrine of Analogy

2. Doctrine of concomitant

3. Evolution of remedies

4. Concordance

1. Doctrine of Analogy

or
Doctrine of ground generalization

- Boenninghausen's Analytical mind came to the conclusion that to complete the symptom, the local modalities & sensation pertaining to one part should also be applied to other parts.

- He raised local symptom to general level which could be used for the whole person.

- This principle is also called the Doctrine of ground generalization.

- He considered sickness an Expression of the whole man & not of the part.

- sickness is expressed through different part of the person.

- Thus all modalities, which are noticed in one part, but missing in any other part should be taken as an expression of the whole person.

2. Doctrine of concomitants :-

- First identified in each case, a group of symptoms along with the main complaint which in practice were generally overlooked by the pt & unnoticed by the physician.

- Master Hahnemann had also stated the importance of the striking, singular, more & characteristic symptom which Boenninghausen described as concomitant symptoms.

- Concomitant symptom is to the totality what the condition of aggravation or amelioration is to the single symptom.

3. Evaluation of Remedies :-

Boenninghausen was the first to grade the remedies.

Many drugs produced the same type of symptoms but he noticed a difference

in the Frequency & intensity in the appearance of symptoms.

He indicated in terms of 5 Rank by the use of diff. Typography

CAPITAL	5 mark	1 grade
Bold	4 mark	2 grade
Italics	3 mark	3 grade
Roman	2 mark	4 grade
(Roman) in Parenthesis	1 mark	5 grade

4. Concordances:

his observant mind noticed that a relationship existed among the medicines.

He incorporated a chapter on this subject in his Therapeutic pocket Book toward the end.

In earlier edition of the Book, he referred to this chapter as "concordance of Remedies" but Allen gave it more comprehensible title "relationship of Remedies"

6. Source Book :-

1. Rep. of Antipsoxic medicine - 1832
2. An attempt of Hom. Therapy of intermitten - 1833 ^{fever}
3. Rep. of medicine & cure non Antipsoxic - 1835
4. relative kinship of Hom. medicine - 1836

7. Plan of construction :

Whole Book divided into three components



- Location
- sensation
- modalities

7 chapters :-

1. mind & Intellect
2. parts of the Body
3. sensations & complaints
4. sleep & dreams
5. Fever
6. modalities
7. Relationship of remedies

8. Adaptability :-

→ cases with complete symptoms

→ with prominent ~~symptoms~~ & sensation & modalities in some part. But Vague in other.

→ with prominent concomitants

→ with paucity of symptom with scattered modality - No characteristics

→ where general are lacking

→ useful to get related remedy by working on last chapter

9. method of Repertorization :-

(1) Robert's method

↳ Rubric arranged in following order.

1. Location
2. Sensation
3. condition of modalities
4. Concomitants.

(2) modern method

↳ Dr. M.L. Dhawale has modified this method.

1. causative modalities :- Emotional
Intellectual
Physical
2. gen. Aggravation :- Emotional
Intellectual
Physical
3. gen. Amelior :- Emotional
Intellectual
Physical
4. Physical gen. :- sensation
complaint
5. concomitant
6. mental :- For Reference & differentiation

10.

Advantage-2-

1. It is useful at the Bedside & in the study of Hom. materia medica.
2. Repertory is Based on principle of complete Symptom & concomitant. Whole Book can be divided into location, sensation & modalities - this make easy to Find rubrics.
3. Relationship of Remedy chapter is unique & it Help to Find all related remedies of case.
4. information included in Therapeutic pocket book are derived mainly from Hahnemann work so information is authentic, they make sep. very authentic & useful.
5. Sensation & modalities Chapter contain several useful rubric which can be related to various part as well as to whole person.
6. Rep. has Five diff. typography so that they give wide range of intensity of symptom.
7. Rep. contain mental rubric At two place mind & modalities;
8. Though not all but some chapters contain detail of concomitant separately given toward the end of chapter.

9. Being one of the initial repertoires, it contains relatively systematic arrangement & detailed information.

II. Disadvantage :-

1. Number of total medicine is only 126 but Allen edited this book add 220 new remedies, then total 342 remedies.

Even after Robert edition total 362 remedy that's why falls short of various picture available in practice.

2. Number of Rubric are not too many.

3. Rubric of medicine :- We find many rubric which do not contain well known & important medicine.

Ex. Desire for salt :- Nat. mur' is not mentioned.

Desire for chalk, indigestible thing :- cal, carb is not mentioned.

4. Some of medicine are repeated often & given undue importance in the book.

5. Mind section :- There are only 18 rubric under mind & 17 under Intellect section.

So, these are too general & cannot be use for any purpose other than for Ref.

6. Concomitants :- prime importance is given to concomitant in this method a chapter on concomitant is not given separately.

7. Defects in construction & compilation.

8. Book is based on the philosophy of complete symptom, but the book itself does not strictly follow this principle in construction.

9. There is no fixed order in the arrangement of rubric.

10. Relationship section is well arranged & explained, but only 141 remedy appears

11. many rubrics are misplaced in the book

Exc. vertigo under mind - intellect
parotid gland - Ear

12. There are number of similar rubric under diff. heading found in the book.

13. diff. type of sensation are mentioned specifically in book, but in practice, majority of Pt do not specify the sensation.

14. Book has not been updated, hence it lacks information about sarcode & nosode.

Q.3

Concordance Repertory of the materia medica
by William D. Gentry, C.S.N)

or
Gentry Repertory (C.S.N)

or
Kneass Repertory (C.S.N)

or
Position group of Repertories (C.S.N)

Ans

- Word concordance means

① Harmonious state of
mind + Body

→ ② Arrangement in ABC order
of important word use by
author in Book.

- This word ^{was} first use in Homoeopathic literature
by Boenninghausen in earlier edition of
Therapeutic pocket Book.

- However concordance word was replaced by
"relationship of remedies" in later edition
by Allen.

⇒ Concordance Repertory :-
 L mean Rep. based on the
 Alphabetical arrangement of original symptom
 of materia medica, that is indexing the
 symptom without modifying them much.

Kneer Repertory

1. Full Name :- Repertory of Hering guiding
 symptom of our materia medica.

2. Author :- Calvin B. Kneer

3. publication year :- 1st edition :- 1896

4. Introduction :- Dr. Calvin Brobst Kneer

- His father was Hom. practitioner

- graduated from Hahnemann Hom. medical
 college, Philadelphia in 1869

- joined as Assistant to Dr. C. Hering

- died on Sep 30, 1940

- ^{Rep.} Hering guiding symptom of our m. m. &
 publish in 1896.

- symptom are arranged almost in it's
 original form without much change.

- there are 408 medicine in Repentory

- main source of this Repentory is Hering's materia medica.

5. Philosophical Background:-

There are 4 mark of distinction

1st grade: Double thick Black vertical [||] symptom repeatedly line verified,

2nd grade: Single vertical thick Black [l] symptom verified line by cures =

3rd grade: Two ordinary vertical line (||) symptom more frequently confirmed

4th grade: one ordinary vertical line (|) symptom less occasionally verified

⇒ Some sign to be remembered :-

(.....) perpendicular :- mark observation.
dotted line

T :- Toxicological Extract

⇒ :- sign of Hand :- directs cross reference

(π) :- symptom observed on the sick only

(⊙) :- standing b/w the cured symp. & the patho / physiological condition

6. Plan & construction :-

- The order of arrangement or method of classification, followed in the compilation of this repository is the one inaugurated by Dr. Hahnemann.
- Anatomical or regional division in 48 chapters.
- Start with "Mind & Disposition" & ends with "Drug Relationship" along with complete index of localities & terms.
- Organ wise classification follow Hahnemannian schema till 34 chapters.
- Remaining chapters represent the reaction of the whole body.
- Organ wise classification follow the following order :-
 - Above downward
 - From within outward
 - Functional symptom first followed by the organic condition
 - First the part & then whole body.

7. Advantages :-

- Symptoms are given in their original form without much change.

- symptoms arranged in alphabetical order under each chapter.
- contain 408 medicine
- It has wide use in practice as an easy Reference Book
- It contains symptom & Remedies that are clinically proved & confirmed.

9. Disadvantages :-

- Not useful for systemic Repertorization of cases
- Abbreviations given for medicines are diff. from other Books.

Gentry Repertory

1. Full Name :- the concordance Repertory of the more characteristics symptoms of the materia medica

2. Author :- Dr. William Gentry

3. Publication year :- 1st edition: 1890
2nd edition: 1892

4. Introduction :-

- This is a large concordance repository in six volume by William D. Gentry.
- Where the second meaning of the word "concordance" is applicable.

In this repository,

symptoms are arranged in alphabetical order under each chapter.

5. Plan & construction :-

- Alphabetical Arrangement
- 420 Remedies
- 30 Chapter
- gradation :- It has only one grade.

Vol. I :- mind & disposition

Head & scalp

Eye, ear, nose, face

Vol. 2 :- Mouth & throat

Stomach, Hypochondria

Vol. 3 :- The Abdomen

Anus, Rectum, stool

urine, urinary organ

male sexual organ

Vol. 4 :- uterus & Appendages

menstruation & discharge

pregnancy & parturition

Lactation & mammary gland

Vol. 5 :- voice, larynx & Trachea

chest, lung, Bronchia, cough

Heart & circulation

chill & Fever

skin

sleep & dream

Vol. 6 :- Neck & Back

upper Extremities

lower Extremities

Bone & limb in gen

Nerves

generalities & keynote.

6. Advantages :-

- Symptoms are given in their original form without much change.

- Symptom arranged alphabetical order
- Symptom found easily which saves a lot of time.
- It is useful for reference to any needed symptom.

7. Disadvantages :-

- Not useful for systemic reorganization
- Majority of subit consist of only 1 remedy hence can not be use for Reorganization
- Source of Book is not mentioned
- only one grade is given c make confusion
- Not useful for a bedside prescription as it contain 6 volume.
- one symptom can be refered to at many places.

Advantages

Q. Rep. of Homoeopathic materia medica.

Page No. 5

Date:

Q.4 Discuss plan, construction & Arrangement of Rubric of Dr. Kent's Repertory.

Q.- Describe philosophical Background, ground plan, Arrangement of Rubric & limitation of Kent Repertory

Q.- Explain in detail the concept of Totality & construction of Kent Repertory

Q.- Describe Repertory By J.T. Kent in following Heading :-
History
Plan & construction
Adaptability
Limitation

Q.- Write in detail Kent Repertory

Ans

⊕. Kent's Concept of Totality

- Kent emphasized a detailed study of the Expression of the whole person who is sick.

∴ His Holistic Approach to the study of the phenomena of dz as well as proving of drug has provide sure & definite guideline to practitioners.

- He gave importance to study all the symptoms in order to understand the disorder.

- Which take place from Centre to Periphery, from inward to outward.
- Pathological changes are the product of disease & dz expresses itself through certain organ or system.
- Pathological changes & local Expression are ultimate result of some cause.
- Nothing can exist without any cause.
- A man consist of his Body, Mind, spirit & he is known to us by his total Behaviour.
- 'common' existing in all but there also exists something uncommon, which make an individual diff from every other.
- Individual Expression remain with him in health & in dz.
 - one gives more importance to symptoms which are unique to the person
 - give less importance to common symptom of dz.
- Kent has classified symptom into general, particular & common, to understand person, part & dz respectively.

- Kent lays more emphasis on the general & uncommon particulars.
- The symptoms of the mind are the most important symptom in the remedy & in the sick.
- "The loves & hates or desire & Aversion are the deepest mental symptom".

↳ What makes the totality of a case are mental mentals, physical general & characteristic particular.

⇒ Kent totality is erected by following under:-

Mind :-

1. Will :- Anger, Irritability, love, Hate, Fear, grief, Anxiety, Sadness
2. perversion of understanding :- Hallucination, illusion, Absorbed, confusion, dullness, mental Activity,
3. perversion of memory :- Forgetful, mistake in writing, speech etc.

Physical :-

- menstrual symptom, gen. aggravation before, during & after menses.

- Appetite, food desire & Aversion & thirst.
- thing affecting the entire body like.
- symptom of special senses.

Particulars :-

- symptom related to the parts.
- Symptom :- that cannot be explained with clear modalities.
- common symptoms have been given least importance while selecting drug. But, if they are qualified or Absent they become important.

→ Learn to omit the useless particular, the common particular - common particular are generally worthless.

→ His m.m has given new concept of totality, his discussion & elaborate interpretation of fact, especially mind, has given rise to new concept of living materia medica.

* Kent Repertory *

1. Full Name :- Repertory of Homoeopathic materia medica by Dr. Kent's

2. Author Name :- Dr. James Tyler Kent

3. publication year :-

1st edition → 1897

2nd edition → 1908

3rd edition → 1924

4th edition → 1935

5th edition → 1945

6th edition → 1957

1st Indian edition → 1961

- Revised version of Kent was published in May 1974 under unusual circumstances.

- 7th edition generally called the revised 1st edition or Final general Repertory of Kent.

4. Introduction :-

- Dr. Kent was born on March 31, 1849 in Woodhul, New York.

- He graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati. He started practice in St. Louis as an eclectic physician.

- He became interested in hom. in 1878.
- When his wife's illness failed to respond either to eclectic or Allopathic treatment & was cured by a Homoeopath.
- Kent began practice with low potencies, but he was not satisfied.
- Died on 6 June, 1916.

5. History :-

- Dr. Kent use Lippe's Repertory for Number of year until it was not only interleaved once but thrice.
- 1883 : took up teaching materia medica
- Even the symptom register & Allen's Great Encyclopaedia were so incomplete that they lacked half symptoms
- Jahr's repertory of grand old remedies.
- Lippe had desired that Dr. Kent should work jointly with Lee in producing a comprehensive repertory.
- At that time, Dr. Kent had completed repertory of the urinary organ, Chills, fever & sweat with other section partly done.

- Taking Help from Dr. Kent Lee started working & compiled the mind & Head Section.
- Lee's work was not upto the Expectation of Dr. Kent.
- later, when Lee became blind, Dr. Kent took it up, revise & arrange it according to his own plan.
- plan that Dr. Kent followed, was chiefly that of Lippe, which was outlined in Lippe's handbook of characteristic.
- After the completion of the work, Dr. Kent started using it for his own purpose.
- 1st edition → 1897
- 2nd edition → 1908
- 3rd edition → 1924
- 4th edition → 1935
- 5th edition → 1945
- 6th edition → 1957
- 1st Indian edition - 1961
- Revised version of Kent was publish in may 1994. under unusual circumstances.
- 7th edition called revised 1st edition or Final Gen: Repertory of Kent.

6.

Source Book Lr

- Lippel's Rep.
- Jahr's Rep
- Biegler's diary
- Allen's symptom Register
- Allen's great encyclopedia
- Minton's diz of women

7. philosophical Background :-

- Dr. Kent was not satisfied with the utility of the repertoires available in his time.
- He found that the logic of the Homoeopathic system of medicine was not properly followed in finding out a simillimum in repertoires.
- He severely criticised the faulty method of giving importance to part & over generalizing the symptom & favoured the selection of medicine on the basis of generals.
- Master of m.m, he noticed that particular do not fall in line with general in all cases.
- Such, deviation can be known through Expression at the level of generals.

- Kent's repertory is Based on the philosophy of deductive logic, that is From general to particular.
- under chapter of mind, mental gen. are given
- the physical general mostly listed under chapter generalities.
- Repertory contain 648 drug
- Typography :-
 - Bold letter - 3 mark - First grade
 - Italics - 2 mark - 2nd grade
 - Ordinary Roman - 1 mark - 3rd grade.
- First grade symptom: majority of provers
- second grade symptom: out by few prover
- Third grade symptom: not confirmed by reproving

8. Plan & construction :-

- Plan follow from general to particular.
- It start with mind chapter, last chapter generalities.
- total: 33 chapter, particular chapter 5 division.

= Chapter 5:

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. mind | 20. kidney |
| 2. vertigo | 21. prostate gland |
| 3. Head | 22. urethra |
| 4. Eye | 23. urine |
| 5. vision | 24. genitalia - male |
| 6. Ear | 25. genitalia - female |
| 7. Hearing | 26. Larynx - & trachea |
| 8. Nose | 27. Respiration |
| 9. mouth face | 28. cough |
| 10. Mouth | 29. Expectoration |
| 11. teeth | 30. chest |
| 12. Throat | 31. Back |
| 13. External throat | 32. Extremities |
| 14. Stomach | 33. sleep |
| 15. Abdomen | 34. chill |
| 16. Rectum | 35. fever |
| 17. stool | 36. perspiration |
| 18. urinary organ | 37. skin |
| 19. Bladder | 38. generalities |

9. Arrangement of rubrics 1-8

- All rubric are arranged alphabetically. In all chapter.
- rubric start with general symptom, is followed by side time modalities extension

- rubric divided into side, the general rubric follow by side, firstly right side, then left.

• Time :- Follow logic of gen → particular

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. Day time | 7. Twilight |
| 2. Morning | 8. Night |
| 3. Forenoon | 9. Midnight |
| 4. Noon | 10. After midnight |
| 5. Afternoon | |
| 6. Evening | |

- modalities :-

- Ailment Form
- Alternating with
- modifying Factor, Agg & Ameli.

• Extension :- This is last subrubric & Found mainly under 'pain' rubric.

- side, time, modalities, Extension is generally followed in each rubric & subrubric.

- since, generalities chapter deal mostly with Aggravation, Amelioration & certain states of person, this order is not possible in this chapter.

- skin, fever, perspiration, sleep do not follow this arrangement

part - gen. subc S, T, M, E
part, diff, sub division: S, T, M, E

Type of pain: S, T, M, E

under each type, part: S, T, M, E.

10. Cross References :-

- Kent has used cross-reference in his repertory to convert symptom into appropriate subc.
- two kind of cross-reference use in repertory

① Synonyms :-

main subc contain a synonym in the bucket without giving any medicine against it.

- It help to locate appropriate subc

② Similar word :-

main subc contain some term, which are similar in meaning.

11. parts :-

(1) praefac part

(2) Repertory part

(3) suffix part

12. Advantages :-

1. Kent's Repertory is based on the philosophy of general to particular, makes easy to search rubric.
2. contain 648 medicine in index.
As per Dr. K.P. Patel the number of 657 medicine
3. It has 3 graduation of medicine, is more practical unlike 5 graduation.
4. mind section contain many rubric & subrubric
5. generalities section is larger & elaborate & it contain many rubric on general modalities & some rubric on clinical condition.
6. It contain most of the symptom related to part as well as generals.
7. subrubric are placed alphabetically according to the arrangement.
8. cross-references: have been inserted whenever Kent thought they would be needed, especially in mind section.

13. Disadvantages :-

1. Some places general rubrics themselves do not represent the medicines.

2. His repertory contain many clinical rubric which do not serve the purpose of repertorization according to his philosophy.
3. Extremities chapter is largest in repertory but it is least useful for repertorization.
4. There are many similar rubric cause confusion for Beginner.
5. Some rubric, especially sub rubric with similar meaning appear at diff place with slight diff. in drug.
6. modalities which are the main qualifying factor, list diff group of medicine in general rubric or in sub rubric.
7. gen. modalities, which should be mentioned in generalities.
8. Some nosode are found scattered under some rubric but they are not represented well.
9. many rubric suffer from omission of drug.
10. many mental rubric have a single remedy, which cannot use for repertorization.
11. Kent give much importance to thermal condition of the pt, but unfortunately

there is no single definite subpic, which can guide us in this respect.

14. Relative significance :-

Biggest chapter: Extremities

small chapter :- Hearing

largest topic in mind chapter: delusion.

Q.5

Describe concept of totality according to Dr C.M. Bogen.

Q. Discuss Bogen concept of pathological general & construction of synoptic key.

Q. Explain plan, construction & philosophical background of Bogen's synoptic key.

Q. Discuss Bogen concept of totality & framework of his synoptic key.

Q. Bogen's concept of pathological general

Ans

* Bogen Concept of totality *

- Bogen indeed helped the profession by pulling all his experience in the evolution of 'portrait of disease'
- 7 point to appreciate whole picture of dz.
 1. changes of personality & Temperament
 2. peculiarities of dz
 3. The seat of dz
 4. concomitants
 5. The cause
 6. modalities
 7. times

- Obvious that Boger has favoured the understanding of the whole phenomenon at the level of constitution diagnosis & on ongoing pathology.

- Boger Appreciation of time dimension, causative modalities, tissue affinities, pathological general gave a new vista in understanding the case.

- ~~Article~~ His article "Some thought on prescribing" he instruct a physician to...

- First Try to elicit evident cause & course of the sickness down to latest symptom

- Second come modalities & consideration of mental state in order of importance.

- Third the entire objective aspect or Expression of sickness including state of secretion.

- Lastly the part affected must be determined which also being investigation in touch with diagnosis

→ From above, it is obvious that Boger has given importance to causation

modalities
general sensation
pathology

- Location given last place in order of hierarchy.

Boger had expressed the importance of hierarchy of the various type of parts of the symptom, which can be applicable in diff. condition in the formation of the totality.

* Synoptic Key *

1. Full Name :- A synoptic key of the materia medica.

2. Author :- Dr Cyrus Maxwell Boger

3. publication year with edition :-

1st edition → 1915

2nd edition → 1916

3rd edition → 1928

4th edition → 1931

Final edition

4. Introduction :-

Though this repository of materia medica was published long back & it can not be classified under the modern repositories,

Its content & utility is such that no practitioners of rational healing art should neglect this book.

- Fourth & final edition of A synoptic key of the materia medica was published in 1931.

- Aim of this book is to simplify the use of the Homoeopathic materia medica so that the truly curative remedy may be worked out with greater ease.

- purpose the synoptic key has been presented as a combination of

- Analytic method,
- Synoptic

5. Typography :-

Capital

Bold Roman

Roman

6. Plan & construction :-

Three part

① First part 'Analysis' is short sep. containing

- The period of Aggravation

- condition of Agg. & Ameli

- generalities that is consideration of drug affinities for entire organism

- Regional repertory

→ under this Rep. section, total = 489 remedy.

② (A) The second part 'synopsis' contains general Expression of or genials of each remedy arranged alphabetically.

2 (B) this part contains an exposition of important & characteristic feature of most important remedies of the Hom. materia medica.

- 323 remedy discuss in this part

③ Third part comprise the following

(A) Table of the Approximate Duration of Action of Remedies.

Duration of action of remedy is given by Wks.

Number of wk is written on the top of remedy toward the end.

Describe duration of 127 remedy.

(B) complementary remedy :-

Remedy written Alphabetically & complementary remedies are mentioned against them.

Describe 114 remedy

(e) Antagonistic Remedy :-

Inimical medicine that is, those who do not follow well are mentioned Against the remedies.

Describe 35 remedy

(d) Supplementary Reference table :-

Subic are Arranged Alphabetically, which contain page numbers Against them.

Additional subsubic medicines mentioned in this section should be combinedly referred to with Analysis part.

Basically it is index of symptomatic key

It contains total of 1247 subic.

Q.6

Describe Boger Boenninghausen characteristic & Repertory under the heading of

- Introduction
- Philosophical Background
- plan & construction
- concept of totality

Ans

1. Full Name :- Boger Boenninghausen's characteristic & Repertory.

2. Author :- Dr. e.m. Boger

3. publication year :-

1st - 1905 (By boenick & Tafel)

2nd - 1937 (By Roy & co. under assistance of his wife)

4. Introduction :-

- In his time the Boenninghausen & Kentian school were popular.
- Boger made a study of Both but accepted Boenninghausen's way of working out of a case.

- Finding that the practitioners had to depend on existing faulty translations of Repertory of Antipsychic Remedies. he embarked upon the task of translating it in 1900.

- Bogen was also aware of the difficulties faced by the practitioners while using the therapeutic pocket book as well as criticism level against its principle & methodology.

- Bogen also undertook major work of re-writing Boenninghausen's repertory.

- this he did by adding Aeg., Ameli. & concomitant in detailed manner at the end of every chapter.

- total number of medicine use in this repertory come to 464 publish by Boenick & Tafel in 1905.

- 2nd proved edition

First part : contain characteristic of medicine

Second part : proper repertory

- Boenninghausen characteristic & Rep. contain Boenninghausen characteristic materia medica as well as Rep. of all his work.

5. Source Book :-

1. BTPB
2. Psoric & Antipsoric Remedies
3. Boenninghausen side of Body
4. Therapeutics of intermittent fever
5. Therapeutics of whooping cough
6. Aphorisms of Hippocrates.

6. Philosophical Background :-

- Boenninghausen's pioneering work was in great use during the second half of the nineteenth century.
- BBCR is based on the following fundamental concept.
 1. Doctrine of complete symptom & concomitant
 2. Doctrine of pathological general
 3. Doctrine of causation & time
 4. Clinical rubrics
 5. Evaluation of remedies
 6. Fever totality
 7. Concordance.

1. Doctrine of complete symptom & concomitants

A complete symptom is that which consists of location, sensation & modalities.

During interview unreasonable attendants

of main symptom are also noticed in relation to time, which are called concomitant.

- the complete symptom are well arranged & it is seldom necessary to do grand generalization regarding sensation & modalities.
- concomitant are given greater importance by boyer in relation to parts.

2. Doctrine of pathological general :-

Boyer was not satisfied by merely following the principle of complete symptom, but he went further to seek gens changes in the tissue & part of the body.

pathological general tell the state of the whole body & it's change in relation to the constitution.

They help us to concentrate on more concrete changes to select simillimum.

The chapter in book "Sensation & complaint in general" is full of example of pathological general.

3. Doctrine of causation & Time :-

Boyer has given an adequate place & importance to causation & time of Expression

Each chapter in the book is followed by time Aggravation.

Section on Agg. also contain many causative factors.

- He has successfully employed these factors to find out simillimum in the shortest possible time.

- In chapter "choosing the remedy" he give importance to miasmatic cause as well as exciting cause.

- He give more importance to causation & general modalities.

4. Clinical Rubrics :-

Boger was not the 1st person, who appreciated the use of clinical condition in grouping medicine.

③

their use in selecting a remedy in absence of characteristic symptom in case.

They help the physician in case of advance pathology that is gross tissue change where he is left without clear picture because of poor susceptibility.

- Rubric are useful to arrive at group of medicine, which can be further narrow down, with the help of modalities & concomitant to select finally most similar remedy.

5. Evaluation of remedies :-

Boyer introduced the grading of symptom into 5 rank by use of diff. typography.

CAPITAL	- 5	most important
Bold	- 4	↓
Italics	- 3	
Roman	- 2	
(Roman) parenthesis	- 1	

6. Fever totality :-

The arrangement of the chapter on Fever is self-explanatory.

Each stage of fever is followed by time, Aggravation, Amelioration, concomitant.

7. Concordances :-

By including a chapter on concordance, Boyer has made the philosophy clearer & practical, though it deal with relationship of medicine only 125 remedy.

7. Plan of construction :-

Having found certain difficulties in the day to day use of Therapeutic Pocket Book.

Bogen tried to modify the structure & content of Book by adding many medicine & rubric drawn from his own experience & other source.

Book has vast changes but its principle have remained unchanged.

the chapter on fever has been entirely changed in its arrangement as well as in its content for easy reference.

He used same gradation as that of Boeninghausen.

There is total 53 chapters.

1st chapter mind
53 chapters concordance

8. Arrangement :-

most of the section in the Book start with the rubric "In general."

This rubric groups those prominent medicine which are capable of producing diff. type of symptoms in relation to that organ/location.

Location rubric are followed by further subdivision of part, with each part having rubric like → side

↳ Extending to.

- Diff. sensation are arranged in an alphabetical order.

- Each sensation is a gen. rubric (which is followed by a group of medicine.

- It is divided into subrubric under which, part are mentioned.

- Rubric for location & sensation are mixed & there are no separate heading given for them, but it is easy to understand because there is an order.

- After location, sensation are arranged in an alphabetical order.

9. Method of Repertorization:-

therefore it is the case, which decides the method to be applied to select a simillimum not the physician.

1. using causative modalities in the First place :-

method would be useful if the case has definite causative modalities & other Expression, which are arranged below according to hierarchy

- a) causative modalities
- b) Aggravation
- c) Amelioration
- d) Physical gen.
- e) concomitant
- f) Location & sensation.

2. using modalities in the First place :-

Sometime we find that a case is not presented with causative modalities.

- A) modalities - ^{mental} physical
- B) concomitant
- C) physical gen.
- D) Location & sensation

3. using concomitant in the First place :-

IF clear concomitant are available even without any modalities.

- A.) concomitant
- B.) modalities
- C.) physical gen.
- D.) Location & sensations

4. using Pathological generals.

These are the changes in the tissue at different location in a person, which follow a pattern.

A. Pathological generals

B. Physical general

C. concomitants

D. modalities.

5. using diagnostic Rubrics:-

They can be used when the case does not have any other choice or if the case lacks in characteristic Expression.

Help in finding out a palliative drug or which drug is suitable to help / overcome the present crisis.

A. Clinical Rubric

B. Aggravation

C. Amelioration

D. weak concomitant

E. Physical general.

6. Following Robert's (BTPB) method:-

A. Location of sensation

B. modalities

C. concomitants

D. physical general.

7. Fever totality :-

In fever case, IF the stages are distinct the following order would be preferable,

IF some stage is not available in the case, only the next stage should be used for reprotozation.

chill | Heat | sweat

A) Type / partial chill / coldness / shivering

B) Time order based

C) Aggravation

D) Amelioration

E) concomitant.

8. use of concordance chapter :-

This chapter deals with the relationship of remedies.

10. Advantages :-

1. complete symptom :-

↳ more useful in Acute & short cases

2. Diagnostic Rubric :-

↳ We find many diagnostic clinical rubric mentioned in each chapter with a group of medicines.

3. pathological generals:-

↳ This repository contain many pathological general, which are valuable for reperiORIZATION & selecting a simillimum

4. Rubric - Infant, Affection of :-

↳ This is Big rubric with many subrubric in chapter 'Sensation & complaint in general'.

5. Constitution:-

↳ Diff. type of constitution in with a group of medicine are available in the chapter.

6. separate concomitants:-

↳ This chapter follows modalities in most of the location.

Boger made it more useful for practice by attaching concomitant to the parts.

7. Fever chapter:-

↳ Unique work of Boger, concomitant in relation to chill, heat, sweat under diff. heading are really valuable for bedside practice.

8. Cross Ref:-

sub-section is given at the end of most of the chapter, which help us to find an appropriate rubric.

9. Mind section:-

This Repertory begins with large mind section.

10. Menstruation chapter:-

Well arranged & followed by concomitants in the following order.

- Before menses
- At start of menses
- During menses
- After menses.

11. Disadvantage :-

1. Chapter of concordance contain only 125 remedies.
2. Sub-section of mind does not help practitioner as it contain only a group of medicines.
3. Very often the concomitant sub-section is absent, concomitant are mentioned under the heading of Aggravation.

4. construction: there are 83 chapters in repertory & definite order is not followed.
5. Arrangement: A definite order of arrangement is not found in the repertory.
6. similar rubric: Boger has used similar rubric in diff. section which create confusion for beginner.
7. misplacing of Rubric: Several rubric are not given at proper places, thus creating a difficulty in finding them.
8. many rubric have only a single or a few medicines.
9. Rubric do not contain a larger group of medicine.
10. Even some information, which is available in his synoptic key is not found in the repertory.
11. nosodes are not represented well.

Q. 7

Write in detail of the History, Philosophical Background, plan of construction, typography, Adaptability, scope & limitation of Synthetic Repertory: (A. Q.)

Q. Synthetic Repertory. (S.N)

Ans

1. Full Name :- Synthetic Repertory

2. Author :- Karl G. Haug Verlag GmbH & Co.

3. Publication year :-

1st edition → 1973

2nd edition → 1982

3rd edition → 1993

Indian edition → 1987

4. Introduction :-

- Hahnemann first felt the need of a repertory.

- Available in 3 languages - English

German

French

- The repertory was originally published by Karl G. Haug Verlag GmbH & Co in 1973

until now more than 200 repertoires have been published.

- improved edition in 1987 published by B. Jain publishers.
- It has borrowed information from all the sources including the earlier repertory of materia medica.
- Total number of medicine: 1544
- Synthetic rep. divided into 3 vol. according to hierarchy of symptoms.

Vol. 1: mental symptoms

Vol. 2: physical (general)

Vol. 3: sleep, dream, sex

5. Sources :-

total 16 sources

= main sources :-

(1) J.F. Kent's repertory

(2) Kner's repertory

(3) BBCB

(4) Boeger's symptomatic key

(5)

6. Philosophic Background :-

- Synthetic repertory is based on general or deductive logic.
- Author of Synthetic Rep. have given all importance to generals.
- Barthelemy & Klunker realized many difficulties with regard to non-availability of general symptom, especially the mental symptom.
- To overcome these difficulties as well as to facilitate better understanding of a person in Hom. medicine.
- Synthetic Rep. has been enriched with many qualified mental & physical generals.
- Four varieties of Typography

capital underlined

capital

Bold

ordinary

7. Plan & Constructed :-

Divided into 3 volume

- 1) Vol: 1 - mental symptom
- 2) Vol: 2 - physical general
- 3) Vol: 3 - sleep & diet, sexual symptom

8. Arrangement of Rubric :-

- rubric are arranged in an alphabetical order in each vol. under each chapter.
- In some of publication written in 3 language First in English second in French Third in German
- Cross Ref. are mentioned throughout the repertory in all three volume.
- They are found below the rubric at expected places in italic letter.
- rubric are arranged as per principles of gen. to specific.

9. method of Repertorization :-

1. using general
2. using only mental
3. using only physical general
4. using general & particular.

10. Advantages :-

1. contain large number of rubric
2. contain 1594 number of Drug

3. Source of collected data is mentioned in each rubric with Number.
4. In vol. I - mind section, causative modalities can be referred to under the rubric 'Ailment Form' which contain many rubric.
5. In vol. 2 = under food & drink - ailment Form Agg., Aveli, Aversion, desire given at one place.
6. ~~many~~ many clinical rubric are mentioned
7. Time modalities are well arranged & represented.
8. Common error like, double entries & lack of clarity are corrected.

11. Disadvantages :-

1. This Repertory has good number of rubric & medicine, it cannot be called a complete repertory because of the absence of particular. Author has recommended the use of Kent repertory for particular.
2. 3 volumes but not very useful for Bed side quick reference.

3. contain many medicines but majority are them not well proved,
4. some of medicine are not available in common materia medica books;
5. pages of sep. are divided into 2 by a middle line.
Both division are counted as separate pages, sometime these may create confusion.

Q. 8 Synthesis Repertory, (S.N).Ans

1. Full Name :- Repertorium Homoeopathicum
Syntheticum

2. Author :- Dr. Frederik Schroyens.

3. publication year :-

1st edition / version - 1987
 2nd → 1988
 3rd → 1990
 4th → 1992
 5th → 1993
 6th → 1995 (Book version start)
 7th → 1997
 8.1 → 2001
 9/9.1 → 2004 - ~~indian~~

Indian edition - 1996

4. Introduction :-

- Synthesis is the product of continuous teamwork with superb technology.
- It is printed version of RADAR computer programme.

- This repertory has set a new standard by adding a lot of information & by continuous verification by its users.
- It is latest among all version.
- Enlarged version of 6th American edition of Kent repertory.
- It contain all its rubric & remedies.
- It was Dr. frederik. schroyens & his team who could collect a lot of information through the co-operation of practicing homoeopath throughout the world.
- information was used in making of R.A.D.A.R computer programme.
- on the request of many Homoeopath, synthesis was made available in print.

5. Gradation :-

Bold capital

Bold small

italic

Roman

6. Special Feature (synthesis 7)

- It contain repeatedly checked addition from all standard hom. literatures.

- Sources are indicated in an abbreviated form towards the end of each medicine.
- rubric follow a clearly readable 'symptom format.'
- To make it more comprehensive, Kent's arrangement of rubric has been followed throughout & corrected wherever necessary.
- clinical rubric were renamed according to modern nomenclature.
- New standard list of remedy abbreviations & new list of Author Abbreviation are presented.
- Index of important changes & correction are presented as well.
- contain thousand of cross ref. to & synonyms in mind section.
- synthesis 7 is 1st repertory contain about 2000 remedy
- New catalogue of 3712 remedy & new author catalogue are included with synthesis 7.
- It contain about 23500 addition, more than the original rep. of Kent.
- It has total 1717 page

⇒ Important points :-

- synthesis sep. follow ~~Kent's~~ ~~separation~~ plan of construction, arrangement of subtopic as of Kent's ~~separation~~ ~~plan~~
- Base on Kent philosophy of gem → particular
- method of ~~separation~~ ~~separation~~ follow Kent's method of ~~separation~~ ~~separation~~.
- A case having only characteristics particular too can be ~~separation~~ ~~separation~~ by using this ~~separation~~ ~~separation~~.

7. Special feature synthesis 9.02/9.1

- Restructuring & streamlining of subtopic have been done at many place Except in chapter.
- All information from Boenninghausen & Boger are added.
- 3 new chapter added :- Neck
urinary organ
genitalia.
- synthesis 9 (software version) contain 42 chapter.
- sep. of Boenicke & Pathak have been integrated into synthesis 9

- Rep. part of synthesis 9.1 count 2090 pages.

Down arrow follow a remedy indicates that this remedy is copied from a similar subtopic.

- Black dot : indicate remedy is added either because of a more recent or because of lesser known author.

- total Annotated correction: 707

- synthesis 9.1 has 1066987 remedy occurrence
 & 1773453 author occurrence.

→ In Radan 10, the new computer version of synthesis treasure edition is also available.

Q.9

Phatak Repertory (S.N.).

Ans

1. Full name :- A concise Repertory of Homoeopathic materia medica

2. Author :- Dr. Shankar Raghunath Phatak

3. Publication Year :-

1st - 1963

2nd - 1997

3rd - 2000 (Revised & Enlarged edition)

4. Introduction :-

- Revised & enlarged edition was published by Dr. D.S. Phatak in year 2000.
- New addition of rubric are marked with + mark in 3rd edition.
- This is concise rep. which aim to reduce the burden of the prescriber by bringing the required information at one place in diff. form.
- It is an Alphabetical Repertory
- Based on Bogen's symptotic key.

Number of main subric is 197 & the
Number of medicine is 393

5. Graddation :-

CAPITAL : 3 mark

Italic : 2 mark

Roman : 1 mark

6. Advantages :-

- very useful
- Alphabetical arrangement
- cross-reference
- Clinical subric are present.

Q.10

Clinical Repertory (F.C.P.)

Q. Advantage & disadvantage of clinical Rep. (S.N.).

- ~~Phatak Rep~~ Phatak Rep
- Clinical Rep. by J.H. Clarke
- Prescribe
- Clinical Rep. by Oscar Bee.

Ans* Clinical Rep by J.H. Clarke *

1. Full name :- A clinical Rep. to the dictionary of materia medica
2. Author :- John Henry Clarke
3. published year :- 1904
4. Introduction :-
 - This rep. is Based on 'dictionary of m.m.' by same author. in 1904
 - This rep. designed for use in study of m.m.
 - It is no less than an instrument in finding out the indicated remedies.
 - Rep. contain 5 main chapters & contain 1011 medicine in this rep.

5. Grading :-

Italic : 2 (1 grade)

ordinary roman : 1 (2 grade)

6. Plan & Construction :-

5 chapters

1. Clinical rep.

2. Rep. of causation

3. Rep. of Temperaments, disposition, constitution, states

4. Rep. of clinical relationship

5. Rep. of Natural relationship

7. Arrangement of Rubric :-

- All five chapters arranged in Alphabetical order.

- Alphabetical clinical repertory.

8. Important Feature :-

1063 medicine But 82 Abbreviation have appeared twice hence Actual Number of medicine use is 1011

2. diff. section like causation

Temperament

Relationship

3. X is indicated as Acids

4. Every time medicine mentioned it begin with capital letter.

Name has two part,

Second part start with small letter

* The Prescriber *

1. Author: - Dr. J.H. Clarke

2. Introduction: -

- In his initial day of practice hom., J.H. Clarke found difficulty in selecting the Simillimum on the basis of knowledge of m.m. done.

- He refer the clinical Index of Dr. Ruddock's

- He found limitation while referring book this led to compilation of prescribe.

- prescribe deal with the treatment & direction instead of dealing with generalities & minute particular for ready application to any case of dz.

- It deal with 428 medicine

3. Plan & construction

Whole Book divided into 2 main sections.

1. Introduction to the prescriber

2. The prescriber.

→ 1st section divide in 4 parts.

(1) part :- deal with How to practice Hom. & it

(2) part :- deal with case taking

(3) part :- deal with plan of the prescriber

(4) part :- contain list of remedy, Abbreviation & sign.

→ 2nd section, is main part which deal with treatment of dz arrange Alphabetically

4. Arrangement :-

- Name of dz arrange Alphabetically.

- Cross Ref. use for similar condition or diff. name of dz.

under each rubric, name of medicine give along with - potency
- dose
- Repetition

5. Special Feature / Advantages :-

- Name of dz referred main rubric
- most commonly indicated medicine are mentioned along with their dose & repetition
- Rubric like diet, constitution, chronic dz help to physician.
- An elaborate rep. is given on 'toothache'.

Clinical Rep. By
* Oscar E. Boericke *

1. Full Name :- Pocket manual of Homoeopathic materia medica with repertory.

2. Author :- Oscar E. Boericke

3. Publication Year :-

1901 - 1st

1906 - 2nd

1927 - 9th (Final)

4. Introduction :-

- widely use in Bedside clinical repertory which has been attach to H.M.M by William Boenicke.
- one must note that though the author are diff., repertory compilation is mainly base on m.m by William Boenicke.

5. plan of construction :-

- This Rep. following 24 chapters.

1st chapter: mind

2nd chapter: modality.

6. part of Book :-

(1st) materia medica

(2nd) Repertory.

7. gradation :-

2 grade

1) Italic - 2 mark (1 grade)

2) Roman - 1 mark (2 grade).

Chapter: Bold

Sub rubric: Alphabetical.

8. Arrangement of Rubric:-

Rubric: Alphabatical order.
Each rubric when Extensive in scope is presented in the following order:

- Ex. Headache.
- 1.) cause
 - 2.) Type
 - 3.) Location
 - 4.) character of pain
 - 5.) concomitant
 - 6.) modalities. :- Agg. & Ameli.

9. Important Feature :-

- use in Acute as well as chronic case.
- Rep. has total Number 1409 medicine.
- Index provide list of 1414 medicine
- 5 appear twice because of dual name.
- Technical | clinical term often use as rubric.
- 2 type of typography that why is more practical for ref. work.

Advantages:

- Clinical rep. can be used in the study of Hom. therapeutic as well as m. (n)
- Help to reperterize following type of case
 - (A.) cases lack in mental gen
physical gen.
 - But such in common symptom
 - (B) case with clinical diagnosis
 - (C) short case with few symptom
- used as quick ref. Book at Bedside.
- Clinical rep. contain some rubric, which are not found in other gen. reperteries.
- Clinical reperteries help to find the most appropriate palliative medicine in in curable case.

Limitation:-

- Clinical rep. are base on nosological terms & clinical symptom.
- Their use is limited to particular types of case.

Q.11 Regional Repertory. (S.N)

- Q. Bell's diarrhoea.
 Q. Rep. of Intermittent fever.
 Q. Fever repertory
 Q. Bessidge's Eye repertory.
 Q. uterine therapeutics.

Ans

Bell's Diarrhoea

1. Full Name:- The homoeopathic therapeutics of diarrhoea.

2. Author:- James B. Bell

3. publication year:-

1st: 1869

2nd: 1881

3rd: 1888

4th: 1896

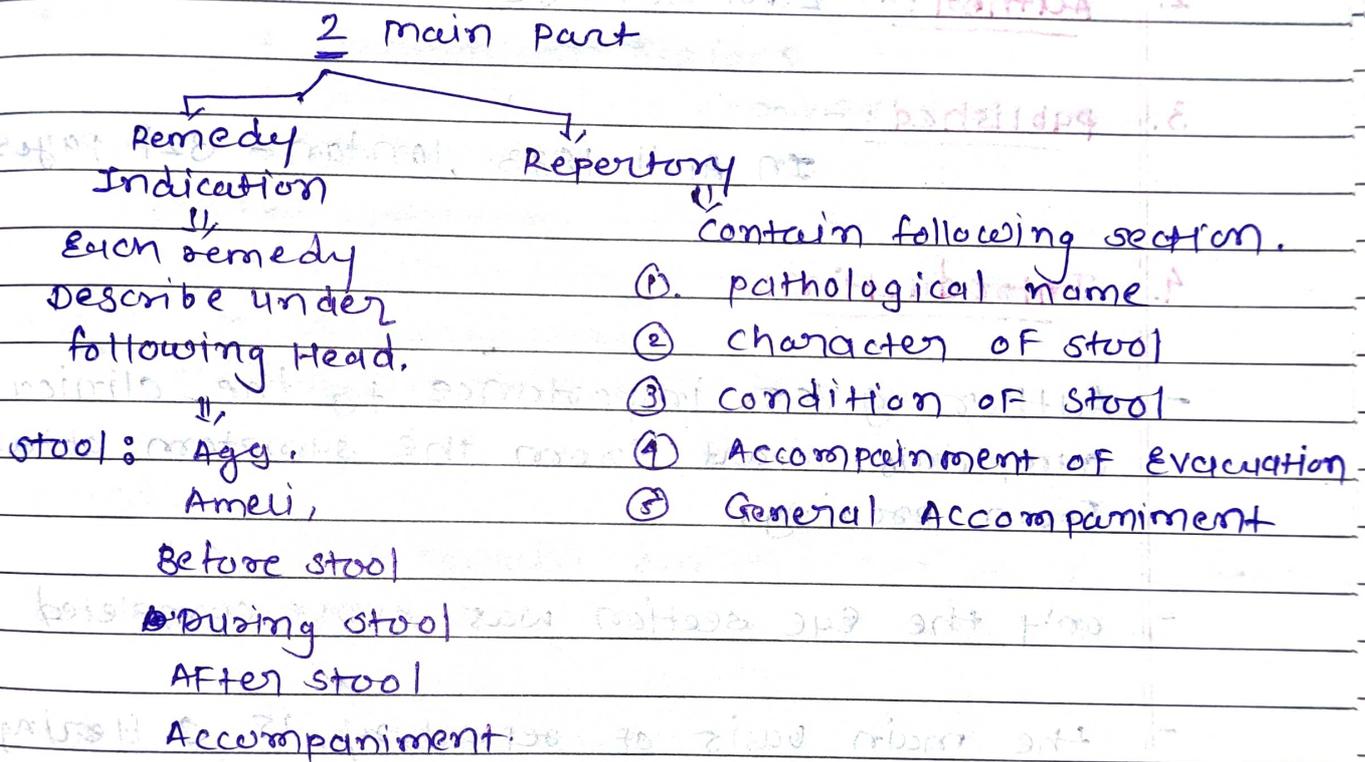
4. Introduction

- This Book on diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum & all other loose evacuation of Bowel contain.

- The Remedy & their Indication in part 1 & Repertory in part 2.

4. No. of remedies: 141

5. Plan & construction:-



6. Typography / gradation:-

BOLD :- 4 grade: 1

Italic : 3 grade: 2

Roman : 2 grade: 3

[Roman] : 1 grade: 4

- medicine written in Bracket are doubtful remedies. They need not be taken for the purpose of repertorization.

Bennidge Eye Repertory :

1. Full Name :- complete Rep. to the Horn, m.m on disease of the eye

2. Author :- E.W. Bennidge

3. published :-

In April 1873, London - 321 pages

4. Introduction :-

- Author gives importance to the clinical symptoms. Apart from the symptom obtained from proving.

- only the eye section was ever completed

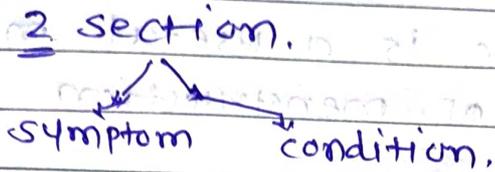
- the main basis of repertory is C. Hering's m.m.

- However author added some additional symptom from later proving, valuable symptom from cases of poisoning.

And clinical symptom from his experience.

- Total no. of medicine: 117

5. Plan & construction :-



- Sec. 1 :-
- o Function
 - o Anatomical Regions
 - o gen. character sequence & direction.
 - o Right side
 - o Left side.

Sec. 2 :- Aggravation
Ameliorations.

- Appendix :- is contain omitted portion in the text is mentioned.
- Index :- symptom & condition are given separately toward the end.

uterine Therapeutic

1. Full Name :- uterine therapeutic

2. Author :- Henry minton

3. Publication year :- 1883

4. Introduction:-

- uterine therapeutic is a useful monograph on the problem of menstruation & other related function.
- Henry Minton is also author of 'Disease of Women & Children.'
- A large part of symptomatology of this work was published in "The American Journal of Hom. materia medica" in year of 1874-75.
- Arrangement of this book is based on Homoeopathic Therapeutic of Diarrhoea by James B. Bell.

5. Indication:-

2 type :- Italic

- ordinary Roman

6. Plan & construction:-

2 part

(I.) :- contain Remedies & Their indication.

(2nd) :- contain Repertory. The section & subsec.

- section & subsec are arranged Alphabetically under the Index.

* Therapeutic of fever *

1. Full Name :- The therapeutic of Fever.

2. Author :- H.C. Allen

3. publication year :-

1st edition: 1879

2nd edition: 1884

4. Introduction :-

- Book contain Experience of his professional colleagues, especially in India.
- this vol. include the therapeutic of Typhoid, Typhus & Fever of every grade & name, from acute sporadic & epidemic intermittent to malignant type of malarial fever of Tropics.
- contain total 147 medicine.

5. Plan & construction :-

Book divided into 3 section.

1) principle

2) deal with indication of remedies

3) Repentory.

6. gradation:- 3 grade.

Bold: 3

Italic: 2

Roman: 1

7. Advantages:-

- No repetition of same Rubric as in case of Therapeutic of fever.
- It contain many rubric which are not available in other rubric.

Whole febrile condition is divided into 4 stage.

- Chill
- Heat

sweet

- Apyrexia.

8. Disadvantages:-

- many Rubric are misplaced
- No. of medicine are less
- some rubric are not given in Alphabetical order.
- No Index
- No Introduction for Repertory parts.

* Rep of Intermittent Fever. *

1. Full name :- Repertory of the symptoms of Intermittent fever

2. Author :- William A. Allen.

3. Published year :- 1882, New York.

4. Introduction :-

- consider 200 potency is Best adapted potency.

- Author has a large experience in the treatment of intermittent fever.

- His own observations are entitled to great respect.

- The Author has published his thirteen year experience of dealing with intermittent fever.

5. Sources :-

his rep. contain information from following

A) Therapeutic of fever by H.C. Allen

B) Lippel's Repertory

C) ~~See~~ BTPB

D) gross comparative m.m.

6. Plan & Construction :-

Entire Book can be divided into
4 main sections, -

1. chill

2. Heat

3. sweat

4. Ayurvedic

7. gradation :-

3 grade.

Bold : 3 mark (I grade)

Italics : 2 mark (II grade)

Roman : 1 mark (III grade).

Q.12

Define repertory. write notes on types of Repertory with card-repertory in detail.

Q. Defined card repertory. mention types Advantages & disadvantages of card repertory.

Q. card rep. (S.N)

Ans

- Homoeopathic practitioners have been trying to make the task of finding the simillimum easier in the shortest possible time.
- A. & few thought that if the rubric found in the repertories were written on separate pieces of paper one could quickly glance through them & thereby save time & energy.
- Some are started preparing their own chits, diaries & diff. type of paper cutting.

These finally gave birth to card repertory.

- card repertories have several card with rubric written on the top with group of medicine below.

for indicate mark & grade of medicine, diff. size of punches have been used.

- 1st card rep. came into use as early as in 1892 when Guernsey prepared slip & for Boenninghausen's rep.

- Dr. Field & Dr. C.M. Bogen also has made card repertory,

- only general rubric found a place in the card repertories.

As result they achieved only limited objective.

- They have enlisted general as well as particular rubric with larger group of drug.

- Nowday, Dr. Jugal Kishore's & Sharma card repertory are considered most exhaustive & comprehensive.

⇒ card Rep. in chronological order:

1888 :- W.J. Guernsey prepared Guernsey's Boenninghausen slips.

1892 :- improved by Dr. H.C. Allen. 2500 total card.

1902 :- Dr. Margaret Tyler punched card Repertory

1913 :- Welch & Houston - loose punche card Rep.

- 1922 :- Dr. field prepared 6800 card Base
include 360 drug
- 1924 :- Dr. C.M. Bogen brought out famous
Bogen card index Repertory
- 1948 :- Dr. marcos gaminez publish repertory
with it has 600 large ~~size~~ size
card.
- 1950 :- J.G. weiss's card Repertory
Spindle card Repertory
- 1950 :- Dr. P. Sankaran prepared & publish
card rep. base on Bogen card Rep.
- 1959 :- Dr. Jugal Kishor card Rep. contain
10000 card
- 1984 :- Dr. ~~shashi~~ shashi mohan sharma card
rep. base on Kent Final Gen. rep.
contain 3000 card.

⇒ Advantages :-

1. It is less time consuming method.
2. It give nearly similar remedy in short
time.

3. It Help to know other related remedies by exact matching.
4. It is very easy to handle.
5. It is less laborious than that of actual paper or ink repertorization.
6. It Reduce the eye strain by reducing the work of repertorization.

⇒ Disadvantages :-

1. Only few no. of remedies are listed on the card so, chances of missing simillimum.
2. There are many symptom found in actual practice but in card rep. few no. of rubric are present.
3. grade of medicine are not on the cards.
4. IF the selected no. of rubrics are many there is problem of blockage so that there is possibility of indicating other group of remedies.
5. grading of remedies are totally neglected.
6. There are like jugal kishor ^{card} rep. which is big in size, so difficult to carry at Bed side.

Q.13 Describe computer Repertory under heading of :: Introduction

- list of software
- Advantages
- Disadvantages (cf-Q).

Q. Software Based Repertories & their Advantages. (S.N)

Q. repertory software (S.N)

Ans

⇒ Introduction :-

- computer has played a very important role in making hom. repertories more Accessible to the learners.
- Beside it has also created an interest in the process of repertorization because of its non-time consuming operation.
- general criticism about repertories is that they take away valuable time of busy practitioner.
- this rep. making available more information in one package.
- In single software, one can access many repertories as well as materia medica.

search of subic, comparison with other
 repertories ref. to min.

- And cross-repertorization have become
 easy & non-time consuming with the help
 of computer rep.

Diff. software have diff. programmes.

- computer rep. is useful electronic device,
 which facilitate the process of locating
 subic & find final indicate medicine in
 no time.

Basic operation :-

1. Inputting
2. Storing
3. Processing
4. Outputting
5. Controlling

⇒ Advantages :-

1. It can handle large amount of data.
2. It is speedy.
3. It gives accurate results.
4. It can perform continuous processing.

⇒ List of Computer Rep :-

1. Homopath - Dr. Jawahar J. Shah
2. Kentian - Sai Homoeopathic Book Corporation
3. mac
4. R.A.D.A.R
5. C.A.R.A
6. micopath
7. Homoeoep.
8. ozyanor '96
9. The samuel.
10. Kenbo, I.S.I.S.

Q. 19

R.A.D.A.R.

Ans

1. Full Name :- Rapid Aid to drug Aimed Research.

2. Introduction :-

- one of Best programme for window, macintosh.

- Based on synthesis, published in June 1993.

- This is the only system having complete Rep. of system Rep. in one platform.

- Radar has created a sensation in the field of Homoeopathy by adding 'Encyclopedia Homoeopathica'.

- The largest, most reliable & structured Hom. reference library which contain unique Feature.

3. publication year with edition :-

1st : 1987. RADAR.

Book version :- 1995

Indian version - 1996

10th version - 2007

10.5 version - 2009

Radar opus - 2010

4. Features:-

- more than 681 titles.
- more than 2,00,000 pages of Hom. literature.
- Direct connection b/w repertory & materia medica.

- New revolutionised graphical interface.

- New way of searching on families of remedies.

5. Gradation:-

- RED Bold CAPITAL underline
- Red Bold CAPITAL
- Blue italic
- Roman

6. Book available:-

- synthesis is the rep. available for RADAR.

7. part of software:-

1. RADAR: Repertorization
2. Encyclopedia Homoeopathica - Ref. library
3. Winchip - pt m_x program

8. Contents :-

- synthesis Rep. 9
- 17 small rep.
- Boemminghausen Rep.
- murphy rep.
- complete Rep. 4.5
- keynote :- Allen, Boericke, phatak
- concepts
- withoutaks Eccepsit system
- materia medica repertorization, etc,
- Bill print out
- Electronic manuals. etc

Q.15 Explain Relationship b/w Repertory, Organon & materia medica.

Ans

- Hom. materia medica, Organon & Repertory are 3 main pillars of Hom. system of medicine.
- 'Whole system' remain incomplete if any one of these three discipline is not adequately understood.
- These three discipline are like a three legged stool where the stool is Hom. system & three leg represent m.m, organon & repertory.
- These three are the support for the system.
- Even in the absence of one leg, the stool will not have a proper balance.
- That's why each of these given adequate importance.
- These discipline can also be compared with part of Human Body.
- Hom. m.m may be like Heart & soul.
- Organon may like Brain
- Repertory may like other organ

They are interdependent, complementary to each other & inseparable part of whole.

Dr. Kent "The physician must study the Homoeopathic principle until he learn what it is an sickness that guide to the curative remedy"

- He must study m.m. until he learn what is needed to meet these demand

- He must then study repertory until he learn how to use it so that he can find what he want, when he need it.

- Rep. cannot take the place of Hom. m.m.

- Dr. Bidwell has emphasized over the study of organon & chronic dz along with study of Repertory.

- The use of Repertory is one of the higher branches of our art.

- All the stalwarts of Hom. have greatly emphasized the need for the study of m.m. & organon along with the study of rep. in order to evolve into competent & right Hom. physician

- They have criticized all who depend too much on rep. for selection of simillimum.
- The physician need to consult & refer to m.m to finalize the prescription.
- Father of Rep. Boenninghausen himself has discouraged too much dependence on repertory for selection of right remedy.
- At the same time one can not depend too much on m.m & neglect the repertory.
- Dr. J.H. Clarke say, "It is impossible to practice Homoeopathy without the aid of repertoires."
- ✓ m.m is like an ocean full of pearls which cannot be searched out without a suitable device.
- ✓ Repertory work as suitable device to pick up right pearl at right time.
- ✓ Organon of medicine guide us how to make best use of hard earned pearl.
- materia medica as well as organon have advanced much to be used at the bedside for treatment & care of pt.
- Repertory is rapidly advancing discipline has become very useful to hom. physician.

Ques - To be a successful & classical homoeopath

one must learn & master these three disciplines that is H.M.M, organon & repertory.

- They are complementary to each other.

At the same time one can not depend too much on any one of them.

Dr. J.C. Clarke said "It is impossible to practice homoeopathy without the aid of repertories."

It is like an arrow full of bolts which cannot be shot off without a suitable device.

Advanced repertories are suitable device to pick up what is not stated there.

Advances of medicine give us need to make full use of hand written repertories.

Advanced medical researches are necessary for the progress of treatment & cure of pt.

Repertory is highly advanced device for the selection of remedies.