

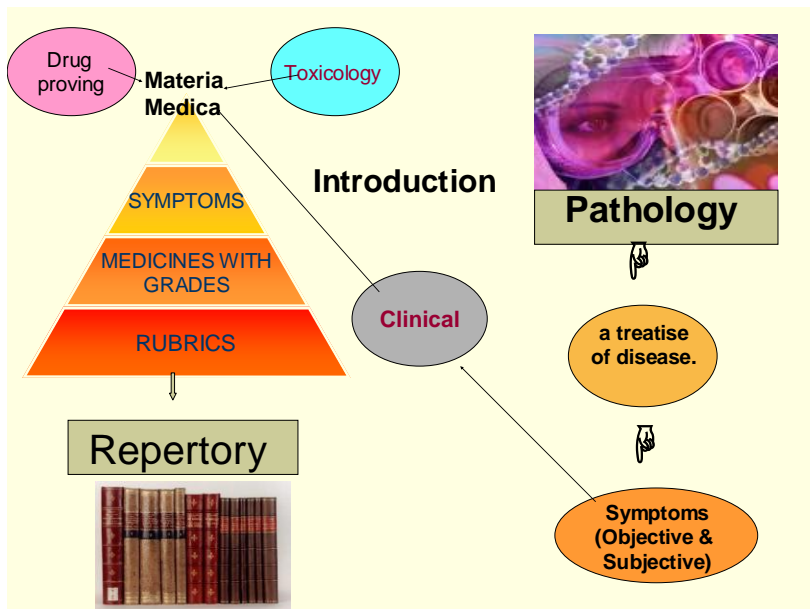
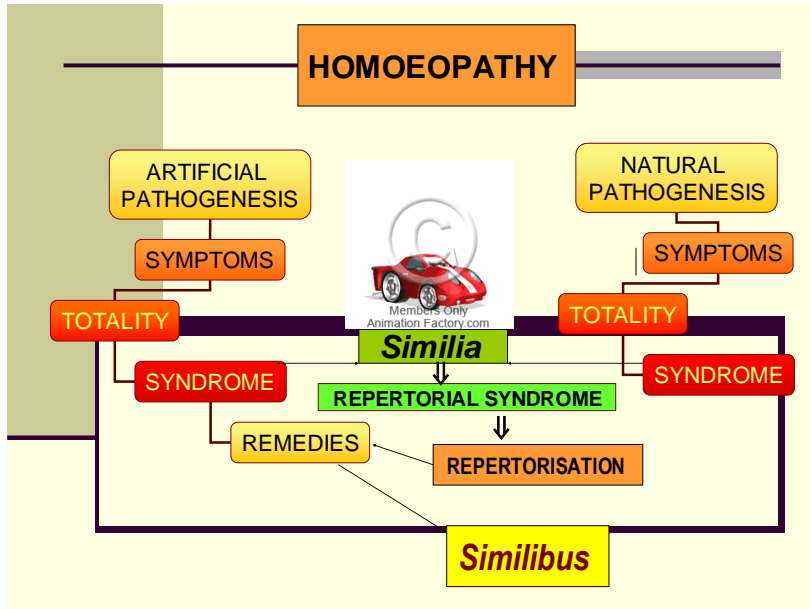
Relationship between Repertory, Pathology & Clinical Discipline

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Since the homoeopathic Materia Medica has over 4000 remedies, most of them with hundreds and some with thousands of symptoms, it is clearly impossible for the practitioners to remember all the symptoms and prescribe only on the basis of this knowledge and his memory.

Therefore, the prescriber who does not want to fail will take the aid of the repertory which is a most useful and comprehensive aid.

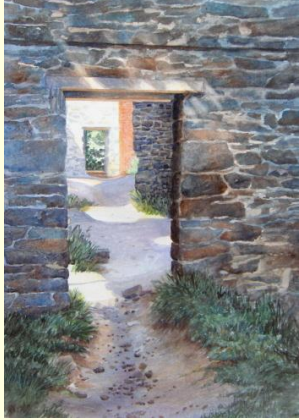
The intelligent use of the repertory can considerably lighten the work of the prescriber and also make prescribing more precise.

IMPORTANCE OF PATHOLOGY

- **PATHOLOGY BELONGS TO INNER SPHERE**

WHEREAS

- **SYMPTOMS BELONGS TO OUTER SPHERE**



*Hahnemann says **Aphorism - 7***



Now, as in a disease, from which no manifest exciting or maintaining cause (causa occasionalis) has to be removed, we can perceive nothing but the morbid symptoms, it must (regard being had to the possibility of a miasm, and attention paid to the accessory circumstances, See Aph 5) be the symptoms alone by which the disease demands and points to the remedy suited to relieve it and, moreover, the totality of these its symptoms, of this outwardly reflected picture of the internal essence of the disease,

that is, of the affection of the vital force, must be the principal, or the sole means, whereby the disease can make known what remedy it requires.....the only thing that can determine the choice of most appropriate remedyAnd thus in a word, the totality of the symptoms must be principal.



Even in **APHORISM 3** *If the physician clearly perceives what is to be cured in diseases, that is to say, in every individual case of disease (knowledge of disease) PATHOLOGY AS WELL AS CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS*

Importance pathology

Rajan Sankaran says in his book Element

ABNORMAL Sensations and functions are a more holistic way of describing pathology than emotions, feelings or delusions, because they pertain to the whole organism. Pathological sensations are the delusions of the whole person, and functions are the physical, general or emotional response. Experience shows that the same basic stuck sensation and functions run through all levels of the organism.

As such we can use them to find correlations between the physical, mental, emotional realms and the invisible dynamic force. Our prescription is based on symptom-totality, which means the summation of the characteristic symptoms. We then define the characteristic symptom as one that characterizes the particular patient.

Pathology has become a highly developed science and we are now aware of many minute tissue changes that occur in diseases. This knowledge can be utilized and integrated into our system as far as possible to explain and illustrate our principles and approach.

Again you will notice that we get nowadays a number of cases where the pathological aspect predominates. We cannot tell a patient, "Since you have only pathological symptoms, we can not treat you". We must be prepared to treat the patient at any stage of the disease.

This is why Boericke and Boger, in their books on Materia Medica, have given a number of pathological indications for various remedies. Boericke And Boger were not only most successful homoeopaths but who also had assimilated the principles of Homoeopathy thoroughly.

Therefore, we must allow the pendulum to move to the other side and give importance to pathology at least where other symptoms are not available. If characteristic symptoms are available don't take pathological symptoms. But if they are not available, do consider the pathological symptoms. Every clinical symptom reflects some underlying pathology which may serve as its cause, explanation or concomitant. And a good physician - as after all every homoeopath should be a complete physician as well - should know the type and extent of pathology.

■ **PATHOLOGY**
IS THE

MOTHER

**OF ALL CLINICAL
DISCIPLINE**

**(namely surgery,
medicine, obstetric etc.)**

AS

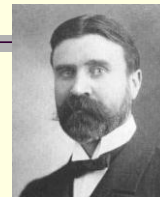
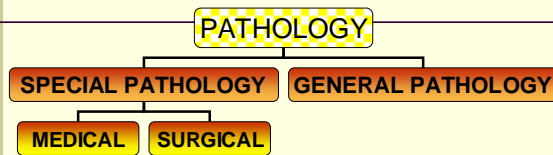
WELL

AS

HOMOEOPATHY



Stuart close in -Theory of the Chronic Diseases



• Human pathology is the science which treats of diseased or abnormal conditions of living human beings. It is customary to divide the subject into general and special pathology. *Special Pathology* is divided into *medical pathology*, dealing with internal morbid conditions, and *surgical pathology*, which deals with external conditions. *General Pathology* bears the same relation to special pathology that philosophy bears to the special sciences. It is the synthesis of the analyses made by special pathology. It deals with principles, theories, explanations and classifications of facts.

While the findings and conclusions of modern pathology are accepted in large part by all schools of medicine, and serve as the common basis of the therapeutic art, there are enough variations and differences, particularly in general pathology, arising from contemplation of the subject from the homœopathic point of view to justify the creation of a special field or department, called Homœopathic General Pathology, especially as it is concerned with *Chronic Diseases*.

REPERTORY IN SURGICAL FIELD



In medicine, **surgery** (from the Greek χειρουργική, or chirurgical, and latin *chirurgiae* meaning "hand work") is a medical specialty that uses operative manual and instrumental techniques on a patient to investigate, and/or treat a pathological condition such as disease or injury, to help improve bodily function or appearance, or sometimes for some other reason.

Surgery comes into play when the physiological changes cannot be brought back to the normal position by medication. When the part becomes irreparable, we replace it or remove it & the condition improves .E.g. when a tumor develops, not corrected by medicines we remove it by surgery. Homeopathy is not against surgery. Surgery is an art and science by itself. Surgery is called forth in the conditions where medicines have limited or no role, and where surgical aid, operation can cure or improve the condition



*Hahnemann says **Aphorism -186***

Those so - called local maladies which have been produced a short time previously, solely by an external lesion, still appear at first sight to deserve the name local diseases. But then the lesion must be very trivial, and in that case it would be of no great moment. For in the case of injuries accruing to the body from without, if they be at all severe, the whole living organism sympathizes; there occur fever, &c. The treatment of such diseases is relegated to surgery; but this is right only in so far as the affected parts require mechanical aid, whereby the external obstacles to the cure, which can only be expected to take place by the agency of the vital force, may be removed by mechanical means, e.g., by the reduction of dislocations, by needles and bandages to bring together the lips of wounds, by mechanical pressure to still the flow of blood from open arteries, by the extraction of foreign bodies that have penetrated into the living parts,

by making an opening into a cavity of the body in order to remove an irritating substance or to procure the evacuation of effusions or collection of fluids, by bringing into apposition the broken extremities of a fractured bone and retaining them in exact contact by an appropriate bandage, &c.

But when in such injuries the whole living organism requires, as it always does, active dynamic aid to put it in a position to accomplish the work of healing, e.g. when the violent fever resulting from extensive contusions, lacerated muscles, tendons and blood - vessels requires to be removed by medicine given internally, or when the external pain of scalded or burnt parts needs to be homoeopathically subdued, then the services of the dynamic physician and his helpful homoeopathy come into requisition.

.....“Surgery, when indicated, is like the indicated remedy, a great blessing, and often saves lives and relieves suffering. The evacuation of pus from deep abscesses, and those hidden away in closed cavities of the body, the extraction of carious teeth, the removal of obstructions and stenosed channels and ducts and even the excision of benign growths pressing on important structures are some of many valuable things that surgery best accomplishes. When these hindrances and obstructions are removed the life force of the organism can better carry on its many and complex life functions even though the morbid agent which caused those slow forming mechanical end results remains unchanged...”



“.....I am not unalterably opposed to surgery. I am only opposed to unnecessary surgery! Surgery should only come into play as a dernier resort; a resort to be avoided wherever possible.....”

“No sane man would think of snipping a cog from the wheel of his watch because it did not keep proper time...”

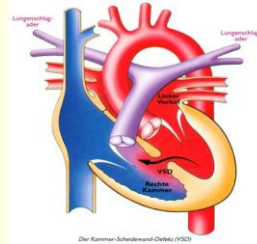


Alfred Pulford

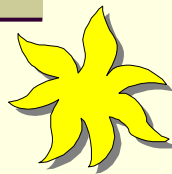
INDICATIONS TO SURGERY

1. There may be actual defects or deformities of the organs at birth congenitally.

Eg: CLEFT LIP
VSD



6. In certain diseases for the purposes of diagnosis, surgical procedures may be needed, e.g. lumbar puncture, bronchoscopy, sigmoidoscopy, biopsy, etc.



Here the ego of the physician should not interfere with the objective of giving relief to and saving the life of the patient, by the use of surgical measures when medical treatment has clearly failed.

Homoeopathic surgery

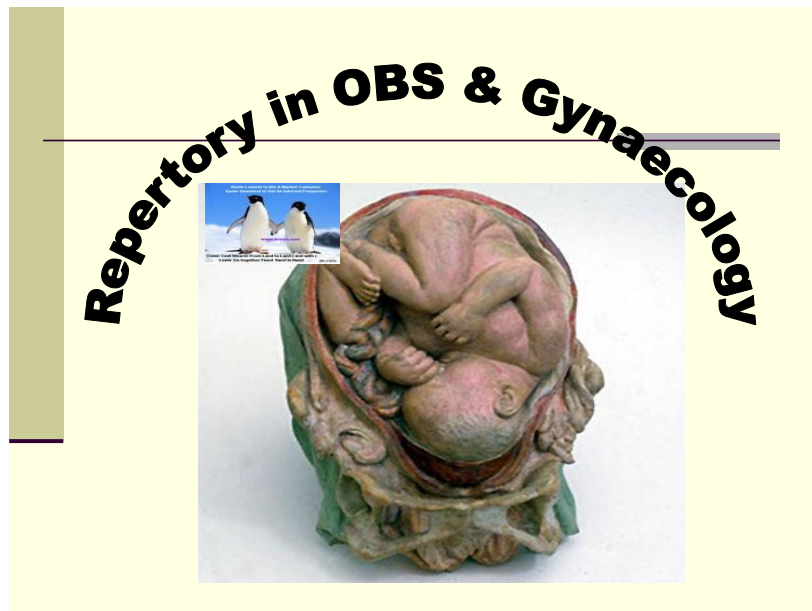
Disease primarily a disturbance in the vital force which is only functional in character when there is no apparent pathology & so surgery cannot be applied. If this disturbance persists for sometime & when the human being is not able to overcome the condition and it leads to gross pathological changes which may or may not be brought back to normalcy by medicines, wherein the role of surgery becomes of paramount importance.

Pathology is the ultimate of the disease process and not the cause of the disease. Surgery eliminates the ultimate of the disease and not its cause. But this ultimate becomes a foreign matter which is an obstacle to cure & the complete recovery is not possible unless this obstacle is removed.

There are number of diseases which are labeled as 'surgical', where homeopathy works curatively and can avoid surgery. Some such ailments are:

Septic recurrent Tonsillitis, Piles, Fissure-in-ano, Fistula, Appendicitis (except gangrenous), Chronic ear discharge, Vocal cord nodules, Polyp in nose-ear, Kidney & Biliary (small) stones, small size Uterine Fibroid, Ovarian Cysts, Warts, Corns, etc.

The concept of disease in homeopathy is that disease is a total affection of mind and body, the disturbance of the whole organism. Individual organs are not the cause of illness but disturbance at the inner level (disturbance of the life force, the vital energy of the body) is the cause of illness. Homeopathy treats the patient as a whole and not just the disease.



Gynaecology or **gynecology** refers to the surgical specialty dealing with health of the female reproductive system (uterus, vagina and ovaries). Literally, outside medicine, it means "the science of women".

Gynaecology & obstetric may employ medical or surgical therapies (or many times, both), depending on the exact nature of the problem that they are treating. Pre- and post-operative medical management will often employ many "standard" drug therapies.

- Minton,s Uterine therapeutics.
- Murphy's repertory etc.

Indications of OBG surgery

Dilation and curettage (removal of the uterine contents for various reasons, including partial miscarriage and dysfunctional uterine bleeding refractive to medical therapy)

Hysterectomy (removal of the uterus in cancer)

Oophorectomy (removal of the ovaries cancer)

Tubal ligation

Hysteroscopy

Diagnostic laparoscopy - used to diagnose and treat sources of pelvic and abdominal pain; perhaps most famously used to provide definitive diagnosis of endometriosis.

Exploratory laparotomy - may be used to investigate the level of progression of benign or malignant disease, or to assess and repair damage to the pelvic organs.

Surgical treatment of pelvic organ prolapse.

Indications for homoeopathy

Pre-cancerous diseases of the reproductive organs including ovaries, fallopian tubes, uterus, vagina, and vulva

White Discharge

Menses related problems like (a) No menses or delayed menses, (b) Too frequent, (c) Too heavy, (d) Too less

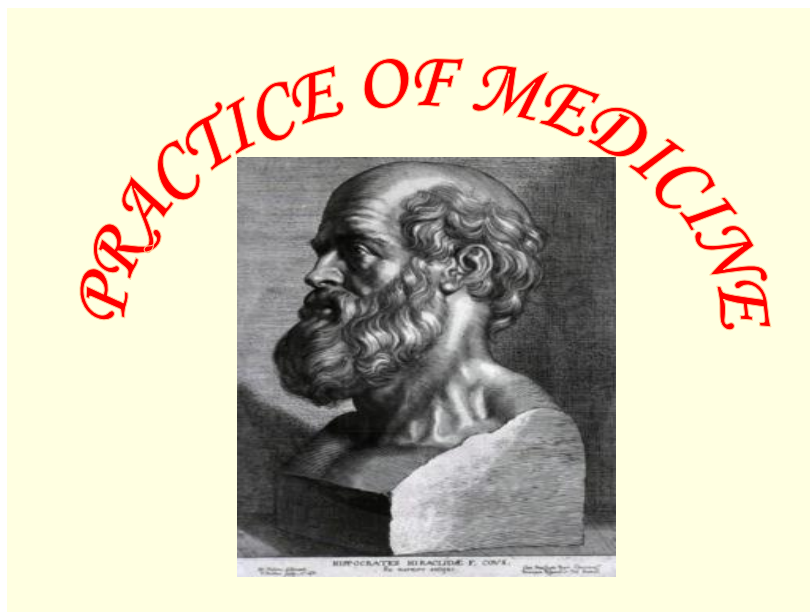
Infertility - Inability to bear children in socially acceptable period of time

Your cognition or appreciation of your womb being felt or seen during straining

Disturbed because you have a tumour in womb or ovary

Cancer – too some extent.

Itching around the genitals



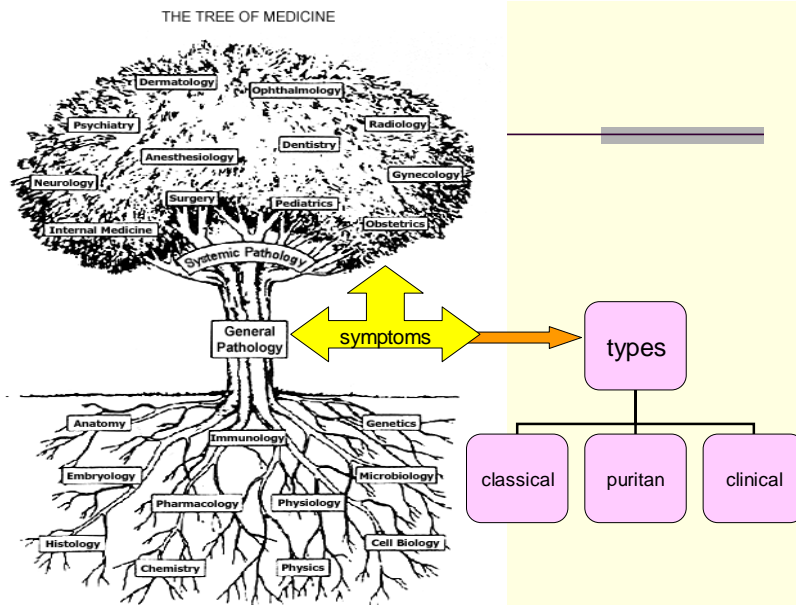
Medicine is the science and "art" of maintaining and/or restoring human health through the study, diagnosis, and treatment of patients. The term is derived from the Latin *ars medicina* meaning *the art of healing*.

The modern practice of medicine occurs at the many interfaces between *the art of healing* and various sciences. Medicine is directly connected to the health sciences and biomedicine. Broadly speaking, the term 'Medicine' today refers to the fields of clinical medicine, medical research, thereby covering the challenges of disease and injury.

The practice of medicine combines both science as the evidence base and art in the application of this medical knowledge in combination with intuition and clinical judgment to determine the treatment plan for each patient.

General repertory – Kent, BCCR, Synthesis, Murphy

Clinical – Clarke, Boericke, Bell's diarrhoea etc.



Objectives

- **CURE and PREVENTION**

The saving of Life is the supreme consideration of every physician, be he a homoeopath or anyone else. The homoeopath is physician first and then a homoeopath. The welfare of the patient is the first and only consideration. Nothing should come before this objective.

- **Using the repertory is to find the remedy.**

We do not want to miss the remedy under any circumstance. So when a symptom translated into a rubric and look into the repertory, we do not confine our self to the particular rubric but we consult other rubrics also which are similar or nearly similar.

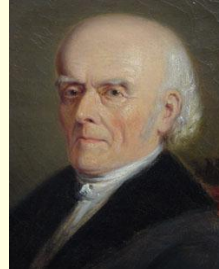
For example: when a patient who looks prematurely old, we see not only the general rubric "Old age, premature", but also consult the rubric "Face, expression, old looking":

"Mind, Fear, men, of" see "Fear, people, of" (p. 46),

"Mind, Childish behavior" (p.11),

see also "Mind, Foolish behaviour" (p.43).

These are very near in meaning.



Objective should be clear



The subject dealing with the indications, contraindications, dosage, mode of administration, etc., of modern drugs is a very deep one. If the homoeopathic physician feels that he has failed or is likely to fail in a particular case, he can direct such a patient to a more competent homoeopath or even to an allopath. Many of our allopathic colleagues send us cases when they have exhausted their therapeutic resources or feel that their system has nothing to offer. We have to appreciate their honesty and sincerity. Surely we can develop the same type of honest attitude. Our ego should not stand in the way of directing them to more competent physicians of our own system or of some other system instead of monkeying with drugs, the therapeutic use of which we are not quite familiar.

- To meet the challenge of the exploding Materia Medica the homoeopathic repertory was born.
- The repertory analysis clears our vision and points us to the remedy that will cure the patient.
- Repertory suggests & materia medica decides.
- Repertory is not intended to replace a diligent study of materia medica.

Where to use the repertory

- Cases where several remedies seem to cover the picture
- Mismanaged cases
- Cases where do not show clear picture and related group of remedies
- To trace out probable sequence of remedies that may be necessary to cure.



Where not to use

- **In those cases where there are clear indication of *simillimum*.**



Uses of repertory

- To find out the similimum
- As reference book
- It helps us to study of Materia Medica
- Helps to find out a complete symptom
- It helps in formulating questions.
- Its constant use makes a physicians efficient.
- It suggests related remedies, which could be helpful for selecting a drug for a second prescription.

In our system we cannot
afford to miss any aid.

Some must take care



to use every aid possible
and every aid
is welcome.

The more you use the repertory, the more you become a master. By using the repertory, you come to know the Materia Medica better and by knowing the Materia Medica better you can use the repertory better.

www.similima.com

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