

## SYNOPSIS OF KENT'S 12 OBSERVATIONS

OBSERVATION	INFERENCE	WHAT TO DO?	REMARKS
1. Prolonged and final decline of the patient	Antipsoric--- deep  Potency-----High  Destruction—Established  Case— incurable  Prognosis—unfavourable	Antidote the medicine	Don't give a deep remedy when organic diseases are present. In incurable and doubtful case give 30 <sup>th</sup> or 200 <sup>th</sup> potency
2. Long aggravation, but final slow improvement	Beginning of some very marked tissue changes in some organ  Prognosis —favourable		
3. aggravation is quick, short, strong with rapid improvement of the patient  In acute disease- one hour after the remedy  In chronic disease — during the first few days	Remedy—correct  Reaction-vigorous  Improvement-marked  No structural changes  prognosis—good	Not to disturb the action of the medicine	This type of action is very reassuring
4. No aggravation with recovery of the patient	Remedy and potency— exactly correct  No organic disease or no tendency to organic disease  The disease is not of great depth and belongs to the function of nerves  Prognosis—in acute case good  In chronic case—doubtful	Not to disturb the action of the medicine	Highest order of cure in acute affection  Yet the physician sometimes will be more satisfied if in the beginning of his prescribing he notices a slight aggravation of symptoms.
5. Amelioration comes first and aggravation afterwards	Either the remedy was only a superficial remedy, and could act only as palliative or the patient was incurable and the remedy was somewhat	Retake the case and a more similar medicine is to be prescribed.	

	suitable.			
	Prognosis unfavorable.			
6. Too short relief of symptoms	<p>Has the patient done something to spoil the action of the medicine if not, the physician may suspect the following</p> <p>In acute disease presence of high grade inflammatory reaction of organs which are threatened by the process going on</p> <p>In chronic disease there is structural changes and the organs are destroyed or being destroyed or in a very precarious condition</p> <p>Prognosis- Bad</p>	<p>In acute disease medicine has to be repeated much often or a more similar medicine is selected</p> <p>In chronic case, if there is no interference of medicine more similar medicine is to be prescribed.</p>		
7. Full time amelioration of symptoms, yet no relief to the patient	<p>presence of latent conditions, or latent existing organic conditions, which prevent improvement beyond a certain stage</p> <p>The remedies act favourably but the patient is not cured and never be cured. The patient is palliated in this instance.</p> <p>Prognosis- Bad</p>		The patient can never be cured completely and is curable only to a certain limit. it is a suitable palliation for homoeopathic remedies	
8. Some patient prove every remedy they get	<p>Patient is said to have an idiosyncrasy to every thing</p> <p>The over sensitive patients are often incurable</p>	Give 30 <sup>th</sup> and 200 <sup>th</sup> to cure their disease	Such oversensitive patients are good provers	
9. Action of medicine upon provers	Proving always benefits healthy provers, if they are properly conducted.	<p>observe carefully the constitutional state of an individual about to become a prover, write this down and subtract them from the proving</p> <p>These symptoms will not very commonly appear during the proving, if they do note the change in</p>		

		them.	
10.New symptoms appearing after the administration of the remedy	<p>Medicine wrong</p> <p>Greater the appearance of new symptoms coming out after the administration of the remedy- wrong prescription.</p> <p>c. prognosis- bad</p>	<p>If the symptoms are of serious nature, antidote the medicine and select a more similar medicine after taking the case</p>	
11.When old symptoms are about to reappear	<p>Medicine- correct</p> <p>Disease curable</p> <p>Symptoms are disappearing in the reverse order of its appearance</p>	<p>Medicine must be lat alone</p> <p>If old symptoms come back to stay, then a repetition of the dose is necessary</p>	It is well to say to the patient that this is encouraging
12.Symptom take the wrong direction	<p>Medicine- wrong</p> <p>Prognosis- bad</p>	<p>Medicine must be antidoted at once otherwise structural changes will take place in that new site. A similar medicine is to be selected and administered</p>	There is a great danger in selecting a remedy on external symptom alone, ignoring all the symptoms and general state of the patient.