

HOMOEOPATHIC REPERTORY

IV BHMS

Repertorization is not the end but means to arrive to the simillimum together with Materia Medica based on sound principles of Philosophy. Homoeopathic Materia Medica is an encyclopedia of Symptoms. No mind can memorize all the symptoms or all the drugs with their characteristic gradation. The repertory is an index and catalogue of the symptoms of the Materia Medica, nearly arranged in a practical form and also indicating the relative gradation of drugs, and it greatly facilitates quick selection of indicated remedy. It is impossible to practice Homoeopathy without the aid of repertories.

Each repertory has been compiled on distinct philosophical base, which determines its structure. In order to exploit full advantage of each repertory it is important to grasp thoroughly its conceptual base and construction. This will help student to learn scope, limitations and adaptability of the repertory.

Case taking:

Difficulties of taking a chronic case. Recording of cases and usefulness of record keeping.

Totality of symptoms, prescribing symptoms; uncommon peculiar and characteristic symptoms. Analysis of the case uncommon and common symptoms. Gradation and evaluation of symptoms. Importance of mental symptoms. Kinds and sources of general symptoms. Concomitant symptoms.

Teaching of repertorisation should not merely be reduced to rubric hunting exercises. Patient is not a bundle of rubrics.

Logic of Repertory, is delivered from Organon of Medicine as such Repertory should not be taught in isolation. Due emphasis should be made to:-

a. Learning the language of repertory i.e. meaning of rubrics is correlation with Materia Medica and clinical experiences.

b. Correlation of Repertory with Therapeutics and Materia Medica.

1. History and development of repertories till date.

2. Types of repertories.

3. Explanation of terminologies used in various repertories.

4. Boenninghausen's therapeutic pocket book and Boger Boenninghausen's repertory.

5. Kent's repertory.

6. Introduction to card repertory.

7. Specific regional repertories ALLEN'S FEVER, BELL'S DIARHOEA with their comparison.

8. Brief introduction to puritan group of repertory as Knerr, Gentry, Robert in respect of their Clinic use.

9. Introduction to Computer Repertorization.

Practical

Students shall repertories

(i) 10 acute cases on Kent.

(ii) 5 chronic cases on Kent.

(iii) 5 chronic cases on Boenninghausen.

(iv) 5 chronic cases on Bogar-Boeinninghausen.

(v) 5 cases to be cross checked on computer,
