

**SARADA KRISHNA HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE &
HOSPITAL**

**Kulasekharam, Kanyakumari District, Tamil Nadu - 629 161.
DEPT OF CASE TAKING & REPERTORY**

LAST MOMENT REVISION

Which is the best repertory ?

The best is that which one makes oneself -Dr.Kent .J.T

Which is the latest repertory ?

Repertorium Universalis by Roger Von Zandvoort

Therapeutic Pocket Book

Full name : The principle and practicability of Boenninghausen's therapeutic pocket book for homeopathic physicians to use at the bedside in the study of *Materia Medica*

Author : Baron Clemens Maria Franz von Boenninghausen (**12th March 1785-12th March 1864**)

1st work by Boenninghausen – The cure of cholera & its preventives in 1831

Total number of medicines : In original edition : 126

In T.F.Allen's edition : He added 220 and deleted 4 = 342

Allen dropped 4 remedies (*Angustra*, *Magnetis Polus Arcticus*, *Magnetis Polus Australis*, *Magnetis Poli Umbo*)

In H.A.Robert's edition (1935): 362

Number of medicines in Concordance section : 148 (of which 21 by Allen)

15 medicines are found only in Concordance section

Source books of Therapeutic pocket book

- Repertory of antipsoric medicines-1832
- Summary view of chief sphere of operation of anti- psoric remedies and their characteristic peculiarities as an appendix to the repertory -1833
- An attempt at Homoeopathic therapy of Intermittent fever-1833
- Repertory of medicines which are not antipsorics-1835
- Relative kinship of Homoeopathic medicines-1836

At first the repertory was limited to the remedies named in the first three volumes of chronic diseases.

Gradations :CAPITAL : 5 Marks

Bold : 4 Marks

Italics : 3 Marks

roman : 2 Marks

(roman in parenthesis): 1 Marks- mainly found in concordances

English translation (2 years later) by unknown person

French translation by Boenninghausen himself

Number of sections : 7

Mind & intellect conation 18+18 = 36 rubrics (including concomitant)

Introduction (H.A.Robert's) : 9 parts

Concordances : 12 sections

T.F.Allen added Boenninghausen's Sides of body (1853) to TPB in 1864

In relationship section (concordances) **only Aggravations** , no Ameliorations

The greatest literary work of Boenninghausen is "**Editorship of Aphorisms of Hippocrates**" in 1863

He graduated from : Dutch University

H.A. Roberts and Annie .C. Wilson gives a brief sketch of Boenninghausen's life and they show how a lawyer turned to an expert Homoeopath.

T.F. Allen added many of the rubrics in the eye section. He also used an idea of combining Boenninghausen's Repertory of the **Sides of the Body** with the original Pocket Book.

Infact the idea of concomitant came from Dr: Hahnemann's instructions on case taking where he emphasised the importance of enquiring into the symptom before, during and after the main complaint.

The bedrock of Therapeutic pocket book as

Doctrine of analogy

Doctrine of concomitants

Evaluation of remedies

Concordances

Boenninghausen was the first person to **grade the remedies**

Chapter on mind contains rubrics in relation to emotions and Intellect contains rubrics in relation to understanding and memory. His first repertory , repertory of antipsorics contains large number of rubrics under mind section when compared to Therapeutic pocket book. This is the least elaborate of all sections in Therapeutic pocket book

Boenninghausen makes **4 divisions of back** namely

Scapula

Back in general

Kraus-part of back between hips corresponding to the region of the sacrum

Steiss-region of coccyx

In Allen's edition the title of this chapter 5 is given as sensation but it should be read as sensations and complaints as given in his original repertory .The next three sections as glands bones and skin should be considered as subchapters of sensations and complaints in general, this can be considered as sensations and complaints in glands bones and skin.

Original edition contained three chapters as Aggravations according to time Aggravation according to situation and circumstances, Amelioration according to situation and

circumstances. Aggravation are more important and more reported by provers than amelioration.

But Allen's edition contains **only 2 sections**

Aggravations

Ameliorations

In his Repertory of Anti psorics aggravations & amelioration are given at the end of each chapter but in TPB given separately in chapter 6.

Allen has deleted few rubrics from amelioration and put it under aggravation of the **contrary state**.

Clock timings are **not given** in Therapeutic pocket book, day timings are followed by a rubrics on periodicity. In Therapeutic pocket book there is **no general rubrics for pain**, only specific types of pains are mentioned.

Concordance helps to find out- the genuineness of medicines

- selected medicine is correct or not
- comparative value of symptoms in symptom group
- to find out superficial remedy in advanced pathological conditions
- studying relationship among various levels

In Mind section almost all the rubrics contain VERATRUM ALBUM in high grade

Many of the rubrics lack important medicines-desire for salt – Natrummur is not mentioned.

Dr.M.L.Dhawale proposed a variation in repertorising cases without compromising Boenninghausen's principles.

Boger's Repertory

Full name :Boennighausen's Characteristics & Repertory with word index

Author : Cyrus .Maxwell Boger (1861-1935)

Forward by H.A.Robert

First edition : 1905 Boerick&Tafel

Second edition : 1937 Roy & Company India

New reprint edition by B Jain publishers New Delhi contains 'Introductory' part by

Dr.S.K.Tiwari

Life history by Bradford

Preface by Boger

Gradations : CAPITAL : 5 Marks

Bold : 4 Marks

Italics : 3 Marks

roman : 2 Marks

(roman in parenthesis): 1 Marks- mainly found in concordances

Rarely Capital in brackets Eg : [ASAF] in Upper Extremities Caries

Source books

TPB

Repertory of anipsorics

Repertory of psorics

Boenniaghhausen's sides of body

Therapeutics of intermittent fever

Therapeutics of Whooping cough

Aphorisms of Hippocrates

Bedrocks

Doctrine of complete symptom

Doctrine of pathological generals

Doctrine of causation & time

Clinical rubrics

Evaluation of symptoms

Fever totality

Concordances

Total number of medicines : 359 (He added 17 medicines to TPB)

As per index prepared by **S.K.Tiwari**: 464 medicines but actually 478 medicines (including concordances)

In relationship section : 125

In materiamedica part : 140 medicines and **only 2 gradations** (Italics and ordinary roman)

14 additional medicines are found in concordances

Dr.S.K.Tiwari prepared the Medicine index and Dr.S.P.Roy prepared Word index

Dr.S.K.Tiwari has written 'introduction' to BCCR which contains the philosophical background of repertory and working method of different types of cases. He has suggested seven different methods for working out cases with BCCR

He is the first repertorian who has given 7 doctrine to the study of BCCR

Number of chapter As per index : 53 **but actually 58 chapters**

(NAMES of all main sections are written in **DARK CAPITALS**. Thus we can see a total of 58 main section in this Repertory [In index 53 only])

Names of subchapters are written in ORDINARY CAPITAL.

Name of chapter is printed in the Top of each page. If it is subsection name of main chapter will be written at Top left hand side of page & subchapter's name in Rt hand side. Thus we can identify whether that section is a main chapter or a subchapter)

In mind 366 rubrics, **No blank rubrics**, 186 cross references

Concomitance are found **only in 22 chapters** even though Boger emphasized its importance, Cross references in **18 chapters** only

Chapters without subchapters : Stomach & Prostrate gland

Introductory part is the most important contribution of Boger to Boenninghausen's work.

Chapter Sensorium is **not alphabetical**

Boger divided **preface** into 4 parts : Preface proper, On the use of repertories, Repetition of doses, Homeopathic prognosis

The **star *** used to designate paragraph from TPB as altered by the Dunham copy, + denote new paragraph which will help in the selection of simillimum, ' are attached to single abbreviations and indicated as a true pathogenetic symptom.

According to Dr: Boger when symptom are pointing to one particular remedy and *if modalities don't agree* it will not be indicated and we will have to search for another remedy having same or similar modalities.

In Materiamedica part after all remedies a brief note is given regarding the duration of Action of Remedies where he classifies all remedies. There are taken from the notes of Hering confirmed by Boenninghausen and it is said that the symptoms which appeared last in the proving are of great value. In a section on important hints **12 observation given by Dr J.T Kent** to arranged in a condensed form.

Clock timing are given only very rarely only in some chapters.

There is **no general rubric for pain**.

Main rubrics are printed in bold letter and sub rubrics in Italics.(In TPB same font for main & sub rubrics)

According to Boger periodical return of symptoms such as menses,all seasonal influences are less important but the hour of the day when they are better or worse are more important.

If no antidote is known, apply very smaller dose of the same medicine

Boger was in correspondence with Dr..L.D.Dhawale of India for a long time

Boger's concept of analysis & evaluation of symptoms was different (in Synoptic Key) as in the following order :

Modalities- causative modalities are most important

Mind

Sensations

Entire objective aspect

Parts affected

Boger was the first person who appreciated and mentioned **several clinical conditions** which are useful for day to day practice.

Locations and sensations are mixed in this repertory.

According to Boger mental states should be used only for the **final selection of the drugs**

Kent's repertory

Full name : Repertory of the Homeopathic MateriaMedica

Author : Dr.J.T.Kent (31st march 1849- 6th June 1916)

First edition : 1897 by Kent at Philadelphia

Second edition : 1910 by Kent at Lancaster

Third edition : 1924 by Ethart at Chicago

Fourth edition: 1935 Feb Chicago by Clara Kent at- Chicago

Fifth edition : 1945 edited & revised by Clara Kent, dedicated to Clara Kent – at Chicago

Sixth edition : 1957 at Chicago

Indian edition : 1961

Seventh edition (final general repertory) : 1974 by P.Schimdt&Diwanharischand

DrP.Schmidt assisted in revising 3rd, 4th and 5th editions

Dr.Kimball,Thruston and Geigler helped Kent to get enough subscribers

Total 1423 pages, 37 chapters,69,360 rubrics

Total medicines : 648-6 = 642

Six synonyms are

Hippozaenium – Glanderin

Illiciumanisatum – Anisstellatum

Kaolin – Alumina silicate

Lappaarctium – Lappa major

Nuxjugulans – Jugulansregia

Pothosfoetida – Ictodesfoetida

Gradations : Bold : 3 Marks – proved,reproved& verified on sick

Italics : 2 Marks – recorded in few, confirmed & occasionally verified

roman : 1 marks – 1or 2 provers,not reproved but verified.

This repertory mainly has three parts

1. Prefix part (this was in subsequent editions, not in the original work)

Use of the repertory by Kent

How to study the repertory by Kent

How to use the repertory by Kent

Repertorising by M.L.Tyler& John weir

Hot & Cold remedies by Gibson Miller

Few cases by M.L.Tyler& John weir

2. Repertory part

Preface part

Different editions

List of remedies with abbreviations

Text proper

Word index

3. Suffix part (this was in subsequent editions, not in the original work)

Sides of the body & drug affinities by Boenninghausen

Relation ship of remedies with duration of action by Gibson Miller

In prostate only 21 rubrics- **smallest chapter**, no blank rubrics but 1 cross reference

Largest chapter is Extremities having 268 rubrics, medicines in 207 rubrics only

In hearing 4 rubrics – **lowest rubrics**, no blank rubrics or cross references

In mind 529 rubrics – **maximum number** of rubrics , medicines only in 343 rubrics, cross references : 92, 3248 sub rubrics

In generalities : 246 rubrics , 1723 sub rubrics

Arhtur Allen copied Eye for Kent from other repertories

Gladwin copied Thirst for Kent from other repertories

Kent's philosophy in 1900

Kent's materiamedica in 1905

Kent became the professor of materiamedica in 1883

He graduated from Madison University

Psora not represented in Kent's repertory

Dr. Kent used Lippe,s repertory for a no. of years- the repertory of grand old remedies. The plan that Dr. Kent followed was chiefly that of Lippe. Lippe's repertory has 34 sections but Kent made it to 37. DrLippe's repertory in turn developed from the Repertory to the Manuel of Allen-Town Academy and this Repertory was developed out of Boenninghausen's Repertory of the Anti Psoric Remedies.

In the first edition of Kent,s repertory he has given more of particularization & details of modalities than in later editions. These things were generalized later.

Skelton of the plan of Kent's repertory is mostly based on the headings available under individual drugs of Allen's Encyclopedia.

Main source of Kent's repertory was 6 volumes of Gentry and Lippe's repertory.

Dr Lee completed the chapters Mind and Head directly, where as chapter's Eyes and Vision; and Urinary organs, Chill, Fever, and Sweat. byDr Kent.

Rubrics related to the speech is dived into the chapters Mind – Mouth _ Larynx. This division can be easily understood as when the quality of the speech is altered (symptoms of the higher center involvement) you should look into chapter mind, when the motor functions are involved you should look into the chapter Mouth, when the quality of the voice is altered one should look into the chapter Larynx.

Smell contain rubrics related to conditions that- acute, diminished or lost
But odor is related to illusions & different types of odors
Rubric moisture is given instead of discharges in Rectum
In rectum 'tenesmus' is given under pain, but in urinary organs as separate 'Tenesmus'
Some remedies, **which are not given in the index**, represent certain rubrics. example Nux-J in
Talk indisposed to; Kali-ox in Insanity

Dr P. Schmidt assisted in revising 3rd, 4th and 5th editions.

For a question about the **no: of chapters in Kent's repertory** one may answer that upto 6th editions there were only **37** sections including the 5 sections on urinary organs and in Kent's final general repertory by Pierre Schmidt contains **39** chapters (he gave independent status to smell and voice) and Kents repertorium generate by lost Kunzli contains **27** chapters by putting vision under eyes, external throat under throat ,bladder, kidney ,prostate, urethra and urine under urinary organs and chill, fever and perspiration under one section.

In every chapter arrangement of rubrics is in alphabetical order **except in some situations**, e.g. Vertigo- Vertigo is the first rubric, then time modalities and only after this we can find the anatomical arrangement.

Key word or RUBRIC is kept close to the margin line and is printed in CAPITALS of heavy block type. Modifications or sub-rubrics are placed two spaces to the right of the margin line. Remedy line is four spaces to the right. Every sub-rubric to placed two spaces to the right of one above

The **S T M E** Arrangement was brought forward by **Julia Minerva Green**, a disciple of Kent. This arrangement is mainly seen for subjective sensations like pain, numbness etc. but in objective symptoms like discharges, eruption, discoloration etc we do not find this STME arrangement. In the chapter on **chill TIME** is given as a separate rubric. Skin, Fever, Perspiration, sleep etc do not follow this arrangement.

Each rubric is modified by **six factors**

According to Kent In Physical generals – perversion of sexual sphere including menstrual symptoms are more important.

Elizabeth Wright has compiled rubrics found in TPB which are not found in Kent

CCRH New Delhi added few rubrics from Boerick's repertory to Kent

No single rubric in Kent's repertory can match with Gibson miller's Hot & Cold remedies

Synthetic Repertory

Full name : Synthetic Repertory

Author : This was originally published by G.Haug Verlag Gmbh & Co. & improved on 1982 by Barthel & Will Klunker. It was basically an extension of Kent's Repertory.

Barthel : Vol 1 & 2

Klunker : Vol 3

First edition : 1973

Second edition : 1982

Indian edition : 1987

Third edition : 1993

It was first in German then French and lastly in English

1594 medicines, 6 chapters

Author used 16 authorities

138 new rubrics than Kent denoted by * asterisk

Gradations : CAPITAL Underlined : 4 marks

CAPITAL : 3 marks

Bold : 2 marks

roman : 1 marks

Remember *no italics* in gradations

In mind 600 rubrics, 33 cross references, **18 rubrics of Kent are missing** in Mind chapter

Appetite rubric is not in this repertory

Remedies are printed **under** each rubric and not after the rubrics.

For practical reasons Kent's abbreviations have been Kept

The pages of the repertory are divided into two by a middle line – **both divisions are counted as separate pages.**

This repertory mention for the **first time** the exact source of symptoms or drugs added to Kent's repertory. And uses a numbering system

Murphy's Repertory

Full name : Homeopathic Medical Repertory

Author : Robin Murphy ND

Base : All Kent + A part of Kneer repertory

First edition : 1993

Indian edition : 1994

Second edition : 1996

Third edition 2010

Gradations : **BOLD CAPITAL**

Bold Italics

roman

67+3 : 70 chapters in new editions

1851 drugs , from 55 sources

39,000 new rubrics, 2 lakh additions

Alphabetical repertory

Missing chapters compared to Kent

Expectoration

Prostate gland

Urethra

Kent's extremities is divided into 12 chapters in Murhy

Synthesis repertory

Full name : RepertoriumhomeopathicumSyntheticum

Editor : Frederick Schroyens

Base : 6th edition of Kent's Repertory

First edition : 1987 RADAR

Book version : 1995

Indian edition : 1996

9th version of RADAR : 2004

RADAR was first developed as research project at University of Namur, Belgium under

supervision of Jean Fichet who is a professor of Maths ,his sympathetic reaction after the homeopathic cure of his son was the beginning of everything.

Gradations :**BOLD CAPITAL**

Bold roman

Italics

roman

Software version : **RED BOLD CAPITAL UNDERLINED**

RED BOLD CAPITAL

Blue italics

roman

3712 medicines, from **390** sources, 2,35,000 additions, 60,100 new rubrics

International time table 0-24hr has been followed

Aggravations are not mentioned except in Generalities Food & Drinks

Aggravation of a particular food means also the ailments from having that particular food.

More readable symptom format

Repeatedly checked additions

New standard list of remedy abbreviations

New standard list of author abbreviations

Chapter Eye & Vision- thoroughly revised by EdwardKondrot-a homeopathic ophthalmologist

Kent's Repertorium General

Full name : Kent's Repertorium General

Author : Jose Kunzli having 40 years of clinical experience

First edition : 1987 in German

English edition : 1987

72 sources, 689 medicines, 98 more remedies than Kent

Red dots are famous in homeopathic circle – therapeutic efficacy of a drug or therapeutic importance of a rubric.

He omitted 7 drugs in Kent

The work was compiled & edited by Michael barthel with the able assistance of Charlotte Barthel&IlseSeider

Complete Repertory

Author : Roger Von Zandvoort

The initial version came out as a database file for use with Kent homeopathic associates Mac repertory. After the death of JostKunzli, the supervision work was taken up by Dr. Dario Spinedi.

Preface by Dr. Dario Spinedi.

First editions : 1996

Base : 1st . 3rd and 6th edition of Kent's repertory

5,15,000 additions

41 chapters, Dreams in Mind

Three volumes or All in one volume

Gradations :**CAPITAL BOLD UNDERLINED**

CAPITAL BOLD

Bold italics

Roman

Number of medicines : 2171

Author identification numbers are based on chronology , **based on the dates of the listed authors first published their work.**

Corrected Kent's Repertory

Author : Dr.Sivaraman in 1994

Gradations : **BOLD CAPITAL**

Bold Italics

roman

Sub rubrics are printed in bold roman to avoid confusion

Time changed as 12 am –to 12 night

12 pm – to 12 noon

He prepared a separate book on word index and also a book on 1st grade remedies.

Phoenix repertory

Author :J.P.S.Bakshi

In 2 volumes , 1225 drugs

1,25,514 rubrics

Gradations : **CAPITAL BOLD UNDERLINED**

CAPITAL BOLD

Bold italics

roman

Concordance Repertory

Full name : The concordance repertory of the more characteristics symptoms of the materiamedica

Author : William Gentry

First edition : 1890

Second edition : 1892

30 chapters, 6 volumes

420 medicines

only one grade

Medicines in bracket indicates some related remedies are there

On the top of the page Lt side is the first 3 alphabet of the starting rubric in CAPITAL BOLD ,on Rt side page numbers,In the middle of the top chapter name in Italics

Kneer Repertory :

Full name : Repertory of Hering's guiding symptoms of our materiamedica

Author : Clavin B Kneer (Son in law of Hering)

First edition : 1896

428 medicines, One volume, 48 chapters

Gradation : 4

II : most frequently verified by cures

I : remedies confirmed or verified on clinical practice

II : occasionally verified

I : less occasionally verified

Hand mark : cross reference]

@ theta mark : standing between the cured symptom and the pathological condition,

— symptom observed on the sick only

: — the perpendicular dotted line , marks observation taken from the old school such as harmonize with our law of cure.

t — toxicological extracts

The basic difference of this repertory from that of Allen,s Symptom Register is that it contain symptoms & remedies which have had not only provings& toxicological pathogenesis, but had also clinical provings& confirmation

Synoptic Key

Full name : A synoptic key of materiamedica

Author : C.M.Boger

First edition : 1931

2 parts Analysis part (repertory) having 489 medicines

Synoptic part (materiamedica) having 323 medicines

3 gradations : CAPITAL

Bold roman

roman

Pathak's repertory :

Full name : A CONCISE REPERTORY OF HOMOEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA

Author : Dr. S.R Pathak. An MBBS doctor

Based on Boger's Synoptic Key

This is an alphabetically arranged clinical type of repertory

First edition : 1963

Second edition : 1977

Third edition : 2000

3 grades : CAPITAL

Italics

roman

Mr.S.L.Kapadi prepared the skeletal work

Dr.MissHomai merchant, his student type up the copy for repertory.

New additions of the rubrics are marked with ' + ' mark in the third edition.

General modalities are represented in CAPITAL as AGG or AMEL **but modality related to particular part** in small letters as Agg or Amel

Desires and Cravings are two separate rubrics – under desire we find all mental rubrics, but under cravings we find rubrics regarding food & drink

Indian foods are also given

The modalities regarding position & posture of the patient is so **much valuable**. This modality is not given in any of the standard repertories

No index of medicines or authors

No authenticity claimed, exact source of words not known

Analytical repertory of Mind

Full name : Analytical repertory of Mind

Author : Hering (Born in Germany) (1800-1880)

Based on Hering's guiding symptoms

First edition : unknown

Second edition : 1881

He is against alphabetical arrangement

Gradation 4 :

749 drugs, 48 chapters

As the drugs given in the left margin are differentiated on the basis of Mental or Physical concomitant – **this repertory is called the analytical repertory.**

Star * mark indicate symptom goes from one side to other

Hering graduated from :Leipzig&wuerzburg universities

Hering proved 72 drugs

Repertory of Antipsorics

Full name : A systemic alphabetic repertory of homeopathic remedies

Author : Boenninghausen

First edition : 1832

Second edition : 1833

Third edition : 1900

Preface by Hahnemann. **First repertory approved by Hahnemann**

Translated to English in 1900 by C.M.Boger

45 chapters, 4 grades

52 drugs(50 anti psoric, 1 anti sycotic – **Thuja**, 1 anti syphilitic**Merc**)

In this work Boenninghausen given the **expiry date of Homeopathic medicines**(medicated globules) as 18-20 years, and also explained the duration of action of medicines.

Main rubrics are given in Bold and sub rubrics in Italics

Repertory of Nosodes

Full name : A repertory of Homeopathic nosodes&sarcodes

Author : Dr.Berkeley Squire

First edition : 1997

Plan as in Boger's repertory

106 drugs,35 chapters, from 30 sources

No grading

He is against grading nosodes

Symptom register

Full name : Symptom register

Author : T.F.Allen

An index to Encyclopedia of T.F.Allen

Alphabetical repertory

First edition : 1880

820 medicines

4 grading : CAPITAL

Italics

roman

(roman)

Time of remedies and moon phase

Full name : Time of remedies and moon phase

Author : C.M.Boger

First edition : 1931

330 medicines

3 grades : CAPITAL

Bold roman

roman

Bell's Diarrhoea

Full name : The homeopathic therapeutics of Diarrhoea

Author : Dr.James Bell

First edition : 1820

141 drugs

4 grades : **Bold**

Italics

roman

(Roman)

Sensation as if

Full name : Sensation as if

Author : H.A.Robert

First edition : 1937

Source : Hering, Allen & Clark

740 drugs

only I grade – Italics

CARD repertories

1892 :W.J.Guernesy – First card repertory (made in 1888, but available to profession only 1892) .126 drugs, 2500 cards, based on TPB

1912 :M.Tyler .**first punched card**,1000 cards

1922 : Field , Fist time **given code numbers to medicines, called Magnum Opus**.6800 cards,360 drugs

1928 :Boger's card repertory 250 drugs

1948 : Marcos Jeminis, **Introduced gradation in cards**, perforated cards ,600 cards based on TPB

1950 :Sankaran's card repertory 4200 cards,292 drugs

1959 :Jugal Kishore – the **biggest** card repertory

1984 : Sharma's Cards 3000cards,400 medicines

Kishore's cards :

First edition :1959

Second edition : 1967

Third edition : 1985

Forward by :Majumdar

Size : 9X3 inches

692 medicines, 9192 rubrics

Source 91 books

Lippes Repertory

Full name : Repertory of more characteristic symptoms of materiamedica

Author : C.Lippe

Published in : 1879

Based on Hering' s guiding symptoms

34 chapters, 2 grades

Repertory of fevers

Author :H.C.Allen

Published in : 1880

3 grades Bold

Italics

roman

147 drugs

Repertory of Intermittent fever

Author :W.A.Allen

Published in : 1883

Forward by T.F.Allen

3 grades Bold

Italics

roman

133 drugs

Jahr's repertory

1835 : 3 volumes, 33 chapters

1847 : Symptom codex 3 volumes

Preface by Hering , Translation by Hempel , Published in USA

1847 : manual of Homeopathic materia medica with repertory

Shrivastava's repertory

Full name : Alphabetical repertory of characteristics of Homeopathic materia medica

Author : Srivastava&Chanda

Alphabetical repertory

Published in 1990

680 drugs

only I grade – bold roman

No chapters- Kent's chapters are converted to rubrics

Number of medicines in

Moon phase : 186

Times of remedies : 420

Synoptic key : 489

Card repertory : 250

BBCR : 489

3202 additions to Kent

Clinical Repertory

The concept was evolved by **Burnett** but first clinical repertory published by **J.H Clark**

Author : J.H.Clark

Published in 1904

5 sections, 1011 drugs (in index 1063 drugs)

2 gradations

Drugs in bracket means Not in Clarks dictionary of Materia Medica

Abbreviations are used largely from Cipher repertory Eg : X for Acids

Clinical repertory by Boerick

Full name : Pocket manual of Homeopathic materia medica with repertory

Author : Oscar .E.Borick

Appended to **9th edition** of William Boerick's Materia medica

Materia medica published in **1906** but repertory in **1927**

25 chapters

2 grades *Italics* , Roman

1409 medicines In index 1414

After the rubrics or subrubrics clinical conditions are given and **not the cross references**

THEMATIC repertory

By J. A.Mirilli

Having 300 themes like forsaken, death etc..

Important events in evolution of repertories

Fragmenta de viribus : 1805 in latin 4239 pages include 27 remedies

Glazov, first alphabetical repertory : 1833

Weber,repertory of purely pathognomic effects : 1833
Jahr'srepertory : 1835 in German
Lafflie- A Homeopathic repertory of symptamatology : 1843 (1st French repertory-
Hahnemann died this year)
ClopaerMuller : 1848
Hempel'srepertory : 1847
Brayant : 1851
Hempel's complete repertory : 1853
Lippe's repertory of comparative materiamedica : 1854 144pages
Lippe's repertory of more characteristics : 1879 322 pages
Cipher's repertory : 1859
Huge's cyclopedia of drug pathogenesy : 1892
Morgan's urinary organs : 1899
JH Clark's clinical repertory : 1904
Minton's uterus : 1906
Nash repertory : 1906
Raue's special pathology : 1906
Boricksrepertory : 1927
Bell's Diarrhoea : 1820
Berridge'seye : 1873
Guernesey's desire &aversions : 1873
Guernesey'shemorrhoids : 1880
Moon phase by Boger : 1931
Synoptic Key by Boger : 1931
Sensation as if by H.A.Robert : 1937
Rheumatic remedies by H.A.Robert : 1945
Repertory of fever by H.C.Allen : 1880
Repertory of Intermittent fever by W.A.Allen : 1883
First Indian Repertory Augustus Muller : 1885
English translation of anti psorics by Boger : 1900
T.F.Allen Symptom register : 1880
Hering's Analytical repertory : 1881
Gentry's concordances : 1890
Kneerrepertory : 1896
N.M.Choudary 's material medica with repertory : 1929
In 1838 the first **English** language repertory was published by C.M.Hering

Computers

First computer repertory :Melanic in 1979
INDIAN SOFT WARE PROGRAMME
Kentopath _ Pune
CIRH – Kerala
Hompath _ Dr. Jawaharshaw
Organon _ 96 (Dr.Dixit,case taking only)
Cara _ Sanjeevani creations
FOREIGN SOFT WARE PROGRAMMES
Lamina _ Australia.
Cara _ Computer aided repertory analysis.
VEs _ Vithoulkas expert system.

Radar _ Rapid aid to drug aimed research.

KBex _ Knowledge based expert system.

LATEST REPERTORIES

1987. Kent's Repertorium General by Kunzli.

1987. Synthesis by Dr.Frederickeschroyens based on RADAR.

1996. Comparative repertory of Homoeopathic MM by Dockx&Kokelenberg.

1993. Homoeopathic Medical Repertory by Robin Murphy.

1996. Complete Repertory by Roger Von Zandervoort.

2004. RepertoriumUniversalice by Roger Von Zandervoort

Hahnemann & Repertory

In foot note to aphorism 153 he mentioned the Repertory of Jahr&Boenninghausen

Case taking : \$ 83-104

Chronic case taking : \$ 94- 98

Acute case taking : \$ 99-102

When patient coming directly : \$ 83-90

When patient coming from other physicians : \$ 91-93

A concise idea about case taking : \$ 5

General directions in case taking : \$ 83-93

Incomplete information can be made complete : \$ 86

When the case taking come to a dead end : \$ 88

Nature of consultation : \$ 84

Every new expression in fresh line : \$ 85

Don'ts in case taking : \$ 87

Discounting symptoms : \$ 91

Case taking in fulminate acute disease : \$ 92

Exaggerating patients : \$ 96

Modest patients : \$ 97

Epidemic diseases : \$ 100

Method of identification of chronic miasmatic disease : \$ 103

Acute exacerbation : \$ 215-216

Mental disease : \$ 208-230

Leading questions : \$ 88

Classification of diseases : \$ 72-81

Types of acute disease : \$ 73

Types of chronic diseases : \$ 74

Artificial chronic diseases : \$ 75

False chronic diseases : \$ 77

True natural chronic diseases : \$ 78

Record keeping : \$ 104

One sided disease : \$ 173

Local maladies : \$ 185

Intermittent diseases : \$ 231

Alternating diseases : \$ 232

Intermittent fevers : \$ 235

Materiamedicapura by Hahnemann : 1811-1821

Hahnemann's thesis in 1779 – A consideration of etiology & therapeutics of spasmodic affections.

Translation of cullen'smateriamedica : 1790

He got MD at the age of 24- 10th April 1779

Essay on new principles: 1796

Medicine of experience : 1805

Chronic disease : 1828 5 volumes

Hahnemann graduated from : Erlangen University

Hahnemann **never graded symptoms** except rare, uncommon peculiar and commons. But he only want that symptoms of the patient should match with materia medica. Hahnemann died of bronchial catarrh.

Record Keeping :

Aphorism 104

Dr. Boenninghausen was the first to publish the case **histories recorded by Hahnemann**

Hering recommend **loose sheets** instead of bound journal

Hering always notes the weather condition and position of moon in each visit.

Lutzes firstly recommended ingenious filling slip system.

Without case records you are at sea without a compass or rudder : **Kent.J.T**

Cross references in various repertories

Kent's repertory : **Against** the rubric in bracket

Boger's repertory : At the **end of chapter**

Kneer repertory : Hand sign

Boerick Repertory : **After the medicines**

Synthetic repertory : Under (**below**) the rubrics in italics

Synoptic Key : **After the remedies**

TPB: No cross reference

Converted Homeopaths

Kent converted to Homeopathy due to the complete cure of insomnia of his first wife by Dr. Paheln by Lachesis. He treated Clara Louise for a long and finally married (second wife) He died of Brights disease

Boenninghausen converted to Homeopathy due to the complete cure of his purulent tuberculosis by Dr. Weigh by Pulsatilla. He died of Apoplexy

Hering converted to Homeopathy due to the complete cure of gangrene by Ars. alb. He died of Paralysis of Heart

Dunham converted to Homeopathy due to cure by Lachesis

Relations

Complement : Complete the cure which others begin

Similar symptomatology but opposite modalities

Antidote : Modify the effect of wrongly selected remedy

Similar symptomatology but acting in opposite direction

Inimical : Very similar, not follow each other

Seems to mix up the case

Miscellaneous

Father of Indian Homeopathy : Rajendra Duta

Ranking of symptoms first given by : Gibson miller

Concept of anti type medicines : R.P. Patel

Concept of **EET** (essential evolutionary totality) : M.L. Dhawle

CCH act – 1973

CCRH – 1978

NIH Calcutta – 1975

PG regulations – 1989

DHMS regulations – 1983

PDF is considered for prescription but not for actual mathematical calculations – to differentiate the group of remedies.

Classical method of repertorisation is the Total addition method

Modern method means Repertory chart technique

Dr.Boenninghausen; Group is more important than a single symptom no matter how much peculiar it is

H.A.Robert :No single symptom, no matter how strong rare and peculiar can strong without the support of well taken case and the likeness of whole patient of the remedy

Heinroth started a monthly journal Ant-Organon in 1810

Paradoxical symptoms means symptoms which are self contradictory or opposite in nature – Contradictory symptom Eg. Sleepy but cannot sleep

Anamnesis means medical history of the patient

Catamnesis means study of the follow up of the case

Associative anamnesis means interpersonal or intrapsychic case taking

Rearranging totality in terms of repertory is called **Reportorial totality**

First Homeopathic medical college in India was established in Kolkatta in 1880

Annotated copies means corrected handwritten copies

J.H.Allen:The isolated study of drugs in homeopathic materiamedica is a meaningless exercise. It has to be studied in relation to areas of similarity and dissimilarity

Repertory is essentially an index _ **C.M.Boger**

The more the allopath grows old,the more he is pessimistic .The more the homeopath grows,the more he is enthusiastic and optimistic : **P.Schmidt**