



**SARADA KRISHNA
HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE**
Kulasekharam, Kanniyakumari Dist., Tamil Nadu - 629 161
(Accredited by NAAC with B+ Grade & NABH),

April 2025

Sub code: Hom- PG-FHRCT

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE (M.D) HOMOEOPATHY

Formative Internal Assessment Examination

(Regulation- 2024)

Part-I, Paper I-Term I

Q.P. Code: Hom-PG-FHRCT-05

FUNDAMENTALS OF CASE TAKING AND REPERTORY

Time – 3 hours (180 min)

Maximum:100 marks

Answer all Questions in the same order

I. Problem based question

(1x20=20)

1. A case of a 35-year-old female patient suffering from recurrent episodes of acute bronchitis with a chronic history of asthma. The patient has a history of stress and anxiety exacerbating her condition. Based on Kent's Repertory, how would you approach case-taking and what would be your differential diagnosis and treatment plan?

II. Long Answer Question

(4x10=40)

2. Discuss the purpose and objectives of case-taking in homoeopathy. What are the key components involved in homoeopathic case-taking?
3. Explain the art of case-taking in acute diseases. How would you conduct case-taking for an individual with an acute epidemic disease?
4. Illustrate Historical evolution of Repertories.
5. Demonstrate how you would handle a case of mental illness during case-taking. What special considerations and observations should be made during the examination and analysis?

III. Short Answer Question

(8x5=40)

6. What is the significance of identifying the susceptibility of a person to disease during homoeopathic case-taking? How can this influence the treatment approach?
7. Illustrate the relationship of repertory with Materia Medica
8. Describe Homoeopathic repertory as a clinical decision tool
9. What is the importance of non-verbal communication during case-taking? Provide examples of how non-verbal cues can be used to understand the patient's condition better.
10. Evolution of concepts and development of various kind of Repertories
11. Discuss the efforts of Boenninghausen for a granular indexing symptom-remedy connect
12. Describe the role of systemic examination in homoeopathic case-taking. How do the findings from the physical examination guide treatment?
13. Recognize efforts done by master Hahnemann for creation of repertories