

## **Subject Name- Homoeopathic Repertory and Case Taking**

### **Subject Code: HomUG-R-II**

#### **1. Preamble**

The repertory is a dictionary or storehouse or an index to the huge mass of symptoms of the Materia Medica. The repertory is organized in a practical form indicating the relative gradation of drugs. Repertories not only contain symptoms of proving but also clinical and pathological symptoms found in the Materia Medica and additions made by authors based on their clinical experience. As no mind can memorize all the symptoms of the Materia Medica with their relative grading, repertories serve as an instrument at the disposal of the physician for sifting through the maze of symptoms of the vast Materia Medica. Case taking is the elementary mode of collecting data from the patient and the principles and techniques of case taking will demand constant updating of knowledge of the disease processes and way of interacting with human beings.

Need of the repertory as a tool arose when the number of remedies went on increasing and it was becoming humanly difficult to remember all the symptoms. A simple solution was to index the symptoms with the name of the drug. Repertories aim at simplifying the work of the physician to find the indicated remedy by eliminating the non-indicated remedies. Repertorisation is not the end but means to arrive to the simillimum and reference to Materia Medica based on sound principles of Philosophy is the final court of appeal.

Each repertory has been compiled on the basis of distinct philosophy, structure and utility. To use these instruments effectively, one must understand thoroughly its conceptual base, construction and utility and limitations. Even though there are a number of repertories, the student at the undergraduate level is expected to learn the philosophy and application of basic core repertories namely Kent, BCCR and BTPB. The subject of Repertory must not be taught in isolation but must be taught in horizontal integration with Anatomy and Physiology in I BHMS, Pathology in II BHMS, Surgery and Gynaecology in III BHMS and Practice of Medicine in IV BHMS and vertically integrated with Materia Medica and Organon and Homoeopathic Philosophy in all the years. Integrated teaching over all the years will help the student to grasp and understand the subjects better and connect repertory to all other subjects.

Similarly, case taking demands virtually integrating all the subjects taught from the I through IV BHMS in the consulting room or at the bedside. The physician can never say that he has learnt all every new patient has a new lesson to teach.

The advent of computerization and resulting software has opened many new avenues to collate and correlate the vast information found

in the Materia Medica through the repertories. Continued exploration of these connections will generate new data, new repertories and the new application to existing or new illnesses.

## **2. Course outcomes**

At the end of BHMS course, the learner will be able to:

- i. Explain the need and utility of repertory as a tool to find the similimum and in the study of Materia Medica.
- ii. Describe the philosophical backgrounds, construction, utility and limitation of Kent repertory, BTBP, BBCR, Boericke repertory, other clinical repertories and modern repertories.
- iii. Able to describe the various dimension of case taking and able to demonstrate case taking in moderate and difficult cases.
- iv. Classify the symptoms, evaluate the symptoms according to their importance and construct the totality of symptoms based on different philosophies (Dr Kent, Dr Boenninghausen, Dr Hahnemann, Garth Boericke).
- v. Choose an appropriate approach for the case, construct the Repertorial Totality and select the appropriate rubrics and technique of repertorisation.
- vi. Identify the medium, method, process and technique of repertorization.
- vii. Display empathy with the patient and family during case taking.
- viii. Communicate to the patient and attendants the need for sharing patient related information for a complete homoeopathic case taking.
- ix. Develop ability to apply different case taking skills.
- x. Search for the appropriate rubrics in different repertory.
- xi. Understanding and evolution of modern repertories, computerized repertories, operate and use software-based repertories for repertorization.

### **3. Learning objectives**

At the end of II BHMS, the learner will be able to:

1. Describe the steps of case taking in acute and chronic cases
2. Perform simple case taking in acute and chronic case under guidance
3. Illustrate the structure of Boericke repertory
4. Locate different pathological rubrics from Boericke repertory and Kent's repertory

### **4. Course content and its term-wise distribution(theory)**

#### **4.1 Case Taking (Term I)**

- 4.1.1 Demonstration of Homoeopathic case taking in simple, acute and chronic cases (*refer to the table in Annex-A at the end defining category of the cases*)
- 4.1.2 Instructions given in Organon regarding case taking

#### **4.2 Correlation of Repertory with Disease and Pathology (Term II)**

- 4.2.1 Introduction to Boericke's repertory
- 4.2.2 Representation of different pathologies and pathogenesis in Boericke and Kent repertory
- 4.2.3 Understanding holistic concept of disease, constitution, diathesis, susceptibility and temperament

## 5. Teaching hours

### 5.1. Gross division of teaching hours

<b>Homoeopathic Repertory and Case Taking</b>		
<b>Year</b>	<b>Teaching hours- Lectures</b>	<b>Teaching hours- Non-lectures</b>
II BHMS	50	30

### 5.2. Teaching hours theory

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>List of Topics</b>	<b>Hours ( Total 50 hrs)</b>
	<b>Term I</b>	
1.	Demonstration of Homoeopathic case taking in simple acute cases	09
2.	Demonstration of Homoeopathic case taking in simple chronic cases	08
3.	Instruction given in Organon regarding case taking	05
	<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>
	<b>Term II</b>	
4.	Introduction to Boericke repertory	10
5.	Representation of different pathologies and pathogenesis in Boericke and Kent repertory	06
6.	Understanding holistic concept of disease, constitution, diathesis, susceptibility and temperament	12
	<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>

### 5.3. Teaching hours Non-lecture

Sr. No	Non-Lecture Activity	Hours
<b>Term I</b>		
1	Clinical	15
2	Demonstrative	
2(a)	Seminar / Tutorials	01
2(b)	Problem based learning/ Case Based Learning	02
2(c)	Assignment/ Symposium / Group discussion	02
<b>Term II</b>		
1	Clinical	05
2	Demonstrative	
2(a)	Seminar / Tutorials	01
2(b)	Problem based learning/ Case Based Learning	01
2(c)	Assignment/ Symposium / Group discussion// Rubric hunting exercises	03
	<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>

