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Critical Review On Homeopathy Repertory And Its Role In Materia Medica

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Abstract

Homeopathy Repertory is a dictionary or index of symptoms together with the modalities. Basically repertory plays a major role of linking material medica and the diseases. Every symptom entry or feature is named as a RUBRIC. A rubric may have a number of method such as weather, time and so on, and all of such entries forms a SUB-RUBRIC. Repertories are very extensive and defined as a methodically array index in the material medica.

Key word: Repertory, Homeopath, Medical, Materia-Medica, Disease.

Introduction-

Homeopathy Repertory is a form of organized book of alphabetized symptoms of the Homeopathic Materia Medica formed in a definitive manner with or without gradation to commend the selection of Similimum. Any person may have a sharp memory for remedies and rubrics, but a repertory is indeed a must have book for homeopaths. Repertory is indeed a must have book for homeopaths. Repertory is very advantageous and the only amplitude to cicerone a homeopathic physician while in choosing the most suitable medicine in the difficult or complicated cases.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Defination of Homeopathic Repertory:

Homeopathic Repertory is a Dictionary or storehouse or an index to the huge mass of symptoms of the Homeopathic Materia Medica. The repertory is organized in a practical form indicating the relative gradation of drugs

Rubric: Origin from latin word ‘Rubrica’

- Reportorial expression of symptoms.
- Caption or heading used in repertory

Sub-Rubric: Modification of rubric.

Sub-Sub Rubric: Rubric below DSub-Rubric

Gradation: To Give Value to the symptom here.

Repertorisation:

Repertorisation is the mode which is used by the homeopathic physician to analyze the suffer symptoms and compare with the different medicines that may be appropriate and accordingly prescribe to the medicines that are necessary to benefit the patient.

Advantage	Disadvantage
Aid to study Materia Medica	Every authors pursue distant Philosophy
Aid to find the Similimum	None of the repertory is replete
Helpful as a reference book and for 2 nd opinion	Distinct Gradation of distinct repertories
Synthesis of new rubrics	In chronic case, constitutional symptoms are not been provided
Aid in Case Taking and to find out symptoms	Lack of hegemony regarding dose, potency, and repetition

CLASSIFICATION OF REPERTORIES

Levels of classification

- Overall appearance
- Internal formatting
- Group characteristics

LEVEL OF OVERALL APPEARANCES

- Book Repertories
- Card Repertories
- Software Packages

Book Repertories

Most of the repertories are available in the book form.

Advantages:

- They are most numerous and easily available
- They are cost effective
- They are easy to carry and to use

Disadvantages:

- Due to multiplicity very difficult to select the required repertory.
- Upgradation & Corrections are difficult
- Out dated terminologies are used in many repertories

Card repertories

All other repertories were presented in book form but these are some repertories, which are constructed in a special way to get a quick selection of the remedies. They are called card repertories which are presented in the form of cards or slips.

Computer repertories

They have many appealing features. The number of options available for reference is immense and the work is also very fast, may also carried to the bedside in the form of laptop computers.

LEVEL OF INTERNAL FORMATING

Based on the philosophical concept

These repertories have their own philosophy behind their construction. Their reportorial totality is also based on particular philosophy and therefore used for systemic repertorization. Symptoms change their form to fit into the arrangement of the repertories. Belong to logical utilitarian group.

Based on the concept of generals to particulars

Eg:

- Repertory of homoeopathic material medica by Dr.J.T.Kent
- Lippe's repertory by Dr. Constantine Lippe
- Kent's Repertorium generale by Kunzli
- Homoeopathic medical repertory by Robin Murphy
- Synthesis by Fredrick Schroyens

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Based on the concept particulars to generals

- On philosophical concept of totality based on doctrine of analogy and concomitants.
Eg: Therapeutic pocket book by Boenninghausen.
- Based on complete symptom, concomitant and pathological general.
Eg: Boenninghausen's characteristics repertory by Dr. C.M. Boger

Based with no distinct philosophy

These repertories are known as Concordance repertories or Concordances. These repertories insists on maintaining the purity of the symptoms precisely as described in the words of the provers or clinicians.

Eg:

- Knerr repertory of hering guiding symptoms of our material medica
- Gentry's concordance repertory
- Hahnemann's material medica pura

Alphabetical repertories

The symptoms in the repertories are arranged in a alphabetical order. This repertories are qualifying as general repertories to a reference book.

Eg.

- General alphabetical repertories
- Murphy's repertory
- Pathak repertory

LEVEL OF GROUP CHARACTERISTICS

The repertories made on the basis of group characteristics is the most pragmatic one for selecting the repertory according to the demands of the case.

Clinical repertories:

These repertories have many clinical rubrics under different system, and the medicines are given against the name of the disease.

Covering the whole

Covering the Regions

- Parts
- System
- Disease

Covering the whole:

Eg:

- Clinical repertory appended to Boerick's material medica
- Clinical repertory by J.H. Clarke

Covering symptoms of the parts or system or condition:

A. Related to parts/Regional Repertories: Regional repertories mainly focus on the information relevant to a particular system or a region. They are mainly used for reference purposes, not for individualization, but having the advantage of elaborating on a particular theme with a high degree of specificity.

Eg: **Related to parts**

Repertory of Eye-Dr. Berridge

Repertory of Tongue-Dr. Douglas

Minton's uterus

Morgan's urinary organs

Eg: **Related to system**

Homeopathy Therapeutics of Respiratory System- Dr. Van Denburg

Repertory of Digestive System- Dr. Arkell Mc Michell

Eg: **Related to condition**

Repertory of Intermittent fever- W.A.ALLEN

Bell's diarrhea

Repertory of neuralgia-Dr.Lutze

The Rheumatic remedies-Dr.H.A.Roberts

Drug oriented:

Similar kinds of group of remedies are represented in these repertories

Eg:

- A repertory of Bowel Nosodes –Field men
- A short repertory to Indian drugs- Ahmed. S
- Repertory of Tissue Remedies-Mithra. B. N

Number of repertories are available named as: Kent, Boericke, Boenninghausen, Clarke, Barthel etc

The ideal work that forms on the basis of global use in the homeopathy medicine is named as kent's Repertory
Computer repertories are also available, but it is decisive to have an indispensable knowledge of the book, before one can use computer version.

Synthesis is the most commonly used book repertory.

- A. **Kent's Repertory:** Came out first about 1900 in paper fascicles, one for each major section of the book. Based on Philosophy of 'Deductive Logic' For Example.
Anxiety has 417 remedies
Anxiety, morning has 54 remedies
Anxiety, morning, waking on, has 30remedies
- B. **Boenninghausen's Repertory:** based on the philosophy of 'Grand Generalisation'
- C. **Synthesis:** by Frederik Schroyens, Most famous and respected modern repertory in print form.
- D. **Homeopathic Clinical Repertory:** by Robin Murphy, (Modern repertory and it is alphabetically organized rather than the model developed by kent and others. This repertory have some unique sections that not one repertory has, including modern pathology terminology and the toxicological exposures

Factors need to consider while referring the Repertory

1. Remedies selection: Carefully make a note of patient's all the symptoms, along with the mental state, and aspect of the disease, as regards its amelioration according to the circumstances, time, and so on; and then continue to collect from under the heads of the various organs , sensations, functions, and so on.
2. Potencies: The medicines have been used by the homeopath at the different potencies, from the Mother tinctures, to the two thousandth attenuation.
3. Administration of medicines: Care should be taken about the administration of medicines
4. Repetition of the doses: Depends and vary as per the nature of the disease and case prospects, therefore much must depend on the prudence and discrimination of the administrator.
5. Changing of medicines: It is very much important that the laymen, and starters in the field of Homeopathy, should guard against a too incessant change of the medicines.
6. On diet: All the articles of drinks and diet, which consist of medicinal properties, are strictly restricted under the homeopathic treatment

NEED FOR REPERTORY

- Homeopathic medicines are prescribed on the basis of law of similar a physician with his knowledge and experience establishes a similarity between natural disease and artificial disease with the evolution of dynamic theory in homeopathy the qualitative study of drugs and patient also got accelerated with the innovation of potentization the quantity of medicine went on decreasing but the qualitatively it became more valuable
- Knowledge of such symptoms was useful for the treatment of chronic and acute diseases as well as for constitutional therapy by establishing correspondence of different level but it became confusing for majority of practitioners to find similimum out of many similars
- The homeopathic material medica which records multitudinous symptoms of drugs in material corresponding to the disease picture it would be time consuming and at the same time confusing therefore I need was felt for working manual to is the task of finding out as specific drug
- Such a need was fed as early as in hahnemanns ERA thus a new subject was pursued in fact most of the stalwarts had felt the need of a repertory and found it difficult to practice without it.
- Any subject which becomes vast and contain enormous information of fact needs indexing which also is true for homeopathic material Medica
- Homeopathic practice that is arriving at similimum, is an application of logic to find the most similar remedy from a group of apparently similar one. The logic began with the first to index the favour enlarging material medica and then to apply it in finding out similimum.
- It is aptly said that the need of repertory comes by the character of homeopathy itself, the repertory is an outcome of logical human mind.
- The homeopathic material is ever enlarging the number of medicines as well as cinical experience increasing day by day, hence to accommodate all this growing information a repertory is needed.
- As evidence above approximately 5000 medicine known to the profession and each medicine has vast symptomatology, thus the repertory becomes an essential tool in finding out and indicated medicine.
- A majority of physicians who have never use or have rarely used the repertory complain about its elaborate methods and time consuming nature. Meaningfully find it useful and time saving too.
- The student must realize the difference between rearrangement of pack and simple recall memorizing thinking and able to use all three.

- By rearranging fact, initially and promoting learning repertory help a practioner to get better result. thus, it is a must for practioner and more particularly for a learner.

Homeopathic Treatment Basic Rule:

It is most important that, under the Homeopathic treatment, to prescribe the absolute requirement of guarding against all extraneous influences which may have a tendency to nullify or counteract the effects of the medicines as medicated baths and poultices, the smelling of cologne, camphor, flowers, perfumes and so on to be avoided. Patient's room should be well ventilated, and should be kept free from all kind of odors.

CONCLUSION

Repertory is the most support for homeopaths and supports in a primary way as index to the Materia Medica and in a secondary way as in the Elimination of non-indicated medicines.

Tenner quotes J.H. Clarke as saying It is impossible to practice homeopathy as it should be practiced without the help of Repertories.'

Ewart writes, "If Repertorisation were more widely practiced it may be that Homeopathy would forge (to more steadily) ahead and occupy a more exalted place in therapeutics than its present humble one"

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