

CLASSIFICATION OF REPERTORIES

DEPT OF REPERTORY

SVRHMC

- Repertories have come a long way since the time of Dr. Hahnemann with more than 200 repertories available as of today.
- Each of them hold importance in their own specific way and the selection of the repertory ultimately lies on the acumen of the homeopath.

LEVELS OF CLASSIFICATION

3 ways of classification

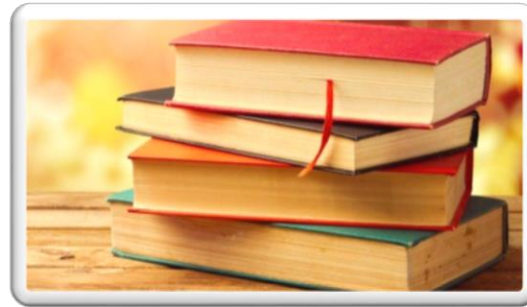
□ Overall appearance

□ Internal formatting

□ Group characteristics

OVERALL APPEARANCE

1. Book Repertories

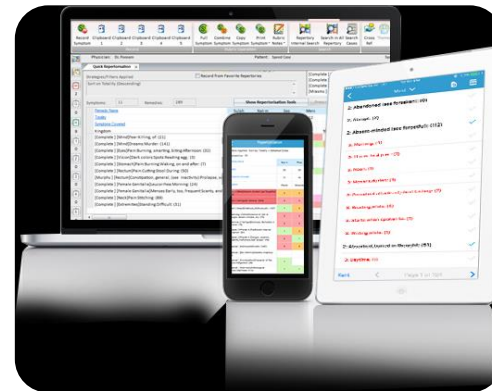


2.



Card Repertories

3. Mechanically aided

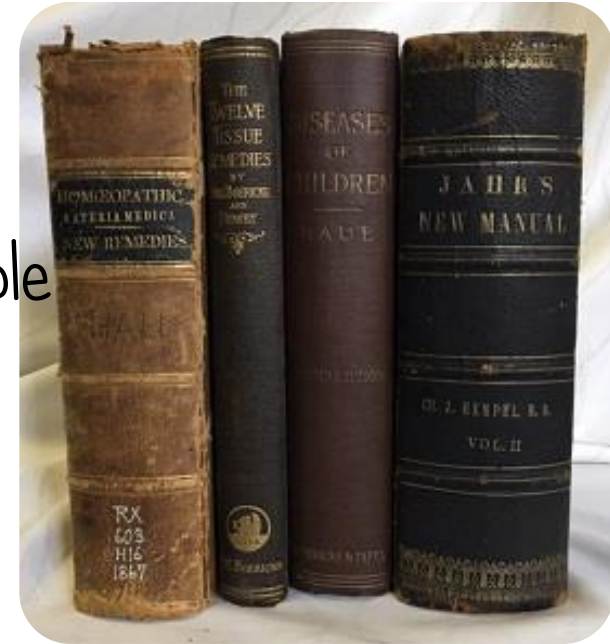


1. BOOK REPERTORIES

- 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



- **Dis advantages**

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

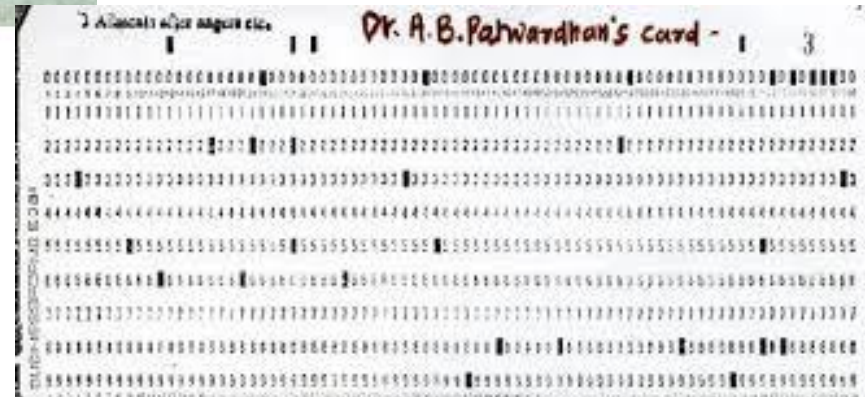
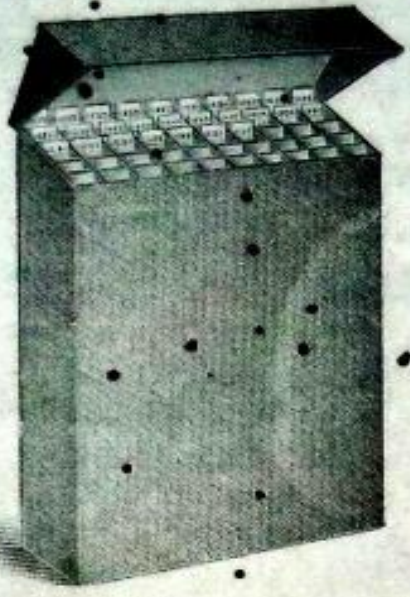
2. CARD REPERTORIES

Is a system of **visual sorting** which eliminate the necessity of writing out the rubrics & remedies against them. Even though it has many advantages they are outdated by the invent of computers.

BÖNNINGHAUSEN'S REPERTORY.

A New Edition Brought Up to date and Arranged for Rapid and Practical Work.

BY H. C. ALLEN, M. D.



3. MECHANICALLY aided repertories

a. **AUTO VISUAL** repertory - It is a mechanical device, practically no paper work is required. It is automatic & marks are denoted by three different colors. The auto visual repertory consists of 5505 auto strips and auto visual apparatus having 435 medicines on in numerical order from above downwards.

b. Software

Options available for reference is immense and it works very fast, may also be carried to the bedside in the form of laptop or android mobile.

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INTERNAL FORMATTING

1. Puritan group

- purity of symptoms precisely as described and recorded in the words of the provers or clinicians
 - Not converted into rubrics
 - purpose is reference and not for systematic repertorisation.
-
- Analytical Repertory of the symptoms of the Mind
 - Repertory of Hering's Guiding symptoms of the Materia Medica – C. B. Knerr
 - Concordance Repertory of Materia Medica – W. D. Gentry
 - Sensation as if H. A. Roberts
 - Sensation as if Woodward

- Apprehension.**—A. and anxious feeling at pit of stomach. Natr-m.
A.; dread of misfortune; impending evil or of approaching death.
Acon.
- A. and fear of misfortune or impending evil. Ant-c.
A. at night; cannot remain in bed. Rhus-t.
A. and uneasiness, as if something unpleasant impended. Caust.
A. at approach of anyone. Cad.
A. of approaching death; fears she has been poisoned. Glon.
A. of losing reason. Ala.
A. of future. Natr-m.
A. of death, with difficulty of breathing (in asthma). Lob. (Ars.)
A. of misfortune. Hell.
A.: mental activity and almost prophetic perception. Lach.
A. when ready to go to church or opera, bringing on diarrhoea.
Gels. (Arg-n.)
A., with inclination to weep. Graph. Natr-m.
- Anthropophobia;** a. and anxiety from noise at door and fears lest someone would come in (Natr-m.); settled melancholy, with suicidal mania. Aur. (This remedy has not proved so valuable for suicidal mania as might have been expected from symptomatology. In non-syphilitic cases Arsenicum seems to be more efficacious.—Allen's Hand Book of Materia Medica).
- Anxiety,** with great a. for future. Dig.
Anxiety with a., as if had committed a crime. Merc., Ver-a.
Constant anxiety and a. Asper.
Dullness of senses and diminished power of a. Cham.
Great anxiety and a. Sabin.
Great anxiety and a. in evening. Sulph. (Calc-c., Merc., Rhus-t.)
Great anxiety, restlessness (Ars.), and a., especially in the evening and at night. Acon., Ars., Calc-c., Merc., Rhus-t.
Great a. of approaching death. Can-ind.
Illusions of fancy with a. Anac.
Ill-humored just before menses, with sadness, a., taciturnity, obstinacy and suspicion. Lyc.
Inclination to sadness, with weeping and constant a. of impending evil. Kali-jod.
Intolerable melancholy and a.; is wholly occupied with sad thoughts.
Natr-c. (Ign., Puls.)
Indefinable anxiety and a. Al-cep.
Melancholia; anxiety; a. Euphorb.
Melancholia; is wrapped in profound sadness with a. Cocc.
Mental alienation, with hurried talking, restlessness and a. of impending evil, misfortune. Merc.
Mental depression and a. Ars., Aur., Bry., Natr-m., Nux-m., Puls.
Piteous howling and lamentations with intense a. Acon.

Puritan Repertories

Apprehension (See [Anxiety](#), [Dread](#), [Fear](#), [Solicitude](#).) :- Abrot., Act-sp., **All-c.**, Alumn., Ant-s-aur., **ARG-N.**, Ars-s-f., Aspar., Astac., Aur., **Calc.**, **Caust.**, Chlor., Coc-c., Cocc., Coff-t., Con., **Cupr.**, Euphor., **Form.**, **GELS.**, **IGN.**, Kreos., **Lyc.**, **LYSS.**, *Mosch.*, **NAT-C.**, Nat-p., Op., **RHUS-T.**

Accidents, of, from every trifle :- Iod.

Anxious :- Hyos.

Approach of anybody, at :- Cadm-s.

Brain, thinks it is softening :- Abrot.

Chest, constriction :- Alumn.

Chlorosis, in :- Calc.

Church or opera, when ready to go to :- **ARG-N.**, Gels.

Coldness, with :- Am-c.

Breathing :-

That he would only be able to a short time (influenza) :- *Rhus-t.*

Through nose impeded :- **Zinc.**

Suffocative :- **Ars.**

Control over his senses, with feeling that he had lost :- Merc.

Cough, after short, from irritation and tickling behind upper half of sternum :- *Rhus-t.*

Conscience, as from a bad :- *Stront-c.*

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

2. Logical utilitarian group


- Has **LOGIC** in their arrangement and has **UTILITY** value
- Not in the language of the materia medica/ prover; but in **RUBRIC** form
- This group does not care so much for the actual words, but gives sole value to the **essence and real meaning** of the symptoms.
- Here the symptoms are arranged logically with some philosophical background for utilizing them in finding out the similar medicine.
- Eg. Kent's repertory, TPB, BBCR , Synthesis.

- **anticipation; from:**  **V** (80) arg-met. arg-n. arge-pl. *Ars.* ars-met. aur-m-n. bar-ox-suc. brom. bros-gau. calc-lac. calc-met. calc-sil. canth. *Carb-v.* carc. chir-fl. chlam-tr. choc. chr-m. chr-met. chr-s. cob. cob-m. cob-p. cupr-act. cupr-m. cupr-p. ferr. ferr-f. ferr-lac. ferr-n. ferr-sil. gal-met. gal-s. galla-q-r. **GELS.** germ-met. granit-m. hydrog. kali-ar. kali-met. kali-sil. *Lac-e.* lat-h. levo. *Lyc. Lyss.* maias-l. mang-act. mang-i. mang-m. mang-met. mang-p. mang-s. mang-sil. marb-w. *Med.* mosch. nat-ar. nat-br. **NAT-M.** petr-ra. ph-ac. pop. positr. sal-fr. sel. *Sil.* streptoc. suis-pan. tax. *Thuj.* ulm-c. vanil. yttr-met. zinc. zinc-i. zinc-m. zinc-n. zinc-p.

➤ *AILMENTS FROM - anticipation*

➤ *ANTICIPATION*

. **morning:**  (1) choc.

. **cope when time comes; but able to:**  (1) lyc.

. **engagement; an:**  (18) **ARG-N.**


arge-pl. *Ars.* aur-m-n. *Carb-v.* carc. **GELS.** granit-m. hydrog. *Lyc. Lyss. Med.* **NAT-M.** petr-ra. ph-ac. *Sil.* suis-pan. *Thuj.*

➤ *AILMENTS FROM - anticipation*

➤ *ANTICIPATION*

- **apparition while awake; anguish from horrible:**  (2) *Camph.* zinc.


➤ *FEAR - waking, on - dream, from a*

- **ascending stairs; on:**  **V** (5) **ARS.** iod. *Nit-ac.* onos. ox-ac.

- **ascites; during:**  (1) fl-ac.

➤ *abdomen; with complaints of*

➤ *abdomen; with distension of*

- **asthma; with:**  (9) *Arg-n.* ars. *Dig.* hydr-ac. *Ip.* kreos. m-ambo. med. plat.

- **attacks of anxiety**

(See paroxysms, in) 

- **attempting things:**  (1) kali-p.

- **away from home:**  (1) rhus-g.

➤ *FEAR - away from home; when*

- **bad days are approaching; that:**  (2)

cassia-s. tarent-c.

- **barking; when other dogs are:** **V**  (1)

nat-m

LEVELS OF CLASSIFICATION

3 ways of classification

Overall appearance ✓

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□ GROUP CHARACTERISTICS

1. General repertories
2. Regional repertories
3. Particular repertories
4. Alphabetical repertories
5. Concordance repertories
6. Comparative repertories
7. Pathogenic repertory
8. Reference repertories
9. Therapeutic digests
10. Card repertories
11. Computer repertories

1. General repertories

It contains all the symptoms of human being **beginning from head to foot.**

- Based on **deductive logic**
 - Eg. Kent's repertory
- Based on **inductive logic**
 - Eg. Therapeutic pocket book
- Based on **Clinical approach**
 - have many clinical rubrics under different systems, and the medicines are given against the name of the disease
 - either the deductive or inductive logic
 - Eg. Repertory to Homoeopathic MM by Oscar E Boericke

2. Regional repertories

- information relevant to a particular system or a region. They are mainly used for reference purposes, not for individualisation

Advantages of Regional Repertory

- For ready reference while in doubts and confusions.
- In acute cases it helps best as the patient usually does not say all his symptoms during suffering except particular symptoms.
- It helps much to the specialists than the general physicians

ORGAN

- (a) Repertory of Head Niedhard
- (b) Repertory of Eyes Berridge
- (c) Repertory of Tongue Douglass
- (d) Repertory of Throat W. J. Guernsey
- (e) Repertory of Respiratory organs Lutze
- (f) Repertory of urinary organs A. R. Morgan
- (g) Repertory of Uterine Therapeutics Minton
- (h) Repertory of Foot sweat O.M. Drake

SYSTEM

- (a) Repertory of Respiratory system Van Den Bug
- (b) Repertory of Digestive system Arkell Mc Michell

REGION

- (a) Regional Leaders Nash
- (b) Repertory of Back Wilsey

3. Particular repertories

– based on clinical orientation, focused on certain particular states or particular diseased condition

- Dealing with particular **states**

– Eg. Repertory to time modalities

- Dealing with the particular **diseased condition**

– Eg. Repertory of diarrhoea By Bell James

- (a) Repertory of Haemorrhoids Guernsey
- (b) Repertory of Neuralgia Lutze
- (c) Repertory of Intermittent Fever w. A. Allen
- (d) Repertory of Fevers H. C. Allen
- (e) Repertory of Rheumatism Parkins
- (f) Repertory of Rheumatism Pulford
- (g) Repertory of Eczema C. F Mills Paugh
- (i) Repertory of Headache Knerr
- (j) Repertory of Headache Neatby Stonham
- (k) Repertory of Labour Yingling
- (l) Repertory of Spasm and Convulsions Holcomb
- (m) Repertory of Diarrhoea Bell
- (n) [Cough](#) and Expectorations Lee and Clarke
- (o) Repertory of Mastitis W. J. Guernsey
- (p) Repertory of Respiratory Diseases W. J. Guernsey

4. Alphabetical repertories

The symptoms are arranged in alphabetical order

– General alphabetical repertories

- Murphy's repertory
- Repertory to Homoeopathic MM By Phatak

– Clinical alphabetical repertories

- The prescriber by Clarke

– Reference repertories

- Highlights of Homoeopathic practice by T.P.Chatterjee



Abdomen



Ankles



Arms



Back



Bladder



Bones



Brain



Breasts



Breathing



Cancer



Chest



Children



Chills



Clinical



Constituti.



Coughing



Dreams



Ears



Elbows



Eyes



Face



Fainting



Feet



Female



Fever



Food



Gallblad.



Generals



Glands



Hands



Head



Headach.



Hearing



Heart



Hips



Intestine.



Joints



Kidneys



Knees



Larynx



Legs



Limbs



Liver



Lungs



Male



Mind



Mouth



Muscles



Neck



Nose



Pelvis



Perspirat.



Pregnanc.



Pulse



Rectum



Shoulder.



Skin



Sleep



Speech/V.



Spleen



5. Concordance repertories

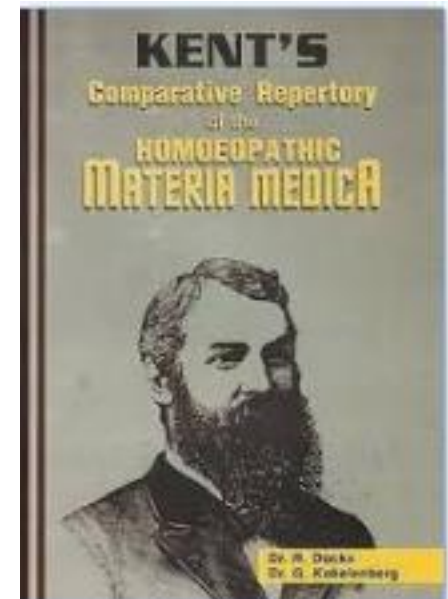
Puritan repertories are known as Concordance repertories or Concordances.

These repertories are comprised of mainly of the symptoms in the **language of the provers**, the whole symptoms expressed by the patient may be obtained as a single unit in these books.

Repertory of Concordance by Knerr

6. Comparative repertories

- aimed to assist the user in differentiating the medicines within the rubric
- often this saves the labor of consulting the materia medica for the differential references.
 - Comparative repertory of Hom.MM by Docks & Kockelenberg



PRESUMPTUOUS: arrogant, over-confident, taking undue liberties.

Additions: *Jvc.*

arn., calc., plat., staph. (by Gallavardin)

PROPHECYING: Prediction, tarot, etc.
Cross-ref: page 11, CLAIRVOYANCE

Predicts the time of death: then. (by P. Schmidt) is to be added.

It is through the vehemence of the especially cardiac symptoms that *acon.* thinks he will die.

PROSTRATION of mind: Mental exhaustion. The mind is reduced to extreme weakness.

New rubric:

PROSTRATION of mind, children in, influenza, after :

New rubric in Kent from M. Tyler: *abrot.*

PROSTRATION of mind, coition, after: *calc., sep.*

Cross-ref: page 70, PROSTRATION of mind, emission, after

PROSTRATION of mind, menses, after:

ALUMINA: An interesting symptom for *alum.* She is mentally and also physically exhausted after menses. It is interesting to ask this, especially because *alum.* has her menses scantily. If it would be that she has her menses for a long time and loses lots of blood, then it is normal. Then you can understand it that she is tired. But *alum.* has her menses scantily. They are watery. But still she is tired. See also *ipecac* on page 1418 (disproportionate to the loss of blood) who has the same symptom, but even worse.

PULL, desires to pull one's hair: Refer to page 87, tears her hair.

PULL, one's nose in the street:

MERCURIUS: You must understand it this way: Sometimes *merc.* feels like doing something foolish, for example pulling one's nose, it is a foolish impulse.

New rubric:

PUNISHMENT mental symptoms, after: *ign.* (from Boger) and *agar.* (*Vithoulkas*)

QUARRELSOME: Apt to violent dispute with loud and angry words. Easily irritated person. Apt to contest.

QUESTIONS, speaks continually in: People who always ask "Don't you think so?". In fact they try to affirm something by asking. They have little strength. They are looking for support.

QUIET disposition: Calm, easy people.

Cross-ref: page 9, ASKS for nothing
page 89, TRANQUILLITY

Add: *dros., tub.* (12)

QUIET disposition, heat, during:

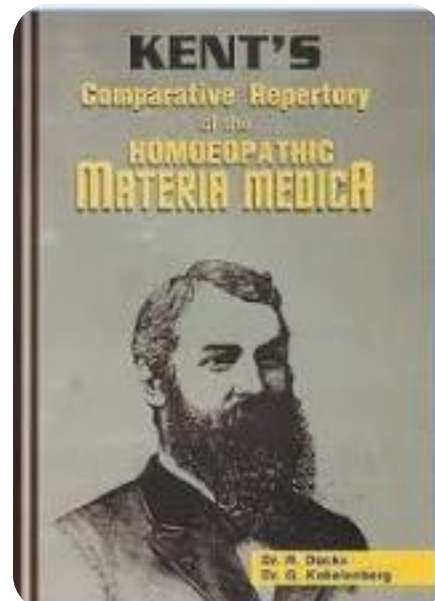
Cross-ref: page 1289 (same remedies)

New rubric:

QUIET disposition, light and noise are intolerable: *con.*

QUIET, wants to be: People who want to be left at ease.

GELSEMIUM: They want to be quiet, because they are weak and tired. He cannot bear somebody looking at him. He fears he might want to start a



IMPULSE to run:

Addition: **Tub.**

New rubric:

IMPULSE to run at night:

IODIUM: Here it is walking fast at night.
People who go for a walk at night.

IMPULSE to run away: puls. (12)

IMPULSIVE: Add stram. and phos. (23)

ARGENTUM NITRICUM: Sometimes there is a connection between the fears and impulses of a remedy. Arg-n. has fear of height and has the impulse to jump downward.

NUX VOMICA: Is very impatient and impulsive.

STAPHISAGRIA: At the very end, when there is no other way.

STRAMONIUM: Has the impulse to be violent. It is also a remedy for children who are afraid of violence. A stram. child will stay away from a group of children who play a violent game.

INCONSOLABLE:

Cross-ref: page 35, **DESPAIR**

INCONSTANCY: Situations alternate, black or white, and in contradiction with each other. This is only in connection with the mind.

Cross-ref: page 1351, **CONTRADICTORY**
and alternating states

INDEPENDENT: People who are independent (all 17): bell., nux-v., sulph.

New rubric:

INDECISION: People who cannot make up their mind.

Cross-ref: page 57, **IRRESOLUTION**

In Kent you do not always find what you are looking for where you expect to find it. For example gallstones. You will not find it in alphabetic order or so. To save time you can write a cross-ref. on the page where you thought it would be. It is frustrating sometimes. You know it is there, but you cannot find it the moment you need it. Overcome the frustration and make a little note even in your own language.

INDIFFERENCE: Apathy

Additions: carc., dros., syph.

New rubric:

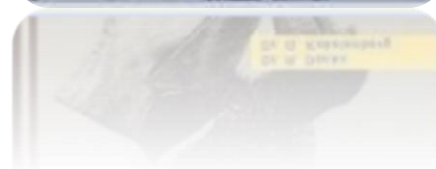
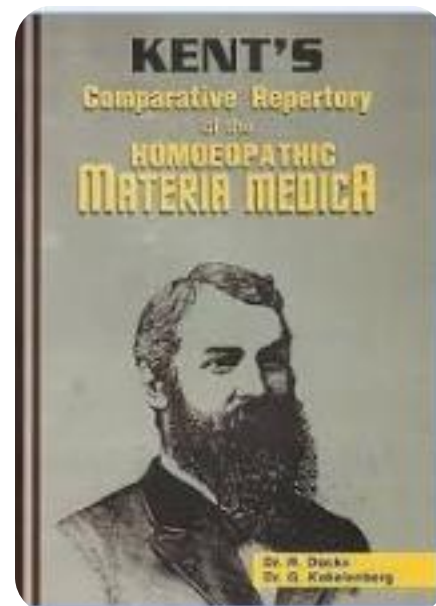
INDIFFERENCE, alternating with jesting:

MENYANTHES: You can think of it in flu symptoms with headaches that ameliorate when you press hard on the place where it hurts. Another symptom is no thirst.

INDIFFERENCE, caresses, to:

CINA: You can see this in children and also in adults.

Vithoullkas says cina patients are



7. Pathogenic repertory

- index to the symptoms as presented during the drug proving
- useful when the **pathological changes form the only available database in a case**
- Also useful in case where the differentiation of the medicines and prescription has to be made only on **the basis of the objective symptoms**
- In concordance repertories the symptoms are written in the language of the provers – the verbal expression
- **But in the pathogenic repertories the expression at the level of altered physiological phenomena & the pathological process are explained.**
 - Repertory to Cyclopedica of drug pathogenesis by Richard Hughes



A
REPERTORY
to the **CYCLOPAEDIA** of
DRUG PATHOGENESY

Richard Hughes, M.D.

Richard Hughes, M.D.

dept of repertory svrhmc nemom

8. Reference repertories

- These are not repertories in strict sense, but these books are handy for prescribing in acute cases and in cases with insufficient data.
- They are used as **READY RECKONERS** for assessing the information about a symptom or a condition with certain constant features.
- Select your remedy by Bishamber das
- Quick bed side prescriber by Singhal

Calcarea carbonica is, like Conium, scarcely ever recommended for affections of the liver without being associated with some other medicine. Considering, however, what an influence this medicine exerts upon the most deep-seated gastric derangements, especially when the secretion of bile is either diminished or entirely suspended, Calcarea must certainly appear one of the most important remedies in liver-complaint. It is particularly adapted to such complaints in the case of women and children. The local symptoms are numerous, but not very distinct; the constitutional symptoms are very significant. Calcarea likewise exerts an influence upon liver-complaint in the case of tuberculous and chlorotic patients. Waxy liver seems to come more particularly within the range of Calcarea, the more as this disorder only occurs among cachectic individuals.

Silicea is closely related to Calcarea carb., it is particularly suitable in the case of cachectic persons, especially if the affection of the liver is associated with diseases of the bones. The attending intestinal catarrh should not be accompanied by an increase of fecal evacuations. Neither our practical observations nor the physiological provings inform us very precisely in what particular class of liver-disease this remedy will prove most serviceable; at all events, in the liver-complaint of tuberculous individuals Silicea will prove very useful. In addition to these statements we will mention a symptom that seems to be met with exclusively in diseases of the liver, although it does not exactly state how the liver is diseased; we allude to a peculiar, almost sudden change in the finger-nails. they lose their transparency, assume a yellowish hue, crack longitudinally, increase considerably in thickness, and, in a few months, become quite ill-shapen. This change is a sure evidence of some existing liver-disease, and points to a small number of remedies, all of which exert a powerful influence upon the liver: *Silicea*, *Sulphur*, *Antimonium crudum*, and *Graphites*, [also *Mercurius vivus*. II.] In many cases this one symptom contributes a great deal towards estab-

9. Therapeutic digests

- These are miniature versions of repertories and deals mainly with a particular clinical condition
- Rave's special pathology & therapeutics

from the loins down into the thighs; scanty, turbid urine with reddish sediment; strangury; constipation; necessity of lying on the back with drawn-up knees. Especially in complication with typhilitis.

Lycop., in complication with diaphragmitis or hepatitis; when lying on the left side, a feeling as if a hard body were rolling from the navel to that side; or when after three or four days the face assumes a yellowish color; troublesome flatulence and constipation; sleeplessness, and constant loathing.

Merc., at a later period, if the exuded fluid becomes purulent, with frequent starts; creeping chills; perspiration without relief; pale, wretched complexion; foul smell from the mouth; vomiting of slime; and slimy stools with straining; oedematous swelling of the feet; great weakness and emaciation. Especially when in complication with typhilitis and the formation of abscesses.

Natrum, itching and stinging pains; predominating coldness of the lower extremities; kind of numb and stiff feeling in the affected parts, as if they were made of wood.

Opium, distention of the abdomen; anxiety, with a feeling of flying heat internally, and stupor of the head; somnolence; anti-peristaltic motion of the intestines; constant vomiting and belching; retention of stool and urine; complete inactivity of the lower bowels.

Rhus t., great restlessness; changing position, notwithstanding the pain it causes; tongue red at the tip; pressive, cutting pain in the abdomen; typhoid symptoms; *chris lenta*; metritis.

Sulphur, after Acon. and Bryon., or when the disease takes a protracted course.

Veratr., vomiting and diarrhoea; coolness of the skin; sunken features; pulse small and weak; thirst great; restlessness and anxiety.

Ascites, Dropsy of the Peritoneum.

Its pathological character is like that of hydrothorax, a collection of fluid within the peritoneal sac, which is of a yellow, or yellowish-green; or (if blood be mixed with it) of a reddish color; contains a great deal of albumen, saline constituents, and flakes of coagulated lymph. The quantity of fluid sometimes exceeds forty pounds. The peritoneum is opaque, without lustre; thickened, but without any sign of inflammation. Liver and spleen are pale, sometimes smaller than normal; the kidneys appear anæmic; and the diaphragm is pushed upwards into the thoracic cavity.

Dropsy of the belly is never a primary disease, but always the con-

sequence of some morbid action, such as diseases of the lungs, heart, larynx, blood-vessels, liver, spleen, kidneys, intermittent fever, and cancer-cachexia.

It may result from mere local troubles, such as impediments of circulation within the peritoneum by obstructions of the vena porta; cirrhosis, and tumors of the liver; tubercular and carcinomatous degeneration of the peritoneum. Frequently several of these causes are in operation.

Symptoms.

1. *Swelling of the abdomen.* This alters its form according to the position of the patient. When standing, the hypogastric region swells out the most; when lying, the most dependent portion of the abdomen bulges out. This distinguishes ascites from any other swelling within the abdominal cavity.

2. *Fluctuation*, which is easily discovered by palpation.

3. *Diminution of urinary secretion and saline excretions*, (the latter excepted, where there is an intestinal catarrh co-existing.)

4. *Dull percussion sound*, also variable according to the patient's positions.

5. *Pressure towards the thoracic cavity*, with dyspnoea and palpitation of the heart.

The prognosis depends entirely upon the nature of its cause. If that is not removable, it is hardly to be expected that its consequences will be.

In our therapeutic management of each individual case, therefore, we shall have to select remedies from those which are indicated for dropsical affections in general; as, Apis, Ars., Bry., China, Dale, Lel., Lye., Phos., Puls., Rhus t., Sep., Stront.

Vomiting and diarrhoea suggests Ant. cr., Tart. em., Apis, Arg., Ars., Asar., Borax, Cham., Cupr., Ipec., Merc., Phos., Senega, Sulph., Ver.

Ulcers on the legs, Ars., Graph., Hell., Lye., Merc., Rhus t., Sella, Sulph.

Oedema of the lower limbs, with constant oozing out of the water from sore places without formation of pus, Rhus t., afterwards Lye.

Cough, with dryness, Amm. c., Apis, Ars., Colch., Hell., Nitr. ac.

Special Hints.

Apis, urine scanty, dark, like coffee-ground; thirstlessness; great soreness of the abdominal walls; stinging, burning pains in different parts of the body; can't get breath except when sitting; even lun-

ing back wards causes suffocating feeling; in complication with scarlet fever, uterine tumors, and inflammatory processes of the bowels.

Apocyn. cann. has been given abundantly by western physicians for "dropsy" of all kinds; it seems to be indicated by a sinking feeling at the pit of the stomach; an irritable condition of the stomach, that cannot retain even a draught of water; muddy urine; diarrhoea; bloatedness of the face after lying down, passing off after sitting up; dropsy after scarlatina.

Arsen., complexion pale and earthy, or greenish; great weakness, exhaustion; faint feeling from slight motion; tongue dry; great thirst, with frequent drinking, but only little at a time; suffocative spells, especially at night; great anxiety; must jump out of bed; skin cool; burning heat inside; post-scarlatinal dropsy; in complication with heart diseases.

Aurum has been recommended when ascites is the consequence of functional disturbance of abdominal organs, in combination with albuminuria.

Bryonia, congestion of the head; giddiness when rising after stooping; loss of breath when moving in the least; lower eyelids oedematously swollen; lips bluish; great thirst and scanty urine, with burning in the urethra, passing off drop by drop; obstinate constipation; after scarlet fever.

China, indicated in organic disturbances of liver and spleen, and after loss of blood.

Convulvulus arvensis, constipation; abdominal disturbances, weakness, appetite good; he would eat more if there were more room, the abdomen being filled with water; urine almost entirely suppressed.

Digitalis, difficult micturition; pale face; intermitting pulse; cold skin; doughy swelling, which easily yields to the pressure of the finger.

Fluor. so., enlarged and indurated liver, in consequence of drinking whiskey.

Helleb., in acute cases; after scarlet fever; drowsiness; slow in answering questions; griping in bowels, with jelly-like discharges; frequent but scanty micturition; great thirst; fever.

Kali c., in complication with liver and heart affections.

Laches., in complication with liver, heart and spleen diseases, scarlet fever; *black*, scanty urine.

Lycop., liver affections; abuse of alcoholic drinks; after venesection; intermittent fever; oozing out of water from sore places in the lower extremities, without formation of pus; urine scanty, with

red sediment; upper portion of the body emaciated, lower enormously swollen; one foot cold, the other hot; restless sleep; wakes when getting awake.

Manganum oxydatum, intermittent fever; encephalia; palpitation of the heart, strong, irregular, tumbling, without abnormal sounds.

Merc., in consequence of organic lesions of the liver and other abdominal viscera; the swelling of the abdomen is tense, hard; thirst not prominent.

Senecio, abdomen very tense; lower extremities oedematous; urine scanty and high colored, or alternating with profuse and watery discharge; pain in the lumbar region and in the ovaries.

Sulphur, after suppressed itch, rough skin; bluish spots; sleep, with moaning; quick pulse; cold feet; easily sweating, especially in the face; painless diarrhoea; drawing together of the fingers; very forgetful; inclination to sit still and to lie down.

Tympanites Abdominalis

Corresponds to *Pneumothorax*, and consists of a collection of gas within the peritoneal sac. It is caused by ruptures or perforations of the stomach, or of the intestines, in consequence of which the gas which is contained therein diffuses itself within the peritoneal sac. More rarely, the air finds its way into the abdominal cavity from out of the lungs, (in consequence of abscesses and pneumothorax;) and still more rarely, it enters from the uterus or the vagina in consequence of destructive processes in these organs. Cases have been observed where the gas originates within the peritoneal sac itself, in consequence of a decomposition of ichorous fluids contained therein, especially in combination with puerperal peritonitis.

Symptoms.

Swelling of the abdomen. Its development is rapid if it be caused by perforation; slower, if by gradual decomposition.

Full tympanitic sound all over, even in the region of the liver. This organ is pressed backwards, if it be not adherent to the diaphragm; this is quite characteristic, and serves to distinguish tympanites from meteorism, i. e., a collection of gas within the intestines.

All signs of peritonitis, which develops itself soon after the entrance of air into the peritoneal sac.

Therapeutic Hints.—Compare Peritonitis and those other affections of which it is a mere consequence.

10. Card repertories

–Kishore's cards

11. Computer repertories

–Cara/ VISION, Radar, Hompath