

Dept of Repertory SVRHMC, Nemom

### KENT'S REPERTORY - SCOPE

- only repertory which covers rubrics pertaining to MENTAL GENERALS, PHYSICAL GENERALS & PARTICULARS which constitute the totality of symptoms. No others repertory has emphasized all these section equally.
- This repertory synchronizes with Hahnemann's idea of GENERAL TO PARTICULAR. The general rubrics are given first which are further modified under sub-rubrics as: 1. Location
  - 2. Sensation 3. Modalities 4. Concomitants 5. Extension 6. Adaptability 7. Unexpected deviation
  - 8. Cause 9. Alternate with 10. Various types 11. Onset 12. Sensation as if 13. side

- With acute diseases As it has encompassed all the anatomical parts, organs & systems of the body it is very useful for prescribing for ACUTE DISEASES.
- A LONG INDEX helps for the neophytes to find at the rubrics. It brings a lot of poly- crest remedies while repertorising the case with this repertory

- It bring NEW DRUGS AT TIMES which are not thought in a patient before repertorisation.
- This repertory is HANDY TO USE.
- This repertory contains perhaps the LARGE NUMBERS OF RUBRICS.
- Each rubrics contains MAXIMUM NUMBERS OF CHARACTERS (subrubrics)
- CONCOMITANTS have been given in individual chapters

## KENT'S REPERTORY - LIMITATIONS

- In some parts the rubrics are OVER GENERALIZED (chapter mind) where as in some other parts the rubrics OVER PARTICULARIZED (chapter Extremities)
- SIMILAR RUBRICS, WITH DIFFERENT REMEDIES AND WITH DIFFERENT EVALUATION are given in many chapters. This pose difficulties in working out a case, because the chances of missing out remedy is great
  - Example "Liquids taken are forced into nose" (page 454) also under Nose "Liquids comes out through the nose on attempting to swallow".

- CERTAIN ORGANS ARE GIVEN AS SEPARATE RUBRICS with out sub rubrics; this is against the philosophy and construction eg liver and region of, spleen etc.
- In certain rubric, DRUGS ARE NOT WELL REPRESENTED, for example in the chapter generalities rubric Paralysis one side, Drug opium is not mentioned, and a better rubric for the same condition is given in the chapter Extremities paralysis.
- Lot of PRINTING ERRORS is present through out the Repertory.
- Some remedies, which are NOT GIVEN IN THE INDEX, REPRESENT CERTAIN RUBRICS. example Nux-J in Talk indisposed to: Kali-ox in Insanity
- OMISSION OF DRUGS in certain rubrics.

# ADVANTAGES OF TPB

- It is based upon THE CONCEPT OF COMPLETE SYMPTOM— location, sensation, modality, and concomitant.
- It follows more or less an ANATOMICAL SCHEMA which is helpful for finding the rubrics.
- By applying the 'DOCTRINE OF ANALOGY' rubric can be completed, even though there is lack of any of the four parts of the symptom.
- FIVE GRADATIONS of medicines are one of the unique contribution of Boenninghausen.
- This repertory has given more importance to CONCOMITANT SYMPTOMS than Kent's repertory.

- MODALITIES ARE GIVEN UNDER SEPARATE SECTION. Ameliorations are also given more importance than Kent's repertory.
- This repertory is useful in working out cases which are full of particulars and which CONTAIN FEW MENTAL GENERALS AND PHYSICAL GENERALS. Cases manifested by pathological changes and objective symptoms can better dealt by BTPB.
- Rubrics are given in SIMPLE LANGUAGE.

- Chapter 'RELATIONSHIP OF REMEDIES' is helpful for finding the second prescription.
- The SIDES OF THE BODY are given importance, they are mentioned in location chapter.
- The EXTREMITIES ARE DIVIDED into upper and lower which is helpful for finding the rubrics very easily.

# DISADVANTAGES OF BTPB

- It deals with ONLY 342 REMEDIES. Boenninghausen's original edition contained 126 remedies. Allen dropped 4 remedies (Angustra, Magnetis Polus Articus, Magnetis Polus Australius, Magnetis Poli Umbo) and added 220 remedies.
- The RUBRICS given in the book are LESS in number.
- Many of the rubrics LACK IMPORTANT MEDICINES desire for salt Natrum mur is not mentioned.

- Mind section contains ONLY 18 RUBRICS UNDER 'MIND' AND 17 RUBRICS UNDER INTELLECT. These rubrics are too general and can only be used as reference.
- The concept that a symptom that refers to a part may be predicated of the whole man (DOCTRINE OF ANALOGY) IS NOT CORRECT UNDER MANY CIRCUMSTANCES.
- Though prime importance is given to the CONCOMITANTS THERE IS NO SEPARATE CHAPTER FOR THEM.
- Even though this book has undergone many modifications and editions there are many DEFECTS IN THE CONSTRUCTION AND COMPILATION. Internal head ends on page 26, again starts on page 29. External head ends on page 29, again starts on page 30.

- Rubrics that might have been placed under 'SENSATIONS' ARE GIVEN UNDER 'PARTS OF THE BODY' Toothache under teeth, stopped feeling in ears.
- There is NO FIXED ARRANGEMENTS OF RUBRICS.
- The RELATIONSHIP section deals with only 141 REMEDIES.
- There are many MISPLACED RUBRICS- Vertigo-is given in intellect, Perineum is given in stool
- DIFFERENT SENSATIONS ARE GIVEN SPECIFICALLY, but in practice many patients do not specify their sensations.
- This book LACKS INFORMATION ABOUT SARCODES AND NOSODES.

#### BBCR - MERITS OVER KENT'S REPERTORY

- Those who uses KR, must have thorough knowledge of evaluation into generals, particulars & common
- Exact interpretation of MENTAL S/M & value needed for repertorisation in KR
- BBCR MIND SECTION ENLARGED by rubrics & subrubrics along with a large section on CROSS REFERENCE
- USED IN ALL TYPES OF CASES cases with mental s/m & even one sided diseases
- Very easy to find out LSMC

### BBCR - DE-MERITS

- CONCOMITANT NOT SO USEFUL as it has less number of medicines
  - No subrubrics given & Concomitants represented only in 22 chapters
- NO DEFENITE ARRANGEMENT OF CHAPTERS. Many are given as SUBCHAPTERS (Throat)
- LESS IMPORTANT SECTION AS MAIN CHAPTERS (WATERBRASH & HEARTBURN)
- SIMILAR RUBRICS in different sections Photophobia
- MISPLACED RUBRICS illusions under Mind (Sensorium)
- Concordance only 125 remedies
- NOSODES not represented well