

# BOGER

# HISTORY & PHILOSOPHY

## II

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# Philosophy of Boenninghausen's TPB

- Doctrine of Complete symptom
- Doctrine of Concomitant
- Doctrine of Analogy
- Principle of Grand Generalisation
- Relationship of remedies
- Evaluation of Remedies



# EVALUATION OF SYMPTOMS

- The great homoeopathic congress held in Brussel, Germany.
- He announced prize question calling for the treatise about the value of the symptom to aid as a norm.
- For 3 years almost there was no any answer...ultimately he wrote the paper 'characteristic value of symptom'

Marcus Tullius Cicero (January 3, 106 BC – December 7, 43 BC) was a Roman philosopher, statesman, lawyer, political theorist, and Roman constitutionalist.



<b>Quis:</b>	Personality
<b>Quid:</b>	Nature and peculiarity of the disease
<b>Ubi:</b>	Seat of the disease
<b>Quibus auxiliis:</b>	Accompanying symptom (concomitant)
<b>Cur:</b>	Cause
<b>Quomodo:</b>	Modalities
<b>Quondo:</b>	Time

Thus evolved the concept of the 'COMPLETE SYMPTOM'

- So Boger begins this Philosophy in the Preface of BBCR itself :-

“ The Remedy can hardly ever be indicated by a single symptom howsoever peculiar”

- Doctrine of complete symptoms and concomitants.
- Doctrine of pathological generals.
- Doctrine of causation and time.
- Clinical rubrics.
- Evaluation of remedies.
- Fever totality.
- Concordances.



BOGER'S PRINCIPLES

# Doctrine of complete symptoms and concomitants.

- Borrowed the idea of **complete symptom from Boenninghausen**.
- A complete symptom is that which consists of Location, Sensation and Modalities.
- During the interview unreasonable attendants of main symptoms are also noticed in relation to time which are called concomitants...
- The **concomitants help in differentiating** one case form another, and one remedy from another.



# Doctrine of pathological generals.

- General changes in the tissues and part of the body.
- It tells us the state of the whole body and its changes in relation to the constitution
- They help us to concentrate on more concrete changes to select the similimum



# Doctrine of causation and time.

- From the point of view of Boger, **causation and time factors** are more definite and reliable **in cases as well as in medicines**.
- In each chapter he has included time aggravation.
- more importance to Causation and General modalities followed by General sensations which hold the key in the remedy as well as in the person.

# Clinical rubrics

- Appreciated the use of **clinical conditions in grouping medicines**.
- Will help the physician in case of **advanced tissue changes** where we will not get a clear picture because of poor susceptibility.
- Small group of medicine can be further narrowed down with the **help of modalities**.
- If the case is not having any other choice or if the case is lacking in characteristic expressions– palliative drug to overcome the present crisis.

# Evaluation of Remedies

- He introduced the grading of symptoms into **five ranks** by the use of different typography:

□ CAPITAL – 5

□ Bold – 4

□ *Italics* – 3

□ Roman – 2

□ (Roman) – (1) – rarely used

# Fever totality.

- Unique contribution of Boger.
- Each stage of fever is followed by Time, Aggravation, Amelioration, and Concomitants.
- They should be arranged properly in order to get similimum with the help of Bogers repertory.

# Concordances.

- It deals with the relationship of medicines of only 125 remedies.
- Boger found so many difficulties in day to day use of Therapeutic Pocket Book, and so he tried to modify the structure and content of the book by adding many medicines and rubrics drawn from his own experiences and other sources...