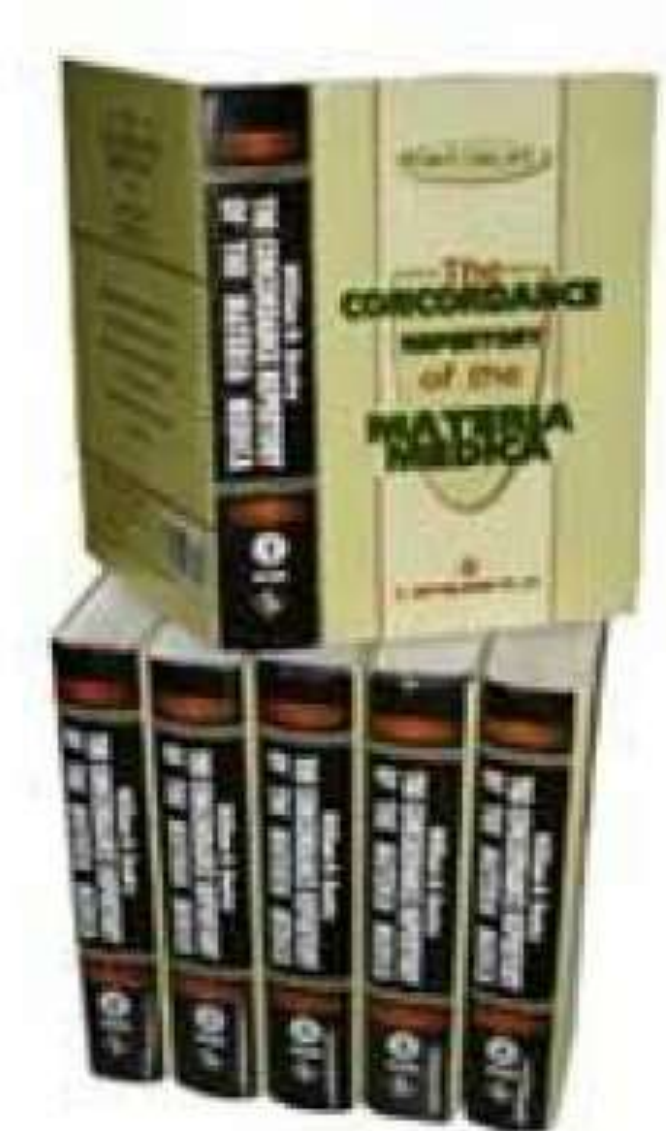


THE CONCORDANCE REPERTORY OF THE MATERIA MEDICA

BY
GENTRY

DEPT OF REPERTORY
SVRHMC, NEMOM



Concordance means

- A state of being of the **same heart and mind, a harmony**
- **ABC Arrangement** of the symptoms -
Symptoms arranged in alphabetical order
under each chapter

- **Puritan** / pure Type of repertory
 - pure Symptoms of the provers are given
 - The symptoms have not been converted into rubrics or reportorial language.
- Dr Boenninghausen introduced the word **CONCORDANCE** for the first time in BTPB in first edition
- Later Dr. Allen used this word in remedy relationship.

Concordance repertories Eg:

- Knerr's Repertory of Herring Guiding s/m
- The of Concordance repertory of MM by William gentry
- Allens symptom Register
- Boenninghausen Symptom of antipsoric.
 - All the above are puritan type of repertories that is written in patients own language and are not converted to rubrics.

- OCEAN OF SYMPTOMS

- Because all types of symptoms are given .There are "N" number of symptoms which are given in every chapter

THE CONCORDANCE REPERTORY
OF THE
MORE CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS
OF THE
MATERIA MEDICA

William D Gentry

- Dr.Gentry was **against** the conventional repertoires of Jahr, Lippe, Boenninghausen in which the provers language was not followed and **because of this the theme of the symptoms got changed.**

- Based on the plan of **Crudens concordance of Bible**
- Cruden`s complete concordance – **every word of the whole Bible is arranged alphabetically**, so that any time the student may find the location of any passage that he desires, this concordance is a library of instructions, it is a **lexicon of explanations**
 - Alexander cruden 1701–1770.

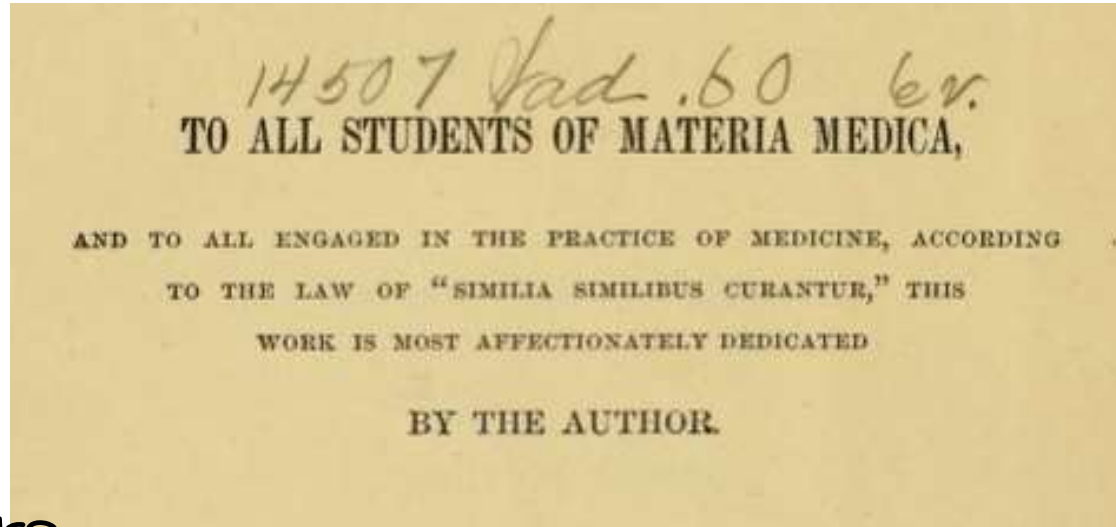
ORIGIN

- The author came across a symptom which necessitated him to search for days in materia medica and repertories
- The symptom was `constant dull frontal headache, worse in the temples with aching in umbilicus`
- Author exclaimed — if only we had a repertory arranged on the plan of Cruden's Concordance of the Bible, it would have been necessary only to refer to the letter `U` and under `umbilicus` find at once the desired symptom
- This particular incidence forced him to think about in preparing a repertory based on Crudens concordance of Bible.

Concordant word meaning is indexing

- Year of publication -1890 ; 1892 (II Edn)
- Number of drugs represented - 420
- Number of volumes - 6
- Number of chapters - 30

Plan and Construction



- Chapters
- Preface
- List of abbreviations

PREFACE

- The concordance repertory is designed to enable the physician to find quickly and certainly any desired symptom in the materia medica together with the indicated remedy .
- EXPLANATION
 - Regarding – how to use the book is given in this section

The rules adopted for the preparation of the work

- Select and give all the **more characteristic pathogenetic symptoms**
- Include only such clinical symptoms as have been **repeatedly verified**
- When two or more remedies have the power of producing a similar condition, include them as **merely suggestive**, under the name of the condition produced
- Give the **noun, verb, and essential adjective** in the sentence

Fancies seeing cats and dogs

- in C following “ Cats ”
- in D following “ Dogs ”
- in F following “ Fancies ”

Cats.—Delirium: fancies seeing c. and dogs; tries to jump out of window. Æth.

Delirium: strange objects constantly obtrude upon fancy, frightening patient, appearing to grow out of ground at his side, in form of large dogs, c. and other horrible objects. Stram.

Fancies seeing c. and dogs. Mosch.

Dogs.—Delirium; fancies seeing cats and d.; tries to jump out of window. Æth.

Delirium: strange objects constantly obtrude upon fancy, frightening patient, appearing to grow out of ground at his side, in the form of large d., cats and other horrible objects. Stram.

Dreams of d. Arn., Calc-c., Lyc., Merc., Sil., Sulph., Ver-a., Zinc.

Fancies seeing cats and d. Æth., Mosch.

Fear and dread of d. and other animals at night. China.

Imaginations: of d. Puls.

Fancies.—Absurd f. Cic-v.

Delirium: f. seeing cats and dogs (Mosch.); tries to jump out of window. Æth.

- Frequent difficulty - **difference in phraseology** of the materia medica writers or upon the part of the person desiring to find the symptom
- Then the **synonym** should be thought of

Wants to do something and yet feels no ambition

- Refer “ want” / ” do “ / “ something ” / “ambition”
- But the word ‘ want ‘ cannot be found , because the writer of the symptom did not use that word
- Synonym used is ” Desires” and symptom can be found by referring to that word in the concordance.

Ambition.—Hurried manner; disposed to do something and yet feels
has no a. Lil-tig.

D. to do something and yet feels no ambition. Lil-tig.

Do.—Absence of disposition to d. anything. Anac.

Cries aloud if one hesitates to d. what she wishes. Ign.

Desire to d. something and yet feels no ambition. Lil-tig.

List of Abbreviations of Medicines

- From *Abies Canadensis* to *Zizia aurea*
- Total of 420 drugs are dealt within this repertory

- The main rubric, which is followed by more number of subrubrics , the starting alphabet of the symptom is used first.
- Eg : The main rubric is “ Absence ”, the subrubric begins with A

THE MIND AND DISPOSITION.

Abandoned.—Frightful fancies, fits of shouting, fright and terror; imagines is alone and in a wilderness a. Stram.

Abdomen.—Excessive uneasiness, anxiety, agonizing tossing about with tearing pains in a. Cham.

Great anxiety and restlessness, followed by violent pains in head and a. Æth.

Imaginations: fancies of reduced a. Sabad.

Imaginations: that a living animal was in a. Thuja.

Insanity, with pain in a., perspiration following. Cupr.

Uneasiness, has to move about; cannot keep still, with pain in stomach, a. Kobalt. (Dios.)

Abdominal.—Hypochondriacal mood after eating, especially in persons who dissipate, with a. suffering and constipation. Nux-v.

Hypochondriasis and hysteria arising from a. troubles. Grat.

Hypochondriasis with studious men, sitting too much at home, with a. complaints and costiveness. Nux-v.

Melancholy from deep-seated a. irritation. Sabin.

Religious melancholy, associated with a. plethora. Sulph.

Aberration.—A. of mind, singing, performing most grotesque dancing steps and shouting. Cic-v. (Hyos., Stram.)

Abortion.—Fright produces symptoms of a. Cimicif.

Abroad.—Wants to go a.; tries to flee from home. Merc.

Abruptly.—Exceptional loquacity; much rapid talking; wants to talk constantly, with rapid change of subject, jumping a. from one idea to another; one word often leads into midst of another story. Lach.

Absence.—A. of disposition to do anything. Anac.

A. of mind and inattention. Oleand.

A. of mind; cannot think. Agn., Alu., Ambr., Anac., Elaps, Kreas.,
Lach., Merc., Natr-m., Nux-m., Phos-ac.

A. of mind; forgetful; difficult comprehension; cannot remember
the most recent events. Rhus-t.

A. of religious or moral feeling. Laur.

A. of shame. Phos. (Hyos.)

Vol I

- Mind and disposition
- Head and scalp
- Eyes
- Ear
- Nose
- Face

Vol II

- Mouth
- Throat
- Stomach
- Hypochondria

Vol III

- Abdomen
- Anus, Rectum, Stool
- Urine , Urinary organs
- Male sexual organs

Vol IV

- Uterus and appendages
- Menstruation and discharges
- Pregnancy and parturition
- Lactation and mammary glands

VOL V

- Voice, larynx , trachea
- Chest, lungs, bronchia and cough
- Heart and circulation
- Chill and fever
- The skin
- Sleep and dreams

VOL VI

- Neck and back
- Upper extremities
- Lower extremities
- Bones and limbs in general
- The nerves
- Generalities and Keynotes

MERITS OF THE BOOK

- Useful as a **book of reference** , to find the desired symptom together with the indicated remedy.
- The symptoms are given in their **original form** without much change .
- In the repertory the author has used the **phraseology of Materia medica without much change**. for eg – under catamenia , there are a few drugs where as under menses many .
- Symptoms arranged in **alphabetical order** under each chapter.

- Symptoms can be **found easily** , which saves a lot of time.
- One symptom can be **referred to at many places**. Eg : confusion in head , which makes thinking difficult . This can be referred to under ' Head and Scalp ' and also under ' Mind.'
- About **420** medicines are dealt within the repertory.

- From his **clinical experience** he has given lot of information under some rubrics.
 - E.g leucorrhoea– Acrid & fetid l. Eucalyp (use locally as disinfectant).
 - Lower extremities– stinging– acute Rheumatism– Acon (also apply cloth saturated with dilution).

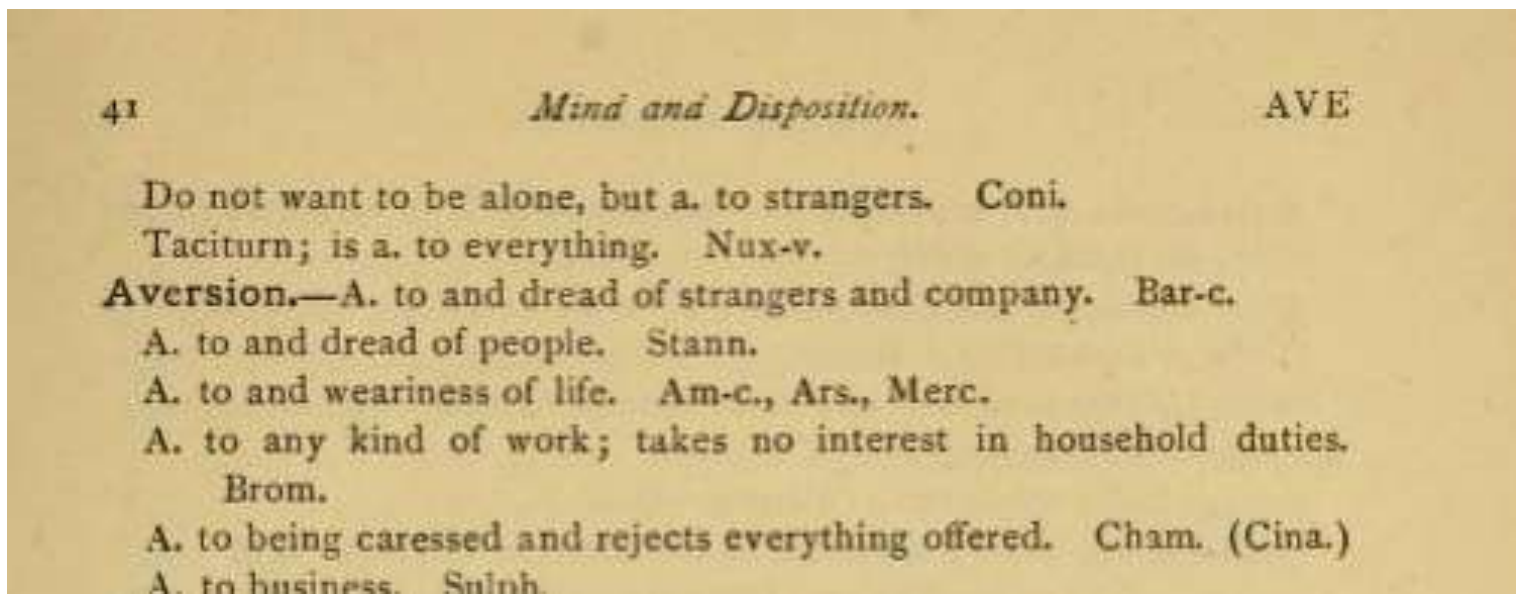
- Cross references given immediately after the rubrics in brackets.
 - E.g Neck and Back- extremities (see section on extremities).
 - Neck and Back- Palsy (see Paralysis also action on nerves).
- Clinical symptoms are specified at the end of medicine in brackets

Comatose.—C. or stupid state; lays as if dead with concussion of brain or apoplexy. Arn.
Stupor; c. condition (in uræmia). Bell. (Tereb.)

- Biggest chapter- Menstruation and Discharges
 - Total no of rubrics-1435
- Smallest chapter –Ears

- Diagnostic and pathological rubrics are given in Generalities and keynotes chapter.
 - E.g Anasarca, Anemia, Dropsy, Gangrene, Hypertrophy, Marasmus, Metastasis, Malignant and Typhoid.
 - Rubrics of mind too given in this chapter.

- If we use **verb, noun or adjective** of the symptom **any layman** can use this repertory.
- Very easy to find out the rubrics as **first 3 alphabets** are given at the top of each page. As well as in between **the rubrics** (only in 1st vol)

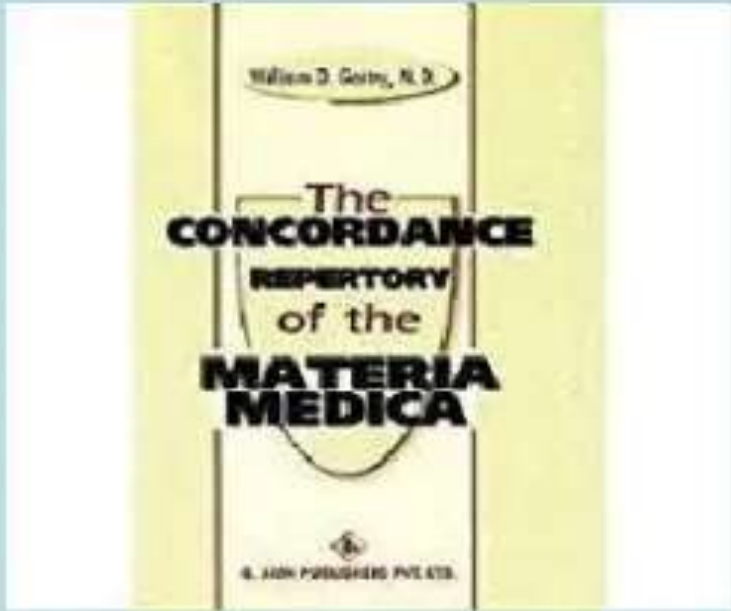
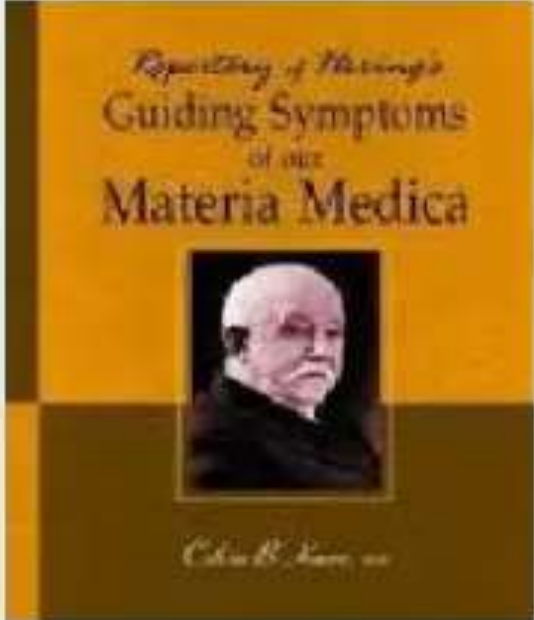


DEMERITS


- This repertory is not useful for systematic repertorisation of a case.
- One who uses the book should have a thorough knowledge of synonyms for the desired symptom.
- All medicines are given the same grading
- The abbreviations given for the medicines are different from other books

Statement made by J. T. Kent

- Some months after the last fascicle of of Kent's Repertory was published, Kent made the following remarks
 - Most shameful work that ever appeared; the author has gone to Christian science & abandoned Medicine science
 - not over 40 per cent of the materia medica is included and 50 per cent of Gentry's symptoms cannot be found in any materia medica
- The study of Gypser (in Homoeopathic Journal) brought to light that Kent's assertions have no grounds and it is supposed that he made them to promote the sale of his own repertory which was by no means a bestseller during his lifetime.

	The concordance repertory of the material medica (Gentry's Repertory)	Repertory of Hering's guiding symptoms of our material medica (Knerr's Reprtory)
Author	William D Gentry	C.B. Knerr
		
Published in	In 1890	In 1896
Volumes	Consists of 6 volumes	1 volume
Total No.of Medicines	420	408

No.of Medicines in each rubric	The number of medicines given for each symptom is one or few	More number of drugs given for each symptom or rubric
Based on	The book is not based on any particular materia medica though It is collection of symptoms from all the important works at that time	Based on Hering's Guiding symptoms of Materia Medica
Gradations Used	The same grading.	<p>All the medicines are of Four grads</p> <p>I-- the lowest, a single light line, designating an occasionally confirmed symptom</p> <p>II -- a double light line, a symptom more frequently confirmed, or if or but once confirmed strictly in character with the genius of the remedy.</p> <p>I -- a single heavy line, symptom verified by cures.</p> <p>II -- a double heavy line, symptom repeatedly verified</p>

Additional Symbols	No symbols used	<p>symbols are used in this book such as</p> <p>θ -- "theta" stands the pathological condition,</p> <p>: -- the perpendicular dotted line , marks observation taken from the old school</p> <p>t --- toxicological extracts.</p> <p>Π --- symptom observed on the sick only.</p> <p> ----- the hand direction, cross reference</p>
No. of Chapters	Total 30 chapters (in 6 vol) from mind and disposition to Generalities & key note	48 chapters - from mind and disposition to drug relationship.
drug relationship	Not given	present

The rules adopted for the preparation of the work

1. Select and give all the more characteristic pathogenetic symptoms.
2. Include only such clinical symptoms as have been repeatedly verified.
3. When two or more remedies have the power of producing a similar condition, include them as merely suggestive, under the name of the condition produced.
4. Give the noun, verb, and essential adjective in the sentence.

Each chapter is arranged alphabetically

Eg chapter mind and disposition

First rubric is 'abdomen' last rubric is 'Zealous'

Abdomen- fixed ideas of a living animal in the a. Thuja

Each chapter is alphabetically divided into sections and rubrics sufficient to allow full scope for analysis of the matter contained there in without destroying consistency as a whole.

The compilation of this repertory is the one inaugurated by Hahnemann, developed, perfected and used by Hering through out his entire materia medica

The division of the page into double columns is deemed

Eg chapter urinary organs

Rubrics arranged

Bladder, kidney, ureter, urethra, urination, before urination, during urination, after urination, urine

<p>Chapters not found in other repertory</p>	<p>Uterus and appendages Menstruation and discharges Pregnancy and parturition Lactation and mammary glands The nerves</p>	<p>Pregnancy, parturition , lactation. Rest, position, motion. Nerves. Time. Temperature and weather. periodicity. Locality and direction. Tissues. Touch, passive motion , injuries. Stages of life and constitution.</p>
<p>Advantages</p>	<p>Symptoms can be found easily , which saves a lot of time. One symptom can be referred to many places. Eg : fancies</p>	<p>one symptom can be referred to more than one place. By use the cross-reference Additional chapters eg 'Stages of life and</p>
	<p>seeing cats and dogs under Mind section go to alphabet 'C' following cat, in 'D' following dog & 'F' following fancies</p>	<p>constitution' are not found in any other book. Eg content can be cross ref as Content  calm, cheerful</p>

Similarity:

1. Useful as a book of reference , to find the desired symptom together with the indicated remedy but not useful for systematic repertorisation of a case.
2. The symptoms are given in their original form without much change
3. Alphabetical arrangement of symptoms
4. These repertories considered to be most Authentic repertories
5. The abbreviations given for the medicines are different from other books