

RUBRIC

MEANING OF THE WORD 'RUBRIC':

Originated from the Latin word: '*Rubrica*'

According to Stedman's Medical Dictionary: Section or chapter heading, used with reference to groups of diseases, as in ICD

According to Webster's New World College Dictionary: Any heading, title, etc. as of a chapter or section

Illustrated Oxford Dictionary: Explanatory words

Rubrics:

In a repertory, rubrics and sub rubrics are placed in each chapter as headings and subheadings with a single remedy or list of remedies under them.

Rubrics are the converted form of symptoms in to repertorial language in which a long sentence is expressed by a few words, with proper arrangement according to the concerned repertory. In the repertory, the rubrics are usually arranged in alphabetical order.

Conversion to rubrics should be done without compromising the meaning of the symptom. For that we can split the symptom as much as possible to convert each part in to a rubric or sub rubric, but in whichever way it is read, should convey the exact meaning as that of the original symptom.

In concordance repertory, there is no need of this conversion as the symptoms are represented in the prover's language.

Rubrics have to be studied according to a definite plan of construction, based on the philosophy of the author, which varies from repertory to repertory.

Rubrics are classified in to:

- . General rubric/ Main rubric/ Super rubric
- . Sub rubric
- . Sub – sub rubric / sub- sub- sub rubric

General rubric:

These are the main headings or main rubrics given under different chapters, which are mentioned as side headings and usually it contains larger number of medicines.

Dr. Kent states that while repertorising, first workout the general rubric followed by particular rubric to avoid missing a similimum.

Sub rubric:

Sub rubrics are the sub divisions of a rubric so that they are mentioned under the main rubric and they modify or qualify the main rubric and mostly it contains less number of medicines than the main rubric, with few exceptions.

The sub rubrics always differentiate the remedies with particular components such as a location, sensation, modalities, concomitant, extension, onset, and pathology.

Sub - sub rubric/Sub - sub - sub rubric:

These are the sub divisions of sub rubrics, which gives further explanations to narrow down to specific remedies by differentiating the remedies in the main rubric.

For example in Kent's repertory:

HEAD (Chapter)

- PAIN (General rubric)
 - Weather (Sub-rubric)
 - from changes of
 - cold (Sub-sub-rubric)
 - damp, cold
 - warm, begins with the

Types of rubrics:

- Similar rubrics
- Particular rubrics
- Pathological rubrics
- Clinical rubrics
- Diagnostic rubrics
- Eliminating rubric

Similar rubrics:

These are rubrics that resemble each other or correspond in meaning. The physician should select the right choice after comparison of both, while converting symptoms into rubrics.

For example in **Kent's repertory:**

- MIND – SPEECH and MIND – TALK
- MIND – THINKING and MIND – THOUGHTS

Particular rubrics:

Rubrics related to a part or organ are called as particular rubrics.

For example in **BBCR:**

- EYES – Conjunctiva
- ***HYPOCHONDRIA – Spleen***

Pathological rubrics:

Rubrics that represent any pathological changes or conditions are called pathological rubrics.

For example in **BBCR:**

- SENSATIONS AND COMPLAINTS IN GENERAL – Atrophy
- SENSATIONS AND COMPLAINTS IN GENERAL – Suppuration

Clinical rubrics:

Rubrics related to clinical conditions are known as clinical rubrics.

For example in **Boericke's** repertory:

- NOSE – INTERNAL NOSE – Bleeding (Epistaxis)
- FEMALE SEXUAL SYSTEM – HAEMORRHAGE (Metrorrhagia)
- NERVOUS SYSTEM – SCIATICA

Diagnostic rubrics:

The name of the diagnosed disease itself is the rubric and only represents the remedies that are frequently used for treatment of the disease.

For example in **Boericke's** repertory:

- GENERALITIES – ADDISON'S DISEASE
- NERVOUS SYSTEM – INFLAMMATION (meningitis)
- THROAT – DIPHTHERIA

Eliminating rubrics:

It is the rubric that is selected for elimination process of repertorization. The most prominent symptom of the patient should be considered for choosing eliminating rubric, as all the other remedies which does not cover the eliminating rubric are all eliminated.