

**SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY
VALLABH VIDYANAGAR**



SYLLABUS FOR MD (HOM) REPERTORY

PAPER DIVISION:

PART I

Repertory

Items 1 to 7 above

PART II

Repertory

Items 8 to 12 above

1. Chronological development of repertories from Dr. Hahnemann till now. Their sources, origin, subsequent development and edition. The study of these repertories from different angles, their utility, advantages and disadvantages, scope and limitations.
2. Terminology: Meaning of different technical terms in studying repertory as rubric, sub rubric, cross reference, similar rubric, gradation, rank, elimination, generalization, particularization and synthesis. Interpretation and analysis of terminology used in Boenninghausen's, Kent's, Murphy's, Synthesis, Synthetic, Knerr's and Boger's repertories and their applications in the light of modern knowledge.
3. Symptomatology: Definition, Source, different varieties of symptoms, their interrelation and meaning with each other and value in analysis or anamnesis in a case as given by different authors till now. Concept of totality of symptoms and ways of approach according to Hahnemann, Boenninghausen, Kent, Boger, Stuart Close, H.A. Robert and Richard Hughes. Boger's contribution to symptomatology and its importance.
 1. Case analysis: Importance of anamnesis in case taking and strategy by different authors
 2. Evaluation of symptoms:
4. Case Taking: Art of Case Taking in different types of cases as in acute (Individual, Sporadic, Epidemic-Acute diseases with a Chronic background), Chronic (Mental diseases, intermittent with acute-exacerbation), analysis of the case, clinical diagnosis of the case and deduction of the case for reportorial purpose. Reportorial approach in case taking. Utility of the repertory in presenting complaint, history of presenting complaint, past history, family history, treatment history, obstetrical history, age, sex etc.

5. Repertorisation: Different methods, types, concepts and process described in different authentic writings, their working methods, advantages and disadvantages and clinical application - Hahnemann, Boenninghausen, Kent, Boger and M.L.Tyler

6. Classification of repertories into different groups. Uses and importance of different groups of repertories. Clinical application of different repertories in different types of cases.

Study of different individual groups of repertories

7. Detailed study of the following repertories:

a) Boenninghausen b) Kent c) Boger d) Synthetic e) Synthesis repertory.

A systematic study of each repertories, so that a comprehensive knowledge can be achieved under

(a) Introduction including source and origin of repertory, about writer, developments and edition subsequently. (b) Philosophical background and fundamentals (c) Plan & Construction (d) Adaptability (e) Scope and Limitations, (f) Chapter wise detailed study of above repertories and (g) interpretation of rubrics

8. Detailed study of Puritan groups of repertories Gentry and Knerr

9 Detailed study of the following General Repertories

1. Murphy's Repertory
2. Boericke's clinical repertory
3. Synoptic key
4. Phatak's repertory
5. Clarke's clinical repertory
6. Allen's Symptom Register
7. Systematic Alphabetic Repertory of Homoeopathic Materia Medica by C M Boger
8. Fragmenta de Verebes Medicamentorum Positivus.

10. Special or regional Repertories

1. Bell's diarrhea
2. H C Allen's fever
3. Minton's uterine disease
4. Berridge -eye .
7. Herring's Analytical repertory of Mind
8. Robert's Rheumatic Remedies
9. Times of Remedies and Moon phases by C M Boger

11. Interpretation and comparative study of Mind rubric, effective methods of tracing and converting mental symptoms, Problems in interpretation of mind rubrics.

12. Card repertory: History and development of different card repertories and classification. Plan construction, Philosophical background, working method, clinical uses, advantages and disadvantages of Card Repertories. Study of Kishore's Card Repertory in detail.