

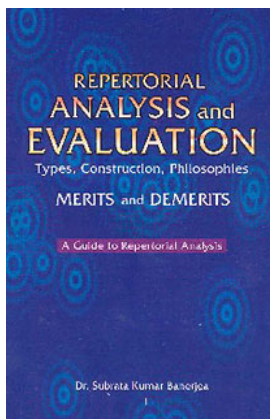
Subrata Kumar Banerjea

Repertorial analysis and evaluation

Leseprobe

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Q-1. WHAT IS THE DICTIONARY MEANING OF THE TERM "REPERTORY"? WHEREFROM HAS THE WORD "REPERTORY" ORIGINATED?

Ans. Dictionary meaning—store or collection, especially of information, instances, facts, etc. (Chamber's dictionary).

Etymological Enunciation of Repertory :

Repertory corresponds to the Latin word

— REPERTORIUM — which originates from

— REPERIRE = to find (Re = Again; parere = to bring forth)

It means "a place where things are kept, to be brought forth again".

It means "an inventory, a table or compendium where the contents are so arranged that they are easy to find".

The word Repertory has originated from :

Latin word — Repertorium (Ref. P. 145: "Writings on Homoeopathy" Vol. II by Dr J.N. Kanjilal)

Latin word — Repertive Both mean find
[Chamber's dictionary]

9-2. DEFINE REPERTORY & OBJECT OF REPERTORY.

Ans. i) *Boger*—It is a book of index of medicines under symptoms. It is well related with materia medica, therapeutics and organon, whence materia medica and therapeutics are said to be the dictionary and organon is the grammar.

ii) *Bidwell*—It is like a dictionary - a book of nature relating to the meaning of myriads of pathological phenomena. It is grand key for successful exploration of homoeopathic remedies.

iii) Jugol Kishore—It is a sort of dictionary or an index. Hence basically the Repertory is an index to our materia medica.

Elaboration—This "easy to find" is the most important part of the sense of the word, which Dr. J.N. Majumdar describes "The word Repertory has come from the word Repertorie of feudal times when wars were routine and sudden attack of the enemy was the rule.

ii) The Repertory is then essentially a book, where we keep our armamentarium, namely medicines in an orderly way, to be used at the time of fighting with diseases in our patients (J.N.M.)

Enemy - Attacks - Body - Symptoms & Sign - Rubrics
(Disease force) (Country) (Language of disease) pigeon
holes
- Remedies
(weapons)

ill) The remedies are the weapons, and the symptomatic indications are the niches or pigeon holes where the weapons are arranged in a definite order with proper gradations.

The pigeon holes or rubrics are arranged in such an orderly way that they can be spotted as quickly as possible during the fight with the disease, so that the appropriate weapon can be picked up without harmful delay. (J.N.K.)

iv) The Repertory serves the purpose as the Dictionary of the language of diseases being the index of myriads of clearly depicted symptoms arranged under a definite order and principle, each symptom pointing towards a list of remedies with their respective grades and ranks. (J.N.K.)

v) As any language stands on its literature, dictionary and grammar;

ii) Physical Generals:

- (a) *Environmental*: Reaction of the patient as a whole to temperature, humidity, air-flow of the environment, etc. Also to wetting, bathing, washing, etc.
 - (b) *Longing & aversions*: Agreement or disagreement with foods and drinks.
 - (c) *Bodily functions*: Reactions with physiological functions, e.g., sexual, menstrual, thirst, sleep and dream defaecation, micturition, any peculiar uncommon symptoms connected with them or any aggravation and amelioration related with them.
 - (d) *Sides of the body affected*: Sides, gradually appearing, radiations, diagonal affinities/affections.
 - (e) *Time influence*: Viz. aggravation every alternate day, new moon, full moon relations.
 - (f) *Special Senses*: Viz. Smell of food sickens (but offensive smell in the nose is particular).
 - (g) *Constitution*: Viz. Sepia constitution.
 - (h) *Influence of various positions / decubitus / postures*: Viz. Aggravation from standing.
 - (i) *Influence of eating*: Viz. Aggravation after eating in general, or aggravation from certain food.
 - (j) *Pains and sensations in General*: **Viz.** Burning, aching, numbness, throbbing.
- (H) *Etiological Factors*: The exciting cause of any disease factors : Ailments from emotions and suppressions.

- a) Psychological (mental shock, grief, anger, disappointments, etc.)
- b) Physical (sweat, diarrhoea, eruption, menses).
- c) Environmental (temperature, draft, sun, rain, humidity, etc.)

N.B. (1) Some author refers that if the aforesaid factors can definitely be elicited, these can be taken as out-standing general modalities, hence as guiding symptoms.

2) Dr. Boenninghausea refers that the conditions of aggravations and ameliorations, the general modalities, symptoms in which lies the Key that unlocks the similitude of remedies to the individual case.

iv) High Grade Particulars : Peculiar unommon, rare strange and unusual particulars, viz. Abdominal pains aggravated by slightest touch and ameliorated by hard pressure.

v) Second Grade Particulars : Particulars with marked modalities.

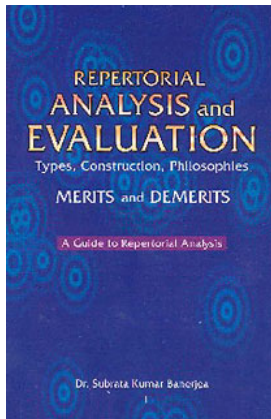
vi) Third Grade Particulars : These are non-descript common symptoms without any appreciable modalities.

vii) Common Symptoms : These are the symptoms that pertains to a pathological condition or pathological diagnosis is always a common symptom, as it is due to the commonness of the existence of the symptom in all cases having the corresponding pathological conditions.

* An elaborative note on strange, rare, peculiar uncommon symptoms :—

STRANGE, RARE PECULIAR OR 'CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS :

Strange, rare or peculiar symptoms are those



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