



“बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ”

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## **(Format for Preparing E Notes)**

### **How to Use Boenninghausen Therapeutic Pocket Book**

### **Faculty of Homoeopathic Science**

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**Program-**                              Homoeopathic Science

#### **Introduction:**

Dr. Clemens Maria Franz Von Boenninghausen was born on 12<sup>th</sup> March 1785. His birth place was Overyssele in Netherland. He was a student of the Dutch University at Groningen. He Studied Law, Natural History and Medicine.

In 1827, he was diagnosed to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and there was no hope for his recovery. Boenninghausen got completely cured of this disease with homoeopathic Treatment and thus become a firm Believer in Homoeopathy and converted himself to the Homoeopathic system of Medicine.

Boenninghausen devoted his maximum time for the spread of Homoeopathy through his valuable literary work. Most of the systematic works written by the Boenninghuasen concerning Homoeopathy were published between 1828 and 1846.

One of his greatest works is Boenninghausen's Therapeutic Pocket Book.

**Original name of this book (repertory):**

The Principles and Practicability of Boenninghausen's Therapeutic Pocket Book For Homoeopathic Physicians To Use At The Bedside And In The Study Of The Materia Medica (1846).

**Edited by:** Dr. T.F. Allen

**Introduction by:** Dr. H.A. Roberts, Annie C. Wilson.

## **Philosophical Background**

It is based on the Principle of Generalization and comcomitant.

**Following Philosophical concept from the main base of therapeutic pocket book.**

1. Doctrine of Analogy (Grand Generalization).
2. Concept of Totality as Complete Symptom.
3. Doctrine of Concomitant.
4. Prime Importance to Modalities.
5. Evaluation of remedies.
6. Remedy Relationship.

- **Doctrine of Analogy (Grand Generalization):**In order to get complete symptoms, Boenninghausen came to the conclusion that, “what is true to the part is also true to the whole of the person”. This principle is also called Doctrine of Grand Generalisation
- **Concept of Totality as Complete Symptom:**
  - Location,
  - Sensation,
  - Modalities,
  - Concomitant.
- **Doctrine of Concomitant:** Such group of symptoms are not having relation to the main complaint (time relation only). But they are very important to individualize the case.
- **Prime Importance to Modalities:**
- **Evaluation of remedies:** In his repertory he used five typography to grade the remedies.
  - CAPITALS to represent - 5 marks - first grade
  - Bold** to represent - 4 marks - second grade
  - Italics* to represent - 3 marks - third grade
  - Roman to represent - 2 marks - fourth grade
  - (Roman) in parenthesis to represent - 1 mark - fifth grade

**The gradation is based on frequency and intensity of appearance of symptoms in provers.**
- **Remedy Relationship:**Boenninghausen noticed that a relationship existed among the medicines.

## Plan & Construction

Boenninghausen's Repertory is divided into seven main parts, with further sub division as follows

1. Mind and Intellect (under the old editions it was given as Mind and Soul)
2. Parts of the body and organ, which is in accordance with the anatomical schema of the medical science.
3. Sensation and complaints, considered under
  - a) In General, Pertaining to the Whole Body
  - b) of Gland.
  - c) of Bones
  - d) of Skin and exterior body.
4. Sleep and Dreams
5. Fever, having subdivision of
  - 1) Circulation of blood
  - 2) Cold stage
  - 3) Coldness
  - 4) Heat
  - 5) Perspiration
  - 6) Compound fever

7) Concomitant complaints

6 Alteration of the state of Health

- a. Aggravation according to time.
- b. Aggravation according to situations and circumstances.
- c. Amelioration by position and circumstances.

7 Relationship of remedies (Concordance)

### **Special Features or Merits:**

1. It is useful at the bed side and in the study of homoeopathic materia medica.
2. The repertory is based on the principles of complete symptom and concomitants.

### **Criticism or Demerits:**

1. NUMBER OF MEDICINES- originally, the therapeutic pocket book contains 126 remedies, allen edition contains (126-4=122+220=342) remedies, even Roberts edition, book deals with only 362 remedies, so the total number of remedies in this book is very less.
2. NUMBER OF RUBRICS- the number of rubrics given in the book are not many. These limited rubrics cannot be used for many symptoms.

### **How to Use Boenninghausen's Repertory**

- ✓ Boenninghausen's Concept of totality is to consider the Location, sensation, modalities and concomitants.

- ✓ If Modalities do not agree with the characteristics, then they should be ignored.
- ✓ While writing down the symptoms, characteristics including peculiar, mental and sensations should be written first. The stronger being on the top, then strong, then weaker.
- ✓ The location and symptoms pertaining to the skin and modalities would follow.
- ✓ Pathological conditions should be the last.
- ✓ Find the rubric as follows
  - As far as possible find a general rubric instead of a particular rubric.
  - Sensation such as burning given under anatomical regions should be compared with corresponding sensation given in the general rubric.
  - Aggravation and amelioration in general should be given priority over the modalities given under a particular rubric.
  - If a particular rubric cannot be decided, take the help of the synonym also. Consider all medicines found in all these rubrics.
- ✓ Before starting repertorization, decide carefully the eliminating symptom. It will reduce the burden of writing down a big list of medicines.