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SHORT NOTES ON BTPB, BBKR & KENT'S REPERTORY

JV'n Dr. Indra Gaurav Saxena

JAYOTI VIDYAPEETH WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY, JAIPUR

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SHORT NOTES ON BTPB, BBCR & KENT'S REPERTORY

[Include Question Bank]

Written By

Dr. Indra Gaurav Saxena

B.H.M.S., M.D.(Hom.)

Asst. Professor

Dept. of Homoeopathic Repertory

Faculty of Homoeopathic Science

Jayoti Vidyapeeth Women's University, Jaipur.

PREFACE

The discipline of 'Repertory' is constantly progressing, rapidly advancing and an ever enlarging one which makes every learner feel the necessity of upgrading knowledge in this field.

'Short Notes on BTPB, BBCR & Kent's Repertory' include Question Bank is my honest attempt to present before the students the broad facts in three homoeopathic Repertories. The whole matter has been presented in a simple & learner way. Every repertory is described in accordance with easy to learn for student, gain basic knowledge, quick revision & questions usually set in the examination.

JV'n Dr. Indra Gaurav Saxena

Author

ABOUT AUTHOR

Dr. Indra Gaurav Saxena is from Aonla (Bareilly), Uttar Pradesh. His undergraduate work was at Sophia Homeopathic Medical College, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh and post graduate in Homoeopathic Repertory at S. K. Homoeopathic Medical College and Research Centre, Jaipur. He is currently working as Assistant Professor in the Department of Homoeopathic Repertory at Faculty of Homoeopathic Science under Jayoti Vidyapeeth Women's University, Jaipur. He has a vast clinical experience of more than 6 years. He has written and published 17 research papers in national and international peer reviewed journals. He has knowledge of the subject and has a unique style of teaching.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Writing a book is harder than I thought and more rewarding than I could have ever imagined. My inspirations in writing this book are my students, whose need always pushed me to do a work that is easily comprehensible and can be read and revise even before the examination.

I would like to thank the publisher, who gave me the opportunity to publish this book.

I would like to thank my parents and family for their immense support, without which this work was not possible. I would also like to thank my colleagues who encouraged and supported me in writing this book.

I wish that this book will help students to understand and quick revise the topics and will also guide them in preparation for the PG examination.

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Part-1

Chapter : 1

BTPB

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The original name of this book was 'therapeutic pocket book for homoeopathic physicians, to use at the bedside and in the study of the materia medica'.

This book was written in German. First translation into English by an anonymous person. Second time Hempel attempted to translate but he did not do well. Allen translated, most valuable and gave some edition, Allen dropped out 4 remedies and added 220 remedies. Boenninghausen's original remedies no. 126, after Allen's edition no. of remedies is 342. Dr. H.A. Roberts also edited the book with few minor changes and elaborate introduction part.

1.2 PHILOSOPHICAL BACKGROUND

BTPB, Repertory of logico-utilitarian group and form by the combination of books.

They are –

- 1) Repertory of the Antipsoric medicine in 1832.**
- 2) Repertory of non-antipsoric medicine in 1835.**
- 3) Relative kinship of homoeopathic medicine in 1836.**

The therapeutic pocket book was published in 1846.

This book has got 3 parts such as

- a) Introduction.**
- b) Philosophical part.**
- c) Repertorial part.**
- d) Relationship of Remedies.**

Boenninghausen realized many difficulties with regard to symptoms. He found many symptoms recorded incompletely and very often the incomplete part was relating to their modalities.

He emphasized more on completing the symptoms with all their components.

Boenninghausen held that a symptom should be complete so that it fits into a totality.

A complete symptom, according to Boenninghausen consists of the following components.

Location: Location includes part, organ, tissue, system, direction and extension involved in the disease process.

Sensation: It's includes the types of pain, suffering and functional or organic changes characterizing the morbid process.

Modalities:Modalities includes factors such as causing, exciting, increasing, decreasing or any other modification of the symptoms.

Concomitant:This is not an essential component but it's presence would immensely help to individualize the case. Concomitant are exist some expressions, which are not directly related to the symptom.

Following philosophical concepts form the main base of the therapeutic pocket book.

- i. **Doctrine of analogy**
- ii. **Doctrine of Concomitant**
- iii. **Evaluation of remedies**
- iv. **Concordance**

- i. **Doctrine of analogy:**Boenninghausen's analytical mind came to the conclusion that to complete the symptom, the local modalities and sensations pertaining to one part should also be applied to other parts. Thus, he raiedlocal symptoms to a general level, which could be used for the whole person. This principle is also called the "doctrine of grand generalization".

- ii. **Doctrine of Concomitant:** Boenninghausen first identified in each case, a group of symptoms along with the main complaint, which in practice were generally overlooked by the patient and unnoticed by the physician.

The location, sensation and condition are not enough, the concomitant must be added, that peculiar or accidental feature which always exists in every totality, in both patient and remedy, by which it is differentiated from every other case or remedy.

- iii. **Evaluation of remedies:**

Boenninghausengraded the remedies into 5 grades.

S.no.	Typography	Grade	Marks
1.	CAPITAL	1 Grade	5 Marks
2.	Bold	2 Grade	4 Marks
3.	Italics	3 Grade	3 Marks
4.	Roman	4 Grade	2 Marks
5.	(Roman)	5 Grade	1 Marks

- iv. **Concordance:**Boenninghausen's Keen, Observant Mind Noticed that a Relationship existed among the Medicine.

This chapter discusses the relationship of medicines under the head, mind, localities, sensations, glands, bones, skin, sleep and dream, blood, circulation and fever, aggravation, other remedies, antidotes, and inimicals.

1.3 PLAN & CONSTRUCTION

Plan & Construction of TPB has been conceived in such a way as to make it highly facile in practical use.

1. **MIND& INTELLECT.**
2. **PARTS OF THE BODY AND ORGANS.**
3. **SENSATIONS AND COMPLAINTS**
 - I. IN GENERAL
 - II. OF GLANDS
 - III. OF BONES
 - IV. OF SKIN
4. **SLEEP AND DREAMS**

5. FEVER

- I. CIRCULATION OF BLOOD
- II. COLD STAGE
- III. COLDNESS
- IV. HEAT
- V. PERSPIRATION
- VI. COMPOUND FEVERS
- VII. CONCOMITANT COMPLAINTS

6. ALTERATIONS OF THE STATE OF HEALTH

- I. AGGRAVATIONS ACCORDING TO TIME
- II. AGGRAVATIONS ACCORDING TO SITUATIONS AND CIRCUMSTANCES
- III. AMELIORATION BY POSITIONS AND CIRCUMSTANCES

7. RELATIONSHIP OF REMEDIES

1.4 METHODS OF REPERTORIZATION

1. PARTICULAR PART TO OTHER SYMPTOM
2. CLASSICAL METHOD
3. ELIMINATING METHOD

1.5 SPECIAL FEATURE OF THE REPERTORY

- It is easy to carry.
- Each and every symptom via Grand generalization.
- Useful in
 - second prescription.
 - Where
 - full of particulars.
 - Few mental Generals
 - fewPhysical Generals
 - diagnosed disease.
- Five gradation of medicine.
- Rubrics are given in simple language.

1.6LIMITATION & CRITICISM

- This Repertory contains
 - Mind Rubric- 17
 - Intellect rubric – 18
 - These are very few rubrics for Repertorization.
- Index is not complete.
- This repertory contains only 342 medicines.
- Rubrics are not placed in fixed arrangement.
- This repertory lacks information about sarcodes and nosodes.
- Grand generalization is criticized because there are many remedies with particular modalities and particular sensations.

Chapter : 2

BBCR

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Dr. Boger While Working on the Boenninghausen Repertory subscribe o the principle of totality of symptoms. Which was originally agreement with the idea of what constitute a complete symptoms, which are studies in relation to four factors (Location, Sensation, Modalities, Concomitant).

2.2 PHILOSOPHICAL BACKGROUND

Dr. Boger's work Boenninghausen's Characteristic and repertory is based on the following fundamental concepts.

- 1. DOCTRINE OF COMPLETE SYMPTOMS.***
- 2. DOCTRINE OF PATHOLOGICAL GENERALS.***
- 3. DOCTRINE OF CAUSATION AND TIME.***
- 4. CLINICAL RUBRICS.***
- 5. EVALUATION OF SYMPTOMS / REMEDIES.***
- 6. FEVER TOTALITY.***
- 7. CONCORDANCE.***

2.3 PLAN & CONSTRUCTION

Boger's work is mainly divided in to Four Parts.

1. Introductory
2. Characteristics of materia medica
3. Repertory proper
4. Concordance part

In order to understand the book, it is imperative to acquaint oneself with its plan, construction and arrangement.

- 1. MIND**
- 2. SENSORIUM**
- 3. VERTIGO**
- 4. HEAD**
- 5. EYES**
- 6. EARS**
- 7. NOSE**
- 8. FACE**
- 9. TEETH**
- 10. MOUTH**
- 11. APPETITE**
- 12. THIRST**
- 13. TASTE**
- 14. ERUCTATION**
- 15. WATERBRUSH AND HEATBURN**
- 16. HICCOUGH**
- 17. NAUSEA AND VOMITING**
- 18. STOMACH**
- 19. EPIGASTRIUM**
- 20. HYPOCHONDRIA**
- 21. ABDOMEN**
- 22. EXTERNAL ABDOMEN**
- 23. INGUINAL AND PUBIC REGION**
- 24. FLATULANCE**
- 25. STOOL**
- 26. ANUS AND RECTUM**
- 27. PERINEUM**
- 28. PROSTATE GLAND**
- 29. URINE**
- 30. URINARY ORGANS**
- 31. GENITALIA**
- 32. SEXUAL IMPULSE**
- 33. MENSTRUATION**
- 34. RESPIRATION**

- 35. COUGH**
- 36. LARYNX AND TRACHEA**
- 37. VOICE AND SPEECH**
- 38. NECK AND EXTERNAL THROAT**
- 39. CHEST**
- 40. BACK**
- 41. UPPER EXTREMITIES**
- 42. LOWER EXTREMITIES**
- 43. SENSATIONS AND COMPLAINTS IN GENERAL**
- 44. GLANDS**
- 45. BONES**
- 46. SKIN AND EXTRIOAR BODY**
- 47. SLEEP**
- 48. DREAMS**
- 49. FEVER**
- 50. COMPOUND FEVERS**
- 51. CONDITIONS IN GENERAL**
- 52. CONDITIONS OF AGGRAVATION AND AMELIORATION IN
GENERALS**
- 53. CONCORDANCES.**

2.4ARRANGEMENT

✓ ARRANGEMENT OF RUBRICS

Most of the sections in this book start with the rubric 'in general' which carries number of medicine indicated for that rubric, location or organ. Location and sensation rubrics are mixed in this repertory but easy to understand because of order. Location, sensation are arranged in an alphabetical order. Time: grouped under daytime, morning, forenoon, noon etc. there are no specific hours mentioned.

For example

Head – Internal

In general

Location Part

Sensation Part

Time

Aggravation

Concomitants – not given

Cross reference

✓ ARRANGEMENT OF REMEDIES

Total Medicine: 442

Typography

CAPITAL	5 Marks	First Grade
BOLD	4 Marks	Second Grade
Italics	3 Marks	Thirst Grade
Roman	2 Marks	Fourth Grade
(Roman)	1 Marks	Fifth Grade

2.5METHODS OF REPERTORIZATION

1. Using causative modalities in first place
2. Using modalities in first place
3. Using concomitant in first place
4. Using pathological generals
5. Using diagnostics rubrics

6. Robert's Methods
7. Fever totality
8. Use of concordance chapter

2.6 SPECIAL FEATURE OF THE REPERTORY

- Complete symptom
- Diagnostic rubrics
- Pathological generals
- Rubric – infant, affections of
- Constitution
- Separate concomitants
- Fever chapter
- Cross reference
- Mind section
- Menstruation chapter

2.7 CRITICISM

- Chapter of concordance contains only 125 remedies.
- Construction – there are 53 chapter in the repertory and a definite order is not followed. For example Mouth & Stomach, These two different chapter are followed by chapter on 'Abdomen'.
- Arrangement – A definite order of arrangement is not found in the repertory. Thus, the practitioner finds it difficult to search a rubric.
- Similar Rubric – Boger has used similar rubrics in different sections, which create confusion for the beginners.
- Misplacing of rubrics – several rubrics are not given at proper places, thus creating difficulty in finding them out.
- Many rubric have single & few remedies.
- Nosodes are not represented well.

Chapter : 3

Kent's Repertory

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Dr. Kent was born on March 31, 1849 in Woodhull, New York. He graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, and started practice in St Louis as an eclectic physician. He became interested in homoeopathy in 1878, when his wife's illness failed to respond either to eclectic or allopathic treatment and was cured by a homoeopath. Kent began practice with low potencies, but he was not satisfied. Dr. J.T. Kent, the author of the most popular repertory of nineteenth and twentieth century, started his professional career at St Louis as a physician of the eclectic school. He was a great scholar and a voracious reader. When his wife fell ill in 1878, she did not respond either to eclectic or allopathic modes of treatment, but was completely cured with homoeopathic medicine. This converted him to homoeopathy, and he took up its study. He accepted the philosophy and principles of the system and thus, turned out to be a true student of Hahnemann's Organon, Consequently, within a short space of time he became a famous teacher as well as a practitioner through keen interest, hard work and unceasing enthusiasm.

3.2 EDITION

First Edition	1897	At Philadelphia
Second Edition	1910	At Lancaster
Third Edition	1924	At Chicago
Fourth Edition	1935	At Chicago
Fifth Edition	1945	At Chicago
Sixth Edition	1957	At Chicago
First Indian Edition	1961	

3.3 PHILOSOPHICAL BACKGROUND

Kent's Repertory based on the philosophy of deductive logic, i.e. from General to Particular.

Dr. Kent says that Man is prior to the organs; Man is the will and understanding and hence he lives in his body.

Kent's Philosophy of Repertorization is based on the order of importance such as

- (1) Prime important to mental symptoms
- (2) Limited generalization
- (3) Physical general
- (4) Modalities
- (5) Characteristics
- (6) Particulars

Kent's Repertory is the product of a long evolution from Boenninghausen and other repertories.

3.4 PLAN & CONSTRUCTION

The plan of Kent's Repertory is from General to Particulars. Its First Chapter is Mind & last Chapter contain Generalities. There are 33 chapter.

Anatomical Parts:

- ♣ **HEAD**
- ♣ **THROAT**
- ♣ **EXTERNAL Throat**
- ♣ **CHEST**
- ♣ **BACK**
- ♣ **ABDOMEN**
- ♣ **RECTUM**

Chapters:

1. MIND

2. VERTIGO

3. HEAD

4. EYE

5. VISION

6. EAR

7. HEARING

8. NOSE

9. FACE

10. MOUTH

11. TEETH

12. THROAT

13. EXTERNAL THROAT

14. STOMACH

15. ABDOMEN

16. RECTUM

17. STOOL

18. URINARY ORGANS

a) BLADDER

b) KIDNEY

c) PROSTATE GLAND

d) URETHRA

e) URINE

19. GENITALIA - MALE

20. GENITALIA - FEMALE

21. LARYNX and TRACHEA

22. RESPIRATION

23. COUGH

24. EXPECTORATION

25. CHEST

26. BACK

27. EXTREMITIES

28. SLEEP

29. CHILL

30. FEVER

31. PERSPIRATION

32. SKIN

33. GENERALITIES

3.5 ARRANGEMENT

✓ Arrangement of Rubric

All the rubrics are arranged alphabetically in the Cines. This is followed chapter. The Rubrics are arranged from generals to particular.

Rubrics start with General symptoms or a state with a list of larger group of medicines.

This followed by its sub- rubrics.

These sub rubrics are

- Side S
- Time T
- Modalities M
- Extension E

✓ **Arrangement of Remedies**

Dr. Kent used three different types of letters to indicate the grade of medicines

Bold	3 Marks	First Grade
<i>Italics</i>	2 Marks	Second Grade
Roman	1 Marks	Third Grade

3.6 SPECIAL FEATURE OF THE REPERTORY

1. There are about 648 remedies, which helps for good practice.
2. Only Repertory which covers rubrics pertaining to mental generals, physical generals and particulars which constitutes the totality of symptoms, so it is useful in acute as well as chronic cases.
3. Rubrics, sub rubrics are so arranged that one complete symptom can be had at one place.
4. This repertory has undergone many works so that numerous opinions confirm about its ideality.
5. There are only 3 grades of remedies that make calculation easy after repertorization.

3.7 CRITICISM

1. Dr. Kent's repertory is an exhaustive and elaborate work and since its publication, has reined supreme because of its completeness and most logical exposition of homeopathy philosophy.
2. Generalities has not been very well expended.
3. Mind that is the most important chapter and extremities chapter is over particularized.

Part – 2

QUESTION BANK

QUESTION No. 1 - Define the repertorization by Dr. J.T. Kent?

QUESTION No. 2 - Define briefly about Kent's Repertory?

QUESTION No. 3 - Write brief not on Dr.Kent's Repertory?

QUESTION No. 4 - Write short note on Kent's Repertory?

QUESTION No. 5 - Mention the philosophical background of Boenninghausen therapeutic pocket book?

QUESTION No. 6 - Describe advantage and disadvantage of Boenninghausen Therapeutic Pocket Book?

QUESTION No. 7 - Describe Plan & Construction of BTPB?

QUESTION No. 8 - Describe Plan & Construction by Boger?

QUESTION No. 9 - Describe Plan & Construction of Kent's Repertory?

QUESTION No. 10 - Describe advantage and disadvantage of BBCR?

QUESTION No. 11 - Describe advantage and disadvantage of Kent's Repertory?

QUESTION No. 12 - Discuss the plan & Construction and method of working on BBCR as explained by Dr. Boger?

QUESTION No. 13 - Mention the Edition of Kent's Repertoy?

QUESTION No. 14 - Describe the philosophical Background, and plan & Construction of Kent Repertory?

QUESTION No. 15 - Write Published year of BTPB, BBCR & Kent's Repertory.

QUESTION No. 16 - Write Arrangement of Kent's Repertory?

QUESTION No. 17 - Write Arrangement of BBCR?

QUESTION No. 18 - Write the methods of repertorization of BTPB?

QUESTION No. 19 - Write the methods of repertorization of BBCR?

QUESTION No. 20 - Names of Drugs used in Boenninghausen Therapeutic Pocket Book?

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Contact Us:

University Campus Address:

Jayoti Vidyapeeth Women's University

Vadaant Gyan Valley, Village-Jharna, Mahala Jobner Link Road,
Jaipur Ajmer Express Way, NH-8, Jaipur- 303122, Rajasthan (INDIA)

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