

Fourth B.H.M.S. (New) Examination, Summer 2016  
CASE TAKING AND REPERTORY

Total Duration : Section A/B = 3 Hours

Total Marks : 100

SECTION – A/B

- Instructions:**
- 1) **All Questions are compulsory.**
  - 2) **All Questions carry equal marks.**
  - 3) **The number to the right indicates full marks.**
  - 4) **Draw diagrams wherever necessary.**
  - 5) **Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.**
  - 6) **Distribution of syllabus in Question Paper is only meant to cover entire syllabus within the stipulated frame. The Question paper pattern is a mere guideline. Questions can be asked from paper – I syllabus to Paper – II and vice versa. Students cannot claim that the Question is out of syllabus. As it is only for the placement sake, the distribution has been done.**

SAQ (60 Marks)

1. Write appropriate answers (any ten out of fifteen) : (10×2=20)
- a) Define Repertory.
  - b) Define eliminating symptom.
  - c) Define Rubric.
  - d) Origin and meaning of the word Repertorium.
  - e) What is Clinical Rubric ?
  - f) What do you mean by the rubric "Delusion" ?
  - g) Name different methods of repertorisation.
  - h) ~~Name four post- Kentian Repertories.~~
  - i) Common symptom and its importance in case-taking.
  - j) Define hypochondriac patient.
  - k) Mental general symptoms reflected from will part of brain. *mind*
    - l) Define General Repertory.
    - m) Give two examples of Regional Repertories.
    - n) What do you mean by concordance ?
    - o) What is pathological symptom ?





(4x5=20)

2. Write short answers (any four out of six) :

- a) Advantages of repertory.
- b) Case taking is the first step of repertorisation. Explain.
- c) Different methods of repertorisation.
- d) Prescriptions based on different symptoms and conditions.
- e) Homoeopath classic ver.8 software.
- f) Importance of Quis Auxalis in Boenninghausen's concept of totality.

(4x5=20)

3. Write short answers (any four out of six) :

- a) Borland's pneumonia.
- b) Boericke's repertory.
- c) Repertorial totality formation.
- d) Boger's synoptic key.
- e) Berridge's eye repertory.
- f) Case analysis and its importance in repertorisation.

LAQ (40 Marks)

4. Long Answer Questions (any two out of four) :

(2x10=20)

- a) What are the difficulties in taking chronic case ?
- b) Kneer's concordance repertory.
- c) What is Card repertory ? Explain its construction and limitations.
- d) Relation of repertory with Homoeopathic Materia Medica and Organon.

Long Answer Questions (any one from Q. No. 5, 6 and 7)

5. Long Answer Question

(1x20=20)

- a) Fever section of B.B.C.R. (5)
- b) Prefix part of B.B.C.R. (5)
- c) Philosophical background of B.B.C.R. (5)
- d) Concept of totality formation according to B.B.C.R. repertory. (5)



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6. Long Answer Question

- a) Era of regional repertory. (5)
- b) Classification of repertory. (5)
- c) Era of Card Repertory. (5)
- d) Important post-Kentian repertories. (5)

7. Long Answer Question

- a) Concept of concomittent symptom according to Boenninghausen. (5)
- b) Prefix part of Kent Repertory. (5)
- c) Construction of pain rubric from Kent Repertory. (5)
- d) Special feature of Kent Repertory. (5)