

04804

## Fourth B.H.M.S. (New) Examination, Summer 2018 CASE TAKING AND REPERTORY

Total Duration: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 100

Instructions: 1) Use blue/black ball point pen only.

- 2) **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.
- 3) All questions are compulsory.
- 4) The number to the right indicates full marks.
- 5) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
- 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 any paper's syllabus into any question paper. Students cannot claim that the Question is out of syllabus. As it is only for the placement sake, the distribution has been done.
- 1. Write short answer (any ten out of fifteen):

 $(10 \times 2 = 20)$ 

- a) State essential elements of case taking to facilitate Repertorisation.
- b) State how Repertory can be helpful in case taking.
- c) Qualities of physician for case taking as per Organon of Medicine.
- d) Mention different varieties of causes that influence selection of a remedy.
- e) State why concomitant symptoms are important in repertorisation to select a remedy.
- f) State about importance of Signs in repertorisation for selection of a remedy.
- g) State advantage of Logico-utilitarian type of repertory over Puritan type of repertory.
- State advantage of Alphabetical type of repertory over Logico-utilitarian type of repertory.
- i) State advantage of Puritan type of repertory over Logico-utilitarian type of repertory. Thental general symptom reflected from which
- j) State what is word origin and word meaning of 'Rubric'.



- k) State what is difference between Particular rubric and Particular symptom.
- I) State what is word origin and word meaning of 'Repertory'.
- m) Define 'General rubric' as per Dr. J. T. Kent; give an example of the same from its chapter Head.
- n) Define 'Cross-reference rubric' as stated in Dr. J. T. Kent's repertory; give an example of the same from its Mind chapter.
- o) Differentiate Dr. Kent's rubrics 'Complaining' from 'Lamenting' of Mind chapter.
- 2. Write short answer (any four out of six):

(4x5=20)

- a) State scope of Homoeopathic repertory in study of Homoeopathic Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
- b) Discuss about importance of 'Totality of Symptoms' as an important step for Repertorisation.
- c) Describe 'Classical Method' of Repertorisation.
- d) Discuss 'How do Keynote symptoms help in prescribing Homoeopathic remedy'?
- e) State what are scopes of Homoeopathic software in repetorisation.
- f) Discuss Dr. J. T. Kent's views on value of symptoms of Mind in Repertorisation against the views of Dr. Boenninghausen about the same.
- 3. Write short answer (any four out of six):

 $(4 \times 5 = 20)$ 

- a) State salient features and advantages of 'Dr. Bell's repertory on Diarrhoea'.
- b) State scope of clinical repertory in Homoeopathic prescribing. What care is required when it is to be applied to clinical use?
- c) Define Regional repertories. Discuss the construction and uses of Dr. Berridge's Eye Repertory.
- d) State salient features of Dr. H. C. Allen's repertory part of Therapeutics of Fever's and their advantages.
- e) Discuss how 'Analysis and evaluation of symptoms are important steps of artistic method of Repertorisation'.
- f) Discuss "Repertorial Totality" and its importance for Repertorisation of a case.



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4. Long answer question (any two out of four):

 $(2 \times 10 = 20)$ 

- a) Discuss different types of case record keeping. State advantages and disadvantages of the each type.
- b) Write salient features and advantages of Dr. Knerr's repertory of Hering's guiding symptoms.
- c) State expected difficulties while taking a chronic case and mention solutions of the each difficulty.
- d) Explain the relationship of Repertory with Homoeopathic Materia and Homoeopathic Principles and Philosophy.

Long answer question (any one from Q. No. 5, 6 and 7)

5. Long answer question:

 $(1 \times 20 = 20)$ 

Write about 'History of', 'Concepts and Philosophy', 'Salient features of Construction' and 'Scope and utility' of Dr. Boenninghausen's Therapeutic Pocket Book.

6. Long answer question:

 $(1 \times 20 = 20)$ 

Describe the evolution of repertories in detail from Hahnemannian era till the present time.

7. Long answer question:

 $(1 \times 20 = 20)$ 

Classify Repertories into various types, mentioning peculiarities, utility and disadvantages of each type.