

**Fourth BHMS (2015) Examination, Winter
(Phase - III All Other remaining UG/PG Course) - 2019
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 × 2 = 20]
- a) 4 Objectives of case taking
 - b) Repertorial result
 - c) Define Case taking
 - d) Complete symptom
 - e) Keynote symptom
 - f) Definition of Repertory
 - g) 2 Uses and 2 limitations of repertory
 - h) Need for repertory
 - i) Evaluation of symptoms
 - j) Cross repertorization
 - k) Adaptability of TPB
 - l) Arrangement of rubrics in Kent repertory
 - m) Pathological general
 - n) 2 scopes and 2 limitation of Clinical repertories
 - o) What is Rubric?

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2. Write short answer (**any four** out of six) : [4 × 5 = 20]
- Explain Concept of Totality of BBCR
 - Synthetic repertory
 - The Prescriber
 - Explain rubrics Air castle and Theorizing with 2 drugs each
 - Explain rubrics Disgust and Loathing with 2 drugs each
 - What is the difference between rubrics Boldness and Courageous with 2 drugs each
3. Write short answer (**any four** out of six): [4 × 5 = 20]
- Case taking in Unconscious patient
 - Anamnesis and Catamnesis
 - Qualities of a Physician
 - Phatak repertory
 - Compare RADAR and HOMPETH
 - Borland's Pneumonia
4. Long answer question (**any two** out of four): [2 × 10 = 20]
- Methods of Repertorization
 - Relationship between Repertory, Organon and HMM
 - Advantages and Limitation of repertories
 - Steps of repertorization
- Long answer question (any one from Q. No. 5, 6 and 7)**
5. Write TPB in details. [1 × 20 = 20]
6. Compare Kent and BBCR repertories under following headings. [1 × 20 = 20]
- Philosophical background
 - Concept of totality
 - Arrangement of rubrics
 - Special features
 - Criticism
7. Write A Synoptic key to Materia medica in detail. [1 × 20 = 20]

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**Fourth BHMS (New) Examination, Winter
(Phase - III All Other remaining UG/PG Course) - 2019
CASE TAKING AND REPERTORY**

Total Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 100

- Instructions :**
- 1) Use **blue/black** ball point pen only.
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 - 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 × 2 = 20]
- a) Discuss Don'ts of Case taking which may affect repertorization?
 - b) How can Repertory be helpful in case taking?
 - c) What is name and sources of a Dr. Boenninghausen's repertory that is compiled by Dr. Boger in the year 1899-1900?
 - d) What is importance of 'Cur' in repertorization of Acute case?
 - e) What is required to make any common symptom characteristic as per aph. 153?
 - f) What is importance of Signs in the process of repertorisation?
 - g) State two advantages of Logico-Utilitarian type of repertory.
 - h) State two advantages of Alphabetical type of repertory.
 - i) State two advantages of Clinical type of repertory.
 - j) Define 'Eliminating Symptom'; give an example of the same.
 - k) What is difference between 'Particular rubric' and 'Particular symptom'?
 - l) 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 'Synonym 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 'Fear' from 'Anxiety'.

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

[4 × 5 = 20]

- a) What is Scope of Homoeopathic repertory?
- b) What are the steps suggested by Dr. Hahnemann for Repertorisation'?
- c) Describe Artistic Method' of Repertorisation as suggested by Dr. J. T. Kent.
- d) How do Pathological symptoms help in prescribing Homoeopathic remedy?
- e) What are advantages of Homoeopathic software in the practice?
- f) What are views of Dr. J. T. Kent and Dr. Boenninghausen about the value of Concomitant symptoms?

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

[4 × 5 = 20]

- a) Describe construction of Dr. Bell's repertory on 'Diarrhoea'.
- b) What are disadvantages of Clinical type of Repertory? Mention corrective steps for the same.
- c) What are various types of Regional Repertories? Give examples of each such type stating advantages of each type.
- d) State about publication, advantages and disadvantages of Dr. H. C. Allen's repertory 'Therapeutics of Fever'.
- e) Give your views on the statement- 'Analysis of Symptoms has impact on Totality of Symptoms.'
- f) What is the quality required of case taking for proper repertorisation?

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

[2 × 10 = 20]

- a) What are disadvantages of Card repertory? What are advantages of Record Keeping?
- b) Define Puritan type of repertory. What are salient features of Dr. Knerr's Repertory of Hering's Guiding Symptoms?
- c) What are difficulties that are expected in taking a chronic case? Mention corrective steps of the each expected difficulty.
- d) Give your views with explanation on the statement - 'Homoeopathic Materia Medica rules over Homoeopathic repertories and repertorisation.'

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

5. Write the following with regards to Dr. Kent's Repertory of Homoeopathic Materia Medica: [1 × 20 = 20]
- a) History of its evolution.
 - b) Its Concepts and Philosophy.
 - c) Salient features of its Construction.
 - d) Its scope and utility.
6. Write the following: [1 × 20 = 20]
- a) Importance of Hahnemannian Era in the Evolution of Repertory.
 - b) Importance of Dr. Boenninghaisen's contribution in the Evolution of repertory.
 - c) Importance of Dr. Kent's contribution in the Evolution of repertory.
 - d) Importance of Post-Kentian contributions in the Evolution of repertory.
7. Write Concept, Construction and Disadvantages of the following Types of Repertory: [1 × 20 = 20]
- a) Puritan.
 - b) Logico-Utilitarian.
 - c) Alphabetical.
 - d) Clinical.

