

Niranjan Mohanty

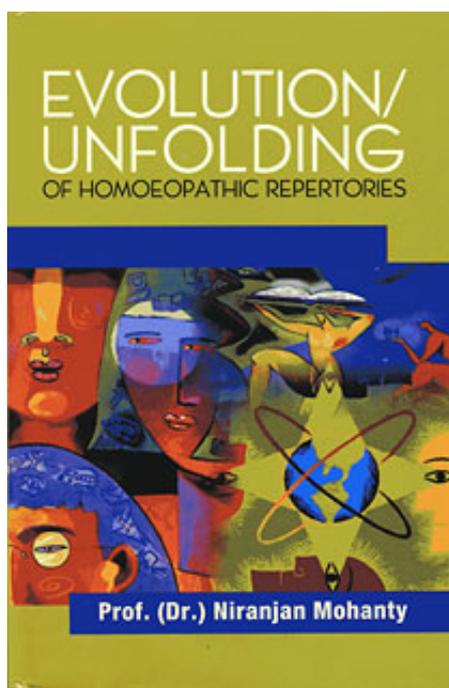
Evolution / Unfolding of Homoeopathic Repertories

Reading excerpt

[Evolution / Unfolding of Homoeopathic Repertories](#)

of [Niranjan Mohanty](#)

Publisher: IBPP



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Plan and Construction

It is constructed mainly on the basis of Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica written by him. The book starts with preface, list of remedies with abbreviations arranged alphabetically. It consists of five parts, which are as follows:

- I. A Clinical Repertory
- II. Repertory of Causation
- III. Repertory of Temperaments, Dispositions, Constitutions and States
- IV. Clinical Relationships
- V. Repertory of Natural Relationships

I. A Clinical Repertory

The construction of this part is based on the clinical conditions given under each drug in Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica. In Materia Medica under each remedy there is a heading 'CLINICAL' bearing clinical conditions in which that particular drug is found to be useful. Dr. Clarke has made an index of those clinical conditions with corresponding remedies and constructed Part - I of his Clinical Repertory. All the clinical conditions are printed in alphabetical order starting with Abdomen, coldness in and ending with Zygoma, pain in with their corresponding drugs. The clinical conditions are printed in Roman bold. The drugs, which are in Roman letters, are found in the Dictionary, those in Italics are in The Prescriber & those in parenthesis are new added drugs to the clinical index from his personal copy.

For Example:

Bruises- *Arn.*, *Bad.*, *Con.*, *Erig.*, *For.*, *Ham.*, *Hyp.*, *Led.*, *Rut.*, (*Sul.x.*)

The edition of the prescriber to which reference is made is the sixth edition. Clarke says that the similimum can be arrived by considering the nosological correspondence as well as ascertaining the similarity of specificity of seat.

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For Example: Migraine, Psoriasis, Meningitis, Spleen affections of, Liver affections of, etc.

The work of Paracelsus and his disciple Rademacher deals largely in specifics based on this homoeopathicity of organ affinity. The greatest modern exponent of this practice is the late Dr. J. C. Burnett, who has brought once more to light the vast therapeutic treasures, which has been allowed to lie forgotten in the works of the great masters.

Clarke's remark about this section is that, "The lists of remedies are in way put forth as complete lists. In Homoeopathy any remedy may be required in any case of any disease. The occurrence of any named remedy under the heading of any disease shows that in its action it has a general correspondence with the most marked features of cases of that disease. This gives a legitimate point of comparison for a start, at any rate, in the work of selection".

II. *Repertory of Causation:*

All most all remedies have relations of some kind to the various accidents and conditions of ordinary life. Their symptoms are made worse or better by heat or cold, rest or motion, by night or by day or other circumstances or conditions. Many remedies related to the effects of certain conditions. This is not just the same thing as aggravation, though allied to it and sometimes identical with it.

For Example: Arnica removes morbid conditions caused by falls.

- Ruta relieves the effects of bruised bones.

It is not correct in either case to describe these as aggravations and therefore Clarke thought to arrange such relationship under a separate heading "Causation" in the Dictionary. Although causations and aggravations are not the same, they are closely allied.

For example: Rhus tox. is related to the effects of damp weather, and appears in the list of remedies having this

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causation; but it also has its symptoms, when not caused by damp, aggravated in supreme degree by conditions of damp.

These causative factors are arranged in a alphabetical order with their remedies as mentioned in the Dictionary. The causations are printed in Roman bold. Drugs, which are in parenthesis, are newly added not found in the Dictionary or Prescriber. When a cause is associated with any particular effect, the effect is placed in brackets and precedes the name of the remedy which corresponds to it.

For Example: "Washing clothes" causes ill effects to which certain remedies correspond. Phosphorus corresponds to headache resulting from washing clothes. In the list of remedies this fact is marked thus: "(headache) Phos."

In rubric Pain - Cham. (= nervous agitation) seen in this section. Here '=' denotes 'cause'. So here pain causes nervous agitation as per Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica.

III. *Repertory of Temperaments, Dispositions, Constitutions and States.*

Keen observers from the time of Hahnemann onwards, have noticed that some remedies act well on some types of persons and not act all so well on others. The respective types of *Nux.vom.*, and *Puls.* are well known, but many other remedies have preferences more or less well marked for particular temperaments. These are mentioned in the Dictionary under the heading "Characteristics" as the types or the constitutions the particular remedy is especially "suited to". In the Repertory of Temperaments they will all be found completely indexed. In this section the remedies, which are given have been found to act most beneficially in certain type of persons, temperaments, sex and age. There are also included complaints and conditions of particular types of persons and constitutions. If any remedy is not found in the Clinical Repertory, may possibly found in this section under the heading of complaints the patients suffering from.

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For Example: Angina, varicose, veins of pharynx large and blue - Ham.

- Bladder, Irritable, of old women - Cop.
- Blueness of skin - Cb. a.

IV. *Clinical Relationships*

This section of the repertory gives in tabular form the chief clinical relations of all remedies of the Materia Medica, so far they have been noted. In compiling this table Clarke had made use of the excellent table published by Dr. Gibson Miller in *The Homoeopathic World* of September, 1902.

Drugs are arranged under the following headings.

1. Complementary Remedies
2. Remedy Follows Well
3. Remedy is Followed Well by
4. Compatible Remedies
5. Incompatible Remedies
6. Remedy Antidotes
7. Remedy is Antidoted by
8. Duration of Action of Remedies

Knowledge of these relations is all-important to those who aim at accurate prescribing.

For Example: Antidotal relation

It is often as important to be able to arrest a medicinal action as it is to start it. A prescriber who can not antidote a drug effect is like the driver of a motor who can't put on the brake.

Some remedies have been observed to prepare the way for other remedies; some to follow others well. Such remedies are termed compatibles. The term "compatible" is a generic term, and includes all the remedies of the first three columns - i.e. the "complementary" remedies, those which the remedy "follows well" and those which it is "followed well by" - but the column "Compatible Remedies" has been included

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because some remedies have been noted as compatible with others without further qualification.

Some remedies spoil the action of others, and such are called Incompatibles. When a remedy has done well and has ceased to be indicated, the choice of the remedy to follow will be greatly assisted by knowledge of Clinical Relationships.

V. *Repertory of Natural Relationships*

This part contains remedies belonging to the different kingdoms of nature arranged in the order of their natural kinship. The remedies are divided according to the family and kingdom as given below:

- a. Metals and Elements
- b. The Vegetable kingdom
- c. The Animal kingdom
- d. Sarcodes
- e. Nosodes

a. Metals and Elements:

Under this section he gives three lists, i.e

- i. Alphabetical List
- ii. List of order of Atomic Weight
- iii. Groups according to Mandeleeff

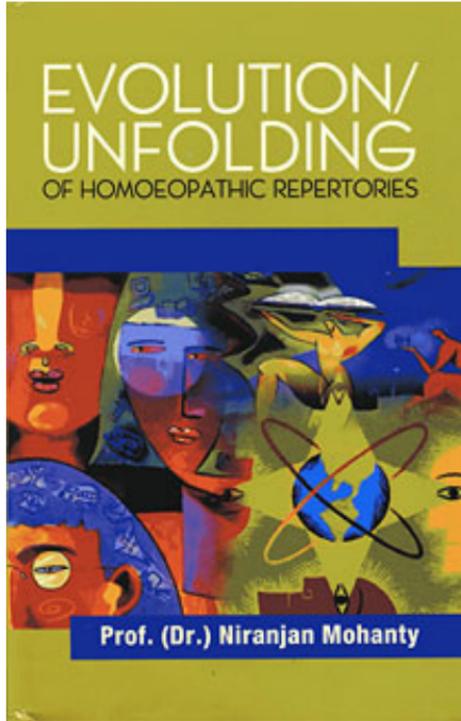
In the Alphabetical list: Elements are given followed by their symbol and atomic weight. There is a prefix to each name, which shows its position in the next list, list of order of atomic weight.

For example: 10. Aluminium - Al. 27.10
6. Oxygenium - O. 16.00

In the list in order of Atomic weight he arranged the elements in order of their atomic weight. There is a letter G and a roman numerical prefix to it. This refers to the respective group in the following list i.e. Groups according to Mandeleeff.

For Example: 10 G.III. Aluminium 27.10

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496 pages, hb
publication 2005



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