

THIRD BHMS DEGREE EXAMINATION

SUBJECT- HOMOEOPATHIC REPERTORY AND CASE TAKING

TIME 3 HOURS

MAX MARKS 100

1. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

a. In a moderately acute case, what should be the primary focus during case taking?

- a) Mental generals only
- b) Detailed past history
- c) Presenting complaints with modalities and associated symptoms
- d) Family history and occupation

b. Gums are represented as separate chapter in which repertory ?

- a). Kent's repertory
- b). Murphy's repertory.
- c) Boerick's repertory
- d)Boger's repertory

c. According to Dr. Boenninghausen, which type of symptoms are given the highest importance in evaluation?

- a) Mental symptoms
- b) Particular symptoms without modalities
- c) Modalities and concomitant symptoms
- d) Diagnosis-based symptoms

d. Boger Boenninghausens Characterstics and Repertory belongs to which classification of repertory

- a. logico utilitarian
- b. puritan
- c. clinical
- d. alphabetical

e. The step that involves choosing appropriate rubrics from the repertory is known as:

- a) Final prescription
- b) Repertorial result analysis
- c) Repertorial Totality
- d) Remedy differentiation (MK)

f. Which of the following is considered a medium of repertorisation?

- A) Case taking
- B) Repertory software or book
- C) Evaluation of symptoms
- D) Remedy selection

g. Rearranged totality according to the repertory selected for the case is called as

- a) Numerical Totality
- b) Repertorial totality
- c) conceptual totality
- d) Qualitative totality

h. Rubrics for post-operative complaints and delayed union of broken bones can be located under which chapter of Kents Repertory?

- A) Extremities
- B) Skin
- C) Generalities
- D) Upper Extremities

i) Rubric for Pneumonia can be located in which chapter of Kents Repertory

- A) Respiration
- B) Cough
- C) Fever
- D) Chest

j) Repertory of medicines which are not antipsorics was published in the year

- a) 1832
- b) 1835
- c) 1836
- d) 1851

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (8x 5 Marks)

2. A 15 year old girl presented with anaemia due to irregular and profuse menses which lasted for 15 days. Ultrasound scan of abdomen and pelvis revealed polycystic ovarian syndrome. Write five most appropriate rubrics with chapters from Boerhaave's clinical repertory. (MK)
3. Define common and characteristic symptoms. Write down with examples the conditions where common symptom becomes characteristic? (2+3= 5) (MK)
4. Define Evaluation of symptoms. How does Dr. Boger evaluate symptoms in his repertorial approach. (2+3=5) (MK)
5. Explain Puritan repertories with examples. Write three merits and Demerits of Puritan Group of Repertories (2+3=5) (MK)
6. **35-year-old school teacher, presents with high fever for the past two days.** The fever started suddenly in the evening with chills, headache, body ache, and weakness, after getting wet in rain. He is more thirsty than usual and craves cold water and fruits. He is anxious about his health and becomes irritable when disturbed. Construct a repertorial totality according to Kent's method (MK)
7. Explain Doctrine of analogy with an example. (MK)
8. Enumerate five advantages and Disadvantages of eliminating method of Repertorisation (DK)
9. According to **Kentian philosophy**, which symptoms in a case are considered as having the highest value for repertorisation? Justify your answer with reference to Kent's hierarchy of symptoms. (1+4=5)

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (10X5=50 MARKS)

10. Define acute disease and acute Totality. Discuss the instructions given by **master Samuel Hahnemann** regarding acute case taking as mentioned in the *Organon of Medicine*. Cite relevant aphorisms to support your answer. (4+6=10) (MK)

11) Enumerate the qualities of a homoeopathic physician for effective case taking. Also, list and explain at least ten common difficulties encountered while taking a chronic case. Cite relevant aphorisms to support your answer. (3+5+2=10 marks)

12. Define Repertory and Repertorisation. Discuss the importance of each step of Repertorisation to reach at similimum. (2+2+6+10 marks)

13. Compare and contrast the philosophical background and construction of therapeutic Pocket Book and Bogers Repertory. (10 marks)

14. Define pathological general. Write the importance of studying Pathology in casetaking and Repertorisation. write ten pathological General rubrics from Boger Boenninghausens Characteristics and Repertory. (2+3+5= 10 marks)