

- **CLINICAL REPERTORY.  
A EASY REVIEW.**

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# CLINICAL REPERTORY

- Clinical repertories are those repertories which contain clinical symptoms/ conditions and corresponding group of medicines.
- These repertories facilitate the selection of a remedy on the basis of pathological similarity , causation , modalities and concomitants.
- They are not commonly used for the purpose of repertorization.
- However, these repertories can be used for repertorization of cases where clinical conditions mask the characteristics of the patient.

# CLINICAL REPERTORY

## - J.H.CLARKE

- ⊙ This repertory is based on the ' *Dictionary of Materia Medica* ' by the same author. It was published in 1904.
- ⊙ Though the repertory has been designed for use in the study of materia medica, it is no less than an instrument in finding out the indicated remedies.
- ⊙ Homoeopathic practice consists of knowledge of materia medica and the knowledge to use it.
- ⊙ This demands unlimited patience and application in the study of drug comparison.
- ⊙ This repertory enables the practitioner to overcome most of the difficulties faced in the selection of the similar.

## *Plan and construction :*

The repertory has been presented in five main chapters :

1. Clinical repertory
2. Repertory of causation
3. Repertory of temperaments , disposition, constitutions and states.
4. Repertory of clinical relationships.
5. Repertory of natural relationships.

The rubrics are arranged in alphabetical order in all five parts of the repertory. Therefore, this is mainly an *alphabetical clinical repertory*.

## Important Features :

1. This repertory enlists 1063 medicines. But 52 abbreviations have appeared twice hence the actual number of medicines used in this repertory stands to 1011.
2. Different sections like causation, temperaments and the relationships are the unique features of this repertory.
3. The abbreviations used are largely from *Cipher Repertory*, the letter 'X' is used to indicate acid. For example - Nit X would mean *Nitricum acidum*.
4. Every time a medicine is mentioned, begins with a capital letter. When a name has two parts always start with a small letter. Thus, there is no confusion where the name of one remedy ends and the other begins.
5. The repertory has two types of typography, not used to indicate the hierarchy of remedies that is, italics and ordinary roman. Italics means that the medicine has also appeared in the prescriber.

# THE PRESCRIBER

## J.H. CLARKE

- ◉ In his initial days of practice of homoeopathy, Dr. J.H. Clarke found difficulty in selecting the simillimum on the basis of the knowledge of materia medica alone. He used to refer to the clinical index of Dr Ruddock's well known *Vade Mecum*. He found limitations while referring the book and began to interleave his own experience in the book. This led to the compilation and additions of the prescriber. In the compilation and additions of the prescriber, the role of Drs E.A. Neatby and T. Miller Neatby, author of *A Manual of Tropical Disease and Hygiene for Missionaries* is very appreciable. Mr W.H. Knight, the literary executor of late Dr Leopold Salzer of Calcutta, also supplied some information which were incorporated in this book.
- ◉ *The prescriber* deals with the treatment and the direction instead of dealing with generalities and minute particulars for ready application to any disease. It deals with 428 medicines.

## Plan and construction :

the whole book can be divided into two main sections :

1. Introduction to the prescriber.
2. The prescriber

*the first section*, introduction is divided onto four parts.

*Part 1* deals with how to practice homoeopathy and it throws light on the following topics :

1. Necessary implements
2. Comparative value of symptoms
3. The dictionary of practical material medica
4. Boenninghausen's pocket book

5. The scope of clinical repertories
6. Kinds and degrees of similarity
7. Hahnemann's doctrine of chronic disease
8. The genus epidemicus
9. The homoeopathic materia medica
10. Symptom repertories
11. Various materia medica



◎ *Part 2* deals with the case taking and it throws light on the following topics :

1. A suggested form
2. Totality of the symptoms and the invisible nature of disease.
3. 'Treating Symptoms' Hahnemann's case
4. Indications from heredity and history
5. The value of the names of the disease.

◎ *Part 3* deals with the plan of the prescriber and how to use it. It also throws light on the following topics :

1. The plan
  2. Rules for prescribing
  3. Examples of prescriptions
- ◎ *Part 4* contains the list of remedies , abbreviations and signs.
- ◎ *The second section , ' The Prescriber ' is the main part which deals with treatment of diseases arranged alphabetically.*

◎ Arrangement:

- ◎ Names of diseases are arranged alphabetically. Cross-referance are used for similar conditions or different names of diseases.
- ◎ Under each name of disease ( rubric) the names of medicine are given along with the potency, dose and repetitions . Indications of different medicines follow the names of medicines. At certain places, the organs or the symptoms also appear as main rubrics.

◎ *Special feature :*

1. Names of the disease can be referred as main rubrics.
2. The most commonly indicated medicines are mentioned along with their doses and repetition schedule.
3. Rubrics like diet , constitution , chronic diseases help a physician to expedite the recovery of the patient.
4. The clinical rubric usually begins with a little description of the clinical condition and the names of medicines follow the indications. This arrangement is very useful for any practitioner.
5. An elaborate repertory is given on 'Toothache'.

◎ *How to refer to The Prescriber*

Refer the clinical condition for which the medicien is sought for. Cross-references can also be used for similar names. Go through the entire content under the appropriate rubric to select the most appropriate remedy along with its indications, doses and repetitions.

◎ *Caution*

We know the fact however valuable a clinical repertory may be , it can never be paramount in homoeopathy.

Dr Clarke states, “ I only offer it as one, and that the most elementary of the methods by which the similar, that is to say, the homoeopathic remedy may be found.

Therefore , physician should use his/her discrimination while using this repertory for working out a case.

# THANK YOU

