

Govt. Homoeopathic Medical College
Mirpur-14, Dhaka-1206
Department of Repertory
5th Year (Final Professional) BHMS Course

Name: **Session:** **Roll:** **Batch:**

SI No	Subjects matters of items for discussion	Date of beginning and Ending	Marks				Remarks and signature of the teacher
			Notebook	Written	Viva	Total	
			10/6	30/18	10/6	50/30	
Case Study Part							
01	a) Definition of case taking and case record. b) Importance of case taking case record.						
02	Methodology of case taking or case study.						
03	Investigation points or factors of case taking and their importance- a. Particulars of the patient. b. Constitutional character of the patient. c. Family history of the patient. d. Past history of the patient.						
04	e. Occupational history of the patient. f. Mental symptoms of the patient. g. Physical general symptoms of the patient. h. Particular symptoms of the patient.						
05	a) General and systemic examination of the patient. b) General instruction of Hahnemann of in case taking.						
06	a) Difficulties in case taking of the chronic, acute, mental indolent patient. b) Questionnaire.						
07	a) How to know the patient? b) Anamnesis and totality of symptoms.						
08	In prescription selected medicine, potency, dose, diet and regimen.						
Repertory Part							
09	Introduction a) Origin and meaning of the term repertory b) Definition of repertory. c) Classification of repertory.						
10	a) Importance of repertory. b) Limitation or demerits of the use repertory. c) Relationship: Repertory and Materia medica & Organon of Medicine.						
11	a) Difference between repertory and materia medica. b) Contribution of Hahnemann in repertory.						
12	a) Contribution of Boenninghausein Repertory. b) History of development of Repertory.						
13	Modern repertory and its development.						
14	Rubic- - Types of rubric. - Difference between rubric and symptoms - Paraphrasing						
15	- Identifying characters of rubric at the level of sub rubric - Basic steps for hunting rubrics - Cross reference.						
16	Repertorisation- a) Precondition of repertorisation. b) Method of repertorisation c) Process of repertorisation. d) Calculation process of repertorisation.						
SI	Subjects matters of items for discussion		Marks				

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17	e) Cross repertorisation. f) Concept of totality of Hahnemann, Boenninghausen, kent, bogar g) Repertorial totality h) Repertorial analysis						
18	a) Evaluation of symptoms b) Evaluation of remedies with its importance c) Study plan of repertory						
19	a) Theory of analogy, b) Theory of concomitant, c) Theory of causation, d) Doctrine of complete symptom and concomitants, e) Doctrine of pathological generals						
20	Construction, merits, demerits, adaptability and working plan of the following repertories- a) Dr von Boeninghausens • Repertory of antipsonic • Therapeutics pocket book b) Lippes repertory						
21	a) Knerr's repertory b) Gentry's repertory.						
22	Dr. James Tyler Kent's-repertory of homoeopathic Matena medica						
23	a) Bogar's- Boeninghausens characteristic and repertory b) Dr. W. Boericke's-a pocket manual of homoeopathic Materia medica with repertory.						
24	a) SR Pathak's a concise repertory of homoeopathic medicine b) Dr. H. Barthes and w. klukers-synthetic repertory.						
25	Dr. Fredrik schroyens-synthesis (repertonum homoeopathicum syntheticum)						
26	Dr. Robin Murphy's-homoeopathic medical repertory						
27	H.A Roberts-sensation as if Roger van zandvoort's-repertorium universale.						
28	Computer application in homoeopathy- a) Case taking and recording. b) Remedy selection c) Patient management and follow up						
29	Digital repertory (computer repertory) operating system, construction, merits and demerits of followings- a) RADER b) CARA c) HOMOPATH						
30	Others						

Average of marks obtained in item examination.....out of

Percentage of marks obtained in item examination.....

Total marks in card final examination.....out of.....

Percentage of marks obtained in card examination.....

Class attendanceout of

Remarks.....

(N.B: sessional works examination and notebook maintained by student signed with marks of the teacher on the item card regularly, the notebook and item card must be submitted during examination and evaluated by examiners)

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 Signature and date
 Head of the department
 Department of Repertory
 Govt. Homoeopathic medical college
 Mirpur-14, dhaka-1206