

**A REVIEW ARTICLE ON COMPARING AND ANALYSE THE
MINUTENESS OF REPORTORIAL RUBRIC SELECTION BY
STUDYING THE SMALL RUBRICS UPTO 5 DRUGS AND SINGLE
REMEDY RUBRIC FROM KENT'S REPERTORY AND BOGER
BOENNINGHAUSEN'S CHARACTERISTICS AND REPERTORY**

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ABSTRACT

In our daily work, we discovered a number of distinctive mental and bodily symptoms. Remedy rubrics, which can be either small or single, serve as beneficial aids in improving the precision and effectiveness of homeopathic prescribing. If the patient shows any peculiar or rare symptoms, it is crucial for our prescription. Single remedy rubrics are helpful, stemming from their ability to streamline the prescribing process, save time and improve patient confidence in remedy selection. Single remedy rubrics in the repertorization process is essential for their precision, differentiation, individualization, efficiency, and reliance on clinical experience. Considering this fact, the role of a single remedy rubric becomes very important in the process of repertorization as well as to select a final remedy which will help the patient. Single-medicine rubrics are very useful for accurate prescription since they identify particular symptoms in a repertory that correlate to only one remedy. When a distinct solution corresponds

with a well-defined illness, these rubrics are essential for removing confusion from multiple choice questions. **Methods:** Following the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and we conducted a literature search in web databases Pubmed, Research gate, Google scholar, and Scopus for publications.

KEYWORDS: Rubrics, Repertory, Keynote, Remedy.

INTRODUCTION

By narrowing down the possibilities to just a select few remedies, they simplify the prescribing process, saving time and guiding homeopaths toward the most suitable treatment options. Single remedy rubrics are highly valuable aids in clinical practice because they provide a particular emphasis on the key symptoms or characteristics of remedies. Single remedy rubrics make it possible to prescribe medication quickly and accurately in acute cases, where symptoms may appear rapidly and intensely.

The utilization of small rubrics and single remedy rubrics improves the precision of the repertorization process by providing precise and clear indications for remedy selection. By focusing in on the patient's distinctive symptoms, small rubrics and single remedy rubrics are very helpful in individualizing treatment.

The guiding symptoms are important, and Dr. Kent underlined this point by emphasizing that during the repertorization process, they have to be placed in the higher and first classes. These means that search some terms should be given top priority and consider as primary indicator for remedy selection.

A prescription's confirmation.

Making a distinction between the medication and closely comparable treatments in order to determine the prescription.

To be aware of such PQRS signs of the treatment and profitably use this speciality for a cure that would otherwise be challenging to choose

To keep these symptoms that were discovered during clinical verification or proof separately.

To use a keynote as the basis for a prescription.

Use this to start a case based on a single remedy and then support the decision with the patients' subsequent outcomes based on the drug's proof.

Look for partial palliative effects, particularly in situations that are pathologically progressed.

When all generals are ruled out due to a strong, unusual symptom. In the event of a powerful.^[3]

In our daily work, we discovered a number of distinctive mental and bodily symptoms. It is evident that treating homoeopathic illnesses usually involves concentrating on mental

symptoms. Due to the fact that mental illnesses originate at the deepest level, Homoeopathic Similimum can be determined. However, we have trouble determining similarity based on mental symptoms because we are unaware of the mental rubric of Kent's repertory. I have attempted to reveal facts that is buried in the Kent Repertory's mind chapter in my review essay. There are 83 rubrics with three marks in all. The Kent Repertory's "Single Medicine in Mind" chapter.^[4]

Reliability is seriously threatened by the absolute grading system of homeopathic repertories; however, this risk can be mitigated by proactively analyzing rubrics using likelihood ratio (LR). Using the Outcome Related to Impact on Daily Living scale, the authors assessed a few "physical general" rubrics from Kent's repertoire—"chilly," "hot," "ambithermal," "preference for hot/cold food," and "desire/aversion for fish/egg/meat/sour/pungent/salt/sweet/bitter"—prospectively in West Bengal, India, over a period of one and a half years. As per the rubric or symptom, LRs less than 1.5 were eliminated. In all, 2039 interactions were examined for thermal relations, and 4715 for food-specific wants and aversions. There were differences when compared to Kent's repertory. Some medications appeared to retain their assigned importance, new entries of medications were offered, and a new rubric with related medications was proposed. The authors suggested adding LR to repertories for a structural update, altering its application, and empowering homeopaths to make more accurate forecasts, but they abstained from turning LRs into typefaces too soon.^[5]

A case of celiac disease is thoroughly investigated, including the patient's personal information, family history, and past complaints. The Law of Simillia is followed, and a variety of symptoms related to celiac disease as well as non- celiac disease symptoms, such as physical and mental complaints, are taken into consideration. All of the symptoms that are present in the body are chosen.

Then comes the follow-up, which is a different and crucial work that mostly depends on the unadulterated prescription and is full of fluctuating symptoms and reports on celiac disease, such as TTG-IgA. As the requirement for repertory was further examined, Kent Repertory was chosen based on the situation because of the more noticeable bodily symptoms. Symptoms are now transformed into rubrics with the use of repertorization. Then, the most comparable medication was chosen. The Arsenicum album that covers the most symptoms and marks is chosen. Disease elimination was greatly aided by the well chosen medication

Arsenicum Album 200. Although every case of celiac disease is unique, the purpose of this essay is to demonstrate the effectiveness of homeopathic medicine in treating the condition.^[6]

Single medicine rubrics of fever from Kent's repertory. This article contains the clinical knowledge of our practice that, regardless of the disease or pathology's name, if a patient exhibits the distinctive signs and symptoms of a certain medication, the medication serves as the specific remedy in that situation. Fever or pyrexia is the term for elevated body temperature above a certain point that can be brought on by infections, inflammations, or injuries. Being a component of the body's defense mechanism, fever is also a clinical sign of illness. James Tyler's chapter on fever from his homeopathic repertory For fever patients, Kent provides a comprehensive list of symptoms. Important single remedy rubrics of fever have been highlighted in this article.^[8]

Together with the medication or a collection of medications in varying grades, the repertory aids in determining the necessary symptoms. According to Kent, three Mark (1st Grade) treatments in homeopathy are strongly felt by most or all of the provers. They have been clinically validated, proven, and refuted. It has definite effect in homeopathy if it is the only remedy listed in a rubric. The single remedy three marks rubric from Kent's repertory's extremities chapter is the main topic of this essay.^[7]

During case taking, modalities are the most common ways that patients communicate with the doctor. The aggravation and amelioration are less significant than the time modality. It could impact a specific body area or be a generic modality. The causal modality, which is essential to medication, is also included in several repertory disorders. Modality is crucial for both obtaining similimum and differentiating the drug.^[11]

Repertory was not as advanced in the early days. Adopting a quick, easy, and straightforward technique to select similar or almost similar options was urgently needed. American homeopath Dr. H.N. Guernsey noted that each medication had specific symptoms that were prevalent in the majority of cases or proofs and acted as the primary focal point for all symptoms. Furthermore, not every patient will exhibit every symptom at any given time, making it very hard to precisely match the thousand symptoms of medications with the patient's symptoms. Even for keynote prescribing, we must select a repertoire because there are currently over 5,000 medications.^[12]

Repertory serves as an index to the materia medica, which is a single location where we may locate the symptoms and cures listed under a certain rubric. Most of the rubrics were discovered in the mind. The fundamental idea of homoeopathy is individualization, which explains how the remedies vary for that specific rubric and distinguishes the first-grade remedies in the Kent's repertory.^[14]

Dermatophytosis or Ringworm infection are other names for tinea infection. Dermatophytes are the cause of this infection (*T. rubrum*). Skin (Arms, legs, back, and trunk), hair, and nails are frequently impacted. Depending on the place of affection, tinea infections are divided into many categories, such as tinea capitis, tinea corporis, tinea pedis, etc. This ailment is frequently caused by unsanitary surroundings, inappropriate attire, and sharing items with those who are afflicted. Only antifungals are used as treatment, and if antifungals are not effective, topical steroids may be used. Therefore, a moderate, delicate, and long-lasting treatment is required; for this reason, customized homoeopathic treatment is quite effective in treating and preventing such illnesses.^[15]

This article discusses the clinical understanding of repertory, which states that any unusual or uncommon symptoms a patient exhibits, regardless of the disease's name, are crucial for our prescription. Our ears serve two primary purposes in our bodies: hearing and balance. Any ear condition will impair our ability to hear and balance, which could result in additional harm. The ear and hearing chapter in James Tyler Kent's "Repertory of Our Homeopathic Materialis Medica" lists every ear and hearing ailment. The purpose of this page is to highlight the individual medicine rubrics of the hearing and ear chapters.^[16]

DISCUSSION

Similar to how the Mind chapter of the Kent repertory has too much concealed information, which is like drilling to locate similarity, mental symptoms are highly appreciated to make totality.^[4]

The chapter on ears and hearing covers all of the symptoms associated with these organs as well as disorders that affect them. In the ear and hearing chapter, this article provides us with a list of single drug rubrics that will aid in both case individualization and prescription when symptoms are few. In order to determine the prescription, identify the PQRS symptoms of the remedy, and profitably use its uniqueness for an otherwise challenging cure decision, single medication rubrics assist in distinguishing the drug from closely related remedies. Finding

rubrics for situations involving hearing and ear ailments will be made easier with the help of this post.^[16]

By providing a list of medications for each type of fever, this article assist us in determining the minimum for each severity of fever; it does not negate hahnemann's law of the minimum based on symptomatology; rather, it only intensifies the process of determining the minimum up to the physical symptoms.^[8]

Modalities can be used to choose a medicine. Individuals have different modalities. In the homoeopathic totality of symptoms, Bogar gives time modalities top priority. Each portion of boenninghausen's distinctive repertorie contains distinct time modalities.^[11]

The key notes in homeopathy represent the uniqueness and characteristics of the medicine. this article describe how we can easily prescribe a remedy using rubrics in common element in children as a keynote. When a child is unable to articulate they are a symptoms clearly or the physician encounters difficulties when gathering unique symptom in the children,an individualised homeopathic prescription can be made if we observe some unique sign or general expression Or temperament that are PQRS and can be easily refer to in repertory as keynote rubrics. ultimately homeopathic prescription are based on some core symptoms whether they are sign symptom or rubrics.^[12]

Repertory is useful tool that allows to identify symptom in the form of the rubrics and list of the medications that are either known to cause it or are linked to it. it provides insights into the close running medications. The ability of the doctor to treat each patient as an individual and to distinguish amongst a set of related treatments in order to arrive at the minimum are key components of successful homeopathic prescription.^[14]

It it is a demonstrated that the individual medicine rubric found in the repertories yield excellent outcome in a clinical practice and this homeopathic case study regarding tenia corporis offers a promising alternative for addressing fungal illness. they enhanced both the physical symptoms and overall wellness. instance like this highlights them complementary use of homeopathy in dermatological care.^[15]

CONCLUSION

Both kent's repertory and Bogar-Boenninghausen's charactertics and Repertory serve as

essential tools in homeopathic repertorization process presenting different methods for rubric selection. while kent's repertory is more comprehensive and delivers a wider perspective on symptom remedies Bagor's repertory offers enhance accuracy with its concise and singular remedy rubrics.

In clinical practice, the decision between the two repertories relies an the specific case and the practitioner's methodology. Kent repertory is well-suited for cases that need a more generalized approach, whereas Bogar's repertory shines in furnishing clarity and unique symptom connections, especially with in conscise and singular remedy rubrics. Both repertories are complementary, and when utilized together, they can gretly improve the precision and efficacy of remdy selection in homoeoeopathy.

The careful choice of minor rubrics, especially those with limited remedies or single remedy rubrics, vital in homoeopathy. Both kent's and Boger- Bonninghausen's repertories offer important resources for homeopaths, each presenting unique benefits based on the practitioner's requirements and the level of detail needed for the specific case practioners ought to take these distinctions into account when selecting the repertory for ther clinical work. Since the repertory selection can greatly influence treatment results.

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