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CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

VOLUME 2

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MCQ With Explanation For MD Entrance,
UPSC, APPSC, CHPSC, KPSC, MPPSC, OPPSC,
RPPSC, TNPSC, UPPSC, WBPSC, CCRH, AIAPGET
and other Competitive Examinations in Homoeopathy

By

Dr GAJENDRA SINGH M.D.

FOREWORD BY

Dr SUBHAS SINGH



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KAIZEN

Continuous Improvement

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- Materia Medica
- Pharmacy
- Previous year's
Question Paper of
Different
Competitive exams

MCQ with explanation for MD entrance,
UPSC, APPSC, CHPSC, KPSC, MPPSC, OPPSC,
RPPSC, TNPSC, UPPSC, WBPS, CCRH, AIAPGET
and other Competitive examinations
in Homoeopathy

By

Dr Gajendra Singh M.D.

FOREWORD

I have gone through this book “Kaizen” compiled by Dr Gajendra Singh. I am pleased to note that the treatise is very competent and will be very useful to the students who are preparing for competitive examinations.

However, the syllabus of homoeopathic subjects is endless; the author has endeavored to collect all the important Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) asked in various competitive examinations in homoeopathy all over India. Author has arranged topic wise questions of different subjects and provided explanation of answers with authentic reference which will definitely help the student to understand and memorize the fact in easy way.

As we know, the number of competitive examinations is increasing day by day. Also, the competition is as tough among the students as there are opportunities for services in different State Government and Central Government organizations and institutions. This type of MCQ book is very helpful. Dr Gajendra has done all his hard work in collecting the questions from different sources for this book; this book is very helpful for PSC, UPSC, MD (Hom) Entrance and all types of competitive examinations in homoeopathy.

The main difficulty faced by the students appearing for various competitive examinations in homoeopathy was scarcity of a book which provides the explanation of MCQs asked in different examinations with correct answer and authentic explanations. By this book author has tried his best to fulfill the long felt need of students.

The author has used the tables for comparison and to differentiate similar looking matter or symptoms, and has given several related information at one place so that it become comprehensible and easy to retain for students. Apart from it, the author has kept in mind the real difficulties of students, he has at certain places taken the risk of repeating the matter but that appears to have been done purposely so that a proper and more emphasis is laid on that particular matter, in this way the learners would have these important fundamental matter fixed deeper into their mind.

Dr Gajendra Singh is a brilliant student of homoeopathy. He has passed his B.H.M.S. from State National Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Lucknow. He is currently doing PG at National Institute of Homoeopathy in the Dept. of Organon of Medicine. I wish him a brighter and better future as a physician and as a person.

I personally feel that this book will be immensely useful for all the students who are preparing for MD (Hom) Entrance, UPSC, States PSC and other competitive examinations in homoeopathy. I am sure that this book will be appreciated by those who are going to use it. I wish the author and the book a long life.

Dr Subhas Singh, M.D.
H.O.D. Dept. of Organon of Medicine
National Institute of Homoeopathy, Kolkata

PREFACE

It's my great honor and immense pleasure to present this book, "KAIZEN" in front of aspirants and doctors who have dared to see a dream, "Dream to get success" and "Dream to achieve something," to get selection in MD (HOM) in most prestigious colleges like NIH Kolkata and NHMC Delhi, or to crack PSC of various states and other competitive examinations.

During my preparatory phase for MD entrance, I faced a lot of difficulties to get a concise and collective study material especially related to our Homoeopathic subjects. So ultimately I decided to compile a compact, comprehensive book with utmost care that would be very useful for the students for preparing for various exams which are mainly based on MCQs. It is an attempt to provide the student a comparatively easy way to prepare for exams. I have tried to provide explanation of each question with authentic references from standardized text books. Along with this, under the heading "Little more" I have given related information to clear the doubts. In this way reader will be able to differentiate among options in a better way and probability of choosing correct answer would increase many folds.

The book is written in a clear, concise and simple language and author's own style which hold the reader's interest. While reading the book you will feel as if author is directly communicating to you. In no way it has been tried to replace the text books but it is just a humble effort to give a tool whose proper use may lead you to the apex of success.

I have avoided to give answer just below the questions and purposely given answers and explanations at the end of questions. Providing answers at the end of all questions will give you a better way to solve the MCQs and a deep memory as you find many related information along with your answer.

Some model questions have been given for each subject separately. It will help you for self evaluation. After thorough analysis of previous question papers of various competitive exams in Homoeopathy like UPSC, State PSC and MD entrance, questions have been collected and arranged topic wise so that you can learn and understand in a better way how different type of questions is being framed from a particular topic.

Most recent question papers of MD Entrance exams of two renowned colleges of India i.e. "National Institute of Homoeopathy, Kolkata" & "Nehru Homoeopathic Medical College, Delhi" along with their answers have been included.

I have given the name of book "KAIZEN" which means continuous and never ending improvement, we should always try to improve our qualities because it is the only way which will go towards success.

"Patience, Persistence and Perspiration make an unbeatable combination for success" (Napolean Hill) So friends "ALL THE BEST."

Kolkata

January, 2014

Dr Gajendra Singh



PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION

Dear friends,

Let me first thank you for your overwhelming support for the first edition of the book “KAIZEN.” It now gives me immense pleasure to share with you the new second edition of “KAIZEN.” As the name of the book suggested KAIZEN (Continuous Improvement), I am taking a step ahead to improve the content of this book by providing latest question papers with their answers, which have been asked in various competitive examinations in homoeopathy as MD Entrance, UPSC, different State PSC and AIIMS Bhubaneswar. As I believe that it will increase the understanding of readers regarding pattern of question being asked in competitive exams. Hope you have a successful career ahead.

Wish you success not only in homoeopathy but also in life.

Kolkata March, 2015

Dr Gajendra Singh

PREFACE TO THIRD EDITION

Dear friends,

I am very happy to bring this third edition of KAIZEN (Continuous Improvement) for you friends. In this edition we have added study material which is properly arranged and enriched with valuable information. This study material will definitely help you to understand the subject more clearly as well as it can also be used as a last moment revision before examination. Recent question papers like AIAPGET- 2017, UPSC-2017 has been given which will help to understand the pattern of questions in the current scenario.

So friends best of luck for your exam.

Lucknow July, 2018

Dr Gajendra Singh

PREFACE TO FOURTH EDITION

Dear friends,

It is my immense pleasure to present the 4th edition of KAIZEN. I am very much pleased to say that the love and affection you all have soured on KAIZEN is overwhelming. Since we are going to publish the fourth edition, this is a proof on itself that KAIZEN is helping to thousands of students all over India to achieve their desired goals and dreams. As we have noticed that the 3rd edition book became very voluminous so it was a constant demand from the side of students and well-wishers of KAIZEN, that it would be much better to make it in two volumes. We have decided to publish it in two volumes so it would be convenient for students to carry it and use it. **KAIZEN VOLUME I** contains **Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Question Papers** of previous year’s exam of PG entrance as well as of different PSCs. **KAIZEN VOLUME II** contains **Organon of Medicine, Repertory and Question Papers** of previous year’s exam of PG entrance as well as of different PSCs. So by reading both the volumes of KAIZEN you will be able to cover wonderfully all the homoeopathic subjects and total 28 question papers of previous year’s exams.

Lucknow July, 2020

Dr Gajendra Singh



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I thank God, for his unconditioned eternal blessings, divine presence and giving all of us more than we deserve.

I would always remain grateful to my teachers who always show the right path in our life, I thank all my teachers, Prof. (Dr) L. M. Khan, Prof. (Dr) S. K. Bhattacharyya, Prof. (Dr) Soumendu Adhikary, Prof. (Dr) S. Z. Khan, Dr Subhas Singh, Dr G. Pal, Dr V. Prasad, Prof. (Dr) Manoj Yadav, Dr S.K. Dey, Dr R. C. Yadav, Dr A. K. Singh, Dr Elham Mohajer, Dr Renu Mahendra, Dr Indrani Chakraborty, Dr A. K. Kharwar, Dr Sangita Bhatia, Dr Subhash Chaudhary, Dr Shishir Singh, Dr Shailendra Singh, Dr P. Maharana, Dr K. C. Sahu, Dr P. Basu, Dr P. N. Mishra, Dr Upendra Singh Tomar, Dr Gobind Narayan Gupta, Dr Pralay Sharma, Dr Syed Afsar Ali, Dr Mahadev De, Dr Sankardas Chakrabarti.

I would take this opportunity to convey my special thanks to Dr Subhas Singh, Reader National Institute of Homoeopathy Kolkata, without his continuous support, encouragement and kind advices this work would not have been completed.

I would express my deep gratitude to my seniors, colleagues and my juniors who have always encouraged, helped, and supported, Dr Navin Kumar Singh, Dr Alok Mishra, Dr Amit Srivastava, Dr Sumit Paliwal, Dr Ashutosh Tripathi, Dr Suman Halder, Dr Anurag Pandey, Dr Ashish Dixit, Dr Ranjan Belsare, Dr Kaushal Savera, Dr Shashank Gajghate, Dr Pankaj Shukla, Dr Dipankar Mondal, Dr Partha Pratim Pal, Dr Abir Pramanik, Dr Tapeshwar Yadav, Dr Anil Singh, Dr Ajeet Singh, Dr Pravesh Kumar Saini, Dr Gyanendra Rai, Dr Ajai Madhesia, Dr Narendra Pal, Dr Rupendra Kumar, Dr Ratnesh Chandra, Dr Sunil Sengar, Dr Vinay Singh, Dr Kul Bhaskar Dwivedi, Dr Ravi Shankar, Dr Vikas Pandey.

It is a great privilege to express my gratefulness and obligation to my family members, my father Sri Ram Bharose Singh, mother Smt. Sita Devi, Uncle Sri Ram Prakash Singh, my younger brothers Jogendra Singh, Devendra Singh, and sisters Rekha Singh and Babita Singh, who always support me in every phase of my life. It is due to their blessings that I have completed this work.

I would take this opportunity to thanks Dr Shashi Singh for her consistent support, encouragement, enthusiasm and many valuable suggestions throughout the compilation of this book.

Thanks to my Son Akshat Singh for his innocent shining smile and endless energy which always makes me more lively and energetic to do my work.

It would be worth to mention and giving thanks to Dr Poonam Aggarwal, Dr Indra Dev Pratap, Dr Anil Khatke, Dr Manoj Swarankar, Dr Fairline Rynghlem, Dr Madhu Gupta, Dr Dinesh Chaturvedi, Dr Saima Shamim, Dr Prabin Kumar Shaw in completing the task of editing and proof reading of this book.

I would take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks and gratitude to Dr Mansoor Ali, Associate. professor, Govt. Homoeopathy Medical College, Calicut CEO www.homeobook.com and his entire team of homeobook for providing such ocean of Information, study material and question papers of various examination in www.homeobook.com.

Last but not the least I would like to acknowledge Dr Abhinav Sharma, Dr Vinod Shankhwar, Mr. Piyush Sachan, Mr. Santosh Kumar Mishra, Mr. Rajjan Singh, Mr. & Mrs. Nand Lal Mishra, Mr. & Mrs. Srivastava for being there for me whenever there was a need, willingness to help me in any way and for moral support.

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I extend my heartfelt thanks to all the contributors.

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Aram Fatema
Geeta Kushwaha

ACHIEVER'S VIEW ABOUT "KAIZEN"

The book "KAIZEN" you are holding in your hand is a **result of sincerity and hard work** of Dr Gajendra Singh, who is known to me as a dedicated and sincere person. I already like this book and I am sure it will serve the purpose for which it has been written. My best wishes are always with the author.

Dr Ashutosh Tripathi, MD (Hom.) NIH Kolkata
MO (Hom) AIIMS Riapur Selected in MO MPPSC-2014

"KAIZEN" is one of the best books available in homoeopathic subjects for competitive exams. This book is written in very organized and lucid way. The best part of this book is **explanation of question with exact reference**. I read it for UPSC examination and many questions asked in exam were covered by this book. Best wishes to the author.

Dr Anurag Pandey, MD (Hom.) NHMC New Delhi
Selected in UPSC-2014

The book 'KAIZEN' is very helpful for the homoeopathic students for various competitive examinations for which I am very thankful to author, Dr Gajendra Singh. **The plan and structure of the book is very appreciable**. This book gives complete answer key to the various question papers of various examinations along with relevant extra information regarding that question or topic under the title '**Little more**' which is very useful for the students to cover the whole topic.

Dr Anil Khatke, MD (Hom.)
NIH Kolkata Selected in UPSC-2014 (First rank)

"KAIZEN" is a book which every competitive examination aspirant (Homoeopath) should follow for its **enriched information intellectual question framing and authentic guidance**. I wish all success of this book.

Dr Abir Pramanik, MD (Hom.) NIH Kolkata
Selected in UPSC-2014

Now we have a great bunch of books for competitive examinations. But it is important to note that more than 50 percent of questions in the examinations are asked from repeated topics (previously asked topics). Here KAIZEN is the simplest among them and **the best to review the previous questions asked in the similar examinations**.

Dr Himanshu Sekhar Tiwary, MD (Hom.),
NIH Kolkata Selected in
UPSC-2014 and MO MPPSC-2014

It is just excellent, ideal companion for various competitive examinations of homoeopathy. **All the four homoeopathic subjects has been described and covered very well**. The explanation of every question in the book has been described nicely along with authentic references. I want to thank a lot to the author because this book has helped me immensely to increase my knowledge. So KAIZEN has brought me to get success in selection of Medical Officer under department of AYUSH conducted by UPSC in 2014.

Dr Ranjeet Kumar, MD (Hom.), NIH Kolkata
Selected in UPSC-2014

"KAIZEN," a concise and comprehensive book for preparation of any competitive examination in homoeopathy. The **arrangement of questions into topic wise is impressive, the table wise comparison and explanation** of related topic make it convenient to remember. Some of the explanation under the heading "**Little more**" is quite elaborative and has helped me to broaden my understanding and increase my knowledge. I congratulate the author for his hard work in bringing this book and I hope that **this book would be indispensable for many aspirants** who would be appearing in various competitive examinations in homoeopathy.

Dr Fairline Rynghlem, MD (Hom.), NIH Kolkata
Selected in UPSC-2014

This book "KAIZEN" has helped me a lot in preparing for MD entrance examination and as it is a treasure box of homoeopathic MCQs which **helps in systemic topic wise preparation of homoeopathic subjects**. Almost none of the topic has been left untouched by this book. Explanation of MCQs helps in better retaining and understanding of the concepts related to subjects.

Dr Neelam Gupta, MD (Hom.), NHMC New Delhi
Selected in MD Entrance 2014

The **mnemonics** given in this book was very useful to me during my preparation for MD entrance exam of NIH. Previous year questions given in descriptive way is also one of the unique features of this book. **One of the best parts of this book is that it covers the latest question papers**, as many questions are repeated that have been asked recently in various competitive examinations.

Dr Abhinav Raj, MD (Hom.),
NIH Kolkata Selected in MD Entrance-2014

There are several books available in the market but why KAIZEN?

In this book every aspect regarding examination has been covered vividly. **Explanation of every topic along with their related areas has been described nicely**. So "KAIZEN" is a good book for preparation and revision purpose. During my preparation period for MD entrance it helped me immensely especially when I was greatly depressed about how to revise every topic in short time.

Dr Susmit Dutta, MD (Hom.),
NIH Kolkata Selected in MD Entrance-2014

"KAIZEN" is the book I studied for homoeopathic subjects during my preparation for M.D. entrance. The amount of depth that has been given in the book is surely appreciated by all. **The best part of the book is explanation of question with their authentic reference**. The accuracy of answer is very impressive. The previous year question papers of various competitive examinations assembled at one place helped me to get a different outlook to approach multiple questions and prepare for them. The edition of new pattern questions in well-arranged manner is commendable. Dr Gajendra Singh, God bless your good work.

M.D. aspirant hear out, **'this book is an absolute must for your bookshelf.'**

Dr Jasleen Luthra
PGT, N. I. H. Kolkata 1st rank in M.D. entrance (NIH) 2016
Selected in UPSC-2017

The book which has played a major role in my preparation and selection in N.I.H. is "KAIZEN." **The book covers almost every aspect related to homoeopathy**. The most unique, interesting and helpful part is the materia medica section. The related symptoms are mentioned at one place which is very helpful in remembering the ocean of symptoms. **The tables which are very frequently used made it very simple and easily comprehensible**. Question papers of various state exams with their answers are also given. Overall this book is highly recommendable to all the aspirants preparing for M.D. or other competitive exams in homoeopathy.

Dr Preeti Verma
19th PGT N. I. H. Kolkata

Well, what made me chose "KAIZEN" was its elaborative explanation with respect to the various Homoeopathic subjects. The compilation of question papers and schematic division of each subject makes it very easy to comprehend and grasp. Smart study for competitive exams is something that Kaizen details about. I am glad to be an avid reader of Kaizen for my M.D entrance and will **strongly recommend my fellow mates for the same**.

Dr Mallesh Reddy
19th Batch PGT, N.I.H. Kolkata

“KAIZEN” is the best book to refer for the preparation of homoeopathic competitive examinations like PG, UPSC or state PG entrance. **I believe nothing can beat this book in preparation of homoeopathic competitive examination.** Arrangements of questions into topic wise and elaborative explanation of the questions with their authentic references are impressive. Moreover, the mnemonics given in this book and comparison made in a tabular form is very easy to remember. **The previous year question papers of competitive examinations and along with their answer key is appreciable.** The name KAIZEN goes right which means continuous improvement. The author Dr Gajendra Singh is dedicated and sincere for his work to achieve improvement in every subsequent editions of this book.

Dr Jawwad Noor Ansari
19th Batch PGT, N.I.H. Kolkata

Kaizen is undeniably a book full of imperative information for competitive examinations in Homoeopathy. This book **covers all subjects of homeopathy very carefully** with elucidation of questions and precise references. A ‘**Little more**’ is **gem** which differentiates and broadens the horizon of knowledge and an **easy way to memorize** the essential information and stay current. As Kaizen means the continuous improvement so keeping this in mind the author has brought the next enhanced edition. I want to thank Dr Gajendra Singh and wishing the aspirants all success for their bright future ahead.

Dr Ashish Kumar Dixit,
M.D. (Hom.), NIH, Kolkata
M.O. (Homoeo.), AIIMS, Bhopal

Sir, it’s my extreme pleasure to propose acknowledgement to you and your Magnum opus KAIZEN. You have always been an inspiration of many and particularly me. Your book is a **masterpiece for MD preparation** which acts as a strong bridge to pave the way to achieve admission in esteemed institution like NIH. The **comparative study of topics** starting from symptoms of drugs in materia medica to other subject’s fact and figures altogether **make it easier to memorize** the most difficult part of learning. For example, medicine having symptoms of cough are listed together with highlighting key words which differentiate medicines. Altogether the **form and style of presentation make it a book must have on the desk of every aspirant of AIAPGET.**

Thank you sir for writing ‘KAIZEN’ it makes the journey of AIAPGET preparation so **enjoyable.**

Dr Harshit Garg
PGT, N. I. H. Kolkata 1st Rank in AIAPGET-2019

This was the first book with which I started my preparation for M.D. & after reading this book other competitive books became very easier to learn & this book also helped help me to increase my confidence which is very necessary for any competitive exam.

Dr Priyanka Saxena PGT, N.H.M.C. New Delhi
7th Rank in AIAPGET-2019

‘KAIZEN’ is a **concise and ideal companion book** holding enriched intellectual information comparisons and explanations in a very authentic and precise manner of all Homoeopathic subjects including test paper and MCQ with continued improvement of editions. This Book contains better retaining and understanding of all the concepts related to subjects which helps the aspirants to nail the AIAPGET as well as other competitive exams for which, I heartily congratulate author Dr Gajendra Singh sir for his hard work and firm determination.

This book helped me a lot to complete my target AIAPGET 2019. I am thankful to sir for his immense dedication.

Dr Meenakshi Raghav
PGT, N.H.M.C., Lucknow

"First step towards success in any exam is firm determination. Once you determined to get succeed you will be. "

I have taken guidelines from Dr Gajendra Sir. KAIZEN played a very important role in my preparation. I followed KAIZEN's syllabus strategy, it helped me cover whole syllabus systematically without any unnecessary burden.

For **Materia Medica, Pharmacy, Organon of Medicine, Repertory**, the book KAIZEN itself was sufficient. You have to go through all theory and questions provided there. Plus there **is maximum number of question papers of previous years compare to any other book**, which makes one understand about the pattern of any standard examination.

KAIZEN'S strategy and your honest hard work will definitely lead to success.

Dr Sana Khan

PGT, N.H.M.C., Lucknow

KAIZEN as its name says, helped me in continuous and never ending improvement. It is **indispensable** for all those who aspire to crack M.D. entrance examination and other competitive exams in Homoeopathy. It has a **systematic approach by topic wise division of questions and gives concise and relevant explanations** for questions with authenticity.

I would like to thank Dr Gajendra Singh sir for being so supportive and motivating me.

Dr Tahura Ahamd

PGT, N.H.M.C., Lucknow

For my preparation, I choose to get through with KAIZEN (the continuous improvement). It is the **complete** guide book for all the homoeopathic subjects with their MCQs. The MCQs of all the subjects contains their comparative explanation which helps to understand the topic very clearly. The book also contains **previous year's question papers** of PG entrance exam and other state PSC.

THANK YOU DR GAJENDRA SINGH SIR

THANK YOU KAIZEN BOOK.

Dr Divya Rani

PGT, N.H.M.C., Lucknow

STALWART'S VIEW “ABOUT KAIZEN”

KAIZEN, continuous improvement is a guide book for all Homoeopathic students who are progressive and wish to update their knowledge to get through any higher competitive examination. **As the name suggest the book is undergoing continuous scrutiny, revision and editions in order to provide the needed materials to learners of Homoeopathy.**

The present edition of KAIZEN, the third one is the result of on-going efforts of author to collect various study materials to meet the demand of ever changing questions patterns of different competitive examinations. The author is very much alert and able to sense the changes in course and contents of the study at multiple levels and accommodate them in his book to benefit the exam preparing students.

The speciality of this book is to make available all the required things for the students to meet the demand of any competitive examinations. The upcoming edition will also provide the extension of study materials in each homoeopathic subject making it a complete and reliable book for the purpose. Continuous updating also brings the recent question papers and updating of the contents for which the author needs a great applause and appreciation.

I congratulate the author for this efficacious work and recommend this book to those students and doctors who wish to crack competitive examinations.

Dr Shashi Kant Tiwari

Former Director, National Institute of Homoeopathy, Kolkata
Former Principal, Fr. Muller Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Mangalore
Former Dean of Education, DN Homoeopathic Medical Education and Research,
Winnipeg. CANADA

I have gone through the book “KAIZEN” written by Dr Gajendra Singh and I find this book is very useful to the aspirants of different competitive examinations in homoeopathy. I know Dr Gajendra Singh personally as he was my student in N.I.H. during his M.D. course. He is very sincere and hard working person and he has given his best to make this book most perfect. The answer and explanations are given from very authentic source books which makes this book very reliable and useful. I wish him all the best and may almighty give him success in life.

Dr S. Z. Khan

Ex-professor & HOD Department of Materia Medica,
National Institute of Homoeopathy, Kolkata
Guest Prof. (P.G.) and visiting Physician
D.N. De Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Kolkata

I am glad to read the book “KAIZEN” written by Dr Gajendra Singh. This book reflects extreme hard work of the writer. This book is definitely going to be the bacon light for those who are dreaming to take selection in all India competitive examinations of homoeopathy.

I have sincere words of appreciation to Dr Gajendra Singh for this book. I pray to God to give him success in his life and appeal him to do such excellent work further in future so that the student get benefited by his hard work. All the best for future.

Prof. Dr B. N. Singh

Former Director Homoeopathy U.P. National Vice President Arogya Bharti

It gives me immense pleasure to go through the manuscript of “KAIZEN” (Continuous Improvement). I find this book really very useful for the students who are preparing for different competitive examination of homoeopathy. The unique feature of this book is that it has the latest question papers & study material in concise form. In homoeopathy, there is scarcity of MCQ books. But by reading “KAIZEN” students will get a right direction to study. I wish him good luck for his future and appreciate him for his hard work.

Dr Anand Chaturvedi

Principal, L.B.S.H.M. College, Allahabad

I am extremely happy to see the vast utility of this book in the preparation of competitive examination. The collection of questions from different competitive examinations held all over India and arranges them in subject wise and each subject is meticulously divided in different topic. This really shows the depth of hard work of author. The answer of questions along with authentic reference makes this book more reliable.

Students are requested to read all basic books of their course also along with “KAIZEN.”

Dr Anurudh Verma

Member C.C.H. Ministry of Ayush, Govt. of India

I have gone through the book “KAIZEN” and I find it very useful for the aspirants of homoeopathic competitive examinations. The author Dr Gajendra Singh is very laborious person and this book reflects his sincere hard work. This book covers every aspect of homoeopathic subjects which a student needs to crack the exam. Along with latest question papers, lucidly explained study material has been given which will be valuable for students. So, I wish him/her all the best for future and recommend this book to all the students who are going to appear in exam.

Prof. (Dr) V. K. Vimal

Ex- Director of Homoeopathy U.P.

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PART-I
Study Material
(Read & Digest)

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Read and Digest

HAHNEMANN - LIFE, WORKS AND WRITINGS

Birth - 10th April 1755, in Meissen, State- Saxony, Germany.

Family:

- **Father - Christian Gottfried Hahnemann. He was a porcelain painter.**
- **Mother-** Johanna Christiana Spiess.
- **First wife-** Johanna Henrietta Leopoldine Kuchler, daughter of Gottfried Henry Kuchler. Born on 7th June 1762; married at Dessau, 1st December 1782. Eleven children. Died on 31st March 1830.
- **Second wife -** Melanie D’hervilly Gohier, daughter of a painter of savoy. Born in 1800. Married at Coethen, on 18th January 1835. No children. Died at Paris on 27th May 1878.

Education:

Town school - His earliest school was town school of Meissen.

Prince school - At the age 16 years he attended the Prince School of Meissen.

Leipsc University - At Easter 1775, he enrolled at the University of Leipzig to study medicine, but he soon became disappointed with its poor facilities.

In Vienna - Early in 1777, he transferred as a medical student to Vienna, to gain greater clinical experience, though this proved very costly on his paltry allowance. After only nine months, and after being robbed, financial hardship forced him to abandon his studentship. However, he had so deeply impressed the physician to the royal court, Professor von Quarin that he secured for him a secondment to practice medicine for a rich patron in Transylvania, the Governor of Hermannstadt

He met **Dr Von Quarin** in the hospital of Brothers of Mercy in Leopoldstadt. Hahnemann was the only student who allowed to visit Dr Quarin’s private patients.

Erlangen University - On 10th August 1779 Hahnemann got his M.D. from Erlangen University. Hahnemann’s thesis was titled “Conspectus Adfectuum Spasmodicorum Aetiologicus et Therapeuticus (**A Dissertation on the Causes and Treatment of Cramps, titled “A Consideration of the Etiology and Therapeutics of Spasmodic Affections)”**”

Important dates and events in Hahnemann’s life:

- 1790 - Proving of cinchona while translating Cullen’s Materia Medica.
- 1792 - Cured **Klockenbring** of his insanity in an **asylum at Georghenthal**, here he enunciated the gentle method in the treatment of insane.
- 1796 - Published “**Essay on a new principle for ascertaining the curative powers of drugs.**”
- 1799 - Discovered the great value of Belladonna as a prophylactic and curative against the scarlatina.
- 1821 - The hostility of apothecaries forced him to leave Leipzig.
- 1781 - Hahnemann took a village doctor’s position in the copper-mining area of Mansfeld, Saxony.

Hahnemann’s Writings

1775	On the wonderful construction of human hand
1779	A consideration of the aetiology and therapeutics of spasmodic affection (MD Thesis at Erlangen University)
1782	Essay (in Kreh’s medical observation)
1784	Direction of curing old sores and forensic detection
1790	Translation of Cullen’s Materia Medica from English to German

1792	Friend of health
1796	“ Essay on a new principle for ascertaining the curative powers of drugs. ” Published in Hufeland’s Journal.
1797	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Are the Obstacles to the attainment of simplicity and certainty in Practical Medicine Insurmountable? ➤ Antidote to some heroic vegetable substances
1801	Cure and prevention of scarlet fever
1803	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ On the effects of coffee ➤ On a proposed remedy for hydrophobia
1805	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Aesculapius in the balance ➤ Medicine of Experience ➤ Fragmenta de viribus medica mentorum positivis sive in sano corpore humano observatis
1806	What are poisons? What are medicines? (The last word of this writing were “ Sapere Aude ”)
1807	Indications of the Homoeopathic Employment of Medicine in Ordinary Practice
1808	On the Value of Speculative Systems of Medicine
1809	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Signs of the times in the ordinary system of medicine ➤ Observations on the Three Current Methods of Treatment
1810	Organon of Rational Art of Healing
1811-1833	Materia Medica Pura <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 1811-1821 Materia Medica Pura 1st edition (6 volumes) ➤ 1822-1828 Materia Medica Pura 2nd edition (6 volumes) ➤ 1830-1833 Materia Medica Pura 3rd edition (2 volumes)
1812	Dissertation on the Helleborism of the ancients (thesis submitted to Leipzig University)
1813	Spirit of Homoeopathic Doctrine of Medicine
1814	The Treatment of Typhus Fever
1817	Examination of the common sources of the Materia Medica
1825	Contrast of the Old and New Systems of Treatment
1828-1839	Chronic Diseases 1828-1830 1 st edition (4 volumes) 1835-1839 2 nd edition (5 volumes)
1830-1831	Four article on cholera
1831	Appeal to Thinking Philanthropists Respecting The Mode of Propagation of the Asiatic Cholera
1832	Preface to Boenninghausen’s Repertory of Antipsoric Medicines

Death of Hahnemann

- On March 24, 1843, Hahnemann fell ill with **bronchitis**, gradually losing his strength. He as usual prescribed for himself. Patiently he suffered the severe paroxysms of difficult breathing peculiar to his disease.
- On the **2nd of July, 1843**, at 5 a.m. in the morning, Hahnemann died in his house in Paris, No. 1 Rue de Milan. The master had lived for more than **88 years**.
- Next day, **Dr Jahr certify officially death of Hahnemann** together with Dr Croserio in the presence of the Mayor of the district.
- For **nine days**, Madame Melanie kept her husband's body at home. Then on the rainy morning of July 11th, 1843, hearse drew up in the courtyard of the Hahnemann house.
- Madame Melanie had requested permission from the police (which she obtained) to keep the embalmed body at home for **14 to 20 days**.
- The embalming was carried out by a process patented by the firm Gannal, wherein aluminium sulphate was used. This was done on 3rd July.
- There was no farewell speech, there was no mark of veneration.
- Madam Melanie had kept secret not only the hour of death but also the time of burial.

Burial of Hahnemann

- Amalie, widow of Suss, with her son Leopold, a young apothecary, La Thiere, probably the descendant of that painter La Thiere who had adopted Melanie as his foster-daughter, and some representative of the servants followed the hearse on foot to the Montmartre Cemetery, a kilometer away.
- Hahnemann was quickly and almost secretly borne away to his last resting place like a beggar on a rainy day.
- There was nothing to pay tribute to the importance of an extraordinary man, no priest, no prayer, no chants, and no funeral music.
- Madam Melanie had kept secret not only the hour of death but also the time of burial. She had not called to the funeral a single friend or supporter of homoeopathy.
- **Reburial of Hahnemann** was done at Pere Lachaise cemetery on **24th May 1898**. (Present address - Pere Lachaise Cemetery at 16 Rue du Repos, 75020 Paris, France)
- She had descended into the same grave where she had already put two dead men, associated with her in life.
 - “Last President of the French republic” Gohier.
 - The painter La Thiere in 1832.
 - The uppermost and third coffin was Hahnemann's.
- “The coffins of Hahnemann and his widow were laid on a hearse, and 10 persons accompanied them to Peré Lachaise cemetery.
- On July 21, 1900, a monument was erected by the International Homoeopathic Congress, with great ceremony. The Scottish red-granite monument displays a bust of Hahnemann, a facsimile of that by the sculptor, David.

CONVERTED HOMOEOPATHS

- **Kent** converted to Homoeopathy due to the complete cure of **insomnia** of his second wife by **Dr Phalen** by *Lachesis*.
- **Boeninghausen** converted to Homoeopathy due to the complete cure of his purulent tuberculosis by **Dr Weihe** by *Pulsatilla*.
- **Hering** converted to Homoeopathy due to the complete cure of gangrene by *Ars.alb.*

- **Carroll Dunham** while in Dublin, he received a **dissecting wound** that nearly killed him, but with the aid of homoeopathy he cured himself with *Lachesis*.
 - Under the stress of his large practice, he developed rheumatic carditis. The old school specialists gave up but once again homoeopathy saved him. His friend, **Dr Hering**, prescribed *Lithium carb.*

YOU SHOULD KNOW /POINTS TO BE REMEMBERED

- 1st and 2nd edition of Organon were published from Leipzig.
- 3rd, 4th and 5th edition from Koethen. 6th edition from Paris.
- Accessory miasm - Cow pox.
- Half acute miasm – Hydrophobia.
- Half spiritual miasm - Scarlet fever.
- Recurring miasm - Plague, Cholera, Yellow fever.
- Non-Recurring miasm - Whooping cough, Measles, Mumps, Small pox, Scarlet fever.
- **Book and pamphlets against homoeopathy**
 - Anti-Organon Journal in **July 1810** by **Heinroth**.
 - Anti-Homoeopathic Archives by **Simon**.
 - Works of darkness in Homoeopathy by **Prof Sachs**.
- **Coethen** is the “**Mecca of Homoeopathy**” as per Bradford.
- According to Richard Haehl, the year of discovery of Homoeopathy - **1796**
- Dr Ernst Stapf in Leipzig established the first homoeopathic Periodical (1821) “**Archiv-Fur-Die-Homoeopathische Heilkunst**” (Archives for Homoeopathic Healing). The first article in the Stapf’s archive was by Moritz Muller on “The Critical Examination of Homoeopathy.”
- **Dr John Honigberger**, a German physician treated **Maharaja Ranjit Singh**, in 1837 with **Dulcamara**.
- **Hippocrates** first recognized the law of Similia and applied it in some recorded cases.
- **Father of Indian Homoeopathy** - Babu Rajendra Lal Dutta.
- **Father of American Homoeopathy** - Constantine Hering.
- First Homoeopathic medical college in India was established in **1881**, “The Calcutta Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital.”
- CCH Act - **1973**
- National institute of Homoeopathy, Kolkata was established in - **1975**
- CCRH - **1978**
- **Symptomatic** treatment is Antipathy and **Symptomatological** treatment is Homoeopathy.

QUOTATIONS

- “Group is more important than a single symptom no matter how much peculiar it is” - **Boenninghausen**
- “Many persons of my acquaintance but half converted to homoeopathy have repeatedly begged me to publish still more exact directions as to how this doctrine may be actually applied in practice, and how we are to proceed. I am astonished that after the very particular directions contained in the Organon of Medicine more special instructions can be wished for. - **Hahnemann**
- “The isolated study of drug in Homoeopathic Materia Medica is a meaningless exercise. It has to be studied in relation to areas of similarity and dissimilarity” - **J. H. Allen**
- “The more the allopath grows old, the more he is pessimistic. The more the homoeopath grows, the more he is enthusiastic and optimistic” - **P. Schmidt**

- It is possible to find in Organon the highest wisdom and greatest foolishness according to the natural tendency of the reader - **August Bier**
- To learn the Materia Medica, one must master Hahnemann's Organon, after which the symptomatology and a full repertory must be the constant reference books, if careful homoeopathic prescribing is to be attained and maintained - **J.T. Kent**
- The Great **Adolph Lippe** made it a rule to read Organon once a year and he said that every time he discovered something that he had not observed before. Those sections which describe the examination of patients should be more especially studied, for your Repertories and Materia Medicas will avail you little if you do not examine your patients as Hahnemann teaches. A thorough understanding of the Organon of Medicine is indeed essential to its most effective application in each and every case of illness.
- **Dr J. N. Kanjilal** has very well stated the method which he himself utilized in his self-education in Homoeopathy. He has advised **three steps** relating to the study of Organon:
 - "In the **first** reading every word of every aphorism together with its footnotes must be read very carefully with meticulous attention to the commas, semicolons etc., as well as the parentheses. Never be satisfied until the whole meaning of the aphorism with its logic and connotation becomes quite clear. In this reading, of course, the whole book, beginning from its name to the last line of the Appendix must be read thoroughly."
 - "In the **second** reading each aphorism should be read in the context of the whole Organon including the Appendix as given in the 5th edition, translated by Dudgeon. Before starting the second reading a thorough perusal of the "Contents" of the same book, as given just after the preface to the 5th edition should be read. This will help greatly in forming an idea of the arrangements of the different topics taught in the book."
 - "After that, while reading any aphorism, other aphorisms dealing with the same point should be reproduced. For example: The phrase accessory circumstances occur in aphorisms 5, 7 and 94; an accessory symptom of the remedy occurs in 163, 167, 180 and 181; an accessory symptom of the disease occurs in 5, 7 and 95; and so on. All these groups of aphorisms should be read together, so that the whole sense of the theme becomes quite clear."
 - "After these two thorough personal readings, this book should most advantageously be read in a study circle of friends and colleagues who has already done minimum two readings of the book. Each member of the study circle should try to explain his grasp on each of the aphorisms according to his understanding and sense of logic. In this way by mutual debate, all the points will become more and more clear and more deeply comprehended."

Fundamental/ Cardinal Principles of Homoeopathy:

1. Law of Similia
2. Law of Simplex
3. Law of Minimum
4. Doctrine of Drug Proving
5. Theory of Chronic Disease
6. Theory of Vital Force
7. Doctrine of Drug Dynamisation

PRECURSOR OF ORGANON:

- An essay on a new principle for ascertaining the curative powers of drugs and some examination of the previous principle - **1796**
- Medicine of Experience - **1805**

DIFFERENT EDITIONS OF ORGANON:

Edition	Name of book	Number of aphorism	Year of publication
1 st	Organon of Rational Healing	271	1810
2 nd	Organon of the Healing Art	318 (315)	1819
3 rd	„	320 (317)	1824
4 th	„	292	1829
5 th	„	294	1833
6 th	Organon of Medicine	291	1921

CHANGES IN DIFFERENT EDITIONS**1st edition:**

- Title - Organon of Medicine.
- Title - Organon of Rational Art of Healing.
- Gellert's poem on the title page.
- This edition has no table of content.

2nd edition:

- Title - Organon of the Healing Art.
- Aude sapere.
- Table of content given in 2nd edition.
- Augmented edition.

3rd edition:

- No significant changes in the 3rd edition.
- Improved edition.

4th edition:

- Theory of Chronic Disease introduced.

5th edition:

- Last edition during the time of Hahnemann.
- Doctrine of vital force introduced in this edition.
- Doctrine of drug dynamization was introduced.

6th edition:

- Published 78 years after death of Hahnemann
- Title - Organon of Medicine.
- Introduced 50 Millesimal potency.
- Word vital force was replaced by vital principle.

Note- 4th and 5th editions are known as augmented and improved edition.

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- O tempora! O mores! - § 267 footnote
- Observation of physician - § 90
- Obstacle of cure - § 3, § 252, § 260
- Obvious cause - § 93
- Old method of preparation of mother tincture - § 267
- Olfaction method - § 284 footnote
- One sided diseases - § 173 - 184
- Organon doctrinal part - § 1 - 70
- Organon practical part - § 71 - 291
- Palliation - § 67 footnote
- Perceptible phenomena - § 8
- Physical constitution - § 5
- Physician's observation - § 90
- Placebo -
 - § 91
 - § 96 footnote
 - § 281 6th edition
- Portrait of disease - § 6
- Posology - § 245-251
- Potentization - § 270
- Preparation of medicine - § 266 - 271
- Preserver of health - § 4
- Prima causa morbi - Introduction page 2 § 6 footnote
- Primary and secondary action - § 63

- Primary symptoms of three miasms - § 80
- Problems of nature's cure - § 50
- Psora mother of all chronic disease except sycosis and syphilis - § 80
- Psora, secondary symptoms - § 81
- Psychotherapy - § 224, 226, 228, 229
- Qualification of physician - § 3
- Qualities of physician in chronic case taking - § 98
- Qualities of physician - § 83
- Record keeping - § 104
- Regimen in drug proving - § 126
- Repertory of Jahr and Boenninghausen - § 153 footnote (6th edition)
- Repetition of 50 Millesimal potency - § 248 (6th edition)
- Repetition of medicine - § 247
- Rubbing in - § 284 - 285, (6th edition)
- Rules for treatment when the supply of known medicine is too small - § 162 - 171
- Rules for the treatment of diseases with too few symptoms - § 172 - 184
- Specific remedy and Antitype - § 154
- Specific remedy for primary stage of chronic miasm - § 282 footnote (6th ed.)
- Specific remedy - § 147
- State of the disposition of the patient often chiefly determines the selection of homoeopathic remedy - § 211
- Summary of theoretical part of Organon - § 70
- Surgical diseases - § 186
- Surrogate - § 119 footnote
- Succession of symptoms - § 130
- Susceptibility - § 31
- Symptoms and its sources - § 6
- Syphilis and Sycosis - § 79
- Theoretic medicine - § 1 footnote
- Therapeutic law of nature - § 26
- Three method of treatment - § 22 Footnote
- Three points of cure - § 71
- Tolle causam -
 - Introduction by James Krauss
 - Introduction page 2
- Totality of symptoms - § 7
- Totality of symptom is the only guide to select the medicine - § 18
- Treatment on the depending miasm - § 205
- True natural chronic disease - § 78
- True physician - § 105, 146, 264
- Two medicine at a time - § 272 footnote & Appendix.
- Typical intermittent diseases - § 233, 234
- Unprejudiced observer - § 6
- Vis medicatrix - Preface to 4th edition
- Vital force in disease - § 11
- Vital force in healthy condition - § 9
- When patient coming directly - § 83 - 90
- When patient coming from other physician - § 91 - 93

ORGANON OF MEDICINE

TRANSLATOR'S PREFACE:

- Dudgeon translated the Organon of Medicine two times - **April 1849** and in **March 1893**.
- **Dr Dudgeon had given Appendix** which contains all important variations of previous editions and also gives the detail history of the origin, growth and progress of homoeopathic system.
- **Precursor of Organon** - Essay on new principle (1796) and Medicine of Experience (1805).
- He also has added Hahnemann's later view on several subjects in appendix.
- In the Essay on a New Principle (1796), Hahnemann propounded the homoeopathic therapeutic rule only partial applicable to some chronic diseases.
- In the Medicine of Experience (1805), he enunciated the rules with **no such limitations** of its applicability.
- **Theory of chronic diseases** was introduced in **4th edition** of Organon published in **182**.
- The 5th edition published in 1833, contains "**theory of vital force**" and "**the dynamization of medicine.**"

PART-II
Questions From
Various Competitive
Examinations With
Explanation

BIOGRAPHY OF HAHNEMANN

1. **Dr Hahnemann translated Cullen's Materia Medica in: NHMC-11**
 - a. 1805
 - b. 1790
 - c. 1796
 - d. 1789
2. **First wife of Dr Hahnemann died in: NHMC-11**
 - a. 1842
 - b. 1830
 - c. 1832
 - d. 1845
3. **Hahnemann gives the idea of: NIH-07**
 - a. Materialism
 - b. Substantialism
 - c. Vitalism
 - d. Idealism
4. **"Duce Natura" means: NIH-07 & 06**
 - a. Natural disease
 - b. Follow the nature
 - c. Natural phenomenon
 - d. Natural condition
5. **Medicine of Experience was written by: NHMC-09; NIH-07**
 - a. Jahr
 - b. Hahnemann
 - c. Boenninghausen
 - d. Kent
6. **Hahnemann died in the city of: NHMC-09**
 - a. Meissen
 - b. Leipsic
 - c. Paris
 - d. Kothen
7. **Hahnemann wrote in: NHMC-09**
 - a. Only German language
 - b. Both German and Latin
 - c. German, English and Latin
 - d. German, French and Latin
8. **"Friend of Health" was written in which year? NIH-09**
 - a. 1795
 - b. 1792
 - c. 1790
 - d. 1796
9. **Last word uttered by Dr Samuel Hahnemann: NHMC-09**
 - a. Please publish the sixth edition of Organon
 - b. Please spread the homoeopathy
 - c. I have not lived in vain
 - d. Oh God
10. **Hahnemann's therapeutic notes was collected and written by: NIH-08**
 - a. R.E. Dudgeon
 - b. Boenninghausen
 - c. C.E. Wheeler
 - d. J.H. Clarke
11. **Medicines proved by Hahnemann, especially designated for the treatment of chronic diseases: NIH-09**
 - a. 17
 - b. 47
 - c. 99
 - d. 100
12. **Hahnemann got his MD degree in the year: NIH-98**
 - a. 1778
 - b. 1779
 - c. 1780
 - d. 1781
13. **Medicine of Experience was published in the year: NIH-98; KARNATAKA -MD-ENT-11**
 - a. 1804
 - b. 1805
 - c. 1806
 - d. 1808
14. **O tempora! O mores! Has been stated by Hahnemann in connection to: MO-CH-PSC-10**
 - a. Large doses of drug
 - b. Use of alcohol
 - c. Disadvantage of polypharmacy
 - d. Against the use of external application
15. **Madame Hahnemann requested permission from the police to keep the master Hahnemann's dead body for: MO-CH-PSC-10**
 - a. 2 – 3 days
 - b. 5 – 7 days
 - c. 9 – 13 days
 - d. 14 – 20 days
16. **According to Hahnemann how long the power of globule remains undiminished and used for olfaction if kept away from sunlight? MO-CH-PSC-10**
 - a. 1 – 5 years
 - b. 6 – 10 years
 - c. 12 – 15 years
 - d. 18 – 20 years
17. **The first original book of Hahnemann was published at.....in.....: MO-RPSC-11**
 - a. Vienna, 1783
 - b. Gommern, 1784
 - c. Leipsic, 1784
 - d. Erlangan, 1785

18. In which of the below aphorism, Hahnemann has said that he opened the path of great truth, homoeopathy for blessing humanity? MO-RPSC-11; Lecturer-Org-KPSC-05
- 109
 - 110
 - 111
 - 113
19. Consider the following landmark books in Homoeopathy
- Reine Arzneimittellehre
 - Fragmenta de viribus medica mentorum positivis sive in sano corpore humano observatis
 - Systemic Materia Medica
 - Red line symptoms
- Which of the above are authored by Dr Hahnemann? UPSC-02
- 1, 2, 3 and 4
 - 2, 3 and 4
 - 1 and 2
 - 1
20. Dr Hahnemann while proving the Peruvian bark, took: UPSC-02
- Four drachms of china twice a day
 - One drachms of china three times a day
 - Two drachms of china once a day
 - Four drachms of china once a day
21. The first nosode proved by Dr. C. F.S Hahnemann: UPSC-02
- Medorrhinum
 - Parotidinum
 - Psorinum
 - Bacillinum
22. Essay on new principle for ascertaining the curative power of drugs, was published by Hahnemann in: MO-KPSC-07
- 1790
 - 1795
 - 1796
 - 1798
23. Number of drugs proved by Dr Hahnemann: MO-KPSC-07
- 97
 - 98
 - 99
 - 100
24. By which method Hahnemann got the idea "Similia Similibus Curentur"? Lecturer-Org-KPSC-05
- Deduction
 - Induction
 - Generalization
 - Individualization
25. Of which below is advocated by Hahnemann in posthumous edition? Lecturer-Org-KPSC- 05
- Administration of one dose alone
 - Gradually higher doses
 - Only below 30th centesimal potency
 - Only higher potency
26. Hahnemann: Lecturer-Org-KPSC-05
- Invented the law of similars
 - Discovered the law of similars
 - Invented law of contraria
 - None of the above
27. Hahnemann mentioned about the law of similia for the first time: Lecturer-Org-KPSC- 05
- 1796 BC
 - 1790 AD
 - 1796 AD
 - 1805 BC
 - 1810 AD
28. After 12 years of experiment which miasm was discovered by Hahnemann? NIH-02
- Psora
 - Syphilis
 - Sycosis
 - All
29. Dr Hahnemann went to Leipsic to study medicine in the year: AP-MD-ENT-2000
- 1779
 - 1775
 - 1777
 - 1782
30. The theme of dissertation submitted by Hahnemann to Erlangen University for his MD examination: AP-MD-ENT-2000
- Experiment on hydrophobia
 - On mineral waters and warm bath
 - The wonderful construction of human hand
 - A view of the cause and treatment of cramps
31. The treatise captioned "Samuel Hahnemann his life and work" in two volumes has been compiled by: AP-MD-ENT-2000
- Richard Hughes
 - Richard Haehl
 - Dudgeon R.E.
 - William Boericke
32. Second burial of Dr Hahnemann took place: AP-MD-ENT-2000
- Montmartre
 - Pere Lachaise Cemetery
 - Eythra cemetery
 - None of the above

33. The four epochal figures in the history of medicine are: MO-WBPSC-10

- Hippocrates, the observer; Galen, the disseminator; Paracelsus, the Assailer; Hahnemann, the experimenter
- Hahnemann, the observer; Hippocrates, the Assailer; Galen, the experimenter; Paracelsus, the disseminator
- Hahnemann, the observer; Paracelsus, the experimenter; Galen, the disseminator; Hippocrates, the Assailer
- Hippocrates, the observer; Galen, the Assailer; Paracelsus, the disseminator; Hahnemann, the experimenter

PHYSICIAN

34. Physician is likewise a preserver of health, if he: NIH-07

- Knows the exciting and maintaining cause
- Have knowledge of disease, of medicinal power
- Removes and annihilate the disease in its whole extent
- Knows the things that derange health & cause disease

35. "Highest, the sole aim of the physician" is given in which aphorism? NIH-07

- § 18
- § 17
- § 3
- § 1

36. Who are the best provers for the homoeopathic medicines? UPSC-08

- Physician
- Recovering patient
- Recovered patient
- Sick people

37. Best prover is: NIH-05

- Trustworthy
- Unprejudiced
- Physician
- Oversensitive

38. Of the below who is fit to be a Homoeopathic physician: Lecturer-Org-KPSC-05

- Doctor framing the questions so as to get answer yes or no
- Doctor framing the general expression regarding the parts, mind etc.
- Doctor who write prescription by seeing the report
- Doctor who prescribe by simply seeing the patient

39. Of these which is required for the physician to prescribe the correct remedy? Lecturer- Org-KPSC-05

- Knowledge of pathogenetic powers of few medicines
- Knowledge of pathogenetic effects of several drugs
- Knowledge of therapeutic hints
- Knowledge of previous experience treating the same type of disease

40. In which aphorism the preserver of health is mentioned? Lecturer-Org-KPSC-05

- 3rd aphorism
- 4th aphorism
- 7th aphorism
- 9th aphorism

41. A homoeopathic physician may use medicine according to the: Lecturer-Org-KPSC-05

- Law of similia only
- Law of similia and contraria
- Law of similia, contraria and dissimilia
- Law of similia and isopathica

42. Unprejudiced observer told in: NIH-02

- Introduction
- Sec. 6
- Sec. 83
- Sec. 208

43. The requisite knowledge on the part of the physician for being a true practitioner of the healing art has been enunciated by Hahnemann in the doctrine part of Organon: AP-MD-ENT-2000

- Aphorism 9
- Aphorism 26
- Aphorism 3
- Aphorism 59

44. Qualification necessary for comprehending the image of a disease is described in Organon in aphorism number: MO-WBPSC- 10

- § 3
- § 3, 4
- § 83
- § 83, 98

VITAL FORCE

45. In which edition of Organon vital force is changed to vital principle? NIH-07

- 5th
- 6th
- 4th
- 5th and 6th

46. **Sensation of ease and comfort due to the harmonious playing of the vital force is called: KARNATAKA-MD-ENT-10**
 a. Health
 b. Disease
 c. Cure
 d. None
47. **Autocracy means: MO-RPSC-08**
 a. Self-powered
 b. Powerless
 c. Empower
 d. Self-knowledge
48. **Of these which term is used in sixth edition of Organon? Lecturer-Org-KPSC-05**
 a. Vital force
 b. Vital principle
 c. Dynamic power
 d. Dynamic energy
49. **Vital force exists in: Lecturer-Org-KPSC-05**
 a. The curative medicine
 b. The patient
 c. Both in medicine and the patient
 d. The palliative medicine
50. **Rheumatism aggravated by motion is: NHMC- 11**
 a. Common symptom
 b. Peculiar symptom
 c. Uncommon symptom
 d. Not related
51. **Hering's guiding symptoms has: NHMC-11**
 a. Common symptoms
 b. Peculiar symptoms
 c. Guiding and common symptoms
 d. Guiding symptoms
52. **Outwardly reflected picture of the internal essence of the disease are: NHMC-11; 09**
 a. Objective symptoms
 b. Subjective symptoms
 c. Totality of symptoms
 d. None of the above
53. **Characteristic symptoms are all except: NIH- 07**
 a. Basic symptoms
 b. Determinative symptoms
 c. Uncommon symptoms
 d. Peculiar symptoms
54. **Negative general symptoms are: NIH-08**
 a. Pathological and common symptoms
 b. Common in diseased condition
 c. Symptoms which are expected to be present in case but not present
 d. Peculiar in case and helps to find out a small group of medicine
55. **A symptom is said to be complete, if there is NHMC-09**
 a. Location, Sensation, Modality and Concomitant symptoms
 b. Subjective and objective symptoms
 c. Key note and uncommon peculiar symptoms
 d. All of the above
56. **Schein symptoms are seen in: NIH-06**
 a. Homoeopathic treatment
 b. Allopathic treatment
 c. Isopathic treatment
 d. Enantiopathic treatment
57. **Not belong to keynote symptoms: NIH-07**
 a. Peculiar in nature in a case and helps to find out a small group of remedies
 b. One of the characteristic particular or general
 c. Symptoms which help to find out an indicated remedy
 d. Minor generalization based upon the study of many particulars
58. **Who gave the idea of complete symptoms? NHMC-09; MO-RPSC-11**
 a. Dr Hahnemann
 b. Dr Boenninghausen
 c. Dr J.T. Kent
 d. Dr Stuart Close
59. **The condition which can affect or modify a symptom is called: NHMC-10**
 a. Aggravation
 b. Amelioration
 c. Modality
 d. Causa occasionalis
60. **Totality of symptoms means: NIH-05**
 a. Qualitative
 b. Quantitative
 c. All symptoms
 d. None
61. **Which was not a criteria of Kent's grading of symptoms? KERALA-MD-ENT-10**
 a. Drug proving
 b. Repeating
 c. Animal experimentation
 d. Verifying on the sick

SYMPTOMATOLOGY

62. **P Q R S belong to aphorism: NIH-02**
 a. 153
 b. 165
 c. 161
 d. 191
63. **Mental symptoms are: NIH-02**
 a. Subjective
 b. Objective
 c. Both
 d. Characteristic
64. **Mental general is greater than physical general symptom, told by: NIH-98**
 a. Boericke
 b. Kent
 c. Hahnemann
 d. Hering
65. **A complete symptom is characterized by: NIH- 99**
 a. Location, Sensation, Modalities, Concomitant
 b. Location, Time, Modalities
 c. Site, Time, Extension, Modalities
 d. None
66. **Pathognomic symptoms are those symptoms of the patient on: KARNATAKA-MD-ENT-10**
 a. Which diagnosis can be made
 b. Which prescription can be made
 c. Which proper dose can be made
 d. All of the above
67. **Sleep is considered as: TNPSC-09**
 a. Rare symptom
 b. Particular symptom
 c. Physical general symptom
 d. Mental symptom
68. **Body secretions and discharge belong to TNPSC-09**
 a. III grade general
 b. II grade general
 c. Common symptom
 d. Objective symptom
69. **Menstruation is asymptom: MO-RPSC-08**
 a. Particular
 b. Common general
 c. Peculiar particular
 d. Peculiar general
70. **The eliminating symptoms must come from: MO-MPPSC-08**
 a. Basic symptoms
 b. Particular symptoms
 c. Common symptoms
 d. General symptoms
71. **Symptom is derived from theword symptom: MO-RPSC-08**
 a. Latin
 b. Greek
 c. German
 d. French
72. **Minute peculiarities are: MO-MPPSC-08**
 a. Drug symptoms
 b. Disease symptoms
 c. Clinical symptoms
 d. Patient symptoms
73. **Accessory symptoms are found in: MO-KPSC-07**
 a. Acute diseases
 b. Chronic diseases
 c. In drug proving
 d. After first prescription
74. **Of these which symptoms are pure symptoms? Lecturer-Org-KPSC-05**
 a. Symptoms before the use of medicine
 b. Symptoms while taking the medicine
 c. Symptoms while taking tranquilizers
 d. Symptoms after operation
75. **Of these which is belonging to the individual? Lecturer-Org-KPSC-05**
 a. Peculiar symptoms
 b. General symptoms
 c. Local symptoms
 d. Past symptoms
76. **In which condition of the below it is said as accessory symptoms? Lecturer-Org-KPSC-05**
 a. Indisposition
 b. Distinctive symptoms
 c. Vaguely described symptoms
 d. New symptoms appear
77. **In section 153 of Organon of Medicine (5th edition), Hahnemann actually evaluated the symptoms? Lecturer-Org-KPSC-05**
 a. Yes
 b. No
 c. This section is not at all related to symptom classification
 d. This section is related to miasmatic diagnosis
78. **Pain in the head is a: Lecturer-Org-KPSC- 05**
 a. Symptom
 b. Sign
 c. Characteristic symptom
 d. Characteristic sign

79. Hahnemannian concept of general symptoms refer to: Lecturer-Org-KPSC-05

- Common symptoms
- Uncommon symptoms
- Characteristic symptoms
- None of the above

80. Kentian concept of general symptoms refers to: Lecturer-Org-KPSC-05

- Common symptoms
- Uncommon symptoms
- Symptoms related to patient as a whole, which may be common or uncommon
- None of the above

81. The grosser, over whelming symptoms are: AP-MD-ENT-2002

- Toxicological results of drug
- Dynamic results of drug
- P.Q.R.S. symptoms of drug
- None of the above

82. A symptom brought out by a prover occasionally and which has not been confirmed but verified by curing the sick people is called: AP-MD-ENT-2000

- First grade
- Third grade
- Second grade
- None of the above

83. Take the minimum symptoms of maximum importance is said by: MO-WBPSC-10

- Dr P. Schmidt
- Dr Staph
- Dr Weir
- Dr Gross

84. Totality of symptoms comprises: MO-WBPSC-93

- Sum total all symptoms
- Symptoms which help in individualization
- Sum total of subjective symptoms
- Sum total of objective symptoms

85. Accessory symptoms of drug: MO-WBPSC-93

- Are not symptoms of the drug
- Are the symptoms of a partial Homoeopathic drug
- Are the symptoms which appear after the Allopathic drug
- Are the symptoms which appear after antipathic drug

CAUSE OF DISEASES

86. Causa occasionalis is/are: NIH-09

- Open the imperforate anus of the newborn infant
- Crush the vesical calculus
- Loosen the over tight bandage on a wounded limb that threatens to cause mortification
- All

87. "Causa occasionalis" means: NIH-07; UPSC-02

- Exciting cause
- Fundamental cause
- Exciting and maintaining cause
- All

88. "Tolle Causam" means: MO-RPSC-08

- Remove the cause
- Total cause of the disease
- Totality of symptoms
- Proximate cause

89. Fundamental cause is due to: MO-MPPSC-08

- Acute miasm
- Fixed miasm
- Non-recurrent miasm
- Chronic miasm

90. Proximate cause means: MO-MPPSC-08

- Main cause
- Internal cause
- Immediate cause
- First cause

91. The removal of totality of symptoms means the removal of the disease, this concept reflects in:

- Aphorism 10 of Organon of Medicine
- Aphorism 15 of Organon of Medicine
- Aphorism 17 of Organon of Medicine
- Aphorism 20 of Organon of Medicine

92. Which one of the following does not belong to "Causa Occasionalis?" UPSC-04

- Strong smelling flower causes syncope
- Imperforate anus of infants
- Dyspnoea from dust exposure
- Pthisis after chest injury

93. The word Materia Pecans is a Latin derivation which means: UPSC-08

- Obnoxious matter, injurious or harmful material
- Materia Medica Pura
- Materia Medica
- Surgical disease

94. Of the below in which aphorism "Causes are mentioned?" Lecturer-Org-KPSC-05

- 5th aphorism
- 6th aphorism
- 7th aphorism
- 8th aphorism

PART-III
Model Questions
With Answers

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MODEL QUESTIONS: ORGANON OF MEDICINE (PAPER 1)

1. **Organon der rationalen heilkunde was published on:**
 - a) 1810
 - b) 1819
 - c) 1833
 - d) 1824
2. **Aude sapere was the words of in Language:**
 - a) Gellert, german
 - b) Horace, greek
 - c) Aristotole greek
 - d) Horace, latin
3. **Drug dynamization was introduced in which edition of Organon of Medicine?**
 - a) 2nd
 - b) 3rd
 - c) 4th
 - d) 5th
4. **James Krauss describes Hippocrates, Galen, Paracelsus, and Hahnemann as:**
 - a) Observer, Experimenter, Disseminator, Assailer
 - b) Observer, Disseminator, Assailer, Experimenter
 - c) Disseminator, Observer, Assailer, Experimenter
 - d) Assailer, Observer, Disseminator, Experimenter
5. **What is the second point of business of a true physician?**
 - a) To gain knowledge of disease
 - b) Knowledge of homoeopathy
 - c) To gain the knowledge of medicines
 - d) To gain knowledge of suitable method
6. **Chronic china malady is mentioned in aphorism:**
 - a) 276
 - b) 235
 - c) 267
 - d) 244
7. **The introduction to William Boericke's translation of the sixth edition of Organon of Medicine was written by:**
 - a) Pierre Schmidt
 - b) James Krauss
 - c) Boenninghausen
 - d) Dudgeon
8. **Who first perceived that every epidemic disease differs from others?**
 - a) Sydenham
 - b) Paracelsus
 - c) Winslow
 - d) Boenninghausen
9. **Which is not a synonym of antipathy?**
 - a) Heteropathy
 - b) Enantiopathy
 - c) Palliative
 - d) Symptomatic
10. **In antipathy diseases are treated by:**
 - a) Mixture of unknown drugs
 - b) Nature herself
 - c) Antagonistic remedies
 - d) All
11. **2nd edition of Chronic Diseases is translated into English by:**
 - a) W. Boericke
 - b) Richard Hughes
 - c) R. E. Dudgeon
 - d) L.H. Tafel
12. **Which of the following factor is not responsible for repetition of the dose?**
 - a) Nature of the remedy
 - b) Age of the patient
 - c) Progress of the patient
 - d) Nature of the disease
13. **Pseudo chronic disease is caused by:**
 - a) Exciting cause
 - b) Maintaining cause
 - c) Fundamental cause
 - d) None of the above
14. **True practitioner of healing art should treat patient:**
 - a) Judiciously
 - b) Rationally
 - c) Both
 - d) Spiritually
15. **Action of medicine on the vital force is called:**
 - a) Primary action
 - b) Secondary action
 - c) Alternating action
 - d) Physiological action

1-a. 2-d. 3-d. 4-b. 5-c. 6-a. 7-b. 8-a. 9-a. 10-c. 11-d. 12-b. 13-b. 14-c. 15-a.

16. **Recurring type of acute miasm is found in:**
 a) Yellow fever
 b) Scarlet fever
 c) Small pox
 d) Whooping cough
17. **Accessory miasm is found in:**
 a) Small pox
 b) Rabies
 c) Cowpox vaccine
 d) Measles
18. **Biochemic system of medicine is based on:**
 a) Excess of nutrition theory
 b) Deficiency disorder theory
 c) Miasm
 d) None of these
19. **A good mesmerizer should have:**
 a) Great kindness of disposition
 b) Perfect bodily power
 c) Very moderate desire for sexual intercourse
 d) All of the above
20. **Types of second prescriptions:**
 a) 5
 b) 6
 c) 12
 d) 7
21. **Idea about Hydrogenoid, Carbonitrogenoid and Oxygenoid constitutions was given by:**
 a) Dr Adolph Lippe
 b) Dr Farrington
 c) Dr Gravougl
 d) None of these
22. **“Tolle causam” means:**
 a) Exciting cause
 b) Remove the cause
 c) Proximate cause
 d) Materialistic cause
23. **Pathognomic symptoms are those symptoms of the disease on:**
 a) Which diagnosis can be made
 b) Which prescription can be made
 c) Which proper dose can be made
 d) All of the above
24. **Too short relief of symptoms is Observation of Kent:**
 a) 4th
 b) 5th
 c) 6th
 d) 7th
25. **Dr. Samuel Hahnemann started his practice in:**
 a) Hettstedt
 b) Meissen
 c) Leipsic
 d) Erlangen
26. **Which one is incurable disease?**
 a) Artificial chronic disease
 b) One sided disease
 c) Disease with alternating symptoms
 d) Mixed miasmatic disease
27. **Materia pecans is given in aphorism of 5th edition of Organon:**
 a) 10 FN
 b) 11 FN
 c) 12 FN
 d) 13 FN
28. **The book “What the doctor needs in order to make a successful prescription” written by:**
 a) Boger
 b) Kent
 c) Von Lippe
 d) H.C. Allen
29. **Of the below in which period the manuscript of the 6th edition of Organon was in danger of being lost?**
 a) 1870-1871 and 1914-1918
 b) 1872-1873 and 1919-1923
 c) 1874-1875 and 1924-1928
 d) 1876-1877 and 1929-1933
30. **Animal magnetism is given in ... aphorism of 5th edition of Organon:**
 a) 291
 b) 292-293
 c) 293
 d) 293-294
31. **Lesser accessory symptoms are often very useful in making:**
 a) Therapeutic diagnosis
 b) Nosological diagnosis
 c) Provisional diagnosis
 d) Clinical diagnosis
32. **In most urgent cases where there is danger of life, like sudden accidents, which medicine should be used?**
 a) Antipathic
 b) Homoeopathic
 c) Allopathic
 d) All of these

16-a. 17-c. 18-b. 19-d. 20-b. 21-c. 22-b. 23-a. 24-c. 25-a. 26-a. 27-b. 28-b. 29-a. 30-d. 31-a. 32-a.

33. Dr C.E. Wheeler translated which edition of **Organon in English?**
 a) 1st
 b) 2nd
 c) 3rd
 d) 4th
34. **By applying remedies of similar nature, the disease gets cured remarked for the first time by:**
 a) Hahnemann
 b) Hippocrates
 c) Paracelsus
 d) Galen
35. **Most efficient time to administer medicine in intermittent fever:**
 a) Just before paroxysm
 b) In between two paroxysms
 c) Immediately after paroxysm
 d) When perspiration starts
36. **Local diseases refer to aphorism:**
 a) 210-230
 b) 172-184
 c) 185-205
 d) 84-105
37. **Master Hahnemann made his experiment with cinchona by taking.....drachms of cinchonadaily:**
 a) 4, thrice
 b) 2, thrice
 c) 2, twice
 d) 4, twice
38. **The vital force changes toin 6th edition of Organon of medicine:**
 a) Vital principle
 b) Life principle
 c) Vital energy
 d) All
39. **A person who is mentally alert and quick, active in his motions but easily fatigued both mentally and physically indicates the presence of:**
 a) Psora
 b) Latent psora
 c) Sycosis
 d) Mental disease
40. **Which is not the characteristic of acute disease?**
 a) Abnormal derangement of vital force
 b) Rapid morbid process
 c) Imperceptible beginning
 d) Tendency to finish its course quickly
41. **The instruction of Hahnemann regarding the repetition of doses as per the 5th edition of Organon is/are:**
 a) Nature of the patient
 b) Nature of the disease
 c) Nature of the remedy
 d) All of these
42. **The word Organon is derived from..... Word "Organum:"**
 a) Greek
 b) Latin
 c) German
 d) French
43. **In case of homoeopathic aggravation what should be done?**
 a) Antidote the medicine
 b) Wait and watch
 c) Prescribe a complementary medicine
 d) Repeat the medicine in lower potency
44. **The word "Materia Pecans" is a Latin derivation which means:**
 a) Obnoxious matter, injurious or harmful material
 b) Materia Medica Pura
 c) Materia Medica
 d) Surgical diseases
45. **Hahnemann translated Cullen's Materia Medica in the year:**
 a) 1790
 b) 1796
 c) 1805
 d) 1810
46. **"Totality of symptoms is to the therapist, the disease" is said by:**
 a) Richard Hughes
 b) Richard Haehl
 c) Dr Stuart Close
 d) Dr William Boericke
47. **"Novum Organum" was written by:**
 a) Hippocrates
 b) Aristotle
 c) Hahnemann
 d) Lord Francis Bacon
48. **The word "Organon" was first used by:**
 a) Hippocrates
 b) Hahnemann
 c) Aristotle
 d) Lord Francis Bacon

33-a. 34-b. 35-c. 36-c. 37-d. 38-d. 39-b. 40-c. 41-d. 42-b. 43-b. 44-a. 45-a. 46-a. 47-d. 48-c.

49. **Table of content in Organon of Medicine first appeared in:**
 a) 1st edition
 b) 2nd edition
 c) 3rd edition
 d) 4th edition
50. **Title of first edition of Organon is:**
 a) Organon Der Rationellen Heilkunde
 b) Organon of Rational Art of Healing
 c) Both of the above
 d) Organon of Art of Healing
51. **The phrase “Aude Sapere” was coined by:**
 a) Hahnemann
 b) Horace
 c) Hippocrates
 d) Hufeland
52. **Hahnemann mentioned about law of similia first in:**
 a) 1790
 b) 1796
 c) 1805
 d) 1810
53. **Quamodo means for:**
 a) Modalities of time
 b) Modalities of circumstances
 c) Causation
 d) Personality of patient
54. **First edition of Organon was published when Hahnemann’s residence was at:**
 a) Torgau
 b) Koethen
 c) Leipzig
 d) Paris
55. **“Causa morbi” means:**
 a) Cause of symptoms
 b) Primary cause of disease
 c) Remote cause of disease
 d) Cause of the disease
56. **“Causa prima” means:**
 a) Primary cause of disease
 b) Main cause of disease
 c) Proximate cause of disease
 d) All of these
57. **Which one of the following is not a second prescription:**
 a) Repetition of first prescription
 b) Antidote of first prescription
 c) Changing plan of treatment
 d) Giving an acute remedy
58. **Number of aphorisms in 6th edition of Organon of Medicine:**
 a) 294
 b) 291
 c) 274
 d) 316
59. **The term “Duce Natura” means:**
 a) Natural disease
 b) Follow nature
 c) Natural phenomena
 d) Natural condition
60. **During drug proving the symptoms which appear in last has greater importance, said by:**
 a) Kent
 b) Hahnemann
 c) Hering
 d) Von Haller
61. **Hering’s law of direction of cure:**
 a) Cure must take place from above downwards
 b) From within outwards
 c) In the reverse order of the appearance of symptoms
 d) All of the above
62. **Which observation of Dr Kent shows that cure taking place according to Hering’s law:**
 a) 2nd observation
 b) 3rd observation
 c) 4th observation
 d) 11th observation
63. **Blood thirsty Parsian physician was:**
 a) Hufeland
 b) Dezoteux
 c) Brousseau
 d) None
64. **“Vis medicatrix natura” means:**
 a) Depends on medicine instead of on nature
 b) Depends on nature instead of on medicine
 c) Depends on both nature and medicine
 d) None of these
65. **“Similia similibus curenter” is:**
 a) Let likes be treated by likes
 b) Same cures same
 c) Like cures like
 d) All of the above
66. **The grosser over whelming symptoms are:**
 a) Toxicological results of drug
 b) Dynamic results of drug
 c) P. Q. R. S. symptoms of drug
 d) None of the above

49-b. 50-c. 51-b. 52-b. 53-b. 54-a. 55-d. 56-c. 57-d. 58-b. 59-b. 60-c. 61-d. 62-d. 63-c. 64-b. 65-a. 66-a.

67. In 1797, Hahnemann used.....for colic and for asthma:
 a) Veratrum, Phos
 b) Nux vom, Phos
 c) Veratrum, Nux vom
 d) Nux vom, Arsenicum
68. Homoeopathy can remove the symptoms but disease remains, said by:
 a) Hahnemann
 b) Hufeland
 c) Horace
 d) Dr Stuart Close
69. Susceptibility and potency are:
 a) Directly proportional to each other
 b) Inversely proportional to each other
 c) Not related to each other
 d) None of these
70. Disease producing power is the disease curing power is stated in sec.....:
 a) 106
 b) 21
 c) 117
 d) 63
71. Homoeopathicity is:
 a) Similia similibus curenter
 b) The relation between the homoeopathic remedy and the patient who has been cured
 c) City where all physician practice homoeopathy
 d) None of these
72. Negative general symptoms are defined as:
 a) Absence of mental general symptoms
 b) Absence of physical general symptoms
 c) Absence of expected or customary features in the case
 d) None of these
73. Prophylaxis for purpura miliaris and scarlet fever is mentioned in FNS:
 a) 72
 b) 73
 c) 71
 d) 74
74. Conjoint malady is formed by the combination of:
 a) Acute and chronic disease
 b) Two acute diseases
 c) Acute and pseudo chronic
 d) Medicinal and original disease
75. Pseudo chronic disease is mentioned in aphorism:
 a) 74
 b) 76
 c) 78
 d) 77
76. Alternating action is a type of:
 a) Primary action
 b) Secondary action
 c) Secondary curative action
 d) All of the above
77. Case taking is easy in acute disease, because:
 a) All the phenomenon and alternation in the state of health has recently lost
 b) These are still fresh in patient memory
 c) These are still continue to be novel and striking
 d) All of the above
78. Alternating action of drugs described in:
 a) Aphorism 115
 b) Aphorism 114
 c) Aphorism 113
 d) Aphorism 116
79. When more than one dissimilar diseases are present at the same time in a person is called:
 a) Natural disease
 b) Acute disease
 c) Complex disease
 d) Double disease
80. Requisite qualities of physician are mentioned in aphorism:
 a) 223
 b) 84
 c) 95
 d) 83
81. Any cause of disgraceful character, which patient does not like to confess voluntary is:
 a) Secret cause
 b) Maintaining cause
 c) Obvious cause
 d) Hidden cause
82. First edition of chronic disease was published by:
 a) Hufeland
 b) Arnold
 c) Dunham
 d) Stapf

67-c. 68-b. 69-a. 70-b. 71-b. 72-c. 73-b. 74-d. 75-d. 76-a. 77-d. 78-a. 79-c. 80-d. 81-c. 82-b.

83. Hahnemann warns the physician against making the favorite medicine in aphorism:
a) 257
b) 137
c) 153
d) 247
84. Schein symptoms are caused by:
a) Natural morbific agent
b) From partially indicated medicine
c) Proving of allopathic medicine
d) Excessive use of homoeopathic medicine
85. The healthy unprejudiced and sensitive physician is:
a) Idiosyncratic prover
b) Ideal prover
c) Best prover
d) Healthy prover
86. Hahnemann forbid to ask leading question in the section in 5th edition of Organon:
a) 85
b) 86
c) 87
d) 94
87. Forget recent happening but remember distant events very clearly is found in which miasm?
a) Psora
b) Syphilis
c) Sycosis
d) Tubercular
88. "Desire for hot food" is found in which miasm?
a) Psora
b) Sycosis
c) Syphilis
d) Pseudo-psora
89. Lucid interval is mentioned in aphorism:
a) 210
b) 217
c) 229
d) 219
90. The attitude of attendants and physician in the treatment of mental disease described in aphorism:
a) 228
b) 229
c) 230
d) 215
91. Idiosyncrasy is described in aphorism:
a) 116
b) 117
c) 119
d) 153
92. The homoeopathic aggravation can be minimized by minimizing the dose mentioned in aphorism:
a) 159
b) 154
c) 156
d) 157
93. Better from abnormal discharge is found in miasm:
a) Psora
b) Pseudo – psora
c) Sycosis
d) Syphilis
94. 50 Millesimal scale of preparation is mentioned in aphorism in 6th edition of Organon:
a) 254
b) 270
c) 261
d) 286
95. "Non inutilis vixi" means:
a) My mission is completed
b) For the suffering humanity
c) Ultimate aim is cure
d) Not lived in vain
96. Chronic bark dyscrasia is described by Hahnemann in aphorism:
a) 234
b) 235
c) 236
d) 240
97. Hahnemann died in the city of:
a) Meissen
b) Leipzig
c) Koethen
d) Paris
98. Who called the sugar of milk (when used as placebo) as an invaluable gift of God?
a) Hahnemann
b) Boenninghausen
c) Hering
d) Stapf

83-a. 84-d. 85-c. 86-c. 87-c. 88-d. 89-d. 90-b. 91-b. 92-a. 93-c. 94-b. 95-d. 96-b. 97-d. 98-a.

REPERTORY

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REPERTORY	
Part-I Study Material (Read And Digest)	
1.	Evolution of Homoeopathic Repertories
2.	Clinical Repertories and Regional Repertories
3.	Classification of Homeopathic Repertories
4.	Quotation
5.	Therapeutic Pocket Book
6.	Boger's Repertory
7.	Kent's Repertory
8.	Symptoms, Their Corresponding Rubrics and The Chapter in Kent's Repertory
9.	Rubrics- Single Remedy in Kent's Repertory
10.	Synthetic Repertory
11.	Murphy's Repertory
12.	Synthesis Repertory
13.	Kent's Repertorium Generale
14.	Complete Repertory
15.	Corrected Kent's Repertory
16.	Phoenix Repertory
17.	Gentry's Concordance Repertory
18.	Knerr Repertory
19.	Synoptic Key
20.	Phatak's Repertory
21.	Analytical Repertory of Mind
22.	Repertory of Antipsorics
23.	Repertory of Nosodes
24.	Symptom Register
25.	Time of Remedies and Moon Phase
26.	Bell's Diarrhoea
27.	Sensation As If
28.	Card Repertories
29.	Lippe's Repertory
30.	Repertory of Fevers
31.	Repertory of Intermittent Fever
32.	Jahr's Repertory
33.	Shrivastava's Repertory
34.	Clinical Repertory
35.	Boericke's Clinical Repertory
36.	Thematic Repertory
37.	Hahnemann's Organon & Repertory
38.	Cross References in Various Repertories
39.	Miscellaneous (Points to Remember)
Part-II Questions From Various Competitive Examinations With Explanation	
Part-III Model Questions With Answers	
1.	Model Question Paper - 1 based on BBCR
2.	Model Question Paper - 2 based on BTPB
3.	Model Question Paper - 3 based on Kent's Repertory
4.	Model Question Paper - 4 Full Paper based on all Repertories
5.	Model Question Paper - 5 Full Paper based on all Repertories

PART-I
Study Material
(Read & Digest)

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EVOLUTION OF HOMOEOPATHIC REPERTORIES

1826 - 1830	C.G. Hartlaub	Systemic presentation of pure medicinal effects for the practical use of Homoeopathic Physicians in 9 vols.
1828 - 1830	G.A.B. Schwelkert	Materials for a comparative materia medica for the use of Homoeopathic Physicians, together with an alphabetical register, in 2 vols.
1830	G.A. Weber	Systematic presentation of the Antipsoric remedies in their pure effects, 556 pages. Introduction by Hahnemann.
1830 - 1832	E.F. Ruckert	Systemic presentation of all Homoeopathic remedies known so far, in 3 vols. 1285 pages.
1832	Boenninghausen	Repertory of the Antipsorics with an introduction by Hahnemann. (2 nd edition in 1833)
1833	Glazor	First Alphabetical Pocket Repertory, 165 pages.
1833	Weber Peschier	Repertory of purely pathogenetic effects (Prefaced by Hahnemann) 376 pages.
1835	G.H.G. Jahr	Jahr's Repertory (In German) 3 vols. (I-1053, II-1254, III-200 pages).
1835	B.C.M.F. von Boenninghausen	Repertory of Medicines which are not Antipsoric.
1836	B.C.M.F. von Boenninghausen	An Attempt at Showing the Relative Kinship of Homoeopathic Medicines (Verwandchaften Repertorium). This later formed the concordance or relationship of drugs of his Pocketbook.
1837	A.J.F. Rouff	Repertory for Homoeopathic Practice published in Stuttgart. (236 pages)
1838	C. Hering	First repertory published in English language by Allentown Academy.
1840	A.J.F. Rouff	Repertory of Homoeopathic Medicine Nosologically arranged. 254 pages.
1843	P.J. Lafitte (One of the 1 st Persian Homoeopaths)	A Homoeopathic Repertory of Symptomatology. 975 pages.
1846	Boenninghausen	Boenninghausen's Therapeutic Pocket Book Published in German.
1847	C.J. Hempel	Edited Boenninghausen's Therapeutic Pocket Book.
1847	A.H. Okie	Edited Boenninghausen's Therapeutic Pocket Book.
1847	G.H.G. Jahr	Manual of Homoeopathic Materia Medica and Repertory edited by P.F. Curie, vol. 1 Materia Medica and volume 2 Repertory. (620 pages)

1848	Clotar Moriz Muller	Systematic Alphabetical Repertory. (940 pages)
1849	Benoit Mure	A Repertory consisting of 367 pages from Rio de Jeniro.
1851	J. Bryant	A Pocket Manual of Repertory of Homoeopathic Alphabetical repertory. (352 pages)
1853	Possart	A Repertory of Characteristic Homoeopathic Remedies, from Kothen. (700 pages)
1853	G.H.G. Jahr	New Manual or Symptomen Codex, Volume 3 (repertory) translated & edited by Hempel & Quin. It was published in U.S.A. & was prefaced by Hering.
1853	Frederick Humphreys	Dysentery and its Repertory of Medicines.
1854	Adolph Lippe	Repertory of Comparative Materia Medica, 144 pages.
1859	Cipher	Repertory (600 pages) by English Homoeopaths. Enlarged edition in 1878 containing 1030 pages by Drysdale, Atkins, Dudgeon & Stokes.
1859	G.H.G. Jahr	Charles J. Hempel, translated Jahr's New Manual which was modified with additions from Possart's translations.
1869	James B. Bell	The Homoeopathic Therapeutics of Diarrhea.
1873	E. Berridge	Repertory of the Eyes. Published in England.
1874	Michel Granier of Nimes	Homoeolexicon in 2 volumes.
1876	C.P. Hart	Repertory of New remedies published by Boericke & Tafel based on Hale's special Symptomatology & Therapeutics.
1879	Constantine Lippe	Repertory of More Characteristic Symptoms of Materia Medica (322 pages, Indian edition has 438 pages).
1880	T.F. Allen	Symptom Register. It is an index to his Encyclopedia of Pure Materia Medica & contains references to about 825 remedies.
1880	Samuel Worcester	Repertory of the Modalities.
1881	C. Hering	Analytical Repertory of the Symptoms of Mind.
1883	W. A. Allen	Repertory of Intermittent Fevers.
1884	E.J. Lee & G.H.G. Clark	Cough & Expectoration. (2 nd edition in 1894).
1885	Father A. Muller	Manual of Homoeopathy. Alphabetical Repertory (First repertory published in India).
1886	G.Wm. Winterburn	A Repertory of the Most Characteristic Symptoms of the Materia Medica.
1889	E.J. Lee	Repertory of the Characteristic Symptoms of Homoeopathic Materia Medica.

1890	W.D. Gentry	Repertory of Concordances, 6 volumes, 5500 pages. 2 nd edition appeared in 1892.
1890	E. Carleton & Coles	Classified Index of Materia Medica for Urogenital & Venereal Diseases.
1896	Calvin B. Knerr	Repertory of Hering's Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica.
1897	J.T. Kent	Repertory of Homoeopathic Materia Medica. 1349 pages.
1900	C.M. Boger	Systematic Alphabetical Repertory.
1904	J.H. Clarke	Clinical Repertory.
1905	C.M. Boger	Boenninghausen's Characteristics and Repertory. Published by Boericke and Tafel. 2 nd edition published in 1937 by Roy & Co., India.
1908	P.W. Shedd	Clinic Repertory.
1915	C.M. Boger	Synoptic Key of Homoeopathic Materia Medica.
1927	Oscar E. Boericke	Boericke's Repertory.
1929	N.M. Choudhury	Materia Medica & Repertory.
1931	C.M. Boger	Synoptic Key of Materia Medica. (Fourth and final edition).
1931	C.M. Boger	Times of Remedies & Moon Phases.
1937	H.A. Roberts	Sensation as if.
1939	H.A. Roberts	Rheumatic Medicines.
1963	S.R. Phatak	A Concise Repertory of Homoeopathic Medicines.
1963	James Hawley Stephenson	Hahnemannian Proving - A Materia Medica and Repertory (1924-1959), Roy & Co. Bombay.
1973	H. Barthel & Will Klunker	Synthetic Repertory.
1990	Jost Kunzli	Kent's Repertorium Generale.
1993	Frederik Schroyens	Synthesis Repertory (Repertorium Homoeopathicum Syntheticum).
1993	Robin Murphy	Homeopathic Medical Repertory.
1995	J.A. Mirrili	Thematic Repertory.
1996	Roger Von Zandvoort	Complete Repertory.
1996	Rene Docks & Guy Kokelenberg	Kent's Comparative Repertory of Homoeopathic Materia Medica.
1999	J.P.S. Bakshi	The Phoenix Repertory.
2000	Jugal Kishore	Integrated Repertory of Mind.
2003	Roger Von Zandvoort	Repertorium Universale.

- xiii. The Samuel - The Co-operative Association, Holland
- xiv. VES - Vithoukas Expert System
- xv. KBES - Knowledge Based Expert System
- xvi. ATAM

QUOTATION

- “No conscientious homoeopathic doctor can practice homeopathy in a serious & scientific way without a repertory.” - **P. Schmidt**
- “The more the allopath grows old, the more he is pessimistic. The more the homoeopath grows, the more he is enthusiastic and optimistic.” - **P. Schmidt**
- “True some men do some good work without the repertory, but they also do poor work, more than they would do with it.” - **Dr J. T. Kent**
- “The mechanical use of the repertory never leads to artistic prescribing nor to remarkable results.” - **Dr J.T. Kent**
- “A tool is as good as the workman who handles it. A bad workman naturally blames his tool when things start going wrong.” - **Dr M.L. Dhawale**
- “The need of the repertory comes from the character of Homoeopathy itself” - **Dr Barthel & Klunker**
- “Our Materia Medica is so cumbersome without a repertory that the best prescriber must meet with only indifferent results.” - **Dr J.T. Kent**
- “It is impossible to practice Homeopathy without the aid of repertories and the best repertory is the fullest.” - **Dr J.H. Clarke**
- “Every attempt to convert either the Materia Medica or repertory into language of traditional medicine must result in total failure.” - **Dr J.T. Kent**
- “The best repertory is that which one makes oneself.” - **Dr J.T. Kent**
- “Repertory is essentially an index.” - **C.M. Boger**
- “As no one person can carry all the symptoms of all the remedies in his mind, a concordance of index is needed. We term a symptoms index a repertory.” - **Dr Elizabeth Wright**
- “The proper use of repertory is indispensable to the prescriber, especially in complicated and in difficult chronic cases. The Materia Medica is so vast that it is not possible to carry it all in memory; nor is this considered necessary by experienced prescribers.” - **Harvey Farrington**

THERAPEUTIC POCKET BOOK:

- Full name: The Principle and Practicability of Boenninghausen’s Therapeutic Pocket Book for Homoeopathic Physicians to use at the bedside and in the study of Materia Medica
- **Author:** Baron Clemens Maria Franz von Boenninghausen (12th March 1785- 26th January 1864)
- Total number of medicines: In original edition-**126**
- In **T. F. Allen’s edition:** He **added 220** and **deleted 4** so total number of medicines = **342**
- Allen dropped 4 remedies (Angustura, Magnetis Polus Arcticus, Magnetis Polus Australius, Magnetis Poli Umbo)
- Total number of medicines in **H. A. Robert’s edition** (1935): **362**
- Number of medicines in Concordance section:**141**
- 15 medicines are found only in Concordance section

Source books of Therapeutic Pocket Book:

- Repertory of antipsoric medicines-**1832**

- Summary view of chief sphere of operation of anti-psoric remedies and their characteristic peculiarities as an appendix to the repertory -**1833**
- An attempt at Homoeopathic therapy of Intermittent Fever-**1833**
- Repertory of medicines which are not antipsorics-**1835**
- Relative kinship of Homoeopathic medicines-**1836**
- At first the repertory was limited to the remedies named in the first three volumes of chronic diseases.

Gradations:

- CAPITAL: 5 Marks
- **Bold**: 4 Marks
- *Italics*: 3 Marks
- Roman: 2 Marks
- (Roman in parenthesis): 1 Marks- mainly found in concordances
- **French translation** by Boenninghausen himself.
- English translation (2 years later) by unknown person.
- Number of sections: 7
- Mind & intellect conation **18+17 = 35** rubrics
- Introduction (H.A. Roberts): **9 parts**
- Concordances: 12 sections
- T. F. Allen added Boenninghausen's **Sides of body** (1853) to BTPB in 1864.
- In Relationship section (concordances) only Aggravations, no Ameliorations are mentioned.
- The greatest literary work of Boenninghausen is "**Editorship of Aphorisms of Hippocrates**" in 1863.
- **H. A. Roberts and Annie C. Wilson** gave a **brief sketch of Boenninghausen's life** and they show how a lawyer turned to an expert Homoeopath.
- T. F. Allen **added many of the rubrics in the eye section**. He also used an idea of combining Boenninghausen's Repertory of the Sides of the Body with the original Pocket Book.

In fact, the **idea of concomitant** came from Dr Hahnemann's instructions on case taking where he emphasized the importance of enquiring into the symptom before, during and after the main complaint.

The following fundamental concepts form the bedrock of Therapeutic Pocket Book:

- Doctrine of analogy
- Doctrine of concomitants
- Evaluation of remedies
- Concordances

Boenninghausen was the first person to **grade the remedies**.

Chapter on **mind** contains rubrics in relation to **emotions**, and **Intellect** contains rubrics in relation to **understanding and memory**. His first repertory, repertory of antipsorics contains large number of rubrics under mind section when compared to Therapeutic pocket book. This is the least elaborate of all sections in Therapeutic pocket book.

Boenninghausen makes **4 divisions of back** namely-

1. Scapula
2. Back in general
3. Kraus- part of back between hips corresponding to the region of the sacrum
4. Steiss- region of coccyx

Original edition contained three chapters as **Aggravations** according to time, Aggravations according to situation and circumstances, Ameliorations according to situation and circumstances. Aggravations are more important and more reported by provers than amelioration.

But Allen's edition contains only 2 sections:

1. Aggravations
 2. Ameliorations
- In his Repertory of Antipsorics **aggravations & amelioration are given at the end of each chapter** but in BTPB given separately in chapter 6.
 - Clock timings are not given in Therapeutic pocket book, day timings are followed by rubrics on periodicity. In Therapeutic pocket book, there is **no general rubrics for pain**, only specific types of pains are mentioned.
 - Concordance helps to find out- the genuineness of medicines
 - Selected medicine is correct or not
 - Comparative value of symptoms in symptom group
 - To find out superficial remedy in advanced pathological conditions
 - Studying relationship among various levels
 - In Mind section almost all the rubrics contain **Veratrum alb** in high grade.
 - Many of the **rubrics lack important medicines, e.g.-**
 - Desire for salt - Natrum mur. is not mentioned.
 - Desire for smoked meat - Calc. phos. is not mentioned.
 - Desire for chalk, lime, coal, indigestible things - Calc. is not mentioned.
 - **Dr M. L. Dhawale** proposed a variation in repertorizing cases without compromising Boenninghausen's principles.

BOGER'S REPERTORY:

- Full name: Boenninghausen's Characteristics & Repertory with word index.
- Author: **Cyrus Maxwell Boger** (1861-1935)
- Foreword by H.A. Roberts
- First edition: **1905**, Boericke & Tafel
- Second edition: Published posthumously with the assistance of his wife, by Roy & Company India, in 1937.
- New reprint edition by B. Jain publishers New Delhi contains 'Introductory' part by Dr S.K. Tiwari.
- **Gradations:**
 - CAPITAL: 5 Marks
 - **Bold:** 4 Marks
 - *Italics:* 3 Marks
 - Roman: 2 Marks
 - (Roman in parenthesis): 1 Marks- mainly found in concordances
 - Rarely Capital in brackets e.g.: [ASAF] in Lower Extremities, Bone, Caries

Source books:

- BTPB
- Psoric and Antipsoric repertories
- Boenninghausen's Sides of Body
- Therapeutics of Intermittent Fever

- Therapeutics of Whooping cough
- Aphorisms of Hippocrates

BBCR is based on following fundamental concepts:

1. Doctrine of complete symptom
 2. Doctrine of pathological generals
 3. Doctrine of causation & time
 4. Clinical rubrics
 5. Evaluation of symptoms
 6. Fever totality
 7. Concordances
- As per index prepared by S.K. Tiwari: **464 medicines** but actually **478 medicines** (including concordances)
 - In relationship section: **125**
 - In Materia Medica part: **140 medicines** and only **2 gradations** (Italics and ordinary roman)
 - **14** additional medicines are found in concordances.
 - **Dr S.K. Tiwari** prepared the **Medicine index** and **Dr S.P. Roy** prepared **Word index**.
 - Dr S.K. Tiwari has written 'introduction' to BBCR which contains the philosophical background of repertory and working method of different types of cases. He has suggested seven different methods for working out cases with BBCR.
 - He is the first repertorian who has given 7 doctrines to the study of BBCR.
 - Number of **chapters** as per index: **53** but actually **58 chapters**.
 - NAMES of all main sections are written in DARK CAPITALS. Thus we can see a total of 58 main sections in this Repertory [In **index 53** only].
 - Names of subchapters are written in ORDINARY CAPITAL.
 - In mind **366 rubrics**, No blank rubrics, 186 cross references.
 - **Concomitants are found only in 22 chapters** even though Boger emphasized its importance,
 - Cross references in 18 chapters only.
 - Chapters **without subchapters**: Stomach & Prostate gland.
 - Introductory part is the most important contribution of Boger to Boenninghausen's work.
 - Chapter Sensorium is not alphabetical.
 - Boger divided **preface into 4 parts**:
 - 1 Preface proper.
 - 2 On the use of repertories.
 - 3 Repetition of doses.
 - 4 Homoeopathic prognosis.
 - The **star *** used to designate paragraph from BTPB as altered by the **Dunham** copy.
 - Plus + denote new paragraph which will help in the selection of similimum.
 - According to Dr Boger when symptoms are pointing to one particular remedy and **if modalities don't agree it will not be indicated** and we will have to search for another remedy having same or similar modalities.
 - In Materia Medica part, after all remedies a brief note is given regarding the Duration of Action of Remedies where he classifies all remedies. These are taken from the notes of Hering confirmed by Boenninghausen and it is said that the **symptoms which appeared last in the proving are of great value**. In a section on important hints, 12 observations given by Dr J.T. Kent are arranged in a condensed form.

- Hand sign (☞): cross reference
- θ 'theta': standing between the cured symptom and the pathological/Physiological condition.
- π -Symptom observed on the sick only
- : - the perpendicular dotted line, marks observation taken from the old school such as harmonize with our law of cure.
- t - toxicological extracts

The **basic difference of this repertory from that of Allen's Symptom Register** is that it contains symptoms & remedies which have had not only proving & toxicological pathogenesis, but had also clinical proving & confirmation.

SYNOPTIC KEY:

- Full name: **A Synoptic Key of Materia Medica**
- Author: **C.M. Boger**
- First edition: **1915**
- 2nd edition: **1916**
- 3rd edition: **1928**
- 4th and final edition: **1931**
- 2 parts: Analysis part (repertory) having 489 medicines.
- Synoptic part (Materia Medica) having 323 medicines.
- **Gradations:**
 - CAPITAL
 - **Bold**
 - Roman

PHATAK'S REPERTORY:

- Full name: **A Concise Repertory of Homoeopathic Materia Medica**
- Author: **Dr S.R. Phatak** an MBBS doctor
- Based on **Boger's Synoptic Key**
- This is an **alphabetically arranged** clinical type of repertory.
- First edition: **1963**
- Second edition: **1977**
- Third edition: **2000**
- **Gradation:**
 - CAPITAL

- *Italics*
- Roman

- **Mr. S.L. Kapadi** prepared the skeletal work.
- **Dr Miss Homai merchant**, his student type up the copy for repertory.
- New **additions of the rubrics** are marked with '+' mark in the third edition.
- **General modalities** are represented in CAPITAL as AGG or AMEL but **modality related to particular part** in small letters as Agg. or Amel.
- **Desires and Cravings are two separate rubrics** - under desire we find all mental rubrics, but under cravings we find rubrics regarding food & drink.
- Indian foods are also given.
- The **modalities regarding position & posture of the patient** is so much valuable. This modality is not given in any of the standard repertories.
- No authenticity claimed, exact source of words not known.

ANALYTICAL REPERTORY OF MIND

- Full name: **Analytical Repertory of Mind**
- Author: **Constantine Hering** (1800- 1880)
- Based on **Hering's guiding symptoms**
- First edition: unknown
- Second edition: **1881**
- He was against alphabetical arrangement.
- Gradation: **4**
- 749 drugs, 48 chapters.
- As the **drugs given in the left margin** are differentiated on the basis of **Mental or Physical concomitant** - this repertory is called the analytical repertory.
- **Star *** mark indicates symptom goes from one side to other.
- Hering graduated from: Leipzig & Wuerzburg universities.
- Hering proved **72 drugs**.

REPERTORY OF ANTIPSORICS:

- Full name: **A Systematic Alphabetic Repertory of Homoeopathic Remedies**
- Author: **Boenninghausen**

- First edition: **1832**
- Second edition: **1833**
- Third edition: **1900**
- **Preface by Hahnemann.** First repertory approved by Hahnemann.
- Translated to English in **1900 by C.M. Boger.**
- 49 chapters, 5 grades.
- **52 drugs (50 antipsoric, 1 antisycotic - Thuja, 1 antisymphilitic- Merc.)**
- In this work Boenninghausen has given the **expiry date of Homoeopathic medicines** (medicated globules) as **18-20 years**, and also explained the duration of action of medicines.
- Main rubrics are given in **Bold** and subrubrics in *Italics*.

REPERTORY OF NOSODES:

- Full name: **A repertory of Homoeopathic Nosodes & Sarcodes**
- Author: **Dr Berkeley Squire**
- First edition: **1997**
- Plan as in Boger's repertory.
- **106 drugs, 35 chapters**, from 30 sources.
- No grading.
- He is against grading nosodes.

SYMPTOM REGISTER

- Full name: **Symptom Register**
- Author: **T. F. Allen**
- An index to Encyclopedia of **T. F. Allen**
- Alphabetical repertory
- First edition: **1880**
- **820 medicines**
- **Gradation: 4**
 - CAPITAL
 - *Italics*
 - Roman
 - (Roman)

TIME OF REMEDIES AND MOON PHASES:

- Full name: **Time of Remedies and Moon Phases**
- Author: **C.M. Boger**

- First edition: **1931**
- **420 medicines**
- **Gradation: 3**
 - CAPITAL
 - **Bold roman**
 - Roman

BELL'S DIARRHEA:

- Full name: **The Homoeopathic Therapeutics of Diarrhea**
- Author: **Dr James Bell**
- Editions:
 - 1st edition was published in **1869**
 - 2nd edition was published in **1881**.
 - It was edited by **W.T. Laird**.
 - 3rd edition was published in **1888**. Drs Samuel A Kimball, J. G. Allen and W. Guernsey gave most valuable assistance in this revision.
 - 4th edition was published in 1896.
- 141 drugs.
- Gradation: 4
 - **Bold**
 - *Italics*
 - Roman
 - (Roman)
- This book has been divided into **two** main parts-
 - **Part I**- Contains the remedies and their indications.
 - **Part II** - Contains the repertory.

SENSATION AS IF:

- Full name: **'Sensation as if' A Repertory of Subjective Symptoms**
- Author: **H. A. Roberts**
- First edition: **1937**
- Source: Hering, Allen & Clarke
- **740 drugs**
- **Gradation:** only one grade - *Italics*

CARD REPERTORIES:

- **1888:** Guernsey's Boenninghausen Slips *by William Jefferson Guernsey* - First card

- **repertory** (made in 1888, but available to profession only **1892**).
 - **126** drugs
 - 2500 cards.
 - Based on BTPB
 - **Later it was improved by Dr H.C. Allen.**
- **1912:** Punched Card Repertory by Dr M.L.Tyler
 - First punched card repertory.
 - **1000 cards.**
 - Based on Kent's work.
- **1913:** Drs Welch and Houston. Loose Punched Card Repertory. Based on Kent's work. **134 cards.**
- **1922:** *Dr Field prepared 6800* cards based mainly on Kent's work. He included Boger's work also. **360** drugs.
- **1924:** (As per some authors **1928**). Boger's Card Index Repertory.
 - Total number of medicines-**250**.
 - **305 cards.** (Dr Dhawale added 14 cards)
 - Contains a foreword by **Dr L.D. Dhawale.**
 - **4** typography were used.
- **1948:** Marcos Jaminez, published a simplified repertory which was originally prepared by his father Dr Enrique Jaminez Nunez in 1910.
 - Based on Boenninghausen's work.
 - It has **600 large sized cards.**
 - First to Introduced **evaluation of drugs** on the cards.
- **1948:** Dr Braussalian. Based on Kent's Repertory. **1861 cards and 640 medicines.**
- **1950:** J.G. Weiss's card Repertory.
- **1950:** Dr R.H. Farley. Spindle Card Repertory.
- **1950:** Dr L.D. Dhawale prepared Modified Boger's Card Index Repertory (unpublished). He added 14 cards to Boger's work.
- **1950:** P. Sankaran's card repertory, **420 cards and 292 medicines.** Based on Boger's Card Repertory.

- **1959:** Dr Jugal Kishore - Dr Jugal Kishore's Homoeopathic Card Repertory
 - The biggest card repertory.
 - It has about **10000 cards.**
 - **600 medicines.**
- **1984:** *Dr Shashi Mohan Sharma's* Card Repertory based on Kent's Final General Repertory. 3000 cards and 400 medicines.

LIPPE'S REPERTORY:

- Full name: **Repertory to the More Characteristic Symptoms of the Materia Medica**
- Author: **Constantine Lippe** (an earnest disciple of Dr Constantine Hering)
- Published in:**1879**
- Based on the Repertory to the Manual published in Allentown in **1838** by Dr C. Hering. (**The first repertory published in English Language**).
- **34 chapters,**
- **2 grades, Italics** and Roman.
- **602 medicines.**
- It follows the logic of Generals to Particulars.
- This repertory is considered to be the precursor of Kent's Repertory. In fact, Kent preferred to use this Repertory to BTPB.

REPERTORY OF FEVERS:

- Author: **H.C. Allen**
- Published in: 1879
- **Gradation: 3** grades
 - **Bold**
 - *Italics*
 - Roman
- 147 medicines

REPERTORY OF INTERMITTENT FEVER

- Author: **W.A. Allen**
- Published in: **1882**
- Forward by T.F. Allen
- **Gradation: 3**
 - **Bold**
 - *Italics*
 - Roman
- 133 medicines

PART-II
Questions From
Various Competitive
Examinations With
Explanation

HISTORY OF EVOLUTION OF REPERTORIES

1. **What is the name of repertory written by Dr Hahnemann? NHMC-09.**
 - a. Repertory of Materia Medica
 - b. Repertory of Antipsoric medicine
 - c. Fragmenta De Viribus Medicamentorum
 - d. None of the above
2. **Who published the repertory of Antipsoric? NHMC-09**
 - a. Dr Samuel Hahnemann.
 - b. Dr J.T. Kent
 - c. Dr Constantine Hering
 - d. Dr Boenninghausen
3. **Eliminating rubric 1st given by: NIH-09**
 - a. J.T. Kent
 - b. Boenninghausen
 - c. Hahnemann
 - d. Hering
4. **Repertory originated from which word? NIH- 05**
 - a. French word
 - b. German word
 - c. Latin word
 - d. Hebrew word
5. **Which repertory was published in 1835? NIH- 05**
 - a. Repertory of eyes
 - b. Repertory of medicine which are not antipsoric
 - c. Repertory of eczema
 - d. Systematic alphabetical repertory
6. **Patel's audio visual repertory is: NIH-2001**
 - a. Mechanically aided
 - b. Card
 - c. Book
 - d. Computer
7. **Repertory of causation published by: NIH-98**
 - a. Bharadwaj
 - b. Curie
 - c. Lutze
 - d. Dr Sarkar
8. **Which is the first repertory of Hahnemann? NIH-2000**
 - a. Fregmenta de viribs medica
 - b. Fragmenta di viribis medica mention
 - c. Fragmenta de viribus medicamentorum positivis...
 - d. None of these
9. **Repertory of more characteristic symptoms of the Materia Medica published by: NIH-98**
 - a. C. Lippe
 - b. C.B. Knerr
 - c. N.M. Choudhuri
 - d. Nash
10. **Repertory part of the book "Fragmenta de.....observatis" in mentioned in the: NIH-98**
 - a. First part
 - b. Second part
 - c. Both
 - d. None
11. **Match list I with list II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the list. UPSC-08**

Repertory	Type			
A. Knerr repertory	1. Regional repertory			
B. Guernsey's Boenninghausen slip	2. Therapeutic pocket book			
C. Repertory of neuralgia	3. Concordance			
D. General repertory	4. First card repertory			

Codes:	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	1	4	2
(b)	3	4	1	2
(c)	2	1	4	3
(d)	2	4	1	3
12. **Which of the following is not written by Clarke? UPSC-08**
 - a. Clinical repertory
 - b. Repertory of causation
 - c. Repertory of constitution
 - d. Repertory of concordance
13. **Miasmatic repertory by R. P. Patel was published on: KARNATAKA-MD-ENT-11**
 - a. 1995
 - b. 1996
 - c. 2006
 - d. 2000
14. **Fragmenta de viribus medicamentorum was published in: KARNATAKA-MD-ENT-11; RPSC- 08**
 - a. 1806
 - b. 1810
 - c. 1805
 - d. 1811

15. **Phoenix repertory is published by: KARNATAKA-MD-ENT-11**
 a. J.P.S. Bakshi
 b. S.P.S. Bakshi
 c. D. Bakshi
 d. None of the above
16. **Concise repertory of Homoeopathic Medicines was published by: KARNATAKA-MD-ENT-11**
 a. Phatak
 b. Clarke
 c. Murphy
 d. Schroyens
17. **Repertory was defined as “A book of index of Medicines under the symptoms” by: Kerala-MD-ENT-10**
 a. Bidwell
 b. Boger
 c. Jugal Kishore
 d. Boenninghausen
18. **Phatak’s repertory was published in: Kerala-MD-ENT-10**
 a. 1863
 b. 1864
 c. 1963
 d. 1984
19. **Symptoms Register was compiled by: KARNATAKA-MD-ENT-11**
 a. T.F. Allen
 b. Adolf Lippe
 c. C.M. Boger
 d. C.B. Knerr
20. **The father of repertory is: RPSC-08; NIH-98**
 a. Hahnemann
 b. Boenninghausen
 c. Kent
 d. Boger
21. **First English repertory written by: RPSC-08**
 a. Hering
 b. CIPHER
 c. Lippe
 d. Bryant
22. **First Alphabetical Pocket Repertory was written by: MPPSC-08**
 a. Weber Peschier
 b. Adolph Von Lippe
 c. Glazor
 d. James Tyler Kent
23. **Repertory of intermittent Fever is written by: MO-KPSC-07**
 a. W.A. Allen
 b. H.C. Allen
 c. Boger
 d. Guernsey
24. **The chapters in “Homoeopathic Medical Repertory” by Robin Murphy are arranged in: AP-MD-ENT-02**
 a. Alphabetical order
 b. Systematic order
 c. Hahnemannian order
 d. Hierarchical order
25. **The first edition of “Therapeutic of Fevers” by H.C. Allen was published in the year: AP-MD-ENT-02**
 a. 1878
 b. 1879
 c. 1880
 d. 1890
26. **T.F. Allen Symptom Register published in the year: AP-MD-ENT-2000**
 a. 1885
 b. 1882
 c. 1880
 d. 1883
27. **Jahr published the repertory in the year: Lecturer-Rep-KPSC-04**
 a. 1805
 b. 1835
 c. 1833
 d. 1840
28. **Repertory of intermittent Fevers was written by: Lecturer-Rep-KPSC-04**
 a. T.F. Allen
 b. H.C. Allen
 c. W.A. Allen
 d. Milton
29. **In BTPB Dr Boenninghausen transformed Generalities into: NHMC-11**
 a. Sleep and dreams
 b. Aggravation and amelioration
 c. Sensation
 d. Concomitant
30. **Theory of analogy is: NHMC-11**
 a. Grand generalization
 b. Grand particularization
 c. Theory of concomitant
 d. Concordance
31. **Dr Boenninghausen devoted rubric for emotional excitement: NHMC-11**
 a. 17
 b. 19
 c. 20
 d. 21

BOENNINGHAUSEN’S REPERTORIES

32. **BTPB was written in which language? NHMC-10; NIH-08**
 a. Latin
 b. English
 c. Greek
 d. German
33. **Under mind section of BTPB undue importance is given to which medicine? NHMC-10**
 a. Natrum mur.
 b. Pulsatilla
 c. Verbascum
 d. Veratrum album
34. **Relationship of remedies is a chapter named by: NHMC-10**
 a. T.F. Allen
 b. Boenninghausen
 c. Roberts
 d. None
35. **In Boenninghausen repertory rubric “Ecstasy” is under: NHMC-09**
 a. Abdomen
 b. Hunger and thirst
 c. Intellect
 d. Sensation
36. **Total number of section in Boenninghausen therapeutic pocket book: NHMC-09**
 a. 37
 b. 7
 c. 38
 d. None of the above
37. **Boenninghausen Therapeutic Pocket Book consist of: NHMC-09**
 a. Repertory of antipsoric medicines
 b. Repertory of medicines which are not antipsoric
 c. An attempt of showing the relative kinship of Homoeopathic Medicines
 d. All of the above
38. **What was the full name of Boenninghausen? NHMC-09**
 a. Von Boenninghausen
 b. Franz Von Boenninghausen
 c. Clemens Boenninghausen
 d. Baron Clemens Maria Franz Von Boenninghausen
39. **Mesmerism in BTPB is found in: NIH-12**
 a. Aggravation
 b. Amelioration
 c. Sensation
 d. Skin
40. **Imbecility in BTPB is found in: NIH-12**
 a. Intellect
 b. Sensation
 c. Mind
 d. Chest
41. **Preface of “Repertory of Antipsoric Remedies” written by: NIH-09; MO-CHPSC- 10**
 a. Boenninghausen
 b. Hahnemann
 c. C. Hering
 d. Weber
42. **Concordance first given by: NIH-09**
 a. T.F. Allen
 b. H.A. Roberts
 c. Boenninghausen
 d. C.M. Boger
43. **“Quis” means: NIH-09**
 a. Disease
 b. Personality
 c. Time
 d. Modalities
44. **Kent appreciated Boenninghausen for which work in BTPB? NIH-09**
 a. Concomitant
 b. Concordance
 c. Doctrine of analogy
 d. Evaluation of remedies
45. **Chilliness is found in which chapter of BTPB? NIH-07**
 a. Mind
 b. Sensation
 c. Fever
 d. Aggravation
46. **Boenninghausen’s correct order of symptom: NIH-06**
 a. Location, Modalities, Sensation, Concomitant
 b. Modalities, Sensation, Concomitant, Location
 c. Sensation, Concomitant, Modalities,
 d. Location, Sensation, Modalities, Concomitant
47. **Boenninghausen gave priority to the: NIH-06**
 a. Location
 b. Modality
 c. Concomitant
 d. Sensation
48. **“Vertigo” is found in which chapter of BTPB? NIH-06**
 a. Sensation
 b. Intellect
 c. Vertigo
 d. Head

49. **Mistrust is found in which chapter of BTPB? NIH-05**
 a. Eye
 b. General
 c. Sensation
 d. Mind
50. **Amativeness is found in which chapter of Boenninghausen repertory? NIH-05**
 a. Mind
 b. Skin
 c. Urinary organs
 d. Vertigo
51. **Ubi means according to Boenninghausen: NIH-02**
 a. Seat of the disease
 b. Cause
 c. Concomitant
 d. The time modality
52. **Rubric Delirium is seen in.....chapter of Boenninghausen repertory: NIH-98**
 a. Mind
 b. Intellect
 c. Sensation and complaints
 d. Sleep and dreams
53. **Insanity is found in which chapter of Boenninghausen repertory? NIH-05**
 a. Mind
 b. General
 c. Sensation
 d. Intellect
54. **In the classification of characteristic symptoms into seven categories by Boenninghausen, "Quomodo" stands for: UPSC-08**
 a. Modalities of time
 b. Causation
 c. Personality of patient
 d. Modalities of circumstances
55. **Von Boenninghausen generalized the symptoms by adopting: UPSC-04**
 a. The doctrine of analogy
 b. The general symptom
 c. The conceptual image of the patient
 d. The common symptom
56. **What does the word "Quando" mean in reportorial language? UPSC-02; RPSC-11**
 a. Personality
 b. Cause
 c. Seat of disease
 d. Time
57. **To which chapter in Boenninghausen repertory does "chlorosis" belong? UPSC- 02**
 a. Sensation
 b. Complaints
 c. Blood
 d. Circulation
58. **To which subchapter in Boenninghausen repertory does "Abortion" belong? UPSC-02**
 a. Genitalia female
 b. Sexual organs
 c. Generalities
 d. Menstruation
59. **How many medicines are there in Boenninghausen repertory? UPSC-02**
 a. 347
 b. 438
 c. 547
 d. 638
60. **How many "Grades" do you find in Boenninghausen's Therapeutic Pocket Book? UPSC-02**
 a. Three
 b. Four
 c. Five
 d. Six
61. **BTPB was published in: KARNATAKA-MD-ENT- 11**
 a. 1896
 b. 1897
 c. 1846
 d. 1833
62. **"Quis" means: KARNATAKA-MD-ENT-11**
 a. Disease
 b. Location
 c. Modality
 d. Personality
63. **In Boenninghausen's Repertory "Dislocation" is in chapter: RPSC-11; Lecturer-KPSC-04**
 a. Extremities
 b. Joints
 c. Complaints
 d. Sensation
64. **Repertory of Antipsoric was published by: RPSC-11**
 a. Dr Samuel Hahnemann
 b. Dr J.T. Kent
 c. Dr Constantine Hering
 d. Dr Boenninghausen

65. **Rubric “Cyanosis” in Boenninghausen’s repertory is under: RPSC-11**
 a. Skin
 b. Generalities
 c. Sensation
 d. Complaints
66. **Biting belong to sub-chapter in Boenninghausen’s repertory: RPSC-11**
 a. Mouth
 b. Skin
 c. Sensation
 d. Complaints
67. **Concordance means: RPSC-08**
 a. Relationship between two remedies
 b. Concomitant
 c. Characteristic symptom
 d. All
68. **Boenninghausen was born in the year: RPSC- 08**
 a. 1812
 b. 1785
 c. 1793
 d. 1801
69. **Boenninghausen’s repertory was translated to English by: MO-KPSC-07**
 a. Boericke
 b. Boger
 c. William Oscar
 d. Knerr
70. **Some of the emotional rubrics have been placed in Boenninghausen’s repertory under the chapter: MPPSC-08**
 a. Fever
 b. Sleep
 c. Sensation and complaints
 d. Aggravation
71. **Therapeutic Pocket Book by Boenninghausen had originally: MO-KPSC-07**
 a. 124 remedies
 b. 126 remedies
 c. 136 remedies
 d. 156 remedies
72. **“Quibus Auxilus” means: AP-MD-ENT-02**
 a. Seat of disease
 b. Concomitant
 c. Personality of the disease
 d. Causation of the disease
73. **The rubric “Hernia” is found under which chapter of Boenninghausen’s Therapeutic Pocket Book? AP-MD-ENT-02**
 a. Abdominal ring
 b. Internal abdomen
 c. External abdomen
 d. Sensation
74. **The first subsection in the chapter “Fever” in the old edition of Boenninghausen’s Therapeutic Pocket Book: AP-MD-ENT-02**
 a. Circulation of blood
 b. Chill
 c. Coldness
 d. Compound fever
75. **As per Boenninghausen concept the quid pertain to: AP-MD-ENT-2000**
 a. Nature and peculiarity of disease
 b. Personality of the patient
 c. Cause of the disease
 d. Modalities
76. **The doctrine of concomitant is the gift of: AP-MD-ENT-2000**
 a. Boenninghausen
 b. William Boericke
 c. H.C. Allen
 d. C.M. Boger
77. **In Boenninghausen’s repertory “Emaciation” is in chapter: Lecturer-Rep-KPSC-04**
 a. Generalities
 b. Face
 c. Sensation
 d. None of the above
78. **Boenninghausen’s repertory of Antipsoric with the preface by Hahnemann was published in the year: AP-MD-ENT-2000**
 a. 1890
 b. 1790
 c. 1835
 d. 1832
79. **Boenninghausen’s repertory rubric “Impaired” is under: Lecturer-Rep-KPSC-04; NIH-2000**
 a. Intellect
 b. Complaints
 c. Head
 d. Internal head
80. **In comparison to location, sensation is; NIH- 98**
 a. More important
 b. Less important
 c. Same
 d. No relation
81. **In Boenninghausen’s repertory “Haughtiness” is found in the chapter: Lecturer-Rep-KPSC- 04**
 a. Mind
 b. Sensation
 c. Complaints
 d. Intellect

176. Which one of the following is used for or evaluation of the medicines in grading Kent's repertory? UPSC-04

- Recording
- Confirmation by reproving
- Verification upon the sick
- Research

177. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists. UPSC-06

Rubric	Chapter
A. Theorizing	1. Head
B. Baldness	2. Nose
C. Amaurosis	3. Mind
D. Epistaxis	4. Eye

Codes:	A	B	C	D
(a)	4	1	3	2
(b)	3	2	4	1
(c)	4	2	3	1
(d)	3	1	4	2

178. In which chapter of Kent's repertory is the sensation of formication in anus found? UPSC-04; RPSC-11

- Stool
- Rectum
- Stomach
- Generalities

179. Remedy for "Aversion to onion" in Kent's repertory: UPSC-02

- Veratrum album
- Thuja
- Sabadilla
- Sulphur

180. In which section of Kent's repertory do you find the rubric "Lies with limbs abducted:" UPSC-02

- Generalities
- Extremities
- Sleep
- Mind

181. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists. UPSC-02

Symptoms	Medicine
A. Children aversion to	1. Sepia
B. Cannot look at blood	2. Platina
C. Business aversion to	3. Alum.
D. Talk of business	4. Bryonia

Codes:	A	B	C	D
a.	2	3	1	4
b.	1	4	2	3
c.	2	4	1	3
d.	1	3	2	4

182. Kent's Repertorium Generale was published by: KARNATAKA-MD-ENT-11

- P. Schmidt
- Jost Kunzli
- P. Sivaraman
- R.P. Patel

183. Whooping cough belongs to chapter.....in Kent's repertory: RPSC-11; AP-MD-ENT-2000

- Generalities
- Expectoration
- Chest
- Cough

184. "Anthrax" belongs to chapter.....in Kent's repertory: RPSC-11

- Perspiration
- Skin
- Abdomen
- Extremities

184. Rubric reeling belongs to chapter in Kent's repertory: RPSC-11

- Head
- Mind
- Vertigo
- Generalities

186. Remedy for Benevolence is.....in Kent's repertory: RPSC-11

- Nux moschata
- Pulsatilla nig.
- Coffea cruda
- Bryonia alba

187. Diarrhea found in the chapter in Kent's repertory: RPSC-08

- Rectum
- Abdomen, diarrhea
- Stool
- Generalities

188. Yawning is found in chapter.....of Kent's repertory: RPSC-08

- Respiration
- Larynx and trachea
- Sleep
- Generalities

189. How many chapters are there in Kent's repertory? TNPS-09; MO-KPSC-07

- 39
- 27
- 32
- 37

- 190. In which year Kent's Indian sixth edition published? TNPSC-09**
 a. 1970
 b. 1961
 c. 1958
 d. 1972
- 191. First edition of Kent's repertory was published in the year: MO-KPSC-07**
 a. 1884
 b. 1897
 c. 1899
 d. 1900
- 192. In Kent's repertory rubric "Dreams" is found in: MO-KPSC-07**
 a. Sleep
 b. Generalities
 c. Mind
 d. Head
- 193. In Kent's repertory rubric "Convulsions" is to be looked in: MO-KPSC-07**
 a. Head
 b. Mind
 c. Generalities
 d. Dreams
- 194. Smallest chapter in Kent's repertory is: MO-KPSC-07**
 a. Vision
 b. Hearing
 c. Dreams
 d. External throat
- 195. Kent started his work on repertory from: MO-KPSC-07**
 a. Lee's repertory
 b. Lippe's repertory
 c. Boenninghausen's repertory
 d. Jahr's repertory
- 196. In Kent's repertory, the complaint "Ailment from bad news" can be located in the rubric: MO-KPSC-07**
 a. Ailment
 b. Bad
 c. News
 d. Complaints
- 197. In Kent's repertory, "Tabes mesenterica" is found in the chapter: MO-KPSC-07**
 a. Abdomen
 b. Generalities
 c. Rectum
 d. Stomach
- 198. Which one of the following is not used for grading or evaluation of the medicines in Kent's repertory? Lecturer-Org-KPSC-05**
 a. Recording during proving
 b. Confirmation by reproving
 c. Verification upon the sick
 d. Research on animals
- 199. Medicine under rubric "warts on sternum" in Kent's repertory: MO-KPSC-07**
 a. Nitric acid
 b. Acid mur
 c. Aconite
 d. Bryonia
- 200. Sweat on sternum in Kent's repertory is: MO-KPSC-07**
 a. Graphites
 b. Acid mur
 c. Aconite
 d. All
- 201. Hydrocele belongs to the chapter in Kent's repertory: Lecturer-Rep-KPSC-04**
 a. Generalities
 b. Abdomen
 c. Skin
 d. None of the above
- 202. "Astigmatism" in Kent's repertory belongs to chapter: Lecturer-Rep-KPSC-04**
 a. Vision
 b. Eye
 c. Generalities
 d. None of the above
- 203. Blue leucorrhoea in Kent's repertory: Kerala-MD-ENT-01**
 a. Ambra grisea
 b. Sepia
 c. Hydrastis
 d. Alumina
- 204. Of the below which is under generalities of Kent's repertory? Lecturer-Org-KPSC-04**
 a. Awkwardness
 b. Feels better when constipated
 c. Chilliness from hands out of bed from
 d. Leprosy psoriasis eruption
- 205. First grade remedy for edema of vocal cords (Kent's repertory): AP-MD-ENT-02**
 a. Lachesis
 b. Lycopodium
 c. Crotalus H.
 d. Arsenic alb.

QUESTION PAPERS

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MEDICAL OFFICER UPPSC-2013**Part - I General Studies (Question No. 1 to 30)****Part- II Homoeopathy + Allied**

31. Which of the following large bone is found superior to patella and inferior to ischium?
 a. Calcaneus
 b. Femur
 c. Symphysis pubis
 d. Tibia
32. Extrinsic and intrinsic muscles of tongue are supplied by which nerve?
 a. Hypoglossal nerve
 b. Facial nerve
 c. Hypoglossal and Vagus nerve
 d. Lingual nerve
33. Which of the following cavities are separated by diaphragm?
 a. Abdominal and Pelvic
 b. Thoracic and Abdominal
 c. Dorsal and Ventral
 d. Cranial and Spinal
34. Peristalsis of ureter depends upon:
 a. Sympathetic flow
 b. Para-sympathetic flow
 c. Pacemaker in smooth muscle of ureter
 d. Sympathetic and para-sympathetic flow
35. The longest vein in the human body is:
 a. Superior vena-cava
 b. Inferior vena-cava
 c. Great saphenous vein
 d. Portal vein
36. The long bone which does not possess medullary cavity is:
 a. Clavicle
 b. Humerus
 c. Radius
 d. Tibia
37. The normal pH of blood plasma is:
 a. 7.0
 b. 7.4
 c. 7.2
 d. 7.6
38. Which of the following hormone is an example of a peptide hormone?
 a. Parathormone
 b. Adrenaline
 c. Cortisol
 d. Thyroxine
39. Which of the following hormone is an example of a steroid hormone?
 a. Cortisol
 b. Parathormone
 c. Adrenaline
 d. None of these
40. Inspiratory reserve volume of the lungs is:
 a. 1500 - 2000 ml
 b. 2000 - 3200 ml
 c. 3500 - 5000 ml
 d. 4000 - 6000 ml
41. Which group is the universal donor of blood?
 a. "A" group
 b. "B" group
 c. "AB" group
 d. "O" group
42. Deficiency of thyroxine causes:
 a. Grave's disease
 b. Myxedema
 c. Cushing's syndrome
 d. Thyrotoxicosis
43. Normal blood urea level is:
 a. 10-20 mg/dl
 b. 20-40 mg/dl
 c. 30-60 mg/dl
 d. 35-70 mg/dl
44. Adrenocorticotrophic hormone principally controls the secretion of:
 a. Cortisol
 b. Thyroid hormones
 c. Follicle stimulating hormone
 d. Luteinizing hormone

31-b. 32-c. 33-b. 34-c. 35-c. 36-a. 37-b. 38-a. 39-a. 40-b. 41-d. 42-b. 43-b. 44-a.

45. **Urea is the catabolic product of:**
a. Lipids
b. Proteins
c. Purines
d. Carbohydrates
46. **Skin consists of two layers namely:**
a. Epidermis and dermis
b. Ectoderm and endoderm
c. Keratin and non-keratin
d. Stratum corneum and stratum lucidum
47. **Bleeding time varies from:**
a. 1-4 minutes
b. 2-3 minutes
c. 5 - 8 minutes
d. 2 -4 minutes
48. **Which of the followings are the sources of Homoeopathic pharmacy?**
a. Organon of Medicine
b. Materia Medica Pura
c. Chronic disease
d. All of the above
49. **Name of remedy, its potency and quantity include in which part of a prescription?**
a. Inscription
b. Superscription
c. Subscription
d. Lowscription
50. **Which of the following drug belongs to Solanaceae family?**
a. Dulcamara
b. Drosera rotundifolia
c. Equisetum hyemnale
d. Digitalis purpurea
51. **Gutta Purcha bottles are used for storing which acid?**
a. Hydrochloric
b. Sulphuric
c. Nitric
d. Fluoric
52. **Poison Hemlock is the common name of:**
a. Cicuta virosa
b. Conium maculatum
c. Rhus tox
d. Cimicifuga
53. **Who introduced decimal scale?**
a. Dr Hahnemann
b. Dr Hering
c. Dr Boericke
d. Dr Kent
54. **First volume of Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of India was published in the year:**
a. 1830
b. 1838
c. 1971
d. 1980
55. **Bacillinum was prepared and introduced in Homoeopathic Materia Medica by:**
a. Dr William Boericke
b. Dr Burnett
c. Dr J.T. Kent
d. Dr M.L. Tyler
56. **Baptisia tinctoria is prepared from/ which part of the plant?**
a. Leaves
b. Flower
c. Bark of root
d. Stem
57. **The first nosode proved by Dr C.F.S. Hahnemann is:**
a. Medorrhinum
b. Pyrogenum
c. Psorinum
d. Bacillinum
58. **Pain at conclusion of urination is a characteristic of:**
a. Apis mellifica
b. Cantharis
c. Sarsaparilla
d. Lycopodium clavatum
59. **Dr Hahnemann while proving the Peruvian bark (China) took:**
a. Four drachms of China twice a day
b. One drachms of China thrice a day
c. Two drachms of China once a day
d. Four drachms of China once a day
60. **Vomiting as soon as raises head from pillow is the characteristic of:**
a. Phosphorus
b. Bismuth
c. Stramonium
d. Hyoscyamus

45-b. 46-a. 47-c. 48-d. 49-a. 50-a. 51-d. 52-b. 53-b. 54-c. 55-b. 56-c. 57-c. 58-c. 59-a. 60-c.

61. **Chronic sick headache ascending from nape of neck to vertex is characteristic of:**
 a. Glonoine
 b. Belladonna
 c. Sambucus
 d. Silicea
62. **A patient is fat, chilly with delayed menstrual history, nails are deformed and brittle, sore and painful. The remedy is:**
 a. Merc Sol
 b. Calcarea carb
 c. Graphites
 d. Thuja occidentalis
63. **Child wants to be carried but carrying gives no relief. The remedy is:**
 a. Cina
 b. Chamomilla
 c. Antim crud
 d. Bryonia
64. **Pain in tooth during nursing. The remedy is:**
 a. China
 b. Kreosote
 c. Borax
 d. Pulsatilla
65. **Who is the author of the book "The Encyclopedia of Pure Materia Medica" published in 1874-1880?**
 a. Dr H.C. Allen
 b. Dr J.T. Kent
 c. Dr T.F. Allen
 d. Dr C.F.S. Hahnemann
66. **Nausea before breakfast and heart burn. The medicine is:**
 a. Berberis vulgaris
 b. Ipecac
 c. Bryonia
 d. Antim crud
67. **Decided aversion to coitus (in both sexes) is found in:**
 a. Sepia
 b. Lycopodium
 c. Selenium
 d. Graphites
68. **Suicidal tendency on seeing knife or blood. The remedy is:**
 a. Arsenic alb.
 b. Alumina
 c. Natrum sulph.
 d. Aurum met.
69. **The patient is mentally restless but physically too weak to move. The remedy is:**
 a. Rhus tox.
 b. Arsenic alb.
 c. Aconitum nap.
 d. Bryonia
70. **Which Method of the below is useful to stain Mycobacterium tuberculosis?**
 a. Gram's Stain
 b. Ziehl-Neelsen Stain
 c. Albert's Stain
 d. Fleming's method
71. **Positive Schick's test indicates that the person is:**
 a. Immune to Diphtheria
 b. Susceptible to Diphtheria
 c. Hypersensitive to Diphtheria
 d. Carrier of Diphtheria
72. **All of the followings are examples of tumor markers, except:**
 a. Alpha HCG
 b. Alpha Fetoprotein
 c. Thyroglobulin
 d. 02-microglobulin
73. **Which one of the following diseases characteristically causes fatty changes in Liver?**
 a. Hepatitis B-virus infection
 b. Wilson's disease
 c. Hepatitis C-virus infection
 d. Chronic alcoholism
74. **Which of the following is not a complication of infective Endocarditis?**
 a. Myocardial ring abscess
 b. Suppurative pericarditis
 c. Myocardial infarction
 d. Focal and diffuse glomerulonephritis
75. **Physaliferous cells are mostly seen in:**
 a. Chordoma
 b. Lipoma
 c. Neuroma
 d. Meningioma
76. **The filarial infections are caused by:**
 a. Parasite
 b. Virus
 c. Bacteria
 d. Fungus

61-d. 62-c. 63-a. 64-a. 65-c. 66-a. 67-d. 68-b. 69-b. 70-b. 71-b. 72-d. 73-d. 74-c. 75-a. 76-a.

- 77. Medical negligence comes under section:**
 a. 304-A-IPC
 b. 384-B-IPC
 c. 306-A-IPC
 d. 315-B-IPC
- 78. Fingerprints can be permanently altered by:**
 a. Eczema
 b. Leprosy
 c. Psoriasis
 d. Scleroderma
- 79. Most reliable method of identification of a person is:**
 a. DNA analysis
 b. Dactylography
 c. Scars
 d. Anthropometry
- 80. A First Class Judicial Magistrate can award imprisonment for a maximum period of:**
 a. 3 years
 b. 5 years
 c. 7 years
 d. 10 years
- 81. The most reliable diagnostic sign of drowning is:**
 a. Foreign bodies in air passage
 b. Water in stomach
 c. Cutis anserine
 d. Froth at nostrils
- 82. Avulsion is a type of:**
 a. Chop wound
 b. Incised wound
 c. Laceration
 d. None of the above
- 83. Which of the following conditions does not resemble rigor mortis?**
 a. Cold stiffening
 b. Gas stiffening
 c. Pugilistic attitude
 d. Tetanus
- 84. Death from Asphyxia is due to the failure of:**
 a. Cardio-vascular function
 b. Respiratory function
 c. Nervous function
 d. Renal function
- 85. Delirium tremens is chronic abuse of:**
 a. Alcohol
 b. Cocaine
 c. Dhatura
 d. Heroine
- 86. Rate of respiration is severely depressed in:**
 a. Lead poisoning
 b. Opium poisoning
 c. Mercury poisoning
 d. Dhatura poisoning
- 87. Generalized edema cannot be caused by:**
 a. Nephrotic syndrome
 b. Cirrhosis of liver
 c. Starvation
 d. Hyperthyroidism
- 88. Which one of the following is diagnosed by Angiography?**
 a. Angina Pectoris
 b. Blockage in coronary arteries
 c. Myocarditis
 d. Pericarditis
- 89. Most common complication of Mumps is:**
 a. Encephalitis
 b. Orchitis
 c. Pneumonia
 d. Myocarditis
- 90. Jaundice is characterized by:**
 a. Increase of bile pigments in body fluids and tissues
 b. Increase of hemoglobin in blood
 c. Increase of creatinine of body fluids
 d. Increase of R.B.C. in blood
- 91. Increased level of serum amylase is of great importance in:**
 a. Parotiditis
 b. Chronic hepatitis
 c. Acute pancreatitis
 d. Toxemia of pregnancy
- 92. Which of these are fungal infections?**
 a. Dermatophytosis
 b. Tinea versicolor
 c. Candidiasis
 d. All of the above
- 93. Most diagnostic feature of duodenal ulcer is:**
 a. Constant deformity of the cap
 b. Fleeting feeling of the cap
 c. Ulcer crater
 d. Increased peristaltic activity of stomach
- 94. Koplik's spots are the pathognomic of:**
 a. Chicken pox
 b. Dengue
 c. Measles
 d. Addison's disease

77-a. 78-b. 79-b. 80-a. 81-d. 82-c. 83-b. 84-b. 85-a. 86-b. 87-c. 88-b. 89-b. 90-a. 91-c. 92-d. 93-c. 94-c.

95. **Of these which test is done to diagnose tubercular infection?**
 a. Casoni Test
 b. Frei Test
 c. Mantoux Test
 d. Dick Test
96. **Massive splenomegaly can be caused by all of the followings except:**
 a. Typhoid fever
 b. Chronic Myeloid Leukemia
 c. Kala-Azar
 d. Chronic malaria
97. **The most common cause of portal hypertension is:**
 a. Cirrhosis of liver
 b. Cardiomegaly
 c. Splenomegaly
 d. Splenectomy
98. **Clubbing of Fingers is caused by all, except:**
 a. Acyanotic heart disease
 b. Crohn's disease
 c. Ulcerative colitis
 d. Biliary cirrhosis
99. **The most common organism causing primary pneumonia is:**
 a. Staphylococcus aureus
 b. Streptococcus pneumonia
 c. Hemophilus influenza
 d. Coxiella burnetii
100. **The chronic dilatation of Bronchi is:**
 a. Emphysema
 b. Bronchiectasis
 c. Bronchitis
 d. Bronchiolitis
101. **Renal calculi is seen in:**
 a. Hyperparathyroidism
 b. Hyperthyroidism
 c. Cushing's disease
 d. Addison's disease
102. **Most common adverse effect of oral contraceptive is:**
 a. Color blindness
 b. Right scotoma
 c. Optic neuritis
 d. Nystagmus
103. **Laryngocele arises from the:**
 a. True vocal cord
 b. Sacculae of the ventricle
 c. Anterior commissure
 d. Sub-Glottis
104. **In human corneal transplantation, the donor tissue is:**
 a. Monkey's eye
 b. Donated eye from live human being
 c. Donated human cadaver eye
 d. Synthetic polymer eye
105. **Ulcer that may develop in burn tissue is:**
 a. Rodent ulcer
 b. Curling's ulcer
 c. Melanoma ulcer
 d. Marjolin's ulcer
106. **Oculomotor nerve palsy affects all /of the following muscles, except:**
 a. Medial rectus
 b. Inferior oblique
 c. Lateral rectus
 d. Levator palpebrae superioris
107. **Cause of an opaque sinusitis:**
 a. Mucocele
 b. Allergy
 c. Carcinoma of sinus
 d. All of the above
108. **The most common organ to be injured in penetrating abdominal injury is:**
 a. Liver
 b. Spleen
 c. Small intestine
 d. Gall bladder
109. **Radiolucent renal stones are usually made of:**
 a. Uric acid
 b. Oxalate
 c. Cystine
 d. Triple phosphate
110. **Sequestrum is a/an:**
 a. Infected bone
 b. New bone
 c. Dead bone
 d. Woven bone
111. **Most common position of Appendix is:**
 a. Retrocecal
 b. Post-ileal
 c. Paracecal
 d. Pelvic

95-c. 96-a. 97-a. 98-a. 99-b. 100-b. 101-a. 102-c. 103-b. 104-c. 105-d. 106-c. 107-b. 108-c. 109-a. 110-c. 111-a.

MEDICAL OFFICER: TNPSC-2015

1. **“Antrochoanal polyp” arise from:**
 - a. The floor of the nose
 - b. Ethmoidal labyrinth
 - c. Bulla of ethmoidalis
 - d. Maxillary antrum
2. **Most common cause of primary PPH:**
 - a. Polymorphs
 - b. Uterine atony
 - c. Retained placenta
 - d. Placenta previa
3. **Receptor for IgE is present in:**
 - a. Polymorphs
 - b. Eosinophil
 - c. Basophil
 - d. Plasma cell
4. **Radiation is used for:**
 - a. Sterilization of medical articles
 - b. Sterilization of utensils
 - c. Sterilization of cat gut, the objects in plastic bags, etc.
 - d. Sterilization of soiled articles
5. **Intestinal tone of motility increased by:**
 - a. Vagus
 - b. Nor adrenaline
 - c. Adrenaline
 - d. Acetylcholine
6. **Face and scalp are characteristically spared in adults:**
 - a. Ringworm
 - b. Scabies
 - c. Psoriasis
 - d. Vitiligo
7. **Natural way of disinfection:**
 - a. Air and water
 - b. Water and temperature
 - c. Sunlight and air
 - d. Cold and light
8. **The lateral rectus is supplied by the:**
 - a. Trochlear nerve
 - b. Facial nerve
 - c. Oculomotor nerve
 - d. Abducens nerve
9. **All patients with tuberculosis should be tested for.....disease:**
 - a. PEM
 - b. HIV
 - c. Malignancy
 - d. Anemia
10. **“Headache alternates with diarrhea” is a symptom of:**
 - a. Podophyllum
 - b. Sulphur
 - c. Natrum mur
 - d. Glonoine
11. **Signs of slight commencement of amelioration or aggravation is mentioned by Hahnemann in:**
 - a. Aphorism 243
 - b. Aphorism 253
 - c. Aphorism 254
 - d. Aphorism 256
12. **Name the chapter and Rubric in Kent’s repertory for the following clinical condition “Rheumatic Endocarditis:”**
 - a. Extremities: Rheumatic, heart
 - b. Extremities: Inflammation, rheumatic
 - c. Chest: Heart, Rheumatic, endocardium
 - d. Chest: inflammation, heart
13. **Dreams of ‘Drinking’ water is a symptom of:**
 - a. Belladonna
 - b. Medorrhinum
 - c. Stramonium
 - d. Syphilinum
14. **Hahnemann recommends in an epidemic intermittent fever, when it is left uncured, the following medicine may be given in minute and rarely repeated dose of the following medicine (§ 242):**
 - a. Cinchona
 - b. Hepar sulph
 - c. Chin. ars
 - d. Arsenicum alb
15. **Name the chapter and Rubric in Kent’s repertory for the following symptom “when things are not in proper place, it upsets him:”**
 - a. Mind: Rest
 - b. Mind: Restlessness
 - c. Extremities: Restlessness
 - d. Extremities: Sits

1-d. 2-b. 3-c. 4-c. 5-a. 6-b. 7-c. 8-d. 9-b. 10-a. 11-b. 12-d. 13-b. 14-b. 15-a.

16. **Haemorrhoids with absence of all desire for defecation is a contra indication:**
 a. Aloes
 b. Nux vomica
 c. Hamamelis
 d. Muriatic acid
17. **Fibroid bigger than cm in size can cause infertility:**
 a. 1 cm
 b. 2 cm
 c. 4 cm
 d. 3 cm
18. **Women receiving estrogen therapy have an increased risk of developing the following cancers EXCEPT:**
 a. Breast cancer
 b. Endometrial carcinoma
 c. Gall bladder cancer
 d. Hepatocellular carcinoma
19. **Honeymoon Pyelitis otherwise called as:**
 a. Acute Pyelonephritis
 b. Acute Urethritis
 c. Chronic Pyelonephritis
 d. Pyonephrosis
20. **The menopausal women ovary measures less than:**
 a. 2 x 1.5 x 1 cm
 b. 1 x 1.5 x 1 cm
 c. 2 x 1.5 x 2 cm
 d. 2 x 1 x 1 cm
21. **Which of the following is non-fibrillar collagen?**
 a. Type V
 b. Type V
 c. Type III
 d. Type VI
22. **Health aspects of air pollution:**
 a. Acute bronchitis, chronic bronchitis, bronchial asthma
 b. Asbestosis
 c. Fibrosis of lung
 d. Basrinaris
23. **Which nerve passes through "Meckel's Cave?"**
 a. Facial nerve
 b. Trochlear nerve
 c. Trigeminal nerve
 d. Oculomotor nerve
24. **The rise of temperature in typhoid fever is:**
 a. Step-ladder fashion
 b. Intermittent
 c. Remittent
 d. Uncertain
25. **Hardness of drinking water is:**
 a. Less than 1 mEq/l
 b. 1-3 mEq/l
 c. 3-6 mEq/l
 d. above 6 mEq/l
26. **Skin burns are washed with large amounts of water and a paste of:**
 a. Magnesium oxide
 b. Potassium carbonate
 c. Castor oil
 d. Magnesium sulphate
27. **A common causative bacteria for peptic ulcer disease:**
 a. E. Coli
 b. Staphylococci
 c. Helicobacter Pylori
 d. H. Influenza
28. **Fear of being "POISONED" is a symptom of:**
 a. Aethusa cynapium
 b. Phosphoric acid
 c. Calcarea carb
 d. Glonoine
29. **Advantage and disadvantage of moderate dose is explained in the §:**
 a. 127
 b. 129
 c. 137
 d. 139
30. **Name the misplaced Rubric in BTPB:**
 a. Menstruation - Abortion
 b. Sexual impulse - Abortion
 c. Genitalia - Abortion
 d. Perineum - Abortion
31. **Most common ventral hernia is:**
 a. Umbilical Hernia
 b. Incisional Hernia
 c. Spigelian Hernia
 d. Lumbar Hernia
32. **"VARICOCITY" of Veins of lower limbs, better by elevation -----is a symptom of:**
 a. Crotalus horridus
 b. Naja tripudians
 c. Vipera torva
 d. Lachesis

16-b. 17-c. 18-c. 19-a. 20-a. 21-ALL. 22-a. 23-c. 24-a. 25-b. 26-a. 27-c. 28-d. 29-c. 30-a. 31-b. 32-c.

33. In ground plan of Organon, homeopathic pharmacy and dynamization of drugs is explained from:
- § 266 - § 283
 - § 265 - § 284
 - § 264 - § 285
 - § 272 - § 289
34. Name the chapter and Rubric in BBCR for the following Rubric part on which he is lying, aggravates:
- Sensations and complaints in general, side
 - Agg and Amel - side
 - Extremities - pain - side
 - Extremities - lying, side
35. Trantas nodules are seen in:
- Blepharo conjunctivitis
 - Vernal conjunctivitis
 - Phlyctenular conjunctivitis
 - Herpes keratitis
36. Menstrual flow only “when moving about” is a symptom of:
- Pulsatilla
 - Lilium tigrinum
 - Natrum carb
 - Thlaspi bursa pastoris
37. The organ to which metastasis never occur is:
- Liver
 - Spleen
 - Lung
 - Bone
38. Under rapid sand filter when loss of head approaches and filtration is stopped by which process we class the filter bed?
- By scraping method
 - By back wash method
 - By disinfection
 - By adding alum
39. Zenker’s degeneration commonly occurring in the following conditions:
- Malaria fever
 - Tuberculosis
 - Typhoid fever
 - Filariasis
40. Water-related diseases classified as follows:
- Industrial borne diseases
 - Agricultural borne diseases
 - Sewage borne diseases
 - Biological and chemical borne diseases
41. Gastric lavage is contraindicated in the following:
- Barbiturate poisoning
 - Kerosene poisoning
 - Paracetamol poisoning
 - Carbolic acid poisoning
42. The anemia seen in Rheumatoid Arthritis:
- Microcytic, Normochromic
 - Macrocytic, Hypochromic
 - Normocytic, Normochromic
 - Microcytic, Hypochromic
43. “Irresistible” desire to sing followed by sadness is a symptom of:
- Psorinum
 - Calendula
 - Dulcamara
 - Spongia
44. Atopic Eczema frequently associated with personal history or family history of:
- Nutritional deficiencies
 - Irritable bowel syndrome
 - Allergic respiratory disease
 - Chronic polyarthritis
45. “Sweetish Expectorations” is a symptom of:
- Cuprum met
 - Stannum met
 - Argentum met
 - Plumbum met
46. Idiosyncrasies are only in:
- Many healthy bodies
 - Few healthy bodies
 - Strong will persons
 - Suspicious persons
47. Name the chapter in BBCR for the following rubric Walk, children learn to, with difficult:
- Extremities
 - Mind
 - Sensations and complaints in general
 - Sensorium
48. Psora is the extremely ancient infecting agent is in:
- 80 Aphorism
 - 81 Aphorism
 - 82 Aphorism
 - 5 Aphorism

33-c. 34-b. 35-b. 36-b. 37-b. 38-b. 39-c. 40-d. 41-b. 42-c. 43-d. 44-c. 45-b. 46-b. 47-c. 48-b.

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