



Dr. J.T. Kent - 1849 to 1916

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# SOUVENIR

# REPERTORISATION BASING ON GENERALITIES AS REFERRED BY KENT

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## INTRODUCTION:

Very often fact replaces understanding. We know 'Necessity is the Mother of invention'. After collection of vast number of proving data, it was felt imperative to use them in a systematised way to select the similimum to our patient. It was Hahnemann who gave the idea of indexing the symptoms and recording the drugs against them which had been expressed in his writing *Fragmenta-deviribus medica mentorum positivis*. Thereafter many erudite scholars were engaged in preparing Repertories. In consequence to the contributions of many writers there was growth of a structural fabric for principles of Repertory encompassing:

- \* Individualisation (Individual)
- \* Generalisation (generalities)
- \* Causation
- \* Concomitant
- \* Doctrine of analogy etc.

The philosophical background of Repertory prepared by Kent and a concept of Repertory totality by Kent incorporate "generalities" in large form.

Before delineating the 'Generalities' in different context, Kent has referred to, let us now delineate, what do we mean by "Repertorisation"? It is not only a mechanical process of counting rubrics, totalling marks obtained by a medicine. It also includes the logical steps to reach the Repertory proper and finally differentiating the remedy with the help of *Materia-Medica*.

## **STEPS OF REPERTORISATION:**

Repertory follows the logic of induction and deduction. The steps to repertorise start from case taking and end in finding out similimum. They are as follows:

1. Case taking
2. Case recording
3. Defining the problem
4. Classification and evaluation of symptoms
5. Erecting totality
6. Selecting a Repertory and Repertorisation
7. Repertorial results.
8. Repertorial analysis and prescription

Then question comes to our mind what are the items those are included in our tools, we are handling because the total objective of Homoeopathic physician is to find out a similimum between the natural disease & artificial drug disease recorded in our armaments (Materia Medica, Repertory).

## **WHAT DO WE MEAN BY GENERALITIES?**

It means

- a statement or principle etc. having general validity or force.
- the state of being general
- vagueness, lacks of detail
- applicability to a whole class of instances
- the main body or majority

## **IDENTIFICATION OF GENERALITIES**

Now let us identify the "Generalities" in a case (patient). Which are as follow:

1. Mental generals includes
  - a. Emotional
  - b. Intellectual aspects

2. Physical generals

- a. Reaction to heat and cold
- b. Tendencies
  - To suppurate
  - To catch cold
  - To bleed
- c. Desires
- d. Aversions
- e. Intolerance
- f. Sweat
- g. Sleep
- h. Dream
- i. Appetite
- j. Thirst
- k. Natural discharges
- l. Sexual function
- m. General modalities

3. Pathological Generals

→ Structural changes taking place which involve man as a whole.

4. Particulars can be upgraded in generals, when a particular symptom (sensations / locations/ modalities and concomitants) are found at two or more than two places it becomes generals.

After this kind of information/collection we need to see/find "Generalities" in the Repertory particularly in Kents Repertory.

## STUDY OF STRUCTURE OF KENT'S REPERTORY TO LOCATE GENERALITIES

a. Chapters totally dedicated for Generalities are

- \* Mind Generalities
- \* Perspiration
- \* Sleep
- \* Stool
- \* Urine

b. Chapter sufficiently dedicated for Generalities

- \* Stomach
  - Desires
  - Aversions
  - Intolerance
  - Appetite
  - Thirst
- \* Genitalia
- \* Mouth (salivation)

c. In each chapter and in each rubric the discussion has been made from generals to particulars. Therefore "Generalisation" are found in all chapters and all rubrics.

d. Pathological generals symptoms are found in

- \* Generalities chapters such as
  - Anaemia
  - Leukemia
  - Tumours
  - Chorea etc.

The same is also available in particular chapters such as:-

- Kidney - Addison disease
- Stomach-induration, pylorus
- External throat-Goitre

## VALUES OF GENERALISATION IN PRINCIPLES OF KENT'S METHOD OF REPERTORISATION

Kent's Repertory is one among the "Repertory with principles". The process of Repertorisation follows a standard, definite principle/concept.

The key to which are as follows:-

- a. Prime importance to mental generals
- b. Second importance to physical generals
- c. Particular / characteristics particulars are for finer differentiation.

### CONCLUSION:

From above discussion it is clear that generalisation is the "keyword" in the total process of Repertorisation by Kent's principle and for handling kent's Repertory.

Kent's Repertory and Kent's principle of Repertorisation have received wide acceptance among the Homoeopaths all over because there is congruity / coherence with symptoms collected from patient with the symptoms arranged in the Repertory.

Perhaps the idea of arranging the rubrics and chapters in his Repertory was generated in the mind of Kent from the natural drug disease features obtained from a case history.

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