



DECODING CASE RECEIVING FROM HAHNEMANNIAN TIME TILL DATE

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ABSTRACT:

Receiving a case is a crucial component of the treatment process in the extensive field of medicine. It is the first step towards the examination of the patient, guiding him towards a cure. It forms the basis upon which the physician's decisions are made during the course of treatment. Case receiving is a crucial role performed by every physician daily in their clinical practice. As a result, it is crucial for the physician to pay close attention to the patient's condition.

Case receiving is a distinct skill of engaging in conversation, observation, and gathering information from both patients and bystanders to understand the patient as an individual and diagnose the disease, which aids in predicting the prognosis and determining the appropriate treatment. The case is a combination of subjective and objective symptoms that we refer to as the case. Thus, case receiving can be defined as the process of gathering both subjective and objective symptoms from the patient, requiring the physician to approach the diagnosis without bias and rely on their sound judgment.

This is a crucial step in the treatment process, as the success of the entire treatment depends on it. It helps establish a connection between the patient and the doctor, fostering trust and confidence, which are vital for effective treatment.

A doctor's job is to be unbiased so that he can accurately see the picture of the illness. The open dialogue between the patient and the doctor aids the patient in alleviating inner tensions, stress, and issues, which holds significant therapeutic value. Therefore, a clinical interview serves diagnostic and therapeutic purposes. As famously stated by Dr Margaret Tyler, 'a well-prepared case is half the battle won'.

Case receiving is a process of collecting the facts about the patient using tools like observation, perception, history taken from patient's attendant /relatives, clinical examination in order to then find a similimum for the patient using our knowledge of organon of medicine, homoeopathic materia medica & repertory. The holistic approach of homoeopathy considers the human being as a complete entity, encompassing the mind, body, spirit, and their environment. This concept emphasizes the importance of integrating individualized approaches in homoeopathic prescribing, with a strong foundation in the principles of integration.

The process begins when the patient schedules an appointment with the doctor, and observing becomes a unique aspect to consider when receiving treatment. Therefore, a case receiving is not just a one-time interview or conversation, but a process where one must carefully observe and comprehend the patient as a complete individual in their natural environment.

KEYWORDS: Case receiving, Case Taking, Organon of Medicine, Homeopathy and Homeopathic Medicine.

INTRODUCTION:

According to master dr samuel hahnemann, 'case receiving' refers to a personalized evaluation of a specific case of illness. A comprehensive case study provides the physician with valuable information gathered from the patient's data, assisting in the diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment plan for their recovery. Through the data collected the physician is able to identify the abnormal sensations and functions which are peculiar, rare, queer, strange symptoms which help individualize the patient to lead him towards holistic healing. Personalizing the treatment for each patient is a crucial element of homoeopathic prescribing.

In the 6th edition of 'Organon of Medicine,' Dr. Samuel Hahnemann has provided general guidelines for examining patients, covering aphorisms 83 to 104. He instructs the homoeopathic physician of freedom from prejudice, sound senses, attention in observing fidelity in tracing a picture of disease, comprehensive detailed direction for obtaining the necessary information and recording it so as to reveal ultimately 'totality of symptoms' that specially mark and distinguish the cause of disease, once accurately sketched. As a result, establishing a strong foundation in the field of homoeopathy.

As the science progresses with the passage of time, there has been an evolution in the field of Homoeopathy which has benefited mankind through newer and deeper ideas from the clinical practice and the experiences of several dedicated pioneers in Homoeopathy over the last two centuries. Their experiences from their practice, their cases, have incorporated in building the dome of Homoeopathy.

Many such stalwarts like Dr Kent, Dr Boenninghausen, Dr Boger, Dr Roberts, Dr S Close, Dr Bidwell, Dr W Boericke, Dr Clarke, Dr Jan Scholten, Dr George Vithoulkas, Dr Rajan Sankaran, Dr P Vijaykar, Dr M L Dhavale, Dr Farokh Master and many more over a spread of two centuries have taken the flag of Homoeopathy ahead by keeping Dr Samuel Hahnemann's directions as grounded with scientific basis and have added their inputs by sharing their experiences and cases, to make the study of individualizing examination of the patient and the prescribing more easier in practice.

So modern day Homoeopathic Case Receiving is a combination of understanding the subjective symptoms from the patient & the objective symptoms i.e. signs or rather signals given by the patient such as body postures, eye movements, hand gestures, expressing through drawings, with the physician observing the patient as a 3rd person & being with the flow of the patient & not using his knowledge when the patient describes his ailments on the principles which Dr Hahnemann has laid upon.

In the process of understanding and individualizing the patient, it requires different approaches depending upon the state of the patient. Thus, the experiences shared by our pioneers help in our highest mission to restore the sick to health as it is termed through the cases and clinical experiences shared by the pioneers in Homoeopathy, taking the torch of Homoeopathy further to greater heights through scientific and logical reasoning.

Through the perseverance to make the system of Homoeopathy more scientific and with logical reasoning to reach the masses, to present the benefited results of Homoeopathy. Through its artistic and scientific way of understanding each and every patient of Homoeopathy, to attain health through a balanced condition mentally, physically, spiritually, socially in a human being.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

The medical observer By Samuel Hahnemann

'This capability of observing accurately is never quite an innate faculty, it must be chiefly acquired by practice, by refining and regulating the perceptions of the senses, that is to say, by exercising a severe criticism in regard to the rapid impressions we obtain of external objects, and at the same time the necessary coolness, calmness, and firmness of judgment must be preserved, together with a constant distrust of our own powers of apprehension.'

The medical observer By Samuel Hahnemann

As time progressed many followers contributed in the method of case receiving.

Dr J T Kent:

Dr Kent gave importance to the generals of a patient meaning the mentals, physical generals like vital aspects- tongue, constitution, the general being of a patient.

The examination of a particular case of disease, with the intent of presenting it in its formal state and individuality, only demands on the part of the physician an unprejudiced mind, sound understanding, attention and fidelity in observing and tracing the image of the disease, I will content myself in the present instance with merely explaining the general principles of the course that is to be pursued, leaving it to the physician to select those which are applicable to each particular case.'

'... a record can be so arranged by dividing the page into three columns, the first of which contains the dates and prescriptions, the second the emphatic symptoms or headings and the third things predicated of the symptoms, thus,

'You must put yourself on a level with the form of speech your patient's use'

'Say as little as you can, but keep the patient talking and keep him talking to close to the line. If he will only talk, you can find out symptoms in general and particular.'

'The flash of the eye is important, it will tell things that cannot be told by the nurse. It is important for the physician to know the value of expressions.'

'the whole aim of the physician is to secure the language of nature

'... The details of life and routine should be examined closely to gain a deeper understanding of the smallest aspects.

'we ought never to substitute hypothesis in the room of observation, never regard any case as already known

Chapter xx1v, xxv, xxvi - the evaluation of the patient.

Lectures on homoeopathic philosophy –dr j t kent.

Reprint edition 2002.

Indian publishers of books and magazines, Delhi.

Dr. Robert:

'in taking the case, the homoeopathic physician has two objects in view First, there is the object of diagnosis. the second and greater object in taking the case is to select the true symptoms of the patient, and to clarify them so that we can make a definite picture of the ills of the patient.'

'each symptom must be rounded out as to time and place, the sensations, the kind of distress, the type of pain, all of the modalities connected with it, the probable causation, that is, what the patient thins was the start of the trouble

'..... homoeopathic physicians be past masters of the art of cross –examination, and the observance of the patient's every movement and expression should be a matter of record

Chapter viii -arguing the case.

The principles of art and remedy by homoeopathy.

Dr. Stuart concluded the experiment.

'the diagnosis of the disease by modern methods is based largely upon physical signs, tests, and reactions, involving the use of many instruments of precision, in which the patient takes no active part, and of which he has knowledge It is entirely on the phenomena or deductions drawn from the phenomena, of subjective, conscious experience, perceived only by the patient and stated by him to the examiner.'

The objective of any examination of the patient is to identify signs and symptoms.

'... He not only knew what to look for, but where and how to look for it, and so he effortlessly discovered what was concealed from her sight. 'So it is in examining a patient.'

'The most important thing to be remembered in examining a patient for a homoeopathic prescription is that, with very few exceptions, the most valuable indications for the remedy are to be found:

1. in those subjective feelings and experiences that are unique to the patient and can only be perceived by them.
2. In those objective signs of disease that can be observed by the unaided or natural senses of ourselves or others, the patient or others.

Chapter 12 - the argument.

Stuart shut.

The brilliance of homeopathy.

Dr m l dhavale:

Dr m l dhavale lays emphasis on the object of case taking, training of the homoeopathic physician, the interview, the clinical record with summary and conclusion.

The primary purpose of collecting data is to take the case Accomplishing the task of gathering all the required evidence for the physician to reach an accurate diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment plan.

'the method

'the clinical record could be maintained with advantage in the following systematic manner:

Narrative of patient's account.

2. extension of clinical manifestations elicited from questioning.
3. results of the physical examination and findings of investigations.
4. identification.
5. ordered progression of signs.
6. case evaluation: categorization of symptoms.
7. case synthesis (repertorial analysis).
8. main course of action.
9. initial medication.
10. Follow-up notes and subsequent prescriptions with their indications.

He has also provided specimen index cards that are categorized into three types

Name index card.

Disease index card.
Remedy index card'.

The procedure - Chapter 4.
Accepting the case (case receiving).
Principles and practice of homoeopathy- part 1.
Fourth edition 2006.
Dr. M. L. Dhavale Memorial Trust.

Prof dr shashi kant tiwari.

In his book on repertorization defines a case as:

'a case is merely a maze of symptoms, but an instance of disease, an event, and a change in the whole person from his original state of health to his present state of sickness It is a sum of the modifications. It encompasses all the manifestations on the mental and physical planes, which logically construct a comprehensive representation of the disease.

Chapter 3 - patient assessment.

Essentials of repertorization.

Fourth edition.

B jain publishers (p) ltd.

Dr. Bidwell. The initial step is to gather a comprehensive case history. The relation of these three steps are so closely intermingled, the one with the other, and the results of the one so dependent upon the care and accuracy with which the preceding steps have been taken, that i have presumed to call them the 'homoeopaths' trinity'.

'... Is it not the illness we want to document, it is the unique and personalized condition of each patient.

No one can create a homoeopathic prescription based on diagnostic or pathognomonic symptoms. The primary objective of a doctor is to understand and communicate with the language of nature. It is crucial to understand sickness not from pathology, not from physical diagnosis, regardless of their significance, but by symptoms, the language of nature.'

Filing the complaint.

Dr. Bidwell.

How to use the repertory.

Encyclopedia homoeopathica (radar 10).

Dr. Boger, C. M.

'the proficiency of the physician's daily work, rather than the flash of genius which makes an occasional brilliant cure, is the final measure of the successful practitioner His skills will largely depend on his ability to observe and pay attention to details.

The research of materia medica and considering the case.

3rd edition.

Fewer words.

Dr. Boger, C. M.

Encyclopedia homoeopathica (radar10).

Dr. C. Dunham.

'it is our object to observe everything that is a deviation from the healthy condition We must then keep up, during our observation a constant recollection of the condition of organs and tissues, and the performance of function in the healthy subject, and our observation will be a sort of running comparison.'

Carol Dunham

How to handle a lawsuit.

Encyclopedia homoeopathica (radar 10).

Dr. William Boericke.

'the fact is we need any and every way of finding the right remedy: the simple simile, the simple symptomatic similimum and the farthest reach of all-the pathologic similimum, and i maintain that we are still well within the lines of homoeopathy that is expansive, progressive, science fostered and science fostering

Boericke w., pocket manual of homeopathic materia medica.
Introduction to the tenth edition.
Encyclopedia homoeopathica (radar 10).

Dr. Vijaykar, P.

'remember as homoeopaths we treat the 'man in disease and not the disease in man' As a homoeopath i am concerned with knowing what type of a man or what constitution i am dealing with. For that i would like to know how this particular constitution (patient) has behaved when attacked by bacteria or viruses.'

'golden rules of acute prescribing

- be a minimum prescriber
- be the sole medication provider.

- hunt for activity-thermal-thirst axis

- look out if the moon is a 'round'
- expect fever, diarrheas or aggravation
- know homoeopathic parameters
- dos and don'ts for the patients

Chapter 3.

Using the diagram of acute.

Dr. Prafull Vijaykar.

Part 2 - theory of acutes.

Precedent-based homoeopathy.

'case receiving starts right from the time patient takes an appointment... so observation becomes a peculiar point in case receiving'

Quote by dr prafull vijaykar.

Chatterjee, T. (2020). Summary of Our Findings. P:

'Incorrect case documentation.'

The recording of a case is likely to be invalidated.

(a) if the personality of the physician is unreconcilable with that of the patient,

(c) if any important disease symptom is suppressed by the patient and overlooked by the physician

Chatterjee, T. (2020). Summary of Our Findings. P., hints on homoeopathic practice and children's diseases.

Encyclopedia homoeopathica (radar 10).

Allen henry c.

'in a chronic case, however, many more details have to be recorded in a set manner to enable the physician to have a full grasp of the case in all its bearings and strike at the right solution for a cure He has to be ever watchful lest he misses a concomitant or an exciting cause or some significant point in the past history which might unlock the case and help find the true similimum.

Regardless of the outcome, the information gathered must address the following aspects:

Objective symptoms, which are observed by the physician or discovered through examination, are crucial in diagnosing the condition.

(2) subjective symptoms, as reported by the patient and/or by his family, friends, and caregiver.

(3) place.

(4) modes.

(5) reason.

Keynotes and characteristics with comparisons.

Allen henry c.

Introduction:

Introduction : third edition.

Encyclopedia homoeopathica (radar 10).

Dr. John H. Clarke.

'the first step towards making a good prescription is a well-taken case The homoeopathist approaches his cases with greater caution than others, as he must not only diagnose the disease but also determine the appropriate remedy. The instructions provided by hahnemann in the organon should be

thoroughly examined, and the essence of them should be adhered to. The patient should be given the opportunity to share his own narrative, expressing his feelings and the specific symptoms he is most eager to eliminate.

Introduction to the prescriber – j h clarke.

Taking of Cases

A proposed structure.

Dr. Farokh Master

'simply stated, constitutional prescribing involves taking the whole person into account as far as possible, and treating the person simultaneously on all levels-physical, mental and emotional The phrase "focus on the individual, not the illness" is a fitting description for this approach.

The Bedside Manual of Medical Practice.

Encyclopedia homoeopathica (radar 10).

Dr. Nash e.

Line breaks are very crucial and they are needed in the output and we will not tolerate it no matter what method you use

Nash expanded work (nh8), nash eugene introduction.

Preface - pioneers in homoeopathic medicine.

Encyclopedia homoeopathica (radar 10).

Dr. Schimdt.

'i bear in mind also the famous lecture of constantine hering, published in 1833 in the "bibliothèque homoeopathique de genève," in which he sets forth the theme how to trace the picture of the disease, his rules being summed up in four words : -

To hear, to compose, to inquire, to synchronize.'

P schimdt - the art of interrogation.

Encyclopedia homoeopathica (radar 10).

'but in the homoeopathic consultation, we are not at all satisfied with this investigation only Its object is to establish how a given morbid affection has developed itself in a given subject, and to explore all the possible details of the evolution of such a disease in an individual, and how precisely this patient differs from all the others bearing the same diagnosis.'

P schimdt- the art of interrogation.

Encyclopedia homoeopathica (radar 10).

'the interrogation, above all, must be methodical

Of course, it goes without saying that the questions asked must be according to the purest principles of homoeopathy, i.E., : -.

(a) to avoid direct question, for we know, if the patient answers with yes or no, the question is badly formed

(b) never to ask a question putting an answer, so to say, into the patient's mouth, thus making sure not to bias his answer

(c) to avoid all questions where the patient is obliged to choose between two different alternatives, and respect the sacred rule to leave the patient always his own choice

P schimdt - the art of interrogation.

Encyclopedia homoeopathica (radar 10).

Dr. Jonathan Shore.

'case-taking process of the interview

Phase 1 :

Section a.

The initial encounter.

Type of Text: Summary

Defined type.

Classifications categorized by construction or by technique.

Section b.

Examine lineage.

The main issue.

Section c.

From here on may you elect to either.

Explore further or remain shallow.

This decision is based on the patient's openness and degree of rapport, their level of introspection and self-knowledge, and whether there is an emotional component to their condition.

Phase 2 :

Investigating the Alternatives

Section a.

1 analyze the core.

2 refine the understanding of the main threads of the personality by studying comparative materia medica.

Section b.

Take a step back and gather regular information on temperature, diet, sleep patterns, sexual activity, menstrual cycles, and other relevant factors.

Phase 3 :

This is the stage of integration and validation.

Phase 4 :

Case-study:

Category of inquiry.

A confirmatory and investigative.

The context of the situations.

Jonathan shore seminar 1990.

A comprehensive transcription of Jonathan Shore's seminar, delivered on April 27, 28, and 29, 1990, in Scotland.

Encyclopedia homoeopathica (radar 10).

Dr. George Vithoulkas.

'while taking a case, i usually start to repertorize when i have two symptoms that i can rely upon to give useful information

'write down your impression without considering any solution Try to comprehend the fundamental purpose of his life, the misguided beliefs and what influences these are having. The fundamental conflicts he grapples with and the enduring patterns that influence his life. What are the origins of these adoption patterns and how do they contradict their current circumstances? What is the conscious response of the vital force and why has it chosen to manifest this response? These are often the thoughts one must hold without judgement to create an environment in which the patient will tell you their deepest thoughts and feelings, leading to factual information that allows one to truly understand that persons life and thus the crucial symptoms on which to base the repertorization.'.

Module one: Understanding Radar and VES

Vithoulkas, g. And Olsen, S.,.

A brief training program for radar technology and the vithoulkas expert system.

Encyclopedia homoeopathica (radar 10).

Dr. J.

'the keynote of successful treatment is individualization, and this homoeopathy insists upon, treating, not the symptoms, as has been wrongly asserted, but the patient through his symptoms

The symptoms upon which the homoeopathic prescription is based are not (or as little as possible) the symptoms of the disease, but the symptoms manifested by that particular patient in his expression of the disease, and these symptoms may have no obvious connection with the disease.'.

Woods f., essentials of homoeopathic prescribing.

Introduction:

Encyclopedia homoeopathica (radar 10).

Dr. Wright - Hubbard.

'the physician must be receptive, like a photographic plate read to received the image of the patient He needs to clear his thoughts of other distractions and of his previous beliefs about the patient. He must be calm, friendly, and after the initial greeting and question, "what brings you here?" Or "inquire about the cause of your distress, he must remain silent.".

-know the patient - wright-hubbard e

Preface to the 4th edition.

Roy and company 2nd december, 1964.

Encyclopedia homoeopathica (radar 10).

Dr. Philip Bailey.

'every homeopath must realize that information that is volunteered by the patient is far more reliable than that which is given as a response to a specific question, especially if it is a leading question (one that can only be answered by "yes" or "no")

'when taking the mentals history, i recommend asking patients to talk about themselves first, before asking them specific questions. Their initial few words often go straight to the point, reducing the possibilities to just a few remedies.'

Hints on taking the mentals history and analysing it.

Philip m. Bailey, M.D.

Homeopathic psychology.

Published by north atlantic books homeopathic educational services.

Encyclopedia homoeopathica (radar 10).

Banerjee p.,.

'the examination of the patient and record-keeping, all systems of medicine including allopathy speak of "diagnosis of the disease", but in homœopathy, it is the "diagnosis of the patient" that is necessary, because homœopathy has to treat the patient and not the disease-the external manifestations of the patient's condition

'as soon as you have made these preliminary notes, put the first question to your patient, -"what are your sufferings? Tell me how you feel now in your diseased state as compared with your healthy state. Please tell me all these slowly, so that i may write them out.'

'you must ever prepare your record in such a way as there may be sufficient particular symptoms in respect of each of the general symptoms, so that not only you alone will be able to prescribe on it, but also any other able homœopath Remember, while making the record your aim should always be to make out a well defined picture, and unless you can do this, the record is incomplete, as it cannot lead you to any "one" particular medicine in the materia medica.'

Chapter – therapy.

Chronic disease, its cause and cure (bnj5).

Banerjee prosad.

Encyclopedia homoeopathica (radar 10).

Buck h.

'rules for practice

- i Make an effort to determine the original cause of the disease, if feasible, particularly in relation to any hereditary susceptibility to syphilis or other similar conditions.

'be particularly minute in taking down minor symptoms, for it frequently happens that one or two apparently trifling symptoms, overlooked, may prevent your finding the true remedy, a little trouble in this respect will amply repay in the end

'do not attach too much importance to the names of diseases, nor be influenced by them in the selection of your remedy, or you may fail to cure

The outlines of materia medica.

Buck h.

Introduction - preface.

Encyclopedia homoeopathica (radar 10).

Dr. S. R. Phatak.

'prescribing in homoeopathy is both an art & science but it is a difficult art Proficiency in homoeopathic philosophy, materia medica, and the adept use of reference books are essential prerequisites for effective case taking.

'the prescriber has to find much of the information regarding modalities and concomitants by appropriate questioning and confirm it by cross-questioning After this, the prescriber with his logical mind has to sift, evaluate and interpret the meaning of the symptom or symptoms correctly, to enable him to refer to the appropriate rubric in the repertory.'

Introduction of.

A brief inventory of homoeopathic remedies.

By Dr. S.R. Phatak.

Dr rajan sankaran.

'what are the requirements for case taking? The only prerequisites are an unbiased mind, a mindful mind, and a mind that creates a highly accurate representation. We should not try to fit individuals into predetermined categories, but rather allow the true essence of a person to shine through, without imposing our own preconceived notions. It is important to empathize with the patient's emotions, not just focus on finding a solution, but by truly understanding their perspective.

'case taking is the process of perceiving and recording the inner experience of the patient It is not just about jotting down whatever the patient says. This does not imply that we have to speculate or represent what we observe, but rather, simply record the image as it appears to us.

The process of case taking and identifying the appropriate solution- the objective and the approach.

The philosophy of homoeopathy.

Homoeopathic medical journals.

'in treating disease it is the central disturbance (which consisted of the mental and general symptoms) that needs to be tackled When the main disturbance is addressed, the secondary disturbance disappears.'

'the posture (or state) of a person can exist even without the situation existing in the present In this instance, the situation could have occurred in the patient's past or could have been passed down through previous generations. The posture that is not supported by a current situation is not appropriate.

The development of system.

Case taking in a new light.

The system of homoeopathy.

Homoeopathic medical journals.

'the method

The case taking process consists of four primary steps:

Step 1:

Make sure to ask the patient about their main concern until you understand the underlying cause and the miasm that is present.

Step 2:

Explore the areas that offer the least compensation, such as dreams, hobbies, childhood, vocation, and fears, and identify the essential feeling and miasm present in each of these areas.

Step 3:

Investigate other significant aspects of the patient's medical history and once again verify the presence of vital sensation and miasm.

Step 4:

Embrace the essential feeling that the patient has consistently affirmed, along with the intensity of the experience and allow the patient to provide a comprehensive account of the entire disturbance. Frequently, at this stage, he will guide the doctor to the origin of the cure.

It is indeed true that actions have a much greater impact than mere words. As I focused on the importance of sensations, I discovered that hand gestures often conveyed these feelings more effectively than words, sometimes even better. Sometimes the feeling can evoke a visual representation and at other times it can transmit a sense of vitality. The hand gesture assumes when:

It conveys vitality.

2. it is redundant.

3. it conveys an image.

4. it is incongruous with the verbal expressions.

5. it describes a sensation.

6. it is used after one has moved [past the local sensation].'

Case Evaluation.

The feeling of homoeopathy.

Rajan, Dr.

Reprint edition 2006 - homoeopathic medical publishers.

'from initial years of practice i began searching for a method that would yield consistent & successful results in every case This process has resulted in a shift from mechanically reportising cases after selecting a few characteristic symptoms, to using mental & general symptoms from there to understanding the central disturbance, perceiving mental state & unearthing the concept of disease as a delusion & later to a deeper understanding of miasms & the kingdom classification, & finally developing a system of prescribing where all the concepts fit into place, to discovering the common sensation in each groups & more recently to an understanding of various levels of experience.'

Interview with dr rajan sankaran –dr manish bhatia.

WwwHpathyCom:

Roger Morrison.

'the first thing I look for is the level of resistance exhibited by the patient.' If there is any resistance, I would typically delve deeper into the matter. If there is no apparent resistance, but rather a blank expression on their face, then I choose to ignore it. If you suspect that a patient is not being completely honest, it may indicate that there is important information they are not sharing.'

Seminar:

Encyclopedia homoeopathica (radar 10).

Dr. Brian Kaplan.

'the ability to listen well and say the right thing at the right moment is central to the homeopathic process

The homoeopathic conversation.
 The skill of presenting the case.
 Dr. Kaplan.
 Published by natural medicine press.
 Encyclopedia homoeopathica (radar 10).

Tyler Margaret L.

'a like remedy for a like abnormal condition However, to obtain the desired "like" remedy, it is crucial to accurately identify the disease picture, which must be precisely matched. And perhaps the most challenging aspect of all is presenting the case. Someone mentioned to her the other day, "if the case is well handled, any fool can discover the solution."
 Certainly, if the case is not well handled, it is impossible to find it.

Tyler Margaret L.
 Exploring Various Methods to Discover the Cure
 Encyclopedia homoeopathica (radar 10).

CONCLUSION:

These are the findings of the study on various diseases:

1. Case receiving was done by integrating all the essentials for individualizing examination of the patient from the directions from Dr Samuel Hahnemann and other stalwarts of Homoeopathy.
2. By understanding the patient's their physical complaints along with their mental make up helps in prescribing. In the study, the case receiving approach was made on basis of totality of symptoms in 19 cases and key note prescribing especially in acute cases in 9 cases which showed good results. This shows the effectiveness and the efficiency of the Repertory, Materia medica and Homoeopathic Philosophy.
3. Majority of complaints related to Skin, hair, nails with the incidence of 6 cases were studied with respect to specific diagnosis.
4. Moderate i.e 200 potency seemed effective in a majority of 24 cases.
5. The statistical scale used for the assessment of the effect of the treatment showed significant improvement after treatment. Out of 30 patients more than half the number of cases that is 23 were showing improvement while 7 cases were recovered and their treatment was discontinued.
6. Kent's Repertory is very useful in various cases where Key note prescribing was done alongwith referring to the Homoeopathic Materia Medica.

Thus, it shows the efficacy in Case receiving from Hahnemannian time till today over 2 centuries that with evolution of time and experience the study of Homoeopathy is made more systematic and scientific and easy. The essentials required for Good case receiving is unprejudiced and flexible approach to understand the patient.

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 Dr Stuart Close - The Genius of Homeoeopathy
 Dr M L Dhavale: - Principles and Practice of Homoeopathy- part 1
 Fourth reprint 2006, Dr M L Dhavale memorial trust
 Prof Dr Shashi Kant Tiwari - Essentials of Repertorization
 Fourth edition, B Jain Publishers (P) Ltd
 Dr Bidwell - How to use the repertory
 Dr C M Boger - 3rd edition, Lesser writings
 Dr C Dunham - How to take a case
 Dr William Boericke - Pocket Manual of Homeopathic Materia Medica
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Dr P Schimdt - The art of interrogation

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Dr George Vithoulkas - A Short Course For Radar and the Vithoulkas Expert System

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