

Boger Boernigheimer's Character and Repertory.

Introduction:-

- Dr. Cyrus Maxwell Boger, M.D. was a leading and prominent Homoeopathic physician of U.S.A.
- He was married three times.

Birth - 13 May 1861

Died - Sept 2 1935.

Books authored.

1900 -- Repertory of Antiphonia (translation)

1905 - B B C R

1915 - Synoptic Key

1924 - Card Index repertory & General Analysis

1931 - The Times of Remedies and Moon phases

- Boger time both the Boernigheimer and Kent school was popular. Boger studied both and accepted Boernigheimer concept and was not happy with the faulty translation so translated. The Repertory of Antiphonic remedies.

- Boger was aware of the difficulties faced by physician in JPB.

- He rewrote the repertory with adding aggravation, amelioration, concomitant, and the end of every chapter.

- ~~The~~ Published by Borucke and Jaye in 1905.

→ Total number of remedies 464.

→ Even thereafter he continued his work but died before that, so his wife

by Roy & Co., published it India in 1937.

→ The second edition was very successful.

It contains characteristics of medicine in the first part and repertory proper in the second. Hence the name

Boenigghausen's Characteristics & Repertory.

Philosophical background:

→ Boenigghausen's work was in great use during the second half of the 19th century.

After Kent's repertory in 1897, it needed back stage. Boyer took that back

and refined it.

→ Boyer while working stuck onto the Hammer's totality of symptoms.

→ Fundamental concepts are as follow.

1) Doctrine of complete symptoms & concomitant

2) Doctrine of pathological generals.

3) Doctrine of causation and time

4) Clinical miasm.

5) Evaluation of remedies.

6) Fever totality.

7) Concomitants.

1) Doctrine of Complete Symptom & Comonom
CS → location, Sensation, Modality.
Comonomitant → Before, during, after.
Comonomitants are given greater importance
by Boogus in relation to parts.

2) Doctrine of Pathological Generalals:

→ Pathological generalals are the expression
of the process which are known by a
study of the changes at the tissue level

→ Certain types of constitution are prone
to certain pathological changes
to different levels of system and organ
→ This requires knowledge of pathology
keen observation and careful study
of the symptoms.

→ Boogus emphasised the importance
of this in his repository and his book
General Analysis.

Eg:- Early degenerative changes - Senility.
Discharges, two or more parts,
Constitution types & Miasmatic exposure
Two or more similar kinds of pathology
General location - Cerebrum, Bone, etc.

Atrophy, Chlorosis, Discharges, Sensation
& Complaints

3) Doctrine of Causation and Time:

- Each chapter in the book is followed
by time aggravation.

- The section on aggravation also contains many causative factors.

- Unlike Kent & Boenninghausen, he gives the hierarchy in evaluating, Causation, General Modalities (Mental & Physical), followed by General Sensation (pathological, physical).

4) Clinical Rubrics:

- First person who used clinical condition to find out the similitum.

- It is used ~~if~~ if there is advanced pathological cure where there is absence of characteristic symptoms.

5) Evaluation of Remedies:

Boger followed Boenninghausen.

5 - CAPITAL 4 - Bold 3 - Italics 2 - Roman.

1 - Roman in parenthesis. rarely used.

6) Fever Totality:

- Unique contribution by Boger.

- Each stage of fever is followed by time, aggravation, amelioration and concomitant.

7) Concomitance

- Only 125 remedies, for relationship of remedies.

- Same principle is Therapeutic pocket book.

Plan and construction:

- He added many medicines and herbs from his own experience
- Added several sections for different parts of the body.

1. Mind

2. Sensorium

3. Vertigo

4. Head

5. Eyes

6. Ears

7. Nose

8. Face

9. Teeth

10. Mouth

11. Appetite

12. Thirst

13. Taste

14. Excretion

15. Watermark & Heartburn

16. Hiccough

17. Nausea and Vomiting

18. Stomach

19. Epigastrium

20. Hypochondria

21. Abdomen

22. External Abdomen

23. Inguinal & Pubic region

24. Flatulence

25. Stool

26. Anus and Rectum

27. Perineum

28. Prostate gland

29. Urine

30. Urinary organs

31. Circulation

32. Sexual Impulse

33. Menstruation

34. Respiration

35. Cough

36. Larynx & Throat

37. Voice and Speech

38. Neck & External Throat

39. Chest

40. Back

- 41. Upper Extremities
- 42. Lower Extremities
- 43. Sensations and Complaints in General
- 44. Glands
- 45. Bones
- 46. Skin and Exterior Body
- 47. Sleep
- 48. Dreams
- 49. Fever
- 50. Compound fever
- 51. Conditions in general
- 52. Conditions of Aggravation and amelioration in general
- 53. Concomitants

In ←

BPTPB

- (*) Arrangement - (X) (X) (X) (X) (X) (X) (X)
- BBCR
- 1) Complaints in general (Organ / location).
 - 2) Parts
 - ↳ Side
 - ↳ Extending to
 - 3) Sensation (Alphabetical order).
 - ↳ Parts are mentioned in alphabetical order of letters used.
 - 4) Time
 - 5) Aggravation.
 - 6) Amelioration.
 - 7) Concomitants - Not given
 - 8) Cross reference.

Methods of repertorization

It is the case, which decides the method to be applied to select a similimum not the physician.

1) Using Causative modality in first place.
Causative Modality (Physical & Mental)
Other Modality.

- < - Mental, physical.
- > - Mental, physical.

Physical Curatives.

Concomitants
Location and Sensation.

2) Using Modalities in First place.

Modality = Physical
Mental.

Concomitants.

Physical generals.

Locations and sensations.

3) Urine Concomitants in first place:

Concomitants.

Modalities:

Physical generals.

Locations and Sensation etc.

4) Urine Pathological generals:

Pathological generals.

Physical generals.

Concomitants.

Modalities:

5) Urine Diagnostic rubrics:

Clinical Rubric.

Aggravation

Amelioration

Weak concomitant.

Physical generals.

6) Following Robert's Method (B 188).

Location and sensation

Modalities.

Concomitants.

Physical generals.

1) Fever Totality:

Chill, heat, sweat

Chill:

- Type / partial chill / Coldness - partial

- Time

- Aggravation, Amelioration, Concomitant

- ~~Concomitant~~

Heat - Type / partial Time, $\angle$, γ , Concomitant

Sweat - Type / partial Time, $\angle$, γ , Concomitant

2) Use of Comorbidities chapter:
Deals with relationship of remedies

Special Features:-

- Complete symptom
- Diagnostic subunit
- Pathological generals
- Fever totality
- Gross symptoms
- Contribution
- Separate concomitants
- Mind section
- Menses
- Infant affection

Criticism:-

- Compendium only contains 125 remedies
- No definite arrangement
- Mind section, Gross symptoms
- Concomitants absent in many
- Similar subunits → women in < Female in <
- No definite construction
- Misplaced subunits
- Many lines on few medicines →
Bitter → Bardo, Mena
- Lack of mixing in dress of matter
- Mixing many medicines though
detent
- Nosodes are ~~not~~ not well represented