

Boenninghauer Therapeutic Pocket Book

Introduction:

- History of Boenninghauer

Full Name - Baron Clement Maria Frey Von Boenninghauer

Born - 12 March 1785, Died - 26 January 1864

Adolph Lippe says it is 1787

- He got serious derangement of Pulverulent Tuberculosis, and was cured by Pulverilla in 1828. Then converted to Homoeopathy in 1830.

- He published

1832 - Repertory of Antiprovic remedies

1835 - Repertory of ~~Prov~~ Medicines which are not antiprovic

1836 - Attempt ^{at} showing Relative kinship of Homoeopathic Medicines

1846 - Therapeutic Pocket Book for the Homoeopathic physicians to use at the bedside and in the study of Materia Medica

- Translations →

was written in German, and was translated into English by anonymus, and criticized then Hempel and again criticized.

Then J.F. Allen was accepted.

~~He~~ Total remedies in - 126.

Original BTBP

J.F. Allen

- Removed 4 and added 220 remedies

Finally - 342.

In 1935 Dr. H. A. Roberts brought out a new edition with few minor changes, and an elaborate introduction. (As per him 362 medicine)
→ Dr. Clarke says it is the parent of all the superstitions and analysis of the M.M.
Philosophic Background:

- While studying symptomatology in M.M., he found many symptoms were recorded incomplete and mainly modalities, so he thought of completing the symptoms.
A complete symptom according to him is

Location - Symptom related to the part, organ, tissue, system, direction & extension.

Sensation - It is felt by the patient first. Includes pain, type, suppression, function and organic changes.

Modalities - Factors which modify the symptoms. Includes Calmness, Excitement, Aggravation, Ameliorating factors.

Concomitant - It is not essential component but presence will be much helpful.

The unexplainable attendant of any case which help to differentiate one case from another, one remedy to other is called concomitant.

- Boenighaure found difficult to complete the symptom in practice so he evolved a concept "what is true to a part is also true to the whole of person."

The following fundamental concept forms the bed rock of the JPB.

1) Doctrine of analogy:-

→ Boenigkhauser's analytical mind came to the conclusion that to complete the symptom, the local modalities and sensations pertaining to one part should be applied to other parts.

→ Thus he raised local symptom to a general level, which could be used for the whole person. It is called as "Doctrine of Generalization".

→ He considered sickness an expression of the whole man and not of the part. Thus all the modalities noticed in one part but missing in other part can be taken as an expression of whole person.

→ This helped in solving the complete symptom. It was followed successfully even today it is followed.

→ This is difficult if different parts express different modalities.

2) Doctrine of constraints:-

→ He identified group of symptoms which accompanied the main complaint, often overlooked by the patient and noticed by the physician. This is missed due to lack of observation.

→ It is quite useful in individualizing the case. Mantel Hahnemann has stated the importance of the most striking, singular, rare and characteristic symptoms, which Boerringhaus described as concomitant symptom.

→ In fact it came from Hahnemann instruction of case taking, to ask before, during, and after the complaints.

3) Evaluation of Remedies:-

→ He was the first to grade remedies.
Many drugs produce same symptoms but there is difference in frequency and intensity.

→ He graded in five ranks by using typographic differently.

CAPITAL	→ 5 marks (Grade I)
BOLD	→ 4 marks (Grade II)
Italic	→ 3 marks (Grade III)
Roman	→ 2 marks (Grade IV)
CRAMON	→ 1 mark (Grade V)

5 suggests frequently confirmed, verified.

10 not confirmed - Doubtful

4) Concordances:-

→ He observed there is relationship existed among the medicines, so incorporated them in the eval.

- Allen charged with to and of remedies"
- Relationship of medicine under the head mind, location of glands, bone, skin, cartilage and iridial
- Plan and construction:

The whole book can be divided into three location

- i) location
- ii) sensation
- iii) modalities

The book has the following structure
concomitant four books
modified by H.A. Roberts, Allen edition

1) MIND AND INTELLECT

2) PARTS OF THE BODY

- | | | |
|------------|------------|---------------------|
| 1) Head | — Internal | 11) Throat |
| | — External | 12) Throat & Throat |
| 2) Eyes | | 13) Throat |
| 3) Vision | | 14) Throat & Throat |
| 4) Ears | | 15) Throat & Throat |
| 5) Hearing | | 16) Throat & Throat |
| 6) Nose | | 17) Throat & Throat |
| 7) Smell | | 18) Throat & Throat |
| 8) Face | | 19) Throat & Throat |
| 9) Teeth | | 20) Throat & Throat |
| 10) Mouth | | 21) Throat & Throat |

25) Respiration

26) Cough

27) Air passages

28) External Throat & Neck

29) Chest - External
 - Internal

30) Back

31) Upper Extremities

32) Lower Extremities

- Sides of the parts are given as separate chapters at the main parts, but majority as the last two subvols, left and right

III. SENSATION and COMPLAINTS in General

- Sensations

- General

- Abdominal

- Bones

- Skin

IV. SLEEP AND DREAMS

V. FEVER

- Circulation

- Cold stage

- Cold stage

- Heat

- Perspiration

- Compound fevers

- Concomitant complaints

- Concomitant complaints

VI. MODALITIES

- Aggravation

- Amelioration

VII - Relationship of remedies

Adaptation

Beyond

(2) Adaptability; of BTPB

- ① Cases with complete symptoms.
- ② Where prominent sensation and Modality in some parts but vague in other parts.
- ③ Prominent concomitant.
- ④ Purity of symptoms with no character and scattered motality.
- ⑤ Where Curicals are lacking.
- ⑥ Useful to get related related remedies with last chapter

Methods of Repertorization

- H.A. Rolant, has given sample cases with location, sensation, modality and concomitant. It was criticized by Kent for the starting the book with list of remedies that affect the part (location).

- M.L. Dhawla without changing the Boenninghausen principle arrived a new method for working out.

Roland's Method

Location,

Sensation

Conditions of aggravation & Amelioration
Concomitants

each method:

- 1) Causative modality
- 2) General aggravation - Mental + Physical
- 3) General amelioration - Mental + Physical
- 4) ~~to~~ Physical General
- 5) Concomitant
- 6) Mental - For reference and differentiation

Uses:

- Easy for LSM.
- Study of MM.
- Relationship of remedies.
- Hahnemann used himself.
- Mind rubric in mind and modality.
- Grading of symptom.

Criticism:

- No. of medicines.
- No. of Rubric.
- Variation Allis was repeating.
- Only 18 medicine and 17 in mind. Intellect.
- Concomitant not given separately.
- No Indexing.
- No fixed arrangement.
- Rubric Misples. → Abortion, Menstrual.
- Women for models. Haemorrhoids.
- Anus. Rectum is stool. Vertigo → Intels.
- Many similar rubric.
- No sarrodu and notodu.

Uses of Relationship of Remedies

- ① First named as 'Concordance' but Allen changed it into Relationship of Remedies.
 - Boenninghausen kept observing mind.
 - found there are relationship between remedies
 - so he incorporated it into remedy
 - He was the first person to do it
 - H.A Robert about relationship writes -
Some remedies are in harmony with each other, some neutral, some inimical. The most similar one as a rule is complementary. They antidote each other - follow each other and after make up for deficiency of other.
 - Kent although criticized Boenninghausen for the method of repetitionization he advocated to use the particular section.
 - It is least used and understood by the negligence of the physician.

Uses:

- ① Studying Relationship of remedies at various levels. → Mind, parts, sensation, Modalities etc.
- ② Help in find a close running remedy for the future follow-up if picture changes.
- ③ To find the second medicine, if the first one (although indicated) does not produce any desired effect.

④ Sometimes deep acting remedy should not be given although indicated because it might cause serious problems, so we can find analogue

⑤ Kert suggest to study of subheading and remedy. A remedy with higher marks, bears a definite relationship with a remedy like Aconite with Sulphur, Puls with Silicea Kali Sulph.

Method of Working

- when the indicated medicine helped ^{a little} but no further improvement, so then it is used.
- Under the medicine (First prescription), refer the subheading which main complaint of the patient present and use it as the first subsub (imitating subsub) and follow by mind and other subheadings one after other.
- only remedies which contain in the first subsub are taken further.