

Final BHMS Degree Examinations April 2018**Case Taking & Repertorisation****(2010 Scheme)****Time: 3 hrs****Max marks: 100**

- Answer all questions

Essays:**(2x10=20)**

1. What is case taking. How treatment history, family history and obstetric history helps in repertorisation.
2. What are the different methods of repertorisation. Discuss each method briefly with its scope and limitations.

Short notes:**(10x5=50)**

3. Fever chapter in Boger's repertory is a "self contained repertory of fever " with in the large repertory. Explain.
4. Comment on Allen's contribution to TPB.
5. Explain with examples the classification of sensations by Boenninghausen.
6. Why Boenninghausen limited the number of rubrics, in mind section.
7. What is "QUIS" and mention its significance.
8. Mention the chapter, sub-chapter, and rubric of the following conditions in Boger's repertory:
 - Ptosis • Complaints after gonorrhoea • Acute gastritis • PPYELITIS • Sterility
9. Explain the use of relationship section in TPB.
10. Value of common symptoms
11. Kent's mental generals.
12. What are keynote prescriptions and mention its merits and demerits.

Answer briefly:**(10x3=30)**

13. Mention the chapter, rubrics and sub-rubrics for following in KENT'S REPERTORY
14. Where will you find the following conditions in BTP :
 - Comedones • Waterbrash • Inguinal hernia
15. Where will you find the following conditions in Boger's repertory :
 - Gluttony • Gall stone colic • Pin worms
16. Mention the rubrics/sub-rubrics with chapter in Kent's repertory
 - Miller's asthma • Sit with head on hands & elbows on knees • Skin cancer
17. Differentiate between:
 - Adulterous & deceitful • Audacity & defiant • Rudeness & haughty
18. Record Keeping in OPD
19. Mention the meanings of:
 - Chlorosis • Fungus hematodes • Noma
20. Mention the rubrics in BBCR:
 - Ascites • Uric acid diathesis • Vertigo
21. Develop the abbreviation:
 - Aur.m • Helio • Lil-t
22. Importance of characteristic symptoms.
