

Refined case analysis in daily practice based on two levels of repertorisation (Kent and Scholten)

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Objective

By conventional repertorisation of individual symptoms (§ 153) the indicated remedy can **often not** be determined. Extension of conventional case analysis by the method of Jan Scholten focuses attention on life circumstances of the patient, as described in the analysis of the periodic table.

Methods

Conventional repertorisation often merely gives suggestions of remedies, whereas investigating the life circumstances of the patient and comparing them with the principal meanings of the elements and various salts (minerals) frequently lead to clear identification of the remedy, such as:

- Hypertension in a case of kidney tumour: *Baryta sulphurica* according to Scholten: 'incapable managing his personal relationship'
- Epilepsy: helium according to Scholten: 'autism', a highly sensitive person, dedicated to yoga who lives partly in a transcendental world

Results

Cases are frequently solved by new remedies, either an element (helium, beryllium, etc.) or a widely or completely unknown salt (*Ferrum iodatum* for Hodgkin's disease, *Calcarea iodatum* for Hodgkin's disease, osmium for Hashimoto's disease, *Armonium causticum* for helicobacter pylori (cases selected from the book *Dimensions of Homoeopathic Medicine* by D Payrhuber, Salzburg 1998, pp. 90, 97, 125, 132), *Cuprum nitricum* for asthma, *Ferrum nitricum* for rheumatoid arthritis.

Conclusion

The minerals described for the first time by Scholten have the same prevalence in practice as the previously listed common remedies of the *Materia medica*. It is incumbent upon us to analyse and integrate these missing elements in daily practice.

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