

INDEX OF IMPORTANT CHANGES AND CORRECTIONS

I. ON REMEDIES

1. PROPOSED RULES FOR REMEDY ABBREVIATION

In order to easily memorize and decipher remedy abbreviations, clear rules should be established. Kent did not carry through the logic of some of his rules, thereby leaving some ambiguities in his system. Barthel and Klunker were the first to improve and expand on Kent's work, however there were still ambiguities. As Synthesis is now offering many more remedy abbreviations, the existing lists have scrupulously been reviewed and sometimes changed according to the following rules:

The general rules:

- abbreviations refer to the scientific, most often the Latin name of the substance. If there is no generally accepted Latin name, English is used.

- the root¹ of an abbreviation always corresponds to one substance only

Exceptions in Kent: "alum." indicates "alumna" and "aluminium"; "benz" indicates benzinum and benzoicum; "sang" indicates sanguinaria and sanguinarinum; "mag" indicates "magnetis ..." and "magnesium"; ... The reverse "error" exists as well: bufo rana and bufo sahytiensis are respectively abbreviated as "bufo" and "buf-s."; carboneum oxygenatum becomes "carbo-ox." whereas carboneum sulph becomes "carb-s."; ...

In a minimum of cases, a root was left indicating two substances, for example when the abbreviations are well-known and there is no need to anticipate that their specific extensions might conflict some day if they would become the same. Examples of this situation: "bell" indicates belladonna and bellis; "carb" indicates carbohic and carbo- ...

- an extension is uniformly used as much as possible

Kent used "-ac." for acids as well as for acetates and made exceptions to both rules.

- sometimes one or more letters have been added to a known root to distinguish it from a substance which normally would be abbreviated with the same root

Example: "cet." in Kent stands for cetraria islandica, but as cetonia aurata was added, the latter was abbreviated as "ceto." and the former as "cetr.".

¹ The terminology "root" and "extension" refers respectively to the first and following parts of a remedy abbreviation: for "nat-m." "nat-" is the root and "-m." is the extension.

A number of extensions are used systematically. The most important ones are:
Most extensions can be used for a different meaning if the root of the abbreviation needs a specification. The systematic use of extensions with the same meaning therefore applies especially to salts. An example: "-c." is used to abbreviate "carbonate", but in "ant-c." it means "crudum", in "abies-c." it means "canadensis", etc.

- all acids are abbreviated with "-ac."

Exceptions in Kent: "zinc-ac." indicates zincum aceticum and not "zincum acidum"

- **all acetates are abbreviated with "-act."**

Kent uses most often "-ac." for the acetates as well as for most acids, but sometimes he uses "-a." (e.g.: kalium aceticum is abbreviated as "kali-a."

Barthel used "-a." as an abbreviation for acetates, but since Kent used "-a." for some of his arsenates, this has created ambiguity (e.g. nat-a.).

- all arsenates are abbreviated with "-ar."

Exceptions in Kent: "ant-a.", "aur-a.", "chin-a.", "nat-a."... (Whereas arsenate is abbreviated as "-ar." in "calc-ar.", "cupr-ar.", ...)

- all bromates are abbreviated with "-br."

- all carbonates are abbreviated with "-c." (except if no ambiguity is possible because the carbonate and its abbreviation are widely known -e.g.: calc.)

Exception in Kent: "arg-c." indicates argentum cyanatum; "zinc-c." indicates zincum cyanatum

- all metals are abbreviated with the extension "-met." (except if no ambiguity is possible since the metal and its abbreviation are widely known -e.g.: plb.)

Exception in Kent: arsenicum metallicum is abbreviated as "ars-m."

Exception in Barthel: argentum metallicum is abbreviated as arg-m.

Ambiguity left in Barthel: sometimes it is better to add "-met." since the root has been used by Kent for a different meaning.: e.g.: Kent used "uran." to indicate "uranium nitricum" and Barthel used the same abbreviation to introduce "uranium metallicum".

- all muriates are abbreviated with "-m."

Exception in Kent and maintained in Barthel: argentum muriaticum is "arg-mur" whereas argentum metallicum is abbreviated as "arg-m."

- all nitrites are abbreviated by "-n."

- all oxides are abbreviated as "-o."

Kent used "-ox." which is now used to indicate "oxalate".

- all sulphur derivatives are abbreviated by "-s."

An alkaloid often ends as "...inum" and is frequently abbreviated by adding "in." to the abbreviation of the original substance: Coffeinum becomes "coffin." as coffea is abbreviated as "coff.", Hyosciaminum becomes "hyosin." as Hyosciamus is "hyos.", etc.

Exceptions in Kent and Barthel: Chininum was given the same abbreviation as China (chin-...); Sanguinarinum was given the same abbreviation as Sanguinaria (sang-...).

Finally, it has been taken as a rule to represent one substance by one abbreviation. If mixed reports do not allow this approach (see manganum), the different abbreviations are still made available.

We compare our list of abbreviations only to Kent's list and to Barthel & Klunker's "Synthetic Repertory", since these are the two widely accepted standards available to date.

It is astonishing that many authors have not referred to one of these existing lists. They have taken the risk of being misinterpreted by introducing their own list of abbreviations, completely disregarding the proposals made so far. Phatak in his Repertory for example uses "alum." to indicate alumen and yet "alum." in Kent indicates alumina; he uses "ind." to indicate indigo and Kent used "ind." to indicate indium, ...

Consequently, in our proposed new list of abbreviations we have taken the greatest care to contradict as little as possible the existing lists. Only errors have been corrected and significant ambiguities have been attributed a new abbreviation. This has been especially true for small remedies where lack of clarity only increases confusion. For the same reason, in case of small remedies, extensions have been added.

Example: "blatta-o." and "blatta-a." will draw your attention to the fact that two species are mentioned, making it clearer than when you find only "blatta". This has been done in part by Barthel (e.g.: junc. became junc-e., but for example he did not change jac., jatr. nor juni., equally small remedies causing confusion as more species are described)

One last warning: most repertories have not used computer control of the abbreviations. This is so for Kent's Repertory, and also for more recent repertories. As a result you will find many remedy abbreviations in the book which are not mentioned in the accompanying list of abbreviations. If such an exception is made too often by Kent, we have included a special reference to it (e.g.: terebenthina being abbreviated as "ter." and as "tereb." by Kent).

2. COMPARING LISTS OF REMEDY ABBREVIATIONS

Left column lists remedy abbreviations following Kent;
middle column, as in Barthel/Klunker's "Synthetic Repertory"
and
right column, the abbreviations in Synthesis.
Important differences are indicated in bold.

- alum-m. = aluminium metallicum alumin. alumin.

The abbreviation alum. is already used for alumina (in Kent and Synthesis), so aluminium should receive another abbreviation.

- / aluminium aceticum alumin-a. alumin-act.
 - / ammonium aceticum am-a. am-act.
 - amyl-n. = amylenum nitrosum aml-ns. aml-ns.
 - ant-a. = antimonium arsenicosum ant-ar. ant-ar.
 - ant-chl. = antimonium muriaticum ant-m. ant-m.

Antimonium chloridum is synonymous with antimonium muriaticum, but as in other cases (nat-m., mag-m., ...) the extension "-muriaticum" should be chosen.

- ant-ox. = antimonium oxydatum ant-o. ant-o.
 - ant-s. = antimonium sulph. auratum ant-s-aur. ant-s-aur.
 - anth-n. = anthemis nobilis anth. anth.

In his book (e.g.: "bladder - pain - distension, as from", "bladder - urging - painful", "bladder - urination - frequent - night", ...) Kent often uses anth-n. to abbreviate anthemis nobilis (mostly abbreviated as anth. in other rubrics). In his list of abbreviations only anth. is mentioned. Synthesis uses only anth.

- anthr. = anthracinum anthraci. anthraci.
 - anthro. = anthrokokali or anthracokali anthraco. anthraco.

anthracokali expresses more clearly the origin of the substance, which is made by dissolving anthracite (= anthra) in (= con) a potash (= kalium) solution.

- aran-s. = aranea scinencia aran-sc. aran-sc.
 - arg-c. = argentum cyanatum arg-cy. arg-cy.
 - **arg-m.** = **argentum metallicum** **arg-m.** **arg-met.**

In salts the extension "-m." indicates the muriate, which exists for argentum.

- arg-mur. = argentum muriaticum arg-mur. arg-mur.

Normally this should be changed to "arg-m.", but as Kent has erroneously used this abbreviation for "argentum metallicum" this would lead to confusion.

- **ars-m.** = **arsenicum metallicum** **ars-met.** **ars-met.**

- asc-s. = asclepias syriaca (= cornuti) asc-c. asc-c.
 Kent uses both abbreviations to indicate the same substance. "Asc-s." does not appear in his list of abbreviations, but is regularly used in the Repertory ("Stomach - Appetite - increased - eating, after", "... - ravenous - eating - after, soon", ...). Synthesis uses only "asc-c."
- atro. = atropinum purum and sulph. atro. atro.
 Kent uses "atro." and "atro-s.", but the symptoms of both substances are sometimes mixed and considered as one by some authors. Barthel has put them together under one abbreviation. The mixed situation still remains in this version of Synthesis, but separate abbreviations are available (atro-pur. and atro-s.).
- atro-s. = atropinum sulphuricum atro. atro-s
 Atro. in Barthel indicates two substances: atropinum purum and atropinum sulphuricum as most authors, including Clarke, consider symptoms of both together. In Synthesis separate abbreviations are available.
- aur-a. = aurum arsenicosum aur-ar. aur-ar.
 - / bacillus Morgan pure (Paterson) bach morg-p.
 Dr. Edward Bach is the originator of most bowel nosodes, but none has been named just after him. Morgan pure (Paterson) is a subspecies of Morgan (Bach).
- bals. = balsamum peruvianum bals-p. bals-p.
 - **bar-ac.** = **baryta acetica** **bar-a.** **bar-act.**
 - benz. = benzinum ben. ben.
 "Benz-" is the root for benzoicum acidum. Therefore benzinum gets a different root abbreviation.
- benz-n. = benzinum nitricum ben-n. ben-n.
 - bism. = bismuthum oxidum bism. bism.
 Bismuthum as prepared by Hahnemann contains especially bismuthum subnitricum and not so much bismuthum oxidum as he thought. This is the substance Kent describes in his Repertory. Separate abbreviations are available if anyone wishes to be more precise: "bism-met.",

- "bism-o." (oxidum); "bism-n." (nitrate) and "bism-sn." (subnitrate).
- blat. = blatta americana blatta-a blatta-a.
Kent abbreviates "blatta orientalis" as "blatta", so another species should receive the same root of abbreviation.
- blatta = blatta orientalis blatta blatta-o.
The abbreviation "blatta" leaves ambiguity for this small remedy.
- bol. = boletus laricis bol-la. bol-la.
- bor. = borax venenata bor. borx.
The root "bor-" is already used for boricum acidum.
- buf-s. = bufo sahytiensis bufo-s. bufo-s.
- **cadm.** = **cadmium sulphuricum cadm-s. cadm-s.**
Kent uses only one cadmium remedy which is the sulphate. In Synthesis six cadmium substances have to be differentiated.
- cahin. = cainca racemosa cain. cain.
Both abbreviations are used and mentioned by Kent for one remedy. Synthesis uses only cain.
- calc-ac. = calcarea acetica **calc-a. calc-act.**
- / calcarea stibiato-sulphurata calc-st-sula. calc-st-s.
- calt. = caltha palustris calth. calth.
- carb-h. = carboneum hydrogenisatum carbh-h. carbh-h.
"Carb" indicates "carbo"; "carbn" indicates "carboneum".
- carbo-o. = carboneum oxygenatum carbh-o. carbh-o.
- carb-s. = carboneum sulphuricum carbh-s. carbh-s.
- cast. = castoreum cast. castm.
The root "cast" is used in Kent and Barthel to indicate no less than three small, often confused remedies: castoreum, castanea and castor.
- cast-eq. = castor equi cast-eq. castor-eq.
- cast-v. = castanea vesca cast-v. castn-v.
- cer-s. = cereus serpentaria cere-s. cere-s.
- cet. = cetraria islandica cetr. cetr.
- chen. = aphisa chenopodii glauci aphisa aphisa
Both abbreviations are used and mentioned by Kent for one remedy. Synthesis uses only aphisa.
- chin-a. = chininum arsenicosum chin-ar. chinin-ar.

added, should anyone wish to be more precise.

- ill. = **illicium anisatum** **anis.** **anis.**

Both abbreviations are used and mentioned by Kent for one remedy. Synthesis uses only anis.

- irid.	= iridium metallicum	irid.	irid-met.
- ir-fl.	= iris florentina	iris-fl.	iris-fl.
- ir-foe.	= iris foetida	iris-foe.	iris-foe.
- ir-g.	= iris germanica	iris-g.	iris-g.
- ir-v.	= iris versicolor	iris	iris

Both abbreviations are used and mentioned by Kent as being synonymous. Synthesis uses only iris.

- jac.	= jacaranda gualandai	jac.	jac-g.
- jatr.	= jatropha curcas	jatr.	jatr-c.
- junc.	= juncus effusus	junc-e.	junc-e.
- juni.	= juniperus virginiana	juni.	juni-v.
- kali-a.	= kalium aceticum	kali-a.	kali-act.
- kali-fer	= kalium ferrocyanatum	kali-fcy.	kali-fcy.
- kali-ma.	= kalium permanganicum	kali-perm.	kali-perm.
- kaol.	= kaloin or alumina silicata	alum-sil.	alum-sil.

Both abbreviations are used and mentioned by Kent for one remedy. Synthesis uses only alum-sil.

- lact-v.	= lactuca virosa	lact.	lact.
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Both abbreviations are used and mentioned by Kent as being synonymous. Synthesis uses only lact.

- lappa-a. / lappa-m.	= lappa arctium	lappa	lappa
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Kent mentions lappa-a. for lappa arctium and lappa-m. for lappa major. However Clarke and others consider lappa major and lappa arctium as synonymous (See in his Dictionary under arctium lappa). In Synthesis the one remedy is abbreviated as "lappa".

- lith.	= lithium carbonicum	lith-c.	lith-c.
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Kent uses only one lithium compound, whereas Synthesis differentiates six substances.

- lycps.	= lycopus virginicus	lycps.	lycps-v.
- lyssin	= hydrophobinum	lyss.	lyss.

Both abbreviations are used and mentioned by Kent as being synonymous. Synthesis uses only lyss.

- **mag-arct.** = **magnetis polis arcticus** **m-arct.** **m-arct.**
- **mag-aust.** = **magnetis polis australis** **m-aust.** **m-aust.**
- mag-p-a. = magnetis polis australis m-aust. m-aust.

Kent used two abbreviations for the same substance.

- mang. = manganum aceticum and carb. mang. mang.

The symptoms of manganum aceticum and carbonicum have not been separated to date. The mixed situation still remains in this version of Synthesis, however the abbreviations "mang-act." and "mang-c." have been added, should anyone wish to be more precise.

- meli. = melilotus officinalis (not alba) meli. meli.

Kent indicates "meli." as "melilotus alba" but in fact indicates symptoms mostly to be attributed to "melilotus off.", despite the list of symptoms being pretty mixed in most reports. It seems however most correct to attribute the symptoms of Kent to "melilotus off.". Melilotus alba received a different abbreviation "meli-a." in Synthesis.

- ment. = mentha piperita menth. menth.
- merc-ac. = mercurius aceticus merc-a. merc-act.
- **merc-n.** = **mercurius nitrosus** **merc-ns.** **merc-ns.**
- merc-p-r. = mercurius praecipitatus ruber merc-pr-r. merc-pr-r.
- morph. = morphinum and salts morph. morph.

Not much distinction has been made between morphinum and its salts. The mixed situation still remains in this version of Synthesis, however the abbreviations "morph-pur.", "morph-act.", "morph-m." and "morph-s" have been added, should anyone wish to be more precise.

- myos. = myosotis arvensis myos-a. myos-a.

As opposed to myosotis symphytifolia (myos-s.)

- naph. = naphthalinum naph. naph.
- **nat-ac.** = **natrium aceticum** **nat-a.** **nat-act.**
- **nat-a.** = **natrium arsenicum** **nat-ar.** **nat-ar.**

"Nat-a." in Kent indicates natrium arsenicosum; while "nat-a." in Barthel indicates natrium aceticum. Only nat-ar.

and nat-act. are clear and correct abbreviations of the two confused remedies.

- nat-h. = natrium hypochlorosum nat-hchls. nat-hchls.
- nicc. = niccolum metallicum and carb. nicc. nicc.

The symptoms of the metal and the carbonate have not always been separated. The mixed situation still remains in this version of Synthesis, however the abbreviations "nicc-met." and "nicc-c." have been added, should anyone wish to be more precise.

- nit-ox. = nitrogenum oxygenatum nitro-o. nitro-o.

Both abbreviations are used and mentioned by Kent as being synonymous. Synthesis uses only nitro-o.

- **nux-j.** = **nux juglans** **jug-r.** **jug-r.**

This substance is synonymous with juglans regia (Kent's abbreviation = jug-r.). Kent is using two abbreviations to indicate one substance. Synthesis uses only jug-r.

- nym. = nymphaea odorata nymph. nymph.

- **ozone** = **ozone or oxygenium** **oxyg.** **oxyg.**

Both abbreviations are used and mentioned by Kent for one remedy. Synthesis uses only oxyg.

- **per.** = **amygdala persica** **amgd-p.** **amgd-p.**

- / plumbum aceticum plb-a. plb-act.

- polyg. = polygonum hydropiperoides polyg-h. polyg-h.

- **poth.** = **ictodes foetida** **ictod.** **ictod.**

Both abbreviations are used and mentioned by Kent for one remedy. Synthesis uses only ictod.

- pul-n. = pulsatilla nuttalliana puls-n. puls-n.

- **rad.** = **radium metallicum** **rad.** **rad-met.**

- sacc. = saccharum albis sacch. sacch.

- sac-l. = saccharum lactis sacch-l. sacch-l.

- sang-n. = sanguinarinum nitricum sang-n. sangin-n.

The root "sang." is already used for sanguinaria.

- / sanguinarinum tartaricum sang-t. sangin-t.

- sant. = santonium santin. santin.

- / solaninum and its acetate solin. solin.

No distinction has been made between solaninum and its acetate. The mixed situation still remains in this version of

Synthesis, however the abbreviations "solin-pur." and "solin-act." have been added, should anyone wish to be more precise.

- / solaninum aceticum solin. solin-act.
 - **sol-v.** = **solidago virgaurea** **solid.** **solid.**

The abbreviation "sol-" is used (by Kent and Synthesis) for the different types of solanum and should therefore be different from the abbreviation for solidago.

- **stront.** = **strontium carbonicum** **stront-c.** **stront-c.**

Strontium carbonicum was the only strontium known at Kent's time (See A1 and HR1). Synthesis mentions four salts of strontium (bromium, carbonicum, iodatum and nitricum), besides the metal which corresponds with the abbreviation stront-met. (in Synthesis).

- / **strontium metallicum** **stront.** **stront-met.**

As "stront." was used by Kent to indicate strontium carbonicum, it is more clear to use "stront-met." in this case.

- stroph. = strophanthus hispidus stroph-h. stroph-h.
 - tann. = tannicum acidum tann-ac. tann-ac.
 - thal. = thallium metallicum and aceticum thal. thal.

Thallium metallicum and aceticum have not been separated by all authors. The abbreviations "thal-act." and "thal-met." have been added in Synthesis, should anyone wish to be more precise.

- tereb. = terebenthina ter. ter.

In his book (e.g.: "head - pulsating", "head - pulsating - vertex", ...) Kent often uses tereb. to abbreviate terebenthina (mostly abbreviated as ter. in other rubrics). In his list of abbreviations only ter. is mentioned. Synthesis uses only ter.

- thlaspi. = thlaspi bursa pastoris thlas. thlas.
 - tril. = trillium pendulum tril. tril-p.
 - trio. = triosteum perfoliatum trios. trios.

- tus-f. = tussilago fragrans tus-fr. tus-fr.

- **uran.** = **uranium nitricum** **uran-n.** **uran-n.**

Be aware that in Barthel: uran. = uranium metallicum.

- / **uranium metallicum** **uran.** **uran-met.**

- wild. = wildbad
- zinc-ac. = zincum aceticum
- **zinc-c.** = **zincum cyanatum**
- zinc-ox. = zincum oxydatum

wildb. wildb.
zinc-a. zinc-act.
zinc-cy. **zinc-cy.**
zinc-o. zinc-o.

II. ON SYMPTOMS

1. GENERAL REMARKS

All changes are annotated by the author suggesting the change. If no author follows, the change was introduced by the editor. Most and more obvious changes are only present in the specific rubric itself and annotated there.

- **Hours** have been changed to international format (0-24 h), as used in computer time, airports, etc. The advantages are:
 - more concise writing ("10 a.m. - 3 p.m." becomes "10-15 h")
 - less ambiguous time schedule (who -outside of the English speaking countries- knows when is 12 a.m. and when 12 p.m. ?)
 - easier search possibilities for the program

For details, see appendix "Table of Times".

- All symptoms expressing **periodicity** are made subrubrics of "... - periodical - ...". E.g.: "skin -eruption - returning yearly" is changed into "skin - eruption - periodical - yearly returning". This will allow you to find easily this type of symptoms that are now scattered among all other modalities in many different ways. (See "Editing of symptoms", point 4c)
- "**exanthema**(tive)" has been removed from the repertory. It is considered synonymous with eruption, according to different dictionaries. The only time to keep the term is to indicate the disease "exanthema subitum". In all other cases the word has disappeared from contemporary textbooks on dermatology. As a consequence some rubrics have been merged.

2. REMARKS BY CHAPTER

MIND

- All "**Ailments from** <any mental cause>" have been grouped under the rubric "Mind - Ailments from - ...". Since this has been done in other repertories, it has not systematically been referenced. (e.g.: you will not find "grief - ailments from", but "ailments from - grief")
- If **Weather** modalities apply to the whole mental state, they have been grouped under a rubric "mind - weather" (as in the Chapter generals). A fear or a sadness caused or influenced by a weather modality will still be a subrubric depending on fear or sadness.
- "anxiety - sedentary employment, from": as a translation of the German "stubensitzen" it is more appropriate to translate this rubric as "anxiety - sedentary life, from" (Dr. Jean-Claude Grégoire, Belgium)
- "cheerful": contains all remedies and subrubrics from "mirth" as well

- "cowardice": replace nat-ac. by nit-ac. (Henk van Munster, Netherlands)
- "delirium - embraces the stove" has been completed with "... and wishes to climb upon it as on a tree" to indicate that the nature of the symptom is not sexual. (see hyos. in A1) (George Dimitraidis, Australia)
- "delusion - bed - someone - drives him out": (rhus-t.) Following Jahr the symptom has to be: "... - bed - forced him out of bed; as if something" and it has been changed accordingly in Synthesis.
- "delusion - disgraced; that he is": replace sarr. by sec. (Dr. Filip De Groot, Belgium: see A1)
- "delusion - starve - he must": kali-chl. has to be replaced by kali-m. (See C1)
- "dipsomania" and subrubrics renamed and moved to "alcoholism"
- "fear - crowd, in a - public places, of": this symptom is contradictory in itself as "public places" stands for "open spaces" where there is no crowd, the remedies mentioned are afraid of the vastness of the open space. This subrubric has therefore been moved to "fear - open spaces". This symptom is synonymous with agoraphobia. (Peter Vint, Germany)
- "fear - losing senses" and "fear - losing reason": considered synonymous with "fear - insanity, of": remedies are moved
- "fear - position; to lose his lucrative": has been changed to "... - job; to lose his lucrative" (Dr. Jean-Claude Grégoire, Belgium)
- "mirth": all remedies and subrubrics have been moved to "cheerful"
- "positiveness": synonymous with "always claims to be right" (Dr. Jean-Claude Grégoire, Belgium: Rev Belg Hom (French), vol 18, pg 103, 1985)
- "restlessness - night - midnight - after - 2 h": ambr.: this symptom expresses physical restlessness rather than mental restlessness (A1). Ambr. has been moved to "GENERALS - restlessness - ...". (Dr. Johannes von Keller, Germany: CI Hom Q, vol 4, pg 59-65, 1991)
- "restlessness - night - midnight - after - 3 h": agar: this symptom expresses physical restlessness rather than mental restlessness (A1). Agar. has been moved to "GENERALS - restlessness - ...". (Dr. Johannes von Keller, Germany: CI Hom Q, vol 4, pg 59-65, 1991)
- "stupefaction - suppressed exanthema" renamed to "stupefaction - eruptions; from suppressed"
- "suicidal - position, in": must be "... - poison, by"
- "talk - indisposed to - afternoon - 13 h": for grat. this Repertory symptom arises from two separate symptoms in the Materia Medica (A1) Grat. has therefore been moved to "Aversion - everything, to - afternoon - 13 h" and to "talk - indisposed to". (Dr. Johannes von Keller, Germany: CI Hom Q, vol 4, pg 59-65, 1991)
- "unconsciousness - exanthema slow to appear" has been changed to "... - eruptions - slow to appear"

HEAD

- "cerebral hemorrhage": colch. in some editions of Kent was replaced by cocc. 3 (Dr. Jost Künzli, Switzerland; Dr. Jacques Imberechts, Belgium)
- "pain - midnight - after - 1 a.m.": pall. is erroneously mentioned here, and should be mentioned under "pain - afternoon - 13 h". See HR1. (Dr. Klaus-Henning Gypser, Germany)
- "pain - night - midnight - after - 1 h - 1-10h": elaps should be moved to the rubric "... - 1 h - 1-11 h". See A1. (Dr. Klaus-Henning Gypser, Germany)
- "pain - suppressed eruptions" was changed to "pain - eruptions suppressed"
- "pain - sides - both": this rubric was deleted and its remedies were moved to "pain - sides". If the symptoms are connected to one side, to the left side only or to the right side only, they were made subrubrics of the latter, so that this rubric "sides" now has the same logical structure as elsewhere.
- "pain - stitching - forehead - sides of - left": sulph.3 (from Kent) was modified into staph.3 as can be verified in HR1.

EYE

- "cataract - perpendicular high-sight": rubric has been modified as the more modern "... - hemiopia, with vertical"
- "crooked - objects seem" has been deleted and moved to the more appropriate chapter "vision".
- "pain - evening - 8 p.m.- on reading and writing": nat-ar.: the modality "reading and writing" is not especially present in the evening, and surely not precisely at 20 h => moved to "pain - reading" and "... - writing" : (A1)
- "pain - burning - morning - washing": for most of these remedies, the modality "washing" is the most important, it is only accidental that the washing occurs in the morning so there is no real morning agg. (otherwise the symptom should express this, e.g.: when washing the eyes, only in the morning). The remedies have been copied to the rubric "... - burning - washing" for this reason.
- "pain - pressing - walking - after": delete euphr. (Dr. Jost Künzli, Switzerland)
- "pain - sore - lids - denuded; as if": delete cham. (Dr. Jost Künzli, Switzerland)
- "pain - stitching - morning": replace nat-ac. in some editions by nit-ac. (Henk van Munster; Netherlands)
- "photophobia - sweat during, sun's light": this symptom is transcribed in Künzli's Repertory as follows: "- sweat during, shun's light". In Hering MM we find under sulphur: "shuns light during sweat". Therefore this symptom was transcribed in Synthesis as "photophobia - perspiration, during"

EAR

- "heat - coldness of body during- lying, while". This strange repertorial interpretation of the following symptom in Hahnemann MM: "Towards

evening he feels very uncomfortable in the body, like fever, and when he lies down his head becomes hot, especially the ears, but the knees are cold" (ars.). The original symptom was deleted. In Synthesis, this MM symptom was transcribed under the following rubrics: "Fever - evening"; "Head - heat - lying down"; "Ear - heat - lying down" and "Extremities - coldness - knees - hot - body, with".

- "noise - ringing - boring amel. - with finger in: chel": does the boring ameliorate the ringing for chel, or not? MM Hahnemann shows it aggravates. Illogical superrubric corrected in Synthesis.

- "wind" all subrubrics have been put in a new, more logical order, giving priority to the localisation or direction of the wind-sensation (in the ear, into or out of the ear).

NOSE

- "coryza - annual (hay fever)" has been renamed "hayfever" (level 2), as part of a policy to use common medical terms

- "coryza- rose cold" this peculiar expression has been modified into "coryza - roses; from the odor of" (Peter Vint, Germany)

- "swelling - root": "sar." in Kent should be replaced by "sarr." (A1)

FACE

- "heat - evening - 20 h" for ars. this symptom should be "... - evening - 19-20 h" (Dr. Jost Künzli, Switzerland)

- "pain - stitching - right - extending to left ear": coloc. Kent's Repertory mentions "pain - stitching - left - extending to left ear"; some other Repertory mentions the same extension starting from the right and the left ear. MM Hahnemann and Hering indicate coloc. has symptoms mostly at the left side of the face (3rd degree in Repertory). The extension left face to left ear is also found there => remains in Synthesis only: "pain - stitching - left - extending to - left ear".

- "pain - stitching - walking, amel - open air": ambiguous presentation of the symptom: does the "amel." apply to "walking" or also to "open air"? MM Hahnemann: thuja: Prickling pain in the muscles of the cheek, only when walking in the open air => symptom changed to "...- walking - air; in open".

- "swelling - parotid gland - exanthema, after" has been renamed to "... - eruption, after"

MOUTH

- "dryness": replace nat-ac.3 by nat-c.3: see MM PTK2 and C1 (Henk van Munster, Netherlands)
- "swelling - gums - side - right": the rubric has been deleted and its remedies (aur. and bell.) have been moved to the existing rubric "... - gums - right", as can be verified in HR1 for bell.
- "taste - purulent" delete merc. and nat-c. and add them to "taste purulent - throat, in" (See H) ((Dr. Jost Künzli, Switzerland)
- "taste - sweetish - evening and after meals": in principle the Repertory splits a symptom into meaningful blocks of information. Therefore this symptom, as similar ones, has been split into two rubrics: "... - evening" and "... - eating, after".

STOMACH

- The remedies of the rubrics **Aversion** and **Desire** are the ones in Kent's original Repertory. All additions are moved to "Generals - food - ...".
- "nausea - pressure - stomach, on": sars. (wrong alphabetical position) should become "ars."
- "vomiting - mucus": cupr-r. (not existing in Kent's list) should be replaced by "cupr-act." (aceticum) (See HR1)

ABDOMEN

- "contraction - lying on abdomen amel.": for the remedy am-c. this symptom should be: "contraction - lying - amel." (Dr. Jost Künzli, Switzerland)
- "tension - inguinal region - rising arms" (apis) has been modified to "... - raising arms"

RECTUM

- "flatus - diarrhea, during": "curp-m." was replaced by "cupr."
- "lump - perineum": chin.3 has to be chim.3 (see PTK2 a.o.) (Arjen Pasma, Netherlands)
- "worm": the subrubrics "ascarides", "lumbricoides" and "taeniae" have been renamed following modern terminology. Research done in dictionaries, medical dictionaries and in von Boenninghausen Therapeutisches Taschenbuch, German edition pg. 74 (Dr. Jean-Claude Grégoire, Belgium)

BLADDER

- "urination - dribbling - urination - after": arg. in Kent, but absent in his table of abbreviations, has been replaced by agar. (HR1)

- "urination - dribbling - urination, after - pressure in return, with": for nat-m. "pressure in **rectum**" has to depend on "stool", so the symptom becomes: "... - dribbling - stool, after - pressure in rectum; with"(A1) (Dr. Wolfgang Hettich, Germany)

URETHRA

- "pain - drawing - extending to anus - from anus through urethra": as an extension is always described from origin to end, the symptom has been moved to "RECTUM - pain - drawing - ..."
- "pain - drawing - extending to anus - from perineum into urethra": as an extension is always described from origin to end, the symptom has been moved to "RECTUM - pain - drawing - ..."

MALE GENITALIA / SEX

- **Sexual behaviour** has been rephrased according to modern expressions. The four main headrubrics containing male sexual symptoms are:

- coition - aversion to / enjoyment / painful ...
- excitability of genitals
- orgasm
- sexual desire - diminished / increased / violent / wanting ...

- "itching - penis - glans": replace benz. by benz-ac. (A1)

- "itching - scrotum - morning": is printed twice! The first rubric is correct (coc-c see A1). The second rubric "... - scrotum - morning" must be "scrotum - burning" and the subrubric have to become: "... - burning - scratching after": See A1 and Hahnemann MM at the indicated remedies.

- "pain - burning - penis - glans - urination, after - behind, during urination": the correct symptom can be read in Hering MM in ery-a. and has been moved and modified accordingly in Synthesis: "... - glans - behind - urination, during"

FEMALE GENITALIA / SEX

- **Sexual behaviour** has been rephrased according to modern expressions. The cultural differences between man and woman have been "equalized": Kent used "sexual passion" for men and "desire" for women. Synthesis uses the expression "sexual desire" for both sexes. The four main headrubrics containing female sexual symptoms are:

- coition - aversion to / enjoyment / painful ...
- excitability of genitals
- orgasm
- sexual desire - diminished / increased / violent / wanting ...

- As commonly used modern language is preferred, old terms have been replaced, for example: "parturition" by "**delivery** - during",
"childbed" "delivery - after" and
"lying-in women" by "delivery - during".

- "pain - pressing - menses - before": cin. was replaced by chin. (Dr. Jost Künzli, Switzerland)

LARYNX -TRACHEA

- "constriction - throat-pit - anger open" has to be modified into "... - anger, after (HR1, staph.)

RESPIRATION

- "difficult - talking - after": nat-c in Kent has to be replaced by nit-ac. (See A1: ... she could not speak. It took away her breath) (Henk van Munster, Netherlands)

CHEST

- "oppression - dinner - after": mag-m. has to be moved to the rubric "oppression - dinner - during". See MM Hahnemann (Dr. Jost Künzli, Switzerland)

- "pain - mammae - under - left": samb. has to be replaced by sumb. Read BG3. (Dr. Jost Künzli, Switzerland)

- "pain - cutting - middle amel. p.m.": (mag-c) in MM Hahnemann we find "painful cutting, deep in the middle of the chest,... after dinner till evening": the opposite of what Kent has mentioned (no amel. !). This symptom is reported in Synthesis as the following: "pain - cutting - middle" and "pain - cutting - middle - afternoon".

- "palpitation - talking": plat. has to be moved to the rubric "... - talking - public; before talking in" (Dr. Jost Künzli, Switzerland)

- "perspiration - midnight": delete lyc. (Dr. Jost Künzli, Switzerland)

- "weakness - lying amel. - on side" this ambiguous symptom has been replaced by "... - lying - side; on" for sulph. (A1)

BACK

- "pain - jerking - involuntary when pressing on dorsal vertebra": arn.: this symptom from Kent has been modified and moved as "pain - dorsal region - spine - pressing on dorsal vertebra; jerking involuntary when" as "jerking" in this case is not a description of the type of backache (Peter Vint, Germany)

- "pain - pressing - lumbar region - stepping - during - ...". The following rubrics are subrubrics of stepping, which is erroneous. The sequence should

be: "stepping"; "stool before (berb.1K, carb-v.2K); "stool - during"; "stool - during - hard" and "stool -after"

- "pain - stitching - dorsal - scapulae, between - spine": this symptom and its subrubrics are positioned before "... - dorsal - scapulae - under, which makes it unclear. The correct symptom should read: "... - dorsal - spine" and it has been moved accordingly in Synthesis.

- "stiffness - chill, during - cramp-like": nit-ac. in Kent: rubric is indented too much to the right, and has become: "stiffness - cramp-like" (A1: spasmodic stiffness ...)

EXTREMITIES

- "cramps - upper limbs - midnight - on waking": caust must be "... - midnight - before - waking, on" (Dr. Künzli, Switzerland)

- "crippled - finger nails": wrong translation of the German "verkrüppelte Nägel": read German in Hahnemann on graphites, sepia, etc. Error induced by Hering's translation. Therefore the rubric was left with an explanation ("crippled (=). The remedies and rubrics were moved to the new rubric "stunted -finger nails, etc." (Dr. Jean-Claude Grégoire, Belgium)

- "eruption - upper limbs - pimples - head, black, with depressed": replaced by "... - head; with a black depressed" (See A1: calc-s.). This description involves the head of the pimple.

- "heat - foot - sole - evening - after lying down - wine": psor in Kent: this rubric is indented too much to the right, and has been corrected in Synthesis as "... - evening - wine, after" (See A1: .. after ... wine, itching of the soles ... with heat ...)

- "heaviness - hip": replace nat-s. by nat-ars. (Henk van Munster, Netherlands)

- "itching - foot - frozen ; as if": kali-c. should be moved to "... - frozen; as if - had been frozen; as if it" (See H) (Dr. Jost Künzli, Switzerland)

- "jerking - upper limbs - air, in windy weather": sulph. This strange symptom arises from the awkward expression in Hering: "... in air, during windy, cold weather, jerkings ..." The symptom has been deleted as such and sulphur was added to "... - cold air, in" and ... - wind - cold".

- "jerking - leg - lying on the back, while - motion amel.": carb-v. in Kent: rubric is indented too much to the right, and has become: "... - leg - motion amel." (see A1: ...jerkings in both lower legs: .. unable to lie still...)

- "pain - upper limbs - right - upper lower left": HR1 mentions asc-t. should be added to "... upper limb - right - and left lower limb" but also to "... - left - and right lower limb".

- "pain - burning - thigh - walking, while": ph-ac. should be moved to "... - thigh - walking, while - amel." (See MM H) (Dr. Jost Künzli, Switzerland)

- "pain - sore - motion - continued - amel.": nat-ar. has to be moved to the rubric "... - motion - continued": read K2 and HR1 (Henk van Munster, Netherlands)

- "pain - sprained, as if - thigh - stretching out limbs, on": for caps. this symptom should be "... - thigh - abduction, on" (Dr. Jost Künzli, Switzerland)

- "pain - tearing - fingers - joints - first": the remedies <agar. lyc. mag-c. and zinc.> should be moved to the rubric "... - joints - third" (See MM H) (Dr. Jost Künzli, Switzerland)
- "pain - tearing - hip - extending - of foot": should be "... - extending to - foot" (H and HR1)
- "pain - tearing - hip - extending - knee" is ambiguous and should be "... - extending to - knee" (H, HR1)
- "pain - tearing - thigh - above the knee - evening": mag-m. should be moved to the rubric "... - evening - bed, in" (Dr. Jost Künzli, Switzerland)
- "pain - tearing - leg - convulsive": for lyc. this symptom should be "... - leg - jerking" (Dr. Jost Künzli, Switzerland)
- "paralysis - rising - agg.": for phos. this symptom should be "... - rising - amel." (Dr. Jost Künzli, Switzerland)
- "stiffness - hand - holding anything" nit-ac. should be moved to "... -hand - grasping"(See MM H) (Dr. Jost Künzli, Switzerland)
- "stiffness - foot - rising after sitting": caps. should be deleted (Dr. Jost Künzli, Switzerland)
- "trembling - hand - dinner - during": mag-m. should be moved to "... - dinner - after" (See MM H) (Dr. Jost Künzli, Switzerland)
- "twitching - forearm - morning - walking, after": for puls. this symptom should be "... - morning - waking, after" (Dr. Jost Künzli, Switzerland)

FEVER

- "afternoon - 5 p.m." (acon. coff. ferr. lyc. nicc. *sang.*) has to be renamed "... - 15 h". The correct rubric "... - 17 h (5 p.m.) (con. kali-c. kali-n. ...)" is listed under evening in Kent, but has been moved to afternoon as well in Synthesis.
- " night" and "midnight" with their subrubrics have been restructured to follow the time schedule followed at other places. Midnight depends on night.
- "exanthematic" has been renamed to "eruptive fever"
- "succession of stages": this chaotic rubric has been restructured completely following the logical rules described.

SLEEP

- symptoms indicating the content of **dreams** have been separated into a new chapter (DREAMS), following sleep. The modalities of "dreaming" (e.g.: dreaming - menses - before) can still be found here, under "SLEEP - dreaming - ...".
- For different rubrics the difference has been made more salient between "**sleepiness**" and actually "**sleeping**" (which, as a general symptom, is to be found under "falling asleep"). Synonyms have been added to help the reader.

- "chill, during" has been modified and moved to a more logical "falling asleep - chill - during"
- "convulsion, during" has been modified and moved to a more logical "falling asleep - convulsion - during"
- "heat - during, in intermittent": has been modified and moved to a more logical "falling asleep - heat - during", which in the original Kent contains almost the same remedies.
- "perspiration, during" has been modified and moved to a more logical "falling asleep - perspiration - during"
- "sleeplessness - night" and its subrubrics has been restructured a lot following a more logical scheme. (See Table of times).
- "sleeplessness - night - midnight - before - morning, towards": ambiguity existed for this rubric: was it the wrong position of the symptom indicating "sleeplessness towards the morning", or was it meant to be "sleeplessness from before midnight until (towards) the morning". Searching for the indicated remedies of the rubric shows that the latter possibility emerges from the *Materia Medica*, mostly from Hering, as for: ant-t., psor., ...
The rubric has therefore been changed to "sleeplessness - night - midnight - before - morning; until".

CHILL

- "evening - eating - while": con. should be moved to "... - eating - after"(See MM H) (Dr. Jost Künzli, Switzerland)
- "suppressed - swallowing agg" for merc-c. was changed into "CHILL - swallowing agg."
- "time - 7 to 9 a.m. - one day hard chill 12 m., next, light one" : eup-per.3. This sentence lacks readability and corresponds to MM Hering: "... a heavy chill, early in morning of one day, and a light chill about noon next day, and so on successively.". Therefore this symptom is corrected in Synthesis as: "time - 7-9 h - heavy chill one day, and a light chill the next day at noon".

PERSPIRATION

- "night - waking, on": delete hep. from this rubric (Dr. Jost Künzli, Switzerland)
- "cold": lac-ac was replaced by lac-c.: see HR1.
- "profuse - rage, during": modify as "rage, during" on level 2
- "sides": these rubrics have been moved to the beginning of the chapter, preceding "times (daytime, morning, etc.)" as in all other places.

SKIN

- The pain section in skin is almost non-existent. However, several pain-sensations are reported in the Repertory. We have grouped them together in the section "**skin - pain**" as in all other chapters. Synonym-references are left of the original rubrics for those who might be used to finding this information at the old site. Disagreeable sensations specific for skin, are not moved to the pain section, again as in other chapters (e.g.: "skin - burning" or "- prickling").
- "cicatrices - stinging": all pain descriptions are made subrubrics of "cicatrices - painful"
- "eruptions - coppery - covered parts": has to be changed to "eruptions - covered parts" as can be confirmed for led. (TL1) and thuj. (HR1)
- in "eruptions - discharging - corrosive": "merc-i." (which has no reference in the table of remedy abbreviations of Kent, was replaced by "merc-i-f.", which is mercurius iodatus flavus, considered synonymous with mercurius protoiodatus or mercurius iodatus (see C1 or PTK2)
- in "eruptions - dry" "bor." was replaced by "bov." (see HR1)
- in "eruptions - eczema": remedy abbreviation "lap-m." (without correspondence in the abbreviations table in Kent's Repertory !) is replaced by "lappa" (= lappa arctium or major) - (See General remarks - remedies).
- "eruptions - excoriated": remedies moved to "excoriation"
- "eruptions - rash - changing air": this ambiguous expression was modified as "eruption - rash - weather; from change of" (apis in HR1)
- in "eruptions - rupia" "nat-ac." was replaced by "nit-ac." (see HR1, under "follows well")
- "eruptions - urticaria - cold - taking cold; from": this ambiguous expression was modified into "... - cold - becoming; from" See HR1 under dulc.
- "formication - beginning at feet and extending upwards" has been changed to "formication -extending upwards; beginning at feet and " and moved after the modalities (to correspond to the standardized order in the repertory)
- "itching - spring, in - March; month of" replaced by "itching - March; month of": see Hering (bryonia) and also: spring begins on March 21st only
- "sore - becomes" moved to "decubitus"
- "ulcers - aching": all pain descriptions are made subrubrics of "ulcers - painful"
- "ulcers - cold feeling, with" has been changed to "ulcers - cold - feeling in them; with a cold" (see a.o. bry. in HR1)

GENERALS

- The section **Food** contains all modalities: each particular food has at most four subrubrics: agg. - amel. - aversion and desire. The latter two were normally present in Kent's chapter Stomach, but as they are general, have been moved to Generals - food.

Some specifications on the structure of this rubric:

- All more specific food symptoms depend on the above-mentioned four levels: aggravation from red wine will be found as "wine - agg. - red" In all cases "agg from" has been considered synonymous with "ailments from".
- as much as possible, "combined taste" was listed as follows:
 - if the type of food was a specific type or a kind of preparation, it will be found under the heading of the main food: "fresh meat" you will find under "meat", "olive oil" under "oil" (and not under "olive"), etc.
 - if it was an exact type of food, you will find it as such, on level 3: "mutton" will be found under "generals - food - mutton" and not as a subrubric of "meat"
- If **Weather** modalities apply to the whole general state they have been grouped under a rubric "generals - weather" (as in the Chapter Mind). A general state caused or influenced by a weather modality will still be a subrubric depending upon this other rubric.
- All types of **Wind** have been grouped together as "generals - wind". Really windy weather (= stormy weather) you find under "generals - weather - windy".

- "coat of skin drawn over inner parts; sensation of": symptom from Boenninghausen, wrongly translated, has been moved with all its remedies to the correct translation: "Fur in inner parts; sensation as if covered with" (Dr. Jean-Claude Grégoire, Belgium)
- "convulsions - exanthema": remedies have been moved into rubric "convulsions - eruptions" (see General remarks: exanthema)
- "dropsy - exanthema; from suppressed": remedies are merged with the rubric "dropsy - eruptions; from suppressed" (see General remarks)
- "food - farinaceous" means food containing farina and therefore is not equal to spaghetti only, which is the way many homeopaths tend to use it. Farina-based food includes pastas, bread and potatoes. We have added a rubric "food - pasta" and suggest you add there any symptoms related only to pasta such as spaghetti, lasagne, macaroni, etc.
- "food - starchy": all remedies and subrubrics have been moved to "food - farinaceous" with which it is considered synonymous. In the Materia Medica "starchy" is most often used to describe the quality of a discharge, expectoration, leukorrhoea, etc. and less often to indicate a type of food.
- "lying - after - amel.": replace subm. by samb.
- "medicines" see explanation under "remedies"
- "remedies" under this rubric all information has been grouped together according to the homeopathic remedies, as opposed to symptoms related to allopathic medicines, which are found under "medicines". The difference between these two words is also illustrated in the symptom, original in Kent: "oversensitive state and (homeopathic!) remedies fail to act; when too much

(allopathic) medicine has produced an", which can be found under "generals - irritability" in Kent. In Synthesis, also this last symptom is moved to be a subrubric of "remedies".

- "suppressed": all suppressions have been moved to the part suppressed (e.g.: "skin - eruptions -suppressed")

- "suppressed - exanthema": remedies merged into "skin - eruptions - from suppressed" (see General remarks)

- "trembling": in the original Kent, there is a headrubric "trembling, externally" from which all others depend. When, alphabetically, "internally" comes, this seems to depend on "externally" and all following rubrics are indented to the right and suggested to be subrubrics of "internally", which is again confirmed by the header of the right column on page 1409. However, when you consider the alphabetical order, this does not appear to be correct.

Barthel begins with "trembling, externally", and "trembling, internally". Then he makes all time modalities subrubrics of a new rubric: "whole body". All other modalities are subrubrics of "trembling".

Künzli mentions all rubrics, including "internally" and "externally" as subrubrics of "trembling".

Synthesis refers to the original but corrected format of Kent: on level 3, there is only "internally" with almost no subrubrics, and then as second rubric "externally" which has all other rubrics as subrubrics.)

- "weather - cold wet - agg": delete canth. (Dr. Jost Künzli, Switzerland, quoting Kent)