

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 "alumina" 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 carbolic 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

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

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

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.

"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.

Kent		Barthel	Synthesis
- 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.
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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 also 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, the main remedy: "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.		
- brass.	= brassica napus oleifera	brass.	brass-n-o.
	To avoid confusion between the different types of brassica, brass. should not be used any more and replaced by one of the more precise abbreviations.		
- 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.		
- cain.	= 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	carbn-h.	carbn-h.
	"Carb" indicates "carbo"; "carbn" indicates "carboneum".		
- carbo-o.	= carboneum oxygenatum	carbn-o.	carbn-o.
- carb-s.	= carboneum sulphuricum	carbn-s.	carbn-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.	= aphis chenopodii glauci	aphis	aphis
	Both abbreviations are used and mentioned by Kent for one remedy. Synthesis uses only aphis.		
- chin-a.	= chininum arsenicosum	chin-ar.	chinin-ar.
- chin-b.	= chininum bromatum	chin-br.	chinin-br.
	Chin-b. in Kent indicates chininum bromatum , in Barthel it indicates china boliviana. This ambiguity is resolved by giving a different root to china and its varieties (= chin.) compared to chininum and its salts (= chinin.)		
- chin-s.	= chininum sulphuricum	chin-s.	chinin-s.
- /	chininum valerianicum	chin-val.	chinin-val.
- cinch.	= cinchoninum sulphuricum	cinch.	cinch.
	As one knows china is synonymous to cinchona. However, cinchoninum sulphuricum is a different alkaloid of china as compared to chininum sulphuricum. Both have the same atomic structure (C ₂₀ H ₂₄ N ₂ O ₂ SH ₂ O), but the molecular structure is different (read the different provings in a1 and more explanation in c1).		
- cinch-b.	= cinchona / china boliviana	chin-b.	chinin-b.
- /	chininum muriaticum	chin-m.	chinin-m.
- chr-ox.	= chromicum oxydatum	chr-o.	chr-o.
- cocaine.	= cocainum muriaticum	cocain.	cocain.
- conv-d.	= convolvulus duartinus	conv-d.	conv-d.
- cupr-ac.	= cuprum aceticum	cupr-a.	cupr-act.
- dub.	= duboisinum	dub.	duboin.
	Duboisinum is the (sulphate of) the alkaloid of dubosia myoporoides. Several authors use "duboisinum" for the tincture of the leaves as well as for the alkaloid. If the		

distinction is not made, one can use the old abbreviation "dub." as most symptoms known belong rather to the alkaloid. However, there is some specific information is available. In Synthesis both abbreviations "duboin." (for the alkaloid and its sulphate) and "dubo-m." are available should anyone wish to be more precise.

- eth.	= aether	aether	aether.
- equis.	= equisetum hyemale	equis	equis-h.
- ferr-ac.	= ferrum aceticum	ferr-a.	ferr-act.
- /	ficus religiosa	fic.	fic-r.
- frag-v.	= fragaria vesca	frag.	frag.
- gall-ac.	= gallicum acidum	gal-ac.	gal-ac.
- gland.	= gymnocladus canadensis	gymno.	gymno.
- hedeom.	= hedeoma pulegioides	hedeo.	hedeo.
- helo.	= heloderma species	helo.	helo.

Heloderma suspectum and horridum have often been confused. New abbreviations "helo-h." and "helo-s." are available in Synthesis, should anyone wish to be more precise.

- hydrop.	= hydrophobinum	lyss.	lyss.
Both abbreviations are used and mentioned by Kent as being synonymous. Synthesis uses only lyss.			
- /	hyosciaminum salts	hyoscin.	hyoscin.
The symptoms of hyosciaminum hydrobromate and hyosciaminum sulphate have not been separated by all authors. The mixed situation still remains in this version of Synthesis, however the abbreviations "hyosin-hbr." and "hyosin-s." have been 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.	= jatropa 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.
	Both abbreviations are used and mentioned by Kent as being synonymous. Synthesis uses only lact.		
- lappa-a. / lappa-m.	= lappa arctium	lappa	lappa
	Kent mentions lappa-a. for lappa arctium and lappa-m. for lappa major. However Clarke and others consider lappa major, lappa arctium and lappa officinalis 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.
	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. If ambiguity persists "meli-xyz." has been used for some authors.		
- ment.	= mentha piperita	menth.	menth.
- merc.	= mercurius vivus / solubilis	merc.	merc.

Hahnemann tried to prepare the most pure preparation of mercury, which resulted in the creation of "mercurius oxydulatus niger", better known as mercurius solubilis Hahnemanii. Even if the provings were done with this preparation, he then later switched to using "mercurius vivus" as a remedy, basing himself among others on the proving symptoms obtained from mercurus sol. As a consequence most authors (a1, c1, hr1, etc..) continue to consider mercurius vivus and mercurius solubilis as the same remedy. Whenever this was not the case, mercurius solubilis and mercurius vivus have both been abbreviated by "merc." in Synthesis (e.g.: additions from a1).

- 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-tin.	naph-tin.
- 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-hchl.	nat-hchl.
- 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.
- osm.	= osmium metallicum and acidum	osm.	osm.
	The symptoms of the metal and the acid have not always been separated. The mixed situation still remains in this version of Synthesis, however the abbreviations "osm-met." and "osm-ac." have been added, should anyone wish to be more precise.		
- per.	= amygdala persica	amgd-p.	amgd-p.
- pilo.	= pilocarpinum and salts	pilo.	pilo.
	The symptoms of pilocarpinum purum and the salts (pilo-m. and pilo-n.) have not always been separated. The mixed situation still remains in this version of Synthesis, however the abbreviations "pilo-pur.", "pilo-m." and "pilo-n." have been added, should anyone wish to be more precise.		
- plb.	= plumbum metallicum	plb.	plb.
	The symptoms of the metal, the aceticum and the carbonate have not always been separated. For some of these authors "plb-old." has been used, when the distinction was not made. The mixed situation still remains in this version of Synthesis, however the abbreviations "plb-act." and "plb-c." have been added, should anyone wish to be more precise. The abbreviation "plb." has been kept for plumbum metallicum as this is a too well known abbreviation.		
- /	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 nutalliana	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.	= santoninum	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.
	Some authors consider trillium pendulum identical to trillium cernuum (C1), other make a difference.		
- 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.
- vesp.	= vespa crabro	vesp.	vesp.
	The symptoms of different species have not always been separated. The mixed situation still remains in this version of Synthesis, however the abbreviations "vesp-cr.", "vesp-		

m." and vesp-vg." have been added, should anyone wish to be more precise. If it is not clear which species was used, "vesp-xyz." was used in some authors.

- wild.	= wildbad	wildb.	wildb.
- zinc-ac.	= zincum aceticum	zinc-a.	zinc-act.
- zinc-c.	= zincum cyanatum	zinc-cy.	zinc-cy.
- zinc-ox.	= zincum oxydatum	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.

- Many symptoms have been moved to a more coherent location. Redundant symptoms have been merged into one only and the other symptom has become a rubric referring to the rubric containing the remedies. This further streamlining of Synthesis is the reason that some **“new” rubrics** will appear including remedies referenced by Kent, which cannot be found at that location in the original Kent. This is especially the case for all **alternations**, which contained often partial information at one of two places where the same symptom could be expressed.

E.g.: “Loquacity - alternating with - answer; aversion to”: contains cemic. K (as the remedy was present in Kent in “Answers - aversion to - loquacious at other times”

For the rules used to systematize this formatting, read the relevant sections under “Editing of symptoms”.

- **Chagrin**, which by many is believed to correspond to “grief” (if translated from the French), rather indicates “mortification” and has been replaced as such on all occasions.

- **“Exanthema(tive)”** has been removed from the repertory. It is considered synonymous with eruption (accompanying a fever), 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.

- **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”.

- **“Mental work”**: all over the repertory the expression “mental work” has been used to replace expressions such as “work, mental”, ...

- 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)

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" (Jean-Claude Grégoire, France)
- "black and sombre; aversion to everything that is": this symptom has been split into "colors - black -aversion to" and "sombre; everything that is - aversion to"
- "ensorious - unoccupied, close application amel.": sapin. A1: taken as such from the MM, but when reflected upon the meaning corresponds to "... - occupation amel." into which the rubric has been renamed.
- "cheerful" and "mirth" are split again since Synthesis 7 as it was pointed out by different collaborators that the difference between the two symptoms was too big to allow a merger of these rubrics.
- "controlling - must control everything twice or more": remedies moved to "double-checking", which is more like common language. (Nick Churchill, England)
- "cowardice": replace nat-ac. by nit-ac. (Henk van Munster, Netherlands)
- "cursing - evening - home; when": the correct remedy here is opuntia spina alb as can be found in A1. In the main rubric "cursing", Kent has mentioned opium. Therefore opium is left in the main rubric and not replaced by opun-s.
- "dancing - agg.": the remedies borx. and spong. come from BG2 (pg 1112: Aggravations in General), and indicate an aggravation of the general state, not of the mental state: moved to "generals - dancing agg." (compare C1, H and HR1 for borx. and H for spong.). The only mental aggravation from dancing occurs in the child which is being carried by a dancing person (A1, HR1, ...).
- "delirium - alternating with - convulsions, lying on the back, knees and thighs flexed, hands joined; tetanic": has been split: the remedy stram.1 K has therefore been added to "mind - delirium - alternating with - convulsions; tetanic", "mind - gestures - joining the hands - convulsions; during", and "extremities - flexed- ..."
- "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 Dimitriadis, Australia)
- "delirium - gay - alternating with - laughing, singing, whistling, crying": has been split into four different alternations with, among others with weeping (= crying)
- "delusions - 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.

- "delusions- body - alive - half alive; body is" this symptom mentioned for crot-h. has been removed because the original MM symptom (a1) indicated that the sensation of being "half alive" refers to indifference, not to a bodily delusion (Bob Fordham, England)

- "delusions - climbing - mountain": prun.1A1: is not a delusion, but an expression of how strong the shortness of breath is (Srinivasan, India)

- "delusions - descending - mountain; descending a" has the remedy "cycl rb2" which was moved to "vertigo - descending; as if - mountain; a" because Herbert A. Roberts misinterpreted the original text by Allen: "[a1 - Cyclamen europaeum - Head] - Vertigo, as if she were going down a mountain (first day), [a23].

- "delusions - disgraced; that he is": move sarr. to "... - disgracing - family or friends; he has disgraced his (Filip De Groote, Belgium: see A1)

- "delusions - incubus; being weighed down by": cere-b. A1: This symptom in its original version reads: "- Feel the effect of an incubus weighing me down, affecting more particularly the nervous system (fourth day)." and therefore indicates a real feeling (of depression), not a delusion. The most logical meaning of incubus in this case is "burden". Therefore the symptom has been removed and the reference has been added to "mind - sadness - burden; as from a".

- "delusions - lost; she is - salvation; for - waking; on": aesc. K. A search through the MM shows that on waking aesc. is lost in space (knows not where he is), and not "lost for salvation". The remedy has therefore been added to "recognizing - not recognize; does - surroundings - waking; on". (Aldo Fariáz Diaz, Brazil, see A1, HR1))

- "delusions - pursued - tormented by some frightful event ...": if one is pursued then it is probably by persons. On an event you dwell: moved to "dwells - past disagreeable events - frightful"

- "delusion - starve - he must": kali-chl. has to be replaced by kali-m. (See C1)

- "dipsomania" and subrubrics renamed and moved to "alcoholism"

- "eat - refuses to eat": Kali-chl.3 from Kent has been changed into kali-m. (see K2). Kali-m has also the symptom "delusion he must starve" (which is correct, K, C1, HR1) and "delusion she must not eat" (K2) (Erik Van Woensel, Holland)

- "fear - crowd, in a - public places, of": this symptom is ambiguous as "public places" may indicate the presence of a crowd, but does not necessarily do so. If the presence of a crowd is the major problem, the symptom "fear - crowd" should be used. If open spaces where there is no crowd are meant, then "fear - open spaces" should be preferred. In the latter case the remedies are afraid of the vastness of the open space. Therefore this subrubric has been moved to "fear - open spaces". This symptom is synonymous with agoraphobia. Additions mainly come from BG2: "fear - places, of"; BRO1: "fear - space (agoraphobia)"; GL1: "agoraphobie" (French); PTK1: "agoraphobia". All these sources clearly indicate the concept of "open space" as opposed to the ambiguous "public places" (Peter Vint, Germany)

- fear - door - opening": to indicate the difference between the active and passive tense, this rubric has been split and renamed into the two following rubrics: "... - door - opening the door; when there is a difficulty in" and "... - door - opened; when the door is". The sources

for all additions are indicated.

- "fear - knives; of" was not added as it clearly is a typing error in bg2 for "fear - knives; of".
- "fear - losing senses" and "fear - losing reason": considered synonymous with "fear - insanity, of": remedies are moved
- "fear - sensation; of" in K2 this should be "far off sensation" as can be read from a1, where the preceding symptom reads: "Dazed feeling; a far off sensation, as though things done today occurred a week ago. Momentary loss of thought, caused by sensation of tightness in brain. Loses constantly the thread of her talk.", as opposed to Kent's wording: "Confusion of mind, dazed; fear of sensation; loses the idea when speaking.". The symptom has been deleted from Synthesis. The remedy med. has been added to "stupefaction" which appears to be the closest rubric expressing "far off feeling".
- "fear - position; to lose his lucrative": has been changed to "... - job; to lose his lucrative" (Jean-Claude Grégoire, France)
- "forsaken feeling - joyless; feels": the original symptom for alum. (h) does not related joyless to forsaken feeling, but to a state of indifference, depression ("Niedergeschlagen und freudlos"). Therefore the remedy has been moved to the existing rubric: "Indifference - joyless". (Guy Loutan, Switzerland)
- "homesickness": eup-per.1 is quoted from A1: eup-per has no mind symptoms even. It should be eup-pur., which is already in Kent (Srinivasan, India)
- "hopeful": aur.1J5: comes from trembling as in hopeful joy: therefor the remedy was deleted from this rubric (Schore, USA)
- "insanity - eating - refuse, only": unclear symptom changed into "eating - dirt" (meli.)
- "irritability - alternating with - hypochondriac mood during the day and merrines in the evening": has been split into: "irritability - alternating with - hypochondriasis - daytime"; "irritability - alternating with - cheerfulness - evening"; "cheerful - evening - alternating with - hypochondriasis - daytime". The remedies sulph.1 K and viol-t.1 K have been copied to all rubrics.
- "laughing - agg.": should contain only remedies which aggravate the mental state. None such symptoms could be found in the MM, as most symptoms aggravated by laughing are local or at the most equal to "generals - laughing - agg.". This latter symptom is the place where the remedies from bg3 (pg. 24), bg2 (pg 209), bro1 (pg. 970) and from ptk1 (pg. 207) can be added, even if it is an overstatement to call these a "general" aggravation from laughing as can be seen from reading the corresponding MM.
- "laughing - involuntarily - eating, after": puls. has been moved to "laughing - eating, after". All other subrubrics were added to "laughing - ..." in stead of being added to "laughing - involuntarily - ...". Also, all subrubrics were added to "laughing - ..." in stead of being added to "laughing - spasmodically - ...".
- "love - disappointed love - jealousy, anger and incoherent talk; with": this composed symptom was split into "anger - love; from disappointed", etc.
- "mirth": all remedies and subrubrics have been moved to "cheerful" in some other repertories. Synthesis has maintained the difference between "mirth" and cheerful" (as advised by George Dimitriadis, Australia and independently by Schore, Crothers and Nossaman, USA)

- "passionate": a search in the older MM shows that passionate is almost everywhere linked to expressions of anger or irritability. To differentiate it from amorous, emotional passion synonyms have been added.
- "positiveness": synonymous with "always claims to be right" (Jean-Claude Grégoire, France: 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 - ...". (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 - ...". (Johannes von Keller, Germany: CI Hom Q, vol 4, pg 59-65, 1991)
- "sadness - noon - lively, in evening sad, or vice versa": has been changed into a more comprehensive form: "cheerful - evening - alternating with - sadness" as read in A1 and H for zinc.
- "stupefaction - forenoon - 11-18h": as the symptom in the MM indicated a sensation on the head, it has been moved to the chapter head (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". (Johannes von Keller, Germany: CI Hom Q, vol 4, pg 59-65, 1991)
- "touched - aversion to be": lachn.1 is quoted from A1: lachn. has no such mind symptom. It should be lach., which is already in Kent (Srinivasan, India)
- "unconsciousness - exanthema slow to appear" has been changed to "... - eruptions - slow to appear"
- "will - muscles refuse to obey the will": gels. K, H: from H1, one can see this symptom is a secondary expression of a general confusion and not referring to an act of will. Therefore the rubric has been renamed and moved to "confusion - muscles refuse to obey the will. (George Dimitriadis: A J Hom Med, page 78, Vol 3, N°2, 1994)
- "work, mental": see general introduction about "mental work".

HEAD

- "enlarged - extending to - vertex": "extending to" has been replaced by "Vertex": symptom becomes a localization in stead of an extension (confirm A1: Peter Vint, Germany)
- "enlarged sensation - Vertex - upward; vertex seems extended - split open by a wedge from the outside; and - cold, skin moist and sticky; body icy - warm, even under a feather bed; cannot get - face yellow, whines with the pain - head burning like fire, with thirst": this

symptom has been split into meaningful bits.

- "pain - morning - waking, on - preceded by disagreeable dreams": this symptom is not inserted following the normal repertorial syntax, and has therefore been copied to "DREAMS - headache; about - before the headache appears" and to "SLEEP - Dreaming - headache; before"

- "pain - midnight - after - 1 a.m.": pall. is erroneously mentioned here, and should be mentioned under "pain - afternoon - 13 h". See HR1. (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. (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; only BG2 mentions sulph.

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 - 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 - 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)

- "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"

VISION

- "Accommodation - overexertion": nux-v.2K: this unclear symptom corresponds with "Vertigo with vanishing of sight, preceded by tensive headache, from mental overexertion" (HR1). Therefore the original rubric has been removed and the remedy has been moved to several more appropriate rubrics, among others to: "Vision - Dim - mental exertion"

EAR

- In all symptoms the localization "**inside**" has been replaced by "meatus" to be more precise. These were already indicated as synonymous by Kent in "Pain - inside (in meatus)" and "Swelling - inside (meatus)".

- "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 remedy "ars" was moved to the following rubrics: "Fever - evening"; "Head - heat - lying down"; "Ear - heat - lying down" and "Extremities - coldness - knees - hot - body, with".

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

NOSE

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

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

FACE

- "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 => in Synthesis only remains: "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".

MOUTH

- Many remedies, but not always all remedies in each rubric, have been added with the reference **vk1**. These additions correspond to the clinical experience of Dr. Prakash Vakil (Bombay, India) who spent a greater part of his life confirming remedies by looking at the tongue. Only the remedies with this reference are the ones considered by the Vakil Module.

- In version 7 of Synthesis the difference between "**sides**" of tongue and "edges" has been clarified and checked in the Materia Medica. Edges contain the complete margin of the tongue, including the sides. As a consequence some symptoms have been moved to a more correct position.

- "dryness": replace nat-ac.3 by nat-c.3: see MM PTK2 and C1 (Henk van Munster, Netherlands)

- "Mucous membrane - discoloration - blue, others pale; some places - covered with tough mucus which lies in brown crusts on lips", (ars. from k) this symptom was split and moved to: "mouth - discoloration - blue - accompanied by - pale spots", and "face - eruptions - crusty, scabby - "Lips - brown crusts - accompanied by - blue and pale spots of mucous membrane of mouth"

- "swelling - Gums - bluish-red, spongy, between lower incisors - beginning on left side and extending to the right - bleeding frequently" this symptom for nat-m. comes from hr1 (A bluish red swelling of a spongy nature on gums between lower incisors, commencing on left side, extending to right, bled often, blood had a saltish taste). It was deleted as such and has been transcribed as follows: "swelling - Gums - bluish-red - spongy swelling"; "swelling - Gums - between the lower incisors"; "swelling - Gums - left - to right" and "taste - saltish - blood tastes salty".

- "swelling - Gums - bluish-red, spongy, between lower incisors - beginning on left side and extending to the right - bleeding frequently - ecchymosis": this chaotic symptom of con. corresponds to the following MM symptoms: "Swollen, bluish-red gums, as if suffused with blood. (h)"; "Gums swollen, ecchymosed and bleeding. (c1)". The original symptom therefore has been removed and con. has been placed in: "swelling - Gums - bluish-red". It was already present in "discoloration - Gums - bluish-red" and in "bleeding - Gums".

- "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) ((Jost Künzli, Switzerland)

STOMACH

The remedies of the rubrics **Aversion** and **Desire** are the ones in Kent's original Repertory. All additions are moved to "Generals - food - ...".

Nowadays **cardialgia** stands for pain in the heart. In the classical texts, such as a1, hr1, etc., it means much more frequently "heartburn". (see: Cardialgia and sour eructations, especially after drinking: in a1, canth.). If cardialgia is used in the context of stomach symptoms, the meaning of heartburn is accepted.

- "nausea - pressure - stomach, on": sars. (wrong alphabetical position) should become "ars."
- "vomiting - mucus": cupr-r. (printing error and not existing in Kent's list) should be replaced by "cupr-act." (aceticum) (See HR1)

ABDOMEN

- "tension - inguinal region - rising arms" (apis) has been modified to "... - raising arms"

RECTUM

- For several symptoms Kent did not make a distinction between "rectum" and "**anus**". For most of these symptoms this has been maintained in Synthesis. Example: "fistula" includes all rectal fistulas, also these at the anus. In the whole pain section there has not been made a difference between pain in the rectum and in the anus.

In all these symptoms the anus is considered as a (subjective) part or prolongation of the rectum. If this is not the case a subrubric has been made: e.g.: "rectum - itching" (which is more inside) as opposed to "rectum - itching - anus; around" (which is more outside).

- "flatus - diarrhea, during": "cupr-m." (not existing in Kent's list) was replaced by "cupr."
- "dropsy" and "dropsy - Perineum" were deleted; as in "apoc k2" we find "dropsical condition of the body". The remedy already exists in "Generals - dropsy - internal dropsy".
- "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 (Jean-Claude Grégoire, France)

BLADDER

- "urination - dribbling - urination - after": arg. a printing error in Kent, and 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) (Wolfgang Hettich, Germany)
- " URINATION - dysuria - sphincter vesicae; pain in - hyperesthesia of the skin down the course of the left sciatic nerve; with - popliteus and heel; pain in the left - coldness creeping over the whole course of the nerve; with - heel; especially in the": this symptom has been split into meaningful bits considering as well that dysuria in the repertory emphasizes "difficult urination" as opposed to "pain.- urination; during".

MALE GENITALIA / SEX

- **Sexual behavior** 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 ben. 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 behavior** 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" by "delivery - after" and
 - "lying-in women" by "delivery - after" or "delivery - during".
- "pain - pressing - menses - before": cin. is a printing error and was replaced by chin. (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)

COUGH

- "CROUPY - sopor, stertorous breathing and wheezing; with - open mouth and head thrown back; with - child starts up and is on point of suffocating, turns black and blue in face - rattling breathing sets in again; after which cough with - suffocation and paralysis of lungs appear unavoidable": this symptom has been split into meaningful bits.

CHEST

- Nowadays **cardialgia** stands for pain in the heart. In the classical texts, such as a1, hr1, etc., it means much more frequently "heartburn". (see: Cardialgia and sour eructations, especially after drinking: in a1, canth.). If cardialgia is used in the context of stomach symptoms, the meaning of heartburn is accepted.

- "oppression - dinner - after": mag-m. has to be moved to the rubric "oppression - dinner -

during". See MM Hahnemann (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".

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

BACK

- "heaviness, weight - Sacral region - weight" and "heaviness, weight - Sacral region - weight - as of a" were both deleted and the remedies moved to "Back - Heaviness - Sacral region" as the meaning is identical.

- "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

- "asleep - thighs; as if they would fall": cham H: in text "as if legs would fall asleep" → in Synthesis: symptom deleted, remedy added to: numbness - lower limbs

- "cramps - upper limbs - midnight - on waking": caust must be "... - midnight - before - waking, on" (Jost 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." (Jean-Claude Grégoire, France)

- "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) (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; in 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 - 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" (Jost Künzli, Switzerland)
 - "pain - tearing - fingers - joints of - first" with the remedies "agar, brom, kali-i, lyc, mag-c and zinc" is a symptom we find in Kent. Künzli, however misinterpreted the first joint as the distal joint and added a note saying that the remedies "agar, lyc, mag-c and zinc" were not to be included here. Künzli was wrong because according to medical dictionaries the first joint is the proximal joint and the third joint the distal joint. Synthesis 8 has been modified accordingly. The remedies "agar, lyc, mag-c and zinc" should therefore be under proximal joints and not under distal joints.
 - "pain - tearing - hip - extending - of foot": should be "... - extending to - foot" (H and HR1)
 - "pain - tearing - leg - convulsive": for lyc. this symptom should be "... - leg - jerking" (Jost Künzli, Switzerland)

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.
- "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.
- "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".

DREAMS

- "excrements - wading in excrements" The remedy "iod j5" was deleted and moved to "dirt - wading in dirt" because the original word "Kothe" found in Jahr means " any liquid or formerly liquid uncleanness, especially when it lies on the streets or roads ... ". (Peter Vint , Germany)

- "wading in excrements"(iod k) was deleted and the remedy moved to "dirt - wading in dirt" because the original word "Kothe" found in Jahr means " any liquid or formerly liquid uncleanness, especially when it lies on the streets or roads ... ". (Peter Vint , Germany)

CHILL

- "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: "morning - 7 h - 7-9 h - heavy chill one day, and a light chill the next day at noon".

FEVER

- " **night**" and "midnight" with their subrubrics have been restructured to follow the time schedule followed at other places. Midnight depends on night.

- "afternoon - 5 p.m." (acon. coff. ferr. lyc. nicc. *sang.*) is a misprint in Kent (see chronological order) and was 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.

- "succession of stages": this chaotic rubric has been restructured completely following the logical rules described.

PERSPIRATION

- "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 chapters.

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 - burning, sore, stinging, etc.": 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" "borx." 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 - 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
- "ulcers - aching": all pain descriptions are made subrubrics of "ulcers - painful"

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" (Jean-Claude Grégoire, France)

- "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, lasagna, 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. (Jost Künzli, Switzerland, quoting Kent)