

The new version of the Russian-language repertory of J. T. Kent as part of the complex of the doctor of traditional medicine "ARM-PERESVET"
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The success of a traditional medical practitioner depends to a large extent on the combined use of several therapies. For each patient, the doctor tries to choose the most optimal methods, based on the characteristics of the disease, the patient's personal qualities, the equipment of the workplace, his own practical skills, and finally, economic factors.

But no matter where the doctor of traditional medicine initially starts, he almost inevitably faces homeopathy. This is due to various factors, there are a lot of them. Let's note the following: the initial orientation of the doctor towards drug-free therapy or its minimization, high efficiency when combining reflexotherapy with local or general prescription of homeopathic medicines, close relationship of traditional diagnostic methods with homeopathy. It is the latter circumstance that leads to the fact that the number of traditional medicine doctors interested in homeopathy is increasing. When faced with a homeopathic method of treatment, the physician initially begins to use complex remedies. Feeling the need to move on, he tries to improve his knowledge in classical homeopathy and in the end realizes that he is at the beginning of a difficult path. How to act in this situation, everyone decides for himself. As a rule, the doctor gives the answer to this question at the very beginning of his professional career.

Having set foot on the path of classical homeopathy, the doctor has to deal with many books, the main of which are repertoria - reference books of symptoms and Materia medica - homeopathic medicine. The reference book of homeopaths around the world is the Repertory of the great American homeopath J. T. Kent.

To make the work of a traditional medicine doctor more effective, many years of work was carried out to create a modern translation of the J. T. Kent's Repertory, which has now been published by the Homeopathic Medicine publishing house and served as the basis for the Peresvet Homeopathy computer program.

The work was carried out by the Scientific Medical Center "Peresvet" (Moscow) together with the Moscow publishing house "Homeopathic Medicine". Also, leading specialists of the FNCEC TMDL of Roszdrav, consultants, researchers and doctors who know the method of homeopathy both in practical and fundamental aspects, were involved in the work.

In this article, we will acquaint the reader with the problems and difficulties encountered during the translation and creation of a new homeopathic program, and show what kind of solutions were found.

Peculiarities of translation and revision of the Repertory

Symptom format. In the process of preparing the translation, a new one was selected original format for presenting a symptom with a keyword in nominative case. This recording format ensures consistency the location of symptoms at each hierarchical level and facilitates the search for the desired symptom.

To obtain a symptom consistent in the meaning of the text, use separator icon that indicates the beginning of reading. Separator icon the usual signs in the form of a comma or semicolon or others can serve. In the example, the arrow icon - is selected.

food - after

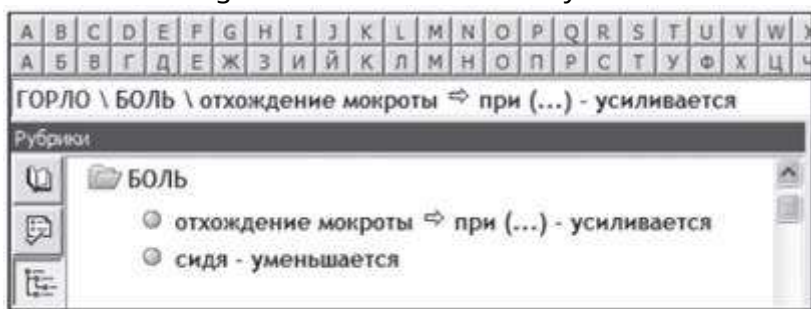
walking - when

First, you need to read the word after the separator character, and then go back to the beginning, i.e. keyword preceding the icon and put it in the appropriate case.

Thus, these symptoms will read like this: after eating, while walking. To record a symptom that is more complex in design, another icon in the form of brackets (...) is introduced - an arrow icon for inserting a keyword or groups of keywords. In these cases, the reading of the symptom begins with the word, standing after the separator symbol -, then, instead of brackets (...), keywords are read at the beginning of the symptom.

Examples:

WEAKNESS - sensation (...) In the kidney area The symptom reads like this: a feeling of weakness in the kidney area.



The symptom reads like this: a sore throat, with sputum discharge, increases. As can be seen from the previous example, in headings with modality, there is a dash (where applicable). This technique achieves a quick search. Headings with modalities in a cursory scan of the text.

Translation of modalities. During the work, special attention was paid to translation modalities aggravation – amelioration (worse – better). Interlinear translation is worse - was better used only when translating headings reflecting general symptoms the patient. When describing mental and local headings, semantic synonyms were used, which more accurately reflect the meaning of the heading and help

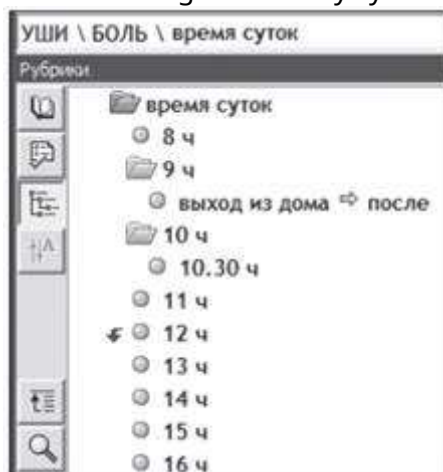
avoid ambiguity of interpretation, such as decreases - increases, weakens - increases, etc.

So, when reading a symptom: PSYCHE \ IRRITANCY \ air - on \ decreases it becomes clear that irritability decreases, and not the mental state simply improves.



Time rubrics. To indicate time instead of On the 12-hour scale, the standard, generally accepted in our country, division of the day into 24 hours was used.

Following the headings day, morning ... evening, an additional subheading has been introduced time of day where the headings were moved with the exact time the appearance of a symptom according to the daily cycle.



Such headings have been added to the following chapters: "EYES", "EARS", "STOMACH", "RECTAIN", "COUGH", "OZNOB", "GENERAL".

Working with synonyms. After analyzing the set of English synonyms some of them were removed, but at the same time were replaced by Russian synonyms, based on their clinical significance and relevance in the Russian language.

Elimination of duplicate headings. Working on translation and revision and paying tribute to the author's scrupulousness, the editors drew attention to one pattern - Kent began work on the rubric, filled the symptom with drugs, and then found a more accurate synonym, which was formed finally. Nevertheless, the "semi-finished products" remained in the text. New translations such "semi-finished products" have been removed.

For example: In the English-language repertory there are two identical headings, having the same meaning and translation, but containing different drugs.

NOSE / BORING in, with fingers: ARUM-T, aur, bufo, CINA, con, ph-ac, phos, psor, sel, stict, verat, Zinc

NOSE / PICKING nose: ARUM-T, CINA, Con, cop, hell, hyper, lac-c, nat-p, nux-v, ph-ac, TEUCR, zinc

In the Russian version, the list of drugs was combined and only one heading was left:

NOSE / POPPING in the nose.

New headings and subheadings. The need to create them is associated with differences between Russian and English. For example, in English one word can denote both the process and its result (product). When translating into Russian, while maintaining Kent's rubric, one had to resort to creating complex, repetitive structures, which dramatically burdened the text and made it difficult to search.

Therefore, some of the headings were summarized. This made it much easier finding these headings led to a logical ordering of the structure of chapters or headings.

So, for example, in the chapter "EXPECTING, WET", the general heading "Sputum" was highlighted, which united the headings related to color, consistency, smell, taste, impurities contained in sputum. Thus, the "process" (expectoration) was separated from the "product" (sputum).

Similarly, the following general headings were formed: "Menstrual flow" in the chapter "FEMALE GENITAL SYSTEM" and "Sweat" in the chapter "Sweating".

Some of the subheadings were summarized according to the same principle: BREAST CELL / BLEEDING / blood
BREAST CELL / SWEAT / sweat
CHEST / SWEATING / Axillary fossa / Rectal sweat / Moss / discharge

New chapter. If we consider the structure of the repertory as a whole, then it is necessary to say about the appearance of a new chapter "FOOD, DRINKS", which includes the headings related to the intake of certain food and drinks, previously located in the chapters "GENERAL" (general headings Worse, Better) and "STOMACH" (general headings Disgust, Desire).

Additions to the text of the repertory. To the text of the Repertory (to all chapters) added symptoms and remedies from the work of J. T. Kent. Four chapters - "MEN'S GENITAL SYSTEM", "FEMALE GENITAL SYSTEM", "FOOD, DRINKS", "SLEEP, DREAMS" - are supplemented with headings and preparations of the following authors: Hahnemann, Allen, Bericke, Clarke, Goering, Yar, Kunzli, Vitoulkas. In this regard, the total number of drugs in the Repertory increased from 650 to 934, and the number of symptoms from 70,000 to 75,000. The number of symptoms increased due to the introduction of links in Russian, as well as due to additional structuring.

Generalizing reference headings. At the end of each chapter (except chapters "PSYCHE", "VISION", "HEARING", "FOOD, DRINKS", "DEFECTION, CHAIR", "PURINE", "EXPECTING, WET", "FEVER") You will find a general reference heading "Feelings". This rubric was introduced to search for a symptom of sensation at any level of hierarchy. Search for a symptom

is carried out according to a laconic, if possible uniform description and index for search.

The second general heading is called "Pathological conditions" and is given at the end of the book. It is compiled for all chapters, except "FOOD, DRINKS", "DEFECTION, CHAIR", "COOKING UP, WET".

Features of the program "Peresvet Homeopathy"

The new version of the program "Peresvet Homeopathy" is not only an electronic version of the repertory, but also contains sections that allow you to go through the main stages of homeopathic reception.

The J. T. Kent Repertory, for all its complexity, in the electronic version becomes simple and convenient to use. When working with the program, you can create the most convenient operating mode associated with comfortable reading, recognition of headings of different hierarchical levels. The user can change the order of the headings from book to alphabetical, use text search, follow the link to another heading in the repertory and quickly return back, receive reference information on the preparations of the heading of interest, and much more. The program allows you to see the prototype of the symptom in English.

The analytical system implements the principles of classical repertorization. A unique complex similarity criterion has been developed. In addition to the traditional calculation, the expert system is able to additionally take into account the size of the rubric and the competition of drugs in it, the breadth of the drug's action, the value of the rubric in pathogenesis, and filter drugs taking into account belonging to a certain kingdom, miasm, and diathesis. Particular projections of the analysis results for small rubrics and small preparations are also presented.

Realizing the complexity of the tasks facing the traditional medicine specialist, we hope that such software products can significantly facilitate his work. Combining hardware capabilities, expert systems and an electronic library, computer programs can become a reliable assistant for a practicing physician.

Metaksa, E.E. New version of the Russian-language repertory of J. T. Kent as part of the "ARM-PERESVET" complex of a traditional medicine doctor / E.E. Metaksa, A.A. Fadeev, V.V. Ham // Traditional medicine. - 2007. - No. 3 (10). - S. 59-61.

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