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choosing a homeopathic medicine At most a correct and quick result guarantees an unusual symptom that cannot be explained by the pathology to be treated. This is an axiom. But the problem is that, firstly, a unique symptom cannot be described in all patients, and secondly, having described a similar symptom, you cannot find its mention even in the most complete reference book of symptoms (repertory). To overcome such problems, numerous approaches, "case taking" methods have been developed. The latter also includes the approach of the Bombay homeopathic school of R. Shankaran, based on the concept of vital sensation and energy models, which made it possible to create an original method for choosing a medicine. The approach is based on the idea of a disease as a disturbed energy model of a person, in which an abnormal, not inherent in a person, appears, but similar to the energy of a source from nature, energy. According to R. Shankaran and his followers, abnormal energy means abnormal sensation, and this is probably the beginning of the disease.

In fact, S. Hahnemann pointed out the importance of sensation in case investigation and choice of medicine. In the 6th edition of the Organon of Medical Art, he repeatedly speaks about this and emphasizes:

Snine. In a healthy state of a person, the spiritual life force (autocracy), the force driving the material body (organism), rules with unlimited power and maintains all parts of the body in a wonderful, harmonious, life order, in terms of both sensations and functions, so that our brain, endowed with intelligence, is free to use this living, healthy tool for the higher purpose of our existence.

Seleven. When a person falls ill, first of all, only the spiritual, self-acting (automatic) vital force, presented everywhere in his body, is disturbed by the dynamic influence of a disease-causing factor hostile to life; only the vital force, disturbed to an abnormal state, can supply the body with its unpleasant sensations, and incline it to wrong processes, which we call disease; since the force is invisible in itself and is recognizable only by its effect on the body,her painful disorder makes itself felt only by the manifestation of the disease in the sensations and functions of those parts of the body that are exposed to the feelings of the observer and the doctor, that is, only through painful symptoms and in no other way does it make itself felt.

§86. When the patient stops talking of his own free will, then the doctor returns to each individual symptom and finds out more accurate information about it as follows: he rereads the symptoms one by one and asks questions about each of them in order to obtain more detailed information, for example: in what period did this symptom appear? Was he prior to taking the medication he has been taking so far? While taking your medication? Or only a few days after stopping the medication? Such a pain,what exactly is the feeling originated in this place? Where exactly was this place? The pain was in attacks and by itself, at different times? Or was it ongoing, without interruption? How long did it last? At what time of day or night, and in what position of the body did it worsen or disappear completely? What exactly was the nature of this or that event or the mentioned circumstance - in simple terms?

§89. When the patient (since it is on himwe mainly have to rely in the description of sensations, except in cases of imaginary diseases) with these details, given at their own request and in response to questions, provides the necessary information and traces a fairly perfect picture of the disease, the doctor is free and obliged (if he feels that he has not yet received all the information that he needs) ask more specific, more specific questions.

§98. How accurate is that we should especially listen to the patient's own description of his suffering and sensations and trust especially his own expressions, with the help of which he tries to make us understand his ailment - because in the mouths of his friends and acquaintances they usually change and are erroneous - just as, on the other hand, that in all diseases, and especially in chronic , exploring the true, complete picture and its features requires special discretion, tact, knowledge of human nature, caution when interviewing and great patience.

§126. The person testing the medicine must be extremely reliable and conscientious and avoid during the period of the experiment all kinds of mental and physical overstrain, a dissolute lifestyle and exciting passions; he should not have any urgent business that would distract his attention; he must devote himself to careful introspection and nothing should disturb him at this time; his body must be in good health, and he must have sufficient intelligence to be able to express and describe his sensations in precise terms.

§137. The more moderate, within certain limits, the dosage used for such experiments- we try to facilitate observation by choosing a person who loves the truth, is moderate in all respects, has subtle feelings and who can direct the most detailed attention to their feelings - the more distinct are the primary results obtained, and only they are the most valuable, since they are without any admixture of secondary effects or reactions of the vital force.

From these paragraphs we can understand that the disturbance of the vital force is experienced as a change in sensation and function. Life force seems to be inseparable from sensation. Therefore, in illness, disturbed vital force and abnormal sensation represent the central / vital disturbance at the deepest levels. Treatment requires a drug with similar energy and vitality.

The approach based on the identification of a vital sensation (as a manifestation of a disturbed vital force) has received wide recognition throughout the world, including in Russia. More and more doctors use it in their practice, which creates a steady demand for software products that would allow to simplify the work of a homeopathic physician, relieving him of many routine tasks when analyzing information obtained in the process of "taking a case". To meet this demand, in 2007, the IMEDIS Center began work on the creation of a fundamentally new software product based on the concepts of J. Scholten and R. Shankaran.

One of the most interesting directions in the creation of computer programs for homeopaths is the development of algorithms for the search for vital sensations based on the linguistic analysis of an interview with a patient. The first experience of using such programs (English-language program VitalQest, India) turned out to be very effective. However, to use it, you need to have a perfect command of English, which becomes an insurmountable obstacle for Russian users.

The first step was the reference and analytical module of the "IMEDIS-EXPERT" program, consisting of 4 sections - "miasma", "vegetable kingdom", "mineral kingdom" and "animal kingdom". The reference analytical model was presented at the XIV conference "IMEDIS" and was highly appreciated among practicing physicians who expressed their desire for further development of the product in the direction of giving it analytical functions that would allow replacing repertories based on the traditional principles developed by S. Hahnemann's students.

Currently, the development of an analytical module is underway, which, as it is assumed, based on the algorithms developed by us, based on the analysis of the keywords selected by the doctor in the process of "taking the case", will indicate the most probable areas of search for the source and the drug.

At the same time, the analysis algorithm assumes the definition of the "family" and "miasm" for the preparations of the plant kingdom, the "row" and "column" for the means of the mineral kingdom and the "sub-kingdom" and "source" for the animal kingdom. The most difficult and time-consuming task is the selection of the key words of the sources, which is carried out on the basis of the analysis of the cured cases published in the literature.

To increase the efficiency of the IMEDIS-EXPERT software application in homeopathy, the drug selector and the library have been significantly replenished, which includes provings of rare drugs and case reports of prominent masters of homeopathy, which will significantly fill the gap in the descriptions of homeopathic remedies, especially the so-called "small" drugs.

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[&]quot;- M .:" IMEDIS ", 2010, vol. 1 - C.238-242