



ROLE OF BOGER BOENNINGHAUSEN'S CHARACTERISTICS AND REPERTORY IN CASES OF FEVER

DR. BHUMIKA AJANI

KEY WORDS: HOMOEPATHY, FEVER, REPRATORY, BOGER BOENNINGHAUSEN'S CHARACTERISTICS AND REPERTORY, PYREXIA

ABSTRACT: FEVER OR PYREXIA IN HUMANS IS A SYMPTOM OF ORGANISM'S ANTI-INFECTION DEFENCE MECHANISM THAT APPEARS WITH BODY TEMPERATURE EXCEEDING THE NORMAL RANGE DUE TO AN INCREASE IN THE BODY'S TEMPERATURE SET POINT IN THE HYPOTHALAMUS. THERE IS NO SINGLE AGREED-UPON UPPER LIMIT FOR NORMAL TEMPERATURE: SOURCES USE VALUES RANGING BETWEEN 37.2 AND 38.3 °C (99.0 AND 100.9 °F) IN HUMANS.

INTRODUCTION : A FEVER CAN BE CAUSED BY MANY MEDICAL CONDITIONS RANGING FROM NON-SERIOUS TO LIFE-THREATENING. THIS INCLUDES VIRAL, BACTERIAL, AND PARASITIC INFECTIONS—SUCH AS INFLUENZA, THE COMMON COLD, MENINGITIS, URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS, APPENDICITIS, LASSA FEVER, COVID-19, AND MALARIA. NON-INFECTIOUS CAUSES INCLUDE VASCULITIS, DEEP VEIN THROMBOSIS, CONNECTIVE TISSUE DISEASE, SIDE EFFECTS OF MEDICATION OR VACCINATION, AND CANCER. IT DIFFERS FROM HYPERTHERMIA, IN THAT HYPERTHERMIA IS AN INCREASE IN BODY TEMPERATURE OVER THE TEMPERATURE SET POINT, DUE TO EITHER TOO MUCH HEAT PRODUCTION OR NOT ENOUGH HEAT LOSS.

TYPES OF FEVER:

- **INTERMITTENT FEVER** - THIS FEVER HAS A FLUCTUATING BASELINE BETWEEN NORMAL TEMPERATURES AND FEVER LEVELS OVER THE COURSE OF THE DAY.
- **REMITTENT FEVER** - THIS TYPE OF FEVER MAY COME AND GO, AND THE TEMPERATURE FLUCTUATES, BUT THOUGH IT FALLS, IT NEVER FALLS ALL THE WAY BACK TO NORMAL.
- **HECTIC FEVER** - EITHER AN INTERMITTENT OR A REMITTENT FEVER IS CONSIDERED HECTIC IF THE TEMPERATURE RANGE SWINGS WIDELY THROUGHOUT THE DAY, WITH

A DIFFERENCE OF AT LEAST 1.4 DEGREES CELSIUS BETWEEN THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURES.

- **CONTINUOUS FEVER** - ALSO CALLED A “SUSTAINED” FEVER, THIS IS A PROLONGED FEVER WITH LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN TEMPERATURE OVER THE COURSE OF A DAY.
- **RELAPSING** - THIS IS A TYPE OF INTERMITTENT FEVER THAT SPIKES UP AGAIN AFTER DAYS OR WEEKS OF NORMAL TEMPERATURES. THIS TYPE OF FEVER IS COMMON WITH ANIMAL BITES AND DISEASES LIKE MALARIA.

SIGN AND SYMPTOMS OF FEVER:

A FEVER IS USUALLY ACCOMPANIED BY SICKNESS BEHAVIOUR, WHICH CONSISTS OF LETHARGY, DEPRESSION, LOSS OF APPETITE, SLEEPINESS, HYPERALGESIA, DEHYDRATION, AND THE INABILITY TO CONCENTRATE. SLEEPING WITH A FEVER CAN OFTEN CAUSE INTENSE OR CONFUSING NIGHTMARES, COMMONLY CALLED "FEVER DREAMS". MILD TO SEVERE DELIRIUM (WHICH CAN ALSO CAUSE HALLUCINATIONS) MAY ALSO PRESENT ITSELF DURING HIGH FEVERS.

REPRESENTATION OF FEVER IN BOGER BOENNINGHAUSEN'S CHARACTERISTICS AND REPERTORY

DR. CYRUS MAXWELL BOGER, WAS A LEADING AND PROMINENT HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN OF USA. BORN ON 13TH MAY, 1861 IN PENNSYLVANIA.

ONE OF THE GREATEST LITERATURE LEFT BY DR BOGER IS THE BOENNINGHAUSEN'S CHARACTERISTICS AND REPERTORY.

THIS REPERTORY IS BASED ON THE FOLLOWING FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS • DOCTRINE OF COMPLETE SYMPTOMS AND CONCOMITANTS

- DOCTRINE OF PATHOLOGICAL GENERAL
- DOCTRINE OF CAUSATION AND TIME
- CLINICAL RUBRICS
- EVALUATION OF REMEDIES
- FEVER TOTALITY
- CONCORDANCES

FEVER TOTALITY IS THE UNIQUE CONTRIBUTION OF BOGER. THE ARRANGEMENT OF FEVER CHAPTER IS SELF EXPLANATORY.

EACH STAGE OF FEVER IS FOLLOWED BY TIME, AGGRAVATION, AMELIORATION AND CONCOMITANT.

IN THE CHAPTER FEVER FOLLOWING SUBHEADINGS ARE GIVEN

- * PATHOLOGICAL TYPES
- * BLOOD
- * CIRCULATION
- * CONGESTIONS

- * PALPITATIONS
- * TIME
- * HEART BEAT
- * PULSE
- * TIME AGGRAVATION

11. Measles
12. Milk (Lactation) Fever
13. Puerperal Fever
14. Periodicity,
15. Putrid Fever
16. Quinine Fever (Abuse Of)
17. Rheumatic Fever
18. Scarlet Fever
19. Septic
20. Small-Pox
21. Sudoral Fever
22. Thermic Fever
23. Traumatic Fever
24. Typhoid Fever
25. Typhus Fever
26. Worm Fever
27. Yellow Fever

CHAPTER - FEVER – PATHOLOGICAL TYPES

1. Adynamic 2.
Bilious
3. Catarrhal
4. Cold Taking, From
5. Dentition
6. Gastric
7. Hectic
8. Infectious Grippal, Exanthematous Typhus,
Etc.
9. Inflammatory
10. Intermittent And Periodicity in General

17. Rheumatic Fever
18. Scarlet Fever
19. Septic
20. Small-Pox
21. Sudoral Fever
22. Thermic Fever
23. Traumatic Fever
24. Typhoid Fever
25. Typhus Fever
26. Worm Fever
27. Yellow Fever

IN THE CHAPTER FEVER, CHILL PART IS ARRANGED IN FOLLOWING ORDER

PARTIAL CHILL

- COLDNESS
- PARTIAL COLDNESS
- SHIVERING
- TIME
- AGGRAVATION
- AMELIORATION
- CONCOMITANT

HEAT AND FEVER IN GENERAL – ARRANGED IN FOLLOWING ORDER

PARTIAL HEAT

- TIME
- AGGRAVATION
- AMELIORATION
- CONCOMITANTS

CHAPTER SWEAT IS ARRANGED IN FOLLOWING ORDER

SWEAT

- PARTIAL
- TIME
- AGGRAVATION
- AMELIORATION

- CONCOMITANTS

A SEPARATE CHAPTER ON COMPUND FEVER IS GIVEN WHICH IS ARRANGED AS FOLLOWING

COMPOUND FEVER

BEGINNING WITH CHILL

BEGINNING WITH SHIVERING

BEGINNING WITH HEAT

BEGINNING WITH SWEAT

FOR THE REFERENCE AND FINAL SELECTION OF DRUG, PATHOLOGICAL TYPES OF FEVER MENTIONED CAN BE USED. CONGESTION, PALPITATION, HEARTBEAT OR PULSE – SECTION ON BLOOD CIRCULATION SHOULD BE USED IF SYMPTOMS RELATED TO THIS PROMINENT DURING ANY STAGE OF FEVER.

FOR THE REPERTORIZATION IN THE CASES OF FEVER, FOLLOWING ORDER IS PREFERABLE;

CHILL

TYPE/PARTIAL CHILL/ COLDNESS- PARTIAL/SHIVERING

TIME

AGGRAVATION

AMELIORATION

CONCOMITANT

HEAT

TYPE/PARTIAL

TIME

AGGRAVATION

AMELIORATION

SWEAT

TYPE/PARTIAL TIME

AGGRAVATION

AMELIORATION

CONCOMITANT

IF SOMESTAGE IS NOT AVAILABLE IN CASE, THEN NEXT STAGE SHOULD BE USED FOR REPERTORIZATION.

CONCLUSION :

WHEN THERE ARE PROMINENT CONCOMITANTS IN CASES OF FEVER OR COMPLETE SYMPTOMS ARE THERE, ONE CAN USE THE BOGER BOENNINGHAUSE'S CHARACTERISTICS AND REPERTORY. THE ELABORATED CHAPTER OF FEVER CAN BE VERY USEFUL IN CASES OF SIMPLE AS WELL AS COMPOUND FEVER.

REFERENCES:

BOGER, C. M. (2018). BOGER BOENNINGHAUSEN'S CHARACTERISTICS & REPERTORY.

TIWARI, S. K. (2007). ESSENTIALS OF REPERTORIZATION. B JAIN PUB PVT LIMITED.

WHAT ARE THE 5 TYPES OF FEVER? 6 CAUSES & SYMPTOMS. (2022, OCTOBER 6).
MEDICINENET.

[HTTPS://WWW.MEDICINENET.COM/WHAT ARE THE 5 TYPES OF FEVER/ARTICLE.HTM](https://www.medicinenet.com/what_are_the_5_types_of_fever/article.htm)

WIKIPEDIA CONTRIBUTORS. (2024, SEPTEMBER 12). FEVER. WIKIPEDIA.
[HTTPS://EN.WIKIPEDIA.ORG/WIKI/FEVER](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/fever)

DR. BHUMIKA AJANI

PG SCHOLAR

SHREE B.G. GARAIYA HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, RAJKOT

SAURASHTRA UNIVERSITY