



## COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CHAPTER LEUCORRHOEA FROM KENT, CONCISE, SYNTHESIS AND BOGER BOENNINGHAUSEN CHARACTERISTICS REPERTORY

**Dr. Rashmi R. Nalavade\***

Post graduate scholar from Department of Homoeopathic Repertory Bharati. Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be University) Homoeopathic Medical College, Pune.  
\*Corresponding Author

**Dr. Anita S. Patil**

Head of Department from (Homoeopathic Repertory), PG Guide. Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be University) Homoeopathic Medical College, Pune.

**Dr. Arun B. Jadhav**

Head of institute of Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be University) Homoeopathic Medical College, Pune.

### ABSTRACT

**Background-** Leucorrhoea is very common but an annoying symptom found in all ages group of a woman. Leucorrhoea is not a disease but a symptom. Physiologically, the female genital organ secretes some mucus, to maintain the normal PH, to avoid invasion of micro-organisms, to lubricate. In leucorrhoea the abnormal functioning of vaginal mucus glands causes increased mucosal discharge.

**Method-** It is a prospective single arm simple non randomized clinical study conducted from 2019-2021 (18 months) at outpatient department of Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed University Homoeopathic College & Research Centre), Katraj, Pune. Total 33 Female patients of age group 18-45 years were enrolled in this study. Out of 30 patients completed their follow up. Leucorrhoea assessment done on the basis of constitutional approach by the process of repertorization.

**Result-** In the comparative study of chapter leucorrhoea from Kent, Concise, Synthesis and Boger Boenninghausen characteristics and repertory, new rubrics found in 43.33% of the cases whereas in 56.67% of the cases new rubrics not found.. And also new remedies found in all 100% of cases. To test the hypothesis for new rubrics and new remedies one sample proportion test was used. To check the effectiveness of treatment Wilcoxon Matched Pairs Test was used. In this study mark improvement seen in 40.00% i.e. 12 cases, moderate improvement seen in 33.33% i.e. 10 cases, mild improvement seen in 20.00% i.e. 6 cases whereas in 6.67% i.e. 2 cases no improvement was seen.

**Conclusion-** In this study new rubrics and new remedies were found. And also homoeopathic medicine has effectiveness in the treatment of leucorrhoea.

**KEYWORDS :** Leucorrhoea, Kent, Boger Boenninghausen Characteristics Repertory, Concise, Synthesis, Repertory.

### 2. INTRODUCTION

The Synonyms for leucorrhoea is fluoralbumus. The word leucorrhoea comes from Greek (leukós, "white") + (rhoia, "flow, flux"). In Latin leucorrhoea is fluoralbumus.

The normal vaginal excess secretion should be evident from staining of the undergarments. Watery discharge, white in colour, non-odorous, non-purulent, non-irritant, with acidic nature and never causes itching but changes in character of discharge is abnormal and due to many other causes as infection, malignancy, and hormonal changes etc.

#### 2.1 Physiological leucorrhoea

This type of leucorrhoea is due to the estrogen stimulation which is the natural defense mechanism of the vagina use to maintain chemical balance also help to preserve the vaginal tissue flexibility.

#### 2.2 Cervical Leucorrhoea

it is non-infective leucorrhoea. In this type of leucorrhoea cervical lesions produce excessive secretions in the cases of cervical ectopy, chronic cervicitis, cervical mucus polyp, cervical erosions, and polyp ectropion (cervical glands exposed to vagina). In the speculum examination mucoid Discharge is present at the external OS.

#### 2.3 Vaginal leucorrhoea

it is due to increase in pelvic congestion cause by use of OC pills, vaginal adenosis, uterine prolapsed, PID and chronic systemic illness which results in increase level of estrogen.

#### 2.4 Etiology of leucorrhoea

a. Common cause of leucorrhoea is pregnancy, premenstrual syndrome or menstrual period and congestion of uterus where the congestion of pelvic organ takes place which lead to excessive vaginal secretion.

b. The pathological conditions which produce congestion of pelvic organ results in production leucorrhoea are as follows

- Vaginal infection
- Growth
- Displacement etc.

c. The use of contraceptives devices like chemical contraceptive, pessaries, intrauterine devices, OC pills which causes chronic inflammatory process which result in congestion of pelvic organ and production of leucorrhoea takes place.

d. Psychological conditions which may causes chronic leucorrhoea are as follows

- worries,
- anxiety,
- overwork, and
- Sexual excitement without fulfillment may also cause chronic leucorrhoea.

The Psychological stress affect hypothalamus, which can be upsets the gonadotrophic functions of the pituitary

- The endocrinal dysfunctions which can be lead to cause of leucorrhoea as it produce non-infective erosion is due to excess of oestrin in the system. Eg. Pregnancy and menstrual periods
- Errors in diet, excessive use of stimulants, e.g., tea, coffee, alcohol, smoking

Which leads to absorption of toxic substances or by stimulation the nervous mechanism of gland causing hormonal imbalance and produce finally, the constitutional cause of leucorrhoea includes debilitated conditions due to anemia, tuberculosis, etc.

## 2.5 Sign and symptoms

1. Thick or thin sticky discharge from the vagina which is white in colour.
2. Yellow colour discharge and very foul smell from vagina. When leucorrhoea caused due to an infection,
3. Excessive itching, Soreness, swelling in the vagina along with leucorrhoea.
4. Backache & Headache are common symptom of leucorrhoea.
5. Feeling weakness and inactivity is commonly seen in leucorrhoea.
6. Burning micturition with leucorrhoea is also seen in females.
7. Thigh and calf muscles pain with vaginal discharge.<sup>[1]</sup>

## 2.6 Homoeopathic approach

Homoeopathy is effective system of medicine in managing all the symptoms of leucorrhoea. Homoeopathic medicines are based on individualization, according to their totality of symptoms. Homoeopathic treatment is long lasting and permanent. In homoeopathy whole case is considers on the level of constitution, diagnosis, and ongoing pathology.

## 2.7 Kent repertory:

Dr. J.T. Kent (31st. March.1849-6th. June1916) started working with Dr. E.J. Lee who had completed chapter Mind, Head, and Vertigo. Initially book published part by part, in 12 fascicles from 1897-1898 and in 1899 in book form. This repertory is based on deductive logic with 3 typography –/ Bold / *italics* /and Roman. Leucorrhoea found in female genitalia section has total 143 medicines and 51 sub-rubrics. Kent`s totality is form in following hierarchy as below:

1. Mental generals characteristic symptom
2. Physical generals characteristic symptom
3. Particular characteristic symptom<sup>[2]</sup>

**2.8. Synthesis repertory:** the full name of repertory is Repertorium homoeopathicum syntheticum edited by Frederick schroyens. It was based on 6th edition of Kent's Repertory. Its first edition was RADAR in the year 1987. The synthesis7 version of repertory contained 3712 medicines, from 390 sources. The addition of information in successive version of Synthesis has been stepwise. Suitability in cases where more of generals and characteristic particular symptoms are present. Only characteristic particular symptoms also repertorised by synthesis. Repeatedly checked editions. This repertory is useful in clinical practice. Leucorrhoea considered under female genitalia with many subrubrics. There are 436 remedies given in rubric leucorrhoea.<sup>[3]</sup>

## 2.9. Concise repertory:

"A Concise Repertory of Homoeopathic Medicines" in 1963 by Dr. Shankar Raghunath Phatak among one of them. Dr. Phatak was an ardent follower of Dr. Boger and one of the stalwart of twentieth century in India. His book is handy and very useful for reference. No drug he has given unless he has used in his own practice, or unless there is strong justification provided for it, by authorities like Dr. Boger, Dr. Kent, Dr. Clarke's dictionary etc."A Concise Repertory of Homoeopathic Medicines" contains all types of rubrics - Mentals, Sensations, Locations, Clinicals, Pathologicalsetc, but causes and modalities are well presented. It is also alphabetically arranged for easy and quick references. More than 400 polychrest and rare remedies are used.<sup>[4]</sup>

## 2.10. BCCR repertory:

Boger Boenning hausen's Characteristics Materia Medica and Repertory, based on the original Repertory of the Antipsoric Remedies. Boger's work Boenninghausen's Characteristics and Repertory published in 1905.

**Boenning hausen introduced in the grading of remedies. He**

**introduced the grading of symptoms into five ranks bythe use of different typography such as:**

CAPITAL 5, Bold 4,Italic 3,Roman 2,(Roman) in parenthesis (1) rarely used.

**Leucorrhoea consider under chapter menstruation with rubrics:**

Leucorrhoea  
Concomitants to leucorrhoea  
Cross-reference  
Leucorrhoea-Cross-reference<sup>[5]</sup>

## 3. MATERIALS AND METHODS

### 3.1. Theoretical study

Theoretical study of this topic has been done from various preview homoeopathic journals, authentic internet search through website and homoeopathic part has been studied from various homoeopathic books, Homoeopathic repertory, Google scholar, Pubmed.

### 3.2. Clinical study

The study has been carried out on with detail case study and follow up in Bharati Vidyapeeth Medical Foundation's Homoeopathic Hospital, OPD, IPD, peripheral OPD and senior Homoeopathic physicians. 40-45cases will be taken after screening 30 cases should be taken. Cases of females &15-450yrs reproductive age group have been studied. Case taking has been done by using a special proforma designed so as to be able to identify constitution of patient.

### 3.3. Study setting:

The study has been carried out with detail case study and follow-up in Bharati Vidyapeeth medical foundation homoeopathic hospital, peripheral OPD, OPD and IPD and senior homoeopathic physician. Study has been doing on cases of females of reproductive age group with the complaints of leucorrhoea. All cases have been properly worked out and remedy has been prescribed on the basis of individual study in each case of disease.

### 3.4. Selection of samples:

Total 30 case patients of females of reproductive age group with the complaints of leucorrhoea and fulfilling the criteria of inclusion and exclusion were enrolled in the study from the general opd and ipd peripheral opd and various rural and urban camp series of Bharati Vidyapeeth medical foundation homoeopathic hospital and all 30 cases with follow-up has been in the study with complained of leucorrhoea. Technique use – Probability Sampling- Random Sampling (simple random sampling).

### 3.5. Cases Definition:

Cases of females of reproductive age group with discharge from vagina with foul smell and itching in the vagina and other symptoms of leucorrhoea.

### 3.6. Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria:

#### INCLUSION CRITERIA:

1. Female patients of reproductive age group from 15-45 years with complaint of leucorrhoea.
2. Cases which can be repertorised by Kent, Concise, Synthesis, Boger Boenninghausen characteristics & repertory

#### 3.7. EXCLUSION CRITERIA:-

1. Patient suffering from life threatening diseases and those who need emergency medical intervention.
2. All the repertories are excluded except Kent, Concise, Synthesis, Boger Boenninghausen characteristics & repertory
3. Girls before puberty and after menopause

**3.8. Study design:**

A prospective single arm simple non randomized clinical study has been carried out in Bharati Vidyapeeth Homoeopathic Hospital from 2019-2021 (18 months). The patient has informed and enrolment with the consent has been done and all the 30 cases have been follow-up in respective OPD of BVDUHMC and Peripheral OPD as well. 30 patients have select with the symptoms of leucorrhoea and fulfilling the inclusion and exclusion criteria of the case. All patients have duly followed and details of the symptomatic, clinical changes have study/ record. Usually first follow-up has been taken within 15-20 DAYS. Duration of follow up has been different from patient to patient as per the need of the case.

**3.9. Selection of tools:**

1. Kent, Concise, Synthesis, Boger Boenninghausen characteristics & repertory
2. From RADAR10 software -Synthesis 9.0, Boger c. Boenninghausen's Rep, Phatak S.R Concise Rep. and Kent English repertoires has been used for repertorization and the comparative study of the chapter leucorrhoea.<sup>[5]</sup>

**3.10. Selection of Remedy/Homoeopathic prescription:**

A detail history of each case comprising of information from the patient and other including the family has been taken and the symptoms has been carefully analyze, evaluate and form a reportorial totality giving higher importance to the complaints of leucorrhoea and medicine has been select on the basis of totality of symptoms, presenting complaints, constitutional features, and reportorial totality. Medicine at the first time has been given and then according to the state of the patient the follow up has been taken.

**3.11. Selection of Potency and Repetition of Doses:**

The drug has been administered in various potencies like 30, 200, 1m, 10m as per the instruction given by Dr. Samuel Hahnemann in his Organon of Medicine, and according to the need of patients' requirement.<sup>[6]</sup>

**3.12. Dose and strength of Drug:**

Doses and the potency have been differed from patient to patient according to requirement of the patient and considering the law of posology.<sup>[6]</sup>

**3.13. Drug Administration:**

Drug administration has been done through oral route or inhalation.

**3.14. Drug dispensing:**

Drug has been dispensed in globule (lactose) powder (lactose) form and has been given by oral route (ref. aphorism no. 272).<sup>[6]</sup>

**3.15. Storage:**

Drug has acquired from standard pharmacy (SBL Uttarakhand) and has been stored as per rules of Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia. Medicines have been stored in Bharati Vidyapeeth Homoeopathic Pharmacy, Katraj, Pune-411043. Liquid has been stored in amber color glass bottle kept in dark place, away from sunlight, freshly prepared powder dose has been used for dispensing purpose. Log no. and Batch no. has been maintained.<sup>[7]</sup>

**3.16. Brief Procedure:****a. Case Taking**

- Patient as a person- Detail Case was taken as per the Performa has been done Examination of Patient has been done.<sup>[8]</sup>

**b. Diagnosis**

- Clinical guidance of senior homoeopaths, teachers, researchers and other physicians from allied sciences has been taken.<sup>[9]</sup>

**c. Repertorization has been done.****d. Medicine Prescribing**

- Treatment has been done as follow-
- - Homoeopathic treatment.
- - Proper diet and regimen.
- - Auxiliary line of treatment if required.

**e. Follow up**

- All patients has been duly follow and details of the symptomatic, clinical changes Has been studied/ recorded.
- Duration of follow up has been different from patient to patient as per the need of the case.
- Usually first follow-up has been taken within ( 15- 20 ) days

**3.17. Outcome assessment:**

After the study the objectives has been analyzed with the results. The complaints of individual have any changes before and after taken treatment.

- Grade 0-Asymotomatic - Mark improvement
- Grade 1-Mild suffering- Moderate improvement
- Grade 2-Moderate suffering- Mild improvement
- Grade 3-severe suffering- No improvement

**To asses Leucorrhoea questionnaire is as:****3.18. Questionnaire of leucorrhoea:**

1. Do you have discharge from vagina?
2. Sedentary life styles
3. Fatigue/weakness
4. Foul-smell vaginal discharges
5. Pain in stomach/lower back pain
6. Irritation and itching on genital organs, which could be worse at night.
7. Constipation.
8. Headache and vertigo is often observed.
9. Black dark circle around the eyes
10. Do you suffering from STD
11. Do you have Stress?
12. Anorexia
13. Irregularities in menstrual period / Cycle.
14. Frequent mood changes<sup>[10]</sup>

**3.19. Data Collection:**

Data will collect by

- By observation
- By interview

**3.20 Statistical technique and Data:**

One sample proportional test and wilcoxon Matched Pairs test has been used statistical analysis. Randomized selection of sample for clinical trial has been done. After the collection of data has been classified into purposeful and useable categories by coding, editing, tabulation.<sup>[11]</sup>

**3.21. Ethical issues:**

The drugs used in cases are not harmful to human beings. Said remedy are already available in homoeopathic literature, well proved on healthy human being are harmless, having no side effect has been used. Data has been collected by proper method and has been processed in a standardized format. The research project has been sanctioned by 'Ethics Committee'. Patient has been selected on basis of case definition. Details of the research work have been explained to the patient and their informed consent form has been taken. Records of all cases in detail as per standardized case Performa has been maintained along with follow up. Nosological diagnosis has been done after clinical study.

**4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION****4.1 Distribution of patients according to new rubric**

**H<sub>0</sub>:** There are no new rubrics found in repertorization, in the comparative study of chapter leucorrhoea by the Kent,

Concise, Synthesis and BCCR repertory.

Vs

H<sub>1</sub>: There are new rubrics found in repertorization, in the comparative study of chapter leucorrhoea by the Kent, Concise, Synthesis and BCCR repertory.

**Table 1: Distribution of patients according to new rubric found in different repertories**

New Remedies found	f	%	Hypothesis	Sample p	95% Lower Bound	p-value	Decision
Yes	13	43.33%	H <sub>0</sub> : p=0.25 Vs. H <sub>1</sub> : p>0.25	0.4333	0.2787	0.022*	Reject H <sub>0</sub>
No	17	56.67%					

\*: Significant proportion, Test Used: One sample proportion test

Distribution of patients according to new rubrics found shows that in 43.33% of the cases researcher found new rubrics whereas in 56.67% of the cases new rubrics not found. 95% lower bound is 0.2787 that is, we can say with 95% of the confidence: new rubrics will found in minimum 27.87% of the cases of repertorization, in the comparative study of chapter leucorrhoea by the Kent, Concise, Synthesis and BCCR repertory.

To test the hypothesis one sample proportion test was used. Sample proportion value is 0.4333 and p-value (=0.022) is less than 0.05, it suggests that we reject H<sub>0</sub> and accept H<sub>1</sub> that is, there are new rubrics found in repertorization, in the comparative study of chapter leucorrhoea by the Kent, Concise, Synthesis and BCCR repertory.

**4.2. Distribution of patients according to new remedies**

H<sub>0</sub>: There are no new remedies found in repertorization, in the comparative study of chapter leucorrhoea by the Kent, Concise, Synthesis and BCCR repertory.

Vs

H<sub>1</sub>: There are a new remedies found in repertorization, in the comparative study of chapter leucorrhoea by the Kent, Concise, Synthesis and BCCR repertory.

**Table 2: Distribution of patients according to new remedies found in different repertories**

New Remedies found	f	%	Hypothesis	Sample p	95% Lower Bound	p-value	Decision
Yes	30	100%	H <sub>0</sub> : p=0.90 Vs. H <sub>1</sub> : p>0.90	1.00	0.9050	0.042*	Reject H <sub>0</sub>
No	0	0%					

\*: Significant proportion, Test Used: One sample proportion test

Distribution of patients according to new remedies found shows that in all 100% of the cases researcher found new remedies. 95% lower bound is 0.9050 that is, we can say with 95% of confidence: new remedies will found in minimum 90.50% of the cases of repertorization, in the comparative study of chapter leucorrhoea by the Kent, Concise, Synthesis and BCCR repertory.

To test the hypothesis one sample proportion test was used. Sample proportion value is 1.00 and p-value (=0.042) is less than 0.05, it suggests that we reject H<sub>0</sub> and accept H<sub>1</sub> that is, there are new remedies found in repertorization, in the comparative study of chapter leucorrhoea by the Kent, Concise, Synthesis and BCCR repertory.

**4.3. Descriptive statistics of symptoms score before and after intervention**

**Hypothesis**

H<sub>0</sub>: There is no significant effect of the homoeopathic medicines in treatment of leucorrhoea.

Vs

H<sub>1</sub>: There is significant effect of the homoeopathic medicines in treatment of leucorrhoea.

**Table 3: Descriptive statistics of Symptoms Score before and after intervention**

Symptoms Scores	Median ± SD	Z-value	p-value	Decision
Before treatment	4 ± 1.305	4.7821	0.000**	Reject H <sub>0</sub>
After treatment	1 ± 1.296			
Reduction (difference)	3 ± 1.167	Difference is Highly Significant		

Test used: Wilcoxon Matched Pairs Test, \*\*: Highly Significant Difference, Z-value: Test Statistic value

Above table shows that before treatment symptoms score was 4 ± 1.305, after treatment symptoms score reduced to 1 ± 1.296. To check the effectiveness of treatment Wilcoxon Matched Pairs Test was used. Test statistic value is 4.7821 and p-value (0.000) is very small, it suggests that we reject H<sub>0</sub> and accept H<sub>1</sub> that is, there is significant effect of the homoeopathic medicines in treatment leucorrhoea.

**Table 4: Distribution of patients according to improvement in symptoms of leucorrhoea after treatment**

Post treatment outcome	Improvement in symptoms of leucorrhoea	
	f	%
Mark Improvement	12	40.00%
Moderate Improvement	10	33.33%
Mild Improvement	6	20.00%
No Improvement	2	6.67%

**4.4. DISCUSSION**

Reproductive tract infections / diseases are one among the major causes of morbidity in women. Now a day, there is a growing recognition that morbidity related to excessive normal and abnormal vaginal discharge is the important health issue among women in India. Women are not only embarrassed in front of others because of this, but it also has deep impact on the patient's mental health. Most of them avoid discussing the problem with their medical health care providers, which is why the treatment for vaginal discharge could be a bit of challenge. The present study was primarily aimed that to found out the comparative study of chapter leucorrhoea from Kent, concise, synthesis and boger Boenninghausen characteristics repertory in the females of reproductive age group 15-45years. Since it was a single arm study, only one group was involved in this study without any control group. Many researchers have been done in homoeopathic system on leucorrhoea by using the miasmatic management of leucorrhea, study of leucorrhoea by complete repertory but very little work has been done on comparative study of chapter leucorrhoea. Therefore comparative study of chapter leucorrhoea from Kent, concise, synthesis and boger Boenninghausen characteristics repertory was selected for this study. Each repertory is having own philosophical background, plan and construction, sources and also limitation so reportorial totality and reportorial result from every repertory is different. In these study 33 cases (female) of leucorrhoea with age group 15-45 years were selected. Three patients dropped out from this study after 1 or 2 follow up while rest 30 patients completed the study. They were subjected for 10-12 weeks of treatment with constitutional homoeopathic medicine after proper case taking and repertorization done from all four repertories (from Kent, Concise, Synthesis and BCCR). And the comparative study was done for chapter leucorrhoea from Kent, Concise, Synthesis and BCCR sample. New remedies and new rubric were found in the comparison.

One sample proportion test is used for statistical analysis. Improvement wise distribution- Wilcoxon Matched Pairs Test was used Asymptomatic Improvement in 40%, mark improvement in 33.33%, moderate Improvement in 20.00% and no Improvement in 6.67% patient seen. In 2019 Anil Kumar study, in this study the Complete Repertory was used for individualization and repertorization. In the 2017 study of Dr Sivakumar noted that they used single remedy regimen in the treatment of leucorrhoea as similar in my study. In 1871 dr Koch M D studied for palliative remedy for leucorrhoea as Matico (piper angustifolium). He also got some permanent cure resulted from the use of this drug. In 2018 study conducted by Girija, the leucorrhoea/vaginal discharge was treated according to homoeopathic principles a Similimum was selected and got result that homoeopathic medicines were effective in treatment of vaginal infection as similar in my present studies. In 2016 study conducted by Satish Kulkarni and two other leucorrhoea was treated by constitutional approach with single remedy was used as similar in my present study.

## 5. CONCLUSION

After the repertorization and comparison in all four repertories i.e Kent, Concise, Synthesis and BBCR the highest marked medicines which were selected after they showed significant result in the treatment of leucorrhoea. Homeopathic medicines are effective in the treatment of the leucorrhoea. In the comparative study of chapter leucorrhoea new rubrics and the remedies were found from Kent, Concise Synthesis and BBCR repertory. The results are supportive to open new homoeopaths for future studies on comparative study of chapter leucorrhoea. Statistical results showed significant Sample proportion value is 1.00 and p-value (=0.042) is less than 0.05 for new remedies and Sample proportion value is 0.4333 and p-value (=0.022) is less than 0.05 for new rubrics. Wilcoxon Matched Pairs Test was used. Test statistic value is 4.7821 and p-value (0.000) is very small, it suggests that there is significant effect of treatment on the complaints of leucorrhoea. In the comparative study of chapter leucorrhoea from Kent, BBCR, Synthesis and Concise Repertory. New rubrics and new remedies were found and also by using homoeopathic medicine one can prohibit the further episodes of leucorrhoea

## 6. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Authors are thankful to Bharati Vidyapeeth ( Deemed to be University) Homoeopathic Medical college, research center for providing necessary infrastructure and research facility. Authors would like to extend their for most by- line to Dr. Anita. S. Patil (PG Co- coordinator for unmatched support and Dr. Mrs. J.D. Patil madam for constant checking into the dissertation progress. For minor detailing done by Dr. Arun B. Jadhav. (HOI- Head of institute).

## 7. REFERENCES

1. Dutta DC. Text Book of obstetrics and contraception. 6th edition New central book agency, New Delhi. 1998.
2. Kent JT. Repertory of the homoeopathic materia medica. B. Jain Publishers; 1992.
3. Schroyens F. Synthesis repertorium homeopathicum syntheticum. In Synthesis repertorium homeopathicum syntheticum 1993 (pp. 1720-1720)..
4. Phatak SR. Concise Repertory of Homoeopathic Medicines. B. Jain Publishers; 2004.
5. Boger CM. Boenninghausen's characteristics materia medica & repertory. Schroyens F. RADAR 10, Synthesis Repertorium Homeopathicum Syntheticum, 9.1 version, Archibel Homoeopathic Software, Belgium 2009
6. Schmidt JM. History and relevance of the 6th edition of the Organon of Medicine (1842). British Homoeopathic Journal. 1994(1):42-8.
7. 23. Partha MP, Mandal B. A Text Book of Homoeopathic Pharmacy. B. Jain Publishers; 2001.
8. Padubidri VG, Daffary SN. Shaw's Textbook of Gynecology E-Book. Elsevier Health Sciences; 2014 Dec 11
9. Smith WT. The pathology and treatment of leucorrhoea. Blanchard & Lea; 1855.
10. Rami NA. Assessment of Leucorrhoea diseases in female students. Journal of Scientific and Innovative Research. 2016;5(4):116-8.
11. Rao TB. Methods of biostatistics. Paras Medical Publisher; 2004.