REDISCOVERY OF HOMOEOPATHY

Rubrics their meanings and Versions of the patient

By: Dr. M.L. Sehgal

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Dr. Sehgal's

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PREFACE

I have feel that every work from me had to be in demand first and authored latter. As for example the work in hand this the product of the demand for a seminar with me arranged by Homoeopathic

convention committee of Bombay. They requested for a seminar which I was advised to agree to and I did.

Now the question before me was ' the period' of two days and How much of the new concept to cover. From where to start and where to end. I was faced with a difficult situation to foresee the real expectation from me because I was to address the audience which was quite new to the subject.

My anxiety was how to be useful to them to the best of my capacity and understanding.

I decided to work out the basic briefs needed to learn the art of prescribing as is named by us in every of our seminars ' Hit the right target'.

But the brief exceeded its limits and took the shape of something more than that. It is presumed that even after decades of practice on this method one will feel the need of it not lessened in any way. As the average human memory is short lived it will serve as a ready reckoner for all the time to come.

Although after taking into account its volume it does not look to be a big work but it is believed that one who will master it, will feel fully equipped with the materia medica as a whole because it covers most of the frequently and generally expressed versions of the patients.

However nothing could be claimed as perfect in all respect and author will feel obliged if short comings are pointed out to him.

After going through it the patrons and the administration of the school found in it something of copyright value and the work which was intended to be presented to the host committee just as a paper had to be given the shape of a book.

Author

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am inclined to place on record the co-operation extended to me at various stages of processing this work. First in order is the writing of menuscript. The credit goes to my most beloved daughter-in-law, Dr. Preeti sehgal, who devotedly and affectionately took the burden of the boredom of taking dictation and rewritting it to make its reading fair for two months and getting in typed thereafter.

Next to it comes, step by step reading before it goes to press. Dr. R. K. Manchanda, Assistant Research Officer, C.C.R.H. New Delhi Dr. Ramesh Adib, a Senior homoeopath of Ghaziabad both the stauch devotees and Dr. Sanjay Sehgal Secretery of the school and Member Board of Homoeopathic System Of Medicine, New Delhi, deserve to be a credited for it.

Editing, the most important and responsible job which had slipped my memory in the past for acknowledgement. Was always shouldered by Dr. H.L. Chitkara; perhaps for reason that he comes in the category of those humans who care only to work and serve and never for reward. I feel highly

obliged to acknowledge his devotion to the causes and not men.

Finally the arduous job of proof reading was jointly done by Dr. Yoges Sehgal and Dr. R.K. Manchandwith utmost care, ignoring their personal conveniece by waking on it continuously for days and night without much break.

Author

" Seminar" with Dr. M.L. Sehgal arranged by Homoeopathic Convention Committee of Bombay on 29th & 30th Sep. 1990

Introductory Remarks

My dear Colleagues,

I am thankful to the Homoeopathic Convention Committee, Bombay for having invited me to explain the concept of Revolutionized Homoeopathy.

The new approach has given me more satisfaction, in clinical work, I and glad to share its benefits with others.

But a mission is fulfilled only if it is given an atmosphere appropriate to the occasion. That will be easier if you adopt and attitude of grasping the thoughts. The grasping will be possible only when your mind is free from all old prejudices. This will allow you to understand as much as possible in this short period of two days, so that when you are back to your workshops, you will be able to find answers to your own queries.

I believe that real learning takes place only when the teacher is in a mood to teach and the taught it is in a mood to learn and both assume an equal lavel of communication (one relaying and the other receiving) at the same lavel.

Let me tell you very painly that whatever I know about Homoeopathy is not my own creation but I have learnt it from the Homoeopathic literature. The difference is that my attention was focussed on those principles which are scientifically true and fundamental to the very concept of Homoeopathic system of medicine. They were lying in the literature as scattered and neglected clues. I have simply linked them up in my own way and given them due importance after being guided by my own experience.

Those clues are:

(1) That for greater accuracy in the selection of medicine the mental symptoms are supreme and can be depended upon for the selection of a true similar, without bothering for the physicals, if they are available (as the Classical Homoeopaths opined).

(2) Symptoms alone and nothing else (miasm etc) is the ultimat deciding factor in the selection fj a medicine.

After putting into practice the above clues I found that the test of the correct similar (remedy) lies in the law of physics i.e. likes repel each other and unlikes attract each other (i.e. by pushing out of the body something through all or any of its natural five outlets in the form of excretions which may be called toxin, the real cause of diseases) resulting in corresponding cure of the patient.

My contribution is that I tried to conceive things in a different way. I understand that no human mind is without any mental state at any given time whether a person is sick or in health. This implies that whatever mental symptoms a person carries at a given time constitute his present mental state and is

the true representative of whatever order or disorder is going on in gis body. And can safely be depended upon as an accurate dial to find out a real similimum. Let us examine what is mind? By going deep into the subject one infers that it is not separate from the body but is part of its nervous system. It manifests itself through various *moods, emotions* and *gestures* in the form of speech and actions. Nerves collectively act as musical instrument and produce vibrations as played upon by the conditions prevailing in and around the body (disease).

This relationship between the mind and the disease has been proved by experience. Because when a true similar is struck as a proof of it, it balances the present state of mind and the mind correspondingly balances the body. Starts regulating all the Imbalance found in its anatomy and physiology by excreting something out of it.

Since I believe in laying more emphasis on knowing and learning things of practical importance, I shall not go further into details of theory.

Coming to our real topic of today. Our first job will be to learn how to select a remedy according to the new concept. Since we have to prescribe for the patient and not for his disease let us treat our patient as a computer in the human frame. Which is already fed with the data by *whatever order or disorder* is going on within it. This is being exhibited to us through expressions. These expressions have two forms i.e.: speech and *actions.*

Every patient when he comes to you for his treatment, he does two things. He speaks to you about something and does something in the form of gestures. You have to note down how and what he talks about, and to observe as to what he does? (With his limbs and facial expressions).

After you have recorded his expressions as stated above, you have to underline those which are *predominant and persisting.* There after you have to open the mind section of the Repertory of homoeopathic materia medica. You will find that the repertories contain symptoms in the form of *rubrics.* Now our job will be to give a rubric's shape to the expressions of the patient noted my us and

for this it is necessary to learn three things about the rubrics:

(1) Their existence as rubrics i.e. as a matter of formal introduction (as we know people around us by their names) and stock them in our memory.

(2) There dictionary meanings with proper evaluation as to what can be their field of actual applicability.

(3) The fine expressions they convey & the inferences which can be deduced.

"How to gain a rubric and board it in your memory."

In order to know the rubrics well, it is necessary to go through the repertory in one way or the other very frequently, **with an attitude**, as given below.

(a) As if you are on a pleasure trip and on the way you happen to meet a person (rubric) which attracts your attention and you are reminded of a patient's expression which seems to be exactly fitting its frame.

(b) With a purpose to find out each equivalent to a particular expression in your mind.

(c) To know the maximum number of rubrics from a close angle to enhance your intimacy with them as a member of a club.

(d) Most important is to keep regular contact with all the rubrics which you have come to know (learnt), and in this way change the mere intimacy into a close & warm friendship.

Apart from the repertory in the form of the book, there is a visual one in the shape of vast humanity, open to all of us. It passes before our eyes as long as they remain open and presents different shades of behavior when we come across it on bus stops, railway stations, rail-journey, marriage parties, offices, factories, on roads and street corners, in home and where not. We have to treat the Rubrics of the book as men and women and locate them amongst the humans moving about us.

How to Master the Rubrics

It is by knowing them precisely my dissection or separating them into parts. Every rubric is the formulation of a word or words of English language communicating some meanings.

No language can be properly understood without reference to its grammar. Grammar helps in evaluating a speech & understanding the exact meaning of a communication.

In this paper and attempt has been made to know the accurate worth of every rubric to be able to find the right questions between them and the versions of the patients. As in mathematics one must know the real value of any figure or word intended to be traced out of its equational value in terms of other figures and words.

For example if it is required to know the equation of the figure 10. It will be necessary to know before hand the real value of the figure. The rubrics which are composed of more than one word have been split into parts as single words. And their meanings explained separately keeping in view their position in grammar to arrive at the proper communication that the rubric as a whole is supposed to be making.

These rubrics are from Kent's Repertory. They are not all but a few selected. Except those at serial 1 to 10, which have been included as a matter of academic interest for others are only those which will be found frequently indicated.

Rubrics & The Versions of Patient

It will be advisable for the readers to keep in view the following points before going through the text about versions.

No.1 - That a rubric has many and various types of versions but to collect them all in this paper is beyond its scope. The purpose of this work is to provide clues and examples which can be used as guides to find out true equivalents.

No.2 - Each individual has this own outlook which depends on his personal intelligence and experience. It is natural that he may differ in perception with the versions given here. He should act according to his own judgment but if he fails he should try these also.

The versions mentioned here should be taken seriously as they are supported by the author's experience as being real statements of his patients. They are in the same sample and crude language as spoken by the patients.

No.3 - The version closed between the inverted comas have not been preceded by the identity of the speakers which may be taken as of patient and other concerned persons.

No.4 - The first sentence of every version reminds you of the meaning of the rubric so that you should be (clear in mind as to what is to be) found in the version.

No.5 - Abbreviation: Meanings -> Mean,

Interpretation --> Inter, Versions --> Vers;

No.6 - The rubrics have been marked AA, A, B, & C, showing their importance in order of frequency of their indication, in day to day practice.

AA - Most frequently indicated.

A - Frequently indicated.

B - For lesser than that.

C - For rare.

It is to be advised that for learning first importance should be given to AA, then A & similarly to B & C.

Beginners are advised not to get disappointed if they are not able to follow everything all at once or enrich their knowledge gradually & steadily.

The author will be satisfied even if you will be able to learn practical applicability of just one or a few rubrics in this short spell of two days.

Author.

1.ABRUPT:- C

Meanings - *Abrupt (adj):*- Sudden, unexpected or without any pre-warning.

Interpretation - Here we have to interpret it as an *abrupt* -person. If someone is in the habit of doing everything all of a sudden he will be called an abrupt or an unpredictable person.

As abruptness causes inconvenience to others, he is treated as a person having no regards for other's convinence or sentiments and is therefore labelled as a rude person. Which in reality he is not and does not intend to be.

Abrupt (case) e.g. A lady had persistent cough for many months. She was asked what was her problem. She kept quite for a long time. There was no replay. The question was repeated at least five to six times at short intervals. There was no response. I was about to conclude that the lady did not want to reply. And *all of a sudden* as if a shot from the gun she said that she was suffering from cough. She was further questioned, "since how long"? Again there was no reply. It was revealed by the person at accompanying her that in her daily routine also she changes her mood *all of a sudden*. As for example, " *one day we were all prepared for an outing with full enthuasiam and just add the time departure, she started changing her dress abruptly and said that she was not accompanying us"*. She also revealed that she was in the *habit of asking someone's assistance* to carry out her jobs. On the basis of two rubrics i.e. "Abrupt" & "Shrieking, aid for"; Platinum - 30 was prescribed and her problems was solved.

Versions - The attendants of a patient say, "we can not predict anything about him. He takes no displeasures all of a sudden. What causes him to do so is impossible to detect before hand. We are caught unawares and are unable to make anything about his behavior as to why & and when he changes his attitude towards the members of his family. We simply keep on thinking over the matter as to how to avoid something that provokes him but he has never allowed us to form any accurate judgment about his likes and dislikes".

2. Impulsive (cross reference) c

Meanings -*Impulse (n):* Impelled to do anything without pre-meditation or consideration whether it is worth doing it that moment.

Impulsive (adj): One who acts under the influence of an impulse which rises like a tidal wave in the ocean and carries him away.

Versions - the patient's wife is telling about him that, "on seeing a notice of SALE, displayed outside a shop. He will enter it all at once and purchase things without taking a pause to think over whether the goods purchased will be of immediate use. He will repent later on when he will find that he has been responsible to disturb the whole month's budget & the things needed today have to be postponed for want of money."

3. Absent-minded c

(cross reference) *Absorbed.*

Meanings:- *absent-minded(adj): absent-minded* is the person whose mind is not present where it should be.

Interpretation: - Generally one is bound to remark about such a person ' *where are you'* or ' *where were you'.*

Versions: - a patient tells, " please repeat what you asked? I am sorry, my mind was away (was not present) while listening to you."

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4. **Absorbed** c

Meanings: - *Absorbeda (adj)* Deeply engrossed.

Interpretation: - *Absorbed* : person is present but is so deeply involved that he is not available on the surface
as if sucked in as water in the sand. Such persons may invite remarks -- "you seem to be so deeply buried in your work that you did not notice us. We are sitting here before you for the last one hour."

Versions: -- *absorbed*: person is present but is so deeply involved that he is not available on the surface as if sucked in as water in the sand. Such persons may invite remarks -- "*You seem to be so deeply buried in your work that you did not notice us. We are sitting here before you for the last one hour"*

5. **Absorbed** , alternating with frivolity B

Meanings: -- *alternating (v) with (p):* Two states are interchanging between one another.
Frivolity (n): unseriousness.

Interpretation: - About his problem sometime becomes serious & the other un-serious.

Versions: - "With me the problem is that two types of ideas keep on interchanging in my mind. One moment I will become serious about my problems and go deep into the matter and at the other I will tell myself there is nothing to be serious about anything, why are you bothering so much".

6. Absorbed, as to what would become of him B

Meanings: -- *What (pron):* Used interrogatively asking for information.
Would become of him: would be his fate.

Interpretation: -- Remains askane about his fate.

Versions: -- "I remain buried in thoughts if the same state of my health continues what will happen to me in the remaining period of my life. I have yet to live many more years.

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7. Abstraction, of mind: **C**

Meanings: -- *Abstraction (n):* Act of considering something as a general quality not reading to any practical result.
Mind (n): the part in a human or other conscious being that reasons, understands, wills, perceives, experiences, emotions, etc.

Interpretation: -- Getting away from the real subject. It is like the one who is busy in studying a particular subject and trying to understand it deeply and in between, his thoughts stray away and dwell on some other subject *having no concern with the subject under study.* Like what he is going to get to eat at lunch or dinner or recalls a song and its tune how sweet it was or that if he becomes an industrialist he will be very kind to the poor etc etc. After sometime he realizes that he was led away from the real subject and reproaches himself for this lapse on his part.

Versions: -- "While taking to you (about my ailment) you might have noticed that I stopped in between. Actually I left the subject under discussion and strayed away to another of no importance. After sometime I realized with amazement and questioned myself as to what I was doing." This is the part of my mental state.

8. Abusive C

Meanings: -- *Abusive (adj):* One who puts to misuse anything.

Interpretation: -- it may be one's tongue by using filthy languages, one's authority or position by taking undue advantage of it.

Versions: -- " The truth about our child is that he being hour only child knows that we will yield to every wish of his and that is why he tries to misuse his position without realizing that he is over straining our resources."

9. Activity desires, fruitless: C

Meanings: -- *Activity (n):* To be in a state of doing something.
Desires (v): Wishes to do something although it is not necessary that one should actually undertake to do something. A wish may remain only a wish and not take a practical shape.
Fruitless (adj): bearing no fruit.

Interpretation: -- To remain doing something without any purpose or aim, bearing no fruit.

Versions: -- " He wants to do something but having no eye on the usefulness of his efforts. He is not concerned with the result of his activity. It seems as if he is simply interested in keeping his limbs moving and if you try to divert his attention towards some useful work which is pending he will pay a no attention to it".

10. Admonition B

Meanings: -- *Admonition* (n): Act of cautioning advising or encouraging.
Aggravates (v): to make worse or more severe.

Interpretation: -- Admonition should ordinarily be accepted by every one as a gesture of concern shown by one's well-wishers and should not be taken as ill. But certain people do not like it and will rather act against the advise with increased vigour. Actually admonition in the other words is disapproval of a person's action which is not to his state.

Versions: -- "Any word uttered to caution or advice or even encourage him in his efforts is going to have adverse effect in his mind. Instead of taking to correctives, he will try to stick to his ways with greater vigour."

11. Affectation B

Meanings: *Affectation (n):* a false appearance or assumption of a state, quality or manner or showing off one's abilities accomplishments, position, status or possession etc.

Interpretation :- because there is a desire to remain in the limelight. This is done by way of projecting one's prominence in appearance, quality or manner which in reality are not original and are artificially acquired. This in other words is *self projection* to satisfy one's ego without harming or cheating others but with a tinge of exaggeration of one's qualities, etc.

Versions :- 1. "It is apparent from his face and actions that the patients is in great distress, and a is not able to bear the pains. Yet he is trying to show that he is not much bothered about it. That he is a man of perseverance."

2. "He is having high fever. He has called for you for the medicine. He is looking at your face. If he finds that you are taking his case with all seriousness he will try to behave as if he is not much worried and will try to take credit that how lightly he can take the matter which is otherwise very grave. But from your appearance if he finds that you are not taking things we all seriousness he will become serious and will try to behave in such a manner as to impress upon you that his case requires serious attention. Although he is strong enough to bear it."

12. Hypocrisy cross reference C

Meanings :- *Hypocrisy (n):* Outward show of having desirable or publically approved, attitudes, beliefs, principles etc, that one does not actually possess.

Interpretation: -- In other words ability to befool others like a wolf in sheep's skin by hiding the cruel realities about himself, and showing of having all the virtues appreciated publically.

Versions: -- A patient, a social worker came and complained about the after effects of alcohol on his

digestive system. When he was asked that he is the member of de-addiction association, why then he consumed it. He said "the sermons are for others and not for myself."

13. Affectionate B

Meanings: -- *Affectionate (adj):* One who shows affection or characterized by affection. Lovable.

Interpretation: -- One who attracts everyone by manners and behaviour in such a way that they feel attached to him. One who love and is loved by every one.

Versions :- "He is really a very lovely child. He behaves so attractively that no one can restrain himself from doing him a favour. When I entered his room just to examine him he sprung up from his bed within no time to fetch a glass of water for me. I was so impressed by his gesture that I could not restrain myself from kissing him. I was definitely inclined to examine him more closely."

14. Amusement, averse to C

Meanings :- *Amusement (n):* something that pleases or hold attention.
Averse (adj) to: disliking for.

Interpretation: -Has lost interest in things which please the mind or hold attention.

Versions :- "These days nothing retains my attention even the music which I used to like."

15. Amusement , desire for A

Interpretation :- Wishing to have some sort of amusement. May not insist on it but will like if he gets it.

Versions :- "Today I am not feeling well, and I just do not want to do anything except that I should have something to hold my mind pleasantly. It may be music, a song, a pleasant company full of interest or just a stroll in some park to have a look at beautiful flowers etc.

16. Anger, absent persons at C

Meanings :- *Anger (n):* A strong emotion excited by an injury involving a desire for retaliation.
Absent (adj): One who is not present.
Persons (n): Human beings.

Interpretation :- Desire for retaliation is excited only after the person against whom one is provoked leaves the place or is not present.

Versions :- "I am angry with certain people and internally I do not like even to see their face but I have no courage to show my anger in their presence. I don't know as to what happens to me when I am face to face with them. Then my behaviour becomes so nice as if there is nothing between us."

17. Anger, interruptions from: AA

Meanings *:- Interruptions (n):* Cessation of activity many times in between before its completion.

Interpretation: - Strong displeasure felt at the breaks experienced to in smooth functioning of anything.

Versions :- "My ailments are a source of obstruction in every type of my activity. I cannot shave properly because I can't raise my hands up to my face. I can not eat properly as I can't move my jaws. I can't walk properly as my knees don't bend. Definitely all this annoys me."

18. Anger, touched when AA

meanings :- touched (adj): Coming into contact with the fingers or hands or any part of someone's body.

Interpretation: -- Sometimes touch is pleasant and sometimes unpleasant, may convey friendly feelings or evil designs and invite reaction accordingly. This is about physical touch. There is another more important in this context where words and thoughts touch the mind and provoke strong displeasure and a desire for retaliation.

Versions: -- "Because of my ailments, ideas come to mind that if I die what will happen to my children. There is none to look after them. They are so small and innocent that they will require love and affection of someone. These sentiments move my mind violently to argue that I have never thought of doing any wrong to others then why all this suffering for me and my children."

19. Answers, repeats the question first C

Meanings: -- answers (n): Replies.
Repeat (v): utter again.

Interpretation: -Before answering repeats the question himself for getting confirmation from the questioner or in his own mind to memorize as to what has actually been heard by him.

Versions :- Dr. please if you don't mind I think your question is that since how long I have been suffering from this disease?

20. Dullness, understands the question only after repetition.
(Cross reference)

Meanings :- Dullness (n): Slow or weak performance in perceiving and creating.

Interpretation: -- as the understanding is slow, requires repetition of the question, by the questioner to understand it properly.

Versions :- "Will you please repeat as to what is your question. I am sorry I couldn't follow it."

21. Anticipation, complaints from AA

Meanings :- Anticipation (n): Trying to foresee or realize before hand.

Interpretation :- Troubles arising when trying to foresee problems. Becoming tense when thinking, if such and such problems comes how to solve it.

Versions :- " I am going out station. There if my trouble aggravates and I am not confident that I shall be able to manage it so I suggest that you must be me some medicine as stand by so that I can meet the emergency."

22. Anxiety C

Meanings: -Anxiety (n): Discomfort about something doubtful.

Interpretation :- (What will happen, what is about to me, are the questions disturbing one's mind)

23. Anxiety, alternating with indifference B

Meanings :- Alternating (n): Two states interchange between one another.
Indifference (n): Lack of interest is the

Interpretation :- Feeling uncomfortable as to what will happen and not bothering for whatever may come, these two states of mind frequently interchange between one & another.

Versions: -"Sometimes the thought worries me who knows what is in store for me. Whatever or not I shall be lucky enough to get cured and sometimes the same thought comes but does not bother me as if I feel no concerned about my health. This is how these thoughts in my mind interchange between one another, continuously."

24. Anxiety, business about. B

Meanings: -Business (n): occupation or profession.

Interpretation: -- discomfort about something unknown in connection with business.

Versions :- "Nothing else is worrying me except that if I do not get relief speedily then who knows what will happen to my job. There are chances of loosing it also."

25. Business, talks of (cross reference) A

Meanings *:- Talks:* exchanges information through speech.

Interpretation :- Exchanges information etc. about business through speech with others. It shows

business being the main concern in one's mind.

Versions: -- "My people have wrong impression about me. Actually nothing worries me I simply try to know and exchange information, with others about my work. As to the progress made in the projects left by me unfinished etc.

26. Anxiety, expected of him when anything C

Meanings :- Expected (v): hoped.

Interpretation :- To be doubtful of coming up to the expectations or hopes of others and therefore the anxiety.

Versions :- "The other day and old patron of mine brought to my clinic a case of cancer which was at terminal stage. Now the anxiety in my mind was not the seriousness of the case but the expectation of the party. They were quite illiterate and couldn't be convinced that it was a hopeless case. Instead of appreciating my straight forwardness and sincerity they would have taken it in other sense that perhaps for some reason I was not trying to be helpful to them. So the anxiety in my mind was that in case of failure it will be difficult to make them believe that it was really a hopeless case."

27. Anxiety, others for AA

Meanings :- Other (adj): Different from self.

Interpretation :- Feeling concerned about others mostly ignoring self.

Versions :- " I am never bothered much about my own difficulties. I just can't see others in trouble. Although I may not be able to help them."

28. Anxiety, pains from the C

Meanings :- Pains (n): Result of strain received by nerves.

Interpretation :- Feeling of uncomfortableness about the impact of pains lest they be damaging or remain permanent.

Versions:- "I am worried because of these pains. I do not know where they will land me. Who knows whether they will leave me or not. If it happens so, will it be without any harm or damage?"

29.Avarice B

Meanings:- Avarice (n): An excessive desire to gain and hoard wealth.

Versions: -" once a patient told me about his behaviour while spending. He related that he was a man

of lakhs yet he would not like to part with the money which once entered his safe, or the purse. For instance, he added that for making payment for my medicine he would wait for certain fresh receipts and would not touch collections already received and revealed further that this tendency was generally the cause of dispute between him and the members of his family."

30.Bed, aversion to C

Meanings:- Bed (n): A place for resting.

Interpretation:- It can be of any shape differing with personal taste from individual to individual. Disliking to remain in bed.

Versions:- "InternallyI feel that I need rest and I must lie down but actually it is not possible for me because lying in bed is not to may taste."

31. Bed, desire to remain in A

Interpretation :- liking to remain in bed, most of the time even when it is not the time to be in bed.

Versions: -- "If I am told to remain in bed for all the twenty-four hours. I shall be happy. I can do anything but only by laying in bed. The jobs which require standing or sitting position on uncomfortable to me."

32. Begging C

Meanings :- Begging (v): Asking for, as a gift, charity or favour from any-one.

Versions :- Who-so-ever comes to me I ask for his favor of getting me poison, or cure.

33. Praying (cross reference)

Meanings: -Praying (v): Asks earnestly for a favor of a person who is competent to grant it.

Versions: - "Dr. I request you with folded hands for favor of taking more interest in my case and getting me rid of my pains as I am in a great trouble. It is only you who can cure me being a doctor. Rather it will be useless to prey to God because he will not come himself but getting it done through you."

34. Business, averse to A

Meanings: -Business: To lose interest in business or business does not interest him.

Versions: --- "I do attend my work but without much interest. I simply go and come back without doing anything."

35. Business, incapacity for A

Meanings: -- Incapacity (n): lack of power in performance.

Interpretation: -- Feeling of incapability for business or lack of power of performance for business.

Versions :- " My work do interest me but I do not feel, I have the required energy to accomplish it. Therefore I cannot do it."

36. Capriciousness A

Meanings :- capriciousness (n): Wanting something but knowing not what.

Interpretation: -that this why rejects those very things desired by him a moment before.

Versions:-

(1) this much I am sure that there is some relief after taking your medicine. But I can't tell exactly in what respect of in what proportion.

(1) "Doctor I can tell you only this much that I require medicine and I am not well and nothing more than this because I myself do not know in detail as to what is exactly my problem. So is try to prescribe without asking anything more about my sickness."

37. Carefulness A

Meanings:- Carefulness (n): watchfulness.

Interpretation :- being careful while doing things, lest something goes wrong. To compare the meaning of cautious with carefulness: one can be cautious (watchful) before anything happens and careful while doing something .

Versions:- There was a patient who would always bring in writing the minutest details about his sickness and even while reading them to me he will try to recollect and add if he found that something was left. When he was told that those details were not needed by me, he replied, " You may take it as my carefulness I feel you must get complete information about my sickness, to give the right medicine . In case you do not give full attention to what I say, I would not be able to trust your medicine."

38. Cares, full of

Meanings:- Cares(n): Worries, concerns.
Full (adj): Filled to utmost capacity.
Interpretation:- To remain concerned all the time about one or the other thing. To be never free from worry.

Versions:- I think as if all the worries of the world are meant for me . All the time my mind is occupied by one or the other worry."

39. Cares, full of ailments from C

Meanings:- Ailments(n): Physical Disorders.
From (prep): Because of .

Interpretation:- To develop the habit of worrying oneself as a result of ailments; might be because of loss of general efficiency.

Versions :- It is since the day I fell sick that I have become a person full of worries. All the time some or the other problem remains occupying my mind."

40. Cares, full of domestic affairs about B

Meanings:-Domestic (adj): Pertaining to household.
Affairs (n): things requiring action or to be done.

Interpretation:- To remain full of worries concerning household affairs.

Versions:- "Except matters concerning home, nothing else enters my mind. I cannot help that. I know it is too much, but I also know that it is unavoidable."

" Are you really fed up with it ?" "No, No, who else will look after it . After all home is home . I have to worry about it."

41. Cares, full of trifles about A

Meanings :- Trifles (n): things of little importance.

Interpretation :- To worry even for matters of very little importance.

Versions :- "It is only the minor things that worry her more. I am surprised why it should be like that. To her all it looks necessary.

42. Carried, desires to be. A

Meanings :- carried, (n): In the state of being transported.

Interpretation :- An urge to be carried physically and be in a comfortable state. (As if not in a position to carry one's own weight).
In other awards wants to be in a state of diverted attention by some other person as if not in a position to lead one's own mind himself.
In straight terms: wants to be in a state of health, by a knee method whosoever can make it possible.

Versions :- my present condition is so bad that I feel, to live in it anymore is not possible for me. If trying to find someone who can pull me out of it. It may be a doctor, a system of medicine.

43. Carried, desires to be slowly C

Meanings :- Slowly (adj): lower than the normal speed.

Interpretation :- Wants to be carried slowly to avoid jerks and jolts. Wants to be treated without a troubled or inconvenience.

Versions :- "I am not in a hurray. Take even more than due time. I am not happy when things moved fast. I believe in things moving quite comfortably without jerks and in a slow and smooth manner. I simply would like to be sure that if on the road to cure, and getting your sympathies and blessings."

44. Carried, desires to be fast. A

Meanings: -- Fast (adj): More than the normal speed.

Interpretation :- Wants to be in a state of relief with speed without having to wait a longer.

Versions :- (1) " please do something quickly. Otherwise do not blame me if I do not come to you anymore. You will like to know the reason which is very simple that I want relief of pain as quickly as possible." " Why are you in such a great hurray?" "You are very strange. Who will not like the quick relief."

(2) " Doctor do you have any medicine which can give quick relief one of the reasons for not coming to homoeopathy is that it is slow in healing."

45. Cautious A

Meanings :- Cautious (adj): Watchful.

Interpretation :- Watchful before anything unwanted happens. This is as a matter of prevention.

Versions :- "These days seasonal disease are quite common. I wanted to know whether it is possible to prevent them by homoeopathy."

46. Cautious, anxiously A

Meanings :- anxious (v): With concern.

Interpretation :- watchful with concern and wants to be educated fully about the nature of his disease, etc. so as to be able to take preventive measures with certainty and well in advance.

Versions :- " sir, many times I have requested you to tell me the name of the disease I am suffering from, but you have been avoiding it. I must tell you that unless I am sure that my treatment is on the right lines I shall not feel comfortable."

47. Clinging, to persons or furniture AA

Meanings :- Clinging (v): sticking or coming closer by embracing.

Interpretation :- sticking or coming closer to persons or furniture by embracing.
Sticking or fastening oneself to anything tightly or closely with no idea of leaving it as long as one's faith allows it.

Versions :- (1) Generally mothers complain about their children that they cling to them so badly that they will not leave them even for a moment. There are instances also that if the child once selects anyone in the family as a preference he will not like to go to another and that's why everybody hesitates to offer him a lift.

(2)" If you could cure a case of cancer you will definitely be able to cure me because my case is not that serious. It is this idea which has been convincing me to stick to you."

(3) " It is after a lot of consideration, enquiries and assurances from others that I decide upon a doctor and that is why once I start treatment do not leave him easily."

48. Clinging, child awakens, terrified, know no one , screams, clings to those near. B

Meanings :- Child (n): Infant, immature.
Awakens (v): Becomes aware.
Terrified (adj): Subjected to intense fear.
Knows (v): Recognizes.
Screams(v): Cries with shrill sound.

Interpretation:- While asleep child awakens. Full of terror and in that condition does not recognize anyone but simply catches hold of the people who are near and will stick to them.

Versions:- (1) This rubric has generally been found application in the cases of children. A mother may come to you one day and report, that her child awakens in a terrifield state and recognises no one but simply screams and tries to cling to any person who is near by.

(2) Elders may also behave in this manner . For example a person was reminded of a tragedy which he met previously . The idea overtook his mind that it was about to repeat itself and terrified him to the extent that he started behaving in senseless manner and tried to cling to those near him, crying 'save',' save'.

49. Company averse to, avoids the sight of people and lies with eyes closed. B

Meanings :- company (n): championship.
Eyes (n) closed: not allowing oneself to see.

Interpretation:- Wanting not to be seen by the people lies in a corner with eyes closed away from company.

Versions:- "I don't like company and try to get aside to remain unnoticed and to see others by lying with eyes closed."

50. Company, averse to, desires solitude lies with eyes closed(cross reference)

Meanings:- Solitude (n): Loneliness.
Lies (v): Remain in a state of inactivity.

Interpretation:- For achieving loneliness, wants to be left alone and lies eyes closed. This is another condition of mind just near to the previous one. But with a little difference. Here the wish is just to be lonely and without company by lying with eyes closed .

Versions :- some time when I get tired after work, I want to the remain alone, leaving all activity & lying down with eyes closed.

51. Deeds, feels as if he could do great A

Meanings :- deeds (n): achievement.

Interpretation :- thinks that he could do many great deeds in the past, even in the present and also tomorrow if given the requisite conditions.

Versions :- "it is because of my sickness that I could not do anything of much value. Otherwise, I would have shown my worth. I had many great things in mind to do but destiny had its own course."

52. Defiant A

Meanings :- Defiant (adj): One who is in a mood to boldly resist (defy) an authority or any opposing force which has started dominating it, in intolerant of domination.

Interpretation :- challenges the present state of health and declares will not live with it.

Versions :- when he realizes after making a lot of efforts that his condition is not improving and the disease seems to be overpowering him he becomes defiant and says, "I am not going to accept this condition of my health. Neither I shall like to live as a sick person. I want to live as a healthy man. I will see that I must get well, whatever may be the cost and whatever may be the effort or I will commit suicide."

53. Delirium, blames himself for his folly AA

Meanings :- Delirium (n): Going out of the her furrow or going off the rails.
Blame (v): To hold responsible for a fault.

Interpretation :- In a state of imbalanced mind the person holds himself responsible for a fault and treats

his action as foolish.

Versions :- " I am suffering because of my own folly. Yesterday I was on an invitation. Food was very tasty. I knew that I was eating beyond my capacity. Even then I did not listen to my inner voice and the result is before you, I am having a severe pain in my stomach."

54. Delirium, crying for help AA

Meanings :- Crying (adj): to utter or pronounce loudly in that sounds of lamentation, grief or suffering, usually with tears.
Help (n): To call for assistance very effectively.

Interpretation :- in a state of delirium man is uttering loudly 'save', ' save'.

Versions :- " My condition is alarming. Take it serious. Doctor! please do something. Otherwise I shall be no more."

55. Delusions, help calling for, AA
(cross reference) shrieking, aid for (sec. no. 129)

Meanings:- Delusions (n): Sensation.
Help(v) : Effective assistance.
Calling for (n): A feeling of need for.

Interpretation:- A sensation, a feeling from within (through sensory nerves) is conveying that the system has started asking for help. Earlier to this it was thought that a little aid in the form of tea, milk or some home made stimulants will suffice to tide over the crisis. But the trouble could not be stopped or checked and ultimately the need for help , 'save', 'save', has reached.

Versions:- " I am not feeling well, since many days. But I did not take it seriously in the beginning. I thought that with the help of some aid in the form of tea or hot drinks things will be okay. But now after so many days I feel that the situation is going out of my hand and I must get the proper medicine otherwise the disease will pull me down."

56. Delusions, injury: is about to receive A

Meanings :- Injury (n): Damage or harm.
To receive (v): To have.
About (prep) to: any moment without notice, as if something is ahead.

Interpretation:- It is being conveyed through senses that one is going to have some harm any moment.

Versions:-"something from within is giving me to feel that a sever attack of fever or something else is around the corner and is about to plunge me into a great suffering."

57. Delusions, is being injured AA

Meanings:- Injured (adj) : Being harmed.

Interpretation:- Sensation as if the person is continuously being harmed.

Versions:- "I am in trouble. The whole body is aching. Pains, feeling of nausea and severe headache ,etc are as if injuring me."

58. Delusions, is being injured by his surroundings B

Meanings :- surrounding (n): things, persons and atmosphere, which encircle a person from all sides.

Interpretation :- Feels that his surroundings are harming him.

Versions :- "People around me are not co-operating and are rather selfish. This hurts me a lot."

59. Delusions, poor thinks he is AA

Meanings:-Poor (adj): Short of somthing.

Interpretation:- One who is short of as much of something as is required to remove poverty.
This term varies from man to man. A person may not feel poor even after having lost a lakh of rupees but another may even after losing just one rupee. So in this case since a person feels short of one rupee he is to be treated as poor by one rupee. In this way it is a relevant term.

Versions:-" I am not quiet fit . It is as if I am lacking in general efficiency. This may be due to age also. I accept that age has its own bearing."

60. Delusions, sick imagines himself C

Meanings :- sick (adj) who has some disease.

Interpretation :- one condition is being actually sick and the other is imagining that one is sick. In this case it is also possible that one is actually having ill-health but in addition his mind is deeply under strain that he is sick.

Versions:- " I feel I am a sick person. This feeling is all the time griping my mind. For my short-comings I always offer the excuse of my having ill-health. I generally tell people that I do not keep good health and that's why cannot attend to their calls."

61. Delusions, thin is getting AA

62. Delusions, thin body is AA

Meanings:- Thin(adj): Diluted in real substance.

Interpretation:- Rubric no. 61 to 62 convey two different sensations. One is that the person is getting thin. The process seems to be continuous, the sensation is that he is getting thin day by day. The other is that the body is already thin. So getting thin means that his energies are gradually getting diluted which are heading him towards grave and the other is he is already thin. So getting thin and may break anytime. This is a sensation about the structure of the body. About the mental set up he feels that he is losing or has lost grit, guts or self-confidence.

Versions 61. (1)" I feel I am losing fat day by day. I am not worried, but quite conscious about it"
(2) "I don't know the reason but I feel that day by day I have been losing the grit, the force the confidence which once used to be reflected in the way of my talking on my face."

Versons62. (1) "I feel that I am thin and not up to the mark. Can you do anything? I want to gain some fat."
(2) "in spite of being fat and without the sign of thinness she feels she is half of her old size."

63. Delusions, wretched, thinks she looks, when looking in a mirror. A

Meanings:- Wretched (adj): One who is in a very unfortunate condition or circumstances, attended with misery and sorrow.

Interpretation :- while looking at her face in the mirror she thinks that she looks the one who is surrounded by misery and unfortunate conditions.

Versons :- what is mirror? Which presents the picture of the object placed before it so vividly that nothing remains hidden.
There are two aspects of this rubric :

(1) "in the mirror when I look at my face and the whole structure of my body I am reminded of the reality that I look ugly amongst the people who are in my contact. Although all of them are decent, and never point out my shortcoming I feel that how fortunate I would have felt had I been gifted with a good looking personality along with the present surroundings."

(2) "when I see people belonging to well off classes enjoying life and compare it with that of mine, like a mirror my reality passes before my inner eyes. That I was born a low class with a very mean Job and will die with the same status. Feeling of being unfortunate and miserable comes up in my mind."

64. Delusions, wrong, fancies has done B

Meanings :- Wrong (adj): Not in accordance with what is morally right or good.
Fancies (n): inclinations exercised in capricious manner.

Interpretation :- He seems to be imagining that a particular action taken by him was wrong and not based on proper judgment.
(1) "I know I should not have taken your medicine without your instructions."
(2) "After I had eaten it. Perhaps I had forgotten that it had never suited me.

(3) "it so happens that after a long time of overall relief I am tempted to test whether my system is still allergic to certain items of food with otherwise I relish very much. But after eating I realize that I should not have done this experiment with myself once again".

65. Delusions, wrong as suffered AA

Meanings :- suffered (v): subjected to.

Interpretation :- has been subjected to injustice or made to undergo injustice. May be because of his own mistakes or by the deeds of others.

Versions :- (1) "people around me have not been fair to me."
(2) "Dr. let me tell you frankly that your medicine seems to have harmed me instead of giving some relief."
(3) "I expected some relief and you say you medicine has aggravated. I never wanted it. I have been deceived

66. Discouraged, alternating with haughtiness. B
(cross reference) timidity, alternating with assurance.

Meanings: - discouraged (v): deprived of courage; disheartened.
Haughtiness (n): tendency to suppress one's weakness by giving himself false assurance.

Interpretation :- here two feelings are interchanging with one another. On the one hand it is one of courage or a sense of impotence and on the other is an effort to suppress this reality. Where within him the feeling of impotency persists, outwardly by false assurances he tells himself that he is not discouraged and will be in a position to manage whatever problem he is going to face or is faced with. Actually he is adamant not to yield although internally he realizes if something actually happens he may not stand it.

Versions :- "two states interchange between one another in my mind. When I apparently find no chance of recovery. All sorts of discouraging thoughts surround me. But when I find myself totally demoralized I try to suppress my thoughts and force myself to accept what internally I feel is not true. "Why do you worry, nothing is going to happen." These are the words that I shall try to repeat to myself again and again."

67. Disconcerted AA

Meanings :- Disconcerted (adj): defeated, deprived of harmony, frustrated.

Interpretation :- Accepts the defeat and ceases further efforts.

Versions :- "My hands are up. I cannot bear anymore which you mean aggravations,etc. of medicine. I am sorry I am abandoning your treatment."

68. Disgust A

Meanings :- disgust (v): a strong disliking, a strong aversion.

Interpretation :- this is a state of disliking for anything where one feels that in him no further room is left for even a little liking further for the thing, in question. Rather it has crossed the limits of acceptancy where he is nauseating and is on the verge of vomiting.

Versions :- (1) "I am fed up of taking medicine daily. I feel like stopping it for some time. Please tell me for how long more. I shall have to take it."
(2) "when shall I can get rid of this disease? I am so fed up the Doctor, I cannot tell you."

69. Disturbed , averse to being AA

Meanings :- disturbed (adj) unsettled, uncomposed.

Interpretation :- It is both ways. If already disturbed wants to remove disturbance, if settled will not like to be unsettled.
What can be disturbed? Something that is at peace or rest or stationary. Suppose there is a tank full of water, and in a state of complete tranquility if a stone is thrown into it the water will be said to have been disturbed or unsettled. Also displaced from its seat or from its original position.
This may be otherwise also. Something is already disturbed and is trying to regain its original position i.e. the state of peace and in that process of restoration if he gets interference of any kind, he will not like it and resent it. That state of mind will also be called ' Disturbed' 'averse to being'

Versions :- (1) "Once I take a position, I do not like to change it. As it takes away from me, the comfort which I somehow or the other try to manage."

(2) "I get internally unsettled, I want to regain my original state of mind and body."

(3) "if I get rid of of this pain, I shall be alright."
(4) "I want to his sit or lie down, I feel for it but I am unable to, act as I wish."

70. Dullness, understands questions only after repetition. B

Interpretation :- This has already been explained, see rubric no. 20.

71. Embarrassed, ailments, after AA

Meanings :- Embarrassed (v): To be uncomfortably self conscious.

Interpretation :- Getting over conscious about oneself after the ailment has passed away and realizing the gravity of the problem concerning health and trying to think seriously about it.

Versions :- your patient says, "in the night to attack was very severe." "What about now?" "It is better" he replies and hurriedly tries to draw your attention towards the intensity of the ailment he suffered from in the previous night.
This he does with greater stress so that you should give more importance to what he thinks you should.

"But why don't you like to give due importance to your present condition which is definitely better than before?"
"What do you talk" he tresses with an embarrassed tone, "I am so terrified that when I imagine about the severity of the attack which I had last night, I fail to understand, how could I bear it and pass it without harm? And further when I think of it that if it happens again I do not think I shall be able to stand it."

72. Ennui B

Meanings :- ennui (n): boredom, feeling of having enough of a thing or reaching a point of satiety.

Interpretation :- it is mostly attributed to ones present living conditions or state of affairs.

Versions :- (1) "I seem to be so used to the present atmosphere that I don't feel like living in it anymore. The four walls of my house seem to be eating me. I am waiting for the day when I shall have some relief to be able to move to some new place."
(2) "in the beginning I had a lot of interest in taking that treatment regularly but of late I feel I have reached the point of satiety with it. I am looking for the day when it will end although I am much better than before."

73. Ennui, entertainment, amel B

Meanings :- *entertainment* (n): something that diverts the mind or holds the attention agreeably. It may be in the form of hospitality by anyone, or musical performance, etc.
ameliorates : (v): makes better or improves.

Versions :- "to remain sick even for a day is a matter of great boredom for me, of course if I have something to divert my mind and hold my attention agreeably then I may not mind."
"Either someone may engage me in some sort of interesting conversation or try to entertain me as a guest or did some sort of performance like music, etc., etc."

74. Envy A

Meanings :- Envy (v): desire for an advantage possessed by another.

Interpretation :- The object of envious feeling is grudging or grief at the sight of other's success. But not in the sense of hatred towards them. It is in the sense that if others can possess something why can't he? It is in a spirit of competitiveness, or a race for gain, to excel other without entertaining the idea of harming or destroying other's possessions.

Versions :- "when I see people enjoying around me, it comes to my mind that will there be a day in my life also when I shall have a smile on my face and will be able to eat, drink and be merry as they are doing."

75. Jealousy B

Meanings :- Jealousy (n): uneasiness at the success or position of others or suspiciousness or rivalry or

faithlessness in love or business affairs.

Interpretation :- jealousy is just opposite to envy. It is double edged. Neither he can tolerate others possessing something which he does not possess nor he can tolerate others having the same thing which he possesses. He will remain busy busy in suspecting otherers of robbing him of his possessions. He may take to offense in protecting his possessions.

Versions:- "When I see people laughing it comes to my mind that I should snatch from them their joy. If cannot enjoy why should they."

76. Excitement, amel A

meanings :- excitement (n): an excited state.

Interpretation :- something that which excites or agitates emotions by arousing feelings, ameliorates sufferings.

Versions :- "something which warms the mind and give it life, acts as a soother to me. I do not like dullness. It is the company of live people which I feel can keep me happy ."

77. Exhilaration can recall things long forgotten. A

Meanings:- Exhilaration (n): exhilaration is a state of joyousness or inner feeling of pleasantness.

Interpretation:- "Many times I sit and recall the memories of good old days and enjoy at the thought of them but become unhappy when I think that perhaps those days will never come again. While comparing the present with the past it comes to my mind that I was not like this as I am today but used to be a happy and jolly person."

78. Fear, betrayed of being AA

Meanings:- Fear (n): A sort of discomfort aroused by an impending pain, danger or evil which is specific in nature . A person can identify the subject of his fear.
Betrayed (v): Deceived.

Interpretation:- Fear of being deceived by persoms, situations and or events.

Versions:- "Doctor, if you do not mind , I shall like to know, whether you have treated an identical case (to that of mine) in the past."
" Frankly speaking as you suggest that for every type of ailment as for example , sleeping , I shall have to abandon allopathic medicine and depend on yours. I am worried , if in case your medicine do not work, what will be my lot. Because the disease is somewhat under control now. Lest I be deprived of what I already have."

79. Fear extravagance of AA

Meanings:- Extravagance (n): Excess in any matter.

Interpretation:- That part of the spendings which an individual feelsis in excess of what in his estimation is the right limit. Each individual has his own measurement of the excess. One person may like to pay not more than Rupees ten for a thing and a paisa more may be treated by him as exceeding his limit but another may not mind paying Rs. 15/- even for the same. But both of them will be scared to cross the limits they have in their minds.

Versions:- " Doctor, previously you were never taking so much time. So much so that very serious ailments were treated by you within a short time. Now for this minor trouble you are taking too much time."

80. Fear, injured, of being A

Interpretation:- We have already studied the rubric Delusions injured is being. In delusion it is the sensation about the injury being received (in present) and in fear it is about the injury one may get in the future.

Versions:- "I can bear pains , remain without treatment but not the prick of the needle. I am so afraid of infections, surgical, of the possibility of irreparable damage."

81. Fear, self - control losing B

meaning :- self control (n): hold over ones physical and mental functions.
Losing (v): Of being deprived of.

Interpretation :- fears that in a particular situation in may be deprived of control over his physical and mental functions and thus the situation may go out of his hands.

Versions :- (1) "before going out, I am reminded of urinating because of the fear if in case I feel the urge somewhere at such a place during my journey as do not provide the facility for it. It is possible that I may not be able to keep control over myself and the urine passes involuntarily in the trousers."
(2) "I know, that I am fully equipped with the knowledge about my profession and subject but what I fear is whether during the interview I shall be able to keep control over my memory and intelligence and perform properly as I feel I can and I should."

82. Fear, society of his position in C

Meanings :- society (n): an organized group of persons coming together for a particular purpose.
Position (n) place of a person at a given moment.

Interpretation :- it is one's own good image for place already earned or to be earned in future in the society which keeps him scared of doing something which may affect his fame.

Versions :- "What actually I fear is that if a female child is borne to us, the people will treat us "as poor unfortunate persons". It is this impression about us which frightens me and I want to avoid it. Therefore please do something if it is possible that we have a male child."

83. Fear, sufferings of A

Meanings :- suffering (n): state of taking stain or tolerating stain.

Interpretation :- it is the state of undergoing the strain or nerves that one fears.

Versions :- "I do not mind how lengthy may the treatment be but it should be without any trouble and inconvenience."
"Do you mean pains?" sir, "don't talk of pains that is too heavy a term to be used for my fear. I will say that just coming to your clinic frequently to collect medicine too seems to be troublesome to me. I do not think that I shall able to accommodate to that extent even."

84. Fear, superstitious A

Meanings :- Superstitious (adj): any belief having no logical background.

Interpretation :- For example, a person has been getting an attack of a particular disease for the last few years, in a particular month of the year that's why he is fearing that certainly he will get the attack this year also. No argument, no reasoning is sufficient to rid him of this idea which is troubling him.

Versions :- "I have noticed that regularly on two three occasions in the past my pains come on Monday. Therefore a day or two before the coming of every Monday I start fearing that the pains will come. And it so happens that actually they come." Although he laughed but with a concern and tried to stress " sir do not take me lightly. I shall request you to do something for me."

85. Fear, troubles of imaginary. C

Meanings :- Imaginary (adj): Existing in imagination, not real.
Troubles (n): difficulties.

Interpretation :- can not be convinced that his problems are not real because according to him they are just before his nacked eyes.

Versions :- (1) "I imagine in that for this disease people will start hating me." For this reason "I fear to disclose it to anyone".
(2) " there is a hole in the sole of my left foot but nobody believes me. They say they do not see it. I am afraid, in such a situation as this, nobody will be convinced to treat me Medically."

86. Fear, unaccountable A

Meanings :- unaccountable (adj): having no reasonable explanation or accounts.

Interpretation :- which is without any meaning. He knows that his fear is meaningless yet is not able to overcome it.

Versions :- "What to tell you sir, about my fear. I know it is called unnecessary and without any head and tail."
"If I get a news about someone's death I start feeling about myself that perhaps my death is also near and that I shall die soon. I shall feel scared to join a funeral party. Although I try to tell myself that

nothing like that is going to happen, but I do not succeed in overcoming my fear."

87. Feigning, sick AA

Meanings :- Feigning (v): Assuming an appearance of sickness. To represent fictitiously one's own condition of health.

Interpretation :- this is the literal meaning of Feigning sick. But actually in practice it is not necessary that the person may put on totally a false appearance of sickness. It is possible that he is really sick but wants to make it appear in an exaggerated way so that those around him must know that he is really sick and give him their due attention. And part that purpose he will employ such behaviour as is necessary to serve his aim because in reality he wants attention.

Versions :- "you know, that these days the near ones have no time to pay attention to a sick person in the house. So sometimes through different types of gesture I have to make it known that I am not well. At occasions I have to represent my sickness in an exaggerated way in order to get their assistance and attention to that exten I need."

88. Frivolous AA

Meanings :- Frivolous (adj): not worth to serious notice.
Characterized by lack of seriousness.Unserious.

Interpretation: -taking things easily. Do not become that serious as usually people do in similar situation as he is in.

Versions :- "I am not much bothered about my sickness. Because I do not feel that it is of any significance. It is my husband who has generally been admonishing me for this. Because in his view I am a careless person so for my health is concerned. It is at his insistence that I have come to you for the treatment. I think it will heal by itself."

89. Groping, as if in the dark A

Meanings :-Groping (adj): searching something as if blind.

Interpretation :- trying to find a way out of the present crisis but is not successful and is looking for the direction.

Versions :- "apparently I do not find any relief. I am at a loss to understand as to what to do in this condition. Neither I am able to assess whether or not I am recovering in any way nor I am able to decide to whom else to approach for a fresh opinion."

90. Helplessness, feeling A

Meanings :- helplessness (n): state of inability to help oneself in the given circumstances.
Feeling (n): perceiving by touch.

Interpretation :- arriving at the conclusion after coming into contact with the circumstances that no

other way out is left but to accept just the one which is available. There is no choice.

Versions :- "because of my sickness I have to neglect most of the house-hold. I know everything is in disorder. The maid servent does not work according to my satisfaction. Had I been in good health I would have terminated her services."

91. Honour, effects of wounded.

Versions :- honour (n): honesty and integrity in one's beliefs & actions; high public esteem, fame, glory ; a source of credit or distinction; high respect as for worth merit or rank.
Effects (n): results, consequences.
Wounded (adj): damaged.
Interpretation :- in the state of undergoing the impact of results of damaged repetition, fame, glory, high respect.

Versions :- "because of bad deeds of my son, I cannot show my face to the people and remain indoors to avoid meeting anyone. "

92. Hide, desires C

Meanings :- hide (v): to prevent from being seen.
Desires (v): wants to.

Versions :- "I feel I am going to have fever. I want to avoid it if possible."

93. Escape, attempts to . A

Meanings :- escape (v): to slip away
attempts (v): make an effort.

Interpretation :- for the sake of comperative study it will be found that one will try to escape from a situation or a person which is just before him face-to-face. And tries to find out ways how to save himself from it. But one can hide himself from something which has not yet appeared before him and he remains unnoticed, because the scope of hiding vanishes when one comes to the notice.

Versions :- "I tried to avoid onset of the fever but could not. Now since it has come I am finding ways to get rid of it."

94. Hides, things AA
(cross reference): nacked wants to be

Meanings :- hides (v): prevents from being seen
things (n): objects without life.

Interpretation :- hides things, facts, deeds, affairs, actions, intentions etc. not always but on isolated occasions when found necessary that too not with all seriousness but in a joking mood or out of shyness. Uncovers things as soon as the shyness is over and seriousness returns.

Versions :- "I generally do not try to hide things from anyone. I am a very open book." "But sometimes a situation may demand that you have to put a cover on a particular issue. Yet I will not able to do it for too long a period. Because if I find that to prolong hiding will mean telling a lie I will uncover the hidden fact promptly. For example, let me tell you about these black spots on the left side of my face. . whenever I will meet a stranger I shall cover them with my hand but if the same person meets me frequently I shall stop covering them."

95. Secretive (cross reference) B

Meanings :- Secretive (adj): one who does, makes or conducts without the knowledge of others, as a matter of his nature or habit.

Versions :- "please don't disclose it to anyone that I am under your treatment. I shall like to keep it to myself."

96. Hopeful B

Meanings :- hopeful (adj): full of hope.

Interpretation :- who feels that the events may turn out for the best. Assured in the mind at the happening will be favourable. Fully confident of getting desired results.

Versions :- "mind mind assures me that I self recovery. It is my internal feeling."

97. Impatience, pain from A

Meanings :- Impatience (n): state of inability to endure or wait because of pain or eager desire, for relief.

From (prep) : indicates the source, agent or instrument of impatience.

Interpretation :- Not in a state to bear pains and therefore is not possible for him to wait any longer.

Versions: (1) "I cannot bear pains. This is my weakness and therefore cannot wait even for moment. If I find that medicine is taking time to overcome the pain, I shall change the treatment at once."

(2) tosses his head & produces sound oh! & says, " I am not able to bear the pain. Please do something quickly."

98. Inciting, others. B

Meanings :- Inciting (v): prompting to action.

Interpretation :- prompting others to action and keeping himself behind and quiet.

Versions :- "you might have treated many people successful but I will accept your skill only after you cure me."

99. Indifference, desire has no, no action of the will. A

Meanings :- indifference (n): lack of interest or concern.

Desire (n): craving.
Action (n): state of being action.
Will (v): the power of his choosing actions.

Interpretation :- a state of complete lack of interest in desiring anything and exerting the power of control over one's own actions. Lack of initiative.

Versions :-

(1) "On my own, I am never reminded of any work. If somebody tells me to do something I will do it. Otherwise I will sit idle and do nothing.Seldom when I feel like doing anything I have to seek someone's advice whether or not to carry it out."

(2) A mother tells about her child that he bothers her very much. He will not do anything on his own initiative so much so that he will come to her and ask "should I go to obey the call of nature" or should I eat this or should I take that etc, etc.

100. Indifference, important, things to B

Meanings :- important (adj):Of significance.

Interpretation :- lack of concern for things of much significance which ordinarily one is not expected to lose interest in.

Versions :- "It is a strange contrast in my nature that I remain quite disinterested about important matters of my business and other affairs and because of this I have to suffer and miss many good opportunities for further progress."

101. Indifference, lies with eyes closed B

Meanings:- Eyes (n) closed: Disallowing oneself to see.
Lies (v): remaining in a state of inactivity.

Interpretation :- remains in a state of no concern as if eyes are closed to whatever goes on around and have become inactive .

Versions :- "I know that I am suffering from a serious disease which if neglected may prove fatal, yet my attention is never drawn towards it and I never think of going to a doctor. As if not aware of it and inclined to take any action."

102. Indifference, personal appearance, to B

Meanings :- personal (adj): one's own.

Interpretation :- lake of interest in one's own, outward show, in dressing, maintaining public impression of decorum, prosperity, etc.

Versions :- "I do not feel any interest in dressing myself properly and keep my personal appearance in order. Because I am never convinced that my appearance which in the view of others is bad is really not good."

103. Indifference, recovery about his B

Meanings :- recovery (n): regaining of something lost.
About (prep): concerning.

Interpretation :- not bothering about regaining the health lost but is interested only in mitigating his sufferings.

Versions :- "I am not much interested in the eradication of my disease. What I am bothered most is about the suffering and pain. I want to get rid of them first. About recovery I will think later."

104. Indifference, sufferings to A

Interpretation :- feeling of no concern so far one's sufferings are concerned as if nothing is happening to him.

Versions :- "ailments may be of any dimension (strength), we have never seen him showing any concern about that. "He keeps himself normal.

105.Indignation, A

Meanings :- indignation (n): feeling caused by what is considered as unworthy of one's dignity.

Interpretation :- the respect, position, status on holds in office or being elderly in the house, etc. etc.

Versions: -- "let me tell you doctor that here at your clinic my position is of as patient. But at my own place I command respect being the proprietor of my business. I take myself to be a man of dignity and if it is denied to me in any way I feel disrespected."

"The same is the case with me when I am in the family. Being the head, if any of the members tries to show disregard to me, I take it ill."

106. Indignation, discomfort, from a general AA

Meanings :- discomfort (n) from general: state of uncomfortable feeling because of having been disrespected, although in a general, way.

Interpretation :- one has not been provided due reception or the comfortable place of sitting etc. worthy of his dignity of which others or not aware.

Versions :- "with me there is a problem. For example I have come to your clinic. Here if I find that there is no one to attend to me properly and offer me a seat but at least receive me with respect and requests me to wait till the doctor is free, I will take it as a disrespect to me and will not wait even for a moment and leave the place."

107. Inquistive A

Meanings :- Inquistive (adj): one who searches into or makes efforts to satisfy one's curiosity (having desire to learn or know about anything).

Versions :-

1) "Just for information, doctor, if you do not mind I shall ask you one question. I am sure that you must have treated so many cases like that of mine. I wanted to confirm it from you."

2) "Another question is that which of the other diseases you treat successfully. It is my habit to be up-to-date with every type of information."

108. Irritability, pain during A A

Meanings :-Irritability (n): state of excitability to impatience or anger or annoyance .
pains (n): bodily sufferings or distress due to injury or illness.

Interpretation :- in other words, it is the degree of strain the nerves have to bear. After a limit the stress of strain is felt and it starts taking the shape of sufferings. This stress when aggravated further takes the shape of pain.
It is in the state of excessive strain on nerves which plunges a person into a state of annoyance.

Versions :- "So long as the pain there I remain irritated. I shall not like to talk to anyone. As if I am annoyed with everyone and everything around me. It is not necessary that the pain should be in the body, it may be in the mind. Because if I find something unjustified it also annoys me and brings the same changes in my attitude as above."

109. Lamenting, bemoaning,wailing C

Meanings :- lamenting (n): expressing bodily pain (affliction) disappointments, grief, sadness or regret.etc.

Interpretation :- the way of expression may be a prolonged low inarticulate sound uttered as from physical or mental suffering or bemoanful high pitched clear sounding as in grief or suffering which clearly indicates that the lamenter is trying to convey how deep and strong is the suffering, by uttering loudly words like 'dying' 'killed', oh! God' etc.

Versions :- She talks in a mourning tone and expresses caused by her sickness. She says, "my sickness is badly after me and does not seem to leave may easily. It has let me down. I am cut off from society and everything is except this nasty disease which keeps me busy with itself all the time."

110. Lamenting, sickness about his C

Interpretation :- while lamenting one tries to point out how distressing his sickness is. His remarks may be "*this disease is not going to leave me*." In certain cases producing of peculiar sounds of lamenting may be missing but a bit abusive language may be substituting it.

Versions :- "this nasty disease is with me since very long. I know it is not going to leave me. That's why doctor please give me something just to mitigate my pains or sufferings. Do not think of curing my disease."

111. Laughing, actions, at his own C

Meanings :- laughing (n): the state of expressing emotions (as mirth), pleasure, derision or nervousness with an audible, vocal expulsion of air from the lungs which can range from loud burst of sound to chunkles.

Actions (n): doings.

Interpretation :- to express a causal joy at one's own doings.

Versions :- as she started reporting about her sickness, she was plunged into laughter and said "I am. laughing at myself because I am reminded that every time I come to you, it is with a fresh complaint and obviously I feel you will think what a strange type of women I am."

112. Laughing, speaking when B

Meanings :- speaking (n): communicating orally.

Interpretation :- laughing while communicating orally, which shows a happy mood.

Versions :- it has been observed that while communicating she laughs spontaneously without being aware of it. It looks as if this is the part of her nature.

113. Light, desire for AA

Meanings :- light (n): something that makes things visible or affords illumination.

Interpretation: -- desire for something with the help of which one achieve knowledge or remove darkness about anything. Here as a patient one should be inclined to know about the nature of his disease, whether it is curable or not etc.

Versions :- "Doctor please tell me if there is any hope of recovery. If you give me some assurance I will start treatment with you. Because I am not a doctor and not supposed to know whether or not my disease is curable. So, if you think you can cure me. I shall accept your version because whatever use a

will be based on your experience in similar cases."

114. Light, shuns B

Meanings :- shuns (v): to keep away from the knowledge about anything (one is scared of).

Interpretation :- He thinks, it is safe to remain in dark.

Versions :- "I am avoiding all types of diagnostic investigations in my case because I know if something is detected. It in itself will be a cause of great embarrassment to me."

115. Longing, good opinion of others for C

Meanings:- *longing* (n): prolonged, unceasing and earnest (serious in all respect) desire.
Opinion (n): the expression of personal judgment or estimate of a person or thing with respect to character or merit etc.
good (adj): morally excellent, virtuous and righteous.

Interpretation :- A long standing serious desire to listen words of praise about ones qualities and merits by others.

Versions :- (1) "My gaze went up and came down. Again went up but never came down. In this verse a beautiful damsel talks about her experience.
That once all of a sudden her looks went up to find that someone was looking at her. In the next moment they came down in a spontaneous response to something which she longed. (Perhaps, there she saw a promise full of praises for her for which she was waiting as if from centuries. She wanted this dream to become true. For which she thought it was necessary to give free chance to her gazer so that he may not hesitate to take full stock of her beauty)."
After doing this she raised her eyes again never to cast them down but to search for an answer to her question into the eyes which were raised at her.

(2) "outside home I remain happy, why? There is none even occasionally to glance at me and know about my qualities in the house. I am fond of good diseases and lavish make up. I am good at writing poetry and singing songs. I will definitely like to meet people who encourage me."

116. Longing, repose for tranquility AA

Meanings :-Repose (n):a state in which no emotion can disturb.

Interpretation :- Longstanding desire for rest to achieve that state of calmness of mind which prohibits the disturbing emotion to effect it is any way.

Versions :- "Many times I think of going away to some holiday resort to take rest from this daily routine and to achieve peace of mind but I am not finding time."

117. Longing, sunshine, light and society for A

Meanings :- *sunshine (n):* The shining of the sun, the direct light of the sun which contains both, the

light and the heat. Also if inferred as a matter of comparison (metaphor) a cheerful face too shines which is the sign of happiness i.e.internal warmth & hope.
Light (n): something that removes the darkness. To infer gives awareness about self & surroundings.
Society (n): an organized group of persons coming together for a particular purpose.

Interpretation :- Long outstanding desire for happiness and pleasures of life (sunshine) with the full knowledge and awareness about self while fully enjoying and giving herself to feel that she is there deep into the state of joyousness (light) in the company of persons of her own liking organized for the particular purpose of enjoying life to the full (society), without any hitch and hindrance.
In a nutshell longing for pomp and show with full pleasures of life enjoying to one's heart content in the company of like minded people, without hitch and hindrance.

Versions :- (1) "I want to enjoy life fully in the society of like-minded people without any type of check on me."
(2) "A marriage party was passing through our street, when I heard the sound of Band and music, I was charmed with the idea of enjoying its look from the roof of my house and requested my son to take me out of the room up to the railings."

118. Love, sick B

Meanings :- *love (n):* A feeling of warm personal attachment or deep affection for a parent, child, friend or a person of opposite sex.
Sick (adj): deeply affected with some unhealthy feeling as from a disease.

Interpretation: -- Feeling of a warm personal attachment for someone which has taken over the mind so deeply that it has started affecting him like a disease and is not free from it at any time of the day.

Versions :- " When in distress, I am tormented with the fond memory of my mother and want to be by her side all the time."

119. Moral, feeling one of B

Meanings :- moral (adj): pertaining to or concerned with right conduct and its principles and conforming (complying with) to them.

Feeling (n): capacity for emotions or sentiments etc.
want of (n): lack of.

Interpretation :- moral feeling want of : without having any place for sentiments concerning the right conduct, in one's mind.

Versions :- " I become so restless that when I find something not in order I will burst at the person who is responsible for it with rudeness and even abusive language. Keeping aside all moral constrains I will not spare even my father or who so ever been may be whom I am obliged to revere."

120. Nacked, wants to be B

Meanings :- Nacked (adj): without covering.

Interpretation :- Wishes to uncover himself physically or (to infer) to divulge the bare facts he knows about himself.

Versions :- see rubric no. - 94

121. Narrating, her symptoms agg. B

Meanings:Narrating (v): giving account of her: her problems

Interpretation :- Her symptoms agg. while giving an account of them.

Versions:- "It will be found that certain patients remain quiet and calm till you do not pay any attention to them. But sooner you start listening to them they will become excited as if while narrating, their symptoms are aggravating."

122. Playful A

Meanings :- playful (adj): disposed to engage oneself in some amusing exercise.

Versions :- "these days I am in a mood to indulge in talking to anyone very freely. But I am finding none. My husband has no time for all these things. I am badly after finding some society."

123. Praying A

Meanings :- praying (v): requesting for favour.

Interpretation :- requesting those in authority for a favour.

Versions :- "Do you ask everyone to favour you?", a patient was asked. "The question does not arise. What is the use of asking does who do not know the job. You are a doctor. You can properly understand my problem. I request only you to rid me of this nasty disease earlier as possible because I am much in trouble."

124. Quarrelsome, anger without C

Meanings :- quarrelsome (adj): argumentive, one who disputes.

Interpretation :- inclined to argue or to disagree without anger or any sort of agitation.

Versions :- without showing any type of agitation at her face a patient said, "today I have come to qurrel with you. "Why?." "Because you are not paying proper attention to my case." "How do you know?" "Since, I observe that others are getting well where as I am not."
"So you have come to quarrel with me." No, no, I am simply joking but what I actually want to say is

that please see why I am not improving?

125. Rest, can not, when things are not in proper place. A

Meanings :- rest. (n): Relief or freedom from troubles or exertion.
Proper (adj) place (n): A space meant for a particular purpose.
When (adj): point of time or period.

Interpretation :- cannot be at peace as long as things are brought back to the order required. This rubric may be converted into these words. "Things do not appear in order" but is not necessary that peace of mind is lost in every case. In the broader context the disorder may be of any type concerning anything in life or society (even one's own action or of others) etc. etc.

Versions :- "I feel that the medicine you gave was not correct because it has not given the desired results."

126. Repulsive, mood A

Meanings :- repulsive (adj): that drives off. Not accepting to be pushed back from the present position.
Mood (n): disposition of mind.

Interpretation :- wants to hold his foot fast, does not allow himself to be pushed back.

Versions :- "I want to remain perfectly alright. Why one should be sick?" replied when he was adviced that he should not bother for minor ailments".

127. Sadness, insult, as if from B

Meanings :- sadness (n): state of unhappiness.
Insult (v): affront, an offense on one's dignity or self respect.

Interpretation :- state of unhappiness with the feeling as if self respect or dignity has been offended.

Versions :- "I am unhappy because today my son did not wish me properly. I feel I have been insulted. Although I know there was nothing wrong so far his intention was concerned, yet I am not able to reconcile with the fact and feel sad."

128. Sadness, quiet B

Meanings :- quiet (adj): state of unhappiness without making any noise or show of it. Sadness demonstrated by assuming quietness by way of withdrawl from activity.

Versions :- when sad, I withdraw from almost every activity and do not respond calls for active participation in anything with the normal enthusiam.

129. Sadness, slight, an undeserved from C

Meanings :- slight (n): having been treated with indifference pointedly and contemptuously.

undeserved (adj): unjustified.

Interpretation :- state of unhappiness because of contemptuous discourtesy received for no fault on one's part or state of unhappiness because of an unjustified insult.

Versions :- "what actually makes me sad is that I am punished without any fault on my part." For example as you have rebuked me of my being irregular in getting treatment from you but I am unhappy with you as you have not tried to know the reason for it."

130. Recognises, everything but cannot move AA

Meanings:- Recognises (v): Identifies as something as previously known or from knowledge of appearance or existing truth.

Interpretation:-This rubric may be changed to 'Recognises the reality and accepts it.' Identifies the truth which cannot be changed and reconciles with it without complaint.

Versions:- In very plain words & without emotions she tells that she knows that her disease is not curable then why should she worry about it? Adds further, "My job is to make efforts and not think beyond that."

131. Sensitive, mental, impressions to

Meanings:- Sensitive (adj): That which is affected badly.
Mental (adj): concerning mind.
Impressions(n)to: Images left or stamped by one object on another.

Interpretation:- One whose intellect , feelings or conscience is badly affected by certain ideas, abjects or remembrances,etc.

Versions:- " Actually I tell my people not to talk to me about any bad news. It is not to say only of people telling me anything . Ideas will come up even in my own mind also to capture it all of a sudden and start tormenting me un-necessarily."
" For example, my son has a motor-cycle. If he is out , the thought; of his meeting with an accident will capture my mind. I am filled with all types of anxieties about him and my heart starts sinking."

132. Sensitive, external, impressions to all C

Meanings:- External (adj) : Something which has no concern with the ideas, remembrances or objects originating from one's mind but coming from outside it.

Interpretation:- Badly affected (in mind) when comes into contact with the objects, events or happenings (outside) in one's surroundings.

Versions:- " Visions of external objects remain inpressed on my mind for several days. If I see a dead

body. Its picture persists before my eyes for several days. If I hear some sensational song its sound will remain singing in my ear for many days . If I hear a bad news, it will remain fresh in my mind for days together." "My son is accepting everything whatever is given to him from outside. If he sees someone doing anything , he will say he will also do the same thing.If he will see anyone eating anything he will say he will eat the same thing in the same manner etc. etc."

133. Sensitive, moral, impressions to B

Meanings :- Moral (adj) : Concerned with right conduct and its principles.

Interpretation:- Feels badly when principles concerning right conduct are not adhered to.

Versions:- "When I find that at her old age, my mother is to nurse me , my wife and little children have to earn to support me, I feel ashamed and think of commiting suicide. In my view a person like me has no moral standing to live."

134. Shrieking , aid for A

Meaning:- Shrieking(v): Uttering a sharp cry.
aid(v): Subsidy; not full help just a part of it.It is that proportion of assistance which one needs to fulfill the deficiency beingexperienced in one's own efforts.

Interpretation:- Asking for a helping hand in an unpleasant tone.

Versions:- (1) " I have to look-after all the house-hold all alone. No body tries to help me. Even in sickness none bothers to see that I need assistance."
(2) " I was just passing through this way and thought of meeting you. There is not much problem with me. I can do without medicine. But if I get a dose of it I think it will better."

135. Stupefaction. knows not where he is C

Meanings :- Stupefaction (n) : State of numbness of senses of perception as if smoke screened.
Knows not: does not perceive or understand clearly and with certainty.

Interpretation:- Being in a state of cloudy or smoke screened sense of perception is not able to understand at what place he is.

Versions:- (1)" During pain I remain lying where, I am. Quite unaware of my surroundings. And come to my senses; only after the pain is a bit relieved"

(2) " If you ask me about my present condition I can say I am not clear as to where I stand. It is better that you repeat the medicine."

(3) "sometimes I becomes so dull that I have to ask someone to tell me as to where I am."

136. Superstitious B

Meanings:- superstitious (adj): one having a belief in an idea with no logical background. Blind faith.

Versions :- "My friend was cured by you. It came to my mind that I should also undergo your treatment. If you could cured him you will definitely be able to cure me. With this faith in mind I have come to you for treatment."

137. Talk, desires to someone C

Meanings :- talk (v): to speak familiarly.
Desires (v): craves to.
Someone (pron): some person.

Interpretation :- to speak familiarly with someone.

Versions :- "I feel like talking out to someone, those of my ideas which seem to be burdening mind mind. Generally they are about my sickness, with the hope that I might get some good advice in that connection." "Sometimes I talk about something other than my sickness just to forget it. At occasions I find that just talking it entertains me which ameliorates my ailment."

138. Thoughts, two trains of thoughts C

Meanings :- thoughts (n): ideas or notions produced one's thinking.
Trains (n): lines

Interpretation :- two lines of thinking or reasoning which run parallel to one another and suggesting two lines of action as if both are correct and it is difficult to choose one out of the two.

Versions :- it is a great problem with me, "I am in a fix. Out of the two alternative which one was the best. I got operated and to be free from the trouble once for all now I think that if the organ could be saved and healed in a natural way that too was good and worth consideration."

139. Threatening B

Meanings :- threatening (n): indicating an intention to inflict punishment or an evil upon the other. This is done either to prevent a person from doing wrong or compel him to toe a particular line.

Versions :- "be attentive while prescribing for me, if I feel no relief, I shall not come to you again."
"Are you threatening?"
"Definitely, because I have noticed that you are not paying proper attention to my case."

140. Timidity, alternating with assurance c

Meanings: -- timidity (n): want of courage.
Alternating (v) with: interchanging repeatedly and regularly with one another.
Assurance (n): A positive declaration intended to give confidence.

Interpretation: -two states of mind, one discouraging and the other encouraging remain interchanging

repeatedly and regularly with one another.

Versions: -- "Since the moment cancer was declared I have become a broken person.
For a moment I succeed in assuring myself that it is not necessary that every cancer patient is incurable since I am under the treatment of a reputed doctor in you. I tell myself that there is a greater possibility of my getting cured and therefore there is no need to worry. But this assurance remains for a short time."

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141.Torments, everyone with his complaints c

Meanings :- torments (n): worries and annoys excessively.
Complaints (n): expressions of pain or troubles or the like in order to get redressal of them.
Excessively (n): causing worry and annoyance to everyone, with the expressions of pains and troubles repeatedly.

Versions :- (1) "My mind is always occupied with one of the other complaint. You with appreciate that one who is in trouble will definitely be talking to everyone about his sufferings in the hope that someone may suggest a good solution. But my family people think that I am in the habit of bothering everyone."

(2) "People will go on telling me to change the topic and talk about something else but I will not listen to them. As a result they leave me."

142. Travel, desire to B

Meanings :- travel (v): to go from one place to another or from place to place by any means of transport with a fixed destination and purpose in mind.

Interpretation :- inclined to go from place to place, as it pleases one's mind.

Versions :- "I am fond of visiting places of interest like hill stations and places with natural surroundings and sceneries."

143. Unconsciousness, interrupted by screaming A

Meanings :- unconsciousness (n): state of complete loss of the power of perception and awareness of the surroundings. Is not able to respond to sensory stimulations.

Interrupted (adj): broken in between by trying with a shrill sound.

Interpretation :- the state of unconsciousness is broken for some time or moments in between by shrieking (as a sign of awareness of pains or dangers, etc.)

Versions :- (1) "A person remains forgetful in a state of unawareness that an important work is suffering which requires his attention without delay and this state is broken in between with a remainder of ruin."

(2) "The patient remains quiet for most of the time but produces sounds of distress occasionally."

144. Wander, desire to c

Meanings :- wander (v): To go from place to place without any object and fixed destination.
Desires (v): Wishes to.

Interpretation :- inclined to go from place to place without any purpose and without knowing the destination, as it pleases one's mind.

Versions :- "Something impels me to go out somewhere. When I start and go out a house, I stop and ponder where and in which direction to go. In this way after thinking for a longtime I move on in the direction facing me and stop again after it few steps. Like this I repeat the same exercise many times and come back home."

145. Weeping, refused anything, when A

Meanings :- weeping (n): shedding tears to express grief, sorrow or any overpowering emotion.
Refused (v): A request rejected.

Interpretation :- weeps when he feels his request for anything is rejected.

Versions :- "when I come here I do everything to impress upon you that I require your full attention to get rid of my disease. You also do not spare any effort or your part to prescribe a correct medicine and even after that if I do not get relief I feel as if my request has been turned down by an unknown force which is followed by tears from my eyes."

146. Weeping, touched when A

Meanings :- touched (adj): coming into contact with the fingers or hands or any part of someone's body.

Interpretation :- while coming into contact physically with finger, hand or any part of the another's body or mentally in the thought or word heard move the mind and stir it to react in the form of shedding tears.

Versions :- "feels that she never hurts her men, why then all those sufferings for her. With tears in her eyes she asks the ALL MIGHTY."

147. Well, says, he is, when very sick B

Meanings :- Well (adj): In a satisfactory position.
Says (v): States as an opinion.
Very (adj): in a high degree.

Interpretation :- there seems to be no communication between the body and mind. While seriously sick feels is in satisfactory state of health.

Versions :- (1) If you ask you patient, how he is, he will reply that he is well.
"Do you know that you have fever."
"Yes."
"Still you feel you are well."
"Yes."
(2) "please wait and do not change the medicine. I feel I am getting some relief. After sometime he gets the opposite feeling and says perhaps he was wrong."

148. Will, contradiction of C

Meanings :- will (n): The power of control the mind has over its own actions or the power of choosing one's options.
Contradiction (n) of: Assertion of the opposite.

Interpretation :- Assertion of the opposite between the options to the exercised. Rejecting its own decisions and sticking to none.

Versions :- "I take a decision now and rejected it the next moment. Say for example about medicine. I decide that I should go in for allopathic treatment that cures quickly and soon after sometime it will come to my mind that homoeopathy will be better as it gives a permanent.This keeps me undercided."

149. Will, muscles refuse to obey the will when attention is turned away. AA

Interpretation :- This rubric may be changed in this fashion. 'WILL, Muscles obey the will so long as the will is strong.' This rubric indicates the relationship between the mind and the functions of the body. All depends upon the firmness of mind. If the mind it becomes weak and accepts excuses the body has to offer for its malfunctioning then body assumes control over the mind and vice versa.

Versions :- This rubric may be changed as Muscles obey the will so long as the will is strong.
(1) "I am carrying on just on the strength of my will, otherwise I do not think that anyone in my position could pull on."
(2) "I try my best to keep control over myself. The pain disturbs me too much and ultimately a stage is reached when I am unable to hold myself and try to cling to someone for medicine or whatever he made do."
(3) the child has a very strong will. He will try to bear pain as long as possible and will not disturb us. But when the pain goes out of his control he tries to cling to anyone who is near.
(4) "when the pain becomes unbearable and my will gives way I start talking to someone."
(5) "I try to bear the pain as long as possible. When I find that I am not able to keep control over myself I have to take the allopathic medicine against my wishes."

150. Will, two, feels, as if he had two wills C

Meanings :- feels (v): Knows by the sense of touch.

Interpretation :- the situation seems to be providing two parallel options having merits of their own keeping the mind wavering to come to a final one. Double minded.

Versions :- "My mind is in two wills. Since I have already started your treatment and I feel some relief,

I wish I should continue the treatment. On the other hand, in this season all ways I go to Haridwar and spend two or three months there in good humor. Now this is an attraction in itself, because in that atmosphere most of my ailments disappear."
Now I have come to you for advice as to which course I should take.