



# A PROSPECTIVE EVALUATION ON APPLICABILITY OF KENT'S TWELVE OBSERVATION TOOL AS AN INDICATOR FOR PROGNOSIS

<sup>1</sup>DINESH BABU D M, <sup>2</sup>AISHWARYA R, <sup>3</sup>A S SUMAN SANKAR

<sup>1,2</sup> PG Scholar, <sup>3</sup> Professor

<sup>1</sup> Department of Repertory,

<sup>1</sup> Sarada Krishna Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Kulasekharam, Kanniyakumari, Tamil Nadu, India

**Abstract :** This research explores the significance of Kent's Twelve Observations in guiding homeopathic practice, particularly at the second prescription. The study assesses how Kent's observations can help homeopaths evaluate patient progress and make informed decisions on future prescriptions. The aim is to determine whether these observations effectively indicate prognosis, correlate with prescribed medicines, and align with clinical diagnoses. A sample of 60 cases was taken from the OPD and IPD of Sarada Krishna Homeopathic Medical College, using a pre-structured case format. After detailed case-taking and repertorization with the Synthesis repertory, the first prescription was given in a single dose of 30c potency. Follow-ups were conducted to monitor changes based on Kent's observations, which were recorded post-treatment. The results showed diverse responses: 32 cases showed no aggravation and full recovery, 17 cases had full-time symptom amelioration without relief. The study concluded that Kent's observations were useful in certain cases but not universally applicable. For chronic diseases, where remedies were changed based on symptoms, Kent's observations were not always helpful in predicting prognosis. In constitutional and pathological prescriptions, these observations did not significantly influence the outcome, indicating their limited role in some cases.

**IndexTerms** – Kent's Twelve Observations, Prognosis of the case, Synthesis repertory, Repertorization, Second prescription

## INTRODUCTION

This research explores the importance of Kent's Twelve Observations at the second prescription in homeopathic practice. Homeopaths can use Kent's observations as a useful tool to evaluate how a patient's situation is progressing and decide what to prescribe next. This study highlights the critical role observations play in enhancing and personalizing treatment techniques by analysing the significance of each observation and its effect on case management. Homeopaths can increase the accuracy of their prescriptions and eventually improve patient outcomes by comprehending and putting Kent's Twelve Observations into practice.

The Kent 12 Observation tool stands out in this framework as an organized method for thoroughly assessing and analysing patient symptoms. The Kent 12 Observation tool is designed to assist physicians in assessing patient cases and determining the best course of action. Though the Kent 12 Observation tool has been used extensively in homoeopathic treatment and has historical relevance, there is still a lack of knowledge on its applicability and efficacy as a prognostic predictor [1,2]. This presentation presents a prospective evaluation designed to look into how well the Kent 12 Observation tool works to guide clinical decision-making in

homeopathic practice and predict treatment effects. As per Hahnemann's guidance in Aphorism 83 of the 6th edition of Organon of Medicine, homeopathic case taking entails an individualized examination of the patient's illness [3]. This approach emphasizes recording symptoms in a manner that elicits the patient's unique image, facilitating accurate remedy selection based on the Law of Similars. It involves meticulous observation and documentation of symptoms to capture the full spectrum of the patient's condition. By understanding the totality of symptoms, homeopaths can prescribe the most suitable remedy that closely matches the patient's individuality, thus stimulating the body's innate healing ability

### NEED OF THE STUDY

Understanding the efficacy of Kent's 12 observations has the potential to improve patient care by offering prognostic insights that facilitate customized treatment plans.

In light of data confirming or disputing the effectiveness of Kent's 12 observations, clinicians are better equipped to incorporate additional evidence-based practices into their work.

Clinicians can pick treatments more effectively and possibly improve patient outcomes by looking at the relationship between observations and medications provided.

The results of this study can help increase medical knowledge by informing future research projects and courses in homeopathy and related domains.

Evaluating the efficacy of Kent's 12 observations is consistent with the patient-centered care paradigm, which emphasizes customized treatment regimens based on each patient's distinct symptomatology.

The study's insights can support clinical practice quality improvement activities and promote ongoing improvement of patient care standards.

Examining the effectiveness of Kent's 12 observations closes current knowledge gaps in homeopathy by shedding light on their usefulness in treatment planning and prognostic indication.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Population and Sample

A Prospective single-arm observational study. A sample of 60 cases will be taken from the OPD's and IPD's of unit IV-B and III-B in Sarada Krishna Homeopathic Medical college in the given pre-structured case format. The duration of the study about 1 year by using purposive sampling technique. The samples including criteria were All age group are taken. Cases treated with 30c potency. Cases treated with one dose. Cases based on Kentian philosophy. The excluding criteria were cases with incurable diseases. Chronic cases with established complications.

### 3.2 Data and Sources of Data

Data collected through detailed case taking was done in the pre-structured case format. Case analysis and processing had been done and case was repertorised using synthesis repertory. Then based on the case details in the first follow-up, it had been co-related with Kent's observation to understand the prognosis of the case.

### 3.3 Theoretical framework

A total of 60 cases were taken from the OPDs and IPDs of unit IV-B at Sarada Krishna Homeopathic Medical College, utilizing a pre-structured case format. Each case underwent detailed case-taking followed by thorough analysis and processing. Subsequently, the cases were repertorized using the Synthesis repertory, and prescriptions were made based on the repertorization results. The prescribed medicine was administered in a single dose and in the 30th potency.

Following the initial prescription, the cases were followed-up for observation of changes according to Kent's principles. Initial observations were recorded in post-treatment, and subsequent follow-ups were conducted to monitor further progression and to analyse any changes in the initially identified observations. This comprehensive approach aimed to evaluate the efficacy and applicability of Kent's observations in predicting treatment outcomes and guiding clinical decision-making in homeopathic practice.

## IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 4.1 Results

Figure no 1: symptoms related case distribution

Among the 60 cases considered for study, there were various Observations of Kent that could substantiated. 53.33% (n=32) cases were found to have no aggravation with recovery of patient. Another observation that was encountered in 28.33% (n=17) cases was, full time amelioration of symptoms yet no relief. 6.66% (n=4) cases came under the observation aggravation is quick, short, strong with rapid improvement. 5% (n=3) cases were seen to fall under the 12th observation prolonged aggravation and final decline. The observation too short relief of symptoms were seen in 3.33% (n=2) cases. 1.66% (n=1) case each were seen to b=observed in two observation, i.e., some patients prove every remedy they get and amelioration comes first and aggravation afterwards.

## 4.2 Discussion

In the current study 60 cases were selected based on inclusion criteria and various observations could be derived from the cases. The majority of the cases i.e., 32 cases were seen under the observation of no aggravation with recovery of patient, 17 cases were seen under full time amelioration of symptoms yet no relief of the patient, 4 cases were under the observation of aggravation is quick, short, strong with rapid relief of the patient, 3 cases under symptoms take wrong direction, 1 cases each under amelioration comes first and aggravation afterwards and some patient proves every remedy they get. H.A. Roberts suggests that chronic conditions without physical changes are often functional disturbances, showing mainly through nervous symptoms. Despite significant disturbances in vital force, no pathological changes are detected. Treatment with a single remedy at moderate potency can lead to healing without exacerbating symptoms. This approach is effective when both the remedy and potency match the patient's condition[5].

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