

Complete Dynamics

Amateur Edition

for macOS

Version 25.12

About this manual

Is this the right manual for you?

The *Complete Dynamics* documentation is available in a large number of variants.

We have different manuals for different program configurations.

- Program edition: Browser, Practitioner, or Master.
- Computer type: Apple OS-X, Windows, iPad, iPhone, Android.
- Various international languages.

The right manual is adapted exactly to your situation.

If you think you are not reading the perfect manual, please go to our website www.completedynamics.com, section *Documentation*, and download your manual there.

Welcome

Welcome to *Complete Dynamics* - Amateur Edition.

These pages are meant to help you find your way around the program.

We suggest you start with the section *Getting started*, which will give you an overview of the possibilities.

We sincerely hope that *Complete Dynamics* will enrich your homeopathic life, whether you are a professional practitioner, student, teacher or researcher.

The *Complete Dynamics* development team.

Getting started

Intuitive design

Complete Dynamics is designed to be used intuitively, by those who have a professional background in homeopathy. Some features of the program can be used much more effectively if you learn a few tricks. This is particularly true for using the *Jump to* field, and the *Find* field. Just read the help sections on those subjects to learn about their powerful possibilities. It's worth a few minutes of your time...

Using the mouse

Your computer mouse or track pad can be used to quickly achieve common tasks or call up information.

When the mouse cursor changes its shape into a small hand , clicking will perform some action on the item the cursor is on. For example: clicking on a reference will instantly jump to the rubric referred to. In some situations, double clicking can be used to obtain detailed information about the item clicked on. For example: double clicking on a remedy abbreviation in the book will bring up a dialog with detailed information. The scroll wheel is used to quickly move between the rubrics of the book. If your mouse or track pad supports horizontal scrolling, this feature is used for quickly flipping through the book pages.

Using the keyboard

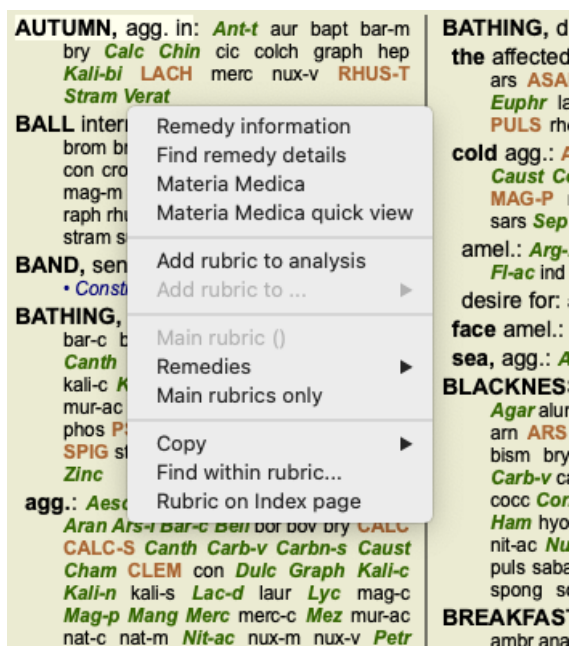
The keyboard can be used to quickly access most common features, highly reducing the need to switch between using mouse and keyboard.

You can use the keyboard to quickly navigate through the book, or access menu options via keyboard shortcuts. If you open the menu, you will see the keyboard shortcuts displayed alongside the menu options.

For an overview of the keyboard shortcuts, see *Keyboard shortcuts*.

Popup menus

In many situations, popup menus provide quick access to functions. Just right-click and the menu opens (Mac: ctrl-Click). Example:



Multiple selection

In many situations you may want to perform a certain task on several items at the same time, instead of only the one item that you selected.

In these cases, you can first select multiple items, then perform the task on all selected.

How to select multiple items

The examples below show multiple selection of rubrics in the *Analysis* module. At other places, the principles are the same.

To select a single line, just click on it with the mouse:

```

16 Mind; Activity; night
1 Mind; Activity; midnight, until
9 Mind; Activity; sleeplessness, with
83 Mind; Activity; hyperactive
488 Mind; Cheerfulness
26 Mind; Noises; aversion to
32 Mind; Restlessness, nervousness; sensitive
15 Mind; Sensitive, oversensitive; noise, sounds, to, agg.; pain
1 Mind; Theorizing; evening
2 Mind; Theorizing; night

```

To select a range of lines, click on the first line, hold the *shift* key and click on the last line:

```

16 Mind; Activity; night
1 Mind; Activity; midnight, until
9 Mind; Activity; sleeplessness, with
83 Mind; Activity; hyperactive
488 Mind; Cheerfulness
26 Mind; Noises; aversion to
32 Mind; Restlessness, nervousness; sensitive
15 Mind; Sensitive, oversensitive; noise, sounds, to, agg.; pain
1 Mind; Theorizing; evening
2 Mind; Theorizing; night

```

To change the selection of a single line, hold the *cmd* key and click on the line. You can also change the selection of a single line by clicking at the left of the text. (In the *Book* and *Find* modules, you can click to the left of the rubric label)

```

16 Mind; Activity; night
1 Mind; Activity; midnight, until
9 Mind; Activity; sleeplessness, with
83 Mind; Activity; hyperactive
488 Mind; Cheerfulness
26 Mind; Noises; aversion to
32 Mind; Restlessness, nervousness; sensitive
15 Mind; Sensitive, oversensitive; noise, sounds, to, agg.; pain
1 Mind; Theorizing; evening
2 Mind; Theorizing; night

```

To select all lines, hold both the *cmd* key and *shift* key and click on a line.

```

16 Mind; Activity; night
1 Mind; Activity; midnight, until
9 Mind; Activity; sleeplessness, with
83 Mind; Activity; hyperactive
488 Mind; Cheerfulness
26 Mind; Noises; aversion to
32 Mind; Restlessness, nervousness; sensitive
15 Mind; Sensitive, oversensitive; noise, sounds, to, agg.; pain
1 Mind; Theorizing; evening
2 Mind; Theorizing; night

```

Actions that work on multiple selected items

Book module

In the *Book* module, you can select multiple rubrics. Some functions work on multiple rubrics, others only on a single rubric.

These are the functions that work on multiple rubrics:

- Add rubrics to the analysis. (Menu option *Case / Add rubric*, control-R, popup menu option *Add rubric to analysis*).
- Add rubrics to a given symptom in the analysis. (Menu option *Case / Add rubric to ... / New symptom...*, popup menu option *Add rubric to ... / New symptom...*).
- Copy rubric labels to the clipboard. (Menu option *Book / Copy / Copy rubric label*, popup menu option *Copy / Copy rubric label*).
- Copy rubric labels, with their remedies, to the clipboard. (Menu option *Book / Copy / Copy rubric and remedies*, popup menu option *Copy / Copy rubric and remedies*).

All other functions work on a single rubric. In case you have selected multiple rubrics, the rubric used is the last one you clicked on.

Find module

In the *Find* module, the functions on multiple rubrics are the same as in the *Book* module.

Case module

In the *Case* module, these are the functions that work with multiple selection:

- Delete multiple analyses. (Menu option *Case / Delete analysis*, popup menu option *Delete analysis*).
- Move multiple analyses to another case. (Menu option *Case / Move analysis to case...*, popup menu option *Move analysis to case...*).
- Delete multiple prescriptions. (Menu option *Case / Delete prescription*, popup menu option *Delete prescription*).

Analysis module

In the *Analysis* module, these are the functions that work with multiple selection:

- Delete multiple rubrics or symptoms. (Menu option *Case / Delete selected*, popup menu option *Delete selected*).
- Assign a weight factor. (Menu option *Case / Weight / Weight x2*, toolbar button $\times 2$, popup menu option *Weight / Weight x2*). Etcetera.
- All the grouping functions.
- The functions to copy rubric labels, with or without remedies.
- Copying selected rubrics, in order to paste them into another analysis. (Menu option *Analysis / Copy selected lines*, $\text{\pounds}$ -C, popup menu option *More / Copy selected lines*, menu option *Analysis / Paste copied lines*, $\text{\pounds}$ -V, popup menu option *More / Paste copied lines*).
- Moving selected rubrics up or down to another symptom. (Menu option *Navigate / Move up*, toolbar button $\uparrow$, popup menu option *More / Move up*, menu option *Navigate / Move down*, toolbar button $\downarrow$, popup menu option *More / Move down*).
- Selecting multiple rubrics highlights the remedies of these rubrics in the analysis results area.
- Selecting multiple remedies in the analysis result area highlights the rubrics in which these remedies occur.

MM module

In the *Repertory* section of the *MM* module, the functions on multiple rubrics are the same as in the *Book* module.

Index tabs

The main modules of *Complete Dynamics* are accessible through so called index tabs. You activate the module by clicking on the tab, selecting it from the menu (*View* option), or with a keyboard shortcut.

In the *Practitioner edition* these are *Index*, *Book*, *Find*, *Case*, *Analysis* and *Materia Medica*.



The *Index* module provides quick access to the book's chapters, using both a textual and a graphical representation. See help section *Index module* for details.

The *Book* module shows the repertory. You can read it like a printed book, but also view it in a more condensed form. See help section *Book module* for details.

The *Find* module offers powerful functionality for finding rubrics and remedies in the book. See help section *Find module* for details.

The *Case* module lets you create and organize your patients' case files. See help section *Case module* for details.

The *Analysis* module is used for analysis of your cases. See help section *Analysis module* for details.

The *Materia Medica* module gives information about remedies. See help section *Materia Medica module* for details.

Button bar

At the top of the screen, a button bar provides quick access to commonly used functions.



Click on a button to activate the function, move the mouse over it to get a short description of what it does.

License

How to buy a license

To buy one of our commercial licenses, you can go directly to our webshop via the menu options:
- for a license for the *Practitioner Edition*. (Menu option *Help / Buy license*).

Payments can be made securely and easy with *PayPal*, using you credit card or via bank transfers (options vary per country).
After ordering, you license information and your invoice will be sent to you by email.

Licenses and pricing

Commercial licenses of *Complete Dynamics* can be purchased on a subscription basis.
You can subscribe for a short period, like a month, or for longer periods. The longer the period you purchase, the more attractive the price is.

Your subscription includes:

- **Unlimited use of *Complete Dynamics*** on a single computer.
- **Free upgrades** of the software. We continuously add new features. No extra costs, it's included in the price.
- **Free technical support.** We believe that software should be without problems. This means that our technical support is beyond what you have experienced with other companies. We listen to you and really solve your problems. In no time, at no costs.

Note however that our support does not include support for your operating system, like Windows. We support our software, but let Microsoft support its own. Sorry about that.

What Edition do I need?

It depends on your needs whether you need the free *Browser Edition*, or the paid *Practitioner Edition* or *Master Edition*.

	Browser	Practitioner	Master	
Index	✓	✓	✓	Index module, for easy interactive selections.
Book	✓	✓	✓	Reading of the entire <i>Complete Repertory</i> .
Switch language	✓	✓	✓	One language can be shown at a time, but you can switch between languages.
Multiple languages		✓	✓	Two languages can be shown at the same time.
Find	✓	✓	✓	Finding text and remedies in the repertory.
Case		✓	✓	Case Management, prescriptions, printing.
Analysis		✓	✓	Analysis ("repertorization") functionality.
Materia Medica		✓	✓	Materia Medica module.
Repertory Editor			✓	Make your own additions to the repertory.
Repertory selection			✓	Define your own repertory filters, like selecting your preferred authors.
Repertory index			✓	Faster finding of rubrics, with a special repertory index.
Graphical repertory			✓	A graphical representation of the relations between repertory rubrics.
Remedy suggestor			✓	Suggest additional remedies for small rubrics, based on remedies for related symptoms.
Highlight finds			✓	Highlight the find results in Repertory or Materia Medica.
Find in Materia Medica			✓	Searching in the Materia Medica books.
Synonyms			✓	Finding with word synonyms.
Analysis formulas			✓	Define your own formulas for an analysis.
Analysis filters			✓	Advanced filtering of analysis results.
Materia Medica Editor			✓	Edit your own Materia Medica.
Kingdom analysis			✓	Analysis based on Kingdoms and Families.
Differential Diagnosis			✓	A powerful module to help you differentiate remedies.
Advanced features			✓	Many other options for the more experienced and demanding professional.

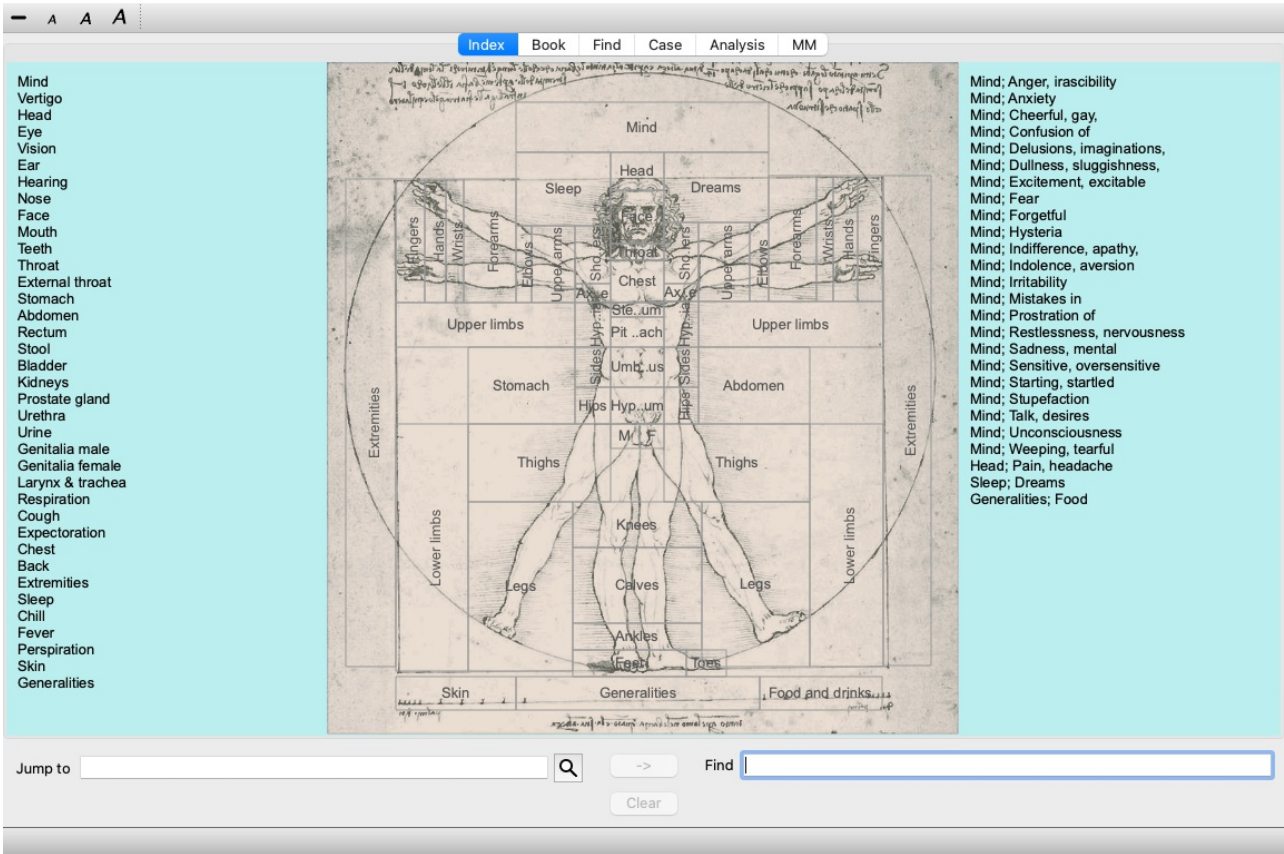
Prices

For license prices, please visit our website www.completedynamics.com, section *Pricing*.

Index module

Opening the Index module

Go to the Index module by clicking on the *Index* tab. (Menu option *View / Index*,).



Using the Index module

The index module provides quick access to the repertory's contents.

It is divided into three areas:

- the left side is an index of the repertory chapters,
- the middle part is a graphical index,
- the right side is a quick index of commonly used rubrics.

Move the mouse over the text or images. Where a selection can be made, the cursor changes into a hand . Just click on an item to perform the action.

Book module

Opening the Book module

Go to the Book module by clicking on the *Book* tab. (Menu option *View / Book, ⌘-B*).
In the following example, the book is opened at the rubric *Mind; Anxiety; flushes of heat, with*

ANXIETY

MIND

ANXIETY (cont.)

flushes of heat, during: ambr am calc dros graph ign op phos plat puls **Sep** spong

foot bath, after a: nat-c

friends at home, about: bar-c **Phos** phys **Sulph**

fright, after: acon gels lyc merc nat-m op rob **Sil**

future, about: acon agar alum **Anac** ant-c ant-t am **Bar-c Bar-m BRY** calad **CALC** **Calc-ar** calc-s carb-n-s **Caust** cham chel **Chin CHIN-S CIC** cocc con cycl **Dig** dir **Dros Dulc** eupho ferr-acet **Ferr-p** fi-ac **Gels** gins **Graph** grat hipp **Iod** kali-c kali-p kalm **Lach** lil-t mang **Mur-ac** nat-a **Nat-c Nat-m** nat-p **Nux-v** petr **Ph-ac PHOS** psor **Puls** ran-b **Rhus-t Sabin** spig **Spong** stann **Staph** stram sulph tarent thuj verat xan

headache, with: **Acon Ars** bell bov caust fi-ac glon tub

health, about: acet-ac acon alum **Arg** arg-n

ANXIETY; health, about (cont.)

am ars bry calad **Calc** calc-s cocc grat ign **KALI-AR** kali-c kali-p lac-c lach mag-m nat-c nat-p **NIT-AC** nux-m nux-v ph-ac **Phos** psor puls **Sep** sil staph sulph

especially during climacteric period: sil

hot air, as if in: **PULS**

house, in: alum ars aster **Bry** carl chel kali-c **LYC Mag-m** plat **PULS RHUS-T** spong **Til** valer

amel., in: ign

on entering: alum rhod

hungry, when: **Iod Kali-c**

hypochondriacal: am-c anac **Am Ars** asaf calad canth cham dros ferr-p **Grat** kali-chl kali-p mosch **NAT-M Nit-ac** ph-ac **PHOS** valer

ineffectual desire for stool, from: **AMBR**

looking steadily: **Sep**

ANXIETY (cont.)

lying, while: ars calc-s carb-v **Cench** nux-v puls **Sil** spong stann

amel.: mang

must lie down with anguish: mez ph-ac phel

side, on: bar-c kali-c puls

- right, from flatulence: kali-c
- left: bar-c **PHOS** puls

manual labor, from: iod

menses, before: acon am-c carb-an carb-v carb-n-s **Cocc** con **Graph Ign** kali-bi m-arct mang merc **Nat-m Nit-ac Nux-v Stann Sulph** zinc

during: acon **Bell** calc canth cimic cina coff con ign inul kali-i merc **Nat-m** nit-ac nux-v phos **Plat** sec **SIL** stann sulph zinc

- amel.: stann zinc

after: **Agar** phos sep

which prevents sleep: agar

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Jump to mind anxiety flushes

mind; anxiety; flushes of heat, during

Clear

The book layout automatically is automatically adjusted when you resize the window.
When you make the window larger, the book will be displayed in an esthetic double page layout:

ANXIETY

MIND

ANXIETY (cont.)

flushes of heat, during: ambr am calc dros graph ign op phos plat puls **Sep** spong

foot bath, after a: nat-c

friends at home, about: bar-c **Phos** phys **Sulph**

fright, after: acon gels lyc merc nat-m op rob **Sil**

future, about: acon agar alum **Anac** ant-c ant-t am **Bar-c Bar-m BRY** calad **CALC** **Calc-ar** calc-s carb-n-s **Caust** cham chel **Chin CHIN-S CIC** cocc con cycl **Dig** dir **Dros Dulc** eupho ferr-acet **Ferr-p** fi-ac **Gels** gins **Graph** grat hipp **Iod** kali-c kali-p kalm **Lach** lil-t mang **Mur-ac** nat-a **Nat-c Nat-m** nat-p **Nux-v** petr **Ph-ac PHOS** psor **Puls** ran-b **Rhus-t Sabin** spig **Spong** stann **Staph** stram sulph tarent thuj verat xan

headache, with: **Acon Ars** bell bov caust fi-ac glon tub

health, about: acet-ac acon alum **Arg** arg-n

ANXIETY; house, in (cont.)

on entering: alum rhod

hungry, when: **Iod Kali-c**

hypochondriacal: am-c anac **Am Ars** asaf calad canth cham dros ferr-p **Grat** kali-chl kali-p mosch **NAT-M Nit-ac** ph-ac **PHOS** valer

ineffectual desire for stool, from: **AMBR**

looking steadily: **Sep**

lying, while: ars calc-s carb-v **Cench** nux-v puls **Sil** spong stann

amel.: mang

must lie down with anguish: mez ph-ac phel

side, on: bar-c kali-c puls

- right, from flatulence: kali-c
- left: bar-c **PHOS** puls

manual labor, from: iod

menses, before: acon am-c carb-an carb-v carb-n-s **Cocc** con **Graph Ign** kali-bi m-arct mang merc **Nat-m Nit-ac Nux-v Stann Sulph** zinc

during: acon **Bell** calc canth cimic cina coff con ign inul kali-i merc **Nat-m** nit-ac nux-v phos **Plat** sec **SIL** stann sulph zinc

- amel.: stann zinc

after: **Agar** phos sep

which prevents sleep: agar

mental exertion: acon ars calc camph cham cupr iod nat-c **Nit-ac** nux-v phos plan puls rhus-t sec verat

ANXIETY (cont.)

motion, from: acon alooe berb bor mag-c nat-c nicc rheum stann

amel.: acon act-sp **Ars** naja ph-ac **Puls** seneg sil tarax

downward: **BOR Gels**

music, from: dig **Nat-c**

night watching, from: caust **Cocc** cupr **NIT-AC**

noise, from: agar alum **Aur** bar-c caps **Caust** chel nat-c petr puls **SIL**

of rushing water: **LYSS STRAM**

others, for: **Ars** bar-c cocc **Phos Sulph**

pains, from the: **Acon Ars** carb-v caust **Nat-c**

paroxysms: nit-ac

periodical: am **Ars Cham** cocc nat-c nat-m **Phos** plat sep spong **Sulph**

playing piano, while: **Nat-c**

pressure on the chest: **SULPH**

pursued when walking, as if: **Anac**

railroad, when about to journey by, amel., while in train: ars

reading, while: **Mag-m Sep**

riding, while: **Aur Bor Lach** psor sep down hill: **BOR Psor**

rising, after: arg-n carb-an chel mag-c rhus-t

from a seat, on: berb verat

- amel.: mill

ANXIETY (cont.)

salvation, about: **ARS Aur Calc** calc-s **Camph** cann-i carb-n-s chel **Graph** hura ign kali-p **LACH LIL-T Lyc Med Mez** nat-m plat **Psor Puls Stram Sulph Thuj** **VERAT**

morning: psor

sedentary employment, from: **Ars** graph

sewing: sep

shaving, while: calad

shuddering, with: bell calc carb-v nat-c plat puls tab verat

sitting, while: benz-ac carb-an **Caust** dig **Graph** nit-ac ph-ac phos puls sil tarax

amel.: iod

sleep: rhus-t

sleep, before: alum ambr berb **Mag-c** nat-c sil

evening: berb

on going to: acon **Calc Caust** cench hep **Lach Lyc** merc nat-m **Puls** rhus-t

during: acon agar ang am **ARS Bell** camph cast cham **Cocc** con cycl dig dulc ferr **Graph** hep **Kali-c Lyc** merc **Nat-m Nit-ac** nux-v op petr **Phos** phys puls rhus-t samb **Spong** stram verat

- **Sleep; dreams**

loss of sleep: **Cocc Nit-ac**

menses, after: agar aster **COCC Kali-i Merc-c** zinc

on starting from: clem samb

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Jump to mind anxiety flushes

mind; anxiety; flushes of heat, during

Clear

Remedies and References

A rubric shows its text, followed by Remedies and References.

ANGER, irascibility: **ACON** act-sp aesc
agar agn all-c aloe am-c ambr **ANAC**
Apis arg arg-n am **ARS** *Ars-i* asar aster
atro **AUR** bar-c bar-m **Bell** **BRY** bufo
cact calad **Calc** **Calc-p** **Calc-s** cann-s
canth **Caps** **Carb-an** **Carb-v** **Carbn-s**
carl **Caustr** **CHAM** chel chin chin-ar chlor
cimic cinnb clem **Cocc** **Coff** **Coloc** **Con**
cop **Croc** croto-t cur cycl cypr dig dros
Dulc elaps eupi ferr ferr-ar ferr-i ferr-p
fl-ac gels gran **Graph** ham hell **HEP** hydr
Hyos **IGN** **Iod** **Ip** kali-ar **KALI-C** kali-n
Kali-p **KALI-S** lach **Led** **LYC** mag-s
mang meph merc merl **Mez** **Mosch**
Mur-ac myric nat-a nat-c **NAT-M** nat-p
Nat-s nicc **NIT-AC** nux-m **NUX-V** olnd op
osm **Pall** **PETR** **Ph-ac** **Phos** plat **Psor**
puls ran-b rat **Rhus-t** ruta sabad sang
seneg **SEP** sil spig squil **Stann** **STAPH**
stram **Stront** sul-ac **SULPH** **Tarent** tell
Thuj tril valer verat **Zinc**
• Irritability (245)
• Quarrelsome (90)

morning: **Kali-c** **Nux-v** **Petr** **Sep** **Sulph**
waking, on: carb-an **Kali-c** petr
forenoon: carb-v
11 a.m.: sulph
evening: **Am-c** **Bry** **Cahin** **Croc** **Kali-c**
LYC **Nicc** **Op** **Petr**
absent persons, at: **Aur** kali-c lyc
silments after anger, vexation, etc.

Remedies can be shown in 4 gradations.

The gradations are distinguished by showing them in different styles and colors.

In this example, these are:

- 3: **ACON**, **ANAC**, **ARS**, **AUR**, **BRY**, **CHAM** ...

- 2: **Apis**, **Ars-i**, **Bell**, **Calc**, **Calc-p**, **Calc-s** ...

- 1: act-sp, aesc, agar, agn, all-c ...

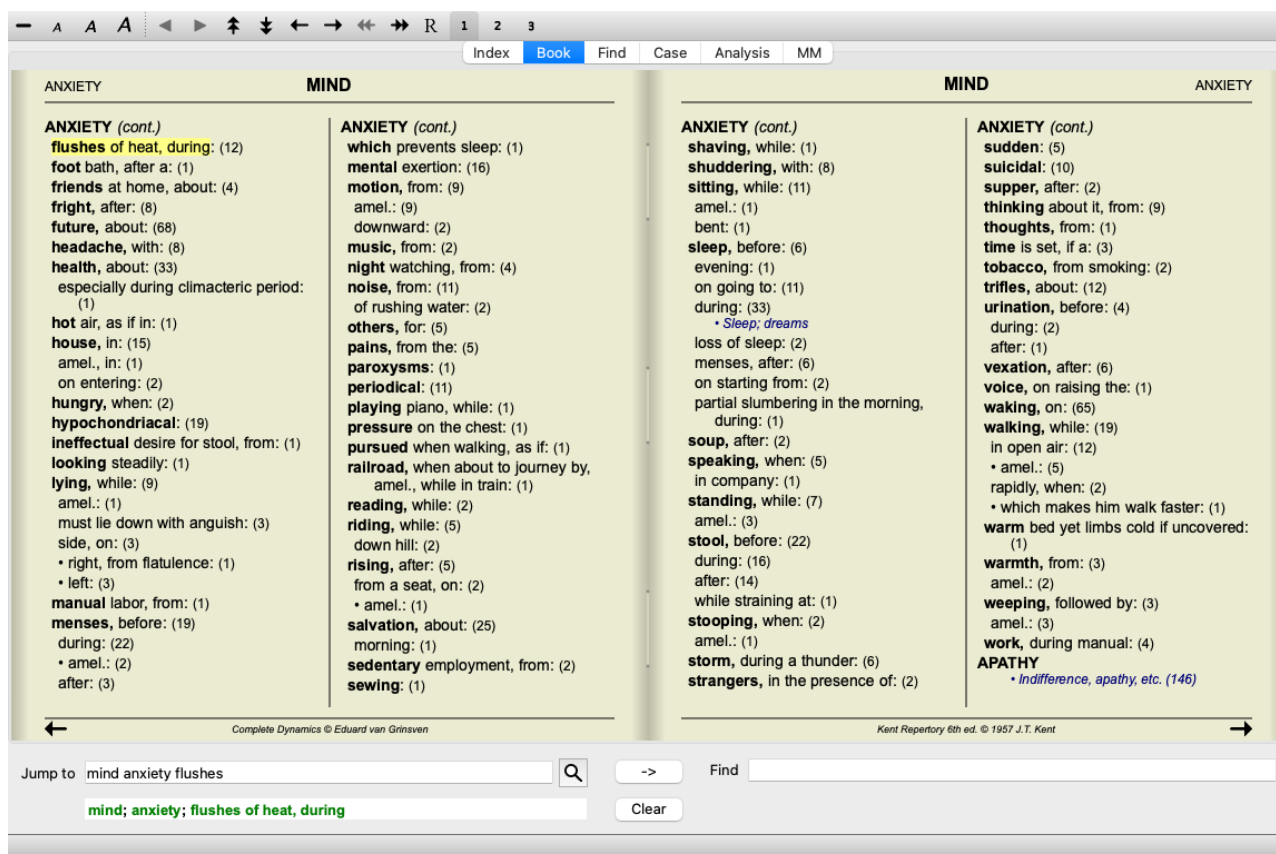
References to other rubrics follow the list of remedies.

Simple click on the reference to jump to the rubric referred to.

Full or Compact view

Hiding remedies and references

In compact view, only rubrics are shown, with the number of remedies they contain, hiding the remedies to optimally use the available screen space. (Menu option *View / Remedies / Show remedies*, toolbar button ). Use the space bar to toggle between full view and compact view.



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Jump to: mind anxiety flushes

mind; anxiety; flushes of heat, during

Find

Clear

When you press the space bar twice, the references will also be hidden, showing only the rubric names. To hide or show all remedies and references, double click on any white space of the page. You can also double click on a rubric label.

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Jump to: mind anxiety flushes

Find:

mind; anxiety; flushes of heat, during

Clear

Hiding sub rubrics

It is also possible to hide all sub rubrics, thus showing only the top level rubrics of the repertory. (Menu option *Book / Main rubrics only*, popup menu option *Main rubrics only*).

This option is extremely useful for people who want to learn the structure of the repertory.

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Jump to: min anx

Find:

mind; anxiety

Clear

You can easily go back to showing all rubrics. (Menu option *Book / Main rubrics only*, popup menu option *Main rubrics only*).

You can also switch back to the normal repertory view by clicking on a rubric.

Limiting the information shown

In addition to switching between full and compact view, it is possible to limit the number of remedies shown.

This is done by pressing the keyboard keys 1, 2, 3, or 4. This will limit the shown remedies to only those that have at least the given gradation 1, 2, 3, or 4. (Menu option *View / Remedies / All grades*, toolbar button ¹, menu option *View / Remedies / Grade 2+*, toolbar button ², menu option *View / Remedies / Grade 3+*, toolbar button ³, popup menu option *Remedies / All grades*, popup menu option *Remedies / Grade 2+*, popup menu option *Remedies / Grade 3+*).

Press keyboard key 3.

ANGER, irascibility: ACON ANAC ARS
AUR BRY CHAM HEP IGN KALI-C
KALI-S LYC NAT-M NIT-AC NUX-V
PETR SEP STAPH SULPH (+119)
• Irritability (42)
• Quarrelsome (6)
morning: (+5)
waking on: (+3)

Press keyboard key 2.

ANGER, irascibility: ACON ANAC Apis
ARS Ars-i AUR Bell BRY Calc Calc-p
Calc-s Caps Carb-an Carb-v Carbn-s
Caust CHAM Cocc Coff Coloc Con
Croc Dulc Graph HEP Hyos IGN lod Ip
KALI-C Kali-p KALI-S Led LYC Mez
Mosch Mur-ac NAT-M Nat-s NIT-AC
NUX-V Pall PETR Ph-ac Phos Psor
Rhus-t SEP Stann STAPH Stront

Press keyboard key 1.
All remedies are shown.

ANGER, irascibility: ACON act-sp aesc
agar agn all-c aloe am-c ambr ANAC
Apis arg arg-n am ARS Ars-i asar aster
atro AUR bar-c bar-m Bell BRY bufo
cact calad Calc Calc-p Calc-s cann-s
canth Caps Carb-an Carb-v Carbn-s
carl Caust CHAM chel chin chin-ar chlor
cimic cinnb clem Cocc Coff Coloc Con
cop Croc croto-t cur cycl cypr dig dros
Dulc elaps eupi ferr ferr-ar ferr-i ferr-p
fl-ac gels gran Graph ham hell HEP hydr
Hyos IGN lod Ip kali-ar KALI-C kali-n
Kali-p KALI-S lach Led LYC mag-s
mang meph merc merl Mez Mosch

Text size

Text can be made smaller or larger. (Menu option *View / Smaller text*, toolbar button ^A, menu option *View / Standard text size*, toolbar button ^A, menu option *View / Larger text*, toolbar button ^A, popup menu option *Smaller text*, popup menu option *Standard text size*, popup menu option *Larger text*).

Button Action

- ^A Make text smaller.
- ^A Original text size.
- ^A Make text larger.

Navigation, keyboard and mouse usage

Navigating through the book can be done with the keyboard, mouse, button bar, or menu (*Menu / Navigate* menu). Mouse scrolling is done with the small wheel on the mouse, or with the track pad built into laptops. Some mice have a scroll wheel that can only scroll up and down, modern mice can often also scroll left and right. Left/right scrolling can be disabled via the *Preferences* settings in the menu, if considered inconvenient.

Button	Keyboard	Mouse	Action
	↑	Scroll up	Previous rubric.
	↓	Scroll down	Next rubric.
⬆	Shift-↑	Shift-Scroll up	Previous main rubric.
⬇	Shift-↓	Shift-Scroll down	Next main rubric.
	Control-↑	Alt-Scroll up	Previous rubric at same level.
	Control-↓	Alt-Scroll down	Next rubric at same level.
⬅	← Page Up	Scroll left	Previous page.
➡	→ Page Down	Scroll right	Next page.
⬅⬅	Shift-←	Shift-Scroll left	Previous chapter.

⇒	Shift-→	Shift-Scroll right	Next chapter.
◀	Control-←		Jump back in history. Use this after following a reference to another rubric, to go back to where you came from.
▶	Control-→		Jump forward in history. Used in combination with the previous option. These two work like the keys commonly used in web browsers, to go backwards and forwards between web pages.

Copying a rubric to the clipboard

Sometimes it is useful to copy a rubric to the clipboard and paste it into another application, like a word processor. (Popup menu option *Copy / Copy rubric label* popup menu option *Copy / Copy rubric and remedies*).

You can copy the name of a rubric to the clipboard with *Cmd-C* (*Control-C*).

If you press *Cmd-C* twice (within a second), the rubric name is copied, together with all remedies in the rubric.

Find module

Opening the Find module

Go to the Find module by clicking on the *Find* tab. (Menu option *View / Find, ⌘-S*).

The screenshot shows the Find module interface. On the left, there are search filters: Text (p m), Remedies (lyc), Min. grade (2), Min. rubric size (0), Max. rubric size (9999), and Chapters. A 'Clear' button is below these filters. Below the filters, it says 'Found 191 rubrics'. On the right, the search results are displayed under the heading 'MIND'. The results include: ANXIETY; afternoon; 4 p.m.: Lyc (+1); CONSCIENTIOUS about trifles; 4 to 8 p.m.: Lyc; DEATH, desires; presentiment of: Lyc (+45); DELUSIONS, imaginations, hallucinations, illusions; images, phantoms, sees: Lyc (+59); DELUSIONS, imaginations, hallucinations, illusions; places, of being in different: Lyc (+3); DELUSIONS, imaginations, hallucinations, illusions; places, of being in different; of being in two, at the same time: Lyc (+2); EXCITEMENT, excitable; perspiration, during: Lyc (+10); FEAR; people, of: LYC (+54); FEAR; people, of; children: Lyc (+1); FORGETFUL; old people, of: Lyc (+3); GESTURES, makes; picks at bedclothes: Lyc (+31); INSANITY, madness; puerperal: Lyc (+16); MEMORY; weakness of; names, for proper: Lyc (+25); PLAYFUL; indisposition to play, in children: Lyc (+6); PROSTRATION of mind: LYC (+76); WEEPING, tearful mood, etc.; afternoon; 4 to 8 p.m.: LYC; WEEPING, tearful mood, etc.; perspiration, during the: LYC (+24). Below this, under the heading 'HEAD', there are more results: PAIN, headache in general; morning; waking, on: Lyc (+89); PAIN, headache in general; afternoon; 4 to 8 p.m.: LYC (+2); PAIN, headache in general; menses, before: Lyc (+61); PAIN, headache in general; menses, before; during: LYC (+89); PAIN, headache in general; mental exertion, from: LYC (+98); PAIN, headache in general; motion, from: Lyc (+135); PAIN, headache in general; motion, from; amel.: Lyc (+56); PAIN, headache in general; forehead, in; eyes, above; menses, before; during: Lyc (+5); PAIN, headache in general; forehead, in; middle: Lyc (+25). At the bottom, there is a 'Jump to' field with 'min aba' and a 'Find' field with 'lyc. 2 p m'. A 'Clear' button is also present.

Find fields

At the left side of the screen you can fill in what you want to find. (An alternative way to enter what you want to find is by using the powerful *Find* field at the bottom of the window, see the section *Find field* for details on using this single field for powerful searches.)

The screenshot shows the Find fields section. It contains input fields for Text, Remedies, Min. grade (with a dropdown arrow), Min. rubric size (with a dropdown arrow), Max. rubric size (with a dropdown arrow), and Chapters (with a dropdown arrow). There is a 'Clear' button below these fields.

Text

Enter text fragments to look for:

xyz	Any word starting with xyz.
=xyz	Word must be exactly xyz.
*xyz	Word contains xyz anywhere in its text.
"abc xyz"	Text combination <i>abc</i> followed by <i>xyz</i>
abc + def	Both texts <i>abc</i> AND <i>def</i> must occur.
abc+def	Same as above, spaces are optional.
abc def	Same as above, AND is the default. (A + is automatically inserted before <i>def</i> .)
-abc	Text <i>abc</i> must NOT be present in the text. This can be combined with =, * and "" as shown above. Examples: -= <i>morning</i> - <i>*ation</i> -" <i>from bed</i> "
abc / def	Either <i>abc</i> OR <i>def</i> must occur (spaces are optional).
Combinations of these are possible. Examples:	
four/eight pm	(<i>four</i> OR <i>eight</i>), AND <i>pm</i> .
pm four/eight	Same as above, the order is not important.
"rising from bed" morning	The sequence <i>rising from bed</i> , AND <i>morning</i> .
fear / anxiety	(<i>fear</i> OR <i>anxiety</i>) AND (<i>crowd</i> OR <i>people</i>).
crowd/people	(A + is automatically inserted before <i>crowd</i>)

Remedies Enter the abbreviations of remedies to look for. Pressing the **Q** button, located near the right side of the field, will pop up a search window allowing you to interactively select a remedy, in case you do not know the abbreviation by heart.

sep	Remedy <i>sep</i>
sep.	Same as above, the dot notation can be used, but is not needed here (it is needed in the <i>Find</i> field).
-sep	Remedy <i>sep</i> must NOT be present in the rubric.
sep / nat-m	Either remedy <i>sep</i> OR <i>nat-m</i>
sep nat-m	Same as above, OR is the default. (A / is automatically inserted before <i>nat-m</i>)
sep/staph+nat-m/mag-m	(<i>sep</i> OR <i>staph</i>) AND (<i>nat-m</i> OR <i>mag-m</i>)
sep. staph. + nat-m. mag-m.	Same as above. (A / is automatically inserted before <i>staph</i> and before <i>mag-m</i>)

Min. grade Enter the minimum gradation for remedies (1 to 4).

Min. rubric size Enter the minimum number of remedies in a rubric.

Max. rubric size Enter the maximum number of remedies in a rubric.

Chapters Pressing the **Q** button, located near the right side of the field, will pop up a window allowing you to interactively select chapters.

Searching will start automatically after entering your search criteria, there is no need to press any button.

Note that for text the default for multiple fragments is AND, but for remedies it is OR.

The reason for this is that when entering multiple text fragments you most likely intend to restrict the search result, whereas for multiple remedies you might want to do differential diagnosis.

Use the space of your screen efficiently

In case your computer has a small screen, like on many smaller laptops or a tablet, it can be convenient to use the maximum space for viewing the find results.

You can hide the search fields. (Toolbar button .

MIND

ANXIETY; afternoon; 4 p.m.: *Lyc* (+1)

CONSCIENTIOUS about trifles; 4 to 8 p.m.: *Lyc*

DEATH, desires; **presentiment** of: *Lyc* (+45)

DELUSIONS, imaginations, hallucinations, illusions; **images**, phantoms, sees: *Lyc* (+59)

DELUSIONS, imaginations, hallucinations, illusions; **places**, of being in different: *Lyc* (+3)

DELUSIONS, imaginations, hallucinations, illusions; **places**, of being in different; **of** being in two, at the same time: *Lyc* (+2)

EXCITEMENT, excitable; **perspiration**, during: *Lyc* (+10)

FEAR; **people**, of: *Lyc* (+54)

FEAR; **people**, of; **children**: *Lyc* (+1)

FORGETFUL; **old** people, of: *Lyc* (+3)

GESTURES, makes; **picks** at bedclothes: *Lyc* (+31)

INSANITY, madness; **puerperal**: *Lyc* (+16)

MEMORY; **weakness** of; **names**, for proper: *Lyc* (+25)

PLAYFUL; **indisposition** to play, in children: *Lyc* (+6)

PROSTRATION of mind: *Lyc* (+76)

WEeping, tearful mood, etc.; **afternoon**; 4 to 8 p.m.: *Lyc*

WEeping, tearful mood, etc.; **perspiration**, during the: *Lyc* (+24)

HEAD

PAIN, headache in general; **morning**; **waking**, on: *Lyc* (+89)

PAIN, headache in general; **afternoon**; 4 to 8 p.m.: *Lyc* (+2)

PAIN, headache in general; **menses**, before: *Lyc* (+61)

PAIN, headache in general; **menses**, before; **during**: *Lyc* (+89)

PAIN, headache in general; **mental** exertion, from: *Lyc* (+98)

PAIN, headache in general; **motion**, from: *Lyc* (+135)

PAIN, headache in general; **motion**, from; **amel**.: *Lyc* (+56)

PAIN, headache in general; **forehead**, in; **eyes**, above; **menses**, before; **during**: *Lyc* (+5)

PAIN, headache in general; **forehead**, in; **middle**: *Lyc* (+25)

PAIN, headache in general; **forehead**, in; **middle**; **hammering**: *Lyc*

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Jump to Find

You can easily show the fields again. (Toolbar button **+**).

You can also hide the area at the bottom, for even more space, and later show it again. (Toolbar button **-**, toolbar button **+**).

MIND

ANXIETY; afternoon; 4 p.m.: *Lyc* (+1)

CONSCIENTIOUS about trifles; 4 to 8 p.m.: *Lyc*

DEATH, desires; **presentiment** of: *Lyc* (+45)

DELUSIONS, imaginations, hallucinations, illusions; **images**, phantoms, sees: *Lyc* (+59)

DELUSIONS, imaginations, hallucinations, illusions; **places**, of being in different: *Lyc* (+3)

DELUSIONS, imaginations, hallucinations, illusions; **places**, of being in different; **of** being in two, at the same time: *Lyc* (+2)

EXCITEMENT, excitable; **perspiration**, during: *Lyc* (+10)

FEAR; **people**, of: *Lyc* (+54)

FEAR; **people**, of; **children**: *Lyc* (+1)

FORGETFUL; **old** people, of: *Lyc* (+3)

GESTURES, makes; **picks** at bedclothes: *Lyc* (+31)

INSANITY, madness; **puerperal**: *Lyc* (+16)

MEMORY; **weakness** of; **names**, for proper: *Lyc* (+25)

PLAYFUL; **indisposition** to play, in children: *Lyc* (+6)

PROSTRATION of mind: *Lyc* (+76)

WEeping, tearful mood, etc.; **afternoon**; 4 to 8 p.m.: *Lyc*

WEeping, tearful mood, etc.; **perspiration**, during the: *Lyc* (+24)

HEAD

PAIN, headache in general; **morning**; **waking**, on: *Lyc* (+89)

PAIN, headache in general; **afternoon**; 4 to 8 p.m.: *Lyc* (+2)

PAIN, headache in general; **menses**, before: *Lyc* (+61)

PAIN, headache in general; **menses**, before; **during**: *Lyc* (+89)

PAIN, headache in general; **mental** exertion, from: *Lyc* (+98)

PAIN, headache in general; **motion**, from: *Lyc* (+135)

PAIN, headache in general; **motion**, from; **amel**.: *Lyc* (+56)

PAIN, headache in general; **forehead**, in; **eyes**, above; **menses**, before; **during**: *Lyc* (+5)

PAIN, headache in general; **forehead**, in; **middle**: *Lyc* (+25)

PAIN, headache in general; **forehead**, in; **middle**; **hammering**: *Lyc*

PAIN, headache in general; **temples**; **menses**, before; **during**: *Lyc* (+8)

PAIN, headache in general; **pressing**; **mental** exertion, from: *Lyc* (+29)

PAIN, headache in general; **pressing**; **mental** exertion, from; **reading**, while: *Lyc* (+3)

PAIN, headache in general; **pressing**; **temples**; **menses**, during: *Lyc* (+1)

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Jump to Find

The results of a find request are shown on the right side of the window.

The level of detail depends on what has been searched for. If remedies were searched for, the selected remedies are included in the find result. If only text was searched for, no remedies are shown.

In short, the find result focuses on what you asked for, not the details that are not asked for.

The find result area has many similarities with the *Book* module.

Navigation is done with the same keyboard, mouse, button bar, or menu features.

Also, the layout is automatically adjusted to the size of the window.

Tip: switch between showing remedies or hiding them, by pressing *space*, just like in the *Book* module.

In the *Find* module, showing remedies is restricted to the somewhat smaller rubrics. Rubrics with many remedies show only the number of remedies.

Jumping to the rubric in the Book module.

In addition to the navigation options in the *Book* module, the find result offers the option of jumping straight to a rubric in the book, by simply double clicking on a rubric with the mouse.

In patient files, you can search for text, remedies, or a combination of both.

When searching for text, it will find all parts of the patient file that contains this text. The same combinations of text fragments apply as when searching in the *Repertory*.

When searching for one or more remedies, all prescriptions of those remedies will be shown.

You can combine this with text, in which case that text must also appear in the remedy prescriptions text.

You have the option to search in all patient files, only the currently opened patient file, or all that are at the moment shown in the list in the *Case module*. Which this last option, you can first filter the patient files that you are interested in, using the selectors at the left, and the filter text.

More examples

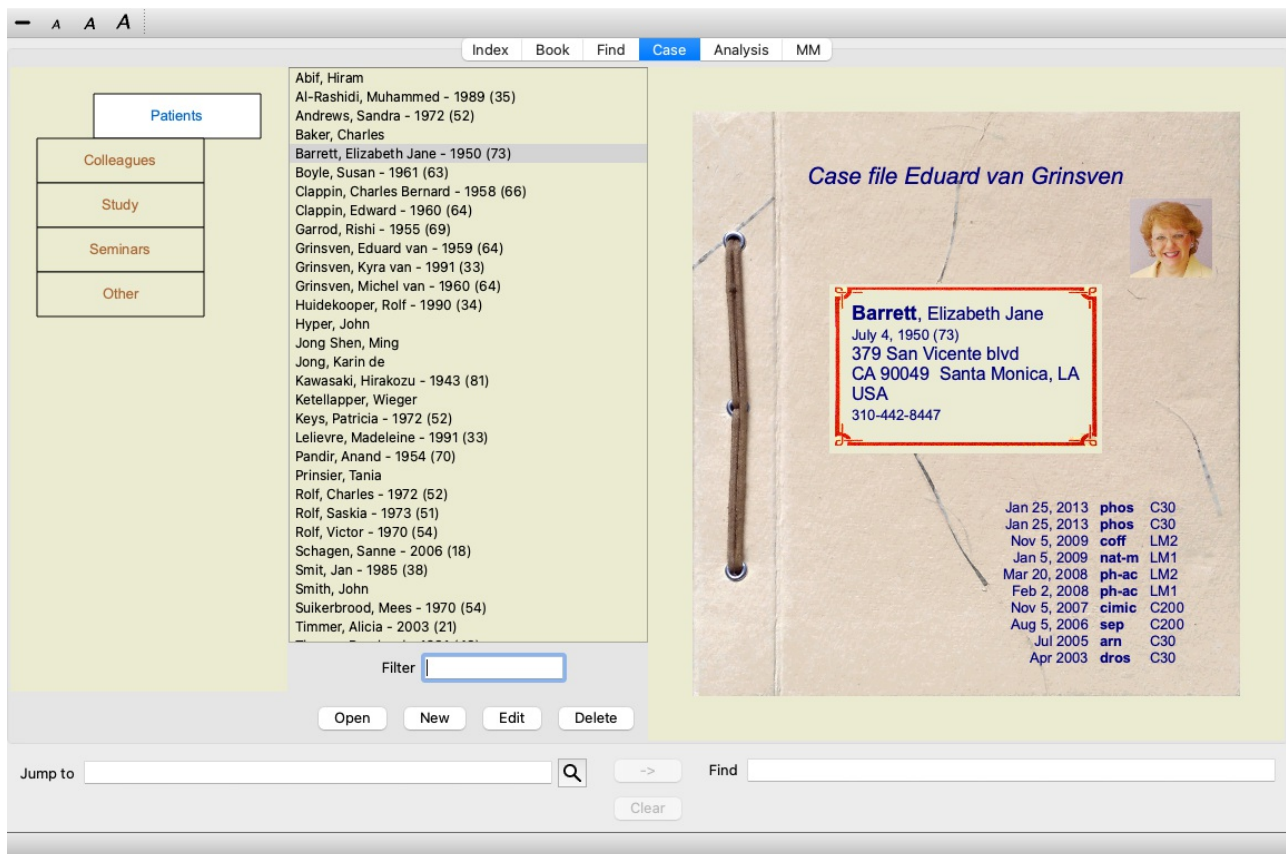
There is a one-to-one relationship between entering search criteria in the fields mentioned above, and using the *Find* field at the bottom of the window.

More examples of using the find module are given in the section on *Find field*.

Case module

Opening the Case module

Go to the Case module by clicking on the *Case* tab. (Menu option *View / Case, ⌘-D*).



The Case module enables you to create and organize your patients' case files, register prescriptions that you have made, and create and organize analyses.

Working with the Case module is like working with real case files.

Cases are organized into groups, like you would organize your case files in different file cabinets or drawers in real life. You first select the group or groups you want to work in.

Cases in the selected groups are shown in a list, with only a summary of the patient information: Name and year of birth.

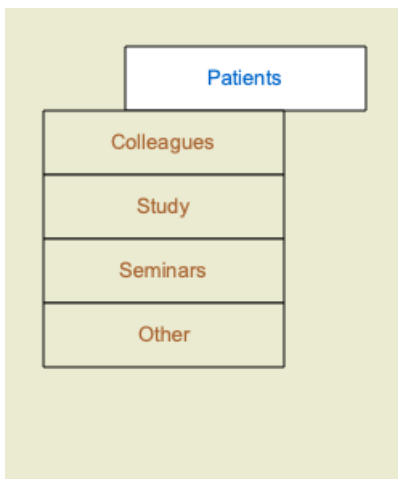
The cases can be filtered by entering one or more parts of the patient name in the *Filter* field below the list.

Once a case has been selected in the list, the case file is shown on the right side of the screen.

The next step would be to open the case file, but we will first go into a few details about this part of case management.

Selecting groups and creating your own groups

You can see the selector of groups as a kind of drawer cabinet.



In this picture, the *Patients* drawer has been opened.

The standard groups are:

Patients All case files that are marked as *Patient* in the case description (more info below) and of which you are the author.

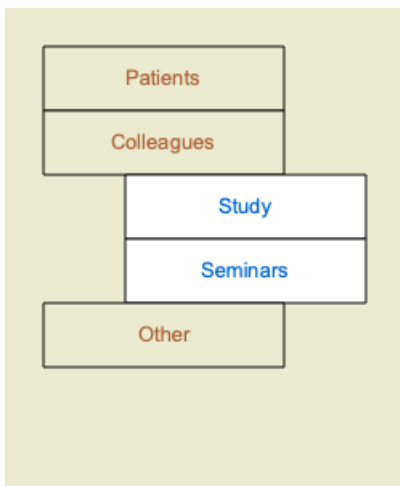
Colleagues All case files that are marked as *Patient* in the case description and of which someone else is the author.

Study All case files that are marked as *Study*. These are cases that are not directly related to any of your patients, but for your personal study only.

Seminars All case files that are marked as *Seminar*. You create cases in this group for any cases that occur in seminars and trainings.

Other All cases that do not fall into any other group.

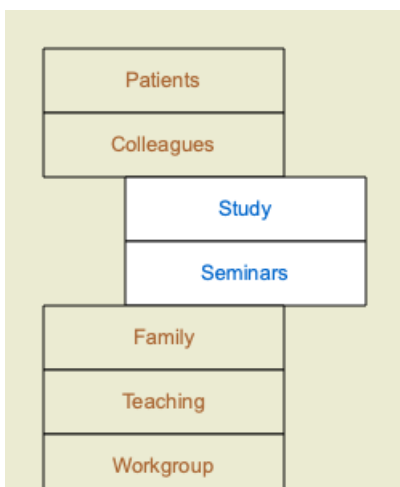
You can open one or more drawers at the same time. Just click on a drawer to open it or to close it. Double clicking on one of the drawers will open it and close all others at the same time.



Two drawers are opened.

The list with cases will show all cases that are marked as 'Study' or as 'Seminars'.

Of course these groups do not match your personal wishes. Creating new drawers with your own groups is easy. When editing the case information, you can specify which groups the case should be in. You can use the three standard groups 'Patient', 'Study' and 'Seminar', but you can also type your own group names. New drawers will be added to the list automatically:



The drawers *Family*, *Teaching* and *Workgroup* are added to the list automatically because in some of the cases these group names were used in the case information.

Selecting the right case file

All cases that match the selected group or groups are shown in the list. If you fill in some text in the *Filter* field, the list is restricted to those cases that match the filter text. An example of using the filter:

The filter has some very powerful options to select the right case. It uses the same filtering criteria as the *Find* field uses for text and remedies.

In the *Case module*, text is the name as shown in the list, and remedies are any remedies that have been prescribed to the patient (or have NOT been prescribed).

Please refer to section '*Find*' field for details.

Example: To look for a patient named *John* or *Joseph*, who has been prescribed *nux-v*, but never *sulph*, just type: *john / joseph nux-v. -sulph*.

(Note the dot behind the remedy names!).

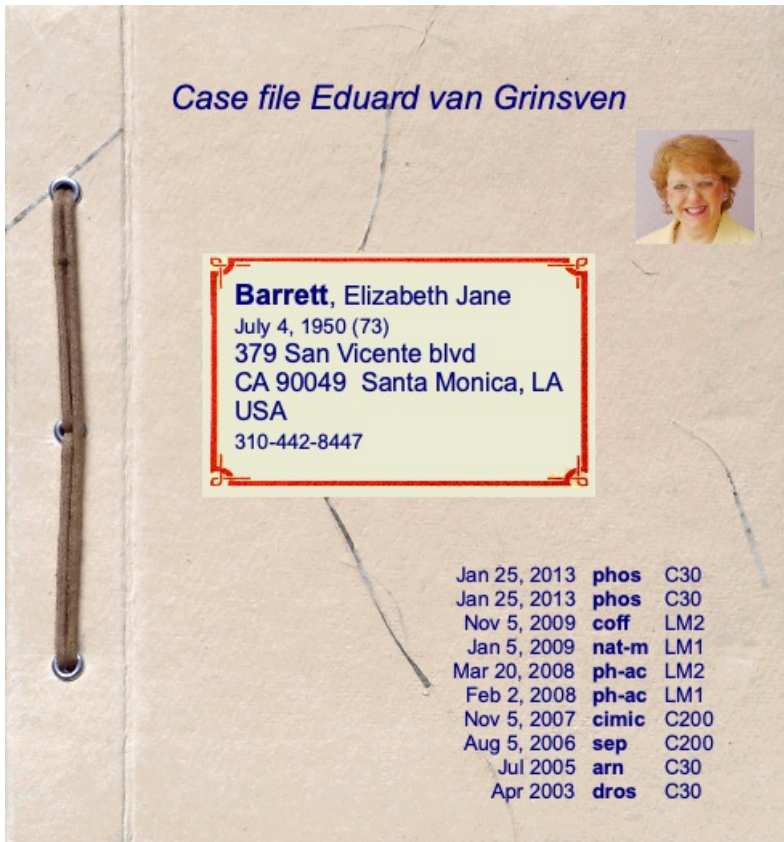
Case file summary

When you have selected a case file, part of the case information is drawn at the right side.

The information includes:

- Name of the author of the case.
- Patient information (name, address, birth date).
- A photo (if present).
- List of most recent prescriptions.

Example:



Creating a case file

You can create a new case file by clicking the *New* button. (Menu option *Case / New case, control-N*).

This will bring up a dialog where you can enter patient information, as well as case background information.

Editing case data

In the *Patient* section, you can fill in all personal information you want to store about the patient. Press the *Photo* button to select an image file with a photo (*gif, jpeg* or *png* format). The photo is automatically resized. Remove an existing photo with the *Clear* button.

If the patient's birth year, month or day are not known, simply fill in 0.

In case the exact birth day is not known, but the patient only provides the current age, you can enter the age in the field Birth year.

Patient

Case

Personal info

Family name

Barrett

First name

Elizabeth

Middle name

Jane

Initials

E.J.M.

Gender

Female

Birth year

1950

Birth month

7

Birth day

4

Photo



Photo

Clear

Rotate

Address info

Street

379 San Vicente blvd

Zip code

CA 90049

City

Santa Monica, LA

Country

USA

Phone home

310-442-8447

Phone office

Phone mobile

Email

lisabarret50@gmail.com

Family info

Spouse

Bill

Children

Jane, Peter

Cancel

OK

In the *Case* section, you can enter some background information about the case, that is not related to the patient itself. In the *Author info* group, you can enter the name of the person that created this case. In most cases this is you, so your information is already filled in automatically (or press the *Me* button if you received the case from someone else, and want to take it over). The author info is used to place patient cases under either the *Patient* or *Colleagues* group selection. In the *Case groups* group, you can select one of the standard groups, and/or fill in your own group names separated by spaces or semicolons. The *Case background* group is useful if this case originates from a seminar, magazine etc, and you want to remember where the case comes from.

Patient

Case

Author info

Family name

Grinsven

First name

Eduard

Middle name

van

Initials

Me

Case groups

Patient

☒

Study

☐

Seminar

☐

Other groups

Case background

Case origin

Complete Dynamics documentation centre.

Notes

This is an example case, for use in the documentation.
The information entered here will appear on the case background sheet in the opened case file.

Cancel

OK

Opening a case

You can open an existing case file by selecting it in the list, and then clicking the *Open* button. (Menu option *Case / Open case*, *control-O*).

You can also double click on the entry in the list.

When you create a new case, it is then automatically opened.

After opening a case file, it shows contents that you would normally expect inside a real life case file too:

- a piece of paper with patient information,
- a form with prescriptions,
- a form with an overview of all analyses in the case file,
- a sheet of paper for every analysis,
- a sheet of paper with case background information.

Example:

Remedy

Phosphoricum acidum

Potency

For future use ☐

Reactions

Instructions

Notes

Year

Month

Day

The checkbox *For future use* can be used to indicate that you have not prescribed the remedy for immediate use, but have already given it to the patient for possible use in the future.

If the month or day are not known, simply fill in 0.

Delete a prescription by selecting it in the list, then Delete prescription. (Menu option *Case / Delete prescription*, popup menu option *Delete prescription*).

Edit a prescription by double clicking on the entry in the list. (Menu option *Case / Edit prescription*, popup menu option *Edit prescription*).

Managing analyses

You can add a new analysis with a menu option, or double click on the empty line at the top of the analysis index. (Menu option *Case / Add analysis control-A*, popup menu option *Add analysis*).

A new dialog will appear, where you can enter some information about the analysis:

If the month or day are not known, simply fill in 0.

Delete an analysis by selecting it in the list, then Delete analysis. (Menu option *Case / Delete analysis*, popup menu option *Delete analysis*).

Edit an analysis by double clicking on the entry in the list. (Menu option *Case / Edit analysis*, popup menu option *Edit analysis*).

If you want to copy an analysis, as the basis for a new analysis, use Duplicate analysis. (Menu option *Case / Duplicate analysis, control-D*, popup menu option *Duplicate analysis*).

To move an analysis to another case, use menu option Move analysis to case. (Menu option *Case / Move analysis to case...*, popup menu option *Move analysis to case...*).

If you click on one of the analyses in the list, this analysis becomes the one that is used by the *Analysis module* (see section *Analysis*).

Printing

You can print your case, or parts of it. (Menu option *Case / Print, ⌘-P*, popup menu option *Print*).

Printing a case is only possible after you have opened it.

A dialog allows you to select what you want to print:

Case cover

If you check this option, the first page of the print will contain patient information, as well as an overview of prescriptions.

Current analysis

Select this option if you only want to print the currently selected analysis, with the settings as they are used in the *Analysis module*.

All analyses

Select this options to print all analyses.

No analyses

Select this option if you do not want to print any of the analyses (just the case cover).

<i>Analysis details</i>	If you check this option, the information you entered for each analysis will be printed (diagnosis, notes).
<i>Rubrics and remedies</i>	If you check this option, every analysis print will contain an overview of all remedies in rubrics that are used in the analysis. Please note that due to copyright restrictions, at most 20 rubrics will be printed with all their remedies. If you print more than 20 rubrics, the rubrics with the most remedies will not list their remedies.
<i>Color</i>	Print in color. If not checked, printing is optimized for black and white printers.
<i>Print to printer</i>	Select this option to print directly to the printer.
<i>Write to PDF file</i>	Select this option to write to a PDF file.
<i>Write to HTML file</i>	Select this option to write to a HTML file. This is a convenient format if you want to copy parts of the output into other documents.
<i>Clipboard</i>	Select this option to make a picture of the analysis in the computer clipboard, which you can include in another application.
<i>Picture file</i>	Select this option to write a picture of the analysis to a file.

Printing an overview of multiple cases

If you have not opened a case, you can print an overview of multiple cases. (Menu option *Case / Print, ⌘-P*, popup menu option *Print*).

This can, for instance, be practical if you want to create a list for a colleague that monitors your patients. You could then make a list with just the names and birthdates of the patients you have seen in the last 6 months, with a list of remedy prescriptions.

The options in the printing dialog require no further explanation.

Analysis module

Quick Start

For the impatient among you...

We strongly advice you to read the Help sections on analysis, because a little background information will make your work much more efficient.

If you want to read it later and just get started right away, this summary should get you started in just a minute.

Start with a Case or not?

In many cases an analysis is made because it is related to a patient and you may want to keep it for later reference. In this situation, it is advisable to first create a case, or open an existing case, because your analysis is then stored in the right place.

Once a case is opened, a new analysis can be added to it easily.

For detailed information on how to organize your cases and analyses, please read section *Case module*.

If you just want to do a quick analysis, without the context of a real case, just don't open or create a case, and a default case will automatically be created (named *Unnamed case*) and the analysis stored in there. The analysis can be found in that case labeled with today's date.

Adding rubrics

Adding a rubric to your analysis is easy.

First select the rubric in the *Book* module. A rubric is selected when it is marked with a bright yellow color.

Then press the Enter key. (Menu option *Case / Add rubric, control-R*).

To find the right rubric, the *Find* module can help you.

Summary

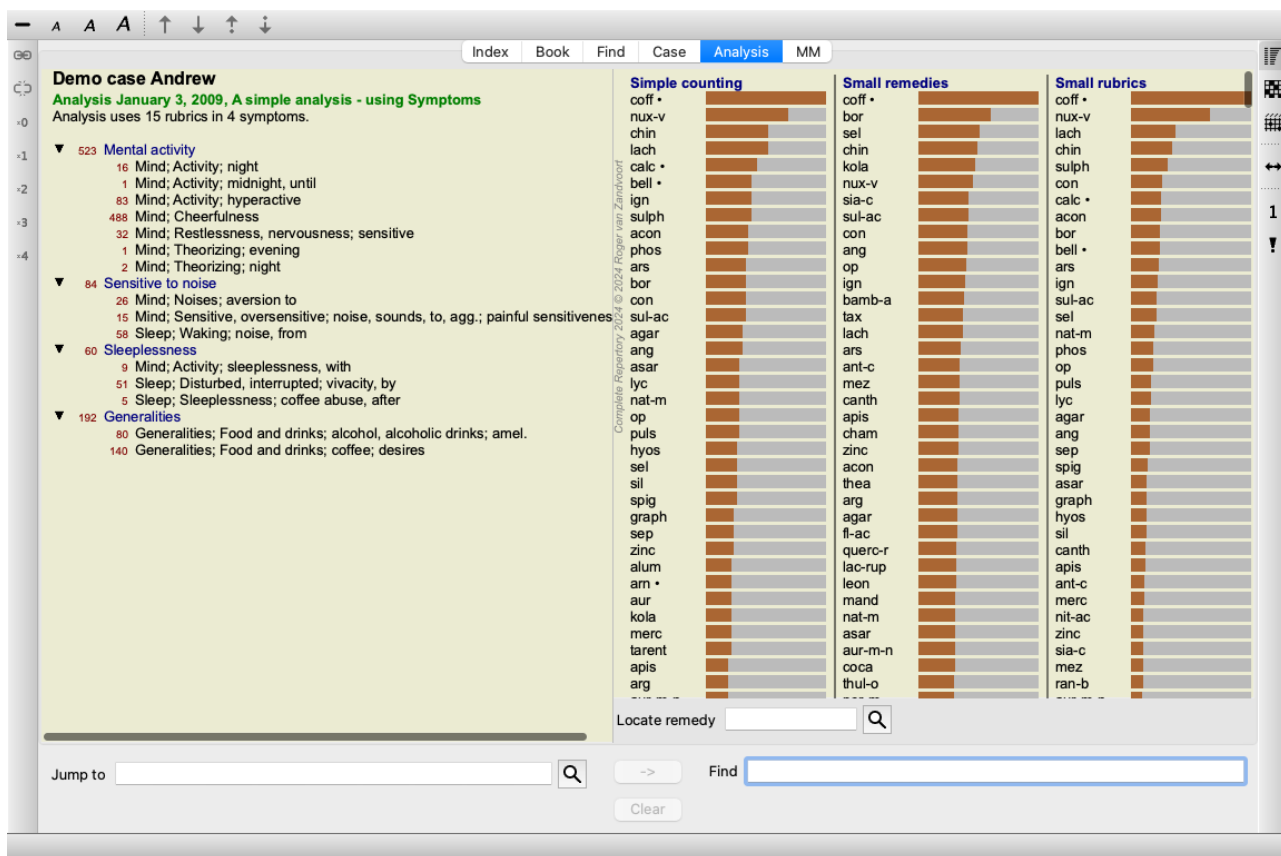
Menu option	Action
(Menu option <i>Case / New case, control-N</i>).	Create a new case, without any analysis.
(Menu option <i>Case / Add analysis, control-A</i>).	Add an analysis to the open case.
(Menu option <i>Case / Add symptom, control-S</i>).	Add a symptom to the analysis.
(Menu option <i>Case / Add rubric, control-R</i>).	Add a repertory rubric to the analysis.
	Do this from the <i>Book</i> or <i>Find</i> module, after selecting a rubric.

Creating an Analysis

Opening the Analysis module

Go to the Analysis module by clicking on the *Analysis* tab. (Menu option *View / Analysis, ⌘-R*).

Assuming you have already opened a case and selected an analysis, the screen will look something like this:



The window is divided into two sections:

- the symptoms and rubrics used for this analysis,
- the analysis results.

We'll discuss them in detail, starting with the first.

Note that the examples used here are part of the demo cases that can be found in the 'Other' group of your Case module. You can play freely with these examples. Every time you start *Complete Dynamics*, the original demo cases are put back in the 'Other' group.

Symptoms versus Rubrics

After having collected your patient's information, the traditional approach is to look for rubrics in the repertory that match the patient's situation.

The big disadvantage of this approach is, that for some of the patient's symptoms a single repertory rubric is needed, while for other symptoms several rubrics can be found that together express the complaint. Whenever multiple rubrics are used to express a single symptom, the remedies that match that symptom are automatically counted more strongly, so the symptom will get an exaggerated value compared to other symptoms.

Also, the patient does not express his symptoms in terms of repertory language. A collection of repertory rubrics is therefore not a real representation of the patient's complaints, especially if no rubrics can be found that express the patient's symptoms 100% literate.

Complete Dynamics solves these problems by making a distinction between Symptoms and Rubrics.

First the patient's symptoms, as analysed, can be entered. Secondly, repertory rubrics can be bound to these Symptoms. The Analysis module can automatically compensate the analysis results for the fact that some Symptoms are expressed with few rubrics, whereas other Symptoms are expressed with a large number of rubrics. So you are free to choose how many rubrics you need to adequately express the patient's symptoms into repertory rubrics, without disbalancing your analysis results!

Symptoms are the language of the *Patient* - *Rubrics* are the language of the *Repertory*.

There are more advantages to using Symptoms. Since symptoms are the language of the patient, it is easy to assign a ranking of importance to a Symptom, without having to explicitly manipulate the ranking of individual rubrics (we call these Symptom Weight and Rubric Weight, they are explained elsewhere). There are more advantages, but you'll see those for yourself.

Of course for a quick and simple analysis, creating Symptoms causes some overhead that you might not want. In this case, just don't create Symptoms. All Rubrics are then automatically placed under a 'generic symptom', invisible to you.

An example. Below two screen shots from the *Demo case Andrew*, one without and one with the use of Symptoms:

- 16 Mind; Activity; night
- 1 Mind; Activity; midnight, until
- 9 Mind; Activity; sleeplessness, with
- 83 Mind; Activity; hyperactive
- 488 Mind; Cheerfulness
- 26 Mind; Noises; aversion to
- 32 Mind; Restlessness, nervousness; sensitive
- 15 Mind; Sensitive, oversensitive; noise, sounds, to, agg.; painful sensitiveness to
- 1 Mind; Theorizing; evening
- 2 Mind; Theorizing; night
- 51 Sleep; Disturbed, interrupted; vivacity, by
- 5 Sleep; Sleeplessness; coffee abuse, after
- 58 Sleep; Waking; noise, from
- 80 Generalities; Food and drinks; alcohol, alcoholic drinks; amel.
- 140 Generalities; Food and drinks; coffee; desires

- ▼ 523 Mental activity
 - 16 Mind; Activity; night
 - 1 Mind; Activity; midnight, until
 - 83 Mind; Activity; hyperactive
 - 488 Mind; Cheerfulness
 - 32 Mind; Restlessness, nervousness; sensitive
 - 1 Mind; Theorizing; evening
 - 2 Mind; Theorizing; night
- ▼ 84 Sensitive to noise
 - 26 Mind; Noises; aversion to
 - 15 Mind; Sensitive, oversensitive; noise, sounds, to, agg.; painful sensitiveness to
 - 58 Sleep; Waking; noise, from
- ▼ 60 Sleeplessness
 - 9 Mind; Activity; sleeplessness, with
 - 51 Sleep; Disturbed, interrupted; vivacity, by
 - 5 Sleep; Sleeplessness; coffee abuse, after
- ▼ 192 Generalities
 - 80 Generalities; Food and drinks; alcohol, alcoholic drinks; amel.
 - 140 Generalities; Food and drinks; coffee; desires

The variant with Symptoms is much more clear!

Creating Symptoms and adding Rubrics

With a Case opened and an analysis selected, a new Symptom can be added to an Analysis. (Menu option *Case / Add symptom, control-S*, popup menu option *Add symptom*).

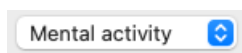
To delete a Symptom (and all the Rubrics bound to it), select it in the list either with the mouse or keyboard, then press the Delete key. (Menu option *Case / Delete selected*, popup menu option *Delete selected*).

You can edit the Symptom details by double clicking on it. (Menu option *Case / Edit symptom*, popup menu option *Edit symptom*).

A rubric is always added from the *Book* or *Find* module. (Menu option *Case / Add rubric, control-R*, popup menu option *Add rubric to analysis*). Select a rubric, and press Enter. (Menu option *Case / Add rubric, control-R*).

The Rubric is then added to the Symptom that has been selected as the 'current' Symptom in the Symptom list.

You can see which Symptom this is in the toolbar at the top of the screen:



From the toolbar, you can easily select another Symptom, to add the rubric to. If no Symptoms are defined, you will see the text 'Generic symptoms'.

Deleting a Rubric from the analysis is done by selecting it in the list, then press the Delete key. (Menu option *Case / Delete selected*).

Organizing Symptoms and Rubrics

It is possible to change the order in which Symptoms are organized. When a Symptom is selected, it can be moved. (Menu option *Navigate / Move up*, toolbar button , menu option *Navigate / Move down*, toolbar button ).

Symptoms can be sorted automatically with a few menu options in the popup menu:

Demo case Andrew
Analysis March 1, 2009, Simple classification example
 Analysis uses 14 rubrics in 5 symptoms.

The interface shows a list of symptoms and rubrics on the left. A context menu is open over the 'Sort' option, showing 'Sort symptoms alphabetically', 'Sort symptoms on repertory order', and 'Sort symptoms by classification'. The right side shows a grid of colored squares representing the analysis results.

A Rubric can be moved to the next or previous Symptom with the same menu options and toolbar buttons. Within a Symptom, Rubrics are always sorted according to their order in the Book.

Results

The analysis result

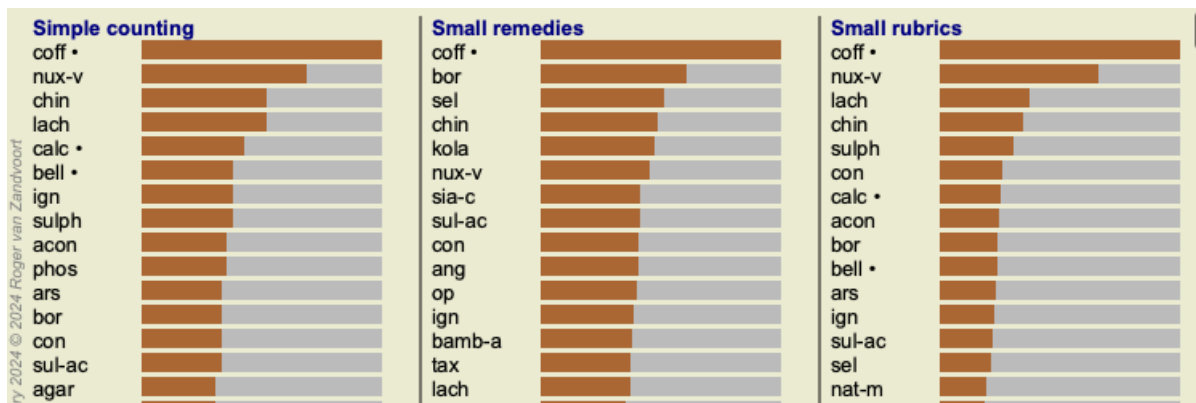
Once the Symptoms and Rubrics have been added to the Analysis, it is time to look at the results. These results are shown on the right hand side of the window.

There are basically two ways of viewing the analysis result:

- an overview of multiple results, based upon the same analysis.
- a detailed overview of a single analysis result.

Viewing multiple analysis results

The overview of multiple results can be selected. (Menu option *Analysis / Simple list*, toolbar button ). It will look like this:



The standard analysis methods

The standard results in this picture mean the following:

- Small remedies** Is this result, smaller remedies are given more importance than larger remedies (polychrests). This compensates for the unequal occurrence of remedies throughout the repertory. Polychrests are not left out of the analysis, it is just that their dominance is reduced.
- Small rubrics** In this result, the rubrics with few remedies are given more importance than rubrics with a lot of remedies. This way, more characteristic rubrics have more impact on the result than very common rubrics.
- Simple counting** This is a very simple counting, like it was done in the old days with just a pencil and paper. For all rubrics in the analysis, the gradation of all remedies is simply added up.

Analysis results details

When you look at the result in the picture above, you will notice that no numbers are printed whatsoever. All you see is a bar behind every remedy, that shows the relative importance of the remedy. The remedies are sorted in order of importance.

The shorter the colored bar, the less important the remedy is in the given result.

If you move your mouse over the remedy name, more detailed information is shown in the window's message area at the bottom.

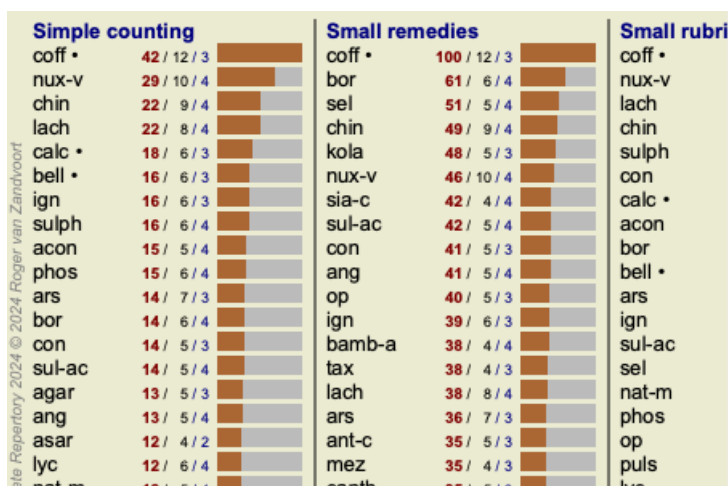
If the mouse is moved over *chin* for example, the message area shows:

4: chin = China officinalis. Relative score 45, from 8 rubrics in 3 symptoms

This means that this is entry number 4, *chin* stands for remedy *China officinalis*, it has a relative importance of 45% compared to the highest remedy (*coff*), and that the remedy occurred in 8 of the counted rubrics in 3 symptoms. Note that for analysis result 'Simple Counting', the relative score is the sum of grades for the given remedy. In all other analysis results, the highest remedy is given the relative value 100 and all other values are relative to this highest value.

If you prefer to see numbers in the result, you can press the toolbar button. (Menu option *Analysis / Show numbers*, toolbar button 1).

The result will then look like this:



In some situations, you might not want to sort the result in order of importance, but according to the number of symptoms and rubrics a remedy occurs in.

You can then press toolbar button ! , meaning 'Sort analysis on number of symptoms/rubrics'. (Menu option *Analysis / Sort on count*, toolbar button !).

Remedies already prescribed

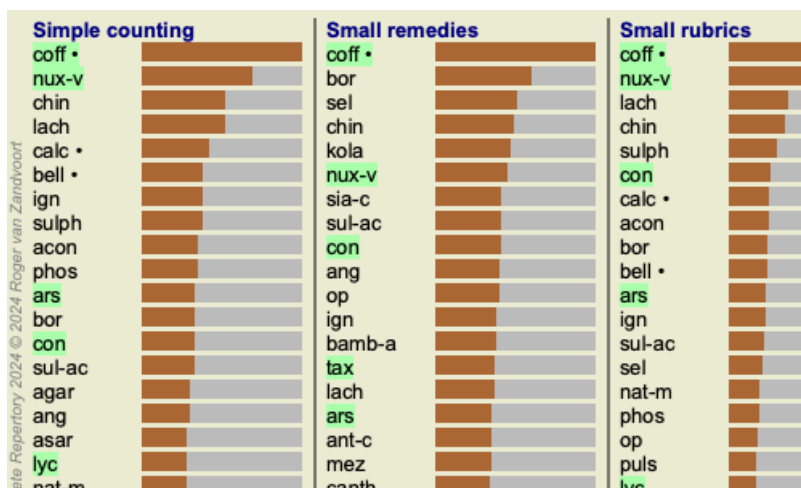
It can often be convenient to quickly recognize which remedies have already been prescribed to a patient. All remedies that have previously been prescribed, are marked with a dot behind the name.

Finding the relationship between rubrics and remedies

You can quickly see the relationship between rubrics and remedies by clicking on either a rubric, or on a remedy in the result.

The corresponding remedies or rubrics are highlighted then.

Example: Clicking on rubric *Mind; sensitive, oversensitive; noise, to; painfull sensitiveness to* will show the following in the result area:



In a glimpse you see which remedies are in that rubric!

Example: Clicking on remedy *sulph* will show the following Symptom and Rubric overview:

▼ 523	Mental activity
16	Mind; Activity; night
1	Mind; Activity; midnight, until
83	Mind; Activity; hyperactive
488	Mind; Cheerfulness
32	Mind; Restlessness, nervousness; sensitive
1	Mind; Theorizing; evening
2	Mind; Theorizing; night
▼ 84	Sensitive to noise
26	Mind; Noises; aversion to
15	Mind; Sensitive, oversensitive; noise, sounds, to, agg.; painful sensitiveness to
58	Sleep; Waking; noise, from
▼ 60	Sleeplessness
9	Mind; Activity; sleeplessness, with
51	Sleep; Disturbed, interrupted; vivacity, by
5	Sleep; Sleeplessness; coffee abuse, after
▼ 192	Generalities
80	Generalities; Food and drinks; alcohol, alcoholic drinks; amel.
140	Generalities; Food and drinks; coffee; desires

And in a glimpse you see in which rubric *sulph* occurs. Moreover, the selected remedy is highlighted in the other analysis results as well, so you instantly see the relative ranking in the different analyses.

So far for the overview of multiple analyses. Let's now take a look at the detailed overview of a single analysis result...

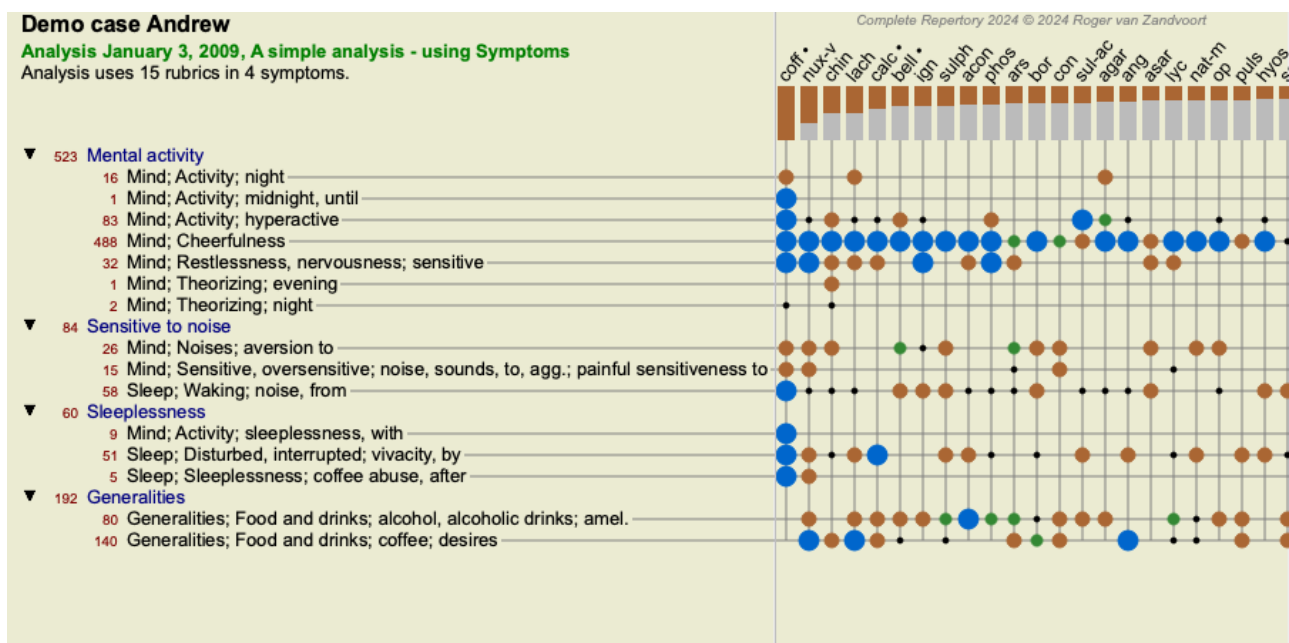
Viewing a detailed overview of a single analysis result

A more detailed overview of a single analysis can be shown in either the Table or in the Grid view, according to your preference. (Menu option *Analysis / Table*, toolbar button , menu option *Analysis / Grid*, toolbar button .

The Table view looks like this:

<

The Grid view looks like this:



This way you get to see the relationship between rubrics and remedies in a single picture. Of course this can only be done for a single analysis.

Below the raster you see a selection box, in which you can switch between the available analysis results.

The blocks or dots indicate that the remedy occurs in a rubric:

- ☐ Grade 1
- ☒ Grade 2
- ☐ Grade 3
- ☒ Grade 4

Moving your mouse over a bullet will show you detailed information about the remedy in this specific rubric, including author information. The information is again shown in the message area at the bottom. Moving the mouse over the blue bullet at the crossing of *coff* and *Mind; cheerfulness* will show the following information:

coff = Coffea cruda (Bönninghausen, Gallavardin, Hering, Jahr, Knerr, Lippe, Vithoulkas)

If you want more details, just double click on the bullet to get the complete remedy information:

Rubric: MIND; CHEERFUL, gay, happy.

Remedy abbreviation: coff, grade 3.

Standard name: Coffea cruda.

English name: Coffea cruda.

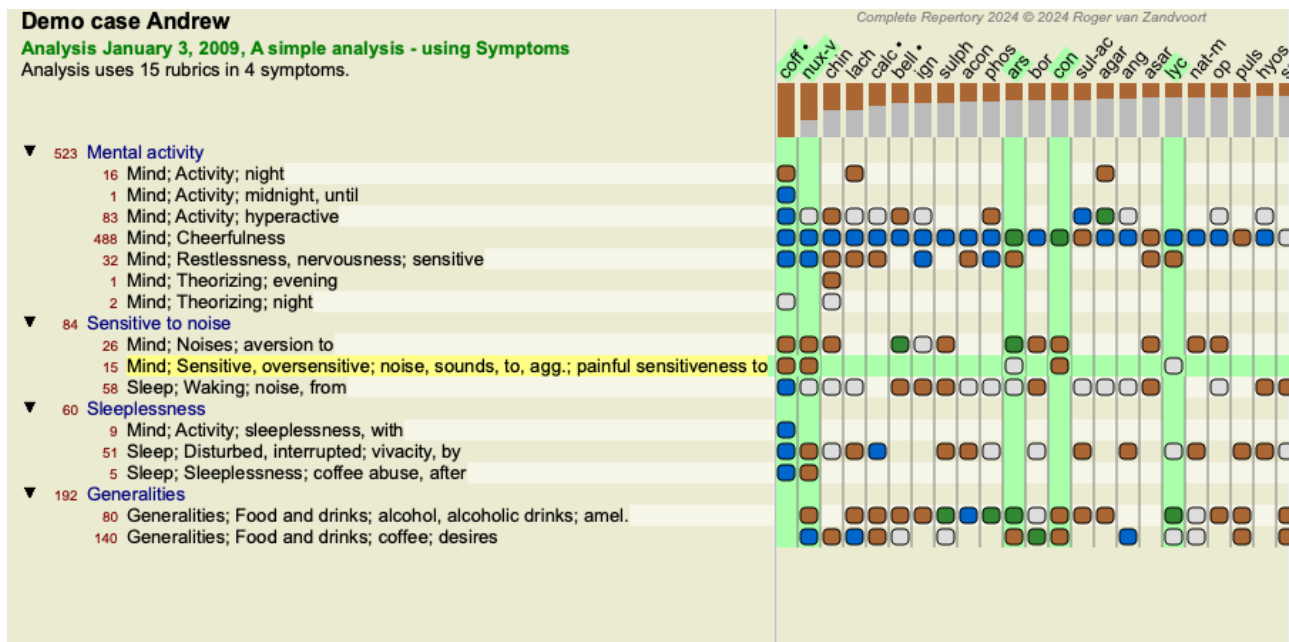
Taxonomy: kingdom *Plantae*, sub kingdom *Viridiplantae*, infra kingdom *Streptophyta*, super division *Embryophyta*, division *Tracheophyta*, sub division *Spermatophytina*, class *Magnoliopsida*, super order *Asteranae*, order *Gentianales*, family *Rubiaceae*, genus *Coffea*, species *Coffea arabica*.

APG II taxonomy: angiosperms, eudicots, core eudicots, asterids, euasterids I, Gentianales, Rubiaceae.

Sources.
 Kent J T *Repertory 6th Ed.*, 1957.

[Close](#)

You can move your mouse over a remedy name at the top of the result area to see more information, just like in the overview of multiple results show earlier. Also, you can highlight rubrics or remedies by clicking on them:

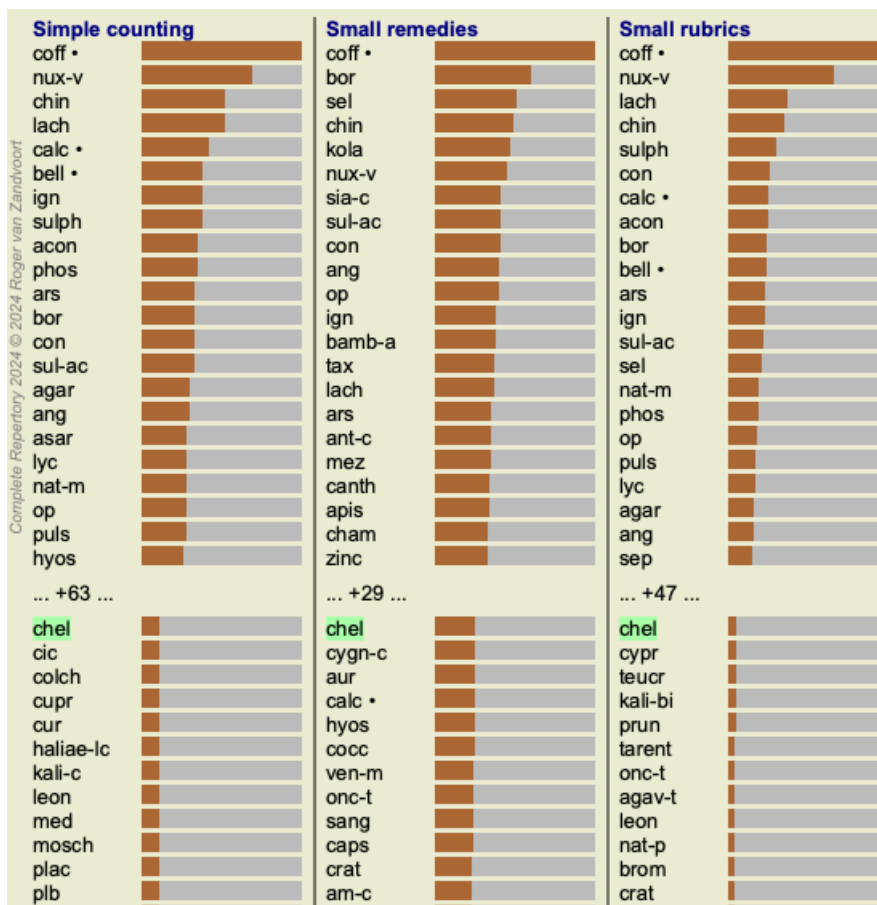


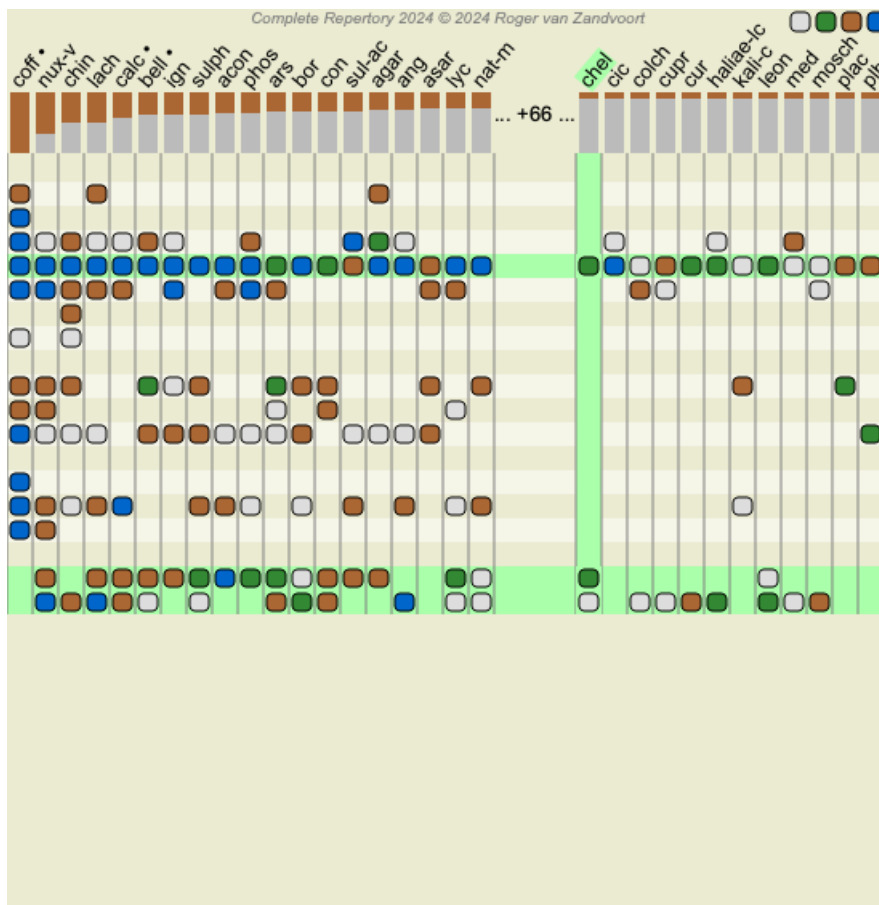
And of course the toolbar buttons **1** and **!** can be used to show numbers or change the sorting order.

Locating a remedy in the analysis results

In some situations, you do not just want to see the top results of an analysis, but want to know exactly where a given remedy occurs in those results.

All you have to do is type the abbreviation of the remedy in the *Locate remedy* field below the analysis results. The analysis redraws if necessary, skipping part of the results to ensure that your remedy is shown. The remedy you are looking for is automatically highlighted, to make it better visible for you.





Instead of typing the remedy in the *Locate remedy* field, you can also click on the result graph and simply type there. If, in this situation, you press the Escape key, the selection is cleared.

Advanced topics

Fine-tuning your analysis

Now that you have covered the basics of creating an analysis and interpreting the results, it is time for some advanced topics that allow you to fine-tune the analysis in accordance with your interpretation of the patient's information.

The topics we'll cover are:

- Using weights.
- Balancing symptoms.
- Polar rubrics and contra indications.
- Rubric groups.
- Rubric overview.
- Filter the results on remedy families.

Many actions can be performed on multiple selected lines at once.

Using weights

Every Symptom and every Rubric can be assigned a given Weight. Just like you assign a certain importance to a patient's symptoms, or just like a remedy in the repertory can occur with different grades, you can assign a certain importance to each of the Symptoms and Rubrics.

By assigning a higher value, the Symptom or the Rubric is counted with more importance in the analysis result. And by assigning a weight of 0, the Symptom or Rubric is excluded from the analysis completely.

To set the weight, first select a Symptom or Rubric by clicking on it with your mouse.

Now there are several ways to set the weight:

- key 0 (Menu option *Case / Weight / Ignore*, toolbar button ^{x0}).
- key 1 (Menu option *Case / Weight / Weight normal*, toolbar button ^{x1}).
- key 2 (Menu option *Case / Weight / Weight x2*, toolbar button ^{x2}).
- key 3 (Menu option *Case / Weight / Weight x3*, toolbar button ^{x3}).
- key 4 (Menu option *Case / Weight / Weight x4*, toolbar button ^{x4}).

The following example shows an analysis in which weights are set (just for demonstration)

Demo case Andrew
Analysis January 4, 2009, An example of symptom and rubric weight
 Analysis uses 10 rubrics in 3 symptoms.

- ▼ 523 **Mental activity**
 - 16 Mind; Activity; night
 - 1 Mind; Activity; midnight, until
 - 83 Mind; Activity; hyperactive
 - 488 Mind; Cheerfulness
 - 2 32 **Mind; Restlessness, nervousness; sensitive**
 - X 1 Mind; Theorizing; evening
 - X 2 Mind; Theorizing; night
- ▼ 3 84 **Sensitive to noise**
 - 26 Mind; Noises; aversion to
 - 15 Mind; Sensitive, oversensitive; noise, sounds, to, agg.;
 - 3 58 **Sleep; Waking; noise, from**
- ▼ X 60 **Sleeplessness**
 - 9 Mind; Activity; sleeplessness, with
 - 51 Sleep; Disturbed, interrupted; vivacity, by
 - 2 5 **Sleep; Sleeplessness; coffee abuse, after**
- ▼ 192 **Generalities**
 - 80 Generalities; Food and drinks; alcohol, alcoholic drinks
 - 2 140 **Generalities; Food and drinks; coffee; desires**

You see the toolbar buttons on the left. The toolbar buttons always show the actual weight value of the selected Symptom or Rubric.

The X before a Symptom or Rubric indicates a weight of 0, it is excluded from analysis.

Polar rubrics and contra indications

Polar rubrics are two rubrics which have an opposite meaning.

As an example, let's take a look at a simple case, in which initially *remedycoff* was prescribed:

Demo case Andrew
Analysis January 3, 2009, A simple analysis - using Symptoms
 Analysis uses 15 rubrics in 4 symptoms.

Complete Repertory 2024 © 2024 Roger van Zandvoort

	coff	nux-v	chin	lach	calc	bell	ign	sulph	acon	phos	ars	bor	con	sul-ac	agar	ang
▼ 523 Mental activity																
16 Mind; Activity; night																
1 Mind; Activity; midnight, until																
83 Mind; Activity; hyperactive																
488 Mind; Cheerfulness																
32 Mind; Restlessness, nervousness; sensitive																
1 Mind; Theorizing; evening																
2 Mind; Theorizing; night																
▼ 84 Sensitive to noise																
26 Mind; Noises; aversion to																
15 Mind; Sensitive, oversensitive; noise, sounds, to, agg.; painful sensitiveness to																
58 Sleep; Waking; noise, from																
▼ 60 Sleeplessness																
9 Mind; Activity; sleeplessness, with																
51 Sleep; Disturbed, interrupted; vivacity, by																
5 Sleep; Sleeplessness; coffee abuse, after																
▼ 192 Generalities																
80 Generalities; Food and drinks; alcohol, alcoholic drinks; amel.																
140 Generalities; Food and drinks; coffee; desires																

Under *Generalities*, we see two rubrics that both have a polar rubric:

- *amel* - *agg*.
- *desires* - *aversion*.

It is possible to use these polar rubrics in the analysis by pressing toolbar button ↔, found on the right side of the window. (Menu option *Analysis / Polar rubrics*, toolbar button ↔).

Now, under both rubric *amel* and *desires*, their polar rubrics are shown.

The result of the analysis is also changed, because the values of remedies are now corrected with the values in the polar rubrics.

Demo case Andrew		Complete Repertory 2024 © 2024 Roger van Zandvoort															
Analysis January 3, 2009, A simple analysis - using Symptoms																	
Analysis uses 15 rubrics in 4 symptoms.																	
▼ 523 Mental activity		coff •	nux-v	lach	ang	chin	ign	bor	ars	calc •	lac-rup	agar	asar	bell •	con	kola	pho
16	Mind; Activity; night																
1	Mind; Activity; midnight, until																
83	Mind; Activity; hyperactive																
488	Mind; Cheerfulness																
- 1071	Sadness, depression																
32	Mind; Restlessness, nervousness; sensitive																
1	Mind; Theorizing; evening																
2	Mind; Theorizing; night																
▼ 84 Sensitive to noise																	
26	Mind; Noises; aversion to																
15	Mind; Sensitive, oversensitive; noise, sounds, to, agg.; painful sensitiveness																
58	Sleep; Waking; noise, from																
▼ 60 Sleeplessness																	
9	Mind; Activity; sleeplessness, with																
51	Sleep; Disturbed, interrupted; vivacity, by																
5	Sleep; Sleeplessness; coffee abuse, after																
▼ 192 Generalities																	
80	Generalities; Food and drinks; alcohol, alcoholic drinks; amel.																
- 388	agg.																
140	Generalities; Food and drinks; coffee; desires																
- 77	aversion																

Remedy *coff* is now colored red, because in this analysis it is contra indicated.
 A contra indication is a situation in which a remedy occurs in one rubric in a low grade (1, 2, or does not occur at all), but in the polar rubric in a high grade (3 or 4).

A more complex example is shown in the next Bönninghausen style analysis:

Demo case Andrew		Complete Repertory 2024 © 2024 Roger van Zandvoort																											
Analysis January 25, 2011, Bönninghausen style analysis																													
Analysis uses 10 rubrics.																													
		bell •	bry	led	puls	calc •	phos	sulph	ferr	con	lach	nat-m	spig	verat	acon	arg-n	arn •	ars	bar-c	cocc	iod	lyc	merc	nit-ac	rhust	alum	apis	bor	
762	Generalities; Exercise, exertion; agg.																												
74	Generalities; Hanging down limbs; amel.																												
930	Generalities; Motion, motions; during																												
650	Generalities; Pressure; agg.																												
187	Generalities; Raising; agg.; limbs																												
590	Generalities; Sit, sitting; agg.																												
179	Generalities; Stand, standing; amel.																												
759	Generalities; Touch; agg.																												
656	Generalities; Warmth; agg.																												
102	Generalities; Wrapping up; agg.																												

Demo case Andrew
Analysis January 25, 2011, Bönninghausen style analysis
 Analysis uses 10 rubrics.

Complete Repertory 2024 © 2024 Roger van Zandvoort

	led	berb	bor	camph	cupr	iod	iris	sel	tell	croth	ran-b	calc-p	china-s	naja	nit-ac	ontos	prun	sars	seneg	spig	spong	cann-s	croto-c	cupr-t	hyper	ip
762 Generalities; Exercise, exertion; agg.																										
- 158 amel.																										
74 Generalities; Hanging down limbs; amel.																										
- 81 agg.																										
930 Generalities; Motion, motions; during																										
- 339 amel.																										
650 Generalities; Pressure; agg.																										
- 503 amel.																										
187 Generalities; Raising; agg.; limbs																										
- 77 amel.; limbs																										
590 Generalities; Sit, sitting; agg.																										
- 404 amel.																										
179 Generalities; Stand, standing; amel.																										
- 454 agg.																										
759 Generalities; Touch; agg.																										
- 88 amel.																										
656 Generalities; Warmth; agg.																										
- 788 Cold; agg.																										
102 Generalities; Wrapping up; agg.																										
- 115 amel.																										

Rubric groups

Grouping of rubrics is done when you want two or more rubrics to count as if they were together a single rubric.

There are two ways of grouping rubrics:

- Crossing. Only remedies that occur in ALL rubrics are used.
- Combining. Remedies from ANY of the rubrics are used.

Examples of grouping

Crossing of rubrics can be useful when there is no rubric in the repertory that exactly describes a patient's symptom, but only more generic rubrics.

For example, the patient tells you that during fever he has anxiety in bed in the morning. The repertory does not have a rubric *Mind; anxiety; morning; bed, in; fever, during*. But instead of this, there are two more generic rubrics *Mind; anxiety; morning; bed, in* and *Mind; anxiety; fever heat; during*. By crossing those two rubrics, a new grouped rubric is created containing only the remedies that occur in both rubrics.

Combining rubrics can be useful when the patient has a symptom that is not found exactly, but can be found under more specific symptoms.

For example a desire for pizza. Why is it that the patient likes pizza? Maybe it is the dough (farinaceous food), tomatoes, salami, anchovies, cheese, or olives. It can be useful to combine a number of such specific rubrics into a new rubric, without disturbing the analysis formulas by adding lots of specific rubrics that don't really matter in comparison to the patient's chief complaints.

Creating rubric groups

An example, a case with stitching head pains while walking, and fear of several kinds of animals:

Demo case Andrew
Analysis February 1, 2009, Grouping example
 Analysis uses 5 rubrics.

57 Mind; Fear; dogs, of
12 Mind; Fear; rats
5 Mind; Fear; wolves, of
496 Head; Pain, headache; stitching
786 Generalities; Walk, walking; during

We want to Cross the two rubrics that together describe the head pain. Select rubric *Head; pain; stitching* by clicking on it, then press the toolbar button . (Menu option *Case / Grouping / Group with other rubrics...*, toolbar button , popup menu option *Grouping / Group with other rubrics...*).

A dialog pops up, in which you can select the rubrics that can be linked with the selected rubric.

At the top, select option *Cross*. Select rubric *Generalities; walk, walking; during* and press the OK button.

Grouping method ☒ Cross (only remedies that are in ALL the rubrics)
☐ Combine (all remedies from ANY of the rubrics)

Label

Select one or more rubrics to add to this group:

Rubrics

Mind; Fear; dogs, of
Mind; Fear; rats
Mind; Fear; wolves, of
Head; Pain, headache; stitching
Generalities; Walk, walking; during

Cancel OK

For the second group we will use another method. Select the three rubrics of *Mind; fear* and press **⌘** once more.

Demo case Andrew
Analysis February 1, 2009, Grouping example
 Analysis uses 4 rubrics.

57	Mind; Fear; dogs, of
12	Mind; Fear; rats
5	Mind; Fear; wolves, of
▼ 408	Crossed rubrics
496	Head; Pain, headache; stitching
786	Generalities; Walk, walking; during

Now select option *Combine*, and press the OK button.

Grouping method ☐ Cross (only remedies that are in ALL the rubrics)
☒ Combine (all remedies from ANY of the rubrics)

Label

Select one or more rubrics to add to this group:

Rubrics

Mind; Fear; dogs, of
Mind; Fear; rats
Mind; Fear; wolves, of

Cancel OK

The resulting rubric list has now become:

Demo case Andrew

Analysis February 1, 2009, Grouping example

Analysis uses 2 rubrics.

- ▼ 66 Combined rubrics
 - 57 Mind; Fear; dogs, of
 - 12 Mind; Fear; rats
 - 5 Mind; Fear; wolves, of
- ▼ 408 Crossed rubrics
 - 496 Head; Pain, headache; stitching
 - 786 Generalities; Walk, walking; during

To change a group, simply click on the group's main rubric and press . In the dialog, toggle rubrics on and off by clicking on them. You can also remove a rubric from a group by clicking on it and pressing . (Menu option *Case / Grouping / Remove grouping*, toolbar button , popup menu option *Grouping / Remove grouping*). To remove a group completely, click on the group's main rubric and press . (Menu option *Case / Grouping / Remove grouping*, toolbar button , popup menu option *Grouping / Remove grouping*).

There are two menu options that allow you to quickly create a group, without having to select rubrics in the dialog, as shown above.

You can first select two or more rubrics, and then Combine them. (Menu option *Case / Grouping / Combine selected rubrics*, popup menu option *Grouping / Combine selected rubrics*).

You can first select two or more rubrics, and then Cross them. (Menu option *Case / Grouping / Cross selected rubrics*, popup menu option *Grouping / Cross selected rubrics*).

How rubric groups are used in an analysis

When crossing multiple rubrics, the group contains only those remedies that occur in all the rubrics in that group. The remedy grade will be the lowest grade of the remedy in all the rubrics.

When combining multiple rubrics, the group contains the remedies that occur in any of the rubrics in the group. The remedy grade will be the highest grade found for the remedy in any rubric in the group.

Rubric overview

Sometimes it is convenient to get an overview of all rubrics in an analysis together with their remedies. Also, in case of grouped rubrics, you might want to see which remedies occur in the resulting group.

To get an overview of all rubrics, just choose Show rubric overview. (Menu option *Case / Show rubric overview*, control-V, popup menu option *More / Show rubric overview*).

The *Find* module opens, showing the following:

COMBINED RUBRICS: MIND; FEAR; DOGS, OF / MIND; FEAR; RATS / MIND; FEAR; WOLVES, OF: absin acon agar *Alum* amph androc arm astac *BAC BELL* BOS-S BUFO *CALC* calc-ar carc *CAUST* cer chel *CHIN* choc *CIMIC* *Con* cupr-acet dor dpt dysp-n *Hydrog* *HYOS* insul *LAC-C* lac-d lac-f lac-h lach lycpr lyss mag-c *Manc* mand med *NAT-M* nat-p nit-ac op ory-c phos *Plac* plat *PLUT-N* polyst pras-c *PULS* *Sanic Scirr* *SCORP* sep sil sol-t *STRAM* sulph syc-co tax *TUB* tub-k verat *Xan*

MIND; FEAR; dogs, of: agar *Alum* amph androc astac *BAC BELL* BUFO *CALC* carc *CAUST* cer chel *CHIN* choc *Con* cupr-acet dor dpt dysp-n *Hydrog* *HYOS* insul *LAC-C* lac-d lac-f lac-h lach lycpr lyss mag-c *Manc* mand med *NAT-M* nat-p nit-ac ory-c phos plat *PLUT-N* polyst pras-c *PULS* *Sanic Scirr* *SCORP* sil sol-t *STRAM* sulph syc-co tax *TUB* tub-k verat *Xan*

MIND; FEAR; rats: absin acon arm bell BOS-S *CALC* calc-ar *CIMIC* op phos *Plac* sep

MIND; FEAR; wolves, of: amph bell cer chel dor

CROSSED RUBRICS: HEAD; PAIN, HEADACHE; STITCHING / GENERALITIES; WALK, WALKING;

DURING: acan-p *ACON* act-sp adam *AESC AETH AGAR AGN* aids alch-v *ALL-C* allox *ALOE ALUM ALUM-P ALUM-SIL ALUMN AM-C AM-M AMBR* ammc *ANAC* anag *ANATH ANG ANT-C ANT-T APIS* apoc aq-des *ARAN ARG ARG-N ARN ARS ARS-I* ars-met ars-s-f *Ars-s-r* arum-t *ASAF Asar* asc-t astac aster *ATRO AUR* aur-ar aur-i *AUR-M-N* aur-s bacch-a *Bad BAMB-A* bapt *Bar-acet BAR-C* bar-i bar-m bar-s *BELL* bell-p *BERB* biti-g blatta *BOR* bos-s both-a *BOV BROM Bros-g* bruc *BRY BUFO* bux cadm-s cahin *Calad CALC* *Calc-acet* calc-ar calc-caust calc-f calc-i *CALC-P CALC-S* calc-sil calen *CAMPH CANN-I* cann-s *CANTH CAPS* caras carb-ac *CARB-AN CARB-V* carbn-o *CARBN-S CARC* card-b carl *Cassi-s* cast caul *CAUST* cedr cere-b *CHAM CHEL CHIN* chin-ar *Chin-s* choc *CIC CIMIC* *CINA* cinnb cist *CLEM* cob *COC-C COCC* coff *COLCH COLOC* colocin com *CON* cop corn *CROC* crot-c *CROT-H Croto-t Cund CUPR* cupr-ar cupr-s *CUR* *Curc CYCL Cyt-I* daph der *DIG Dios* diox dir *DROS DULC* echl-a *ELAPS* emer epip equis ery-a eug euon eup-per *EUPH EUPHR* eupi *Fago* falco-p *FERR Ferr-acet* ferr-ar *FERR-I FERR-P* fic-I fic-m *Fl-ac Flor-p* form galeoc-c gall *Gamb GELS* gent-c gink gins *GLON Gran GRAPH GRAT GUAI* harp *HELL Helo* helod-c hema-h *HEP* her-s hipp hom hydr *Hydr-ac HYOS* hyosin hyper *IGN* ind indg insul inul *IOD* iodof *IP* irid-m iris jatr *JUG-C* kali-ar *KALI-BI KALI-C* kali-chl kali-cy *KALI-I KALI-N KALI-P* kali-s kali-sil *KALM Kola KREOS* kurch *LAC-C* lac-h lac-m *LACH* lachn *LACT Lam* lap-laz lappa *Laur* lec *LED LIL-T* lipp *Lith-c Lob* lob-c lol loxo-r *LYC* lycpr *LYSS M-ARCT M-art M-AUST MAG-C MAG-M MAG-P* mag-s magn-gr *MANC MANG Mang-acet* meli-a menth *MENY MERC MERC-C* merc-i-f merc-s *MERL* methyl-p-h *MEZ Mill Mim-p* morpho-m *Mosch MUR-AC* naja naja-m nat-ar *NAT-C* nat-glt nat-hchl *NAT-M NAT-P NAT-S* nat-sil nept-m *NICC NIT-AC* nit-m-ac nuph *NUX-M NUX-V Ol-an* ol-j olea *Olnd* onc-t *Op OZON* paeon *Par* paraf paul-p perl *PETR PH-AC Phel PHOS* phyl-a phys phyt *PIC-AC* pier-b *Pimp Pip-m* pitu-a plan *PLAT PLB Plb-acet* plect pras-s *PRUN PSOR PTEL PULS* pyrog pyrus-c rad-br *RAN-B RAN-S* raph *Rat* rheum *RHOD RHUS-T* ros-d *RUTA SABAD SABIN* sac-I sal-ac *Samb SANG SANIC SARS* scan sec *SEL* senec *Seneg SEP SIL* sol-n *SPIG SPONG SQUIL STANN STAPH* stel still *STRAM STRONT-C STRY SUL-AC* sul-i *SULPH Syph TAB TARAX TARENT TARENT-C Tax* teg-a tell telo-s *Ter Teucr THER THUJ Til Tong* toxop-p *Tritic-v Trom TUB* tung upa *URAN* vac *VALER* *VERAT* *VERB* vesp vib vinc *Vince* viol-o *VIOL-T* vip visc with-s *X-ray ZINC* zinc-acet zinc-p *Zing* ziz

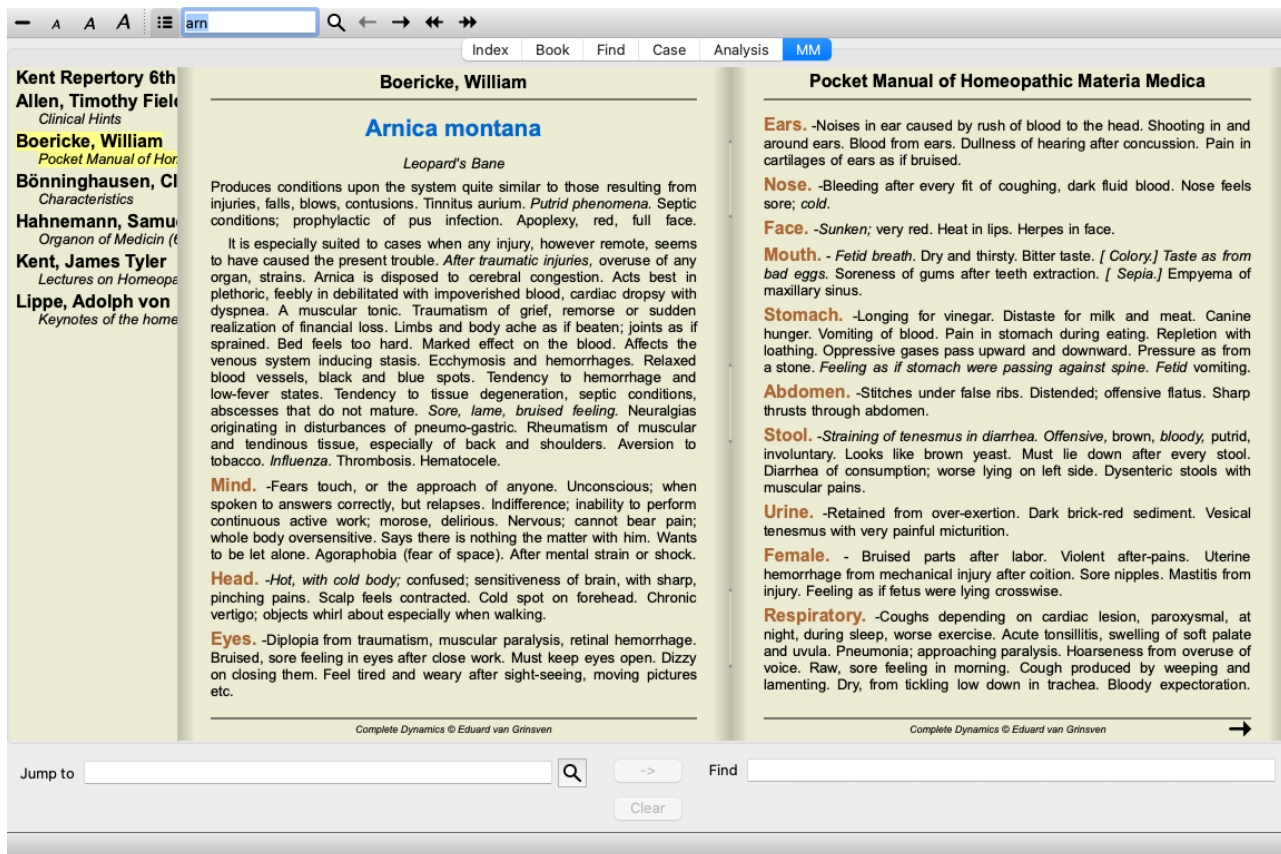
HEAD; PAIN, headache; stitching: *ACAN-P* acher-a *ACON* acon-ac act-sp adam aego-p *AESC AETH AGAR* agath-a *AGN AIDS* alch-v *Alco ALL-C* allox *ALOE ALUM ALUM-P ALUM-SIL ALUMN AM-C AM-M AMBR* *Amet* ammc *ANAC Anac-oc* anag *ANATH* ander andri-q androg-p *ANG ANT-C ANT-O ANT-T* aphs *APIS* apoc aq-des *ARAN ARAN-IX ARG ARG-N Argo Arist-s ARN ARS ARS-I* ars-met *ARS-S-F Ars-s-r* art-v *ARUM-T ASAF Asar ASC-C* asc-t astac *ASTER ASTRA-E ATRO* atro-s *AUR* aur-ar aur-i *AUR-M-N* aur-s bacch-a *Bad BAMB-A* bapt *BAR-ACET BAR-C* bar-i *BAR-M BAR-S BELL* bell-p benz *BERB* biti-g *Blatta BOR* bos-s both-a *BOV BROM BROS-G* bruc *BRY BUFO* bux cadm-s caesal-s cahin *Calad CALC* *CALC-ACET* *CALC-AR* *CALC-CAUST* calc-f *CALC-I* *CALC-P* *CALC-S* calc-sil calen calop-s *CAMPH CAND-A CANN-I* cann-s *CANTH CAPS* caras carb-ac *CARB-AN CARB-V* carbn-o *CARBN-S CARC* *Card-b* carl



Materia Medica module

Opening the Materia Medica module

Go to the Materia Medica module by clicking on the **MM** tab. (Menu option *View / Materia Medica, ⌘-M*).

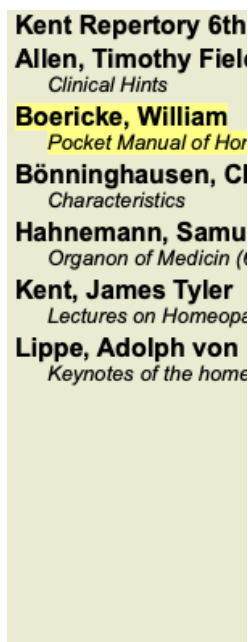


Selecting a Remedy

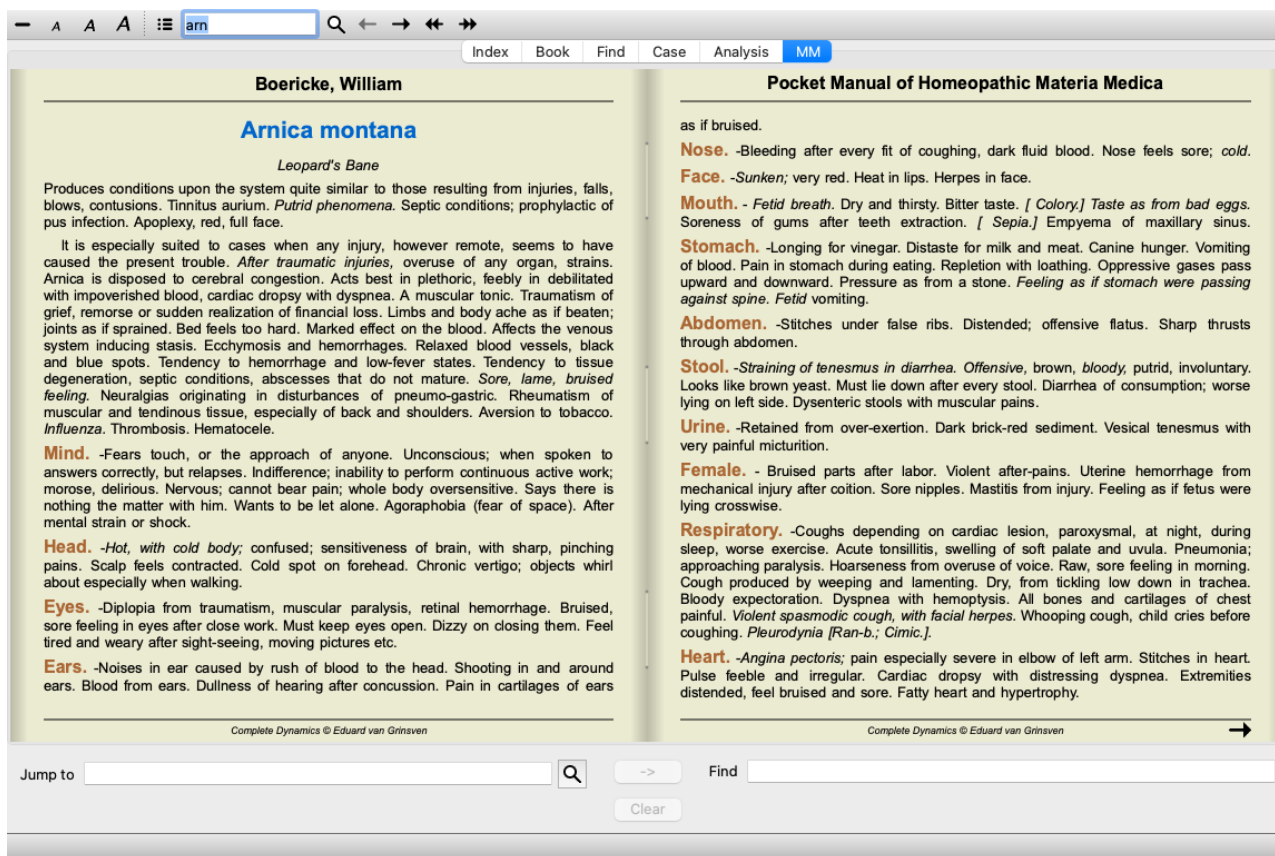
You can enter the abbreviation of a remedy in the field above in the Toolbar. If you do not know the abbreviation, you can look up the remedy by pressing the **Q** behind the field.

Selecting a book

After selecting a remedy, you can choose any of the Materia Medica sources, listed on the left side of the screen. If the selected remedy does not occur in a book, the book title is printed in gray.

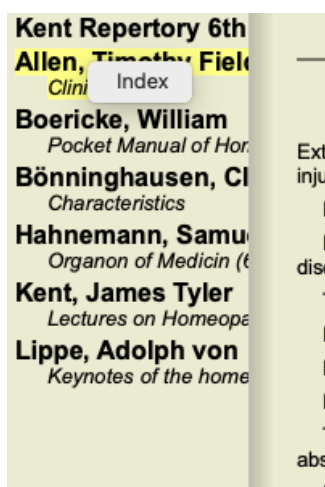


If you want to use the maximum space for reading, you can hide the index with toolbar button **≡**.



Remedy index

To get an overview of all remedies that are available in a book, open the popup menu on the book title. (Popup menu option *Index*).



A list with all remedies in the book is shown. You can open the book for a remedy by clicking on the remedy name.

Allen, Timothy Field / Clinical Hints

Abies nigra
Absinthium
Aceticum acidum
Aconitum napellus
Actaea spicata
Aesculus hippocastanum
Aethusa cynapium
Agaricus muscarius
Ageratina altissima
Agnus castus
Ailanthus glandulosa
Aletris farinosa
Allium cepa
Alnus rubra
Aloe socotrina
Alstonia scholaris
Alumina
Ambra grisea
Ammoniacum
Ammonium carbonicum
Ammonium causticum
Ammonium muriaticum
Ammonium phosphoricum
Amylenum nitrosum
Anacardium orientale
Antimonium arsenicosum
Antimonium crudum
Antimonium sulphuratum auratum
Antimonium tartaricum
Antipyrinum
Anis mellifera

Reverse Materia Medica

The *Reverse Materia Medica* will show you the most important symptoms from the repertory for the given remedy, as they are found in the repertory.

No interpretation is done by human experts, like you would normally see in regular *Materia Medica*, the *Reverse Materia Medica* is based entirely on the expertise stored in the repertory.

To go to a rubric in the *Book* module, simply double click on it.

More important symptoms are printed larger than less important symptoms, so you can easily distinguish the relative importance of the various symptoms.

You can modify the results with the following buttons:

— Fewer symptoms.

+ More symptoms.

Filter In the filter dropdown list, you can select criteria for the rubrics that will be shown in the *Reverse Materia Medica*:

Automatic An automatic selection is done of the most relevant rubrics.

Confirmed Symptoms Only remedies in grade 3 or 4 are used. These indicate symptoms that are confirmed in practice.

Red line symptoms Gives preference to symptoms that occur in a related way throughout more parts in the repertory.

Keynotes The remedy has grade 3 or 4, but all other remedies have a lower grade.

Unique rubrics Show only rubrics where the remedy is the only occurring remedy.

Materia Medica quick view

It can be very convenient to quickly see the *Materia Medica* text of several books at the same time.

The *Materia Medica quick view* window shows the text of several of the more compact *Materia Medica* books at the same time. (Menu option *View / Materia Medica quick view*, popup menu option *Materia Medica quick view*).

Cyclamen Europaeum

Pharmacokinship - Remedy Relations (Nambison)

Followed well by: Phos., Puls., Rhus-t., Sep., Sulph.

Antidoted by: Camph., Coff., Puls.

Duration of action: 14 - 20 d

Dose: 3 attenuation

Keynotes of the homeopathic Materia Medica (Lippe)

Sow Bread

Pressing, drawing and tearing pain, principally in the periosteum. Chilblains of the feet.

As long as he walks about he feels well with the exception of languor,

but as soon as he sits down, especially in the evening, he suffers various inconveniences.

Thirstlessness.

Menses too profuse.

Bad effects from eating much fat food (pork).

Aggravation in the evening and while at rest.

Amelioration whilst walking.

Pocket Manual of Homeopathic Materia Medica (Boericke)

Sow-bread

Large doses produce violent purging and vomiting; disturbed digestion with very salty saliva. Anaemic and chlorotic conditions. Affections of uterus. Gastro-intestinal and genito-urinary tracts affected, inducing secondary anaemia and various reflexes. *Sleepiness, moroseness, and lassitude.* Cough at night while asleep without waking, especially in children. [*Cham.; Nit-ac.*]

Head: - Terrors of conscience. Grieves over duty neglected.

Depression, with weeping desire to be alone. Aching in morning, with *flickering before eyes*; sneezing with itching in ear. Vertigo; things turn in a circle; better in the room; worse, open air. One-sided headache. Frequent sneezing with itching in ears

Close

The window will remain open until you explicitly close it. This way you will be able to quickly compare remedies. Another remedy is selected by simply clicking on a remedy name anywhere in the *Book*, *Find*, or *Analysis* modules.

Remedy information

Detailed remedy information

As an example, let's take a look at the rubric *Generalities; Food and drinks; apples; desires*.

DESIRES	STOM
DESIRES (cont.)	
apples:	aloe ant-t <i>Gual</i> sulph tell
aromatic drinks:	anath
ashes:	tarent
bacon:	<i>Calc-p</i> cench <i>Mez Sanic Tub</i>
bananas:	ther
bitter drinks:	acon dig <i>Nat-m</i> ter
food:	dig <i>Nat-m</i>
bread:	abrot aloe am-c <i>Ars Aur</i> bell bov <i>Cina Coloc</i> con cub <i>Ferr</i> ferr-ar grat hell hydr ign <i>Mag-c Merc</i> nat-a nat-c <i>Nat-m</i>

If you want to know more about a remedy in a rubric, the easiest way is to move the mouse over the remedy name, and look at the message area at the lower left bottom of the window.

If the mouse is moved over **ANT-T**, the message shows:

ant-t = Antimonium tartaricum (Allen, Bönninghausen, Lilienthal, Lippe)

You now know not only that Antimonium is in the third grade (by the way it is printed), but also that its complete name is *Antimonium tartaricum*, and that it is in this rubric because the four mentioned authors have contributed this information.

To get more information, double click on **ANT-T**.

This will bring up the Remedy Information window:

Rubric: STOMACH; DESIRES; apples.

Remedy abbreviation: ant-t, grade 1.

Standard name: Antimonium tartaricum.

English name: Tartrate of antimony & potash.

Sources.
Kent J T *Repertory 6th Ed.*, 1957.

Close

Jump-to field

Purpose

The *Jump to* field at the bottom left side of the window is used to quickly jump to a given rubric in the repertory. You can use it to quickly jump to known rubrics.

If you are not sure what you are looking for, use the *Find* field instead; the *Jump to* field helps you quickly navigate if you know where you want to go.

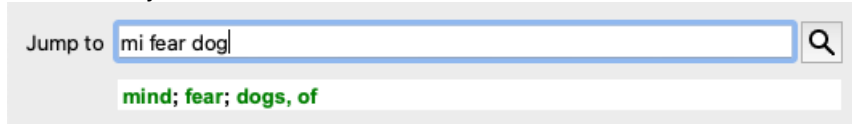
Moving keyboard focus

In order for the *Jump to* field to accept keyboard strokes, it first needs to be selected.

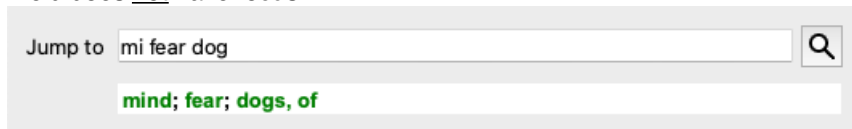
Pressing the Tab key once or twice will move focus to the *Jump to* field. (Menu option *View / 'Jump to' field* ⌘-J). To instantly jump back to the book, press the Enter key.

You can of course also click on the field with the mouse.

Field has keyboard focus



Field does not have focus



Using the field

In the *Jump to* field, simply enter the first letters of the rubric that you want to jump to. Rubric parts are separated by a space.

In the example above, the rubric *Mind; Fear, dogs of* is jumped to.

You only need to enter the minimum number of letters needed to identify each rubric fragment. In this example, entering *me dog* would have sufficed.

While you type, feedback is provided about the interpretation, shown immediately below the *Jump to* field.

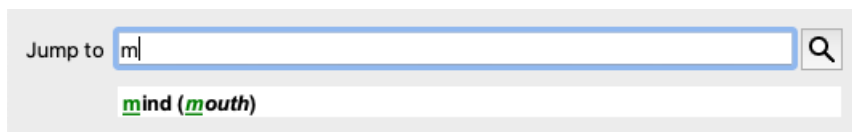
Also, as you type, the book instantly jumps to the new rubric on every keystroke.

In short: If focus is on the book, just hit Tab, enter a few letters to go to the rubric, and hit Enter to get focus back to the book. With a little practice, this navigation is extremely powerful.

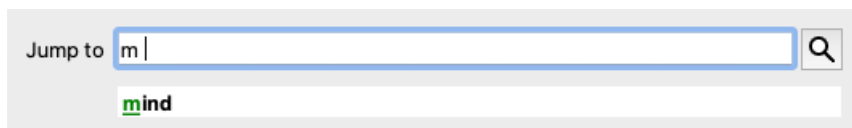
Let's take rubric *Mind; Fear; dogs, of* as an example and see what happens while you type.

The first *m* is interpreted as *mind*. In parenthesis you see the 3 alternatives also starting with *an*.

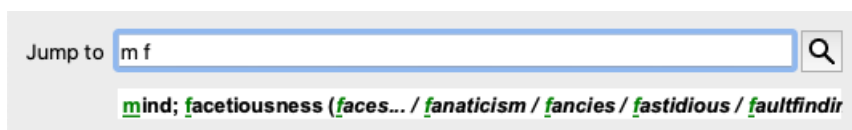
Note that the part of the word that is interpreted as possibly correct, is printed in green (them in *mind, mouth, male, mirilli's themes*).



After hitting the space bar, this part is completed. *Mind* is the confirmed option out of 4 possibilities.



Now the second part of the rubric name is started. *f* is interpreted as *forenoon*, the first possible option.



We are not looking for *forenoon*, so type one more letter. Now *fear* is selected, with quite a few alternatives remaining.

Dots after words (eg *fed...*, *feeling...*) indicate that the rubric text is actually longer (*fed, desires to be / feeling, loss of*), but the extra words have been omitted to leave more space for other alternatives.

Jump to

mind; fear (*feces passed on the floor / feigning sick*)

Again, hitting space confirms that this is correct.

Jump to

mind; fear

d leads to *daytime only*.

Jump to

mind; fear; daytime, only (*danger... / dark / dawn... / death... / destination.*)

do takes you to the *doctors*.

Jump to

mind; fear; dogs, of (*downward motion, of*)

And *dog* gives you really want. The book is opened at *Mind; Fear; dogs, of*

Jump to

mind; fear; dogs, of

Just hit Enter and you are right where you wanted to go!

Note: *dogs, of* is printed entirely in green. This is because this is the only possible interpretation of *dog* in this context. *mind* is printed with just the first *m* in green, because there are alternatives also starting with *m*. *fear* is printed with two green letters, because *fe* is unique. The alternatives *feces*, *fed*, *feeling*, *feigning* etc also start with *fe*.

Making mistakes is human

Of course you do not know the entire repertory structure by heart. Nobody does. So it is quite likely that you will frequently make mistakes and type something incorrect. For example, you would like to go to the rubric *Mind; delusions; lions*. This rubric does not exist, since the correct rubric is actually *Mind; delusions; cats, felines, sees; lions*.

So you type *m delu lion*

Jump to

mind; delusions, imaginations, hallucinations, illusions; lion?

You now see that *lion* is printed in red, since there is no match.

No need to worry, just switch to searching by pressing the button  in between the *Jump to* and *Find* fields. This copies the text from the *Jump to* field to the *Find* field and immediately starts a search for you. The *Find* module now shows you the rubrics you might have been looking for:

Just double click on the first rubric, and the book opens right there where you intended to go.

The book module

When you select a rubric in the *Book module*, the *Jump to* field automatically fills in the short text for that rubric for you. This way, it is easy to find related rubrics.

Examples:

When you select rubric *Mind; fear; dogs, of; attacking him, in delirium*, the *Jump to* field automatically fills in *min fear dog att*.

When you select rubric *Generalities; food and drinks; cold; drinks, water; agg.*, the *Jump to* field automatically fills in *gen foo cold dri agg.*

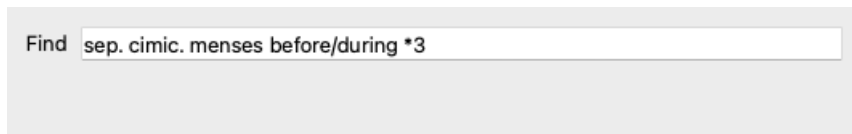
For every part of the rubric name, at least 3 characters are used. Often 1 or 2 can be enough, but then the text should become highly unreadable.

When 3 characters are not enough, more characters are used to distinguish the rubric from other rubrics.

Find field

Powerful and easy-to-use searching

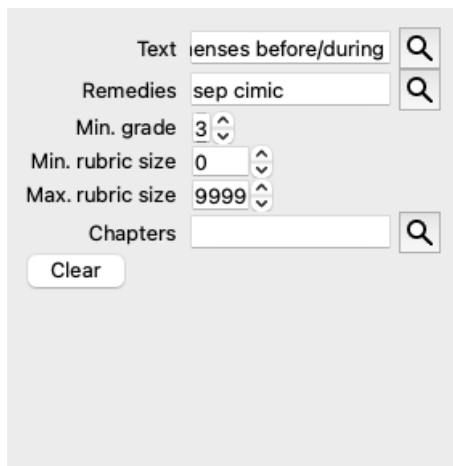
The *Find* field allows for very efficient, powerful and quick searches.



Find

In this field you can enter all search criteria that you can also enter in the individual fields (see the section *Find module*). However, the *Find* field can be more efficient, because you can enter and modify what you want to find without having to switch between fields. This can be very, very fast.

There are a few things you need to know. Actually it is very simple, because every time you enter find criteria in the individual fields of the *Find module*, the correctly formatted string is automatically entered into the *Find* field. This works both ways; anything you enter in the *Find* field is shown in the individual fields, as it is interpreted.



Text

Remedies

Min. grade

Min. rubric size

Max. rubric size

Chapters

What makes the *Find* field so powerful is that you enter what you are looking for in any order you like. So if you find too many rubrics, simply type a few more terms to reduce the result. You can even repeat criteria you typed earlier in the field; the latest interpretation is taken (grade, rubric size). You can even combine the use of the *Find* field with the individual fields. Whatever you change at one location automatically reflects in a change at the other location.

Here are the rules:

- Text** Text fragments are automatically interpreted as text, like you type it in the individual *Text* field. The same usage of /, + and - applies here (see examples in the section *Find module*). In the example above, searching is done for the word *menses* in combination with either *before* or *during*.
- Remedies** Remedy abbreviations have to be ended with a dot. In the *Remedies* field this is optional, but here you must end with a dot to avoid confusion between text fragments and remedy abbreviations. (Confusion example: *sep* could mean either *sepia* or *separation*). The same usage of / and + applies here, see examples in section *Find module*. In the example above, searching is done on either *sepia* or *cimicifuga*. Note: even remedies that by themselves are not an abbreviation (like *Apis* or *Bufo*) need to be ended with a dot (apis. bufo.).
- Gradation** Minimum remedy gradations 1 to 4 can be specified by entering *1, *2, *3, or *4. This expression can be read as: All (*) requested remedies need to have this grade or higher. Alternatively, the numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4 without the * are interpreted as minimum remedy gradation as well. So 4 is the same as *4.
- Rubric size** Minimum and maximum rubric size can be specified by a number, preceded by > or <. <50 means 50 remedies or less. >10 means 10 remedies or more. Alternatively, any number starting at 5 and higher is automatically interpreted as a maximum rubric size. So 50 is the same as <50.

Examples

Let's extend the example above with a restriction to rubrics that contain at most 50 remedies. The following ways to enter the criteria will all result in the same outcome:

```
sep. cimic. menses before/during *3 <50
sep. cimic. menses before/during 3 50
menses sep. before / during 3 <50 cimic.
50 menses+before/during sep./cimic. 3
menses before /during sep. 2 cimic. 200 50 3
```

In the last example, you see how the initial gradation of 2 is replaced by 3 later on, and the maximum rubric size of 200 is changed into 50. This might seem confusing in an example, but is actually very efficient while you are searching and want to narrow your results as you search. You can type a new criterium without first having to remove the previously entered criterium; the last simply overrules the first.

Tip: Don't forget that text searching also uses the special notation of =, * and "":

=*dog* will find *dog*, but not *dogmatic*.

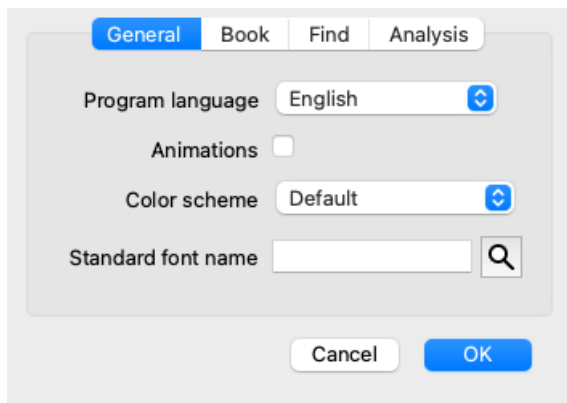
**ation* will find *palpitation* as well as *perspiration* and *ovulation*.

"*he is*" will find only *he* and *is* if they are in that exact order.

Preference settings

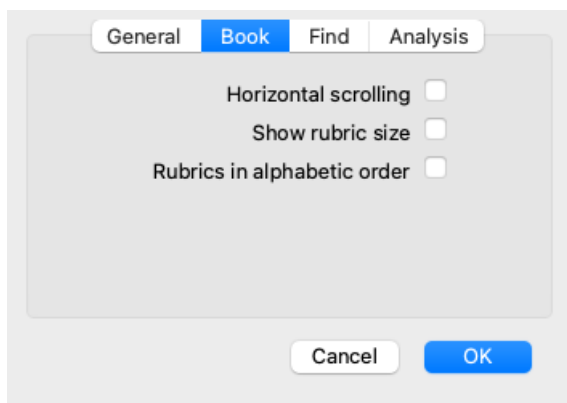
Several of the program's options are configurable according to your personal preferences. You can change these options via the menu option *Preferences*. (Menu option *General / Preferences*). A dialog opens, having several sections.

General settings



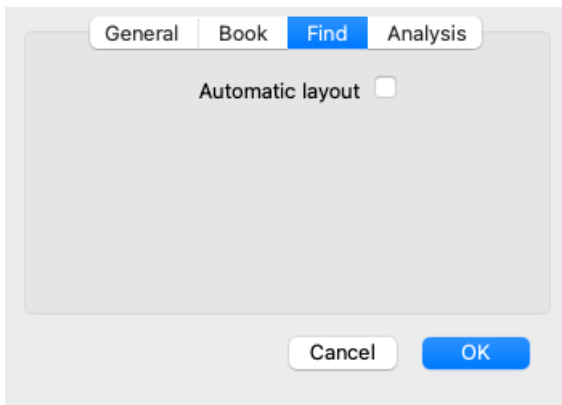
- Program language** Several language options are available here to choose from. The available language can vary per version of *Complete Dynamics*; languages not available might be added in a newer release.
- Animations** In some parts of *Complete Dynamics*, animations are used, for example when opening and closing a case. These look nice, but take time to finish. If you do not want these animations, uncheck this option.
- Color scheme** A few options to use colors according to your preferences.
- Standard font name** Here you can select your preferred font, to be used by the program.

Book settings



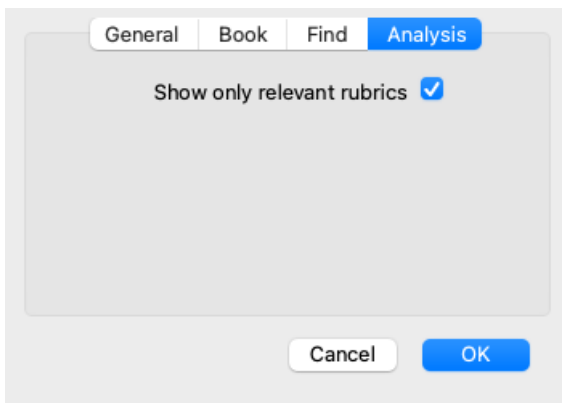
- Horizontal scrolling** If this option is checked, the feature of horizontal scrolling is enabled. This feature can only be available if your mouse or track pad supports horizontal scrolling.
- Show rubric size** If checked, the Book module always shows the number of remedies for a rubric. If not checked, the number is only shown when the remedies are not visible.
- Rubrics in alphabetical order** If checked, the Book module always shows rubrics in alphabetical order. If not checked, the standard repertory order is used, as introduced by Kent.

Find settings



Automatic layout If this option is checked, the Find results are automatically drawn in multiple columns, if there is enough space on the screen.
When not checked, all rubrics are drawn in a single column.

Analysis settings



Show only relevant rubrics

In the Analysis module, the relation between rubrics and remedies is shown in the resulting table graphs. Symptoms and Rubrics with weight setting 0, do not actually contribute to the analysis results. When this options is checked, remedies from rubrics that do not contribute to the analysis results are left out of the result table graph. This way, you can see more easily how the rubrics contribute to the analysis result.

Keyboard shortcuts

Module selection

command I Index module
command B Book module
command S Find module
command D Case module
command R Analysis module
command M Materia Medica module
command J Jump to
command F Find
command Y Show/hide fields Jump to and Find
F1 Documentation

Book module

→ Go to next page
← Go to previous page
shift → Go to next chapter
shift ← Go to previous chapter
↓ Go to next rubric
↑ Go to previous rubric
shift ↓ Go to next main rubric
shift ↑ Go to previous main rubric
control ↓ Go to next rubric at same level
control ↑ Go to previous rubric at same level
control ← Jump back to previous rubric, after following a reference
control → Jump forward (opposite of Jump back)
space Show/hide remedies
1 All remedy grades
2 Remedies grade 2-3-4
3 Remedies grade 3-4
4 Remedies grade 4

Case

control N New case
control O Open selected case
control C Close case and choose another case
control E Edit information about selected case
control F Add a note to the case
control A Add analysis
control T Add analysis using a template
control D Duplicate selected analysis
control S Add symptom
control R Add selected repertory rubric to analysis
control V Show overview of rubrics in analysis
control X Add prescription
command P Print

Analysis

command C Copy selected lines
command V Paste copied lines
shift ↑ Move selected lines up
shift ↓ Move selected lines down
1 Set weight of selected lines to 1
2 Set weight of selected lines to 2
3 Set weight of selected lines to 3
4 Set weight of selected lines to 4
0 Do not count selected lines in analysis

- ← Hide rubrics for symptom (close)
- Show rubrics for symptom (open)

Materia Medica

- Go to next page
- ← Go to previous page
- shift → Go to next chapter
- shift ← Go to previous chapter

Feedback

We need your help and value your feedback!

The creators of *Complete Dynamics* are committed to bringing you the best possible quality and usability, combined with moderate pricing for the commercial editions.

In terms of quality, we have a zero fault tolerance approach to software development. Program faults are simply not acceptable to us, and if found they will be solved with the highest possible priority.

Usability is a more complex issue, since usability is a very personal matter. We and our dedicated group of professional evaluators constantly search for the best possible usability, always evaluating your feedback.

With your help we can continue to improve *Complete Dynamics* constantly.

How to give feedback

If your computer is connected to the internet, giving feedback is easy.

Just open the menu, and choose options *General Feedback* or *Report problem*. (Menu option *Help / General feedback*, menu option *Help / Report problem*).

If your 'homeopathy computer' does not have direct internet access, please send an email to support@completedynamics.com