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### DOMAIN G - HOMEOPATHIC CASE TAKING

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| 13 Noting the non-verbal expressions of a client | A) Are important because they are strange, rare and peculiar symptoms  
B) Rarely lead to the correct remedy  
C) Are important only if they are unusual for the client  
D) Are important symptoms of a case |
| 14 During the initial homeopathic interview, the practitioner is looking for | A) What is altered or unusual for the client  
B) The genus epidemicus for the disease  
C) Symptoms of specific diseases the client mentions  
D) Specific information from medical tests and reports |

### DOMAIN H - INITIAL HOMEOPATHIC CASE ANALYSIS [Note: may contain several questions related to a short case.]

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| 15 When repertorizing, the least important symptoms are | A) Mental  
B) Sensations  
C) Peculiar  
D) Common |
| 16 The homeopath is most liable to make mistakes when interpreting. | A) Mental/emotional symptoms  
B) Physical symptoms  
C) Common symptoms  
D) General symptoms |

### DOMAIN I - POSOLOGY

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| 17 A low-potency repeated-dose is especially useful when treating | A) Children  
B) Chronic organic disease with low vitality  
C) Acute ailments with high vitality  
D) Pregnant women |
| 18 Remedies labeled as "M" potencies such as 1M, 10M, 50M are part of what homeopathic series? | A) The X series, diluted on a scale of 1 part substance to 9 parts dilutant  
B) The C series diluted on a scale of 1 part substance to 99 parts dilutant  
C) The LM series, diluted on a scale of 1 part substance to 50,000 parts dilutant  
D) The Q series, diluted on a scale of 2 part substance to 50,000 parts dilutant |

### DOMAIN J - FOLLOW-UP AND CASE MANAGEMENT

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| 19 If, in the treatment of an acute disease, new symptoms appear and cause discomfort, what is the best course of action? | A) Immediately repeat the same remedy  
B) Wait until the new symptoms disappear  
C) Re-evaluate the case and prescribe a different remedy  
D) Give the same remedy in a higher potency |
| 20 A client complains of physical symptoms with no obvious mental or emotional issues. A single dose 1M is prescribed. The client returns after two months and reports no aggravation and the physical symptoms are somewhat improved. However, now he is experiencing depression. | A) Retake the case and change the remedy  
B) Wait  
C) Antidote  
D) Repeat remedy in a higher potency |

### DOMAIN K - CONTINUING PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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| 21 A few individuals provide feedback to a homoeopath indicating that she can be overbearing and intimidating. What should the homoeopath do? | A) Ignore the feedback since most of her other clients haven't complained  
B) Take some time to seriously reflect on what she may be doing to elicit this reaction in others  
C) Ensure she accounts for these reactions as symptoms in the client's case notes  
D) Suggest that these clients see a therapist to work through their insecurities |
| 22 The Council for Homeopathic Certification is a | A) Membership organization  
B) Governmental agency  
C) Certifying body  
D) Licensing body |

### CASE EXAM (Domains B,C,G, and H)

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| 23 44 yo married woman; music teacher; amateur artist  
Observation: Intense, animated, talks with hands.  
She reports the following symptoms all of which have worsened since her husband lost his business about five months ago. She is very uncomfortable, restless and anxious about her health. She indicates the doctors haven't helped her and she doesn't trust them. She is experiencing tremendous fatigue after several rounds of bronchitis during the previous winter/spring. The fatigue is getting worse. "I can barely drag myself through the day." | A) Acute ailments with high vitality  
B) Chronic organic disease with low vitality  
C) Homeopath is most liable to make mistakes when interpreting.  
D) Pregnant women |
She has had no menses for last four months. Typically, she is very irritable before menses. (Generally, PMS symptoms > once flow begins.) She says her interest in sex is “zero”. She has hot flashes, every 15 minutes. Dripping perspiration with flushing.

It is difficult for her to empty her bladder completely, the flow is slow to start and it hurts (9 out of 10). It feels like when she has had cystitis in the past.

“I’m trapped in this marriage! My husband doesn’t do anything for us! I want him to be part of the family! When he comes home, he’s always in a bad mood and criticizes me. I wish he would go to work and never come home. I don’t think I get the truth from him. Something’s up with him!”

“I’ve been having panic attacks that wake me in the middle of the night. I’m afraid I will not be able to support the kids and myself. I sleep better with the window open and wearing a loose fitting nightgown.

Heart Surgery 11 years ago: Mitral valve prolapse. Valve repair.

After my heart surgery, I had to take care of the house and kids myself, while my husband went skiing. Friends helped, but it was very embarrassing. I told my friends he was on a business trip. He abandoned us. My heart was broken in more ways than one.” I’m having pain in my chest again. Squeezing. Aching. (6 out of 10) “I think it’s a broken heart.”

Childhood: I had some asthma as a child, it would be worse when my allergies flared in the winter and spring. My nose and eyes run. I was always an “outsider.” I was a tomboy. Our town had a school for boys who were interested in industrial arts and engineering. I begged my parents to let me go. When I graduated, I wanted to go to music school, but my parents wouldn’t let me. I went to school for applied mathematics instead. My parents never understood me. My father drank. They abandoned me. I didn’t fit in. I didn’t want to follow their rules or live up to their expectations.

“I was in love with a boy in high school. The relationship had to end, because he developed mental illness. I really loved him. I still do. I’m so sad. I miss him.


Fm Hx: Alcoholism-father. Depression-mother.

### Important themes to consider when analyzing this case are _____.

- A.) Allergies, Asthma, Heart valve prolapse, fear of falling
- B.) Loss of income, abandonment, feeling criticized, disappointed love
- C.) Bladder pain, abandonment, need for open air, relationship with children
- D.) Being an outsider, alcoholic father, fatigue, perspiration

### A general symptom in this case is _____.

- A.) Fatigue < morning
- B.) Cystitis
- C.) Irritability
- D.) Embarrassment

### A common symptom in this case is _____.

- A.) Pain with cystitis
- B.) Inability to empty her bladder
- C.) Her alcoholic father
- D.) Feelings of abandonment

### A modality affecting her bronchitis is _____.

- A.) Time of day
- B.) Fatigue
- C.) The seasons
- D.) Opening a window

### The correct order of events in this case is _____.

- A.) Panic attacks, husband lost business, cessation of menses, fatigue
- B.) Teenage love affair, asthma, cessation of menses, husband lost business
- C.) Asthma, bronchitis, husband lost business, panic attack
- D.) Mitral valve prolapse, marriage, asthma, bronchitis

### As important aspect of this case is _____.

- A.) Financial worries
- B.) Mitral valve prolapse
- C.) Embarrassment
- D.) Need to sleep with an open window

### Select the best set of rubrics to include in a repertorization of this case from the following:

- A.) Mind, Forsaken feeling (191 rxs); Mind, Ardent (36 rxs); Mind, Fear, High Places, of (120 rxs); Female Genitalia/Sex, Tumors, Uterus, myoma (95 rxs); Female Genitalia/Sex, Menses, Absent (212 rxs)
- B.) Mind, Forsaken feeling (191 rxs); Mind, Ardent (36 rxs); Mind, Fear, High Places, of (120 rxs); Female Genitalia/Sex, Tumors, Uterus, myoma (95 rxs); Female Genitalia/Sex, Menses, Absent (212 rxs)
- C.) Mind, Forsaken feeling (191 rxs); Mind, Ardent (36 rxs); Mind, Fear, High Places, of (120 rxs); Female Genitalia/Sex, Tumors, Uterus, myoma (95 rxs); Female Genitalia/Sex, Menses, Absent (212 rxs)
- D.) Mitral valve prolapse, marriage, asthma, bronchitis

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### 23.9
The most likely differential required for this case is between ____.
- A) Sepia and Pulsatilla
- B) Phosphoric acid and Natrum mur.
- C) Bryonia and Arsenicum alb.
- D) Kali carb. and Silica

### 23.10
A more definitive analysis of this case could be reached if there were ____.
- A) A clearer etiology
- B) SRP symptoms
- C) A medical history
- D) Food dislikes

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### REPERTORIZATION

Select the best set of rubrics to include in a repertorization of this case from the following:

![Remedy Graph](image_url)

#### 24.1
The numbers 118, 47, 72, 18 and 89 represent ____.
- A) The total weight (degree) of the remedies shown in the chart
- B) The number of remedies identified for each rubric
- C) The page on which the remedy is found in the repertory
- D) The importance of the rubric in the repertorization

#### 24.2
The number 4 in the Sulphur column represents ____.
- A) The grade of the remedy within the rubric
- B) The total number of rubrics that contain Sulphur
- C) The total weight (degree) of Sulphur in the repertorized rubrics
- D) The probability that Sulphur is the correct remedy

#### 24.3
The rubric, “Generalities, Grief, sorrow, agg.” is underlined to indicate ____.
- A) Small rubrics have been combined
- B) The high intensity of the symptom
- C) It is a strange, rare and peculiar symptom
- D) It is the only rubric in a particular family

#### 24.4
Two remedies of equal probability in this repertorization are ____.
- A) Arsenicum and Phosphoric acid
- B) Lycopodium and Lachesis
- C) Chamomilla and Lachesis
- D) Natrum carbonicum and Lycopodium

#### 24.5
Not included in this repertorization are ____.
- A) Physical modalities
- B) General modalities
- C) Mental symptoms
- D) Characteristic symptoms
### ANSWER KEY

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