

Competency List

Law of Similars

1. Law of Similars: the candidate will demonstrate the ability to apply the *law of similars* in patient care by selecting the remedy most *similar* to the case of disease being treated via case submissions.

Case Taking Skills:

2. Elicit Symptoms: The candidate must demonstrate through case submissions the ability to elicit patient symptoms in sufficient detail and with sufficient accuracy to prescribe an effective homœopathic remedy.

Case Analysis:

3. Primary Complaint: When submitting cases to be reviewed as part of the DHANP credentialing process, the candidate will accurately identify the primary complaint requiring treatment (i.e., “the main thing”).

Complete Symptom: When submitting cases to be reviewed as part of the DHANP credentialing process, the candidate will demonstrate understanding of the concept of a complete symptom (CoLoMo: Complaint-Location-Modality) by accurately identifying the components of the complete symptom present in the case.

Characteristic Symptoms: When submitting cases to be reviewed as part of the DHANP credentialing process, the candidate will identify a sufficient number of symptoms characteristic of the case of disease being treated to distinguish the remedy homœopathic to the case.

Case Management

4. Assessment: After making a prescription, the candidate will demonstrate the ability to accurately evaluate the patient’s response to the prescribed remedy.

- Successful initial prescription: The candidate will demonstrate the ability to identify a successful prescription and make one of the following decisions:
 - Determine that the patient is continuing to improve and thereby continue with the same remedy and posology; or
 - Recognize that the patient is no longer reacting to the original potency prescribed, that the case is still covered by the original remedy, and that a new potency must be prescribed prior to considering the prescribing of a new remedy.
- Unsuccessful initial prescription: After prescribing a remedy unsuccessfully, the candidate will demonstrate the ability to consider the following hypotheses when presented a submitted case:
 - The remedy was incorrectly chosen and a new remedy is required.
 - The remedy was correctly chosen but the patient is insensitive to the potency given, so the same remedy in a new potency should be considered.
 - The remedy was correctly chosen but the potency was inactive so a new batch of the same remedy and potency should be considered.
- 5. Aggravation: the candidate will demonstrate the ability to recognize an aggravation and make an appropriate case management decision within a submitted case.
- 6. Subsequent prescriptions:
 - After an initially successful prescription the candidate will demonstrate the ability to recognize that a new remedy is required via case submission.
 - After recognizing that a new remedy is required, the candidate will demonstrate the ability to re-analyze the case and to accurately select a subsequent remedy via case submission.

7. Dissimilar Disease: the candidate will demonstrate the ability to recognize dissimilar disease via case submission.
8. Dynamic versus non-dynamic disease: the candidate will demonstrate the ability (competence) to successfully manage a case that contains both dynamic and non-dynamic elements (i.e. such as hygiene & lifestyle medicine, surgery, nutritional supplementation for deficiencies, lack of exercise, continuing emotional stress, etc.) via case submission.

Remedy potencies:

10. Potencies: The candidate will demonstrate a clear understanding of the various dilution scales and manufacturing techniques utilized in homeœopathic pharmacy through essay or multiple choice questions.
 - Dilution Scales:
 - X = 1/10
 - C = 1/100
 - LM (Q) ≈ 1/50,000

Modes of Administration: The candidate will demonstrate an understanding of the various modes of administering homeœopathic remedies, when each is appropriate, and how to use them to achieve better outcomes in patient care.

- Dry pellets or globules
- Water Dosing
- Olfaction
- Topical

Application of potency in case management:

- hypersensitive patient,
- hyposensitive patient

Repertory:

11. Characteristic Symptoms: When submitting cases to be reviewed as part of the DHANP credentialing process, the candidate will demonstrate proficiency in repertory by selecting rubrics that accurately correspond to the characteristic symptoms in the case.

Materia Medica:

12. Materia medica: the candidate will demonstrate the ability (competence) to apply the primary text materia medicæ (see below) in case analysis by identifying key components of the materia medica to be matched to the case being treated via case submission.

- i. Hahnemann's *Materia Medica Pura*
- ii. Hahnemann's *Chronic Diseases*
- iii. Allen's *Encyclopædia of Pure Materia Medica*
- iv. Hering's *Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica*

13. Remedy differentiation: the candidate will demonstrate the ability (competence) to differentiate between candidate remedies in case analysis in order to arrive at a final remedy selection.

14. Single Remedy: When submitting cases to be reviewed as part of the DHANP credentialing process, the candidate will at all times prescribe a single substance (remedy) for the case of disease under consideration.