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37	A	B	C	D	E
38	A	B	C	D	E
39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Dubai Health Authority (DHA)

PHOME

Homeopathy Practitioner

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for Dubai Health Authority (DHA) PHOME , each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, PHOME
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

According to the foundational principle of homeopathy formulated by Samuel Hahnemann, the therapeutic agent should produce in a healthy person the same set of symptoms that it is intended to cure in a sick person. Which principle does this describe?

- ☐ A Law of Minimum Dose
- ☒ B Law of Similars
- ☐ C Law of Proving
- ☐ D Law of Direction of Cure

ANSWER B

WHY The Law of Similars ('similia similibus curantur') is the cornerstone principle of homeopathy, first systematically articulated by Samuel Hahnemann in the Organon of Medicine. It states that a substance capable of producing symptoms in a healthy individual can be used to treat similar symptoms in a sick person. Option A (Law of Minimum Dose) refers to the use of highly diluted preparations, Option C (Law of Proving) refers to the systematic testing of remedies on healthy provers, and Option D (Hering's Law of Direction of Cure) describes the expected pattern of symptom resolution.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

In the centesimal (C) scale of potency developed by Hahnemann, each successive dilution step uses what ratio of remedy to diluent?

- ☐ A 1 part remedy to 9 parts diluent
- ☒ B 1 part remedy to 99 parts diluent
- ☐ C 1 part remedy to 999 parts diluent
- ☐ D 1 part remedy to 4 parts diluent

ANSWER B

WHY The centesimal (C) scale, the standard Hahnemannian potency scale, uses a 1:99 ratio at each step (1 part mother tincture to 99 parts diluent, then succussed). A 1C potency contains 1/100 of the original substance, 2C contains 1/10,000, and so on. Option A describes the decimal (X or D) scale, Option C describes the millesimal (M) scale, and Option D is not a recognised homeopathic dilution ratio.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

A patient presents with sudden, intense fear of death, restlessness, extreme thirst for large quantities of cold water, and burning pains worsened by warmth and relieved by cold applications. Which homeopathic remedy is most characteristically indicated?

- ☐ A Pulsatilla nigricans
- ☒ B Arsenicum album
- ☐ C Nux vomica
- ☐ D Gelsemium sempervirens

ANSWER B

WHY Arsenicum album is the classic remedy for rapidly progressive illnesses with intense restlessness, pronounced fear of death (especially of being alone), burning pains that are paradoxically relieved by warmth, and unquenchable thirst for small sips of cold water (in some texts, but the keynote here is the combination of fear of death, restlessness, and burning). Pulsatilla features changeable symptoms and desire for open air/consolation; Nux vomica is characterised by irritability and overindulgence; Gelsemium presents with drowsiness, heaviness and trembling with fear of anticipated events.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

Hering's Law of Direction of Cure states that genuine healing proceeds in a specific order. Which of the following correctly describes the expected direction of cure?

- ☐ A From above downward, from the most vital organs to less vital ones, from the newest symptom to the oldest
- ☐ B From below upward, from less vital organs to more vital ones, in the reverse order of appearance of symptoms
- ☒ C From within outward, from the most vital organs to less vital ones, and in the reverse order of appearance of symptoms
- ☐ D From within outward, from the least vital organs to more vital ones, and in the order of appearance of symptoms

ANSWER C

WHY Hering's Law of Direction of Cure, observed by Constantine Hering, holds that genuine curative response proceeds: (1) from within outward (centre to periphery), (2) from above downward (head and trunk toward extremities), (3) from more vital to less vital organs, and (4) in the reverse order of appearance of symptoms (oldest symptoms reappear last and clear last). The mnemonic 'within-out, above-down, reverse order of time' summarises it.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

During case taking, the homeopathic practitioner distinguishes between the common symptoms of a disease (pathognomonic symptoms) and the unusual, individualising features of the patient. According to Hahnemann's guidance in the Organon, which category of symptoms carries the highest weight when selecting the simillimum?

- ☐ A Pathognomonic symptoms shared by all patients with the same diagnosis
- ☒ B Peculiar, striking, and uncommon (characteristic) symptoms of the patient
- ☐ C The patient's recent physical examination findings only
- ☐ D The mental symptoms reported by the patient's family members

ANSWER B

WHY Hahnemann emphasised (Organon, Aphorism 153) that the physician should pay particular attention to 'the more striking, singular, uncommon and peculiar (characteristic) signs and symptoms of the disease case.' These individualising symptoms — especially when they include the patient's mental and general symptoms — are what point to the specific remedy. Pathognomonic symptoms (option A) are common to all cases of a particular pathology and therefore cannot individualise or differentiate between similar remedies.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

Under DHA professional regulations governing complementary and alternative medicine practitioners, a licensed Homeopathy Practitioner in Dubai is authorised to:

- ☐ **A** Practise as a fully licensed general medical doctor with prescribing rights for conventional medicines
- ☒ **B** Practise homeopathy within the defined scope of their professional licence and refer patients to a medical doctor when indicated
- ☐ **C** Perform surgical procedures and prescribe allopathic (conventional) drugs independently
- ☐ **D** Diagnose and treat any medical condition without limits

ANSWER B

WHY DHA-licensed Homeopathy Practitioners practise within a defined complementary medicine scope. They must work within the limits of their professional qualification, recognise when conventional medical care is required, and refer patients to licensed medical practitioners when appropriate. Options A, C and D all describe scopes of practice that fall outside the homeopathy practitioner's licence and would constitute practising medicine without authorisation.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

Which homeopathic remedy is most characteristically associated with symptoms that are dramatically relieved by continued motion and aggravated by rest, with stiffness that improves after the patient 'warms up'?

- ☒ **A** Rhus toxicodendron
- ☐ **B** Bryonia alba
- ☐ **C** Causticum
- ☐ **D** Calcarea carbonica

ANSWER A

WHY Rhus toxicodendron (poison ivy) is the classic remedy for stiffness, rheumatic pains, restlessness and modalities where symptoms are worse on first motion and from rest, but improve with continued motion, warmth and warm applications. Bryonia presents the opposite modality: aggravation from any motion and relief from rest. Causticum features progressive weakness with straining of muscles; Calcarea carbonica is associated with coldness, perspiration and slowness.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

In classical homeopathic case analysis, the process of systematically comparing the most characteristic symptoms of a patient against the materia medica, typically using a repertory to identify the remedies most strongly represented across those symptoms, is known as:

- ☐ A Succussion
- ☐ B Repetition
- ☒ C Repertorisation
- ☐ D Sterilisation

ANSWER C

WHY Repertorisation is the systematic process of analysing a case by grading the most characteristic symptoms against rubrics in a repertory (such as Kent's Repertory, Synthesis, or the Complete Repertory) to identify the remedies most strongly represented. Succussion (option A) is the vigorous shaking performed between dilutions during remedy preparation. Repetition (option B) refers to dose repetition rules. Sterilisation (option D) is not a homeopathic concept.

QUESTION 9

SINGLE CHOICE

Hahnemann's 'law of similars' states that a substance capable of producing certain symptoms in a healthy person can be used to treat similar symptoms in a sick person. Which of the following best describes the rationale a homeopathy practitioner documents in the case record when selecting a simillimum?

- ☐ A The remedy is selected on the basis of the most prominent pathological diagnosis confirmed by laboratory findings.
- ☒ B The remedy is selected because its known toxicological and proving effects most closely match the characteristic totality of the patient's symptoms.
- ☐ C The remedy is selected by rotating several remedies that have shown general symptomatic benefit in the disease category.
- ☐ D The remedy is selected according to the manufacturer's marketing indications for the condition.

ANSWER B

WHY Classical homeopathic prescribing requires matching the characteristic symptom picture of the patient with the remedy whose materia medica and proving most closely corresponds to that picture — the 'simillimum'. Diagnoses alone, remedy rotation or marketing indications do not constitute the rationale for simillimum selection.