



Kenyan Society of Homeopaths

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CERTIFICATION PROCESS FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE KENYAN SOCIETY OF HOMEOPATHS

HOW TO REGISTER WITH KSH

Becoming A Registered Member

Welcome to the Kenyan Society of Homeopaths. The Kenyan Society of Homeopaths (KSH) was established in 2007, and is a registering organisation for homeopaths in Kenya. KSH welcomes applications for full registered membership from qualified homeopathy graduates of formal education and practising homeopaths alike.

Before registering as a member of Kenyan Society of Homeopaths, candidates must undergo a process of certification that the practitioner has demonstrated skill in classical homeopathy. To become a registered member of KSH you will be required to:

- Provide evidence of your education and competence to practise homeopathy
- Take a 3-step exam that covers (a) theoretical, (b) practical and (c) case submittal with oral interview. The level of difficulty is set so that a homeopath with a minimum 500 classroom hours of homeopathic education and 500 hours of additional clinical training would be able to pass comfortably. This is the minimum requirement at this time
- Comply with the KSH Code of Ethics and Practice

We have designed our registration process to be accessible and user-friendly, while maintaining the high standards expected of practitioners by the public and healthcare professionals alike.

Student Membership

If you have yet to complete your studies, you can join KSH as a Student Member.

- Student membership is Ksh 200 for first-year students.
- Second-, third- and final-year students pay an annual fee of Ksh 500.

You can obtain an application form for student membership from our office.

Process Of Certification & Registration

1. When we have processed your application form and fee, we will acknowledge receipt and give you a candidate number.
2. You will then be asked to produce an evidence-based portfolio which includes
 - Information about your homeopathic education
 - Information about your health sciences education or background
 - Details of your practice, or ideas for future practice if you are not yet in practice and your plans to ensure your future professional development
 - One cured constitutional or chronic case with an explanatory essay explaining how you achieved the cure. The case must be at least 6 months old, with a minimum of two followups. This case will be form the basis for the oral interview.
3. After the Registrar reviews your application and portfolio, you will be asked to come for the written exams. The exams will include theoretical and practical aspects, and if necessary, health sciences.
4. After passing the written exams, you will be asked to attend an interview with 2 assessors.
5. Your application will then be processed within the next 30 days.

CLASSICAL HOMEOPATHY DEFINED

Within the homeopathic profession, the term classical homeopathy is used often. The terms homeopathy and homeopathic are used in a wide variety of clinical styles today. Some of these carefully follow the teachings of Hahnemann as described in *The Organon*. Others involve clinical approaches that use homeopathic remedies but do not involve any implementation of basic homeopathic philosophy.

While there have long been debates within the homeopathic profession about various tenets of theory or implementation, there is still a large common ground laid out by the homeopathic masters who preceded us. In 1986, a survey was conducted by the International Foundation for Homeopathy to create consensus on these most important core concepts defining classical homeopathy.

The majority of respondents agreed that the following points are essential:

- Homeopathy is based on the Law of Similars, i.e. the patient's symptoms which indicate the remedy are the same ones that the remedy was shown to create during its proving.
- The totality of symptoms displayed by the patient forms a distinct pattern that indicates a single homeopathic remedy, the *simillimum*.
- Remedy selection is made through analysis of the case to match the symptom pattern to known proving results. Remedies are not selected by methods with no basis in homeopathic theory such as the use of applied kinesiology, pendulums, radionics, Voll or Interro machines.
- A single remedy is given at any one time. Remedies are not given in combination.
- The minimum dose of the remedy necessary to bring about a return to health is given.

The certification process verifies that the homeopath understands these concepts and practices within these guidelines.

CERTIFICATION: PURPOSE AND PROCESS

Purpose of Certification

The purposes of the certification process are two-fold:

1. To assess competence in meeting established standards of professional quality
2. To foster professional unity in a diverse profession

Certification process

The certification process is comprised of several components, and each is integral to the whole evaluation of the candidate, and of equal importance in the overall process:

- Candidate's documentation of required training in the application to ensure complete, classical homeopathic background and thorough human sciences background
- Evaluation of factual and theoretical knowledge of homeopathic philosophy, health sciences, *materia medica* and repertory through the written exam
- Evaluation of clinical knowledge of homeopathic case perception, analysis, remedy differential and remedy/posology selection skills through the case analysis exam
- Evaluation of clinical knowledge as noted above and case management skills through the review of 5 of the candidate's successful cases of at least 6 month's duration
- Evaluation of the candidate's description of practice, adherence to standard ethics, classical approach to homeopathy, use of adjunct therapies and commitment to uphold ethical conduct through the oral exam

This certification process needs to be rigorous and challenging enough to support a strong standard of competency within the profession. This process also needs to be accessible, affordable and achievable.

Annual documentation of Continuing Education Units (CEU's) and commitment to the ethical and classical requirements are necessary in order to continue being a member of KSH.

CORE COMPETENCIES FOR HOMEOPATHS

The homeopath may have studied from a variety of teachers and learned many different styles and approaches, but there is a basic set of core competencies that should be known and understood by every practitioner, and it is these core competencies that should be evaluated during certification. The chart below describes these core competencies and how they are evaluated in the homeopathic certification process.

How Competency is Evaluated

Knowledge or Skills	Method of evaluation
Philosophy	
1 Classical homeopathy	
A. Law of similars	• Multiple choice exam
B. Totality of symptoms forms a remedy picture	• Demonstration of use in exam cases
C. Remedy chosen by matching picture of symptom to remedy	• Demonstration of use in submitted cases
D. Single remedy given at one time	• Oral interview
E. Minimum dose given	
2 Hahnemann - Organon / Chronic Diseases	
A. Nature of disease and cure Aph 1 – 81	• Multiple choice exam
B. Case taking Aph 82 - 104	• Demonstration of use in exam cases
C. Provings Aph 105 - 145	• Demonstration of use in submitted cases
D. Treatment of disease / nature of symptoms Aph 146 - 203	• Oral interview
E. Chronic miasms Aph 204-209, Chronic Diseases (theoretical)	
F. States and mental/emotional disease Aph 210 - 230	
G. Case Management Aph. 245 – 263	
3 Pharmacy - Organon guidelines Aph 264-271	
A. How remedies are made	• Multiple choice exam
B. Potency designations	
C. Primary and Secondary action of remedies	
4 Posology – Organon guidelines Aph 272 - 285	
A. Potency selection	• Demonstration of use in exam cases
B. Methods of administration	• Demonstration of use in submitted cases
C. Frequency of repetition	
5 Elements of Philosophy, 3 books	
Vithoulkas – Science of Homeopathy	• Multiple choice exam
A. Mental – Emotional – Physical Planes; B. Hierarchy of symptoms	• Demonstration of use in exam cases
C. Evaluation of patient response to remedy	• Demonstration of use in submitted cases
Kent – Lectures on Homeopathic Philosophy	
A. Second prescription; B. Evaluation of patient response to remedy	
C. Prognosis; D. Nature of disease and cure	
Roberts – Principles and Art of Cure by Homeopathy	
A. Nature of disease and cure; B. Case taking; C. Case management	
Health Sciences	
1 Recognition of health	
A. Anatomy / Physiology	• Multiple choice exam
B. Normal functioning	
2 Recognition of disease	
A. Typical pathology for common illnesses	• Multiple choice exam
B. Serious chronic illness indications	• Demonstration of use in exam cases
C. Life threatening / medical emergency conditions	• Demonstration of use in submitted cases
D. Reportable illnesses	
Materia Medica	
1 Polychrests	
A. Primary indicators, keynotes, describing state	• Multiple choice exam
B. Characteristic symptom combinations, concomitants	• Demonstration of use in exam cases
C. Etiologies	• Demonstration of use in submitted cases
D. Modalities, SRPs, Sensations	
E. Characteristic pathology, physiological affiliations	
F. Miasmatic affiliations	
G. Contra-indications	
2 Less Common Remedies	
A. Primary indicators, keynotes	• Multiple choice exam
B. Characteristic symptom combinations, concomitants	• Demonstration of use in exam cases
C. Range of action	• Demonstration of use in submitted cases

3 Remedy Associations	
A. Chronic / Acute relationships	• Multiple choice exam
B. Common complementary relationships	• Demonstration of use in exam cases
C. Inimicals	• Demonstration of use in submitted cases
D. Analogue relationships	
Repertory	
1 Knowledge of Repertory	
A. Structure	• Multiple choice or fill in the blank exam
B. Content	• Demonstration of use in exam cases
C. Meaning of rubrics, vocabulary of repertory	• Demonstration of use in submitted cases
D. Grade	
E. Representation of remedies in the repertory (over-, under-)	
2 Selection of Rubrics from a Case	
A. Derivation of case factors to rubrics	• Demonstration of use in exam cases
B. Sets of rubrics: creating a set that covers the case	• Demonstration of use in submitted cases
C. Appropriate choices to accurately describe symptoms	
3 Repertorization to determine result set of remedies	
A. Process of repertorization	• Demonstration of use in exam cases
B. Result Sets – full and partial matches of likely remedies	• Demonstration of use in submitted cases
C. Use of confirmation rubrics not included in repertorization	
Case Analysis	
1 Taking a case	
A. Observation / Perception: accurate recognition	• Multiple choice exam
B. Projection and bias: reading into the case	• Demonstration of use in exam cases
C. Accurate note taking in patient's words	• Demonstration of use in submitted cases
D. Recognition of typical pathological symptoms	• Oral interview
E. Recognition of miasmatic patterns	
F. Recognition of serious pathology, reportable conditions	
G. Recognition of etiology	
2 Organization and Prioritization of Information	
A. Identify themes in a case / pattern recognition of the state	• Demonstration of use in exam cases
B. Prioritization for individualization and hierarchy of symptoms	• Demonstration of use in submitted cases
C. Recognizing current acute case vs. overall chronic case	• Oral interview
3 Repertorization Differentials of remedies considered	
A. Comparison of remedies with facts in case	• Demonstration of use in exam cases
B. Identify confirmations and contraindications	• Demonstration of use in submitted cases
C. Differentials free of unsubstantiated bias about remedies	• Oral interview
D. Importance of modalities, SRPs, sensations and locations	
E. Tie-breaking when there are multiple good options: consideration of miasm, kingdom, synthetic remedy , etc	
4 Final remedy selection	
A. Remedy choice	• Demonstration of use in exam cases
B. Potency	• Demonstration of use in submitted cases
C. Method of administration	• Oral interview
Case Management	
Interpretation of reaction to remedy	
A. Hahnemann – Organon Aph 249 - 256	• Multiple choice exam
B. Kent's Lectures – evaluate reaction, likely prognosis	• Demonstration of use in exam cases
C. Withoukka's writings – evaluate reaction, indication of cure	• Demonstration of use in submitted cases
D. Herring's – Laws of Cure, direction of cure	• Oral interview
E. Prognosis	
Client Management	
A. Antidoting factors	• Multiple choice exam
B. Maintaining causes / obstacles to cure	• Demonstration of use in exam cases
C. Aggravation and proving	• Demonstration of use in submitted cases
D. Suppression	• Oral interview
E. Management of acutes within chronic cases	
F. Indications for referral / mentoring on a case	
Professional Ethics	
A. Kenyan Society of Homeopaths Ethics Code	• Oral interview

DO YOU HAVE THE PRE-REQUISITES BEFORE APPLYING?

There are several methods of qualifying to apply for certification and the details for each one are explained here. Perhaps you attended formal education, or completed an apprenticeship or a period of professional practice with self-study. Or you might qualify with a combination of training and experience.

There are the 4 ways you can qualify:

- **Option 1 - Formal education** at homeopathic schools and seminars
- **Option 2 - Apprenticeship** with an experienced, certified homeopath
- **Option 3 - Professional practice** for a minimum of 2 years
- **Option 4 - A combination** of the above that merits 40 points in our evaluation system (see below)

As part of your application, you must submit documentation for each requirement in the form of school transcripts or certificates, logs of case work, appointment ledgers from professional practice, letters from supervisors, etc. These must be included as part of your application; your application will be returned with a request for additional information if they are omitted.

Courses in anatomy and physiology are required. These are not counted among the 500 hours of formal training. They cannot be replaced by apprenticeship or professional practice.

Distance Learning Policy

For those who have studied through Distance Learning programmes the following policy is in place. Up to 350 hours of formal training can be done in a distance learning format; the remaining 50 hours must be completed through on-site programs or seminars. If you are attending a distance learning program, please contact your school directly regarding the number of hours of training that can be credited for classes you have completed.

OPTION 1: FORMAL EDUCATION

1. You must have completed **500 hours of formal education** in classical homeopathy from instruction in homeopathic schools, study circles, seminars and conferences. This is required before you can take the phase 1 and 2 exams. This education should include:
 - extensive homeopathic theory and materia medica
 - concepts and contents of the repertory
 - posology and homeopathic pharmacology
 - theory of case taking and analysis
 - ethics of practice
2. Additionally, **health sciences** should be studied so that you have adequate knowledge of medical terminology, physiology and pathology. If you are just beginning your homeopathic education, look for schools where all of these topics will be covered thoroughly. You must document education hours by school transcript, letter or certificate, or seminar attendance certificate as part of your application.
3. In addition to the formal theoretical education, you must meet **clinical training** requirements. Training hours are divided into 2 categories of clinical observation / initial supervision, and formal supervision of student case work. Guidelines are given here for each category. Completion of this clinical training is required before you submit your case for review. This training should develop skills in:
 - case taking, clinical assessment
 - case analysis, repertorization, materia medica differentiation
 - case management, patient communication and education

The clinical training guidelines is 500 hours of observation and analysis, followed by supervised full responsibility for 10 cases, each with an initial case taking and 2 follow up visits.

Clinical Observation / Initial Supervised Case Work:

Up to 500 hours of the total can be credited for observation of cases taken by other homeopaths certified by KSH or initial case taking work of your own. This includes training in an on-site or virtual clinical setting that requires participation by, supervision of, and individual feedback to the student.

- A. Formal observation/case taking an on site clinical situation.** This includes participation in a formal clinical situation in which the student is observing, analyzing or taking the case under supervision from a teacher. Credit can be given to this based on 1-1 ratio of hours spent in clinic on these tasks. (Ideally, this should be done in a formal situation in a 3rd or 4th year school program.)
- B. Observation and analysis of cases in a video or other virtual format.** (This would include virtual clinical training methods such as Homeopathic Symposium and similar programs.) Credit can be given to this based on 1-1 ratio of hours spent for observation of cases. Each case that is reviewed, analyzed and supervised will be given 6 hours credit which includes the viewing, analysis and feedback.

**This does not include* seminars where case videos are shown and case analysis presented or discussed when there is no validation of learning from the student, i.e. the student has not written up or individually gotten feedback on their own perceptions and analysis of the case. In a seminar format, individual feedback is not generally provided.*

**This does not include* introductory level case work that is done as part of the 500 hours of required formal training to teach materia medica. This case work is already counted in the formal training hours and cannot be counted again as clinical training hours, including assigned homework cases*

Clinical training is strongly recommended as the best method of learning the homeopathic case taking, case management, and practice management skills required. However, if you have begun professional practice without this training, then you can fulfill all or part of this requirement with your experience. The hours of clinical training required reduces incrementally with each 6 months of full time professional practice. This period of practice should be documented with a letter describing your practice. A weekly case load of 12 – 15 clients is considered full time.

OPTION 2: APPRENTICESHIP

If you have learned homeopathy through the mentoring of another practitioner, these are the requirements for an apprenticeship which satisfies the pre-requisites:

1. Your mentor must be certified as a homeopath by KSH, or registered with any other acknowledged Association or Society of Homeopaths in Kenya or abroad. Your mentor may supervise no more than 2 apprentices at a time.
2. You must have at least 2000 contact hours in a 2 to 6 year period. Contact hours are hours spent seeing homeopathic patients with your mentor. This must be on-going work in which your mentor is responsible for your theoretical and practical education in homeopathy. Time you spend outside of cases or off-site is not counted.
3. Your mentor's practice must be in general health care and must include a minimum of 500 homeopathic patient visits per year. You must see no less than 100 different patients per year during your apprenticeship period.
4. After the first year, you must be given gradually increasing responsibilities from simple observation up to and including complete case taking and analysis, selected course of action, and all patient interactions. Documentation must be provided as part of the application you submit. Your mentor's credentials must be documented. A letter from your mentor must be included describing the time frame and nature of work of the apprenticeship.

OPTION 3: PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE AND SELF-STUDY

1. If you have been practicing for at least 3¼ years (40 months) meeting the following criteria, you satisfy the pre-requisite requirements for both formal and clinical training.
2. You have seen a minimum of 300 homeopathic patient-visits per year on a minimum of 100 different patients. More cases over less time is not an acceptable substitute.
3. At least 50% of these visits must be in general health care of a chronic/constitutional diseases nature. Your practice must be documented by office scheduling or bookkeeping records for the 3 year

period. A letter from a KSH certified practitioner who is familiar with your practice over the 3 year period may substitute for these documents.

OPTION 4: ANY COMBINATION

Perhaps your particular history of study and experience does not fit neatly into one of the categories described so far. A point system has been set up to help you determine if you satisfy the pre-requisite requirements. Points are awarded for any combination of experience and training. A total of 40 points is necessary to apply for the exam.

1. For each 6.25 hours of formal education or clinical training in classes or seminars, award 1 point.
2. For each 50 apprenticeship contact hours with a qualified mentor, award 1 point. Mentoring homeopaths must be certified by KSH.
3. For each full 3 months of professional practice, award 3 points. Durations of shorter than 6 months cannot be credited for points. For example, 8 months of practice still gets only 6 points, while 9 months practice gets 9 points.

Documentation is required for each category, as described earlier. Use the form in this chapter to record and submit your points.

COMPLETE THE REQUIREMENTS

Your application must show that you have completed all of the pre-requisites at the time that you submit your application. We cannot accept applications that show that the homeopath will have completed the requirements before the exam date for which they are applying, but has not actually finished them yet.

Clinical Skills

Education is to knowledge as training is to skill. Education teaches factual information. Training develops skills through practice and feedback. No matter how well you know the facts and theories of homeopathy, your success as a homeopath will be dependent upon your skill in applying them. The certification process verifies your clinical skills through case analysis presentations, recognition of serious clinical situations, and case management decisions for presented scenarios. The supervision of clinical training has great advantages over the unguided on-the-job training provided by unprepared professional practice. Inadequate clinical training is probably the most common reason for failure in the exam process.

ABOUT THE CERTIFICATION EXAMS

STEP 1 Theoretical exam

This exam tests theoretical and factual knowledge about homeopathy and its use, and about medical sciences. This is a 4 hour exam that is given in 4 sections: homeopathic theory and philosophy; materia medica; repertory; and medical sciences.

The medical sciences portion of the exam is not required for candidates who have current medical licensure of some kind (i.e. M.D., R.N., F.N.P., D.D.S, N.D., B.H.M.S., etc).

STEP 2 Practical exam

This exam which can be taken at the same time as the theoretical exam if the candidate chooses to do so. This is a 4 hour exam with two written cases to be analyzed. An essay is written for each case. For this exam, the candidate can use any book or computer reference material or software.

STEP 3 Oral interview

After completion of both exam phases and documentation of the clinical training has been submitted, the candidate submits 1 case of his or her own work for review. Once this submission is approved, an oral interview is scheduled.

Following successful completion of the interview, the candidate becomes certified.

HOW TO SELECT AND WRITE CASES FOR SUBMISSION

You must prepare one successful case presentation and discussion (essay) on the analysis and processes used to achieve that cure. The reviewers will use this case presentation to assess the practitioner's knowledge of homeopathy and skill in its application. Therefore you should choose your case carefully.

The case must have at least 2 followups over a 6 month period. It can be longer, of course. You must write in essay form a discussion on how you achieved the cure, including rubric selection, repertorization, remedy analysis, etc.

All well written case discussions contain the same features: concise, clearly illustrated symptom picture; articulate evaluation; identification of keynote, miasmatic patterns and repertorization where applicable; explanation of the homeopathic thought process; effective materia medica differential; remedy selection and posology; and follow-up which demonstrates marked, indisputable, sustained improvement. The cases can be written in many different styles but the content and the inclusion of these features remain the same.

Cases that are poorly presented can be unacceptable for many reasons, even if most parts of the case are well done. Any of the above features may be missing or related in a way that makes it difficult to understand. The thought process of the practitioner may be unclear to the reader. The case may ramble on and on, including irrelevant details that do not contribute to a meaningful understanding of the subject. The case may be brilliantly cured, but the remedy selection was based on a hunch and therefore not illustrative of homeopathic evaluation. Or the case may be thoughtfully presented, but a myriad of typographical, spelling, punctuation and grammatical errors leave it difficult to follow or interpret.

One case presentation of the candidate's own work is required to be submitted for the final Step (after phase 1 and 2 exams have been passed and clinical training has been documented) of the certification process. These are to be emailed to the KSH office at registrar@kenyansocietyhomeopaths.org as text documents such as RTF or MSWord format.

Candidate names are withheld so that the cases are anonymous for the review team. The reviewers who read these cases are attempting to evaluate the homeopathic skill, maturity of thought, grasp of concepts of classical homeopathic practice, sound case management, and analysis style or technique of the practitioner. The candidates must carefully choose that case from their own experience that demonstrate their best work. Not all cases are suitable submission for review in the certification process.

Acute cases or cases with less than 6 months follow-up cannot be accepted, as they do not show the analysis and case management skills required of constitutional or chronic disease care. Cases in which several different remedies were given over the time frame presented are also not good candidates; the continued changing of the remedy makes it difficult for the reviewers to see the type of sustained improvement desired. Cases in which the improvement is not marked and sustained are to be avoided; the cases submitted must be successful examples of homeopathic care.

Cases that continue for years of various remedies before finally finding a simillimum do not need to be tracked through the entire history; a presentation of the effective remedy with adequate six month follow-up is sufficient. Some cases are decided by analytical repertorization, others by outstanding keynotes or clear miasmatic patterns, others by intuition or suggestion from another practitioner. Some are easier to explain than others; the cases selected for submission should be of the easier to explain type because no matter how successful a case was, if it is hard to explain the thought process, it will be hard for the reviewers to understand and approve it.

This is not a directive to use a specific narrative style in your case submissions. Many different styles of presentation are acceptable, but the well-presented cases share the common successful characteristics noted above, and these are what the reviewers are looking for. The following table of DOs and DON'Ts summarizes considerations for the candidate to use in selecting and preparing cases for submission.

Reviewing this carefully will provide candidates with specific guidelines and help them to see how to prepare their cases in a way that assures acceptance.

The most common reasons for cases to be rejected are:

- Case is presented without explanation of the homeopath's thought process describing analysis and remedy selection
- No materia medica differential is given; the only remedy discussed is the one that is given
- Repertorization is alluded to, but specific rubrics are not listed
- Duration of the case is too short, not covering the full 6 months required, or dates have been omitted from follow-ups
- Improvement of the patient or client is not clearly demonstrated
- The case analysis is written as a justification of a single remedy, similar to a materia medica discussion rather than a case evaluation

THE ORAL INTERVIEW

The final step of the certification process is an interview between a candidate and the registrar committee of KSH. After your submitted cases have been approved, you will be contacted directly by one of the Application Review Committee members to schedule an oral exam interview. This will be someone who is familiar with your submitted cases and your test scores on the theoretical and practical KSH exams. It is important that your contact information on your application is correct so that you can be contacted. If you move or change phone numbers while in the certification process, be certain to notify the organization. The committee member who contacts you will schedule a one hour appointment with you. It is a good idea to review your submitted cases before this appointment, as you will be asked questions about them. You will also be asked to discuss your practice and views on homeopathy. There may be questions asked about your educational experiences. The interviewer will specifically ask for your commitment to uphold the ethics as stated in the Code of Ethics and Patient's Rights statements and determine that you practice within them; be sure to review them before the oral exam. You will also be asked to commit to meet continuing education requirements in the future.

The oral exam is a final opportunity to determine that you meet the requirements for certification. Reasons for failing the oral exam are:

- Determination that your homeopathic approach is non-classical, or your unwillingness to commit to continue practicing classically in the future
- Determination that your training or qualifications to take the exam were misrepresented or misunderstood, and the requirements have not been met. Specifically, misrepresentation of your credentials by referring to yourself as 'Dr. _____', unless you are a licensed physician, is grounds for denial of certification, even if you hold a non-medical doctoral degree.
- Unwillingness to commit to practice within the code of ethics and patient's rights policies of the KSH.
- Determination that there is a substance abuse problem or ethics problem that impairs your ability to function as a homeopath
- Determination that your submitted cases were not your own independent work (i.e. cases completed under guided supervision or in a teaching clinic setting)
- The interviewer will note the content of your conversation and provide an evaluation to the organization administrator. If there is some question about your approval for certification, a subsequent interview may be arranged. You will be notified of your oral exam results, by the organization through which you applied for certification, within 2 weeks of the exam. If you have failed the exam, you will be given the reasons for the failure along with the notification.

MISCELLANEOUS POINTS

Candidates Who Studied Abroad

While the application review team members are generally familiar with training programs in Kenya, those in other areas are unknown to us. Candidates who studied abroad should submit a copy of the course catalog and/or website information so that the syllabus can be reviewed.

International Requests

We receive requests from individuals in other parts of the world who would like to become certified. The certification process is open only to those individuals who are living in Kenya. Additionally, there is no association between certification and immigration. The certification process is not related in any way to the right to work in Kenya or to the granting of visas. The KSH does not have information about job opportunities in homeopathic schools or clinics, and is unable to respond to requests regarding this.

Retaking the exam

If a candidate fails some phase of the exam, that part of the exam can be retaken at a later exam date. A new application is not required. There is a fee for each exam retake.

Disabilities / ESL

Extended time for taking the exam can be arranged upon request for candidates with physical or learning disabilities, or those who have English as a second language. Submit a letter with the explanation and request along with your application.

Nondiscrimination

We do not discriminate on the basis of race, age, gender, sexual orientation, cultural, national, or ethnic origin, political or religious belief, or disability.

Confidentiality

All records and exam evaluations remain confidential. In order to maintain the fairness of future exams, candidates must not discuss the content of the exam after taking it.

Maintaining Certification

To remain in the KSH directory and maintain the right to use the designation "RKSH", members must submit documentation of 14 units of professional continuing education, and pay an annual fee each January when renewal requests are sent. Candidates are encouraged to fulfill these Continuing Education Units (CEU's) through training programs or workshops offered by any institution. We encourage practitioners to seek out accredited training programs, and to obtain accreditation for classes that they teach.

Exam Grading

Exams and submitted cases are given a number prior to being reviewed by the various review teams, and all references to the candidate's name are removed so that the work can be evaluated anonymously.

There is no opportunity for bias based on personal knowledge of a candidate. The multiple choice exams are graded and results reported to candidates within 2 - 3 weeks of taking the exam. Case exam essays are graded and results reported to candidates within 4 - 6 weeks of taking the exam.

Appeals

If a candidate has sincere beliefs that a result of some part of the exam has been incorrectly evaluated or reported, the candidate may appeal to the KSH board of directors by writing a letter explaining the concerns in detail and asking for a review. The board of directors will carefully consider and investigate the appeal, and provide a report of findings to the candidate. The board's decisions are final.

LIST OF REFERENCE BOOKS FOR STUDY

Philosophy

Hahnemann: Organon of Medicine, 5th & 6th Editions
 Hahnemann: Chronic Diseases, Theoretical Part
 Kent: Lectures on Homeopathic Philosophy
 Roberts: The Principles and Art of Cure by Homeopathy
 Vithoukaskas: The Science of Homeopathy

Materia Medica

Boericke: Materia Medica With Repertory
 Clarke, J.H.: Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica
 Cummings & Ullman: Everybody's Guide to Homeopathic Medicine
 Gibson, D.: First Aid Homeopathy in Accidents & Injuries
 Kent: Lectures on Homeopathic Materia Medica
 Kruzel: The Homeopathic Emergency Guide
 Morrison, R.: Desktop Guide
 Vermeulen: Synoptic Materia Medica
 Vermeulen: Concordant Materia Medica

Repertory and Language

Kent: Repertory
 Schroyens: Synthesis Repertory
 van Zandvoort: Complete Repertory
 Yasgur: Dictionary of Homeopathic Medical Terminology

Ethics

Professional Code of Ethics for KSH

Health Sciences

The Merck Manual of Medical Information, Home Edition
 Seller, R.: Differential Diagnosis of Common Complaints
 Thibodeau/Patton: The Human Body in Health & Disease
 Kumar, Cotran, Robbins, Robbin's Basic Pathology, W.B. Saunders, 6th ed., 1997.
 Seele, Tate: Essentials of Anatomy and Physiology

LIST OF REMEDIES FOR STUDY

Aconitum napellus	Calcarea sulphurica	Ferrum	Magnesia muriatica	Pyrogenium
Aethusa	Calendula	Ferrum phos.	Magnesia phosphorica	Ranunculus bulbosa
Agaricus	Camphora	Flouricum acidum	Mancinella	Rhus toxicodendron
Allium cepa	Cannibus indica	Gambogia	Medorrhinum	Rumex crispus
Aloe	Cantharis	Gelsemium	Mercurius	Ruta graveolens
Alumina	Capsicum	Glonoinum	Mercurius corr.	Sabadilla
Anacardium	Carbo animalis	Graphites	Mercurius iod. flavus	Sabina
Antimonium crudum	Carbo vegetabilis	Hamamelis	Mercurius iod. ruber	Sambucus nigra
Antimonium tart.	Caulophyllum	Helleborus	Mezereum	Sanguinaria
Apis	Causticum	Hepar sulph.	Naja	Sarsparilla
Argentum metallicum	Chamomilla	Hyoscyamus	Natrum arsenicum	Sepia
Argentum nitricum	Chelidonium	Hypericum	Natrum carbonicum	Silica
Arnica	China officinalis	Ignatia	Natrum muriaticum	Spigelia
Arsenicum album	Cicuta	Iodum	Natrum sulphuricum	Spongia tosta
Arsenicum iodatum	Cimicifuga	Ipecacuanha	Nitricum acidum	Stannum
Asafoetida	Cocculus	Iris versicolor	Nux moschata	Staphysagria
Asarum	Cocculus cacti	Kali bichromicum	Nux vomica	Stramonium
Aurum	Coffea	Kali bromatum	Opium	Sulphur
Badiaga	Colchicum	Kali carbonicum	Palladium	Sulphuricum acidum
Baptisia	Colocynthis	Kali phosphoricum	Petroleum	Symphytum
Baryta carbonica	Conium	Kali sulphuricum	Phosphoricum acidum	Syphilinum
Belladonna	Crocus sativus	Kreosotum	Phosphorus	Tabacum
Bellis perennis	Crotalus horridus	Lac caninum	Phytolacca	Tarentula cubensis
Berberis	Cuprum	Lachesis	Platina	Tarentual hispanica
Borax	Cyclamen	Latrodectus mactans	Plumbum	Thuja
Bromium	Digitalis	Laurocerasus	Podophyllum	Tuberculinum
Bryonia	Drosera	Ledum	Psorinum	Urtica urens
Cactus	Dulcamara	Lillium tigrinum	Pulsatilla	Veratrum album
Calcarea carbonica	Elaps	Lobelia inflata		Viburnum
Calcarea flourica	Equisetum	Lycopodium		Zincum metallicum
Calcarea phosphorica	Eupatorium perf.	Lyssin		
	Euphrasia	Magnesia carbonica		

READINESS WORKSHEET FOR CERTIFICATION

Certification Process for Membership in the Kenyan Society of Homeopaths

Use this form to see if you are ready to apply. Remember that all pre-requisites must be met before your application is submitted, not at some future point. Items 1 and 2 are required for all candidates; you can qualify with options 1 through 3.

Review your education and training and then fill in the hours for each category to see if you satisfy the pre-requisites.

Photocopy it if necessary before you begin. Submit this form with your application.

HEALTH SCIENCES	Required by all applicants
1 College Level Anatomy / Physiology Courses	I passed one quarter/semester of human anatomy on this date: _____ at this institution: _____ I passed one quarter/semester of human physiology on this date: _____ at this institution: _____ I have a school transcript which shows that I passed these classes.
OPTION 1	You can qualify under this option if you meet both 2 and 3 below:
2 Formal Education 500 hours required	I have filled out the Formal Education Log included in this chapter. I have _____ hours of formal education in classical homeopathy. I have documentation in letters, certificates of attendance, or school transcripts for these.
3 Clinical Experience 250 hours + 10 of my cases required	I have filled out the Supervised Clinical Training Log included in this chapter I have _____ hours of observation/initial supervision (up to 250). Documentation? I have _____ supervised cases (initial case + 2 follow ups; 10 required) Documentation? I have _____ years and _____ months of professional practice. Documentation?
OPTION 2	Or, you can qualify under this option by meeting the below:
4 Apprenticeship 2000 contact hours required	I have _____ contact hours of apprenticeship with this homeopath: (name) _____ (certification): _____ begin date (MM/YY): _____ end date (MM/YY): _____ I have documentation, such as a letter, describing my training completed and signed by my mentor to be sent directly to the KSH.
OPTION 3 or 4	Or, you can qualify under this option
5 Combined 40 points required	I have formal education hours of _____. Divided by 6.25 hours = ____ points. (This includes both theoretical education and clinical training.) I have apprenticeship contact hours of _____. Divided by 50 hours = ____ points. I have professional practice of _____ quarter-years. Multiply by 3 = ____ points. I have _____ total points.

