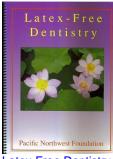
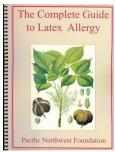




<u>Latex Allergy</u> <u>Resource Guide</u>



Latex-Free Dentistry



Complete Guide to Latex Allergy



BODY BIOFEEDBACK

For two case histories involving this, go to Anna's Case and/or Frank's Case.

SUBJECTS COVERED:

- Background
- Arm Measurement-Field Measurement
- Neural Kinesiology/Autonomic Response Testing

Background

Throughout much of this site, there are numerous remedies, procedures, and techniques described. Key to using all of them is determining priority: what is the body's highest need. Also important in many situations is establishing amount, frequency, and duration. There are a variety of techniques that address these questions. Some are relatively simple, others, such as the two described here, are rather complicated requiring extensive medical knowledge.

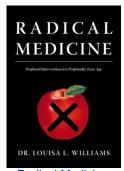
The two processes described below have played an important, sometimes critical, role in the two cases referred to above. They are not mutually exclusive. As a matter of fact, they are frequently used in a complementary fashion.

Arm Movement-Field Movement (AM-FM)

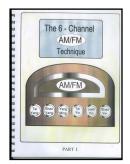
Developed by <u>Louisa Williams</u>, M.S., D.C., N.D., this is in many instances the most sensitive testing procedure of the two. And because of this sensitivity, when a patient is unresponsive, NK/ART can be utilized.

Neural Kinesiology (NK)/Autonomic Response Testing (ART)

Co-developed by <u>Dietrich Klinghardt</u>, M.D., Ph.D., and <u>Louisa Williams</u>, M.S., D.C., N.D., this testing method is



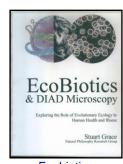
Radical Medicine



The 6-Channel AM/FM
Technique



Basic and Advanced AM/FM Manual



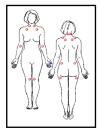
Ecobiotics

6312 SW Capitol Hwy # 271, Portland, OR 97239 PHONE: 503-977-3226 FAX: 503-244-9946 info@pnf.org * http://www.pnf.org





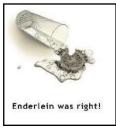
Chelita: A Cancer Survivor' Story



Overcoming Fibromyalgia



Pleomorphic Compendium



T-shirt

second only to AM-FM in sensitivity and breadth of application. A combination of Applied Kinesiology and Clinical Kinesiology, and utilizing hand modes, NK/ART assists practitioners determine patients' priorities, even when AM-FM cannot.

REFERENCES

A brief history two processes

<u>Human Bio-Dynamics</u>: (Clinical Kinesiology) three volumes set; the advanced work of Alan G. Beardall, D.C.; edited by Robert Shane.

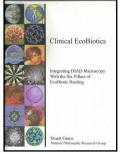
George Goodheart Jr., D. C., Applied Kinesiology

Solihin Thom, DO, DAc: Ontological Kinesiology

This article was originally written for the <u>AHMA</u> Journal (Winter of 1996). It is reprinted and edited for the purposes of this site with the permission of the author, Ann McCombs, D.O.

Neural Kinesiology (Autonomic Response Testing): The Diagnostic and Therapeutic Key to Non-Protocol Medicine

In an earlier issue of this journal, (1) I wrote an article about Non-Protocol Medicine. In that article, I discussed the distinctions between traditional allopathic and traditional and "non-traditional" holistic approaches to medicine. These distinctions were further delineated as protocol ("cookbook") and non-protocol (individualized) approaches to diagnosis and treatment. My point was that traditional allopathic and traditional holistic approaches are both "cookbook" (or protocol-oriented) philosophically and in practice, while utilizing differing methods of diagnosis and treatment; whereas holistic medicine should be a non-protocol approach, in both



Clinical Ecobiotics



Neural Kinesiology (aka A.R.T)



Muscles of the Lower Back & Abdomen



Muscles of the Lower
Extremities



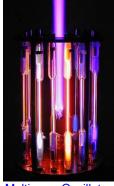




Genetically Engineered Food



Q2 B.E.F.E.



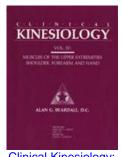
Multiwave Oscillator

philosophy and practice, e.g. "non-traditional" holistic medicine. Non-Protocol Medicine, which is a state-of-the-art diagnostic and treatment approach to functional vs. crisis-oriented medicine made possible through the technique of Neural Kinesiology, is the most effective form of "non-traditional" holistic medicine I have found. In this article, I will elaborate on the technique that lies at the heart of Non-Protocol Medicine: Neural Kinesiology.

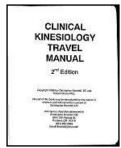
Neural Kinesiology (NK) or Autonomic Response Testing (ART) (2) is a testing method developed by Dietrich Klinghardt, MD, Ph.D. and Louisa Williams, MS, DC, ND to enable medical and dental practitioners to assess the functional state, as well as diagnose the most frequent functional disturbances, of the autonomic nervous system (ANS) and to steer the treatment of same. This elegant and sophisticated testing system is a combination of the best and most effective techniques from all of the kinesiological schools of thought and practice (Applied, Clinical and Educational) in conjunction with ANS research.

The ANS is the chief regulator of normal and abnormal body functions, and all general sensory and motor nerves (as well as their associated organs, tissues and cells) are primarily influenced and controlled by the ANS. NK/ART actually consists of multiple neurological tests to assess the most common "illnesses" of the ANS (ganglionic toxicity, hypofunction, hyperfunction and blocked regulation) as well as multiple, quick screening tests for generalized dysautonomia (medical history, the sustained grip test, Valsalva's maneuver, idiopathic orthostatic hypotension, idiopathic postural orthostatic tachycardia, and the papillomotor test). The additional advantage to the NK/ART system of testing is that it is primary factor other than the practitioner and the client with the potential to create distortion in the system.

The cornerstone of NK/ART is the muscle test in which a client's normally strong muscle (the "indicator" muscle) becomes weak when the examiner touches a hand to the skin region above an ailing area of the body. Such an approach works to assess the ANS because it has long been demonstrated that organ dysfunction, injury



Clinical Kinesiology:
Muscles of the Upper
Extremities



Clinical Kinesiology Travel Manual



Clinical Kinesiology Instruction Manual



Clinical Kinesiology
TMJ & Hyoid Muscles

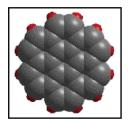




Biomodulator



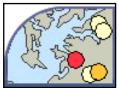
SCENAR



Toxicity Study



Our Toxic Times



TOXMAP

and visceral disease change the electrical properties of the skin, as measured by altered skin resistance. (3), (4), (5), (6) This testing method works, based on the following principles:

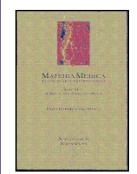
- (1) The skin's normal electrodermal activity is always measured as a negative polarity, with the skin of the palms of the hands and soles of the feet being 10-25 millivolts more negative than the rest of the skin;
- (2) The skin over a diseased area or injury has a positive charge;
- (3) A "capacitor" is formed when simultaneous contact is made between (1) and (2), based on the physics principle of two parallel plates (hand and skin) having the ability to store an electrical charge;
- (4) The skin is the largest ANS "organ";
- (5) <u>Unmyelinated autonomic and sensory fibers</u> (80% of all <u>ANS</u> fibers) innervating the skin's surface stimulates enough electron flow to produce this microcurrent between hand and skin:
- (6) This microcurrent then excites the core regions of the posterior horn of the spinal cord:
- (7) Nerve fiber connections are then formed with the sympathetic motor region of the lateral horn and the alpha motor neurons and gamma motor neurons of the anterior horn;
- (8) These sympathetic motor fibers next innervate the intrafusal muscle spindle fibers, and the alpha motor neurons and gamma motor neurons innervate the extrafusal fibers, which are directly connected to the golgi tendon organs (GTO's) of the muscles;
- (9) The GTO's are responsible for muscle tone, and protect a muscle from tearing;
- (10) The sympathetic innervation of the muscle spindles is responsible for an increase or decrease in "local"



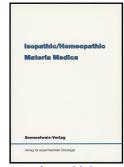
NCCAM



Homotoxicology Materia Medica I



Homotoxicology Materia Medica II

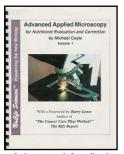


Isopathic/ Homeopathic Materia Medica

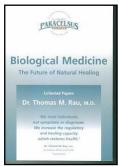




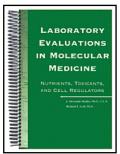
My AminoPlex



Advanced Applied Microscopy



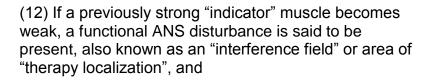
Biological Medicine

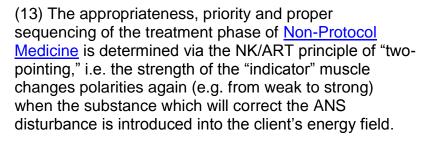


<u>Laboratory</u> <u>Evaluations in</u> Molecular Medicine

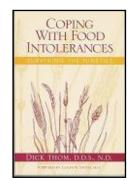
muscle tone, as well as remote muscle weakness over a number of spinal cord segments (7) (i.e. a weakness over the kidney area can trigger a weakness in the psoas major muscle of the leg);

(11) Impulses which reach the spinal cord within milliseconds communicate with central nervous system centers as well (e.g. the reticular activating system and cerebral cortex), causing weakness of the "indicator" muscle via descending inhibitory nerve pathways to the motor neurons of the anterior and lateral horn, a result which can be missed completely if the pressure used in muscle testing is too light;

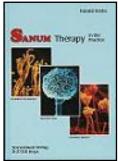




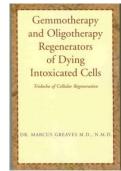
Muscle testing can be done in a variety of ways. Techniques using a straight arm or leg, a short reflex (relaxed) arm or two fingers (O-ring technique) all work equally well, and each one has its own unique applications. No matter which technique is utilized, however, the principles delineated above still apply and strict adherence to the following guidelines will insure valid and effective results and treatment outcomes: (1) sufficient force must be used during muscle testing; (2) sufficiently strong tissue pressure must be generated when "therapy localizing"; (3) test as precisely and objectively as possible, with no attachment to the outcome of the muscle testing; (4) diagnosing and treating using the principles of priority and sequence yield the most profound results in the shortest amount of time and with the least number of side effects; and (5) trust the findings of your "left brain" (intellectual side)



Coping with Food Intolerances



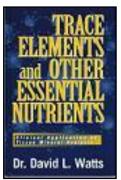
Sanum Therapy



Gemmotherapy and
Oligotherapy
Regenerators of Dying
Intoxicated Cells



equally with the findings of your "right brain" (intuitive side), striving for as much resonance as possible between the two.



Trace Elements and
Other Essential
Nutrients

Footnotes

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The information contained herein has been obtained from a variety of sources. This document is presented to increase awareness of the topic and educate the general public. It is not intended to be an extensive discussion of this subject, or to provide specific treatment guidelines.



PharmFacts for Nurses