

# DETA PHARMA

# USERS MANUAL



## INTRODUCTION



The DETA PHARMA is one of Deta Elis's diagnostic devices that is only for bioresonance diagnostics - it does not have the ability to treat. It uses bioresonance diagnostics similar to the DETA PROFESSIONAL, but without the various sophisticated therapeutic modalities that the DETA PROFESSIONAL has. This is why the cost of this device is relatively cheaper than the PROFESSIONAL.

N.B. A serious health professional would be advised to invest in the DETA PROFESSIONAL in order to get the full benefits of the diagnostics and the therapeutic modalities.

The DETA PHARMA bioresonance device can be used to identify potential causative factors and the pathogenesis of a wide variety of diseases. The therapist that learns how to use the Deta Professional competently will be a master Holistic Practitioner that will be most sought after.

The DETA PHARMA device is based on the research of Dr. R. Voll and Voll Testing, as well as Dr Schimmel and Vegetative Resonance Testing (VRT). The precision of the device is close to 100% and so is its accuracy, but it is the experienced diagnostician that gets the best results. It has a vast spectrum of possibilities for the diagnosis and treatment of complex diseases as the practitioner is able to identify a wide variety of potential causative factors for the individual patient.

Due to the extensive research and publications, it has been recognized by the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation, as well as Israel and other countries as an official method of diagnosis.

The VRT has the potential to evaluate the health of an individual on many levels, such as:

1. The physiology and biochemistry of cells, tissues and organ systems
2. Detection of parasites, bacteria, protozoa, fungi and viruses in the body
3. Inflammatory or degenerative states in the body
4. Identification of food intolerances causing internal inflammation.
5. The pathogenesis of disease states.
6. Negative energies such as mobile phone stress, electromagnetic stress, geopathic stress, Wi-Fi stress, negative spin, etc.
7. Detection of toxins and heavy metals.
8. Psychoemotional states and much more.

An important advantage of this method is that it can predict the effectiveness of the therapeutic protocols and provide information for adjusting and fine-tuning the

treatments. This helps to economize time and money for the patient, as well as removing the stress of complex protocols that often fail.

It should be the right-hand of every doctor's office as it is second-to-none in providing information on potential causative factors that are often missed with more conventional medical tests.

### DETA PHARMA HARDWARE

The DETA PHARMA consists of two separate devices that connect together with cables. The main unit called the SELECTOR is shown below in Fig 1. In Fig. 2 we can see the rear view, and Fig. 3 the right side view. The Deta-D is the conductivity indicator and this is shown in Diagram 1. Fig. 4 is the Universal Probe used for the bioresonance VRT diagnostics.

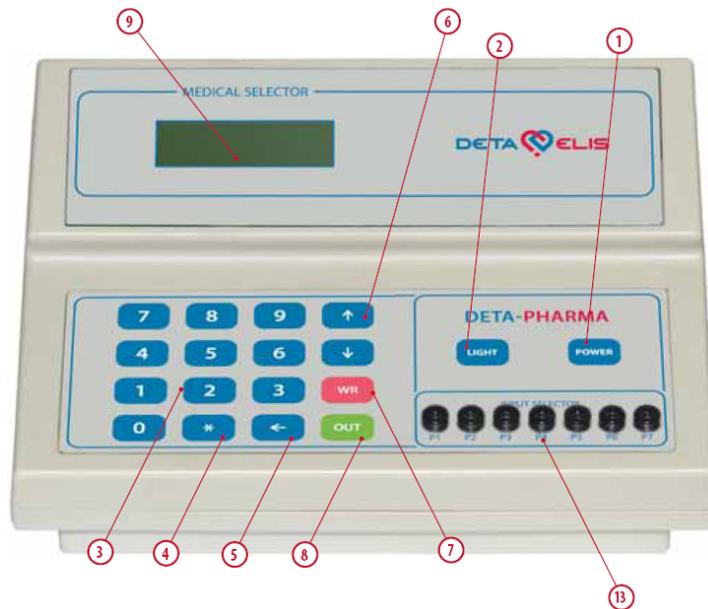


Fig 1. PHARMA – Front View

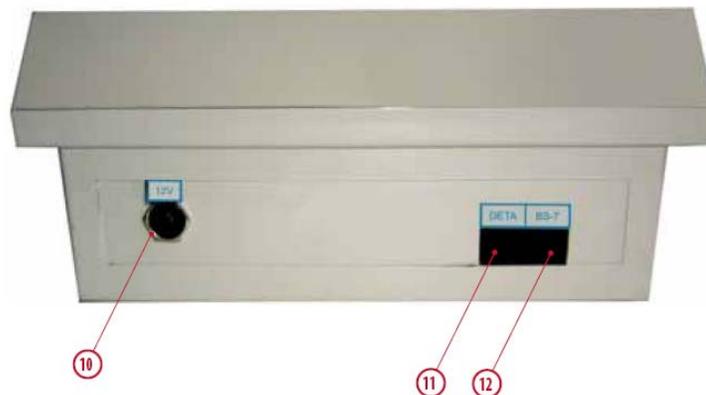


Figure 2 - Back View

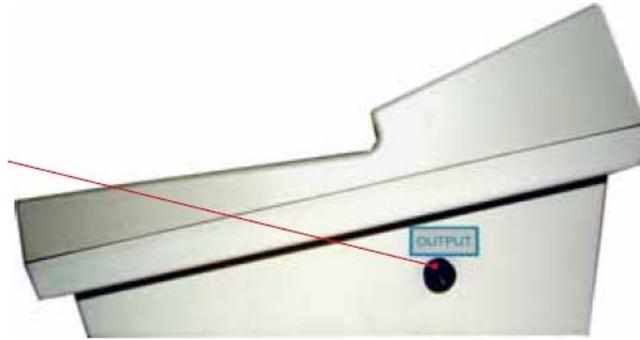


Figure 3 - External Right Side View

### Connecting the PHARMA to the DETA-D Device for Bioresonance Testing

In order to connect the two devices together to be able to obtain the full diagnostic functionality, follow the steps detailed below:

1. First connect the transformer provided to the back of the PHARMA device (see Diagram 2). This is a 12 V transformer and uses 220 V input (countries using a 120 V supply will require a simple step up transformer from 120 V to 220 V). The ON/OFF button is found on the front of the PHARMA device. Next to this there is also a LIGHT button for turning on the screen light for better viewing.
2. At the back of the SELECTOR is the connector for connecting this to the DETA-D device.
3. Connect the probe to the back of the Deta-D device.
4. You are now ready for bioresonance testing.



Diagram 1 - Deta-D - Front View

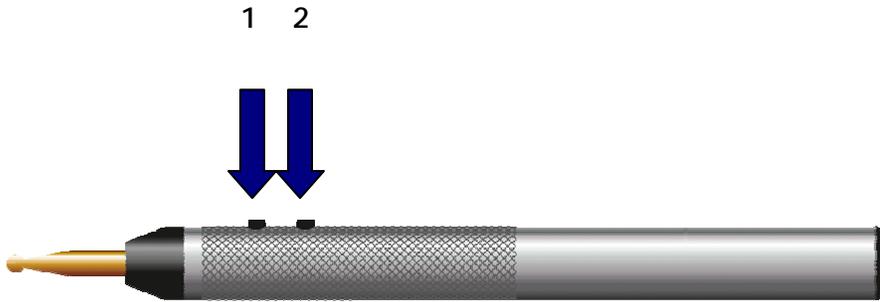


Fig. 4 - The Universal Probe

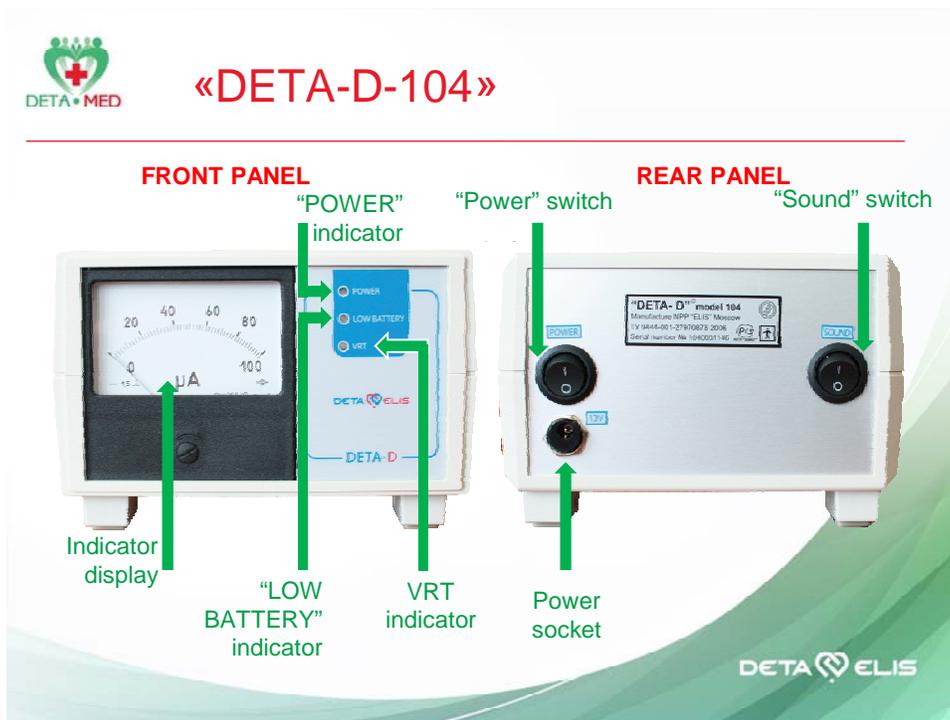


Diagram 2 - DETA-D - Front and Rear View

### Indicator Lamps

This key refers to the Indicator Lamps in Diagram 2 above:

- LOW BATTERY indicator - red “Low Battery” LED illuminates when the battery is low.
- POWER indicator - green LED illuminates when the device is on.
- VRT Indicator - green LED indicates that you are in VRT mode (Vegetative Resonance Testing) mode.

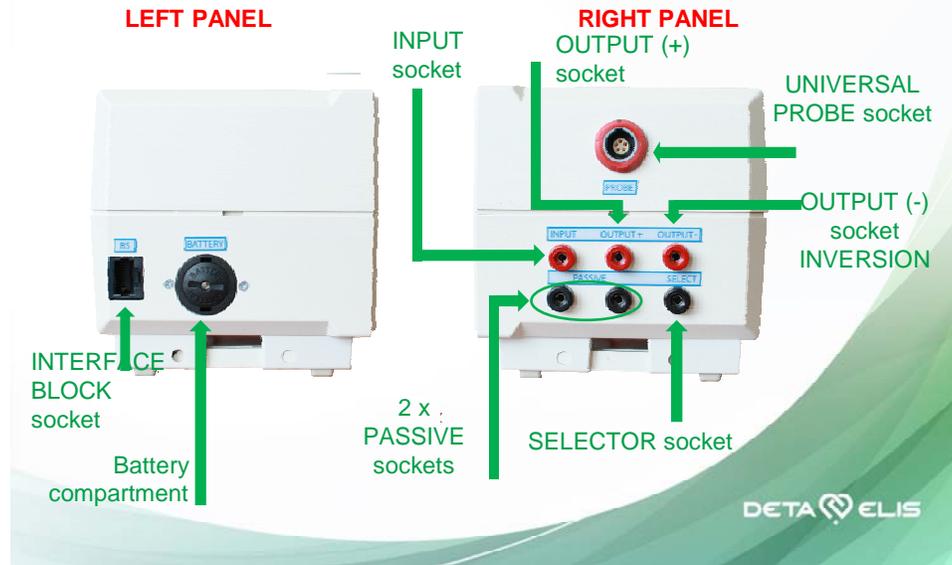


Diagram 3 - Left and Right Panels

## Deta-D – Left and Right Panels

This key refers to Diagram 3 above:

- 12V - Power socket to connect the AC adapter.
- BATTERY - battery compartment to install 2 batteries or 2 rechargeable batteries of type AA.
- BS - “INTERFACE BLOCK” socket to connect the device via the BS-7 interface block to a computer (only Russian programme presently available).
- PASSIVE - Hand electrodes connect to Passive electrode socket.
- SELECT - Selector socket to connect the electronic Pharmacological Selector.
- PROBE - This is where the Universal Probe connects.
- INPUT - Connect the INPUT of hand electrode or resonator plate for homeopathic imprinting.
- OUTPUT (+) - Connect the OUTPUT of hand electrode or resonator plate for homeopathic imprinting.

- OUTPUT (-) - Connect the OUTPUT of hand electrode or resonator plate for homeopathic imprinting (INVERSION MODE for making autosodes).

## GETTING STARTED

The device can either work with batteries when on the move, or with mains power using a transformer.

### Battery power

1. Check the batteries in the battery compartment, by doing the following:
  - using a screwdriver or coin in the slot on the battery cover turn the cover counter-clockwise (Diagram 4)
  - remove the battery cover and ensure you have two AA batteries to insert in their correct polarities
  - place the cover on the “+” contact of the top battery and secure the battery compartment cover by turning it as far as possible clockwise.

3. Turn on the device with the POWER switch.

4. On the front panel, the green POWER LED should illuminate.

### AC power

1. Connect the AC adapter to the 12V socket on the device. The polarity of the voltage does not matter.

2. Insert the AC adapter into a wall socket with 220V voltage (an adapter can be used in countries using 120 V).

3. Turn on the device with the POWER switch.

4. On the front of the device, the green POWER LED should illuminate.

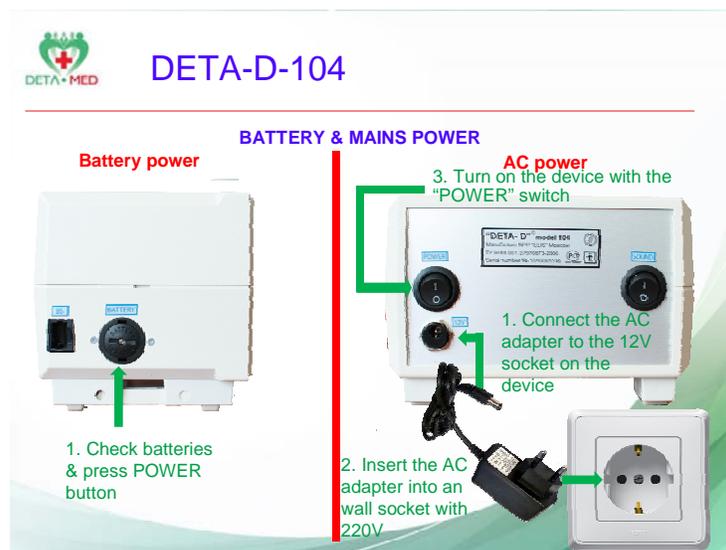


Diagram 4 - Battery or Mains Power

## TESTING THE DEVICE

1. Turn on the power and sound on the device with the corresponding POWER and SOUND switches (Diagram 5).
2. Touch the brass hand electrode with the universal probe. The reading on the indicator display should reach a maximum of “100” points and a high pitched sound should be heard - this is an indication that it is working fine.
3. Release the universal probe from the hand electrode and the reading on the indicator display should return to “0” and the tone will stop. If the indicator needle does not quite coincide with “0” but has a 1 point deviation, this is fine.
4. Turn off the power with the “POWER” switch.

When the “LOW BATTERY” LED signals “low battery power” then the accuracy of testing cannot be guaranteed in this state.

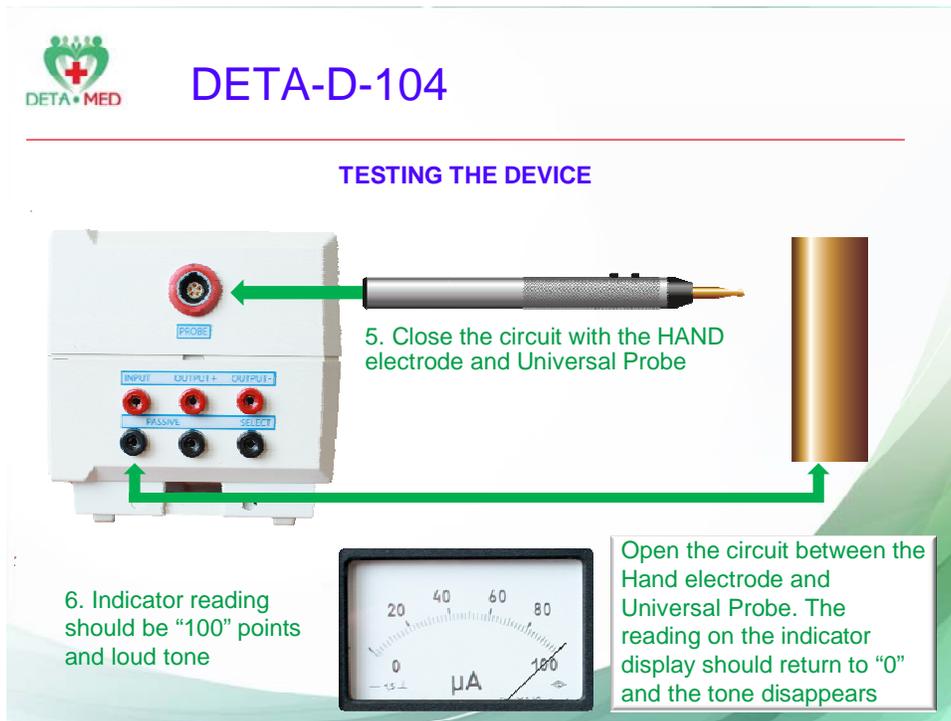


Diagram 5 – Testing the Device

## BIORESONANCE VRT TESTING

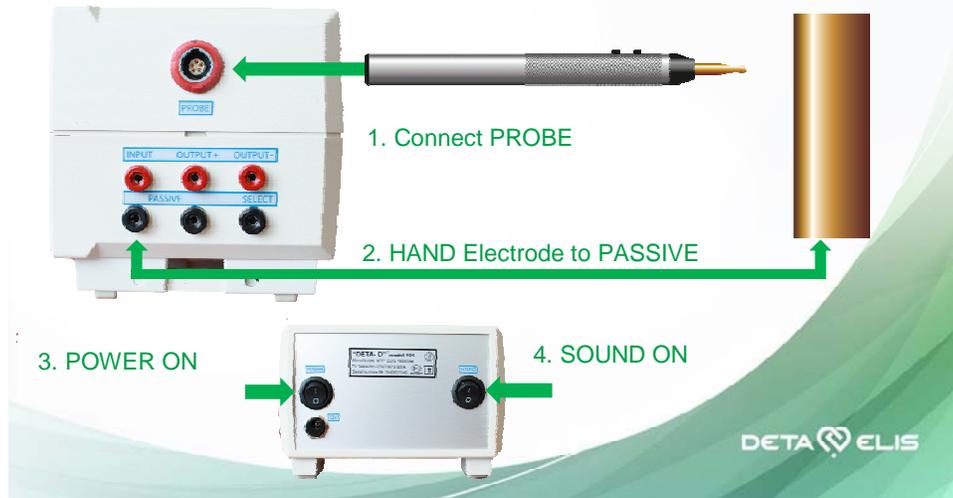
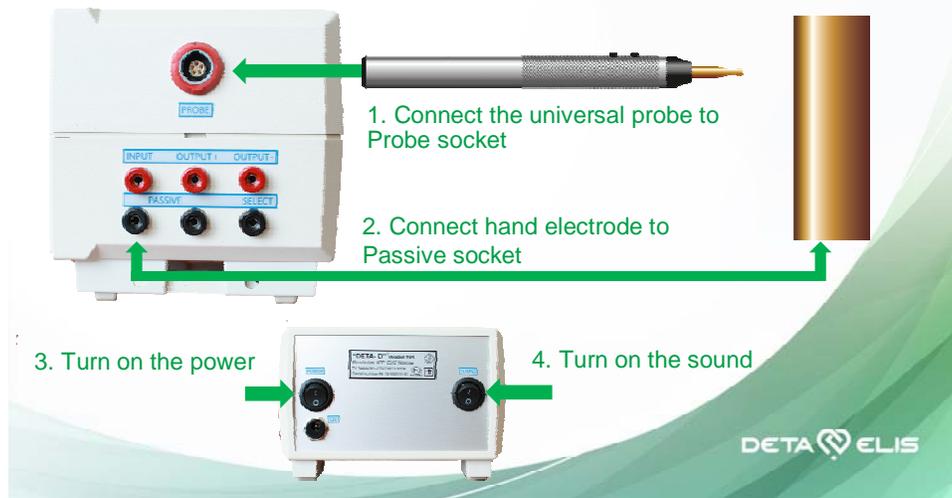


Diagram 5 - Bioresonance VRT Testing

2. Connect the device as mentioned above under “Connecting the PHARMA to the DETA-D Device for Bioresonance Testing” - see also Fig. 7.

## BIORESONANCE VRT MODE



## USING THE PHARMACOLOGICAL SELECTOR FOR VRT TESTING

When conducting VRT bioresonance testing, it is important to be able to key-in the test ampoules that you wish to test for. This may range from microbes, heavy metals, foods, adaptation reserves of the organism, levels of toxicity, organ testing and a lot more. In fact, there are about 20,000 digitized ampoules that can be used for testing purposes.

This enables the health professional to determine the pathogenesis of disease and the underlying causative factors.

If for example, we find a person who is testing positively for mercury, we can then ask the question, “in which organ is the mercury?” It is then possible to test the various organs of the body to determine which organs are effected by the toxic mercury. It is then possible to test a variety of natural remedies to see which one can effectively chelate the mercury from the liver. So we can answer the questions: WHAT? WHERE? HOW?

Let us examine the various steps that are required to use the Pharmacological Selector for VRT testing:

1. On the Selector keyboard, enter the digitized remedy that you wish to use and then press the STAR button (which is equivalent to the ENTER key on your computer). If you enter a wrong number, you can erase it using the button.



2. For example, let's say we enter the number 26, the display will show the following:



3. If we look up our remedy book for the remedy Arnica, we see that it is 26\*1. If we now enter the "1" in the cell the display will show us the remedy we have chosen, e.g. Arnica.



4. If you now wish to test a second remedy, then you must place it on the 2<sup>nd</sup> level or second filter by using the  button and repeat steps 2 and 3.

The device will allow you to input and test concomitantly up to 18 digitized remedies. You may move through the list by using the  and .

Erasing a remedy that you may have put in by mistake is done using the  button or by entering a zero.

5. To begin the testing with the digitized remedies in the memory of the device, we simply press OUT and the following display appears:



N - indicates the number of digitized remedies you have input into the device. By pressing the OUT button again you can stop emitting the remedy signal to the patient.

## OPERATING THE DEVICE

### BIORESONANCE VRT DIAGNOSIS

In this mode we can begin testing the patient for a wide variety of potential causative factors such as parasites, bacteria, fungi, viruses, organ systems, inflammation, degeneration and many more.

The patient should prepare themselves for the testing as follows:

- They should remove all jewellery, watches, sunglasses, hair clips, dentures, and any other metallic device they may have on their person.
- It is best to use a wooden stool or chair as opposed to metallic.
- Check the area for electromagnetic and geopathic stress as this is best avoided.

## USING THE DETA PHARMA WITH THE PHARMACOLOGICAL SELECTOR FOR TESTING

Diagram 6 below illustrates how we connect the DETA-D with the Pharmacological Selector in order to conduct VRT Bioresonance Testing using the Pharmacological Selector to choose the ampoules required for testing.

1. First connect the universal probe to the PROBE connector.
2. A long wire connects from the PASSIVE connector to the selector dish and a wire from this dish connects directly to the hand electrode, so that the selector dish is “sandwiched” in between the hand electrode and the DETA-D device.
3. A long wire connects the Pharmacological Selector from the OUTPUT connector to the SELECT connector on the side of the DETA-D device.
4. The short wire can connect the resonator plate to the PASSIVE connector and then the brass hand electrode can connect to the plate - the probe connects to the PROBE socket on the Deta-D device.

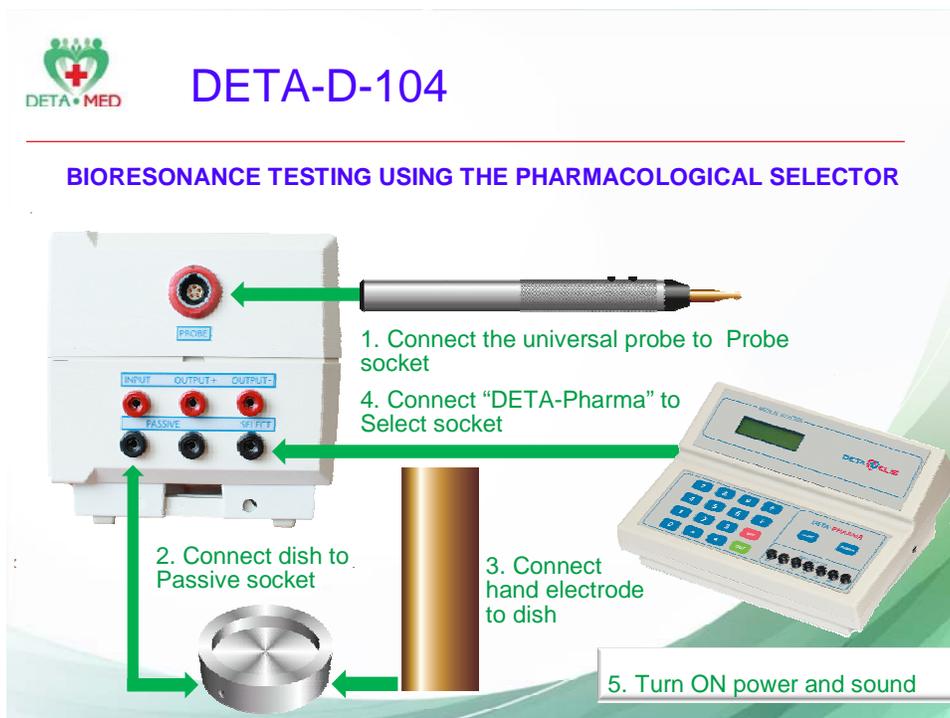


Diagram 6 - Using the Pharmacological Selector with the Deta-D

## **BIORESONANCE DIAGNOSIS USING VRT**

To switch on the Vegetative Resonance Test “VRT” mode, it is necessary to place the probe on the point to be measured, and then press and hold the second button on the universal probe for 1 -2 seconds approximately (Figure 4) on the universal probe until the “VRT” LED on the device illuminates. Button “2” does not work until the probe is placed on the point to be measured.

The measuring scale on the Deta-D device should be calibrated to a maximum of 80 units as soon as the VRT button is pressed. This is done by keeping the probe on the finger while pressing the second button on the probe.

The VRT diagnosis is carried out in accordance with the traditional method developed by Dr H. Schimmel.

When the point is stable at 80 units, then you can place into the Pharmacological Selector code 3023\*1 (Cuprus metallicum) - this is a disorder control to determine whether we are testing a valid point or not.

We should get an indicator drop on the Deta-D if we have found a valid and reliable point on the finger - if there is no indicator drop then the point is not valid and another point on another finger should be sought. This process should be repeated as many times as required until a valid point is found.

Any shift from 75 downwards is an indication that the point is valid - this is an indication that the cuprum metallicum is indeed stressing the autonomic nervous system and a conductivity drop is inevitable.

To turn off the vegetative resonance “VRT” test mode, it is necessary to remove the probe from the point being measured, press again and hold for a second or two button “2” on the universal probe until the “VRT” LED turns off. The device will now transfer back to the Voll diagnostic mode and exit the VRT mode.

After testing each patient it is good to neutralize any negative energies remaining in the circuit by touching the probe to the resonator pot - this will neutralize the circuit and make it ready and clean for the next patient.

## **MAKING HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES – “IMPRINTING”**



This mode is used for copying various remedy ampoules onto water with a little alcohol added - this will be in a homeopathic potency.

Substances used for recording the properties of original remedies may include distilled water with a few drops of 90% alcohol added, or sugar pillules. Water is the ideal environment for storing information.

This setup is for making a facsimile or a direct copy of the original substance from a homeopathic ampoule, not for inverting or making nosodes - this is described a little later.

First, connect a long wire from the INPUT on the Deta-D device to the round metallic resonator pot - this is the INPUT pot where the original remedy that you wish to copy is placed upon - see Diagram 7 below.

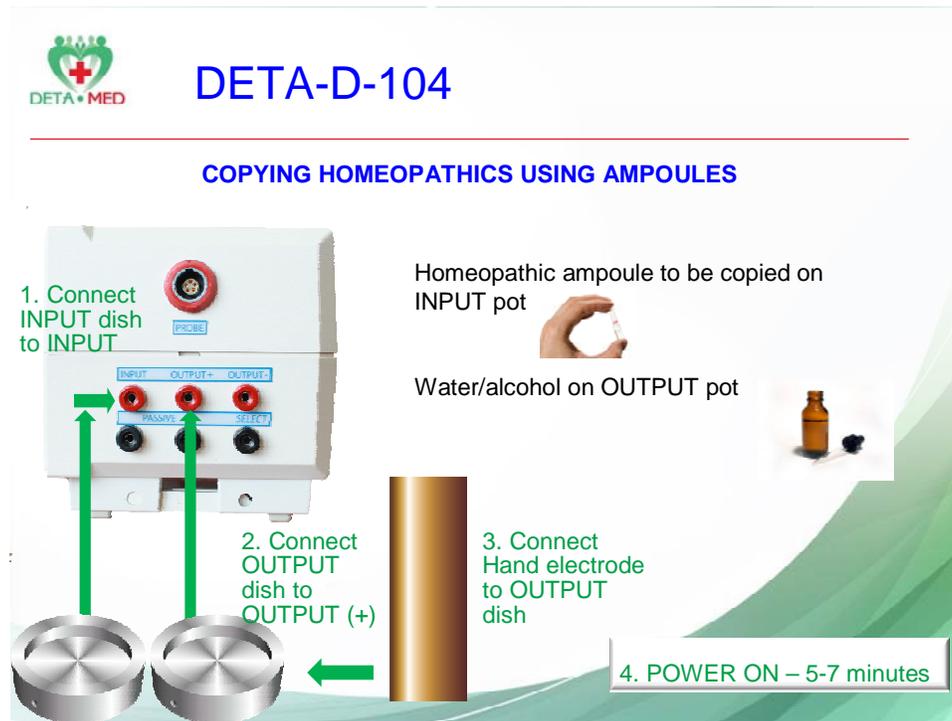


Diagram 7 - Copying Homeopathics from Ampoules

Then connect a wire to the red OUT (+) connector on the Deta-D device and at the end of this connect the other round metallic resonator pot - this is the OUTPUT pot where the water and alcohol mixture in a small bottle with dropper is placed in order to receive the information from the input pot.

Now complete the following steps:

1. Place selected remedy you wish to copy onto the INPUT resonator pot.
2. Now place the water and alcohol onto the OUTPUT resonator pot. You can place up to 4 ampoules simultaneously. You may also attach the hand electrode to the OUTPUT (-) plate so that the patient can receive the homeopathic remedy while the device is making it.
3. Imprinting begins automatically when the input and output pots are connected - imprinting of the original substance onto the water in the output will begin.
4. The transfer process takes about 5 - 7 minutes, but this is not automated so you need to switch power off after this time.
5. All homeopathics made in this way will have a standard potency of 30 C - this cannot be adjusted.

As soon as the time is complete, disconnect both the input and output wires from their connectors.

N.B. Never connect the OUTPUT sockets to the PASSIVE and SELECT connectors as you may cause a short-circuit.

## MAKING AUTO-NOSODE REMEDIES



This procedure produces nosodes from saliva, mucous, blood or any other body fluids or tissues.

Nosodes are homeopathic preparations made from bodily tissues and fluids (including faeces, blood, pus, discharges, and saliva) taken from patients suffering from a disease (e.g. measles, anthrax, tuberculosis).

Substances used for recording the properties of original remedies may include

distilled water with a few drops of 90% alcohol, or sugar pillules. Water is the ideal environment for storing information.

The setup is summarized in Diagram 8 below.

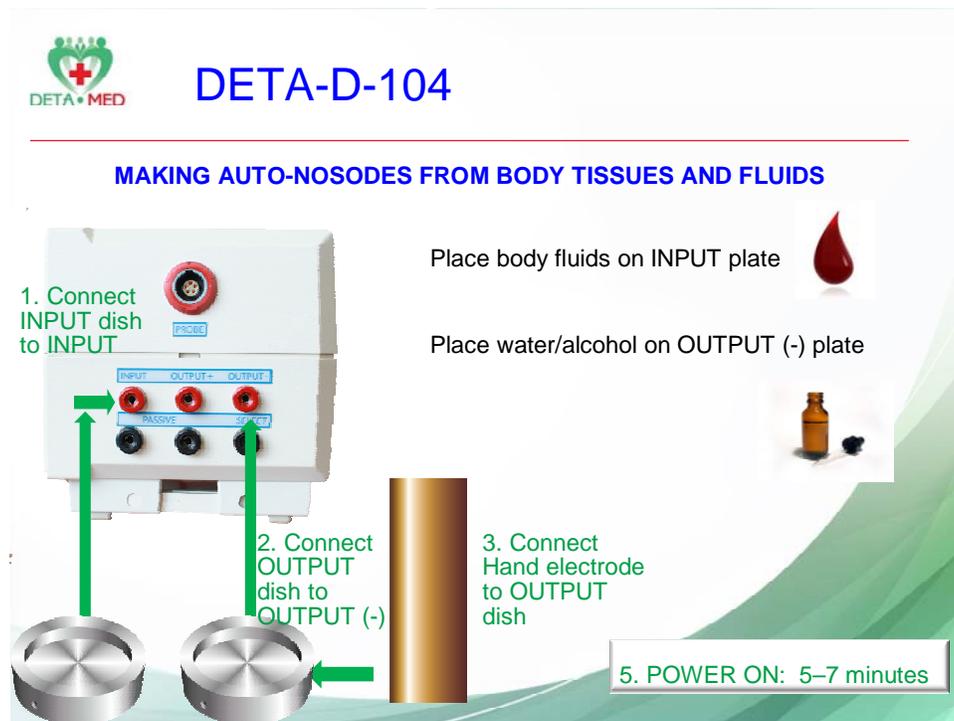


Diagram 8 - Making Auto-Nosodes from Body Tissues an Fluids

First, connect a long wire from the INPUT on the Deta-D device to the round metallic resonator pot - this is the INPUT pot where the body fluid or tissue is placed upon.

Then connect a wire to the red OUTPUT (-) connector on the Deta-D device and at the end of this connect the other round metallic resonator pot - this is the OUTPUT pot in INVERSION MODE where the water and alcohol mixture in a small bottle with dropper is placed in order to receive the inverted information from the INPUT pot.

Make certain that this is the OUTPUT (-) connector, and NOT the OUTPUT (+) for simply making copies, as the OUTPUT (-) will produce an INVERSION of the original substance in the INPUT pot to cancel out pathological frequencies.

Now complete the following steps:

6. Place the tissue or body fluids onto the INPUT resonator plate.
7. Now place the water and alcohol onto the OUTPUT (-) resonator plate. You can place up to 4 small bottles of water/alcohol simultaneously if required. You may also attach the hand electrode to the OUTPUT (-) plate so that the patient can receive the homeopathic remedy while the device is making it.
8. Imprinting begins automatically when the INPUT and OUTPUT pots are connected.
9. The transfer process takes about 5 - 7 minutes, but this is not automated so you need to switch power off after this time.
10. All homeopathics made in this way will have a standard potency of 30 C - this cannot be adjusted.

As soon as the time is complete, disconnect both the input and output wires from their connectors.

#### MAKING HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES FROM THE PHARMACOLOGICAL SELECTOR

It is also possible to make a wide variety of homeopathics using the Pharmacological Selector that contains thousands of digitized remedies - the algorithms or codes for these are found in various manuals that come with the device.

See a summary of the set-up in Diagram 9 below.

This setup is for making a facsimile or a direct copy of the original substance from the digitized remedies that are stored in the Pharmacological Selector. There are many different homeopathics from different companies such as Heel, Pascoe, and others.

The remedies are chosen by keying in the algorithms for each of the remedies that are available in separate manuals that come with your PHARMA. It is also possible to make homaccord homeopathics with the PHARMA, but this will be discussed below.

First, connect a long wire to the OUTPUT connector of the Pharmacological Selector (Fig. 3) to the SELECT connector of the DETA-D device.

Then, connect a long wire from the OUTPUT (+) on the DETA-D device to the round metallic resonator plate - this is the OUTPUT pot where the water/alcohol bottle is placed.

The hand electrode can also be connected to the OUTPUT resonator plate, which the patient can hold while the DETA-D device is running. This gives the benefit of the patient receiving the homeopathic remedy directly into their plasma memory.

Press the POWER button for 5-7 minutes until the homeopathic imprinting is complete. You will then need to switch the power off yourself as there is no automatic timer.

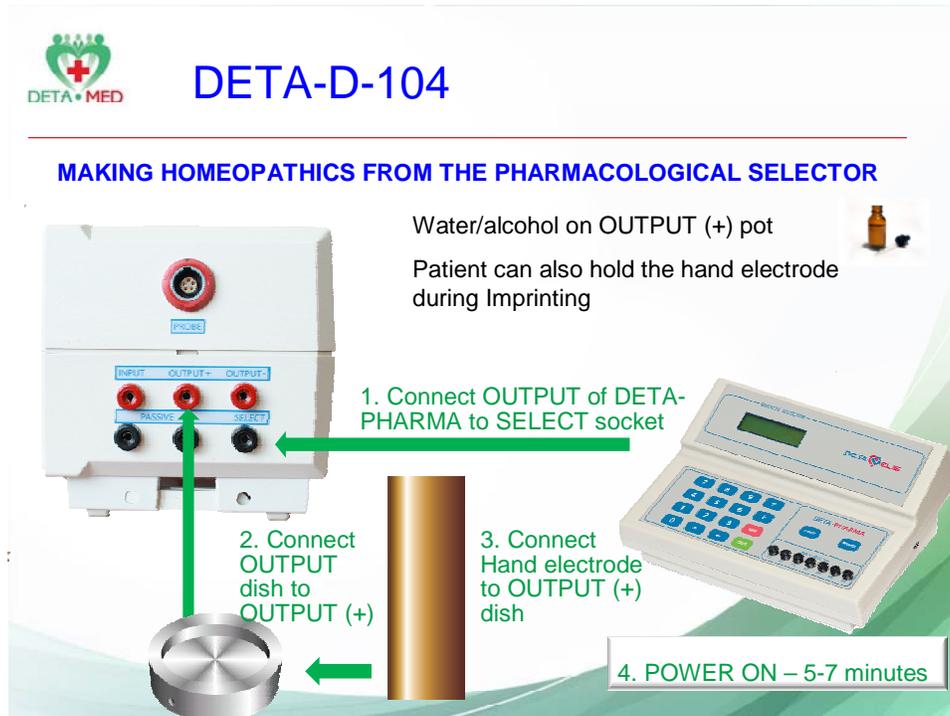


Diagram 9 - Making Homeopathics from the Pharmacological Selector

### MAKING HOMACCORD HOMEOPATHICS FROM THE PHARMACOLOGICAL SELECTOR

A homaccord homeopathic is a mixture of different potencies of one or more homeopathics in a single solution. An example of this would be Heel's Nux Vomica, a commonly used homeopathic for detoxifying the liver. The formula contains:

**Oral drops:** 100 ml contains: medicinal ingredients: Bryonia D2, D6, D10, D15, D30, D200, D1000 0.2 g each, Nux vomica D2, D10, D15, D30, D200, D1000 0.2 g each, Colocynthis D3, D10, D30, D200 0.3 g each, Lycopodium clavatum D3, D10, D30, D200, D1000 0.3 g each. Non-medicinal ingredients: ethanol, purified water.

It is possible to make similar homeopathic homaccords using the Pharmacological Selector of the DETA PHARMA. The setup is exactly the same as in Diagram 9 above, but the use of the Pharmacological Selector differs slightly.

When inputting the algorithms for the different remedies that you wish to include in the homaccord, you need to do the following:

1. Input the first algorithm on Level 1 of the Pharmacological Selector
2. Use the UP scroll key to change to LEVEL 2, and then place the second algorithm of the remedy you wish to add.
3. Again, use the UP scroll key to change to LEVEL 3, and place the next algorithm you wish to use which will be added to the homaccord you are making.

Continue doing this until you have completed the remedies that you wish to add to your homaccord – you may place up to 18 remedies together as there are a maximum of 18 levels on the Pharmacological Selector.

Once you have completed all the remedies then you need to press the OUT button and the Pharmacological Selector will send all these digitized remedies out together to the OUTPUT plate that is connected to the DETA-D device. These will be imprinted onto the water/alcohol that you have placed on the Output plate.

One cannot control the potencies that are imprinted – these will all be at the 30 C potency.

### **WORKING WITH A COMPUTER**

The device can work with computer program EAVPRO with a BS-7 interface block. Not included, sold separately and presently only in the Russian language at present.

Diagram 10 below summarizes this setup.

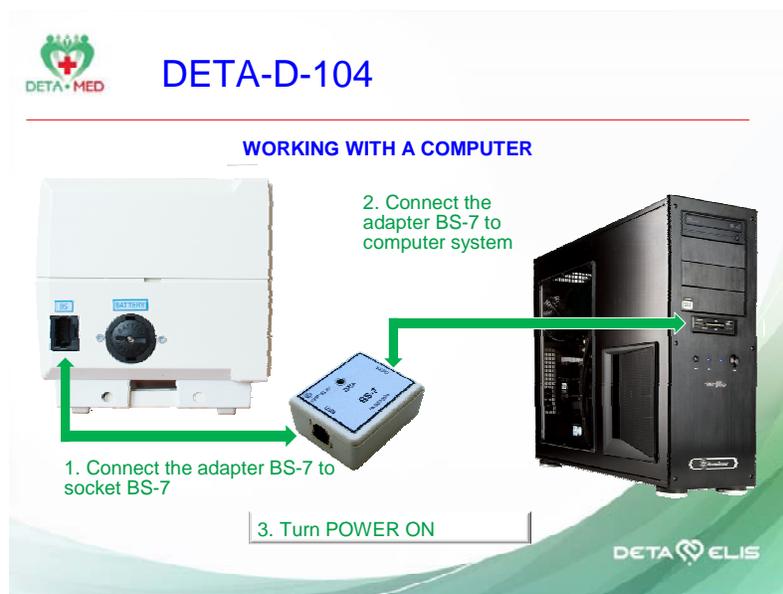


Diagram 10 - Connecting to a Computer

Briefly pressing button 2 for half a second on the Universal Probe (Fig. 4) will transfer the measurements made during VRT testing to the computer diagram.

### Search Techniques and Electrical Parameter Measurement of Biological Active Points (BAP)

In order to be successful in bioresonance testing using the Probe, it is important to identify the correct point on the fingers. When one chooses an energetic point on the finger, in the middle of the finger just below the nail bed (see image below), it does not matter how hard one presses with the probe, the conductivity indicator should show the same. This is the energetic point that interests us.



It is known as bioresonance as we use a voltage input into the energetic point (Voltage between the diagnostic probe and hand electrode is 1.25 V; current is not greater than 12.5 mA).

If the energetic signature is the same as there is no resonance, then there will not be an indicator drop. However, if there is resonance then there will be a stress on the Autonomic Nervous System and we will witness an indicator drop.

It is similar to the tuning fork phenomenon.

On a technical level, there are two points to bear in mind:

1. We need to get the indicator correct by applying the correct pressure - this is known as “opening” the point or energizing the point.
2. Then we can ask the question and get the answer through the indicator.

We use the mid-point of the fingers - not the acupoints as did Voll and Schimmel. We use a pressure of about 100 - 150 grams.

The pressure will differ according to age, the condition of the skin, whether they have psoriasis, etc. There are 10 fingers and we are free to choose whichever finger gives the best and most reliable reading.

We need to use the lightest pressure that gives us the best reading. Using too much pressure will result in “killing” the point and then we would need to calibrate with another point.

Always wet the probe point with a moistened cotton wool swab or use the swab directly on the finger to moisten it. Try to keep the point or probe slightly moist throughout testing. It is best to use a 0.1% saline solution to moisten the cotton wool ball.

If the indicator on the Voll setting (not VRT setting) gives us a reading above 20 then this is acceptable. If lower than 15, then we need to find another finger. We usually use the first three fingers, near the nail bed, in the middle of the finger. In these fingers and points there is minimal movement of the skin so will not interfere with our readings.

At the point where you place the diagnostic probe, there will be a little hollow like a little “hole”. This takes a little practice to master but persistence and patience is what is required to master this crucially important technique.

Press the finger with the probe three times to energize it - on all three times it must show 20 or the same reading in order for it to be a reliable point. If there are differences between these three readings then this is not a reliable point and either you have to find another finger, or check the pressure of your diagnostic probe - it should not be more than 100 - 150 g.

On the second time we can release the pressure to make certain that there is an indicator drop. The third time we can again increase the pressure and we should find that the indicator drop returns to the 20 level. If it does not then we would not use this point and find another finger.

The more one practices, the better the measurement will become as our muscles get trained to use the same pressure consistently.

When you have found the point on the Voll testing mode and the reading is above 20, then you can press the second button on the diagnostic probe while holding a firm pressure on the point to enter the VRT mode - the indicator should automatically go to 80 (see Fig. 4, button 2).

Try practicing holding the probe steadily with even pressure on the point in VRT mode and keep the indicator steady at 80 for 5 - 6 seconds.



One way of testing whether the point is valid is to place a DISORDER CONTROL in the patient's other hand or on the honeycomb. The Disorder Control ampoule can be a poison such as a pesticide that will almost always stress the ANS and result in an indicator drop.

An indicator drop while using a Disorder control is a POSITIVE and valid indication that the point we are reading from is good. Another disorder control that can be used is Cuprum metallicum which is in the Pharmacological Selector (3032\*1).

If the indicator responds within 3 seconds, then this is all the time required - within this 3 seconds there will either be an indicator drop or not. It is not good practice to keep the diagnostic probe under pressure on the finger point for longer as this will kill the point.

After testing, before the next client, make certain to wash the hand electrodes with alcohol, as well as changing the cotton wool. Often one patient's sweat with all the toxins that it contains may act as a stressor for another patient resulting in an indicator drop before the testing has even began. This is why it is imperative to clean the hand electrode with some alcohol and wipe the probe with a little cotton wool with alcohol.

The Professional also has a sound or tone connected to the probe and it is good to have this on as often an experienced diagnostician can determine the correct point merely by listening to the tone and hue of the sound.

Once you are familiar with the testing technique, you should be able to find the point on the finger and within seconds reach the “measurement plateau” - this means that the indicator will remain at the same level no matter how much pressure you are applying to the skin.

The optimum pressure of the “active” electrode probe on the BAP is a value that lies within the following limits:

- for an electrode of 2 mm diameter - 50 - 100 gram force;
- for an electrode of 3 mm diameter - 60 - 110 gram force;
- for an electrode of 4 mm diameter - 70 - 200 gram force.

The electrode we use on the Professional is usually 3 mm.

Moving to the “measurement plateau” takes place smoothly over 2-3 seconds, without jerking of the “active” electrode probe which could result in damage to the epidermis of the skin in the area of the BAP projection.

The skill of achieving the optimum pressure on the BAP and reaching the “measurement plateau” can only be acquired with practice and more practice - this is usually the hardest part of the learning process for most students and some even give up before they have mastered this. It is a little like playing a musical instrument, it requires practice, discipline and determination, as well as time in order to improve and reach a satisfactory level. All students should be encouraged to persist as the rewards are great.

There are not many competent bioresonance diagnosticians and they are in high demand for determining the causative factors behind many disease processes.

## DIRECT BIORESONANCE TESTING

When testing for one item only, this is known as a DIRECT test which is done at the FIRST LEVEL with no filters.

There are a number of questions we can ask?

### 1. WHERE IN THE BODY? WHAT ORGAN?

During the direct testing, we place the organ in question, e.g. the liver, in the circuit using the Pharmacological Selector - if there is an indicator drop then this is an indication that there is a problem with the liver. This is telling us WHERE in the body is the problem area.

## 2. WHAT IS AFFECTING THE ORGAN?

We can now begin testing various factors against the liver to see what may be affecting the liver. This is FILTER TESTING at level 2, so we are now moving away from the direct testing as we are factoring in another factor against the liver, which remains in FILTER 1 at the first level. For example, we can test for general viruses, or other microorganisms such as liver flukes and the like. If the indicator drop continues, then it means that there is no relationship between the microorganism tested and the liver. However, if the indicator remains STABLE without dropping, this is an indication that there IS a relationship so the microorganism would be adversely affecting the functioning of the liver.

Let's look at another example, using the prostate:

E.g. PROSTATITIS - put in prostatitis ampoule and this will tell us that there is a problem with the prostate. Will get an indicator drop (ID).

Practically, we first find the point during VRT at 80 and stabilize this - put in the code for prostatitis and press OUT then retest the point - tap 3 times - on the first reading it will be about 80, then on the second and third there will be a sharp drop. This is a POSITIVE response, meaning that the prostate is indeed inflamed.

If we now want to see if the prostatitis is related to Chlamydia, for example, we keep the prostatitis code in level 1 and place the Chlamydia in level 2 - when we now test using VRT we would expect the opposite indicator reaction if the test is positive and there is indeed a relationship. This means that if there is a relationship, there will NOT be an indicator drop. If the indicator drop continues with the Chlamydia in circuit, it means that there is no relationship.

### TESTING THE VALIDITY OF THE FINGER TESTING POINT

Whenever we test finger points it is important to determine that we do indeed have a valid point. First find the point on the finger and when you feel that you have identified the point, put in the code for CUPRUM METALICUM - 3032\*1 - this is the equivalent of the DISORDER CONTROL in other methods of testing such as VEGA testing.

If there is a drop in the indicator, then this suggests that the point is valid. If there is not a drop in the indicator, then this means that this point is not valid and will not give us a correct reading.

The Cuprum metallicum will stress the Autonomic Nervous System and this will result in an indicator drop. One can also use any other toxins or poisons that will also stress the ANS such as other heavy metals, as well as a pesticide or insecticide in a small ampoule in the honeycomb.

Sometimes we may examine a number of fingers and we cannot find a correct reading. This may be due to a number of factors:

1. Mostly toxins and toxic fields of different kinds - that are blocking the mesenchyme in some way.
2. Could have Reynould's Syndrome
3. Could have frozen fingers
4. Could be very chronically ill and it is impossible to find any energy points.
5. Could have very dry skin or skin affected with eczema or psoriasis.

#### IS IT POSSIBLE TO TEST DIFFERENT THINGS AT THE SAME TIME?

In order not to kill the acupoint on the finger by over-testing, sometimes it is a good idea to combine various things that may belong to the same family. For example, let us say we are testing for minerals, it would be possible to place mineral deficiencies and trace minerals together but on different levels.

For example, we may place these two:

LEVEL 1 - 3008\*3 - Mineral deficiencies

LEVEL 2 - 3008\*4 - Trace minerals

If we then press OUT and test these two together, if there is no indicator drop, then there are no deficiencies in these two elements. However, if there is an indicator drop, then one would need to go back and erase one and only test against one, and vice versa in order to determine which one is deficient.

This is a good way of testing different food families - for example, you could place all the berry family, or the dairy family, or the nightshade family and so on - if there is no drop then they are not intolerant to this food family. If there is a drop, then one would need to test each individual food in this family individually.

#### USING COMPLEX FILTERS TO PRIORITIZE

We can use these algorithms or codes to decide which quadrant of the body is the most important or to identify priority organs or to see how effective are certain remedies.

These codes are:

LEVEL 1 - 3032\*1 - Cu met D400

LEVEL 2 - 3008\*1 - Zn met D26

LEVEL 3 - 3012\*7 - Ferr met D26

LEVEL 4 - 3012\*5 - Manganum met D26

After placing all 4 codes on the 4 different levels, press OUT - this assumes that all these filters are placed together and so you are really working on LEVEL 1.

Why should we use this complex filter?

If we want to find the main priority organ after finding a number of organs on direct testing, then using this complex filter is a good way of doing this. It will make the test a lot more sensitive and will only indicate those organs that are true priority to the

body. Or if we want to find a specific remedy amongst many, such as different Bach remedies, then one can test these remedies against the complex filter.

#### Contraindications to using VRT Diagnostics

As VRT Diagnostics uses electricity - a small voltages of 1.25V is used at the end of the Probe - if there are circulatory disturbances in peripheral circulation then it is possible that a thrombosis can occur.

Contraindications to the use of VRT Diagnostics therefore include:

- benign and malignant tumours
- hereditary hemorrhagic anaemia
- bleeding disorders
- purpurae and other hemorrhagic conditions;
- pregnancy
- acute infections and fever conditions of unknown origin
- chronic infectious diseases in acute stages (tuberculosis, brucellosis, etc.)
- heart disease, lungs and other internal organs
- pulmonary fibrosis with a tendency for bleeding
- active rheumatism
- myocardial infarction in the last two months
- venous thrombosis and embolism in the acute period
- sudden emaciation
- congenital malformations of the central nervous system
- the presence of implanted pacemakers in the patient
- individual intolerance to electric current
- injuries and diseases of the skin in the location of electrical stimulation
- acute pain syndromes of unknown origin
- condition of acute psychological stimulation or intoxication.

The Professional device permits bioresonance diagnosis and therapy on both corporal acupuncture points as well as auricular acupuncture points.

In order to be successful in bioresonance testing using the Probe, it is important to identify the correct point on the fingers. When one chooses an energetic point on the finger, in the middle of the finger just below the nail bed (see image below), it does not matter how hard one presses with the probe, the conductivity indicator should show the same. This is the energetic point that interests us.

It is known as bioresonance as we use a voltage input into the energetic point (Voltage between the diagnostic probe and hand electrode is 1.25 V; current is not greater than 12.5 mA).

If the energetic signature is the same as there is no resonance, then there will not be an indicator drop. However, if there is resonance then there will be a stress on the Autonomic Nervous System and we will witness an indicator drop.

It is similar to the tuning fork phenomenon.

On a technical level, there are two points to bear in mind:

1. We need to get the indicator correct by applying the correct pressure - this is known as “opening” the point or energizing the point.
2. Then we can ask the question and get the answer through the indicator.

We use the mid-point of the fingers - not the acupoints as did Voll and Schimmel. We use a pressure of about 100 - 150 grams.

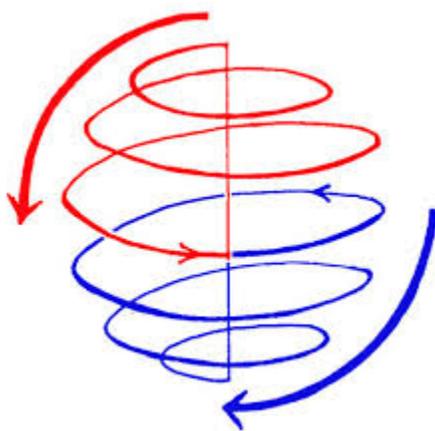
The pressure will differ according to age, the condition of the skin, whether they have psoriasis, etc. There are 10 fingers and we are free to choose whichever finger gives the best and most reliable reading.

We need to use the lightest pressure that gives us the best reading. Using too much pressure will result in “killing” the point and then we would need to calibrate with another point.

Always wet the probe point with a moistened cotton wool swab or use the swab directly on the finger to moisten it. Try to keep the point or probe slightly moist throughout testing. It is best to use a 0.1% saline solution to moisten the cotton wool ball.

If the indicator on the Voll setting (not VRT setting) gives us a reading above 20 then this is acceptable. If lower than 15, then we need to find another finger. We usually use the first three fingers, near the nail bed, in the middle of the finger. In these fingers and points there is minimal movement of the skin so will not interfere with our readings.

At the point where you place the diagnostic probe, there will be a little hollow like a little “hole”. This takes a little practice to master but persistence and patience is what is required to master this crucially important technique.



Press the finger with the probe three times to energize it - on all three times it must show 20 or the same reading in order for it to be a reliable point. If there are differences between these three readings then this is not a reliable point and either you have to find another finger, or check the pressure of your diagnostic probe - it should not be more than 100 - 150 g.

On the second time we can release the pressure to make certain that there is an indicator drop. The third time we can again increase the pressure and we should find that the indicator drop returns to the 20 levels. If it does not then we would not use this point and find another finger.

The more one practices, the better the measurement will become as our muscles get trained to use the same pressure consistently.

When you have found the point on the Voll testing mode and the reading is above 20, then you can press the first button on the diagnostic probe while holding a firm pressure on the point to enter the VRT mode - the indicator should automatically go to 80 (see Fig. 4, button 1).

Try practicing holding the probe steadily with even pressure on the point in VRT mode and keep the indicator steady at 80 for 5 - 6 seconds.

One way of testing whether the point is valid is to place a DISORDER CONTROL in the patient's other hand or on the honeycomb. The Disorder Control ampoule can be a poison such as a pesticide that will almost always stress the ANS and result in an indicator drop. An indicator drop while using a Disorder control is a POSITIVE and valid indication that the point we are reading from is good. Another disorder control that can be used is Cuprum metallicum which is in the Pharmacological Selector (3032\*1).

If the indicator responds within 3 seconds, then this is all the time required - within this 3 seconds there will either be an indicator drop or not. It is not good practice to keep the diagnostic probe under pressure on the finger point for longer as this will kill the point.

After testing, before the next client, make certain to wash the hand electrodes with alcohol, as well as changing the cotton wool. Often one patient's sweat with all the toxins that it contains may act as a stressor for another patient resulting in an indicator drop before the testing has even began. This is why it is imperative to clean the hand electrode with some alcohol and wipe the probe with a little cotton wool with alcohol.

The Professional also has sound connected to the probe and it is good to have this on as often an experienced diagnostician can determine the correct point merely by listening to the tone and hue of the sound.

Once you are familiar with the testing technique, you should be able to find the point on the finger and within seconds reach the "measurement plateau" - this means that the indicator will remain at the same level no matter how much pressure you are applying to the skin.

The optimum pressure of the "active" electrode probe on the BAP is a value

that lies within the following limits:

- for an electrode of 2 mm diameter - 500-1,000 gram force;
- for an electrode of 3 mm diameter - 600-1,100 gram force;
- for an electrode of 4 mm diameter - 700-2,000 gram force.

The electrode we use on the Professional is usually 3 mm.

Moving to the “measurement plateau” takes place smoothly over 2-3 seconds, without jerking of the “active” electrode probe which could result in damage to the epidermis of the skin in the area of the BAP projection.

The skill of achieving the optimum pressure on the BAP and reaching the “measurement plateau” can only be acquired with practice and more practice - this is usually the hardest part of the learning process for most students and some even give up before they have mastered this. It is a little like playing a musical instrument, it requires practice, discipline and determination, as well as time in order to improve and reach a satisfactory level. All students should be encouraged to persist as the rewards are great. There are not many competent bioresonance diagnosticians and they are in high demand for determining the causative factors behind many disease processes.

## **APPENDIX A**

### **Storage**

The device without packing must be kept indoors at temperatures between 10 to 35 °C and a relative humidity of not more than 80%.

To protect the device from damage, it is recommended that the adapter is disconnected from the device when not in use.

It is recommended that packing materials are retained during the warranty period.

### **Safety measures**

- Do not switch on a device with a damaged power cord.
- Do not attempt to repair the device yourself. If a fault occurs, please contact a service centre.

### **Transportation**

Since the device has a liquid crystal display indicator which is sensitive to external mechanical influences, during transportation it is recommended:

- to protect the device from the jolting and knocks
- not to drop the device
- not to drop other objects on the device.

The device must be protected from condensation and the effect of chemicals.

### **Manufacturer’s warranty**

The manufacturer guarantees that the “DETA-Pharma” device should give a long life if it is well cared for and not damaged in any way.

The warranty period of the device is 12 months from the date of purchase, so the invoice should be kept for this purpose.

During the warranty period, the owner is entitled to free repairs on presentation of a warranty repair coupon.

Warranty repairs are performed presently in Greece and Russia. Freight costs are to be born by the buyer.

The warranty does not apply to the following faults:

- defects as a result of improper use
- defects caused by natural disasters
- damage to the security seals
- the presence of external defects (cracks, chips, spillage of liquids).

The purchaser has the right to have the faulty unit replaced for a new one in the following cases:

- the device was repaired three times during the warranty period
- the device is beyond repair.

### **Specifications**

- Maximum number of remedies that can be tested at the same time: 18
- Power: AC adapter 220V/50Hz 12V/0.5A
- PC connection assembly interface BS-7 (not included)
- Average service life, not less than 5 years
- Dimensions (without packaging), mm 240 x 185 x 104
- Weight: without accessories and spare parts, not more than 0.7 kg as a whole unit, not more than 2.6 kg
- Working conditions during use: ambient temperature from 10 to 35 °C and relative humidity 80% at 25 °C

### **Caring for the device**

1. Do not wipe the surface of the device with alcohol or other organic solvents to remove dirt: gently use a soft brush or cotton wool moistened with water.
2. Do not place the device near any very warm, dusty, or humid places.
3. After storage of the device in a cold room or after transportation in cold temperatures, allow the device to remain at room temperature for at least 1 hour before switching on.

