

The Use of Magnets in the AK Practice

By Sheldon C. Deal, D.C., N.M.D., DIBAK

Abstract

Understanding the difference between the north and south poles of a unipolar magnet can provide a good shortcut for several procedures in an AK practice.

Background

When you approach a black and white television set with the north pole of a magnet, the screen of the television picture will rotate counterclockwise. When you approach the screen of the television set with the south pole of the magnet, the television picture will rotate clockwise. This establishes the different magnetic energy fields surrounding the north and south poles of a magnet. This explains why opposite poles of a magnet attract each other when they face each other, because they are turning the same direction. It also explains why like poles of the two different magnets repel each other when they face each other, because they are turning in opposite directions.

Application

When the North Pole is placed on the belly of a normal testable, non-hypertonic muscle, it will unlock the muscle, thus verifying that the muscle is a good indicator and not a muscle that is locked or hypertonic. This takes the place of autogenic inhibition via pinching the spindle cells together; a procedure which some patients complain hurts them or bruises them.

When the South Pole is placed on the belly of the same muscle, it will unlock the antagonist muscle. There is a neurological circuit between the right and left side of the body for each muscle. When this same procedure is done on the other side of the body, these four muscle tests confirm that this is a normal, non-aberrant functioning circuit which makes an excellent test muscle indicator. The thoroughness of this procedure is not normally done in applied kinesiology but it can detect many aberrant muscle patterns that go undetected.

I keep a magnet in each treatment room for this and other purposes in preference to pinching the

spindle cells together in an effort to qualify the test muscle.

The South Pole can be used as an amplifier to test if a substance underneath it is wanted by the body by making a weak muscle strong. It is especially useful when testing for allergies. As an amplifier it picks up hidden allergies that you would otherwise have missed. The South Pole will also make a strong muscle go weak when placed above a substance that the body does not want.

Any acupuncture point that needs to be treated will T.L. (therapy localize). The South Pole will exaggerate an overactive point and, thus, weaken your test muscle, or it will neutralize an under point and you will miss the fact that it is under if you do not test both ways with your magnet. The North Pole will exaggerate an under active point and, thus, weaken your test muscle, or it will neutralize an over point that you would otherwise miss if you do not test both ways.

A good therapy for an under active point is to put the south pole of the magnet over the point and shine a laser through the hole in the magnet to tonify the point. You can also put the North Pole over a point that is overactive and, by shining a laser through the hole in the magnet, you can sedate the point.

The North Pole helps kill pain and the South Pole speeds up circulation and promotes healing. I often tape the magnets over the area to be treated and send the patient home with them. The North Pole on the eyelid for 20 minutes per day will shrink a small cataract.

The North Pole over the sternum and the South Pole over the upper dorsal spine simultaneously will torque the body counterclockwise and will lower blood pressure; and if you reverse the poles, you can raise the blood pressure, if needed. Sometimes we send the patient home with the magnets with instructions to do this five minutes per day with dramatic changes in blood pressure.

When testing substances on the body, as does Michael Lebowitz, you can avoid losing your indicator muscle since it is almost impossible to remove the substances from the taste buds on the tongue. This also avoids reactions to bad tasting

substances and reactions to substances that may otherwise be toxic to the body.

When wearing a magnetic bracelet on the wrist, the red blood corpuscles (RBC's) are caused to spin as they pass by the magnet via the radial artery; this breaks up clumping and cleans the debris that has accumulated on the surface of the RBC's. This has a tremendous cleansing effect on the body.

Conclusion

Magnetic therapy has multiple uses in the AK practice. It is a safe nontoxic noninvasive procedure that provides another piece of the jigsaw puzzle in our approach of treating the patient via natural methods. Mainly because the North Pole sedates and the South Pole tonifies.

References

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