

The Phenomenon of Medicine Testing in Electroacupuncture According to Voll

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Abstract: EAV (Electroacupuncture According to Voll) has shown that each acupuncture point bears a direct relationship to a specific anatomical structure or physiological function in the body. An electronic apparatus was designed to quantitatively measure the electrical activity at each of these points, which directly infers the functional status of the structure or disease process in question. A serendipitous discovery showed that when medicine is introduced into the electric circuit during point measurements, the medicine, if correctly chosen, will change the reading values to a more normal level. Furthermore, not only can the correct medicine be accurately established, but also the most appropriate potency or dosage as well, resulting in an optimal approach. Many hundreds of EAV physicians throughout the world now work on a daily basis with EAV medicine testing to the advantage of their patients. The scientific validity of EAV and medicine testing has been firmly established over the past quarter century and a number of laboratory experiments are outlined to substantiate and corroborate this exciting advance in medicine.

ELECTROACUPUNCTURE According to Voll has made it possible to make acupuncture points measurable through the use of resistance measurements with the former K + F "Diatherapeuter" machine (vacuum tube device) and the current transistorized Dermatron instrument. The physiological characteristics of an acupuncture point consist in the fact that it shows a lowered resistance toward its environment to electrical current within a

biological range. Its environment, in contrast, has a much higher resistance. Measuring this phenomenon is made possible only when an electrical current of biological range is used. These resistance measurements of the acupuncture points may exhibit different measurement criteria which can be used diagnostically. Thus are found stable measurement value, unstable measurement value, i.e., known in EAV as "indicator drop," a gradually adjusting measurement value, and an extremely fast ending measurement value, the so-called indicator bounce. More background information on this subject can be found in my introductory articles.^{1,2}

In order to utilize the measurement value results of the points for clinical diagnosis, I had to establish the relationships of the single acupuncture points to the individual components of anatomical structures or physiological functions to large or small organs. This was done systematically over a period of twenty-five years of work. Thus today more than 500 acupuncture points are available for diagnostic measurements. Of these 500-plus acupuncture points, only about two thirds are classical acupuncture points; over 200 new points which neither have been known in classical acupuncture nor in modern China, were discovered by EAV. This large number of points enables the EAV physician to conduct com-

prehensive diagnostics of organ functions and tissue systems, differential diagnosis within an organ system and related structures, remote diagnostics of pathophysiological irritations as determined by focal points and their related fields of disturbances.

Today the EAV physician is in a position to conduct a comprehensive diagnosis of the whole body (with the singular exception of the cerebrum, the corresponding measurement points of which I have not yet obtained). Therefore, for all other parts of the body sufficient measurement points are available, including the hypothalamus, cerebellum, and limbic system. These measurement points are published in the EAV standard edition of "Topographic Positions of the Measurement Points in Electroacupuncture According to Voll," and Supplement.¹

Electroacupuncture According to Voll-discovered medicine testing by a fortuitous observation. By placing the medications in the patient's hand or including them into the electrical circuit when the patient is examined using the Dermatron (inactive electrode in the patient's hand, point electrode in the hand of the examiner), immediate changes in the measurement values of the various acupuncture points can be noticed: when the medicine is appropriate for the patient's condition the measurement values improve in the direction of 50. When the medicine is optimal the ideal value of 50 appears. The interesting observation can be made that not only does the kind of medication play an important part but also the dosage or potency. One can achieve the value of 50 with 1 or 1½ tablets of a medication, whereas the value will increase again with 2 tablets, i.e., not only the type of medication plays a role but also the strength and quantity.

In medicine testing all that is needed is to ensure that the medication gets only into the measurement circuit—usually a metal honeycomb stand connected to the lead wire from the negative handheld electrode back to the Dermatron. One immediately obtains information as to whether the medication is correctly chosen and also which quantity is required by the body.

Medicine Testing for Diabetics

In the case of diabetics the tablet required by the patient is tested first and then the quantity. In this test a quarter tablet or an eighth of a tablet may balance the measurement point to 50, the point in question being Pancreas 3. The amount of the insulin units can also be tested accurately. The insulin is drawn up into the syringe and the syringe placed on the measuring honeycomb of the electric circuit. By changing the quantity one searches for the ideal value of 50. I have been able to convert many a diabetic from insulin to tablets by means of medicine testing. This therapy is much more comfortable for the patient. The different measurement results of the various anti-diabetic drugs and the various kinds of insulin are of interest. This depends on the constitution of the patient and, above all, how much the body of a patient has been burdened with disease toxins during the course of his lifetime.

Discovery of Medicine Testing

A coincidental observation led to the discovery of medicine testing. In 1954 I gave a demonstration of electroacupuncture diagnosis to a small circle of friends in Germany. I diagnosed one colleague as having chronic prostatitis and advised him to take the homeopathic preparation called Echinaceae 4x. He replied that he had this medication in his office and went to get it. When he returned with the bottle of Echinaceae in his hand, I tested the prostate measurement point again and made the discovery that the point reading which previously was up to 90 had decreased to 64, which was an enormous improvement of the prostate value. I had the colleague put the bottle aside and the previous measurement value returned. After holding the medication in his hand the measurement value went down to 64 again, and this pattern repeated itself as often as desired. This procedure could therefore be reproduced. The interest of the gathered colleagues was now aroused and the question was on their minds whether heart medications; for instance, heart tablets put into the hand

would also improve the measurement value. This too could be established. The procedure was again and again reproducible. However, in order to obtain the ideal value of 50, the dosage of the medication had to be determined. With regard to Echinacea 4x, the ideal value of 50 was reached with ten drops into a handheld glass, only to increase again with the further addition of drops. This was also the case when testing the heart medication. One tablet would result in the 50 value, one and a half and two tablets would depart from the ideal value of 50.

Medicine Testing Explained

How could these phenomena be explained? When a medication—e.g., a tablet is placed in the hand and the measurement value of the acupuncture point improves, then it matches or, in the case of deterioration in the measurement value when the medicine does not fit, an effect had to radiate from the medicine to the body to induce changes. This can only be explained by "radiation" which is able to effect such a change in the body, even when the medication is not yet in the body of the patient. When a medicine is tested in a bottle or an ampoule, the radiation also has the quality of penetrating glass in order to effect measurement changes of such a degree at the acupuncture points.⁴

The question arises which kind of radiation is involved here to also penetrate glass. It could not be an electrical current; glass is a dielectric for electricity. It has been known since the 1920s when broadcasting began that radio transmissions can be received anywhere, not only outside but in closed rooms without outdoor antenna; even in cellar rooms without windows. For the reception of these radio waves one needed a corresponding sensitive receiver, but nevertheless reception was possible. The electromagnetic waves transmitted from the radio stations penetrate walls, concrete and glass. Thus the hypothesis was obvious that the medications which a person takes—according to Nobel prize winner Professor Heisenberg, whereby matter is proven to be a form of energy—cause reactions in the

body on the basis of subtle energy influences. This effect is not limited to potentized homeopathic remedies but is also observed in the testing of allopathic medicines.

It was now the task of the EAV physician to furnish proof of my hypothesis. This has been done sufficiently during the past twenty-five years.³⁻⁴ The energetic characteristics of a medicine induce an improvement of the disturbed organ functions in the body, when the test shows the remedy to be suitable. Further, by testing for dosage and/or potency the optimal effect can be determined and the organ malfunctioning due to disease can therefore be normalized. These possibilities were new to medicine. The initial reaction of many physicians when first learning of this possibility is one of disbelief. But these are the facts.

Many hundreds of EAV physicians throughout the world work now on a daily basis specifically with the phenomenon of medicine testing to the advantage of the patient, because with each medication a physician thinks might be useful to the patient, he can immediately determine by means of the test whether it will be beneficial or whether it might worsen the disease condition. He can therefore achieve a rapid reaction with medicine testing. As a rule, the physician no longer needs to "try out" a certain medicine and have the patient return after some time to ascertain whether the newly prescribed medication was beneficial.

Medicine testing, when used properly, can serve as a guarantee for successful therapy in relation to the patient's regenerative capacity. I do not necessarily say "optimum well-being," because with increasing age of the patient, one always has to count on the commensurate likelihood of defective healing. Beyond an improvement of the organ functions up to a certain percentage, the physician may not expect to see a complete return to health. Thus it is important to note that medicine testing makes it possible to measure any medications that might be prescribed relative to their potential compatibility and efficacy. One frequently finds during medicine testing a perfect medication for a diseased organ which, however, when prescribed with other drugs, will result in

incompatibility. When a number of medications are given the physician must establish whether the medicine will not only be effective but also compatible, otherwise the patient will not experience a return of optimal functions. If there is just one medication disturbing this accord the results cannot be optimal.

Testing of Two Different Antibiotics For Chronic Pyelitis

In the course of allopathic drug testing on January 11, 1957, there occurred a special experience for me when I succeeded in getting a patient (whom I had treated a long time for chronic pyelitis) free of symptoms, although I was unable to render his urine clear and clean. When this patient went to see Prof. Hoesel at the Urological Clinic in Ulm, to have his urine cleared by further allopathic treatment, he returned with a prescription by Prof. Hoesel, to remove the remaining bacterial strains in the urine. Thus terramycin and also aureomycin were prescribed. To me it was of interest to find out why two kinds of antibiotics were needed for the removal of a chronic urinary tract infection. I began testing and saw that the terramycin only affected the right kidney and the aureomycin only the left kidney and not vice versa. This was an interesting result. At the same time I discovered that when the patient first held the terramycin capsules and then the aureomycin capsules, indicator drops for the small intestine and colon occurred as a sign of a disturbed intestinal flora caused by the medications. Furthermore the entire values of the endocrine system, i.e., the values of the Triple Heater meridian decreased below 50. This explained to me why fatigue occurs again and again after antibiotic treatment since this sort of treatment renders the entire hormonal system temporarily insufficient.

This experience resulted in an interesting comparison for me with the antibiotic sensitivity test method of the Clinic in Ulm to establish susceptibility, and the resistance of the identified bacteria to antibiotics, as compared to EAV medicine testing. The clinical method only gives a bacteriological evaluation as an *in vitro* method of antibiotics versus

bacteria. As this method is not an *in vivo* test, various other factors must be considered when allopathic drugs are given to humans which cannot be tested *in vitro*. Relative to the *in vivo* situation, other factors that need to be taken into consideration include conditions of the antibiotic and the diffusion conditions of the diseased organ, as well as the compatibility and toxicity of the antibiotics, when judging a possible therapeutic success or failure in resistance conditions of the organism.

Testing of Medications for Side Effects

Of great value, especially in the case of allopathic drugs, with this method it can be determined where the medication has a good effect and which organs show side effects in terms of a strain. By means of EAV medicine testing one can quickly determine the efficacy of a new medicine on humans where, until now, animal experiments had to be conducted in pharmacology. It is important to note that laboratory animals do not offer the ideal model prerequisites to ascertain all consequent effects in the human patient.

When testing allopathic medications one makes the interesting observation that the same chemical basic compound manufactured by different companies will show different measurement values, depending on different manufacturing processes. Certainly this does not imply a quality judgement of the drugs made by the various companies. EAV medicine testing is a highly individualized process and only shows that the female patient I might be testing just now with a particular medication is not suited to this medication. The type of manufacturing process of the drug can cause considerable changes of the measurement value, nevertheless. Medicine testing involves tests on living human patients, it is therefore a very individualized test. If one wishes to express an opinion on a specific medicine by means of testing, one has to test this medication on a large number of patients in order to obtain a valid average judgement.

Medicine testing, however, also demonstrates that an efficacious remedy when given

for too long, may worsen the organ function again, i.e., EAV values will increase once more. Thus the potential effects of overdosage are immediately recognized by means of testing. Medicine testing, on the other hand, by testing the optimal quantities needed, will also avoid underdosage.

Effect of Homeopathic Medication in Different Potencies

With regard to homeopathic medications it can be said that the same homeopathic remedy in different potencies has a variable effect and produces variable readings. Here is an example.

January 8, 1980. Dr. V., control measurement point left heart = 80, right heart = 80/71. Diagnosis: Moderate insufficiency of the heart. Tested: *Scilla maritima* in the various potencies.

	left	right
4x	72	80
5x	50	50
6x	70	70
8x	80	80
10x	80/72	88/82
12x	74/70	82/72
30x	84/74	88/80
60x	90/82	90/82
100x	88/76	92/76
200x	88/70	92/72

Scilla in the fifth potency has been found to be the most effective heart medicine for both parts of the heart, in this instance. Middle and high potencies of this homeopathic medication lead to considerable functional disturbances of both parts of the heart.

Emitted Radiation is Prevented from Medications

Following are some thoughts on the hypothesis of the electromagnetic radiation and the radiation absorption on a part of the body. In the 1960s I received information from a colleague, the late Dr. Schmidt, that a homeopathic drug ampoule wrapped into common carbon copy typing paper will not emit any

radiation to the human body, i.e., no opportunity for testing is available.⁹ This led me to investigate the phenomenon and I began searching for other materials which might cause the same observation during the test. I found the following materials:

1. If one wraps an ampoule containing a homeopathic remedy into a green leaf, it cannot be tested either. The same is the case when the ampoule is placed into a wooden container. Wood and chlorophyll absorb the radiation from medications.
2. If the ampoule is put into a test tube filled with water, the medication can be tested in the test tube. If, however, one fills blood into a test tube of the same size and then places the same ampoule into it, testing cannot be done. Blood absorbs the radiation from the drugs. Chlorophyll and hematin show a considerable similarity in their chemical structure. Both are pigments, one red, the other green, with chlorophyll containing magnesium and hematin containing iron as a metal.
3. Black cardboard, black paper, and black fabrics have the same effect as carbon copy paper. The plastic tarpaulins with infrared absorption pigment, used by soldiers for camouflage—not just for optical reasons but also so that no infrared pictures can be taken—also will not permit such testing.
4. Ampoules wrapped in rubber gloves can be tested, but not ampoules wrapped in synthetic gloves. A test is impossible to begin with, but by deionizing the synthetic material the ampoule can be tested.
5. There are also materials which transmit energy only partially, such as pink rose petals (which contain little chlorophyll), etc.

Little Conduction of Radiated Energy Into Surrounding Air

With regard to the conduction of this radiated energy of medications, Dr. Kramer of Nuremberg, has conducted some interesting experiments which he published in 1970.¹⁰ If a medicine is placed on a smooth wooden surface and a brass cylinder is put over this ampoule (brass cylinders of 10, 12, 16, 24, and 28 mm diameters were used), and this brass cylinder is connected to the electrical circuit between EAV machine and patient, it could be seen that in the case of a 16 mm brass

cylinder the full radiation intensity could be measured. The ampoule had a diameter of 9 mm, so that an airspace of 3.5 mm was between the casing of the cylinder in all directions. Not until a brass cylinder diameter of 20 mm and 24 mm was reached, could a portion of the radiation capacity for the human body be measured. A practical implication of this observation would be that the physician should never carry around medicines in his trouser or vest pockets, because the radiated energy of the various ampoules will act as a strain on his body energies.

Medicine testing made possible by EAV demonstrates that the various potencies of an homeopathic medication differ in their characteristics. This difference can also be proven by other physical measuring methods.

Resistance Measurements of Medicine Suspensions

These measurements are conducted in an altitude chamber in order to maintain a constant temperature during the measurements. Direct current of 8 microamperes was used. The measurements were conducted by Dr. Lukas, a physicist at the University of Tuebingen.¹¹ When the resistance of the homeopathic remedy *Sulphur* was measured in the potencies of 6x to 400x, differences in value were observed in the potencies 8x, 12x, 60x, and 100x. The homeopathic remedy *Lycopodium* resulted in more than 10% differences in R-value of the potencies 5, 6, 8, 30, 60, 100 and 200x. This physical demonstration confirms that the various potencies of *Lycopodium* differ in the R-value, especially in the middle and higher potencies, beyond an error figure of 10 percent. Thus the argument that the homeopathic middle and high potencies consist of only pure water is unfounded.

Heat Conductivity in Humans Affected by Medicines

Infrared thermography involves infrared radiation, i.e., heat radiation of the human body can be used for diagnostic measurements. In the case of the thermographic device as

developed by Schwamm, one measures with a contact-free measuring instrument, a so-called Bolometer, at a distance of 8 to 10 cm from the surface of the skin. It was Dr. Hoellischer, the current president of the International Association of Electroacupuncture According to Voll who, in 1968, found changes in thermal radiation when hand-held medications were tested by EAV.¹² After only 15 minutes of holding these medications in the hand, Hoellischer noticed repeatedly that the various measurement values previously established for the body would become smaller in the range of difference in which the higher values decreased and the lower values increased, thus approaching a median value. Merely by holding these medications in the hand, the measurement values were beginning to harmonize. Injection of these hand-held medications which followed resulted in only moderate value improvement, because some of their therapeutic effects had already been exerted.

Change of R and C Measurement in Electroneural Diagnosis

Dr. Hoellischer made the same observation in electroneural diagnosis according to Croon. This diagnostic method is based on the electrical measurement of points located on the surface of the skin, approximately 2 mm in size, named by Croon reactive points of the skin. The measurements were conducted with alternating current in the order of magnitude of 0.5 milliamperes at a frequency of 9000 Hertz in comparison with a parallel shifting of resistance and capacity. During the testing the measurement values were within normally found limits between 30 and 50 kilo-Ohm and between 800 and 1200 picofarad (10-12 Farad). It should be noted that EAV uses a direct current of 8 to 12 microamperes at 50 Hertz for measurement of the acupuncture points situated underneath the skin. Electroacupuncture shows a value of 50 for normal functioning organs, corresponding in EAV to approximately 100 kilo-Ohm and a voltage of about 900 millivolt. The size of the current flowing through the body is 9 microamperes.¹³

Before Dr. Hoellischer became interested in electroacupuncture in 1960, he used neural diagnostics according to Croon in his office for many years. He was therefore curious how the medications tested by EAV would be affected in the somagram of the electroacupuncture diagnostics when held in the hand. The somagrams show an approach to normal of the R and C measurements when the tested medications are hand-held, the measurement value thus becoming smaller as an expression of the stabilization of the organ functions. Such changes are not possible during other external influences in electroneural diagnostics. Therefore, electroneural diagnostics also has confirmed the energetic effect of the hand-held medications tested by EAV.

Dr. Vincent's pH and rH₂ Measurement Values

Finally, another method of medicine testing may be added: the medication measurement according to Prof. Vincent, Paris, France.¹⁴⁻¹⁵ He examines the liquid medications with a special machine for pH and rH₂ measurement, which determines the relative presence of acid or alkaline ions, for electric charge, electroionization and the degree of oxydation or reduction.

How variable the values of the different potencies of the same homeopathic medication can be, is shown in the following table. Sulphur in the potencies from 8x through 400x was examined by Jendrissek.¹⁵

Sulphur	pH	rH ₂
8x	7.1	26.9
10x	6.3	26.5
12x	6.6	26.4
15x	6.3	25.7
30x	6.4	26.0
60x	7.0	26.5
200x	5.9	25.8
400x	6.6	25.6

It is evident from the table that homeopathic medication in all its potencies, including the high potencies, varies in the values pH and rH₂ according to measurements made by Vincent.

EAV medicine testing has shown again and again since the mid-fifties that in regard to all homeopathic medications the potency cycle 6x, 8x, 10x, 12x, 15x, 30x, 100x, 200x, 400x has proven the most useful in that with adult patients from one test to the next in an interval of 8 days, one is able to test the required higher potency. We treat with the same remedies, but with gradually higher and higher potencies from one weekly injection to the next. Thus the potency change of the same homeopathic remedy is each time a new stimulant so that tolerance from the medication of the same strength cannot occur (as is seen to happen frequently after some time when medication of the same potency has been given).

Blood Sedimentation Rate Improved by Medication Injection

In 1958, at the Seventh Convention of the Association for Electroacupuncture According to Voll in Esslingen, Germany, Dr. Morell gave a lecture on the phenomenon discovered by him, "The Effect of Medications Tested by EAV on the Blood Sedimentation Rate," and consequently furnished the first proof for the accuracy of EAV medicine testing.¹⁶

He did the following: The sedimentation rate of the patient's blood is determined. If it is increased in a patient, then by means of medicine testing, the required medications are established for balance. These medications are injected subcutaneously into the thigh after completion of the tests. Following this, more blood is drawn from the vein of the arm, in order to prepare a new sedimentation rate which is then compared to the first sedimentation rate. When testing of these medications was sufficient and correct, i.e., according to the working procedures of EAV so that the hypothalamus value adjusts to 50 by means of the tested medications, each sedimentation rate improves by 20 to 40 percent—although in such a short time after the subcutaneous injection that the medication cannot be in the blood circulation yet. This phenomenon was reexamined by a number of EAV Association members in the course of several years and

confirmed again and again. The explanation can only be as follows: The sedimentation rate test is a simple and yet specific routine method for the physician, whereby the increase of the sedimentation after the first and second hour gives an indication for the presence of a pathological process. If a repeat sedimentation rate can already markedly improve after a subcutaneous injection although the medication cannot possibly be in the blood circulation in such a short time, the electromagnetic forces present in the medication alone must have an effect on the electromagnetic charge conditions in the blood and act in the sense of a normalization. This process takes place fast enough but requires a small amount of time and does not happen within seconds.

Conclusion

From the above it is evident that the accuracy of medicine testing by EAV could be confirmed in its effect on the body by various biological diagnostic methods. The EAV physicians are all practicing physicians who, with only modest means at their disposal, have proved the accuracy of the phenomenon of medicine testing by ways of different methods of measurement. It is to be hoped that large research facilities will continue this phenomenon of medicine testing and investigate it further. For the EAV expert in his practice this means that medicine testing represents a safe, successful and rapid treatment method for the patient.

This paper has also shown that homeopathic remedies in their middle and high potencies, apart from their different energetic effect, amongst others, also demonstrate differentiated physical characteristics which are jointly responsible for their therapeutic effectiveness.

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