

NewsLetter

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Coupled stimulations and the Microlight of Micropad

Paul Nogier described in a very clear way the detection of the ear points by the help of VAS.

Light stimulation of the ear points

1. In a healthy person there is no VAS reaction to the white or coloured light stimulation of an ear point.
2. An ear point detected using the electrical detection device can also be detected using a white light stimulation. In fact the light stimulation engenders a vascular reaction. In other words, **only the pathologic points give a VAS response**, when stimulated with white light.

Coupled stimulations and VAS

In a healthy person we can study the coupled stimulations of the body and the ear in a coefficient way. For example, a well defined part of the body is stimulated with a red light first (i.e. the right knee). In the same time, we scan the ear with a thin light beam using the same red light. No other point will show a VAS reaction to this stimulation, in spite of the ear point which corresponds exactly to the stimulated knee. Consequently the ear point corresponding to the right knee is detectable using a red light under the condition that the knee itself will be stimulated with the same red light. This principle is valid not only for the red light but for all other coloured light (green, yellow, etc.).

Practical applications

Sometimes we encounter difficulties to find the « good » ear points, as the classical correspondence of the ear map is not always match. A new device called **Microlight of the company Micropad** is very helpful to resolve this problem. This new instrument is equipped with a lamp and a fine light pen. It gives the possibility to choose the light colours and frequencies and to project them via the lamp or the light pen. This means that one can for example easily stimulate a part of the body with a chosen colour (red, green, yellow, blue etc...) and research on the ear a point using the same coloured light. **By doing so, it is possible using the Nogier pulse technique to find points which reflect the correspondence between the body and the ear.**

This procedure gives the opportunity of precise diagnostic and appropriate therapy results. It allows to discover the causes of certain disorders.

Recently, I examined a patient with an exema on both hands. To find the ear point correspondent to her pathology, I stimulated one of her hands with a blue light and studied her ear for a point active to the same blue light. The only reactive point to this light was a liver point on the right ear.

Dr Raphaël NOGIER
Lyon, France