

Dr. Raphael Nogier's hjørne



"Auriculotherapy and auriculomedicine has become very popular in Scandinavia. These two medical methods based on a neurophysiological system are able to help people suffering with pain and functional diseases. Paul Nogier the creator of these two methods tried to set up a personalised medicine: for each patient corresponds a special treatment.

With Anne Marie Vester and Alain Coutté we tried in Denmark to give a standardised approach with many references to the physiology. Lars Sandrini with whom I have been working for 20 years proposes a website with information about auriculotherapy and auriculomedicine. It is an excellent idea. I wish for this site a good success". -

Dr. Raphael Nogier

"Jeg mødte Dr. Raphael Nogier første gang for 20 år siden da Anne Marie Vester lavede de første kurser i auriculoterapi. Jeg var imponeret over denne mands viden, ikke bare om medicin, anatomi, patologi, fysiologi, auriculo terapi/medicin. Men absolut også om kultur, kunst og som et menneske der reflektere over livet. Jeg har tilbragt hundredevis af dage de sidste 20 år med dr. Raphael Nogier, Dr. Michel Marignan, overlæge Alain Coutte, Anne Marie Vester og de første 30 år af mit liv med min far og mentor, overlæge Paolo Sandrini. En ting disse mennesker har tilfældes er: ydmyghed, forståelse, nysgerrighed og professionalisme ud over det sædvanlige. Jeg er stolt over at jeg har modtaget og modtager undervisning og arbejder med dr. Raphael Nogier samt at jeg har fået en livslang ven. Jeg håber i læser Raphaels nyhedsbreve, dygtiggøre jer i auriculo terapi/medicin og samt møder ham personligt en dag".

Lars Sandrini

Information om auriculoterapi af Dr. Raphael Nogier:

Auriculotherapy, also known as ear acupuncture, is a medical technique that was discovered and developed by Dr. Paul NOGIER (1908-1996).

The originality of this conception of Paul NOGIER is based on the fact that he considered that the diseases can be treated and cured by using physical approach.



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The XIXth and the XXth centuries were the centuries where the chemistry was omnipotent and where the medical therapy was based upon this chemistry. For every disease, a medicament. For every symptom, a molecule. It was very rare in the XXth century that someone explored new physical paths for therapy. Dr. Paul NOGIER, who received a formation as an engineer, looked at the individual with an eye of a physicist. He understood that the biological systems were not only sensitive to active chemical substances but also to physical stimulations. Therefore he systematically tried to find physical therapies to be used in the treatment in order to avoid the secondary effects of the chemical drugs. As soon as he graduated in medicine in Lyon, he focused his interest on homeopathy, as the homeopathic granule liberated from any chemical substance, finds its action through the physical electromagnetic information. Afterwards, he studied manual medicine and later acupuncture.



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1951, Paul NOGIER received in his consultation a patient, who explained to him that he was relieved from a sciatica pain by a cauterisation on the ear carried out by a quack in Marseille, Madame BARRIN. Following this observation, Paul NOGIER examined the external ear and tried to understand why this strange cure took place. It will take more than 30 years to ascertain the mechanisms of the ear properties.

In fact, there exist points on the ear some like in acupuncture. These points « appear » as soon as, pain or functional disorder is provoked on the body. These points can be detected either by the pain sensitivity, or with equipment for differential electrical detection. Today we know that the surface of the external ear carries areas of lower resistance that appear in case of a presence of a functional disorder. Every point on the ear corresponds to a well defined part of the body. A real cartography is present on the ear.

By the help of these two methods of detection, which are the search for painful points and the points of lower cutaneous electrical resistance, it is possible to do first the diagnosis by a thorough examination of the ear. Then, as a second step, one can initiate a therapy by treating the ear points with physical means: needles, cauterisations, massage of the points, infrared light on the points.

The indications for auriculotherapy are broad. Principally, this technique is used in order to take action against the pain and functional disorders.

In 1990, in Lyon, the World Health Organisation held up a working group on the standardization of the nomenclature of the auricular points. This group was presided by Raphaël NOGIER and standardized 43 points.

On this occasion, Dr. Hiroshi NAKAJIMA, general director of the WHO, encouraged the medical doctors to use auriculotherapy in their medical practise.



This meeting that was held up in the splendid locations of the town hall of Lyon was the beginning of the recognition of the technique discovered by Paul Nogier.

Today, the auriculotherapy is taught in numerous countries. In France, this technique is a subject on 7 faculties. It is integrated in the training of somatic acupuncture. In Paris, on the faculty of Bobigny, a university diploma in auriculotherapy is proposed to the medical doctors, dentists and midwives after a course of two years. This formation is directed by Dr. David ALIMI, who is a student of Dr. René KOVACS.

Information om auriculo medicin af dr. Raphael Nogier:

Auriculomedicine is an original and promising technique that was developed by Paul NOGIER beginning 1966.

Very often the most important discoveries are a result of a coincidence. Like Christoph Colomb who discovered America while he was searching for a new path to get to India, Paul NOGIER realized by chance in 1966 that when he exercised a slight pressure on the external ear, he could observe a decrease or increase of the radial pulse.

The rhythm did not vary but it seemed as if the radial pulse became more or less strong. After having verified this phenomenon on several patients, he named this phenomenon auriculo-cardial reflex. He thought at that time, that this phenomenon with no significant importance could be comparable with the oculo-cardial reflex.

Little by little, the experiments allowed to discover that this sort of deformation of radial pulse can be in general obtained by any stimulation of the skin and that this phenomenon could be also obtained on patients with a pace maker. Consequently it was not a question of an auriculo-cardial reflex. So a possibility of the existence of a more general phenomenon

was taken into consideration, which was named, following to the advice of Professor Pierre MAGNIN (Besançon), as the VAS: Vascular Autonomic Signal.

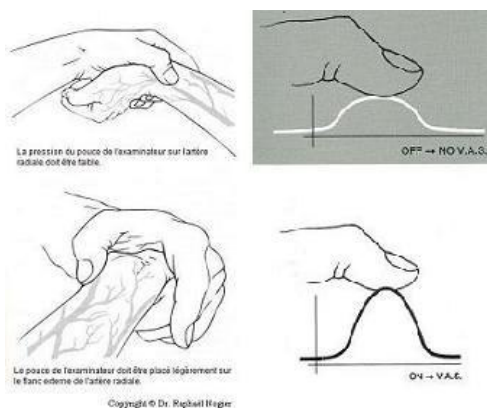
The VAS is therefore a reaction of the artery that occurs after a stimulation of the skin or an emotion. Already in 1943, the famous french surgeon René LERICHE observed a phenomenon that he could not explain, on one of his patients, whom he operated for an arterio-veine anevrysm of the femoral region. René LERICHE changed himself the bandage of this patient and observed that while he lightly touched the skin of the upper thigh of this patient, the femoralis artery began to beat in a particular manner. So he considered the existence of a cutaneous-vascular reflex and mentioned that very often the pathology is an amplifier of physiological phenomena.

According to the works of Paul Nogier, the VAS releasing cutaneous stimulation can be of different sorts. This can be a mechanical stimulation but also a stimulation by light. An attentive therapist, acquainted with this sort of exercise, can verify this phenomenon on any person in good health. As soon as a person is illuminated with a light flash on the skin, the radial pulse gets stronger. This physiological phenomenon is called VAS and lasts generally for 3 pulsations showing the capacity of the organism to adapt to a new electromagnetic situation.

Since 1970, various studies were done in order to confirm the existence of VAS, especially the recording of the radial pulse after stimulation of the skin. Without any convincing result. For the moment there is no scientific consensus on this question.

In the years 1980, the experiments proposed by Raphaël NOGIER and that were carried out at INSA by professor Roger SANTINI allowed to better understand the VAS phenomenon in an indirect way. Rabbits were exposed to different sort of white light – to continuous and discontinuous white light. The short illuminations with a duration of one up to two minutes were carried out only on the fur coat of the animals without any influence on the eyes. As a result, was noticed that the rabbits treated with discontinuous white light showed a significant increase of the catecholamine level in the blood in comparison to the rabbits that were treated with the continuous white light. These results showed clearly that a rabbit can biologically make a difference between a continuous and discontinuous white light. Raphaël NOGIER called this phenomenon cutaneous photo perception.

It seems, in fact that the skin, like it was presumed by the physiologist Jules TINEL in 1937, seems to be a large system of reception of unconscious information. Our skin collects electromagnetic waves like light and employs this property to stimulate and to regulate one part of the nervous system by modifying the chemical neuromediation.



Auriculomedicine is a technique that allows, by the help of the pulse perception, to evaluate the responses of the organism principally due to the stimulations of the skin. The therapist will give on the skin stimulations by light or by frequencies, while he will observe the modifications of the radial pulse. The reactions are well known and the examinations are standardized. Some times one can also detect abnormal reactions on some patients, who in this case shall generally be treated by auriculotherapy.

The technique of Auriculomedicine is not recognized by the official medical authorities. At the moment it remains a marginal technique, which bears an advantage, as this technique shall be the object of fundamental and deeper research, before being accepted at the faculties. Contrary to some statements that one can read here or there, auriculomedicine is not an imaginary technique. This technique allows to obtain enviable but inconstant therapeutic results. It has its place at the peak of clinical research and will be with no doubt the origin of the most impressive discoveries of the physiology of tomorrow.