 Frontier physician Andrew Taylor Still, M.D., DO, founded the American School of Osteopathy (now the A.T. Still University-Kirksville (Mo.) College of Osteopathic Medicine) in Kirksville, MO, in 1892 as a radical protest against the turn-of-the-century medical system. A.T. Still believed that the conventional medical system lacked credible efficacy, was morally corrupt, and treated effects rather than causes of disease. He founded osteopathic medicine in rural Missouri at a time when medications, surgery, and other traditional therapeutic regimens often caused more harm than good. Some of the medicines commonly given to patients during this time were arsenic, castor oil, whiskey, and opium. In addition, unsanitary surgical practices often resulted in more deaths than cures.

Dr. Still intended his new system of medicine to be a reformation of the existing 19th century medical practices. He imagined that someday "rational medical therapy" would consist of manipulation of the
musculoskeletal system, surgery, and very sparingly used drugs. He invented the name "osteopathy" by blending two Greek roots *osteon-* for bone and *pathos* for suffering in order to communicate his theory that disease and physiologic dysfunction were etiologically grounded in a disordered musculoskeletal system. Thus, by diagnosing and treating the musculoskeletal system, he believed that physicians could treat a variety of diseases and spare patients the negative side-effects of drugs.

"When you have adjusted the physical to its normal demands, nature supplies the remainder…"

Dr Andrew Taylor Still
Founder of Osteopathy

The 1910 AMA code of ethics declared it unethical for a medical physician to voluntarily associate with an osteopath.

In the 1960s in California, the American Medical Association (AMA), sensing increased competition from osteopathic medicine, spent nearly $8 million to end the practice of osteopathic medicine in the state. In 1962, Proposition 22, a statewide ballot initiative in California, eliminated the practice of osteopathic medicine in the state. The California Medical Association (CMA) issued M.D. degrees to all DOs in the state of California for a nominal fee. "By attending a short seminar and paying $65, a doctor of osteopathy (D.O.) could obtain an M.D. degree; 86 percent of the DOs in the state (out of a total of about 2000) chose to do so. Immediately following, the AMA re-accredited the formerly osteopathic University of California at Irvine College of Osteopathic Medicine as University of California, Irvine School of Medicine, an M.D. medical school. It also placed a ban on issuing physician licenses to DOs moving to California from other states. However, the decision proved to be controversial. In 1974, after protest and lobbying by influential and prominent DOs, the California Supreme Court ruled in Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons of California v. California Medical Association, that licensing of DOs in that state must be resumed. Four years later, in 1978, the College of Osteopathic Medicine of the Pacific opened in Pomona, and in 1997 Touro University California opened in Vallejo. As of 2012, there were 6,368 D.O.s practicing in California.
Osteopathic medical students take the **Osteopathic Oath**, similar to the **Hippocratic oath**, to maintain and uphold the "core principles" of osteopathic medical philosophy. Revised in 1953, and again in 2002, the core principles are:

1. The person is a unit, all organ systems connected together
2. The body is capable of **self-regulation**, self-healing, and health maintenance.
3. Structure and function are reciprocally interrelated.
4. Rational treatment is based on an understanding of these principles: body unity, self-regulation, and the interrelationship of structure and function.

Contemporary osteopathic physicians practice **evidence-based medicine**, indistinguishable from their MD colleagues

**Chiropractors**: Chiropractic is a safe, natural, drug free and effective method of health care. It is the third largest primary health care profession in the western world, next to medicine and dentistry, and it is one of the fastest growing. Chiropractors focus on the relationship between your spine and the nervous system (the brain, spinal cord and the nerves) and how that relationship affects the restorations and preservation of health and well-being. Chiropractic care is primarily aimed at the detection and correction of abnormal spinal movement and position (termed a subluxation). After thorough examination and analysis, chiropractors use carefully controlled and directed pressure (adjustments) to restore proper spinal function and thereby reduce interference to the vital nervous system. Chiropractors also recognize the importance of nutrition, exercise and other lifestyle factors on overall health and will often advise on these aspects during your care. A healthy spine and nervous system, working at its very best, can help anyone at any time in their life; regardless of age, condition, presence or absence of disease, or obvious symptoms. Chiropractic is not a ‘treatment’ as such for any particular symptom or disease, but rather a method of helping to ensure optimal joint function and nerve communication and is thus able to effectively assist the body in healing a wide array of symptoms and conditions.

**Osteopaths**: A system of manual medicine working with the body’s inherent ability to heal itself. Osteopaths focus on total body health by treating the neuro-musculo-skeletal system. Their goal is to improve the structure and function of the whole body. Osteopathic treatment involves a wide range of techniques aimed at improving movement, normalizing muscle tone, reducing pain and increasing a person’s function. We treat common complaints such as back neck and
shoulder pain, sciatica, headaches and other chronic conditions. We also treat pregnant women for stresses and strain during pregnancy along with post natal treatment of mothers, infants and children. Colic, reflux, continuous crying and sleeping difficulties are conditions we can effectively treat.

The only difference i can see between these professions is Chiropractors want to make sure your body is working optimally to prevent any “disease” while osteopaths treat the symptoms. Both are cared for naturally, which is awesome. This should be done more instead of resorting to drugs or the ‘easy fix’. No wonder health care is divided, I am confused as to why we have two professions that are basically doing the same thing?! Case in point, i just typed in osteopath into google images and then chiropractors to get some images for you guys- They come up with very similar images. You can’t tell the difference between the two. All I am sure of is, Chiropractors and Osteopaths are striving for the same goal which is achieving health and wellness naturally!!

**Philosophy**

Chiropractic is a form of alternative medicine\(^\text{[9]}\) which focuses on manipulation of the **musculoskeletal system**, especially the **spine**.\(^\text{[2]}\) Its founder, D.D. Palmer, called it "a science of healing without drugs".\(^\text{[9]}\)

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Two chiropractic belief system constructs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>The testable principle</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiropractic adjustment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restoration of structural integrity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improvement of health status</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Materialistic:**
- Operational definitions possible
- Lends itself to scientific inquiry

**Vitalistic:**
- Origin of holism in chiropractic
- Cannot be proven or disproven

*Taken from Mootz & Phillips 1997*\(^\text{[32]}\)*

Chiropractic's origins lie in the **folk medicine** of **bone setting**\(^\text{[9]}\) and as it evolved it incorporated **vitalism**, **spiritual inspiration** and **rationalism**.\(^\text{[33]}\) Its early philosophy was based
on deduction from irrefutable doctrine helped distinguish chiropractic from medicine, provided it with legal and political defenses against claims of practicing medicine without a license, and allowed chiropractors to establish themselves as an autonomous profession. This "straight" philosophy, taught to generations of chiropractors, rejects the inferential reasoning of the scientific method and relies on deductions from vitalistic first principles rather than on the materialism of science. However, most practitioners tend to incorporate scientific research into chiropractic, and most practitioners are "mixers" who attempt to combine the materialistic reductionism of science with the metaphysics of their predecessors and with the holistic paradigm of wellness. A 2008 commentary proposed that chiropractic actively divorce itself from the straight philosophy as part of a campaign to eliminate untestable dogma and engage in critical thinking and evidence-based research.

Although a wide diversity of ideas exist among chiropractors, they share the belief that the spine and health are related in a fundamental way, and that this relationship is mediated through the nervous system. Chiropractors examine the biomechanics, structure and function of the spine, along with its effects on the musculoskeletal and nervous systems and what they believe to be its role in health and disease. Some chiropractors say spinal manipulation can have an effect of a variety of ailments such as irritable bowel syndrome and asthma.

Chiropractic philosophy includes the following perspectives:

Holism assumes that health is affected by everything in an individual's environment; some sources also include a spiritual or existential dimension. In contrast, reductionism in chiropractic reduces causes and cures of health problems to a single factor, vertebral subluxation. Conservatism considers the risks of clinical interventions when balancing them against their benefits. It emphasizes noninvasive treatment to minimize risk, and avoids surgery and medication. Homeostasis emphasizes the body's inherent self-healing abilities.
Chiropractic's early notion of innate intelligence can be thought of as a metaphor for homeostasis. Straights tend to use an approach that focuses on the chiropractor's perspective and the treatment model, whereas mixers tend to focus on the patient and the patient's situation.
Chiropractors are not normally licensed to write medical prescriptions or perform major surgery in the United States, although New Mexico has become the first US state to allow "advanced practice" trained chiropractors to prescribe certain medications. In the US, their scope of practice varies by state, based on inconsistent views of chiropractic care: some states, such as Iowa, broadly allow treatment of "human ailments"; some, such as Delaware, use vague concepts such as "transition of nerve energy" to define scope of practice; others, such as New Jersey, specify a severely narrowed scope. US states also differ over whether chiropractors may conduct laboratory tests or diagnostic procedures, dispense dietary supplements, or use other therapies such as homeopathy and acupuncture; in Oregon they can become certified to perform minor surgery and to deliver children via natural childbirth. A 2003 survey of North American chiropractors found that a slight majority favored allowing them to write prescriptions for over-the-counter drugs.

A 2010 survey found 72% of Switzerland chiropractors judged the current allowance in Switzerland to prescribing nonprescription medication as an advantage for chiropractic treatment.
Two chiropractic belief system constructs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>The untestable metaphor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chiropractic adjustment</td>
<td>Universal Intelligence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restoration of structural integrity</td>
<td>Innate intelligence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improvement of health status</td>
<td>Body physiology</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Materialistic:
- Operational definitions possible
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Vitalistic:
- Origin of holism
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Dr Desi says that "the Proof of Innate Intelligence is Intelligence Itself"
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The AMA Conspiracy Against Chiropractic
Ronald Grisanti D.C., D.A.B.C.O.

The medical profession has a long history of opposing alternative healing professions. While always claiming public safety as its reasons for the attacks, the true reasons involve protecting their monopoly of the health care market.

In the past, medicine has fought battles to limit the practices of such professionals as homeopaths, naturopaths, osteopaths, podiatrists, optometrists, dentists, psychologists and chiropractors. In the case of osteopathy and chiropractic, there are distinct differences in the approach to healing and health when compared to medicine. The last thing that organized medicine wants is for their doctrine of drugs and surgery to be challenged.

Osteopaths allowed themselves to be absorbed by medicine--today there is little difference between an M.D. and a D.O. Chiropractic on the other hand, fought hard to be a separate and distinct profession.

Medicine's opposition to chiropractic was at its strongest under the leadership of Morris Fishbein. Fishbein as Secretary of the American Medical Association from 1924 to 1949, lead a 50 year anti-chiropractic campaign in both professional publications and the public media. Fishbein called chiropractors "rabid dogs" and referred to them as "playful and cute. But killers." He tried to portray chiropractors as members of an unscientific cult, caring about nothing but taking their patients money.

In 1949 the AMA removed Fishbein but continued its wage in anti-chiropractic campaign. In 1971, H. Doyle Taylor, the Director of the AMA Department of Investigation, and Secretary of its Committee on Quackery (COQ), submitted a memo to the AMA Board of Trustees stating:

Since the AMA Board of Trustees decision, at its , meeting on November 2-3, 1963, to establish a Committee on Quackery, your Committee has considered its prime mission to be, first, the containment of chiropractic and, ultimately, the elimination of chiropractic.

The following is an excerpt form the COQ's first annual report to the Board of the AMA:

...The Involvement (and indoctrination) of the State Medical Society leadership, in our opinion, is vital to the success of the chiropractic program...We hope and believe that, with continued aggressive AMA activity, chiropractic can and will be contained at the national level and that steps are being taken to stop or eliminate the licensor of chiropractic at the state level.

In 1967 the COQ released its anti chiropractic campaign goals:

Basically, the Committee's short-range objectives for containing the cult of chiropractic and any additional recognition it might achieve revolves about four points:

1. Doing everything within our power to see that chiropractic coverage under title 18 of the Medicare Law is not obtained.

2. Doing everything within our power to see that the recognition or listing by the U.S. Office of Education of a chiropractic accrediting agency is not achieved.

3. To encourage contained separation of the two national chiropractic associations.

4. To encourage state medical societies to take the initiative in their state legislatures in regard to legislation that might affect the practice of chiropractic.
The AMA through its Committee on Quackery continued its war against chiropractic through such acts as, distributing propaganda to the nations teachers and guidance counselors, eliminating the inclusion of chiropractic from the U.S Department of Labor's, Health Careers Guidebook, and establishing specific educational guidelines for medical schools regarding the "hazards to individuals form the unscientific cult of chiropractic."

The AMA did not stop with these acts of propaganda against the chiropractic profession. They worked both publicly and politically to insure that chiropractic failed as a profession. But, even with all of this negative publicity against the profession, chiropractic continued to gain acceptance with the general public, because chiropractic got results.

In 1975 the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in the case of Goldfarb vs. The Virginia State Bar that learned professions are not exempt form antitrust suites. In 1982 the Court ruled that the FTC can enforce antitrust laws against medical societies. These two suits paved the way in 1976 for five chiropractors to file an anti-trust suite against the AMA and several other health care agencies and societies in Federal District Court (known as the Wilkes Case).

Similar suits were filed in New York and Pennsylvania in 1979. The pressure of these law suits forced the AMA even before these suits went to court to propose a modification of their Medical Code of Ethics which prohibited M.D.s from associating with chiropractors

But, it was not until 1980 that the Ethics Code was changed to reflect that each individual doctor may decide for themselves whether to accept a patient from or refer a patient to a chiropractor or other limited practitioner.

The law suits caused so much fear in the medical profession that Mike Wallace (of 60 minutes) was unable to find an M.D. to take the anti-chiropractic side for a 1979 documentary piece on chiropractic.

In 1980 the Wilkes suit went to court, where the AMA and other defendants were found not guilty of all charges. That decision was overturned and a new trial was ordered by the U.S. Court of Appeals in February 1983.

Judge Susan Getzendanner found the AMA and others guilty of an illegal conspiracy against the chiropractic profession in September of 1987, ordering a permeate injunction against the AMA and forcing them to print the courts findings in the Journal of the American Medical Association. Several other of the defendants settled out of court helping to pay for the chiropractors legal expenses and donating to a chiropractic non-profit home for disabled children, Kentuckiana Children's Center.

This decision was upheld in the U.S. Court of Appeals in 1990 and again by the U.S. Supreme Court that same year.

Even with success of the Wilkes Case and other anti-trust litigation, the AMA continues to this day to wage a campaign against chiropractic. Today the attacks take the form of over-stated concerns for the safety of chiropractic health care. The truth is that chiropractic has proven itself over the last 100 plus years, to be a safe and effective means of maintaining health and treating musculo-skeletal injuries.
The American Medical Association was once dubbed “the most terrifying trade association on earth,” a truth the chiropractic profession experienced when 12,000 chiropractors were arrested in the first half of the twentieth century simply for helping patients with only their hands.

A pivotal point in this war, an antitrust case, Wilk v. the AMA, occurred when court testimony revealed the AMA’s Final Solution for the “chiropractic menace” to be the “complete elimination of the chiropractic profession.” They called chiropractors “rabid dogs”, “killers”, an “unscientific cult”, and “a danger to public safety.” When taken to task in court, the AMA could not provide one witness to prove these accusations; it was purely propaganda. They lost the case, but the war has continued unabated.

This ruthless war against chiropractors revealed a dark chapter in American medicine that few people have seen, but chiropractors know well. Ironically, research now confirms there is more proof for chiropractic care than back surgery, which has been “accused of leaving more tragic human wreckage in its wake than any other operation in history.” After a century assailing chiropractic as quackery, the table has finally turned with the medical profession now on the defensive, a fact the public has yet to hear but is well documented in this book with the latest scientific findings.

This is the untold story of the medical war against chiropractic from persecution to vindication that could only be told by a chiropractic advocate.

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T1—SLT1—T1 NervCompression T1—T1 NervCompression Corrected
T2—NT2—T2 Corrected T2—T2—T2 Corrected subluxation
T3—SLT3—T3 Corrected T3—T3—T3 Corrected degeneration
T4—NT4—T4 Corrected T4—T4—T4 Corrected Corrected
T5—NT5—T5 NotCorrected T5—T5—T5 NotCorrected Corrected
T6—DegT6—T6 Corrected T6—T6—T6 Corrected Corrected
T7—NT7—T7 Temp Nerve Comp T7—T7 Temp Nerve Comp Temp Nerve Comp
T8—infT8—T8 NotCorrected T8—T8 NotCorrected Corrected
T9—NT9—T9 Corrected T9—T9—T9 Corrected Corrected
T10—NT10—T10 Corrected T10—T10—T10 Corrected inflammation
T11—DegT11—T11 inflammation T11—T11 inflammation Corrected
T12—NT12—T12 inflammation T12—T12—T12 inflammation Corrected
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c1c1c1
pictures on China, AC Milan, San Antonio spurs, Dennis Johnson

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The Chinese Olympic team had us do a study. Out of their 487 athletes in the 2008 Olympic Games, they assigned 150 of the sick, old, weak, and tired to us. The study was to see if we could repair injured tissue and get an athlete back onto the field. The results were astounding. Out of the hundred medals won by the Chinese our 30% of the injured performers won 33 % of the medals. Our athletes were not supposed to win. And because of this Desire’ was awarded an honorary Gold medal.

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