

EXAMINATION - PSYCHE - Determine the present phase of the patient

Are the patient's hands warm or cold?

Symptoms indicating the conflict active phase: cold hands, loss of appetite, weight loss, difficulty sleeping, protracted stress, accelerated heart rate.

Symptoms indicating the healing phase: warm extremities, good digestion, good appetite, no trouble sleeping, fatigue, low energy level, slow heart rate.

Identifying the conflict at the root of the "disease"

It is important to try and "slip into the patient's skin" and to listen carefully, while treating the biological conflict trigger (DHS) and its content as a separate entity from the ordinary psychological problems of a daily routine. A disease such as cancer, for example, is not directly triggered by psychological issues encountered in daily life; yet these incidents may pave the way for the development of a conflict originating from an unexpected shock event. This would be the point of least resistance.

Furthermore the physician has to ensure that no additional contributing conflicts come into play, in particular iatrogenic secondary conflicts (caused by the physician himself) which may have arisen during the diagnosis.

Tracking the course of the disease from the point of conflict impact (DHS) to the moment of conflict resolution (CL) and up to the patient's present condition.

Examining the patient's medical history allows the physician to assess the conflict length and intensity, which are important factors in the healing process and its duration.

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Learning about GNM early is the ultimate preventive medicine.