The value of darkfield microscopy

Corroboration of diagnosis with live blood in a variety of cases

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The Paracelsus Clinic in Switzerland is a well-known clinic which successfully uses many tried and tested therapeutic procedures of biological holistic medicine under the direction of experienced doctors with comprehensive university qualifications. In this clinic the most important of the tried and tested tools is darkfield microscopy using the patient's live blood. It has proved itself over a number of years as a reliable and essential means of establishing a diagnosis and is an integral part of the doctor's assessment of the patient's regulatory ability. In this way of looking at biological holistic medicine, illness is not regarded as a phenomenon of an isolated disorder of an organ but as a disorder of a dynamic process of regulation which involves the whole organism.

That is why whole-body metabolic processes, the regulatory processes of the homeostasis and the whole organism's ability to adapt are the deciding factors for a person's health. And it is these functions and abilities in particular which can be assessed very successfully with the aid of darkfield microscopic investigation of live blood. This also applies particularly to control and documentation of the desirable progress in a complete course of therapy.

Darkfield microscopy: its use and evidence

In darkfield investigations a drop of fresh blood is examined under the microscope without staining. The blood taken from the patient is thus put directly onto the slide and covered with a glass cover slip. The slide is examined immediately under 1200x magnification. The blood is then exposed to severe stress in the slide preparation through lack of oxygen, non-circulation and exposure to light. After the blood has been subjected to this stress, the image which appears under the microscope allows important conclusions to be drawn about the resistance of the cells to changes in redox and oxygen and, like time-lapse photography, it can display the rate of tendency of the blood and its cells to degenerate better than any other test. The insights offered by the microscopic image include among other things the significant signs of change in the important acid-base balance and thus the milieu for the development of microbes and the resistance of the cell walls.

Darkfield microscopy also offers insights of particular interest into the protein content of cells, the activities of leucocytes and the tendency to degenerate up to the point where a malignancy threatens or starts. In this way - assuming appropriate experience on the part of the investigator - this method of investigation enables many conclusions to be drawn about the dynamic processes and sequence of events in the organism of the patient. This very dynamic is an important characteristic for a reliable assessment of the patient, whilst on the other hand the ways of looking at it which in many cases are statistical and only concerned with the organs miss the living reality.

Darkfield microscopy therefore does not offer a specific organ diagnosis or a nosological diagnosis; instead its core evidence is concerned with stresses which cause illness and tendencies to disease, as found primarily in the circulatory system. The conclusions resulting from the live blood in the darkfield, as regards the ability to function and the cell resistance of the leucocytes, are of particular value for clarifications in the area of immune disorders and tumours. This applies above all to the question of tolerability of immune-suppressive and chemotherapy drugs. Darkfield microscopy therefore also offers benefits for its use in conventional oncology.

The research carried out by Professor Enderlein is definitely the basis of all darkfield microscope investigations carried out in the clinic, but the more recent findings and experiences of many competent investigators have also become part of this method. Whilst in Germany many hundreds of practices regularly use darkfield microscopy for the assessment of the condition of their patients' illnesses, in the USA there are

already more than 1000 doctors who use it to form their diagnosis. This tendency is increasing and the level of interest is continuing to grow, so that the regular courses which began years ago for doctors and non-medical practitioners to learn about darkfield microscopy continue to be held. The organiser of these courses for beginners and advanced practitioners is the International Society for Milieu Therapy, Isopathy and Darkfield Microscopy for Doctors and Non-Medical Practitioners in Lustmühle, Switzerland.

An overall view of the possibilities of darkfield microscopy

To put it briefly, darkfield microscopic investigation of the living blood gives early reliable insights into tendencies towards illness of different kinds, including tendencies towards circulatory, dysbiotic and degenerative malign illnesses. For this the following signs in particular should be looked for in the microscopic picture:

- assessment of the „blood milieu“;

- indications of shifts in the acid-base metabolism;

- indications of shortcomings in the digestion of proteins because of an image of „rouleaux“ in the blood, of changes in the redox potential, precipitation of fibrin in the blood;

- indications of a tendency for cells to degenerate;

- indications of anisocytosis, chronic inflammations and disorders of absorption of iron;

- indications of accelerated atrophy of the cells;

- indications of autolysis of the leukocytes caused by contamination by toxins;

- indications of cellular endobiontic contamination;

- indications of the upward development of endobiontic high valencies which cause illness;

- indications of dysbiosis.

The last-named symptom is revealed in the microscopic image in the course of further darkfield investigation by the fast development of bacterial valencies. This picture is found in many patients and enables illnesses which may become serious later to be effectively treated in this early stage by methods which do not allow them to reach the serious stage. This benefit of early assessment using darkfield microscopy must again be stressed, as this method enables a course of treatment to be undertaken which can result in real and complete healing of the condition.

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