

## Steps to making an accurate diagnosis.

The person making the diagnosis must have an in-depth knowledge of many specialties (dental, medical, chiropractic, osteopathic, cranial, nutritional, psychology, and acupuncture to name a few) in order to define the root cause(s) of the patient's chief complaints.

By asking appropriate questions, one can narrow down the source of the problem. The following questions are designed to guide the patient to providing the answers.

1. What are your chief complaints?
2. A patient can have one main symptom or a cluster of symptoms, which may represent dysfunction of an organ. **Example of multiple symptoms:** fatigue, insomnia, mental fog, depression, anxiety, loss of hair, cold hands and feet all relate to hypothyroidism and the thyroid gland. **Example of a single symptom:** Patient bumped their head getting into their car.
3. Have the person describe their symptom(s).
  - a. Pain in the foot when walking: subluxation of bones in the foot or cranial distortion
  - b. Wake up with a headache: Could be hypothyroid, intestinal toxicity, EMFs, emotional distress, allergies, cervical vertebrae dysfunction, grinding their teeth at night, sacroiliac problem, meridian energy imbalance, brain tumor, etc.
  - c. Heartburn after eating: lack of hydrochloric acid and or digestive enzymes
  - d. Belching and burping immediately after a meal: gallbladder dysfunction; lack of lipotropic factors such as choline, inositol, or lipase.
  - e. Get dizzy when getting up from a lying or sitting position: weak adrenals.
  - f. Sensitive to bright lights: weak adrenals.
  - g. Frequent urination: diabetes or kidney infection.
  - h. Crave salty foods: weak adrenals.
4. When did your symptoms start?
5. Was there an event that triggered off your symptoms? **Example:** whiplash injury, dental work (root canal, fixed bridgework, braces, extraction, etc.), emotional trauma, surgery, dietary change, rough chiropractic adjustment, stressful event like loss of a job, divorce, moving, loss of a parent, etc.
6. Are the symptoms constant? Could be indicative of frank pathology like a tumor or infection or toxicity.
7. Are the symptoms sporadic? Could be a digestion problem, nutritional deficiencies or structural imbalance.

8. The diagnostician must then determine if the symptoms are related to:
  - a. Cranial distortions: cranial bone misalignment.
  - b. Dental issues: Root canals, infections in the jawbone, mercury fillings, malocclusion (bad bite), infections in the teeth/gums, etc.
  - c. Spinal distortions: subluxations (restricted motion) or fixations (locked vertebrae).
  - d. Pelvic distortions: sacroiliac dysfunction or sacral dysfunction.
  - e. Physiologic distortions: related to organ dysfunction, pH imbalance (too acidic), hypoxia (low oxygen), chemical toxins (glyphosate, PCBs, etc. ), drugs, heavy metals, pathogens (viral, bacterial, fungal, mold, retroviruses, etc. ), vaccines and possible adjuvants (formaldehyde, aluminum, thimerosal, graphene oxide, fetal tissue, etc.)
  - f. Psychological: Patient has chronic migraine headaches. Could be due spousal problems, work related, argument with a close friend or based on childhood fears.
9. Must determine whether the area of symptomatology is a primary or compensatory reaction. **Example of a primary dysfunction:** patient has lower back pain.  
**Diagnosis:** subluxation of the sacroiliac. **Example of a compensatory dysfunction:** Patient had dental work in the form of a crown placed. Patient developed neck pain several days later. **Diagnosis:** the bite was off causing the neck vertebra to be out of alignment.

The above information is based on over 54 years of clinical practice. Diagnosis is an art partly based on learned textbook information and partly based on clinical observations. By asking the right questions, one can narrow down the possibilities for the cause(s) of the symptoms. Also conventional medical testing (MRI, Blood tests, etc.) combined with energetic testing may be needed to make the diagnosis. Once a diagnosis is made, one has to test the appropriate remedies or integration of therapy modalities to be used. Unfortunately, diagnosing is not just a simple recipe process. The key is always focus on what is the underlying cause(s) for the problem.

The above information is given to provide insight into making an accurate diagnosis.