

# Harmony Medical

## Information Sheet: Nogier Frequencies

According to Dr Paul Nogier Works

2

Doctor Paul Nogier discovered them experimentally in the 1970s, by examining the radial pulse, called Nogier pulse or VAS). They have since been confirmed by a number of practitioners and experiments, and widely adopted both in France and abroad.

The frequencies are constantly used in regular medical practice as they are preferentially recognised by the organism. Even if much remains to be discovered with respect to their biochemistry, it can be legitimately supposed that they are in resonance with certain cell receivers and cause a specific effect' on the organism.

Dr Nogier defined 7 basic frequencies, a geometric progression in powers of 2, called A (2.28Hz), B (4.56Hz), C (9.12Hz), D (18.25Hz), E (36.5Hz), F (73Hz) and G (146Hz).

He noted the same efficiency of the upper harmonics of these frequencies (A' =292Hz, B'=584Hz ... ). Their action is clinically identical, which leads one to think that the biological receivers are able to identify the active frequency and this, over several octaves, according to their window of sensitivity.

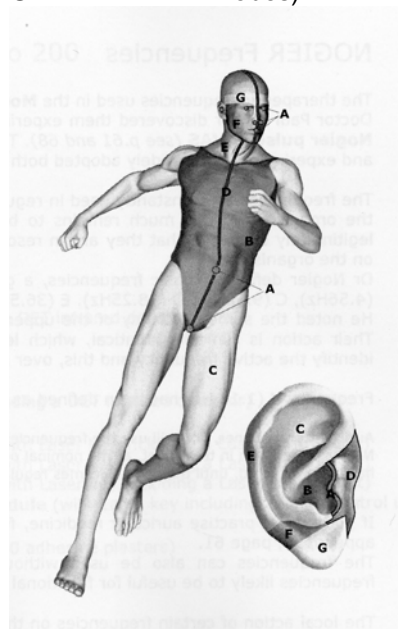
Frequency U (1.14 Hz) has been defined as the Universal, or base, frequency.

Auricular practitioner, you will use the frequencies and their variations in diagnosis (reduced emission), taking the Nogier pulse, then in treatment, at the nominal power (projection of the paraSite frequency over the zone where it has been detected, until the pulse becomes regular).

If you do not practise auricular medicine, the frequencies can also be used without first taking the pulse, by diagnostic deduction of the frequencies likely to be useful for functional re-equilibrium, depending on the problem to be treated.

The local action of certain frequencies on the cells can also improve the tissue function, for example by directly stimulating fibroblast activity, as part of healing.

Frequencies	Body	Ear (external face)
A	Orifices: mouth, eyes, nostrils, navel, anus and genitals	Internal face of tragus, auricular meatus
B	Trunk: face and back	Concha
C	Limbs: arms and legs Median line front and back, trunk and head	Anthelix and helix root
D	Skull, neck and vertebral column	Pre-tragus area
E	Face except nose and forehead	Descending part of helix
F	Forehead (projection of frontal lobes)	Isthmus
G		Lobule



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In short, each frequency has therapeutic applications.

Here are the main ones:

- Frequency A: problems at the tissue level
  - o Skin disorders (wounds, epithelial tumours, etc.)
  - o Cell multiplication problems
  - o "Contact" reaction problems, epidermal reactions
  - o Relating to exteroceptivity
  - o Degenerative disorders, aplasia or hyperplasia
- Frequency B: metabolic problems
  - o Inflammatory pathologies
  - o Trophic problems
  - o Parasympathetic polarity
  - o Relating to interoceptivity
- Frequency C: locomotor problems
  - o Kinetic, paretic or myoclonic pathology
  - o Orthosympathetic polarity problems
- Frequency D: laterality problems
  - o Inter-hemisphere blockages
- Frequency E: organised spinal system, reflex arc
  - o Pain and nerve conduction
  - o Medullary disorders
- Frequency F: brain, central commands
  - o Dysmetabolism (bone reconstruction)
  - o Dysesthesia
  - o Dyskinesia
- Frequency G: cerebral cortex
  - o Cortical problems
  - o Psychic problems

Without looking for the VAS, you should choose:

- Frequency A to treat inflammation,
- Frequency B to treat the osteoarthritic phenomena
- Frequency C against the muscular contractures
- Frequency D to improve laterality problems
- Frequency E to relieve pain
- Frequency F to improve healing, tissue regeneration
- Frequency G for pains of central origin

You then probe these frequencies on the pathological zones (*loco dolentis*), using the Laser Modules, for one to 2 minutes, once or twice a week.

On the auricle, probe:

- For a point localised in the concha, frequencies A and B
- For a point on the anthelix, frequency C
- For a point on the tragus, frequency D
- For a point on the helix, frequencies E and F
- For a point on the lobe, frequency D

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