RAH COMPENDIUM

OF BIORESONANCE ACCORDING TO PAUL SCHMIDT IN THE HUMAN FIELD

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Notes: Please note that although this book contains many tips, advice, and solutions, it cannot replace a visit to a naturopath or doctor practising natural medicine. It should also be noted that despite the existence of a prospective, double-blind randomised, placebo-controlled clinical study, conventional medicine has neither accepted nor recognised the successful results of bioenergetic applications presented in this book.

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1. PREFACE

Bioresonance according to Paul Schmidt is based on the stimulation of cell systems with the aim of supporting self-regulation in the organism. Even though conventional medicine has not yet accepted or recognised the effect bioenergetic oscillations even in the presence of clinically prospective, double-blind randomised, placebo-controlled studies, the number of therapists using the cause-oriented treatment method of Bioresonance according to Paul Schmidt is increasing nationally and internationally: In Germany alone, there are now over 5,700 therapists. The number of private users is also rising steadily, both in human and in the veterinary field. Every year, over 10,000,000 treatments are carried out worldwide using Bioresonance according to Paul Schmidt.

This second, completely revised edition of the RAH Compendium brings together a wealth of information on cause-oriented treatment methods in a comprehensive reference work. Experienced users of Bioresonance according to Paul Schmidt know that the Rayonex Analysis and Harmonisation System (RAH) is an open expert system that is continuously being expanded and is therefore constantly growing. With this RAH Compendium, we would like to present the basic ideas behind this method, explain its structure and ultimately provide tips for its application in both the Rayocomp PS 10 and the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0. This RAH Compendium also includes all the latest developments in the RAH.

The Rayonex Foundation pursues the goal of promoting Bioresonance according to Paul Schmidt across generations. The foundation aims to be a global ambassador for Bioresonance according to Paul Schmidt and to establish its findings in society through public relations work, in particular through publications, literary works (e. g. books, Rayonex feedback magazine), studies, congresses, training and further education, as well as through the promotion of science and research and to promote its continuous research and development. In particular, the Rayonex Foundation will conduct scientific studies on Bioresonance according to Paul Schmidt and publish its findings.

If you would like to support the work of the Rayonex Foundation and, as a Supporter, take advantage of the associated benefits, e. g. free delivery of Rayonex feedback or free training and further education opportunities, please visit **www.rayonex-foundation.de** for further information and a registration form. We would be delighted to receive your support and thank you in advance.

THE EDITORS
OF THE RAYONEX FOUNDATION

2. THE PRINCIPLES BEHIND THE RAH

One of the main advantages of Bioresonance according to Paul Schmidt, is the wide range of applications:

- Identification of causal factors
- Allergy testing and allergy harmonisation
- Acupuncture oscillation medicine
- Organ-specific analysis and harmonisation
- Consideration of psychological issues
- Identification of pathogenic diseases
- Individual testing of body energetics
- Integration of bodily secretions such as blood, urine, saliva, or stool
- Identification of water or environmental influences
- Development of energy-optimised nutritional supplements and cosmetics
- Test for preparations and medications
- Use on animals and plants

It is clear how this wide range of applications has led to many practitioners becoming experts in their field over time. Often practitioners unintentionally become experts in certain areas of oscillation medicine because of their success in treating certain conditions.

For example, many bioresonance experts specialise in treating diseases caused by pathogens, while others focus on detoxification, energy balance, or psychological imbalances. Over time, these experts have developed successful treatment programs for these specific areas, which have been used successfully for many years and in some cases thousands of times. The goal of the RAH is to bring together the best programs from experienced practitioners.

AN EXAMPLE:

Dr Yayama, a Japanese specialist in the application of oscillation medicine and head physician at a clinic near Fukuoka, has developed treatment programs to specifically stimulate the production of adenosine triphosphate (ATP) in the cell structures of various organs. ATP is the basic energy source for all energy-consuming processes in living beings, powering all cellular activity, whether chemical, osmotic, or mechanical. Dr Yayama's goal was to discover frequency patterns for individual organs to specifically stimulate ATP production using bioresonance devices (Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and Rayocomp PS 10). Based on his clear and straightfor-

ward experience, it makes little sense to treat living beings if they do not have the energy to regulate themselves.

This example underscores a core principle of the RAH: Integrating numerous experts who provide their best programs for general use. There is a common belief that highly successful practitioners hesitate to share their knowledge publicly. However, the RAH illustrates a different approach.

It is also evident that ever-expanding specialist systems like the RAH rely heavily on the collaboration of many practitioners. The treatment programs created are often the culmination of a practitioner‘s life’s work. A single person is not capable of such a scope simply because of the time required for development. The RAH is an open system that provides a platform for new experts and their programs to be widely used after appropriate testing. This open approach is strongly supported by the Rayonex Foundation, which aims to act as an ambassador for the process and make the experiences of successful practitioners widely available.

HOWEVER, THERE ARE ADDITIONAL ADVANTAGES:

- The availability of expert programs is a significant advantage, especially for newcomers to Bioresonance according to Paul Schmidt. Instead of learning everything from scratch, they can rely on thousands of proven programs. This means that new practitioners will be able to start implementing Bioresonance according to Paul Schmidt even faster than before. It is important to mention the Test Protocols. These are proven compilations of RAH programs for the energetic analysis of known medical conditions. For instance, if renal insufficiency is detected, the associated Test Protocol provides all the RAH programs that need to be tested for renal insufficiency. The test results then form the basis for treatment. We also offer Compact Programs that provide immediate treatment with essential RAH programs.

- The nature of an open system is to grow. The Rayonex Foundation is delighted that so many experts have already made their programs available to the RAH in a surprisingly short space of time. Currently, over 3,600 expert programs in the fields of human and veterinary medicine are available for analysis and harmonisation. Future development is expected to be very dynamic with the integration of so many experts.

- One significant advantage of an open system is its diverse range of potential applications. Each user has unique needs when it comes to an analysis and harmonisation system. However, when numerous practitioners contribute their methods to an expert system, users can adopt a wide variety of treatment approaches. This will also encourage more people to start using the RAH and Bioresonance according to Paul Schmidt.

WHICH PROGRAMS ARE INCLUDED IN THE RAH SYSTEM?

The requirements for new programs to be included in the RAH are as follows:

- The programs have proven their worth over a long period of time.
- Testimonials and descriptions are available.
- The RAH programs will also need to be monitored and expanded in the future.

THE COMPILATION OF FREQUENCIES IN THE RAH

Let us delve deeper into the RAH. The RAH uses programs for analysis and harmonisation. Instead of applying frequencies individually, they are combined into a frequency pattern. For example, when examining the typical frequencies of an organ using Bioresonance according to Paul Schmidt, 65 different frequencies may be found. Instead of harmonising them one by one, the RAH emits the 65 frequencies of the organ as a single frequency pattern, allowing the user to understand the organ as a whole. In other words, the whole is greater than the sum of its parts. When we refer to programs in relation to the RAH, we are talking about combinations of different frequencies that best represent the essence of the structure. For instance, if the program '42.20 Paranasal sinuses' is selected, it refers to the frequency spectrum describing the structure. Please do not get this confused! 42.20 is therefore not the fundamental frequency value, but the sequence number of the program under which the frequency spectrum is located.

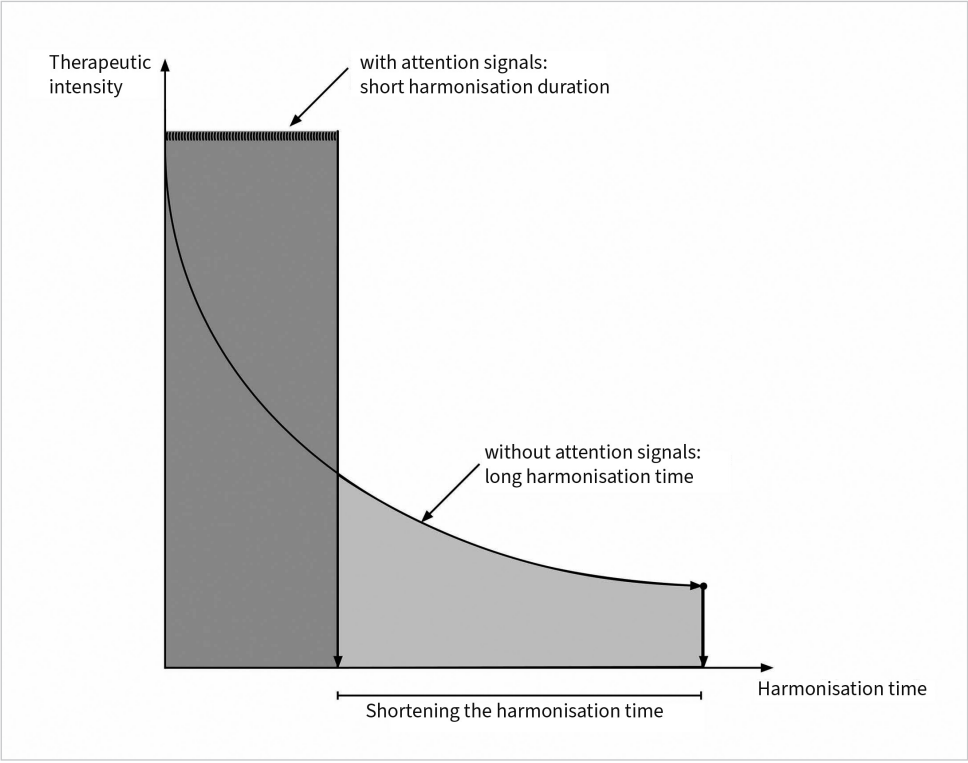
A frequency spectrum is always tested when a program such as 42.20 is used for analysis. This allows a clearer description of the structure than was previously possible with individual fundamental frequency values. Duplicate allocations to individual fundamental frequency values are now a thing of the past.

SHORTENING HARMONISATION TIME

Experience shows that the body has a lot of work to do when presented with large frequency spectra during harmonisation. To minimise treatment times in the practice, a new frequency spectrum transmission system was developed for the RAH.

In the RAH, frequency structures are transmitted using transfer values that correspond to the Schumann frequency range. Experience has shown that by changing these transfer values during harmonisation, the duration of the process can be reduced by almost a third. This is similar to how an acoustic signal becomes less audible after a long period of time. However, by continuously changing the pitch, new attention signals are created for the organism. This is illustrated in the following chart.

The graph shows therapeutic intensity on the left axis and harmonisation time on the bottom axis. When a frequency pattern with unchanging transfer values is transmitted to the organism, the therapeutic intensity decreases over time, leading to longer harmonisation times. However, in the RAH, transfer values are constantly changed to maintain high therapeutic intensity, resulting in a significant reduction in harmonisation time. In some cases, large frequency spectra can be harmonised in just a few minutes.



Shortening the duration time with attention signals

3. THE RAH STRUCTURE

The RAH has a clear medical structure for both analysis and harmonisation.

The structure and layout are based on the training course offered at Rayonex's own naturopathy school. The teaching material at the school has been completely revamped, with naturopathic training conducted at Rayonex Biomedical GmbH, supplemented by additional training in 'Bioresonance according to Paul Schmidt'.

The training material from the naturopathic training course at the Sauerland Pyramids served as the basis for the RAH.

The new RAH fulfils a long-standing wish of many practitioners, albeit one that is indirectly related to the RAH itself. The Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 allows users to visualise the results of their analyses. This feature allows any anomalies detected in the patient to be displayed directly on an image and printed out.

The development of the RAH was not only focused on a cause-based approach, but also on energetics. On the following page, you will find a graphic illustrating the basic structure.

When examining the structure as a whole, the first program focuses on preparing for the analysis (more details can be found later in the RAH Compendium). This is followed by programs on energetics, particularly vitalisation, energy balance, pre-control, polarity, and the chakras. This category also includes programs for meridian pathways.

After energetics, the next major category is causes. Programs covering a wide range including electrosmog, geopathy, acid-base balance, nutrients, pollutants, enzymes, amino acids, intolerances, bacteria, viruses, parasites, fungi, and chromosome protection can be found here.

You will also discover programs on physiology (frequency patterns of healthy structures) and pathology (frequency patterns of unhealthy structures). These are presented alternately. For instance, even program numbers such as 30.00 describe physiological structures, while the subsequent odd program number such as 31.00 describes pathological structures.

Next are the 70s programs, which represent the cause-oriented system programs. Although this will be discussed in more detail on the following pages, it is worth mentioning in advance:

Every program starting with a 70 is known as a system program. These programs include relevant physiological structures, affected meridians, associated pathogens, and appropriate immune-stabilising frequency spectra for the targeted area.

The RAH structure is completed by programs relating to pain, the psyche, stress management and programs relating to teeth / milk teeth, the C-Module, and special programs for analysing Bach flowers, Schuessler salts, resistance genes and frequency structures relating to the Periodic Table of Elements (PTE).

4. STRUCTURE OF THE RAH

Analysis preparation		00.00
Energetics	Vitalisation, energy, polarity, pre-control, chakras	01.00 onwards
	Meridian pathways	02.00 onwards
Causes	Electrosmog	04.00 onwards
	Geopathy	05.00 onwards
	Acid-base balance	06.00 onwards
	Nutrients	07.00 onwards
	Pollutants	08.00 onwards
	Enzymes	09.00 onwards
	Amino acids	10.00 onwards
	Intolerances (food, pollen, etc.)	11.00 to 18.99
	Bacteria I / II	20.05 onwards / 21.05 onwards
	Viruses I / II	22.05 onwards / 23.05 onwards
	Parasites I / II	24.05 onwards / 25.05 onwards
	Fungi I / II	26.05 onwards / 27.05 onwards
	Chromosome protection	28.00 onwards
Physiology and pathology	Cell and tissue	30.00 onwards / 31.00 onwards
	Blood	32.00 onwards / 33.00 onwards
	Immune system	34.00 onwards / 35.00 onwards
	Lymphatic system	36.00 onwards / 37.00 onwards
	Circulatory system	38.00 onwards / 39.00 onwards
	Heart	40.00 onwards / 41.00 onwards
	Respiratory tract	42.00 onwards / 43.00 onwards
	Kidney / urinary organs	44.00 onwards / 45.00 onwards
	Digestive system	46.00 onwards / 47.00 onwards
	Liver / gall / pancreas	48.00 onwards / 49.00 onwards
	Metabolism	50.00 onwards / 51.00 onwards
	Musculoskeletal system	52.00 onwards / 53.00 onwards
	Nervous system	54.00 onwards / 55.00 onwards

Physiology and pathology	Visual organ	56.00 onwards / 57.00 onwards
	Acoustic organ / organ of equilibrium	58.00 onwards / 59.00 onwards
	Skin / hair	62.00 onwards / 63.00 onwards
	Endocrine system	64.00 onwards / 65.00 onwards
	Female reproductive organs	66.00 onwards / 67.00 onwards
	Male reproductive organs	68.00 onwards / 69.00 onwards
Cause-oriented system therapy		70.10 to 70.73
Pain		71.00 onwards
Psyche		72.00 onwards
Stress		75.00 onwards
Teeth / Milk teeth		76.00 onwards / 77.00 onwards
C-Module		79.00 onwards
Phytotherapy		80.00 to 80.98
Bach flowers		81.00 to 81.38
Schuessler salts		82.00 to 82.27
Resistance genes		83.00 onwards
Periodic Table of the Elements		85.00 to 86.04
Own programs		95.00 onwards

Let us take a closer look at a single program structure, such as the one for electrosmog:

04.00 Electrosmog complete
04.10 Alternating electric and magnetic fields
04.20 Pulse-modulated irradiation / UMTS complete
04.21 Mobile phones / UMTS
04.22 5G
04.23 DECT (wireless telephone)
04.24 WLAN
04.25 Bluetooth
04.26 Satellite transmission
04.27 WiMAX
04.28 LTE
04.29 Tetra / BOS
04.30 Radiation
04.31 Ultrasound
04.32 X-rays
04.33 Radioactivity

Example: The program structure of electrosmog

The program number of electrosmog is 04.00, designated as 'Electrosmog complete'. The term 'complete' indicates that all underlying frequency structures are included within 04.00. This encompasses the frequency structures of 04.10, 04.20, and their respective sub-programs (04.21 to 04.29 for 04.10, and 04.31 to 04.33 for 04.20). This structure offers specific advantages: If program 04.00 tests without needing harmonisation, subsequent testing of its sub-programs can be omitted. If, for instance, a disturbance is detected in 04.00, testing 04.10 can determine if the issue stems from alternating electric and magnetic fields, while testing 04.20 can test for problems with pulse-modulated irradiation / UMTS. Program 04.20, labelled 'complete', includes all relevant underlying programs. In the event of a problem, individual programs (like 04.21 to 04.29) can swiftly identify specific sources, such as a DECT telephone (wireless telephone) using program 04.23. This structured approach also facilitates direct testing of program 04.23 if there are indications pointing towards it.

The structure presented supports both general and specific testing, always with the aim of reducing the number of tests required. Practitioners can use this structure to determine the extent of testing they wish to perform.

This program structure is consistent across all areas. For instance, program number 56.00 encompasses the entire physiology of the eye, with its subgroups detailing specific areas such as eye chambers, membranes, muscles, nerves, and more.

A detailed description of all the current programs and their sub-programs can be found in Chapter 9 of this RAH Compendium.

The RAH is available in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 with all programs for analysis and harmonisation. A separate module was dedicated to the RAH programs of allergens and the C-Module.

The Rayocomp PS 10 features eight RAH modules:

Module 3	RAH Phytotherapy
Module 5	RAH Global Test Human
Module 6	RAH Global Test VET
Module 7	Building biology
Module 8	RAH Compact Programs
Module 9	RAH Human for harmonisation
Module 10	RAH Human for analysis and harmonisation
Module 11	RAH VET
Module 12	RAH C-Module

5. APPLICATION OF THE RAH

The following information is intended to provide a general guide on how to use the RAH.

Please note: The instructions provided here are not intended to suggest that this is the only possible or correct method of using the RAH. The individual programs of the RAH can be combined according to your needs. However, this is just one possible approach, and it may not be suitable for all practitioners. For example, a doctor may use the Rayoscan® Human in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 med. to carry out comprehensive tests. This system performs an ECG-based, automatic energetic analysis using Bioresonance according to Paul Schmidt. The results can then guide treatment, in the practice or for home-based therapy using the Rayocomp PS 10. However, many users also integrate radiesthesia to create personalised treatments. Also, practitioners may use the RAH in completely different ways depending on their unique approach to treatment – which is a good thing. After all, one of the key objectives of the RAH is a broad application.

The RAH differentiates between two key functions: analysis, which helps identify disturbances, and harmonisation, which is aimed at specifically stimulating the self-regulating processes of the body. The latter represents the therapeutic approach within Bioresonance according to Paul Schmidt.

For analysis within the RAH, the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 supports two methods. The first is the ECG-based, fully automatic energetic analysis called Rayoscan®, which enables an automatic range value test and RAH Scan. The second method involves radiesthetic analysis using a Rayotensor.

The Rayocomp PS 10 currently only supports radiesthetic analysis with a Rayotensor.

From this point on, we will focus exclusively on radiesthetic analysis, as the Rayoscan® analysis automatically takes into account all the guidance described below.

Analysis within the RAH begins with the analysis preparation. This is done to ensure that the patient has no resonances with the transfer values of the RAH. If a linear movement appears on the Rayotensor while testing the ‘00.00 Analysis preparation’ program, the program must be harmonised until a rotation is observed on the Rayotensor. Only then should the actual testing begin. Analysis preparation is therefore essential for accurate testing. Otherwise, all subsequent tests could indicate a false resonance, stemming from the transfer frequencies used to transmit the programs, rather than from the program itself.

The actual analysis in the RAH then begins with testing the energetic programs. Patients often fail to respond to therapy because the organism is unable to carry out the regulatory processes triggered by harmonisation. There is a reason the program number ‘01.00 Vitalisation complete’ is at the top of the RAH. This program helps assess the current energetic status of the patient. If the

test for this program shows a strong blockage, we recommend focusing on intensively strengthening the energetics of the body before proceeding with the actual treatment. In such cases, permanently wearing the Mini-Rayonex or the Mini-Rayonex 5G has proven effective hundreds of thousands of times, as it can increase the activity of cellular metabolism. This has been clearly demonstrated by studies.

WHEN SHOULD A DISTURBANCE BE CATEGORISED AS STRONG?

When selecting the RAH program '01.00 Vitalisation complete', for example, the corresponding frequency spectrum is transmitted to the body. First, use the Rayotensor on the polariser setting N to test whether a rotation (= harmonisation not necessary) or a linear movement (= harmonisation necessary) occurs. If a linear movement is detected, the Polariser® can be set to the bipolar function using the button on the Rayotensor. In this mode, the frequency spectrum is transmitted to the body with greater intensity. If the linear movement persists, it indicates a strong disturbance, signalling that the tested program requires close attention. This approach can also be applied to any of the other RAH programs. The Polariser® can be used to determine whether a disturbance is weak or strong and, therefore, whether it requires more attention.

Let us return to the '01.00 Vitalisation complete' program. If there is a strong disturbance, we recommend also testing the program '02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete'. If there is strong disturbance present, you can now identify which meridian is significantly disturbed.

For these patients, we recommend focusing solely on harmonisation with the programs '01.00 Vitalisation complete', '02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete' and '31.10 ATP production complete'. This approach helps prepare the organism to respond effectively to subsequent treatments. This happens more often than you might think! There are practitioners who believe that simply activating the energetics of the body is enough, as the organism will then start to regulate itself. Now, back to the three programs: They should each be harmonised for 5 minutes, resulting in a total harmonisation time of 15 minutes. As previously mentioned, we recommend wearing the Mini-Rayonex or Mini-Rayonex 5G continuously in these situations.

No matter what your preferred approach to treatment is, the RAH has the right programs for you.

‘THE CAUSE-ORIENTED TREATMENT APPROACH IS THE MOST SUSTAINABLE ONE.’ (PAUL SCHMIDT, 1975)

Energetic testing is followed by the vast field of causal influences. Thus, the RAH follows the philosophy of Paul Schmidt, who coined the following phrase back in 1975: The cause-oriented treatment approach is the most sustainable one.

Paul Schmidt‘s approach is supported by the main program groups, ranging from ‘04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete’ to ‘28.00 Chromosome protection complete’. These programs can be used to identify fundamental stresses in the organism. Here is an example: There is little benefit in treating headaches, migraines, or sleep disorders if the patient has not been tested for exposure to electromagnetic pollution. Often, the real cause can be something as simple as a clock radio on the bedside table, which can disrupt the patient‘s sleep with over 600 nT throughout the night. Therefore, the cause-oriented section of the system should be taken very seriously during testing. Again, by testing with the bipolar polarisation setting, you can identify significant disturbances and target them for harmonisation. This approach is applicable regardless of whether the issue involves exposure to electromagnetic pollution, geopathy, acid-base balance, nutrient deficiencies, pollution, enzyme or amino acid deficiencies, intolerances, or exposure to pathogens. Many programs are designed to support a cause-oriented approach to treatment. The cause-based programs are primarily focused on analysis, as it would not be effective to harmonise geopathy, for example, without addressing the underlying cause. Such treatment would not be effective in the long term. However, it can be beneficial to harmonise the organism on the specific frequency spectra to which it has been exposed for an extended period, after the stress has been eliminated.

Now we come to the pathogen programs. The RAH offers a range of programs targeting bacteria, viruses, parasites, and fungi. Testing for every pathogen in every patient would be difficult to implement in practice. As almost every patient has some form of pathogenic bacteria, viruses, parasites, or fungi, fundamental research at the Therapy Centre in Melbeck has identified which pathogens are present in specific organs or organ areas across a total of 26,000 patients. The results of this research have been incorporated into the RAH. If you ask a practitioner today which pathogens are primarily found in which organs, most will likely admit they lack sufficient knowledge. However, this is an extremely important issue, which is why it is a good thing that the RAH offers special support in this area.

Later in this RAH Compendium you will find a detailed description of which pathogens are found in which organs. This detailed information often enables the testing process to be streamlined from hundreds of pathogens to just a select few. We recommend conducting targeted testing for each pathogen program when the clinical context indicates a need or when further expertise is required for development.

PLEASE NOTE

Bioresonance according to Paul Schmidt often identifies pathogens that may no longer be detectable by conventional medicine. These are often residual energetic disturbances resulting from past pathogen contamination. Please note that an energetic test is different from a conventional medical diagnosis.

Let us now turn to the RAH programs in physiology and pathology. As mentioned earlier, the RAH physiology programs describe the frequency patterns of healthy structures, while the RAH pathology programs describe the frequency patterns of diseased structures. The program numbering is organised alternately. For example, even RAH program numbers, such as 30.00, represent physiological structures, while the following odd number, such as 31.00, describes pathological structures.

WHY DID WE CHOOSE THIS LAYOUT?

Because it provides the necessary structure for application. This approach allows for testing in all areas while excluding certain organ regions by testing the main programs, thereby enabling a quick yet efficient basic test.

However, patients often come to us with very specific problems they are seeking solutions for, such as otitis media (middle ear infection). Let us look at how the RAH can be used in testing and harmonisation.

If there is pain in the acoustic organ, you can go directly to the RAH program group 58 and test which physiological structure in the ear is affected. The first program to be tested is ‘58.00 Acoustic organ / organ of equilibrium, physiology complete’. If there is a linear movement on the Rayotensor, it indicates that an energetic structure in the acoustic organ is affected.

Incidentally, testing with the bipolar function can also help determine whether the level of disturbance is high or low, as described above. By testing further, the sub-programs of program 58 can be used to find out exactly where the main problem is. For example, if the program 58.30 shows a linear movement, the main problem is in the middle ear.

The pathogens that contaminate the middle ear should now be tested. As previously noted, Chapter 10 of this RAH Compendium provides the detailed allocation of pathogens to their respective organ areas.

FOR EXAMPLE, THE FOLLOWING PATHOGENS ARE LISTED FOR THE ACOUSTIC/EQUILIBRIUM ORGAN:

20.11 Alpha-haemolytic streptococci
20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci
20.21 Lactococcus lactis
20.22 Streptococcus mitis
20.23 Streptococcus pneumoniae
20.24 Streptococcus pyogenes
21.70 Borrelia afzelii
21.71 Borrelia burgdorferi
21.72 Borrelia duttoni
21.73 Borrelia garinii
21.74 Borrelia hermsii
21.88 Rickettsiae
22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)
22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)
22.15 Herpes simplex
22.17 Herpes zoster
22.64 Chikungunya viruses
22.67 Coxsackie virus B1
22.68 Coxsackie virus B4
22.89 Coxsackie virus A7
23.55 Retroviruses
23.56 Rotaviruses
23.81 Viruses N.N.
25.62 Dermatophagoides (dust mite)
25.85 Blood parasites
25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii
26.12 Aspergillus niger
26.41 Aflatoxin

Each individual pathogen must now be tested with the Rayocomp. The same applies here: If the Rayotensor indicates a linear movement, it suggests that there is energetic disturbance present within the organism. To accurately pinpoint the area of tissue, you can hold a Spherical Detector connected to the Rayocomp to the ear and then check for linear movement on the Rayotensor.

TIP

If you are using a Rayocomp PS 10, you can use Chapter 10 as a template and enter the measurement results there. If you are using a Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0, the results can be saved as a PDF or printed out.

RECOMMENDATION

If a disturbance is detected on N, harmonisation should be carried out for 5 minutes. Our experience indicates that, in most cases, even strong disturbances can be effectively balanced through just five minutes of harmonisation.

This process allows for clear insights into the underlying causes of the disease, which may be more profound. Factors such as electromagnetic pollution, acid-base imbalance, malnutrition, psychological stress, and others may help explain why pathogens have taken hold in the middle ear.

HOW WOULD YOU GO ABOUT HARMONISING THESE MEASUREMENT RESULTS?

HERE IS A SUGGESTION FOR A CUSTOMISED PROGRAM COMPILATION AFTER TESTING:

00.00 Analysis preparation	5 minutes
01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 minutes
02.16 Meridian of the small intestines	5 minutes
02.18 Kidney meridian	5 minutes
31.10 ATP production complete	5 minutes
58.30 Middle ear complete	5 minutes
59.21 Otitis media, acute (inflammation of the middle ear)	5 minutes

THEN, THE IDENTIFIED PATHOGENS

at the resonance on N:	5 minutes
31.50 Detoxification, basic program	5 minutes
01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 minutes

The combinations always begin with vitalisation and the corresponding meridians, which can be found in Chapter 9 of this RAH Compendium. This is followed by a program for ATP production. As there is no specific ATP program for the acoustic organ, the superordinate program ‘31.10 ATP production complete’ is selected. This is followed by the physiological/pathological section of the program, which in this case focuses on the middle ear. Next, we include the programs targeting the pathogens that require harmonisation. Given that endotoxins can be produced during the harmonisation of pathogens within the organism, it is essential to conduct a detoxification program afterwards. The program ‘31.50 Detoxification, basic program’ was also selected. The vitalisation program concludes the treatment.

This approach also allows individual RAH program combinations to be identified for other organs or regulatory areas.

HERE IS THE CORRESPONDING COMPACT PROGRAM, ASSEMBLED BY PRACTITIONERS DRAWING ON THEIR EXTENSIVE EXPERIENCE. THIS PROGRAM CAN BE UTILISED DIRECTLY BASED ON THE INDICATION, WITHOUT THE NEED FOR PRIOR TESTING.

59.21 Otitis media, acute (inflammation of the middle ear) ..... Time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.25 ATP production lymph .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
70.15 Hearing organ and organ of equilibrium .....10 min.
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete .....5 min.
38.10 Arteries .....5 min.
58.30 Middle ear complete .....5 min.
59.21 Otitis media, acute (inflammation of the middle ear) .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

In addition to the physiology programs, the RAH offers a variety of frequency patterns that relate to pathological processes in the body. Testing can be greatly enhanced by pathological RAH frequency patterns. These RAH programs also include the classics, such as '31.80 Open wounds / wound healing' or the '75.19 Learning program / increasing concentration' by Dr Elmar Ulrich, designed to enhance concentration, particularly in children.

Please note that the main numbers of the pathological RAH programs are empty. Do you remember? The frequency patterns of all sub-programs have been compiled under the main physiological programs (e. g. RAH '32.00 Blood, physiology complete'). However, this approach is not applicable to pathology programs. For example, the RAH program '33.00 Blood, pathology (empty)' is not suitable. All the pathological RAH sub-programs would need to be grouped together, which is not appropriate from a therapeutic perspective.

The pathology RAH programs can be used for both analysis and harmonisation. Of course, there are limits. For example, the program '55.30 Alzheimer's disease' can be helpful for analysis and general differentiation. It also offers valuable support for the organism and can often help stabilise the disease process. However, it is important to note that such degenerative diseases cannot be resolved with the application of a single program alone. In these cases, more in-depth and specialised analysis and harmonisation is required.
Let us now turn to the other possible applications of the RAH and consider the 70s programs, which

have a unique feature. The developer of these programs writes: ‘Every cause-oriented system program contains all the pathogens we have identified in the last 8 years. These are comprehensive RAH programs that include every pathogen we have discovered within the relevant organ system. They also contain the frequency patterns for energy supply, transfer frequencies, and the physiological frequency patterns of the affected organ systems and the immune system. This approach enables successful treatment without the need to differentiate between bacteria, viruses, parasites, or fungi. There is therefore no risk of error if precise testing cannot be carried out. Practitioners who are not familiar with using a Rayotensor can still carry out cause-oriented treatments, resulting in satisfied and sustainably healthy patients.’

This highlights that the 70s programs in the RAH are not designed for testing but solely for harmonisation.

As a result, these programs are only displayed and available for selection in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 in the harmonisation mode.

If these RAH programs are used without additional RAH program elements – you can also combine several 70s programs – then the harmonisation period should be at least 20 minutes. If a 70s program is combined with other RAH modules, such as in a Compact Program, a 10-minute harmonisation period is sufficient. Energy and detox programs are supplemented according to the indication.

6. APPLICATION IN THE RAYOCOMP PS 10 AND RAYOCOMP PS 1000 POLAR 4.0

The RAH has so far been integrated into two bioresonance devices: The first is the portable Rayocomp PS 10, the second is the professional model, the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0.

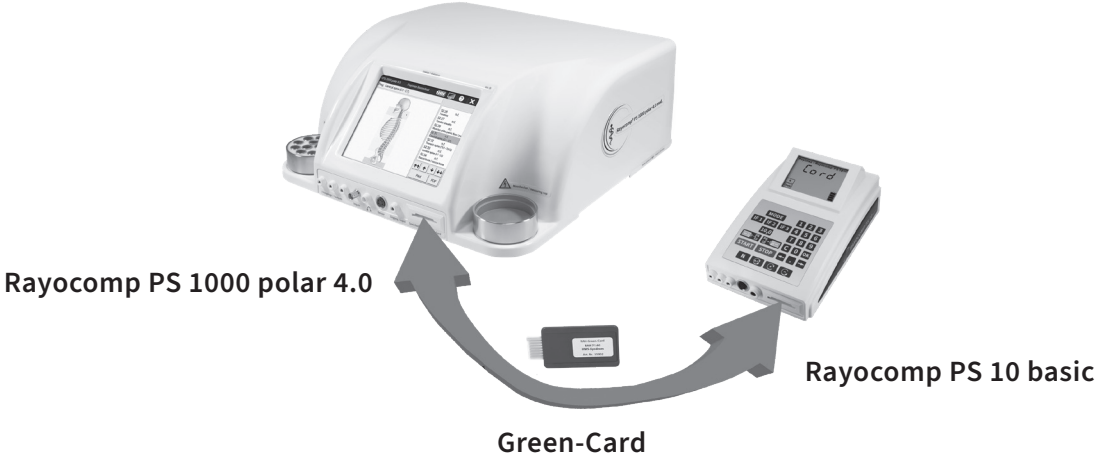
With an increasing number of practitioners using the portable Rayocomp PS 10 for home therapy, all available RAH programs can also be accessed on the Rayocomp PS 10. During home therapy, the patient rents a Rayocomp PS 10 basic and receives programs tailored by the practitioner for the duration of the treatment. The advantages: patients save themselves a trip to the practice. Treatments can also be shifted to the home, easing the workload in the practice. Thanks to the Green-Card, home therapy is very straightforward.

The idea behind the Green-Card is as simple as it is ingenious. RAH programs compiled for harmonisation or individual testing can be stored on the Green-Card and used quickly and easily at any time.

The corresponding RAH programs are first stored in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and then transferred to the Green-Card, allowing the patient to take them home for therapy using the Rayocomp PS 10.

Both devices work seamlessly together with the Green-Card.

The Green-Card is also an ideal combination of Bioresonance according to Paul Schmidt and the RAH. Since individual fundamental frequency values from Bioresonance according to Paul Schmidt (e. g. from an individual range value test) are often used in parallel with RAH programs, the Rayonex engineers found a way to store both the individual fundamental frequency values (up to 500 different



values) and RAH programs (up to 200 different programs) on the Green-Card. Additionally, a special function has been integrated into the main menu of both the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10: inserting a Green-Card will initiate an automatic harmonisation cycle. First, the individual fundamental frequency values stored on the Green-Card are harmonised for 30 seconds each, followed by the RAH programs stored on the same card with the associated harmonisation times. This means that patients can use a Green-Card compiled by a practitioner simply by inserting it into the device at home.

6.1 RAYOCOMP PS 10

The three most important RAH modules for use in humans are the modules M8, M9 and M10.

The M8 module is the entry-level module into the world of the RAH. A total of 166 Compact Programs for humans and animals can be easily selected and harmonised using the IF1 button. An overview can be found in chapter 18. Module M8 can be upgraded to modules M9, M10 and M11.

The module M10 is the most advanced module available in the Rayocomp PS 10. In addition to the module M9, it not only includes every RAH program for harmonisation but also offers comprehensive testing functions, such as level tests. The unique feature: With the push of a button, all the necessary RAH program numbers for testing are provided for specific organ areas and certain diseases.

These Test Protocols (detailed information in Chapter 17) provide a guide for both analysis and harmonisation using the RAH. Furthermore, the Test Protocols are designed to ensure that energetic deficits can be identified as comprehensively as possible. The RAH program numbers do not have to be typed in individually; instead, they are available for testing at the touch of a button. The test results can then be stored on a Green-Card and used for harmonisations.

Likewise, the module M10 supports the level test used in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0. If a superordinate RAH program is selected, the Rayotensor‘s control button can be used to select and test the subordinate RAH programs.

The last major development in the RAH concerns the programs for the RAH Global Test. The energetic testing of intolerances and harmful substances is a major application of Bioresonance according to Paul Schmidt. To date, a wide range of over 20 test sets have been available for testing food intolerances, environmental toxins, pollutants and much more.

With the RAH Global Test Human for the Rayocomp PS 10, it is possible to perform an energetic test for intolerable or harmful substances and to harmonise them, without the need for ampoules.

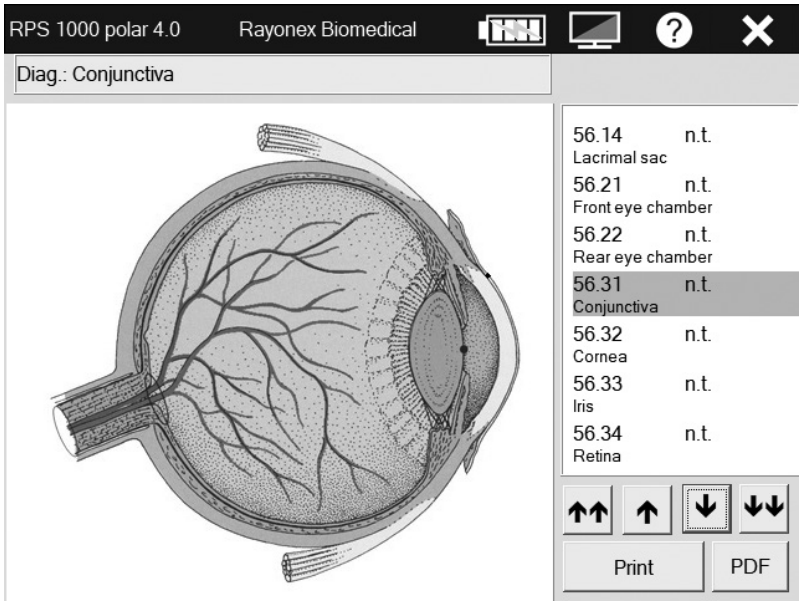
Almost two years of research and development work, as well as hundreds of thousands of tests, were necessary to test the substances regarding their fundamental frequency values and to integrate them into the new RAH programs of this module. This makes it possible to use RAH programs within the device in a familiar, proven, and straightforward manner, without the need for glass test ampoules. Everything is immediately accessible - there is no need to store anything, no substance can go out of date in glass test ampoules and there is no risk of breakage. There is also no need for the preservative testing required for the ampoules of native test kits.

Module M5 ‘RAH Global Test Human’ provides a compilation of 21 superordinate areas and a total of 698 new RAH programs ranging from RAH 11.00 to RAH 18.99 for the Rayocomp PS 10. The level test also allows for quick navigation from superordinate areas to detailed areas with a simple click on the Rayotensor.

Using the RAH in the Rayocomp PS 10 is therefore very straightforward. The RAH programs can be entered under the respective menu items using the corresponding RAH program number. Up to 200 different RAH programs with varying time settings can be set for a session. After pressing the 'Start' button, the frequency spectra are generated and displayed, enabling them to be imprinted onto the organism using the corresponding detectors. The RAH programs can be used in the Rayocomp PS 10 for both analysis and harmonisation.

6.2 RAYOCOMP PS 1000 POLAR 4.0

The Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 is the high-end bioresonance device from Rayonex Biomedical GmbH. The RAH has been integrated into the device in a comprehensive and user-friendly manner. It has both an analysis and a harmonisation function. The option for intuitive testing, as previously described, has been made possible through the clearly displayed information. The measured results can also be printed out. Likewise, a PDF can be generated, which is highly recommended. Patients can greatly benefit from the integrated visualisation of the analysis in this device. If, for example, the disturbance was found in the visual organ, e. g. the conjunctiva, this can be shown on the display of the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 (see image). This makes it possible to give a clear ex-



Any disturbances found can be displayed on the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 – the image shows the visual organ.

planation of the problem to the patient. The RAH in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 also offers a special type of analysis. The control button on the Rayotensor provides quick access to submenus, allowing the user to switch from overall structures to detailed organ structures. The RAH also has a special function to test for specific pathogens and then quickly switch to harmonisation.

Any disturbances that are found can be displayed on the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 – as shown in the example of the visual organ above. The Test Protocols mentioned above (see chapter 17) for various illnesses and the use of the Green-Card are also available in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0.

The Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 stands out in comparison to the Rayocomp PS 10: The professional bioresonance device, Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0, distinguishes itself from the semi-professional Rayocomp PS 10 through its speed, the ability to store test data internally, generate PDFs, print them, and receive automatic updates via the internet. The unique feature of the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 is the integrable Rayoscan® module, an ECG-based, fully automatic test of individual fundamental frequency values (BaPS Scan) and RAH programs (RAH Scan), which is available for both human and veterinary use.

7. INTEGRATION OF NEW PROGRAMS

The Rayonex Analysis and Harmonisation System already includes over 3,600 different programs (frequency structures) that can be used for both analysis and harmonisation. Many practitioners contributed to making these programs available to the RAH.

Having as many practitioners as possible contributing their programs is an invaluable benefit to every user. Every practitioner has their own unique requirements when it comes to an analysis and harmonisation system. Users can only benefit from a diverse range of treatment methods if numerous practitioners contribute their approaches to an expert system. This will inspire more people to engage with the RAH and oscillation therapy.

The Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 allows users to create their own RAH programs for testing and application. This provides an essential platform for the development and application of new custom programs and emphasises that contributions from emerging practitioners are explicitly encouraged.

REQUIREMENTS FOR NEW PROGRAMS

The programs have demonstrated their effectiveness in practice over an extended period, supported by corresponding testimonials. The new RAH program should cover a new area of application.

TO INTEGRATE A NEW PROGRAM INTO THE RAH, A WORD DOCUMENT WITH THE FOLLOWING CONTENT IS REQUIRED:

- The address of the practitioner
- Designation of the program
- Brief description of the main area of application for the program
- How long has the program been in use?
- How many patients have received treatment with it?
- Fundamental frequency values of the program (These are needed for programming purposes and will not be published)
- At least three testimonials
- Consent form for general publication in the RAH

A template can be found attached on the following page.

Please send the new program to the Rayonex Foundation, Sauerland-Pyramiden 1, 57368 Lennestadt, subject: New RAH Program. From there, the new program will be forwarded to other practitioners for testing. If the results for the new program are confirmed, it will be made available to every user in the next RAH program update.

Address of the practitioner				
Designation of the program				
Brief description of the main area of application for the program				
How long has the program been in use?				
How many patients have received treatment?				
Fundamental frequency values of the program				
1:	2:	3:	4:	5:
6:	7:	8:	9:	10:
11:	12:	13:	14:	15:
16:	17:	18:	19:	20:
21:	22:	23:	24:	25:
26:	27:	28:	29:	30:
31:	32:	33:	34:	35:
36:	37:	38:	39:	40:
41:	42:	43:	44:	45:
46:	47:	48:	49:	50:
51:	52:	53:	54:	55:
56:	57:	58:	59:	60:
61:	62:	63:	64:	65:
66:	67:	68:	69:	70:
71:	72:	73:	74:	75:
If there are additional fundamental frequency values, please use a separate sheet!				
Number of attached testimonials				
Submit to: Rayonex Foundation - New RAH program - Sauerland-Pyramiden 1 57368 Lennestadt Telefax: 02721 6006-66 Mail: info@rayonex-foundation.de				

8. GUIDE TO APPLYING BIORESONANCE ACCORDING TO PAUL SCHMIDT

Bioresonance according to Paul Schmidt offers a wide range of applications, enabling users to gain profound insights and to carry out comprehensive energetic harmonisation. However, its complexity can make it challenging for users to maintain clarity and choose the most effective approach. This often results in varying opinions, which can create confusion.

This guide aims to provide clear, practical support, helping every user to navigate the process confidently and discover a straightforward path to success.

8.1 GENERAL APPROACH TO TESTING

The first step is to carry out the test with a sensible strategy.

- The core principle is that every individual is unique, and a comprehensive personal assessment is crucial for truly understanding their health status. From this detailed evaluation, a tailored treatment program can be developed to meet their specific needs.

- The Test Protocols offer valuable guidance on key areas to focus on for different clinical pictures. It is important that we use them as a guide and not as a fixed framework. Experienced users know that sometimes the most 'exotic' constellations can sustain a disease process. Only a personalised baseline test can give us the insight we need.

- The therapeutic recommendations in the Compact Programs can help us take immediate therapeutic action for many conditions, even in the hustle and bustle of a busy practice.

- With all the available support, we should not lose sight of the importance of focusing on each patient's individuality. This requires us to apply the RAH programs with our clinical knowledge and logic based on experience.

- When performing the test and during treatment, we should aim for optimal use of the detectors. It is essential to reach as many of the body's circulatory systems as possible to effectively transfer frequencies to the body through the hands, feet, or back. To achieve this, we use Hand and Foot Detectors, Fabric Detectors for hands and feet, and large Fabric Detectors that allow us to

connect to the body through contact with the spine. Additionally, the Treatment Chair can be used to cover all body circulations. The selection depends on the individual practical needs. It has been observed that the short Fabric Detectors for hands and feet are the most commonly used in practices. For more information, particularly on the correct connections, take a look at the book 'Bioresonance according to Paul Schmidt' by Dietmar Heimes.

8.2 STRATEGIC APPROACH TO DEVELOPING A RAH TREATMENT PROGRAM

The second step is to develop a personalised RAH treatment program, based on energetic testing and guided by the following considerations. As stated earlier, the ideal approach is to design a treatment program based on a personalised baseline test of the patient, supported by the Test Protocols and therapy recommendations. The following procedure is recommended for practical implementation:

- Each test begins with RAH program number '00.00 Analysis preparation'. This is important because the analysis preparation helps to prevent false results caused by potential resonances on the transfer frequencies.

- In the next step, the energetics are particularly important. This allows us to gain an overview of the patient's energetic status. Without this preparation, it may be challenging to harmonise the individual's energetics, especially if there are existing disturbances present. This can result in a total lack of response to treatment.

- It is important to remember that energetic programs can also be used to address individual concerns, including specific meridians and targeted ATP programs.

- When we begin to harmonise the large physiology (RAH programs of healthy structures) and pathology (RAH programs of diseased structures) programs, we should always bear in mind that smaller steps require less reaction energy in the organism. This is crucial for achieving optimal therapeutic effects.

- The same applies to energetic harmonisation with pathogens (viruses, bacteria, parasites, fungi). In this case, it is especially important to pay close attention to individual test results instead of relying solely on complex programs.

- For the 70s programs, we specifically select the program that aligns best with the individual test results for our therapies. Considering the complexity of these programs, it is essential

to limit their use to a select few to maintain effectiveness.

- Reminder: The therapy recommendations (Compact Programs) can provide additional support.
- Finally, every treatment program includes the energetic strengthening of detoxification (31.50), during which it is also recommended to address the details that match the test result.

8.3 FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Applying the therapy in water, such as in a bathtub or foot bath, can be very beneficial. Ideally, we prepare a bath with Rayosole® plus, placing a Hand Detector in the water to apply the frequencies to the patient while they bathe. Treatment during the relaxed sleep phase has also proved to be very beneficial. In this case, the patient sleeps in bed on a flat Fabric Detector.

- The RAH programs for acid-base balance (06.00) should primarily be used for testing and supplemented with appropriate nutritional supplements
- The RAH programs relating to nutrients should also be given priority for testing. We recommend the use of appropriate nutritional supplements such as Rayobase®, Rayovita®, Rayoflora®, Rayo®-Pure during treatment.

If exposure to electromagnetic pollution (04.00) and geopathy (05.00) is detected, the use of a biofield former, such as a Duplex IV, Duplex IV professional, a Rayonator, a Rayex or a Mini-Rayonex, can produce an additional therapeutic effect.

As described at the beginning, this is a rough roadmap, a general guideline. A valuable framework on which everyone can build with their experiences.

9. THE RAH PROGRAMS

The following table lists the programs of the RAH (Rayonex Analysis and Harmonisation System) which were available at the time the book was printed.

	N	+/-
00.00 Analysis preparation		

	N	+/-
01.00 Vitalisation complete		
01.10 Energy charging		
01.20 Equalisation of polarity		
01.30 Pre-control		
01.40 Chakras complete		
01.41 Vertex Chakra		
01.42 Forehead Chakra		
01.43 Throat Chakra		
01.44 Heart Chakra		
01.45 Spleen Chakra		
01.46 Navel Chakra		
01.47 Root Chakra		
01.50 Sirtuin genes (Jap. longevity)		

	N	+/-
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete		
02.11 Lung meridian		
02.12 Colon meridian		
02.13 Stomach meridian		
02.14 Spleen meridian		
02.15 Heart meridian		
02.16 Meridian of the small intestines		

	N	+/-
02.17 Bladder meridian		
02.18 Kidney meridian		
02.19 Liver meridian		
02.20 Meridian of the heart and circulation		
02.21 Sanjiao meridian		
02.22 Gall bladder meridian		
02.23 Meridian of the Governing Vessel		
02.24 Meridian of the Conception Vessel		

	N	+/-
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete		
04.10 Alternating electric and magnetic fields		
04.20 Pulse-modulated irradiation / UMTS complete		
04.21 Mobile phones / UMTS		
04.22 5G		
04.23 DECT (wireless telephone)		
04.24 WLAN		
04.25 Bluetooth		
04.26 Satellite transmission		
04.27 WiMAX		
04.28 LTE		
04.29 Tetra / BOS		
04.30 Radiation		
04.31 Ultrasound		
04.32 X-rays		
04.33 Radioactivity		

	N	+/-
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		
05.10 Underground water		
05.20 Fault lines		
05.30 Global grids complete		
05.31 Hartmann grid line		
05.32 Hartmann grid intersection		
05.33 Curry grid line		
05.34 Curry grid intersection		
05.35 Benker grid line		
05.36 Benker grid intersection		

	N	+/-
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		
06.10 Connective tissue		
06.20 Pancreas		
06.30 Liver		
06.40 Small intestines		

	N	+/-
07.00 Vital substances complete		
07.10 Minerals complete		
07.11 Calcium		
07.12 Potassium		
07.13 Magnesium		
07.14 Sodium		
07.20 Trace elements complete		
07.21 Iron		
07.22 Zinc		
07.23 Copper		
07.24 Manganese		

	N	+/-
07.25 Molybdenum		
07.26 Iodine		
07.27 Cobalt		
07.28 Chromium		
07.29 Selenium		
07.30 Vitamins, fat-soluble complete		
07.31 Vitamin A		
07.32 Vitamin D		
07.33 Vitamin E		
07.34 Vitamin K		
07.35 Vitamin K1		
07.36 Vitamin K2		
07.40 Vitamins, water-soluble complete		
07.41 Vitamin C		
07.42 Vitamin B1 (thiamine)		
07.43 Vitamin B2 (riboflavin)		
07.44 Vitamin B3 (niacin)		
07.45 Vitamin B5 (pantothenic acid)		
07.46 Vitamin B6 (pyridoxine)		
07.47 Vitamin B7 (biotin)		
07.48 Vitamin B9 (folic acid)		
07.49 Vitamin B12 (cobalamin)		
07.50 Vitamin B17 (laetrile)		
07.60 Probiotic bacteria complete		
07.61 Lactobacillus rhamnosus		
07.62 Enterococcus faecium		
07.63 Bifidobacterium lactis		
07.64 Bifidobacterium longum		
07.65 Lactococcus lactis		
07.66 Bacillus coagulans		

	N	+/-
07.67 Lactobacillus casei		
07.68 Lactobacillus plantarum		
07.69 Lactobacillus acidophilus		
07.70 Bifidobacterium infantis		
07.71 Lactobacillus salivarius		
07.72 Bifidobacterium bifidum		
07.80 Fatty acids complete		
07.81 Monocarboxylic acids		
07.82 Saturated fatty acids		
07.83 Monounsaturated fatty acids		
07.84 Polyunsaturated fatty acids		
07.85 Essential fatty acids		
07.90 Rayobase®		
07.91 Rayovita®		
07.92 Rayoflora®		
07.93 Rayosole® plus		
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		

	N	+/-
08.00 Harmful substances complete		
08.10 Heavy metals complete		
08.11 Palladium		
08.12 Silver		
08.13 Cadmium		
08.14 Platinum		
08.15 Gold		
08.16 Mercury		
08.17 Lead		
08.30 Spider and snake venoms complete		
08.31 Acanthoscurria geniculata / Brazilian whiteknee tarantula		

	N	+/-
08.32 Araneae avicularia / Avicularia avicularia / tarantula		
08.33 Araneae curcubitina / cucumber green spider		
08.34 Araneae diadema / European garden spider		
08.35 Aranea ixobola / cross spider		
08.36 Aranea scinencia / gray spider		
08.37 Aranium / Aranea ixobola		
08.38 Brachypelma smithi / Mexican redknee spider		
08.39 Cheiracanthium punctorium / yellow sac spider		
08.40 Lactrodectus hasselti / redback spider		
08.41 Latrodectus mactans / black widow		
08.42 Tarantula cubensis / Cuban tarantula		
08.43 Tegenaria atrica / giant house spider		
08.44 Tarentula hispanica / Spanish spider		
08.45 Bothrops lanceolatus / yellow viper		
08.46 Crotalus horridus / timber rattlesnake		
08.47 Lachesis / bushmaster		
08.48 Naja tripudians / cobra		
08.49 Vipera berus / common European viper		
08.50 Pesticides complete		
08.51 Fungicides (fungus)		
08.52 Herbicides (weeds)		
08.53 Insecticides (insects)		
08.54 Molluscicides (snails)		
08.55 Vermicides (parasitic worms)		
08.56 Rodenticides (rodents)		
08.57 Miticides (mites)		
08.80 Genotoxins complete		
08.81 Psorinum		
08.82 Medorrhinum		
08.83 Luesinum		

	N	+/-
08.84 Tuberculin		
08.85 Environmental toxins complete		
08.86 Benzene		
08.87 Benzpyrene		
08.88 DDT		
08.89 Formaldehyde		
08.90 Lindane		
08.91 Pentachlorophenol (PCP)		
08.92 Phthalates		
08.93 Biphenyl (PCB)		
08.94 Tobacco toxins / tobacco smoke		
08.95 Glyphosate		

	N	+/-
09.00 Enzymes complete		
09.01 Enzymes, basis complete		
09.02 Q10		
09.03 Superoxide dismutase		
09.04 Bromelain		
09.05 Papain		
09.07 Enzymes, cytochrome detoxification complete		
09.08 Cytochrome 1A2		
09.09 Cytochrome 2C9		
09.10 Cytochrome 2D6		
09.11 Cytochrome 3A4		
09.12 Cytochrome c reductase		
09.13 Cytochrome P450		
09.14 Cytochrome oxidase		
09.15 Cytochromes		
09.17 Enzymes, heart complete		

	N	+/-
09.18 Creatine kinase (CK)		
09.19 Creatine kinase MB (CK-MB)		
09.20 Phosphodiesterase-3a (PDE3A)		
09.21 Angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE)		
09.23 Enzymes, respiratory tract complete		
09.24 Phosphodiesterase 4		
09.25 Neprilysin 1		
09.26 Neprilysin 2		
09.28 Enzymes, kidney / urinary organs complete		
09.29 Renin		
09.30 Kallikrein		
09.31 Neprilysin 1		
09.32 Neprilysin 2		
09.34 Enzymes, digestive system complete		
09.35 Ptyalin (oral cavity)		
09.36 Amylase (stomach)		
09.37 Pepsin (stomach)		
09.38 Gastric lipase (stomach)		
09.39 Peptidases (small intestine)		
09.40 Peptidase extracellular (small intestine)		
09.41 Peptidase intracellular (small intestine)		
09.42 Disaccharidases glycosidase (small intestine)		
09.43 Lactase-beta 1-galactosidase (small intestine)		
09.44 Maltase (small intestine)		
09.45 PEPC 1 (small intestine)		
09.47 Enzymes, liver / gall / pancreas complete		
09.48 Gamma-glutamyl transferase (liver)		
09.49 Glutamate oxalacetate transaminase GOT (liver)		
09.50 Glutamate pyrovate transaminase liver GPT 1 (liver)		
09.51 Glutamate pyruvate transaminase liver GPT 2 (liver)		

	N	+/-
09.52 Alkaline phosphatase (gall bladder)		
09.53 Trypsin (pancreas)		
09.54 Chymotrypsin (pancreas)		
09.55 Chymotrypsinogen (pancreas)		
09.56 Carboxypeptidase (pancreas)		
09.57 Carboxypeptidase A (pancreas)		
09.58 Carboxypeptidase B (pancreas)		
09.59 Elastase (pancreas)		
09.60 DNA ligase (pancreas)		
09.61 Ribonuclease (pancreas)		
09.62 Pancreatic amylase (pancreas)		
09.64 Enzymes, metabolism complete		
09.65 Uridyltransferase (KH)		
09.66 Hormone-sensitive lipase (F)		
09.67 Peptidyl arginine deiminase (E)		
09.69 Enzymes, locomotor system complete		
09.70 Aldenylate kinase		
09.71 CK creatin kinase general		
09.72 CK creatin kinase MM		
09.73 Peptidyl-arginine deiminase		
09.74 Hyaloronidase		
09.75 Enzymes, nervous system complete		
09.76 Tryptophan hydroxylase 1		
09.77 Tryptophan hydroxylase 2		
09.78 Purine nucleoside phosphorylase		
09.79 Creatin kinase CK general		
09.80 Neprilysin 1		
09.81 Neprilysin 2		
09.83 Enzymes, skin / hair complete		
09.84 Tyrosinase (UV protection)		

	N	+/-
09.86 Enzymes, thyroid metabolism complete		
09.87 4-hydroxyphenylpyrovate dioxigenase		
09.88 Aldehyde dehydrogenase ALDH		
09.89 Diamine oxidase		
09.90 Dopachrome, L-dopachrome-isomerase		
09.91 Dopa decarboxylase		
09.92 Fumarylacetoacetase		
09.93 Homogentisate 1,2-dioxygenase		
09.94 Maleylacetoacetate isomerase		
09.95 Monoamine oxidase		
09.96 Tyrosinase (UV protection)		
09.97 Alkaline phosphatase		

	N	+/-
10.00 Amino acids complete		
10.10 Essential amino acids complete		
10.11 L-Isoleucine		
10.12 L-Leucine		
10.13 L-Lysine		
10.14 L-Methionine		
10.15 L-Phenylalanine		
10.16 L-Threonine		
10.17 L-Tryptophan		
10.18 L-Valine		
10.30 Non-essential amino acids complete		
10.31 L-Alanine		
10.32 L-Arginine (semi-essential)		
10.33 L-Asparagine		
10.34 L-Aspartic acid		
10.35 L-Cysteine		
10.36 L-Glutamine		
10.37 L-Glutamic acid		
10.38 L-Glycine		
10.39 L-Histidine (semi-essential)		
10.40 L-Proline		
10.41 L-Serine		
10.42 L-Tyrosine		
10.43 L-Homocysteine		

	N	+/-
11.00 Food		
11.01 Biogenic amines		
11.02 Histamine		
11.03 Phenethylamine		
11.04 Serotonin		
11.05 Tyramine		
11.06 Gluten, phosphates, salicylic acid		
11.07 Gluten		
11.08 Phosphate		
11.09 Salicylic acid		
11.10 Dairy products, eggs		
11.11 Butter		
11.12 Buttermilk		
11.13 Condensed milk		
11.14 Yolk		
11.15 Egg white		
11.16 Yoghurt		
11.17 Kefir		
11.18 Milk		
11.19 Curd		
11.20 Cream		
11.21 Curdled milk		
11.24 Cooking oils		
11.25 Thistle oil		
11.26 Peanut oil		
11.27 Margarine		
11.28 Olive oil		
11.29 Rapeseed oil		
11.30 Sunflower oil		
11.33 Cheese		
11.34 Camembert		

	N	+/-
11.35 Cheese hard		
11.36 Cheese soft		
11.37 Mutton cheese		
11.40 Meat, tofu		
11.41 Chicken		
11.42 Veal		
11.43 Hare		
11.44 Lamb		
11.45 Turkey		
11.46 Beef		
11.47 Pork		
11.48 Tofu		
11.51 Fish, shellfish and molluscs		
11.52 Eel		
11.53 Whitefish		
11.54 Flounder		
11.55 Crayfish		
11.56 Trout		
11.57 Shrimp		
11.58 Pike		
11.59 Lobster		
11.60 Codfish		
11.61 Carp		
11.62 Salmon		
11.63 Mussel		
11.64 Sardine		
11.65 Sole		
11.66 Tuna		
11.67 Cuttlefish		
11.70 Grains, rice, seeds		
11.71 Buckwheat		

	N	+/-
11.72 Spelt		
11.73 Barley		
11.74 Millet		
11.75 Oats		
11.76 Linseed		
11.77 Maize		
11.78 Poppy		
11.79 Rice		
11.80 Rye		
11.81 Sesame		
11.82 Soya		
11.83 Wheat		
11.86 Legumes, seeds		
11.87 Peas yellow		
11.88 Peas green		
11.89 Pumpkin seeds		
11.90 Lentil		
11.91 Sunflower seeds		
11.94 Sugar, honey, liquorice		
11.95 Honey		
11.96 Fruit sugar		
11.97 Milk sugar		
11.98 Cane sugar		
11.99 Beet sugar		
12.00 Liquorice		
12.01 Sugar (white)		
12.04 Sweeteners, sugar substitutes		
12.05 Aspartame		
12.06 Isomalt		
12.07 Cyclamate		
12.08 Maltitol		

	N	+/-
12.09 Mannitol		
12.10 Saccharine		
12.11 Sorbitol		
12.12 Xylitol		
12.15 Salt, curing agent		
12.16 Sodium fluoride		
12.17 Sodium iodide		
12.18 Sea salt		
12.19 Salt		
12.21 Seasoning, vinegar		
12.22 Fruit vinegar		
12.23 Maggi		
12.24 Wine vinegar		
12.27 Spices, tea, coffee, cocoa		
12.28 Anise		
12.29 Basil		
12.30 Savory		
12.31 Cayenne pepper		
12.32 Curry		
12.33 Dill		
12.34 Verbena		
12.35 Tarragon		
12.36 Fennel seeds		
12.37 Clove		
12.38 Green tea		
12.39 Rosehip		
12.40 Ginger		
12.41 St. John's wort		
12.42 Coffee		
12.43 Camomile		
12.44 Cocoa		

	N	+/-
12.45 Garlic		
12.46 Coriander		
12.47 Cumin		
12.48 Lime blossom		
12.49 Bay leaves		
12.50 Marjoram		
12.51 Nutmeg		
12.52 Oregano		
12.53 Paprika		
12.54 Parsley		
12.55 Pepper		
12.56 Peppermint		
12.57 Rosemary		
12.58 Sage		
12.59 Chive		
12.60 Black tea		
12.61 Mustard		
12.62 Thyme		
12.63 Juniper		
12.64 Cinnamon		
12.65 Lemon balm		
12.68 Baking ingredients		
12.69 Baking powder		
12.70 Gelatine		
12.71 Yeast		
12.72 Saffron		
12.73 Chocolate powder		
12.74 Vanilla		
12.76 Nuts		
12.77 Peanut		
12.78 Hazelnut		

	N	+/-
12.79 Coconut		
12.80 Almond		
12.81 Brazil nut		
12.82 Pecan nut		
12.83 Pistachio		
12.84 Walnut		
12.87 Edible mushrooms		
12.88 White button mushrooms		
12.89 Craterellus		
12.90 Morel		
12.91 Boletus		
12.94 Alcoholic beverages		
12.95 Beer		
12.96 Cognac		
12.97 Red wine		
12.98 White wine		
13.01 Tuber vegetables		
13.02 Potato		
13.03 Kohlrabi		
13.04 Carrot		
13.05 Red radish		
13.06 Radish		
13.07 Beetroot		
13.08 Celeriac		
13.09 Onion		
13.12 Vegetables, legumes		
13.13 Cauliflower		
13.14 Beans		
13.15 Broccoli		
13.16 Fennel		
13.17 Cucumber		

	N	+/-
13.18 Leek		
13.19 Melon		
13.20 Chilli		
13.21 Brussels sprouts		
13.22 Red cabbage		
13.23 Tomato		
13.24 Savoy		
13.25 Zucchini		
13.28 Pome fruit		
13.29 Apple		
13.30 Pear		
13.33 Stone fruits, tropical fruits		
13.34 Pineapple		
13.35 Apricot		
13.36 Banana		
13.37 Fig		
13.38 Cherry		
13.39 Nectarine		
13.40 Peach		
13.41 Plum		
13.44 Berries		
13.45 Blackberry		
13.46 Strawberry		
13.47 Raspberry		
13.48 Red currant		
13.49 Grape		
13.50 Raisin		
13.53 Citrus fruits		
13.54 Tangerine		
13.55 Orange		
13.56 Grapefruit		

	N	+/-
13.57 Lemon		
13.59 Food additives		
13.60 Colourings in food		
13.61 Preservatives in food		
13.62 Antioxidants in food		
13.63 Gelling agents in food		
13.64 Thickeners in foods		
13.65 Sweeteners in foods		
13.66 Stabilisers in foods		
13.67 Flavour enhancers in food		
13.68 Miscellaneous food additives		
13.69 Glycerol		
13.70 Potassium bromate		
13.71 Lecithin		
13.72 Paraffin		
13.74 Food flavourings		
13.75 Pineapple (flavour)		
13.76 Apple (flavour)		
13.77 Apricot (flavour)		
13.78 Banana (flavour)		
13.79 Bitter almond (flavour)		
13.80 Blackberry (flavour)		
13.81 Cassis (flavour)		
13.82 Strawberry (flavour)		
13.83 Blueberry (flavour)		
13.84 Raspberry (flavour)		
13.85 Coffee (flavour)		
13.86 Cherry (flavour)		
13.87 Almond (flavour)		
13.88 Maraschino (flavour)		
13.89 Orange (flavour)		

	N	+/-
13.90 Peppermint (flavour)		
13.91 Peach (flavour)		
13.92 Pistachio (flavour)		
13.93 Rum (flavour)		
13.94 Grape (flavour)		
13.95 Vanilla (flavour)		
13.96 Forest berries (flavour)		
13.97 Williams pear (flavour)		
13.98 Lemon (flavour)		
14.00 Disinfectants		
14.01 Preservatives		
14.02 Antioxidants and stabilisers		
14.03 Parabens		
14.04 Pollen		
14.05 Maple		
14.06 Wormwood		
14.07 Birch		
14.08 Stinging nettle		
14.09 Oak		
14.10 Alder		
14.11 Ash		
14.12 Spruce		
14.13 Common cocksfoot		
14.14 Lichwort		
14.15 Goldenrod		
14.16 Hazel		
14.17 Soft grass		
14.18 Hop		
14.19 Bermuda grass		
14.20 Pine		
14.21 Lime tree		

	N	+/-
14.22 Dandelion		
14.23 Poplar		
14.24 Ragweed (ambrosia)		
14.25 Rapeseed		
14.26 Copper beech (beech)		
14.27 Sorrel		
14.28 Black elderberry		
14.29 Elm		
14.30 Plantain (ribwort plantain)		
14.31 Willow (brook willow)		
14.32 White goosefoot		
14.33 Timothy grass		
14.34 Meadow grass		
14.35 Meadow fescue		
14.38 Animal epithelia, insect venoms		
14.39 Animal epithelia		
14.40 Gadfly, horsefly		
14.41 Duck		
14.42 Goose		
14.43 Golden hamster		
14.44 Chicken		
14.45 Dog		
14.46 Rabbit		
14.47 Cat		
14.48 Mouse		
14.49 Guinea pig		
14.50 Flour moth		
14.51 Mites		
14.52 Mosquito		
14.53 Horse		
14.54 Rat		
14.55 Cattle		

	N	+/-
14.56 Sheep's wool		
14.57 Pig		
14.58 Budgerigar		
14.59 Goat		
14.62 Insecticides		
14.63 Bee venom (Apis mellifera)		
14.64 Wasp venom (Vespa vulgaris)		
14.67 Fungi		
14.68 Alternaria alternata		
14.69 Alternaria tenuis		
14.70 Aspergillus fumigatus		
14.71 Aspergillus niger		
14.72 Aspergillus terreus		
14.73 Botrytis cinerea		
14.74 Candida albicans		
14.75 Chaetomium globosum		
14.76 Cladosporium herbarum		
14.77 Curvularia lunata		
14.78 Curvularia spicifera		
14.79 Epicoccum purpurascens		
14.80 Epidermophytons floccosum		
14.81 Fusarium moniliforme		
14.82 Fusarium solani		
14.83 Helminthosporium halodes		
14.84 Microsporum canis		
14.85 Mucor mucedo		
14.86 Mucor racemosus		
14.87 Neurosporum sitophila		
14.88 Penicillium notatum		
14.89 Penicillium roqueforti		
14.90 Phoma betae		

	N	+/-
14.91 Pullularia pullulans		
14.92 Rhizopus nigricans		
14.93 Serpula lacrymans		
14.94 Stemphylium botryosum		
14.95 Trichophyton mentagrophytes		
14.96 Ustilago tritici		
14.99 Wood dust, plant fibres		
15.00 Abachi wood		
15.01 Weeping fig (Ficus benjamina)		
15.02 Beech wood		
15.03 Oak wood		
15.04 Spruce wood		
15.05 Flax / linen		
15.06 Hay dust		
15.07 Kapok		
15.08 Pine wood		
15.09 Limba wood		
15.10 Macore wood		
15.11 Mahogany wood		
15.12 Walnut wood		
15.13 Ramin wood		
15.14 Fir wood		
15.15 Teak wood		
15.16 Elm wood		
15.18 Household, cosmetics		
15.19 1,3-Diphenylguanidine		
15.20 Abietic acid		
15.21 Abitol®		
15.22 Adeps lanae		
15.23 Amerchol® L 101		
15.24 Arnica flower extract		

	N	+/-
15.25 Benzyl alcohol		
15.26 Benzyl salicylate		
15.27 Cocamidopropyl betaine (in water)		
15.28 Diphenylthiourea		
15.29 DMDM Hydantoin		
15.30 Isopropyl myristate		
15.31 Chamomile flower extract		
15.32 Lemongrass oil		
15.33 Motherwort flower extract		
15.34 Sodium benzoate		
15.35 Polyethylene glycol ointment DAB 8		
15.36 Primin (fragrance)		
15.37 Propylene glycol		
15.38 Tansy extract		
15.39 Yarrow extract		
15.40 Toluene sulfonamide formaldehyde resin (Santolite® MS)		
15.41 Triclosan (preservative)		
15.42 Trolamine (triethanolamine)		
15.43 Vanillin (fragrance)		
15.44 Wool wax alcohols		
15.45 Zinc pyrithione		
15.48 Textiles, textile dyes, detergents		
15.49 Natural fibres		
15.50 Alpaca		
15.51 Angora		
15.52 Cotton		
15.53 Jute		
15.54 Cashmere		
15.55 Linen		
15.56 Mohair		
15.57 Ramie		

	N	+/-
15.58 Silk		
15.59 Sheep's wool		
15.62 Synthetic fibres		
15.63 Acrylic		
15.64 Nylon		
15.65 Polyamide		
15.66 Polyester		
15.67 Polyamide / polyurethane		
15.68 Viscose		
15.71 Dyes for textiles		
15.72 Detergents		
15.73 Fabric softener		
15.74 Pharmaceuticals		
15.75 Antibiotics		
15.76 Amoxicillin		
15.77 Ampicillin		
15.78 Bacitracin		
15.79 Ceftriaxone		
15.80 Cefuroxime		
15.81 Chloramphenicol		
15.82 Clindamycin		
15.83 Doxycycline		
15.84 Erythromycin		
15.85 Ethambutol		
15.86 Framycetin sulfate		
15.87 Fusidinacid (sodium salt)		
15.88 Gentamicin sulfate		
15.89 Isoniazid		
15.90 Kanamycin sulfate		
15.91 Lomefloxacin		
15.92 Metronidazole		

	N	+/-
15.93 Ofloxacin		
15.94 Oxytetracycline		
15.95 Penicillin G		
15.96 Penicillin V		
15.97 Rifampicin		
15.98 Sulfadiazine		
15.99 Sulfamethoxazole		
16.00 Sulfanilamide		
16.01 Sulfathiazole		
16.02 Tetracycline hydrochloride		
16.06 Antiseptics		
16.07 Chlorquinaldol		
16.10 Antimycotics		
16.11 Clotrimazole		
16.12 Nystatin		
16.15 Corticosteroid		
16.16 Amcinonide		
16.17 Betamethasone-17-valerate		
16.18 Budesonide		
16.19 Clobetasol-17-propionate		
16.20 Dexamethasone		
16.21 Hydrocortisone		
16.22 Hydrocortisone-17-butyrate		
16.23 Prednisolone		
16.24 Triamcinolone acetonide		
16.28 Local anaesthetics		
16.29 Cinchocaine hydrochloride		
16.30 Lidocaine hydrochloride		
16.31 Polidocanol		
16.32 Procaine hydrochloride		
16.33 Tetracaine hydrochloride		

	N	+/-
16.36 Eye-specific substances		
16.37 Atropine sulfate		
16.38 Edetinacid disodium salt		
16.39 Phenylephrine hydrochloride		
16.40 Pilocarpine hydrochloride		
16.41 Polymyxin B sulfate		
16.44 Psychotropic drugs		
16.45 Diazepam		
16.46 Doxepin		
16.47 Fluphenazine		
16.48 Haloperidol		
16.49 Maprotiline		
16.50 Promethazine		
16.51 Sulpiride		
16.54 Malaria prophylaxis		
16.55 Chloroquine		
16.56 Mefloquine		
16.59 Vaccines		
16.60 2x vaccination DiTe		
16.61 3x vaccination MMR		
16.62 6x vaccination DiTePePo, HepB, Haem		
16.63 Borrelia Nos		
16.64 Corona (mRNA)		
16.65 Corona (vector)		
16.66 Diphtheria		
16.67 Yellow fever		
16.68 FSME virus		
16.69 Haemophilius influenzae		
16.70 Hepatitis A		
16.71 Hepatitis B		
16.72 Vaccine influenza		

	N	+/-
16.73 Cerebral palsy (poliomyelitis)		
16.74 Measles (morbilli)		
16.75 Meningococcal ACWY		
16.76 Pertussis Nos (whooping cough)		
16.77 Pneumococcal vaccination		
16.78 Q fever Nos		
16.79 Rubella (rubeola)		
16.81 Rabies		
16.82 Tuberculosis (BCG-Bacilli)		
16.83 Typhus		
16.84 Vaccinium Nos (variola vaccine)		
16.85 Vaccinium cholera Nos		
16.86 Chickenpox (varicella)		
16.87 Lockjaw (tetanus)		
16.88 Tick bite fever Nos		
16.92 Miscellaneous pharmaceuticals		
16.93 Acetylsalicylic acid (ASS)		
16.94 Aciclovir		
16.95 Adrenaline		
16.96 Aluminium hydroxide		
16.97 Atenolol		
16.98 Azathioprine		
16.99 Barium sulfate		
17.00 Bufexamac		
17.01 Quinine		
17.02 Chloroquine diphosphate		
17.03 Ciclosporin		
17.04 Cimetidine		
17.05 Clioquinol, Vioform®, Chinoform®		
17.06 Cromoglicic acid		
17.07 Diclofenac		

	N	+/-
17.08 Dinoprostone		
17.09 Dexpanthenol		
17.10 Droperidol		
17.11 Estriol		
17.12 Ethylenediamine hydrochloride		
17.13 Fenoterol		
17.14 Halothane		
17.15 Hexachlorocyclohexane		
17.16 Ibuprofen		
17.17 Ketamine		
17.18 Magnesium hydroxide		
17.19 Menthol		
17.20 Metoprolol tartrate		
17.21 Norethisterone		
17.22 Oxytocin		
17.23 Paracetamol		
17.24 Phenazone		
17.25 Propolis		
17.26 Propranolol		
17.27 Salbutamol		
17.28 Theophyllin		
17.29 Systamex®		
17.30 17-beta-estradiol		
17.31 Progesterone		
17.37 Antibiotics from animal feed		
17.38 Carbadox		
17.39 Trimethoprim		
17.40 Tylan		
17.41 Vancomycin		
17.42 Vetoprim®		
17.43 Virginiamycin		

	N	+/-
17.46 Metals		
17.47 Aluminium		
17.48 Arsenic		
17.49 Beryllium		
17.50 Lead		
17.51 Cadmium		
17.52 Chromium		
17.53 Cobalt		
17.54 Iron		
17.55 Gallium		
17.56 Gold		
17.57 Indium		
17.58 Iridium		
17.59 Copper		
17.60 Lithium		
17.61 Magnesium		
17.62 Manganese		
17.63 Molybdenum		
17.64 Nickel		
17.65 Osmium		
17.66 Palladium		
17.67 Platinum		
17.68 Mercury		
17.69 Rubidium		
17.70 Silver		
17.71 Tantalum		
17.72 Thallium		
17.73 Titanium		
17.74 Vanadium		
17.75 Tungsten		
17.76 Zinc		

	N	+/-
17.77 Tin		
17.80 Pesticides		
17.81 Insecticides		
17.82 Diazinon (Alaxon® D)		
17.83 Permethrin		
17.84 Pyrethrum (Raid®)		
17.86 Fungicides		
17.87 Benzisothiazolinone (BIT)		
17.88 Captan (Rondo®)		
17.89 Folpet (Belrose®)		
17.90 Kathon Skane M-8		
17.91 Copper oxychloride (Cupromaag®) / Sulfur oxychloride		
17.92 Copper sulphate		
17.93 Pentachlorophenol (PCP)		
17.94 Sulphur		
17.95 Troy Polyphase (PAM-100)		
17.96 Zineb (Hortosan®)		
17.98 Herbicides		
17.99 Erpax®		
18.00 Herbicides mix		
18.01 Phenol		
18.02 Fenoxaprop-P-Ethyl (Dicomil®)		
18.03 Weedkiller		
18.05 Various pesticides		
18.06 Aroclor mix		
18.07 Bronopol		
18.08 Coumaphos (Perizin®)		
18.09 Kathon ITZ-14		
18.10 Metaldehyde		
18.11 Pesticides mix		
18.12 Xylamon®		

	N	+/-
18.14 Photoprotective substances		
18.15 Photoallergens		
18.16 Environmental chemicals		
18.17 General substances		
18.18 Ammonium hydroxide		
18.19 Antimony trioxide		
18.20 Benzocaine		
18.21 Methyl benzoate		
18.22 Cetostearyl alcohol		
18.23 Chlorine (swimming pool)		
18.24 (Chlorine) Methylisothiazolinone		
18.25 Fragrance mix		
18.26 Epoxy resin		
18.27 Formaldehyde		
18.28 Potassium dichromate		
18.29 Colophonian		
18.30 Lindane (HCH)		
18.31 Mercapto mix		
18.32 Mercaptobenzothiazole (MBT)		
18.33 Musk ketone		
18.34 N-isopropyl-N'-phenyl-p-phenylenediamine (IPPD)		
18.35 Neomycin sulfate		
18.36 p-phenylenediamines (PPD)		
18.37 p-tert-butylphenol formaldehyde resin		
18.38 Parabens mix		
18.39 PCB mix		
18.40 Perchloroethylene		
18.41 Perubalsam		
18.42 Terephthalic acid		
18.43 Tetrabromophenol		
18.44 Thiuram mix		

	N	+/-
18.45 Zinc-diethyldithiocarbamate		
18.46 Cement		
18.49 Fibres		
18.50 Asbestos		
18.51 Cellulose fibres		
18.52 Glass fibres		
18.53 Ceramic fibres		
18.56 Fuels, exhaust gas		
18.57 Exhaust gas (motor vehicle)		
18.58 Unleaded fuel		
18.59 Leaded fuel		
18.60 Diesel		
18.61 Mineral gas		
18.62 Petroleum		
18.63 Tobacco smoke		
18.65 Solvents		
18.66 Acetone		
18.67 Methanol		
18.68 Methyl ethyl ketone		
18.69 Nitro solvent		
18.70 Propanol		
18.71 Styrene		
18.72 Toluene		
18.73 Xylene		
18.76 Denture materials, acrylates		
18.77 Denture materials		
18.78 4,4‘-isopropylidenediphenol (bisphenol A)		
18.79 Amalgam		
18.80 Amalgam alloy metals (silver, copper, tin, zinc)		
18.81 Benzoyl peroxide		
18.82 Eugenol		

	N	+/-
18.83 Gold (potassium dicyanoaurate)		
18.84 Gold (sodium thiosulfatoaurate)		
18.85 Hydroquinone		
18.86 N,N-Dimethyl-p-toluidine		
18.87 Palladium (palladium chloride)		
18.88 Platinum (ammonium tetrachloroplatinate)		
18.89 Tin(ll) chloride		
18.92 Acrylate		
18.93 (2-Hydroxyethyl)-methacrylate (HEMA)		
18.94 BIS-GMA		
18.95 Diurethane dimethacrylates		
18.96 Ethylenglycol-dimethacrylate (EGDMA)		
18.97 Methylmethacrylate		
18.98 Triethylenglycol-dimethacrylate (TEGDMA)		

	N	+/-
20.00 Bacteria complete		
20.05 Bacteria I complete		
20.10 Coccobacilli complete		
20.11 Alpha-haemolytic streptococci		
20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci		
20.13 Eikanella corrodens		
20.14 Gaffkya tetragena		
20.15 Meningococcus		
20.16 MRSA / multi-resistant germs V		
20.17 Neisseria gonorrhoeae		
20.18 Staphylococci		
20.19 Staphylococcus aureus		
20.20 Streptococcus		
20.21 Lactococcus lactis		
20.22 Streptococcus mitis		

	N	+/-
20.23 Streptococcus pneumoniae		
20.24 Streptococcus pyogenes		
20.25 Streptococcus sp.		
20.26 Veillonella dispar		
20.27 Moraxella		
20.28 Scarlatina (scarlet fever)		
20.29 Streptococcus salivarius		
20.40 Rod-shaped bacteria complete		
20.41 Actinobacillus (suis) V		
20.42 Actinomyces israelii		
20.43 Trueperella pyogenes		
20.44 Bacilli		
20.45 Bacillus anthracis V		
20.46 Bacillus cereus		
20.47 Bacteroides fragilis		
20.48 Bordetella bronchiseptica V		
20.49 Bordetella pertussis		
20.50 Brucella abortus V		
20.51 Brucella melitensis V		
20.52 Brucella suis V		
20.53 Coxiella burnetii V		
20.54 Clostridia		
20.55 Clostridium botulinum V		
20.56 Clostridium feseri V		
20.57 Clostridium perfringens		
20.58 Clostridium septicum		
20.59 Clostridium tetani V		
20.60 Corynebacterium diphteriae		
20.61 Corynebacterium xerosis		
20.62 Cytophaga rubra		
20.63 Erysipelotrix rhusiopathiae V		

	N	+/-
20.64 Eubacterium suis		
20.65 Francisella tularensis V		
20.66 Gardnerella vaginalis		
20.67 Haemophilus influenzae		
20.68 Haemophilus parasuis V		
20.69 Helicobacter pylori		
20.70 Lactobacillus acidophilus		
20.71 Lawsonia intracellularis		
20.72 Legionella pneumophila		
20.73 Listeria monocytogenes V		
20.74 Malleomyces mallei V		
20.75 Mycobacteria phlei		
20.76 Mycobacteria tuberculosis		
20.77 Nocardia V		
20.78 Nocardia asteroides		
20.79 Pasteurella V		
20.80 Pasteurella multocida V		
20.81 Propionibacterium acnes		
20.82 Pseudomonas aeruginosa		
20.83 Bartonella henselae		
20.84 Fusobacterium necrophorum V		
20.85 Spirillum serpens		
20.86 Sphaerotilus natans		
20.87 Acinetobacter baumannii		
20.88 Acinetobacter haemolyticus		
20.89 Acinetobacter johnsonii		
20.90 Acinetobacter junii		
20.91 Acinetobacter iwoffii		
20.92 Actinomyces viscosus		
20.93 Treponema denticola		
20.94 Campylobacter rectus / showae		

	N	+/-
20.95 Porphyromonas gingivalis		
20.96 Prevotella intermedia		
20.97 Tannerella forsythia		
20.98 Aggregatibacter actinomycetemcomitans		
20.99 Fusobacterium nucleatum		

	N	+/-
21.05 Bacteria II complete		
21.10 Enterobacteriaceae complete		
21.11 Enterobacter aerogenes		
21.12 Erwinia amylovora		
21.13 Pectobacterium carotovorum		
21.14 Escherichia coli		
21.15 Klebsiella pneumoniae		
21.16 Proteus mirabilis		
21.17 Proteus vulgaris		
21.18 Salmonellae		
21.19 Salmonella enteritidis		
21.20 Salmonella paratyphi		
21.21 Salmonella typhi		
21.22 Serratia marcescens		
21.23 Shigella dysenteriae		
21.24 Shigella flexneri		
21.25 Shigella sonnei		
21.26 Yersinia V		
21.27 Yersinia enterocolitica		
21.28 EHEC		
21.50 Mycoplasma complete		
21.51 Mycoplasma		
21.52 Mycoplasma agalactiae V		
21.53 Mycoplasma capricolum		

	N	+/-
21.54 Mycoplasma mycoides V		
21.60 Spirochaetae complete		
21.61 Borrelia		
21.62 Brachyspira V		
21.63 Leptospira canicola V		
21.64 Leptospira grippotyphosa V		
21.65 Leptospira icterohaemorrhagiae		
21.66 Leptospira interrogans		
21.67 Leptospira pomona V		
21.68 Leptospira (suis) V		
21.69 Treponema pallidum		
21.70 Borrelia afzelii		
21.71 Borrelia burgdorferi		
21.72 Borrelia duttoni		
21.73 Borrelia garinii		
21.74 Borrelia hermsii		
21.80 Intracellular bacteria (cell parasites) complete		
21.81 Anaplasma marginale		
21.82 Chlamydiaceae		
21.83 Chlamydiaceae (feline) V		
21.84 Chlamydia ovis V		
21.85 Chlamydia psittaci V		
21.86 Chlamydia trachomatis		
21.87 Ehrlichia ruminantium V		
21.88 Rickettsiae		
21.89 Babesia divergens (Apicomplexa)		
21.90 Other bacteria complete		
21.91 Bacterium laryngeale		
21.92 Borellia toxin		
21.93 Caries bacteria		
21.94 Porcine intestinal adenomatosis (PIA) V		

	N	+/-
21.95 Pain-producing bacteria		
21.96 Tuberculinum Burnett		
21.97 Anaplasma phagocytophilum		

	N	+/-
22.00 Viruses complete		
22.05 Viruses I complete		
22.10 Double-stranded DNA viruses complete		
22.11 Adenovirus		
22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)		
22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)		
22.14 Hepatitis B virus		
22.15 Herpes simplex		
22.16 Herpes simplex (feline) V		
22.17 Herpes zoster		
22.18 Human papillomavirus (HPV)		
22.19 Papilloma virus		
22.20 Varicella (chickenpox)		
22.21 JC viruses		
22.22 Human herpesvirus 8		
22.40 Single-stranded DNA viruses complete		
22.41 Panleucopenia virus V		
22.42 Parvoviruses (suis) V		
22.43 Porcine circovirus V		
22.60 Single-stranded RNA viruses, positive-stranded RNA genome complete		
22.61 AE virus V		
22.62 BVD virus V		
22.63 Caliciviruses (feline) V		
22.64 Chikungunya viruses		
22.65 Coronaviruses (feline) V		

	N	+/-
22.66 Coronaviruses (suis) V		
22.67 Coxsackie virus B1		
22.68 Coxsackie virus B4		
22.69 EAV virus		
22.70 Duck hepatitis virus V		
22.71 Enteroviruses		
22.72 FHV viruses (feline herpes virus) V		
22.73 FSME		
22.74 Hepatitis A virus		
22.75 Hepatitis C virus		
22.76 CSF virus V		
22.77 FMD virus V		
22.78 Norovirus		
22.79 PRRS viruses (suis) V		
22.80 Rhinovirus		
22.81 SVD virus V		
22.82 Tobacco mosaic virus		
22.83 Teschovirus V		
22.84 VES virus V		
22.85 Hepatitis D virus V		
22.86 Hepatitis E virus V		
22.87 Dengue virus		
22.88 Rubella (measles)		
22.89 Coxsackie virus A7		
22.90 Zika virus		
22.91 Human T-lymphotropic virus 1		
22.92 Human T-lymphotropic virus 2		
22.93 Coronaviruses		
22.94 Coxsackie virus A16		
22.95 Enterovirus A71		
22.96 RS virus		

	N	+/-
23.05 Viruses II complete		
23.10 Negative-stranded RNA genome, unsegmented complete		
23.11 Bornavirus		
23.12 Equine influenza virus V		
23.13 Classic avian influenza virus V		
23.14 Measles virus		
23.15 Mumps virus		
23.16 Parainfluenza virus		
23.17 Porcine influenza virus V		
23.18 VSI virus (VSV)		
23.19 HRSV		
23.30 Negative-stranded RNA genome, segmented complete		
23.31 H1N1 virus		
23.32 H5N1 virus		
23.33 Influenza virus A and B		
23.50 Double-stranded RNA viruses complete		
23.51 Bluetongue viruses V		
23.52 FCoV V		
23.53 FeLV V		
23.54 FIV V		
23.55 Retroviruses		
23.56 Rotaviruses		
23.57 Rotaviruses (suis) V		
23.70 Warts complete		
23.71 Age-related warts		
23.72 Molluscum contagiosum		
23.73 Condyloma		
23.74 Flat warts		
23.75 Verrucae plantares		
23.76 Juvenile warts		
23.77 Verrucae filiformes		

	N	+/-
23.78 Common warts		
23.79 Warts N.N. - recurrent warts		
23.80 Other viruses complete		
23.81 Viruses N.N.		

	N	+/-
24.00 Parasites complete		
24.05 Parasites I complete		
24.10 Hookworms complete		
24.11 Ancylostoma brasiliense		
24.12 Ancylostoma caninum		
24.13 Gyrodactylus		
24.20 Eelworms / intestinal roundworms / pinworms complete		
24.21 Ascaris megalocephala		
24.22 Dirofilaria immitis (heartworm)		
24.23 Enterobius vermicularis		
24.24 Haemonchus contortus		
24.25 Loa loa		
24.26 Macracanthorhynchus		
24.27 Onchocerca volvulus (tumor)		
24.28 Enterobius worms		
24.29 Passalurus ambiguus (rabbit worm)		
24.30 Stephanurus dentatus		
24.31 Strongyloides (filariform)		
24.32 Trichinella spiralis (muscle)		
24.33 Trichuris sp.		
24.34 Macracanthorhynchus hirudinaceus		
24.35 Anisakis simplex		
24.36 Dirofilaria repens		
24.37 Microfilaria		
24.38 Ascaris lumbricoides		

	N	+/-
24.40 Capillariae complete		
24.41 Capillaria hepatica (liver)		
24.50 Trematodes / leeches complete		
24.51 Clonorchis sinensis		
24.52 Cryptocotyle lingua		
24.53 Echinostoma revolutum		
24.54 Eurytrema pancreaticum		
24.55 Fasciola hepatica		
24.56 Fasciolopsis buski		
24.57 Fischoederius elongatus		
24.58 Gastrothylax elongatus		
24.59 Hasstile sig. tricolor		
24.60 Metagonimus yokogawai		
24.61 Paragonimus westermani		
24.62 Prosthogonimus macrorchis		
24.63 Schistosoma haematobium		
24.64 Schistosoma mansoni		
24.65 Urocleidus		
24.80 Tapeworms complete		
24.81 Echinococcus granulosus		
24.82 Echinococcus multicularis		
24.83 Taenia pisiformis		
24.84 Taenia saginata		
24.85 Taenia solium		
24.86 Moniezia expansa		
24.87 Taenia serialis		
24.88 Diphyllobothrium latum		
24.89 Hymenolepis diminuta		

	N	+/-
25.05 Parasites II complete		
25.10 Protozoa complete		
25.11 Balantidium		
25.12 Balantidium coli		
25.13 Besnoitia (lung)		
25.14 Blepharisma		
25.15 Chilomastix cysts (rat)		
25.16 Chilomonas		
25.17 Coccidia (suis) V		
25.18 Coccidia (canis) V		
25.19 Dientamoeba fragilis		
25.20 Encephalitozoon cuniculi V		
25.21 Endolimax nana		
25.22 Endolimax tropica		
25.23 Entamoeba coli (trophozoite)		
25.24 Entamoeba gingivalis		
25.25 Entamoeba histolytica (trophozoite)		
25.26 Giardia lamblia (trophozoite)		
25.27 Iodamoeba buetschlii		
25.28 Iodamoeba buetschlii (trophozoite)		
25.29 Leishmania braziliensis		
25.30 Leishmania donovani		
25.31 Leishmania mexicana		
25.32 Leishmania tropica		
25.33 Leucocytozoon		
25.34 Myxobolus cerebralis		
25.35 Naegleria fowleri		
25.36 Plasmodium cynomolgi		
25.37 Plasmodium falciparum		
25.38 Plasmodium vivax		
25.39 Sarcocystis		

	N	+/-
25.40 Toxoplasma gondii		
25.41 Trichomonas vaginalis		
25.42 Trypanosoma brucei		
25.43 Trypanosoma cruzi (brain)		
25.44 Trypanosoma equiperdum		
25.45 Trypanosoma gambiense		
25.46 Trypanosoma lewisi		
25.47 Trypanosoma brucei rhodesiense		
25.48 Coccidia (feline) V		
25.49 Coccidia (bovine) V		
25.50 Cryptosporidium V		
25.51 Isospora belli		
25.60 Mites / ticks / lice complete		
25.61 Acarus siro (flour mite)		
25.62 Dermatophagoides (dust mite)		
25.63 Demodex canis V		
25.64 Demodex folliculorum (hair follicle mite)		
25.65 Neotrombicula autumnalis (harvest mite) V		
25.66 Notoedres cati V		
25.67 Ornithonyssus (bird mite)		
25.68 Sarcoptes scabiei (scabies)		
25.69 Pediculidae		
25.70 Pthirus pubis		
25.80 Other parasites complete		
25.81 Echinoparyphium recurvatum		
25.82 Hypoderaeum conoideum		
25.83 Stigeoclonium		
25.84 Troglodytella abrassarti		
25.85 Blood parasites		
25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii		

	N	+/-
26.00 Fungi complete		
26.05 Fungi I complete		
26.10 Mould fungi complete		
26.11 Aspergillus fumigatus		
26.12 Aspergillus niger		
26.13 Aspergillus ochraceus		
26.14 Cladosporium herbarum		
26.15 Geotrichum candidum		
26.16 Monilia albicans		
26.17 Mucor mucedo		
26.18 Mucor racemosus		
26.19 Penicillinum camemberti		
26.20 Penicillinum frequentans		
26.21 Penicillinum notatum		
26.22 Penicillinum roqueforti		
26.23 Pullularia pullulans		
26.24 Scopulariopsis brevicaulis		
26.25 Torulpsis glabrata		
26.26 Acremonium		
26.27 Aspergillus versicolor		
26.28 Aspergillus flavus		
26.29 Aureobasidium pullulans		
26.30 Curvularia		
26.31 Eurotium		
26.32 Fusarium oxysporum		
26.33 Paecilomyces variotii		
26.34 Scopulariopsis		
26.35 Stemphylium		
26.36 Penicillium chrysogenum		
26.37 Rhizopus		
26.38 Stachybotrys		

	N	+/-
26.40 Mould fungi toxins complete		
26.41 Aflatoxin		
26.42 Griseofulvin		
26.43 Helminthosporium dematioideum		
26.44 Sterigmatocystin		
26.45 Zearalenon		
26.46 Trichothecenes		

	N	+/-
27.05 Fungi II complete		
27.10 Yeast fungi complete		
27.11 Candida albicans		
27.12 Candida crusei		
27.13 Candida dattila		
27.14 Candida famata		
27.15 Candida glabrata		
27.16 Candida guilliermondii		
27.17 Candida kefyr		
27.18 Candida lusitaniae		
27.19 Candida parapsilosis		
27.20 Candida stellatoidea		
27.21 Candida tropicalis		
27.22 Candida viswanthii		
27.23 Cryptococcus neoformans		
27.24 Malassezia V		
27.25 Malassezia furfur		
27.26 Rhodotorula rubra		
27.27 Saccharomyces cerevisiae		
27.28 Sporothrix schenckii		
27.29 Torulpsis glabrata		
27.30 Trichosporon capitatum		

	N	+/-
27.31 Trichosporon cutaneum		
27.40 Black fungi complete		
27.41 Chaetomium		
27.42 Dematiaceae		
27.43 Phoma		
27.44 Ulocladium		
27.45 Alternaria		
27.50 Filamentous fungi / dermatophytes, dimorphic fungi complete		
27.51 Coccidioides immitis V		
27.52 Microsporum canis		
27.53 Microsporum gypseum		
27.54 Trichophyton cutaneum		
27.55 Trichophyton mentagrophytes		
27.56 Trichophyton rubrum		
27.57 Trichophyton terrestre		
27.58 Trichophyton verrucosum		
27.59 Zymonema farinosus		
27.60 Histoplasma capsulatum		
27.70 Mycetozoa complete		
27.71 Arcyria		
27.72 Lycogala		
27.73 Stemonitis		
27.80 Ascomycota complete		
27.81 Claviceps purpurea (Secale cornutum)		
27.82 Claviceps purpurea (Ergot)		
27.83 Botrytis		
27.84 Neurospora		
27.85 Trichoderma		
27.90 Other fungi complete		
27.92 Wallemia		

	N	+/-
28.00 Chromosome protection complete		
28.01 Chromosome pair 1		
28.02 Chromosome pair 2		
28.03 Chromosome pair 3		
28.04 Chromosome pair 4		
28.05 Chromosome pair 5		
28.06 Chromosome pair 6		
28.07 Chromosome pair 7		
28.08 Chromosome pair 8		
28.09 Chromosome pair 9		
28.10 Chromosome pair 10		
28.11 Chromosome pair 11		
28.12 Chromosome pair 12		
28.13 Chromosome pair 13		
28.14 Chromosome pair 14		
28.15 Chromosome pair 15		
28.16 Chromosome pair 16		
28.17 Chromosome pair 17		
28.18 Chromosome pair 18		
28.19 Chromosome pair 19		
28.20 Chromosome pair 20		
28.21 Chromosome pair 21		
28.22 Chromosome pair 22		
28.23 X-chromosome		
28.24 Y-chromosome		

	N	+/-
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete		
30.10 Cell nucleus		
30.20 Cell membrane		
30.25 Elastin		

	N	+/-
30.26 Laminins		
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		
30.28 Collagen		
30.30 Cytoplasm		
30.40 Organelles complete		
30.41 Endoplasmic reticulum		
30.42 Mitochondria		
30.43 Golgi apparatus		
30.44 Ribosomes		
30.45 Lysosomes / lysozyme		
30.65 Epithelial tissues complete		
30.66 Surface epithelium		
30.67 Ciliated epithelium		
30.68 Glandular epithelium		
30.69 Sensory epithelium		
30.70 Connective tissue complete		
30.71 Collagenous tissue		
30.72 Elastic tissue		
30.73 Fat tissue		
30.74 Cartilage tissue		
30.75 Bone tissue		
30.76 Chondrocytes		
30.77 Chondrogenesis		
30.78 Fibroblasts		
30.79 Fibrocytes		
30.80 Nerve tissue complete		
30.81 Nerve cells		
30.82 Astrocytes		
30.83 Oligodendrocytes		
30.84 Neural stem cell		
30.85 Axons		

	N	+/-
30.86 Myelin sheath		
30.90 Mucous membranes complete		
30.91 Mucous membranes, head		
30.92 Mucous membranes, trunk		
30.93 Mucous membranes, genitals		

	N	+/-
31.00 Cell and tissue, pathology (empty)		
31.10 ATP production complete		
31.11 ATP production lung		
31.12 ATP production colon		
31.13 ATP production stomach		
31.14 ATP production pancreas		
31.15 ATP production heart		
31.16 ATP production small intestines		
31.17 ATP production urinary bladder		
31.18 ATP production prostate gland		
31.19 ATP production testicles		
31.20 ATP production uterus		
31.21 ATP production uterine cervix		
31.22 ATP production ovaries		
31.23 ATP production kidney		
31.24 ATP production thymus		
31.25 ATP production lymph		
31.26 ATP production adrenal gland		
31.27 ATP production gall bladder		
31.28 ATP production biliary tract		
31.29 ATP production liver		
31.30 ATP production spleen		
31.31 ATP production eyes		
31.32 ATP production parathyroid gland		

	N	+/-
31.33 ATP production thyroid gland		
31.34 ATP production cerebellum		
31.35 ATP production cerebrum		
31.36 ATP production mammary gland		
31.37 ATP production bone marrow		
31.38 ATP production skin		
31.39 ATP production blood vessels		
31.40 ATP production muscles		
31.41 ATP production bones		
31.50 Detoxification, basic program		
31.51 Detoxification blood system		
31.52 Detoxification lymphatic system		
31.53 Detoxification acidosis		
31.54 Detoxification extracellular		
31.55 Detoxification intracellular		
31.56 Detoxification mucous membrane		
31.57 Detoxification lung		
31.58 Detoxification stomach		
31.59 Detoxification pancreas		
31.60 Detoxification liver		
31.61 Detoxification intestines		
31.62 Detoxification kidney		
31.63 Detoxification bladder		
31.64 Detoxification woman / female-specific		
31.65 Detoxification skin		
31.66 Detoxification of endotoxins		
31.67 Detoxification of exotoxins		
31.68 Detoxification by chlorophyll a and b		
31.69 Detoxification phosphates		
31.70 Degeneration cell tissue		
31.80 Open wounds / wound healing		

	N	+/-
31.81 Scar interference suppression		
31.82 Post-surgical care		
31.83 Dupuytren's contracture		
31.84 Myomata		
31.85 Cysts		
31.86 Fistulae		
31.87 Oedema		
31.88 Abscess		
31.89 Acute local inflammation		

	N	+/-
32.00 Blood, physiology complete		
32.01 Stem cells complete		
32.02 Embryonic stem cell		
32.03 Adult stem cell		
32.05 Bone marrow stem cell		
32.06 Formation of blood (haematopoiesis)		
32.07 Blood plasma		
32.10 Erythrocytes complete		
32.11 Iron storage (ferritin)		
32.12 Haemoglobin		
32.20 Leukocytes complete		
32.21 Lymphocytes		
32.22 Monocytes		
32.23 Macrophages		
32.24 Neutrophil granulocytes		
32.25 Eosinophil granulocyte		
32.26 Basophil granulocyte		
32.27 Phagocytes		
32.28 T helper cells		
32.29 T suppressor cells		

	N	+/-
32.30 Thrombocytes complete		
32.31 Fibrinolysis		
32.40 Blood coagulation system complete		
32.41 Coagulation factor I		
32.42 Coagulation factor II		
32.43 Coagulation factor III		
32.44 Coagulation factor IV		
32.45 Coagulation factor V		
32.46 Coagulation factor VI		
32.47 Coagulation factor VII		
32.48 Coagulation factor VIII		
32.49 Coagulation factor IX		
32.50 Coagulation factor X		
32.51 Coagulation factor XI		
32.52 Coagulation factor XII		
32.53 Coagulation factor XIII		

	N	+/-
33.00 Blood, pathology (empty)		
33.10 Haemorrhagic anaemia		
33.20 Anaemia due to impaired erythrocyte formation complete		
33.21 Renal anaemia		
33.22 Aplastic anaemia		
33.23 Anaemia caused by the myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS)		
33.24 Iron deficiency anaemia		
33.25 Vitamin B12 deficiency anaemia		
33.26 Vitamin B6 deficiency anaemia		
33.27 Folic acid deficiency anaemia		
33.28 Vitamin C deficiency anaemia		
33.29 Protein deficiency anaemia		
33.50 Degeneration bone marrow		

	N	+/-
33.55 Inflammation bone marrow		
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement		
33.70 Polycythaemia		

	N	+/-
34.00 Immune system, physiology complete		
34.10 Interleukins		
34.15 CD4 receptors		
34.20 Cytokines		
34.30 Lymphokiness		

	N	+/-
35.00 Immune system, pathology (empty)		
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program		
35.11 Increase in non-specific defence		
35.12 Increase in specific defence		
35.13 Phagocytosis		
35.20 Allergy complete		
35.21 Allergy type I		
35.22 Allergy type II		
35.23 Allergy type III		
35.24 Allergy type IV		
35.30 Fructose intolerance		

	N	+/-
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete		
36.10 Lymphatic tracts		
36.20 Lymph nodes		
36.40 Tonsils		
36.50 Thymus gland		
36.60 Spleen		

	N	+/-
36.70 Peyer's plaques		
36.80 Appendix		

	N	+/-
37.00 Lymphatic system, pathology (empty)		
37.10 Lymph vessel inflammation		
37.11 Lymph vessel degeneration		
37.12 Lymphadenitis, swelling of a lymph node		
37.13 Lymph flow disorder		
37.14 Tonsillitis, acute		
37.15 Lymphatic oedema		
37.30 Spleen, strengthening the organ function		
37.40 Thymus gland, strengthening the organ function		
37.50 Appendicitis		
37.60 Symptomatic detoxification complete		
37.61 Detoxification rheumatic toxins		
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions		
37.70 Detoxification metals complete		
37.71 Detoxification palladium		
37.72 Detoxification cadmium		
37.73 Detoxification mercury		
37.74 Detoxification platinum		
37.75 Detoxification copper		
37.76 Detoxification nickel		
37.77 Detoxification lead		

	N	+/-
38.00 Circulatory system, physiology complete		
38.10 Arteries		
38.40 Blood pressure receptors of the carotid artery		
38.41 Carotid artery		

	N	+/-
38.42 Carotid gland		
38.43 Vascular endothelium		
38.44 Vascular permeability		
38.50 Veins		
38.51 Venous valves		
38.80 Capillaries		

	N	+/-
39.00 Circulatory system, pathology (empty)		
39.10 Impairment of the arterial blood supply		
39.15 Arteriosclerosis		
39.20 Impairment of the venous blood supply (varicosis)		
39.30 Inflammation of the blood vessels		
39.40 Degeneration of the blood vessels		
39.50 Disorders of blood pressure regulation		
39.60 High blood pressure (hypertension)		
39.65 Renal hypertension		
39.70 Low blood pressure (hypotension)		

	N	+/-
40.00 Heart, physiology complete		
40.10 Heart layers complete		
40.11 Pericardium		
40.12 Epicardium		
40.13 Myocardium		
40.14 Endocardium		
40.20 Heart interior complete		
40.21 Right atrium		
40.22 Right ventricle		
40.23 Left atrium		
40.24 Left ventricle		

	N	+/-
40.30 Cardiac valves complete		
40.31 Tricuspid valve		
40.32 Pulmonary valve		
40.33 Mitral valve		
40.34 Aortic valve		
40.40 Impulse conduction system complete		
40.41 Sinus node		
40.42 Atrioventricular node (AVN)		
40.43 Conduction system		
40.44 Bundle of His		
40.50 Interventricular septum		
40.60 Apex of heart		
40.70 Coronary vessels		
40.71 Coronary arteries		
40.72 Coronary veins		

	N	+/-
41.00 Heart, pathology (empty)		
41.10 Strengthening the myocardium		
41.11 Increasing cardiac capacity		
41.20 Cardiac insufficiency, left		
41.30 Cardiac insufficiency, right		
41.40 Angina pectoris		
41.50 Psychogenic heart disorder		

	N	+/-
42.00 Respiratory system, physiology complete		
42.10 Nose / olfactory organ complete		
42.11 Dorsal turbinate		
42.12 Upper nasal meatus		
42.13 Central nasal meatus		

	N	+/-
42.14 Lower nasal meatus		
42.15 Nasal mucous membrane		
42.16 Olfactory nerve		
42.17 Posterior nares		
42.20 Sinuses complete		
42.21 Frontal sinuses		
42.22 Sphenoidal sinuses		
42.23 Bony ethmoidal cells		
42.24 Maxillary sinus		
42.30 Throat		
42.40 Larynx complete		
42.41 Epiglottis		
42.42 Thyroid cartilage		
42.43 Cricoid cartilage		
42.44 Vocal ligaments		
42.50 Windpipe		
42.60 Bronchial tubes complete		
42.61 Main bronchi		
42.62 Lobar bronchi		
42.63 Segmental bronchi		
42.70 Lung complete		
42.71 Alveoli (air sacks)		
42.80 Pleura complete		
42.81 Pulmonary pleura (pleura visceralis)		
42.82 Costal pleura (pleura parietalis)		

	N	+/-
43.00 Respiratory system, pathology (empty)		
43.10 Cough, acute		
43.11 Rhinitis, acute (common cold)		

	N	+/-
43.12 Nasal polyps		
43.13 Bronchitis, acute		
43.14 Bronchitis, chronic		
43.15 Sinusitis, acute		
43.16 Sinusitis, chronic		
43.17 Pharyngitis		
43.18 Laryngitis		
43.20 Bronchial asthma		
43.30 Excessive mucus production		
43.40 Pleuritis sicca / exsudativa		
43.50 Pneumonia, bacterial		
43.51 Pneumonia, atypical		
43.52 Coronavirus infections / Long-COVID syndrome		

	N	+/-
44.00 Kidney / urinary organs, physiology complete		
44.10 Kidney complete		
44.11 Renal pelvis		
44.12 Renal calyces		
44.13 Renal papilla		
44.14 Renal medulla		
44.15 Renal cortex		
44.16 Renal hilus		
44.17 Renal glomeruli		
44.20 Urinary organs complete		
44.21 Ureter		
44.22 Urinary bladder		
44.23 Urethra		
44.24 Sphincter		

	N	+/-
45.00 Kidney / urinary organs, pathology (empty)		
45.05 Kidney insufficiency		
45.10 Glomerulonephritis		
45.11 Membranous glomerulonephritis		
45.12 Tubulo-interstitial glomerulonephritis		
45.15 Nephrosis (protein-losing kidney)		
45.16 Glomerulopathy		
45.20 Renal artery stenosis		
45.25 Nephrolithiasis (kidney stones)		
45.30 Pyelonephritis (kidney pelvis and kidney parenchyma inflammation)		
45.35 Cystitis (inflammation of the bladder)		
45.40 Urethritis (inflammation of the urethra)		
45.45 Diabetic nephropathy		
45.50 Renal diabetes		
45.80 Water removal		

	N	+/-
46.00 Digestive system, physiology complete		
46.10 Oral cavity / tongue complete		
46.11 Oral cavity		
46.12 Tongue		
46.13 Salivary glands		
46.14 Parotid gland		
46.15 Submandibular gland		
46.16 Sublingual gland		
46.20 Oesophagus		
46.30 Stomach complete		
46.31 Stomach glands		
46.32 Cardia		
46.33 Body		

	N	+/-
46.34 Fundus		
46.35 Sphincter pylori		
46.38 Peritoneum		
46.40 Small intestines complete		
46.41 Duodenum		
46.42 Jejunum		
46.43 Ileum		
46.44 Intestinal villi		
46.50 Colon complete		
46.51 Appendix (caecum)		
46.52 Vermicular appendix		
46.53 Ascending colon		
46.54 Transverse colon		
46.55 Descending colon		
46.56 S-shaped colon		
46.59 Intestinal flora		
46.60 Colon (rectum)		
46.70 Anus		

	N	+/-
47.00 Digestive system, pathology (empty)		
47.10 Oesophagitis		
47.20 Gastritis, acute		
47.30 Gastritis, chronic		
47.31 Gastritis type A		
47.32 Gastritis type B		
47.33 Gastritis type C		
47.40 Gastric ulcer		
47.45 Duodenal ulcer		
47.50 Crohn's disease		
47.60 Ulcerative colitis		

	N	+/-
47.65 Diverticulitis		
47.70 Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS)		
47.80 Intestinal polyps		
47.85 Flatulence		
47.86 Constipation		

	N	+/-
48.00 Liver / gall / pancreas, physiology complete		
48.10 Liver complete		
48.11 Right liver lobe		
48.12 Left liver lobe		
48.13 Small liver lobe		
48.14 Hepatocytes (liver cells)		
48.15 Liver sinusoids		
48.16 Kupffer star cells		
48.20 Gall complete		
48.21 Gall bladder		
48.22 Bile ducts		
48.30 Pancreas complete		
48.31 Head of the pancreas		
48.32 Body of the pancreas		
48.33 Tail of the pancreas		
48.34 Pancreatic tract		
48.35 Islet cells		

	N	+/-
49.00 Liver / gall / pancreas, pathology (empty)		
49.10 Hepatitis		
49.15 Degeneration of the liver		
49.30 Bile formation disorder		
49.34 Bile flow disorder		

	N	+/-
49.37 Gall bladder bile duct inflammation		
49.38 Gallstones		
49.50 Pancreas, exocrine functional disorder		

	N	+/-
50.00 Metabolism, physiology complete		
50.10 Protein metabolism		
50.20 Carbohydrate metabolism		
50.30 Fat metabolism		

	N	+/-
51.00 Metabolism, pathology (empty)		
51.10 Protein metabolism disorder		
51.11 Prions		
51.20 Carbohydrate metabolism disorder		
51.30 Fat metabolism disorder		
51.40 Diabetes mellitus		
51.50 Gout		

	N	+/-
52.00 Musculoskeletal system, physiology complete		
52.05 Bone cells complete		
52.06 Bone marrow cells		
52.07 Osteoblasts		
52.08 Osteocytes		
52.09 Osteoclasts		
52.10 Skeleton complete		
52.11 Skeleton skull		
52.12 Skeleton shoulder		
52.13 Skeleton upper extremities		
52.14 Skeleton hands		

	N	+/-
52.15 Skeleton chest		
52.16 Skeleton hips / lower extremities		
52.17 Skeleton feet		
52.20 Musculature complete		
52.21 Muscles / ligaments / head / face / neck		
52.22 Muscles / ligaments / shoulder / upper extremities / trunk		
52.23 Diaphragm		
52.24 Musculature / ligaments hands		
52.25 Musculature / ligaments lower extremities		
52.26 Tendons		
52.27 Tendon sheaths		
52.28 Muscles of the pelvic floor / perineum		
52.30 Spine complete		
52.31 Cervical spine (C1 - C7)		
52.32 Thoracic spine (Th1 - Th12)		
52.33 Lumbar spine (L1 - L5)		
52.34 Sacral bone / coccyx bone		
52.40 Spinal discs complete		
52.41 Spinal discs of the cervical spine (C1 - C7/Th1)		
52.42 Spinal discs of the thoracic spine (Th1/Th2 - Th12/L1)		
52.43 Spinal discs of the lumbar spine (L1/L2 - L5)		
52.50 Bursa (knee)		
52.60 Joints complete		
52.61 Capsular ligament		
52.62 Synovial fluid (joint fluid)		
52.63 Periosteum		
52.64 Perichondrium		
52.65 Menisci		
52.66 Chondrogenesis		
52.67 Hyaluronic acid		
52.68 Proteoglycans		

	N	+/-
53.00 Musculoskeletal system, pathology (empty)		
53.11 Bone injury / fracture		
53.12 Inflammation of the bone		
53.13 Calcaneal spur		
53.21 Sprain (distortion)		
53.22 Bruise / haematoma		
53.23 Muscle tension		
53.24 Injury of the muscle / fibre rupture		
53.25 Inflammation of the muscle		
53.26 Ligament injury		
53.27 Stretched ligament		
53.28 Ligament inflammation / tendonitis		
53.29 Inguinal hernia		
53.31 Carpal tunnel syndrome		
53.41 Backbone pain / tension		
53.42 Backbone, degeneration of spinal discs		
53.51 Joint injury		
53.52 Joint inflammation (arthritis)		
53.53 Joint degeneration (arthrosis)		
53.54 Shortage of hyaluronic acid		
53.55 Polymyalgia rheumatica		
53.61 Bursa injury		
53.62 Bursitis		
53.70 Backaches complete		
53.71 Backache cervical spine		
53.72 Backache thoracic spine		
53.73 Backache lumbar spine		
53.80 Osteoporosis		
53.81 Osteomalacia / rachitis		
53.82 Sciatica		
53.83 Lumbago		
53.84 Fibromyalgia		

	N	+/-
54.00 Nervous system, physiology complete		
54.10 Central nervous system complete		
54.11 Brain, cerebral membranes, cerebral cortex, nuclei		
54.12 Interbrain, midbrain		
54.13 Lobe of cerebrum, corpus callosum, cerebellum, pons		
54.14 Pyramidal and extrapyramidal system		
54.15 Medulla oblongata, respiratory / cardiovascular / vomiting centre		
54.16 Spinal marrow		
54.17 Blood-cerebrospinal fluid barrier (BCSFB)		
54.18 Blood brain barrier (BBB)		
54.19 Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF)		
54.20 Peripheral nervous system complete		
54.21 Cranial nerve I (olfactory nerve)		
54.22 Cranial nerve II (optic nerve)		
54.23 Cranial nerve III (oculomotor nerve)		
54.24 Cranial nerve IV (trochlear nerve)		
54.25 Cranial nerve V (trigeminal nerve)		
54.26 Cranial nerve VI (abducens nerve)		
54.27 Cranial nerve VII (facial nerve)		
54.28 Cranial nerve VIII (vestibulocochlear nerve)		
54.29 Cranial nerve IX (glossopharyngeal nerve)		
54.30 Cranial nerve X (vagus nerve)		
54.31 Cranial nerve XI (accessory nerve)		
54.32 Cranial nerve XII (hypoglossal nerve)		
54.35 Nerve ganglia		
54.36 Sciatic nerve (ischiadicus nerve)		
54.50 Autonomic nervous system		
54.60 Psychosomatic control		

	N	+/-
55.00 Nervous system, pathology (empty)		
55.10 Sleep-onset insomnia (9pm - 11pm) - often hormonal disorders		
55.20 Sleep disorder time 1 (11pm - 1am premature wakening)		
55.21 Sleep disorder time 2 (1am - 3am premature wakening)		
55.22 Sleep disorder time 3 (3am - 5am premature wakening)		
55.30 Alzheimer's disease		
55.31 Parkinson's disease		
55.32 Organic brain psychosis syndrome (OBPS)		
55.40 Neuritis		
55.41 Neuralgia		
55.42 Nerve degeneration		
55.43 Multiple sclerosis		
55.44 Restless Legs Syndrome		
55.45 ADD / ADHD		
55.46 Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) / muscle atrophy		
55.50 Cerebral concussion		
55.51 Amnesia		
55.55 Headaches		
55.56 Cluster headache (Bing-Horton syndrome)		
55.60 Migraine		

	N	+/-
56.00 Visual organ, physiology complete		
56.10 Lachrymal gland, nasal duct complete		
56.11 Lacrimal gland		
56.12 Nasal duct		
56.13 Lacrimal point		
56.14 Lacrimal sac		
56.20 Chambers of the eye complete		
56.21 Front eye chamber		
56.22 Rear eye chamber		
56.30 Membranes complete		
56.31 Conjunctiva		
56.32 Cornea		
56.33 Iris		
56.34 Retina		
56.35 Choroid		
56.36 Dermis		
56.40 Lens, pupil, vitreous body complete		
56.41 Lens		
56.42 Pupil		
56.43 Vitreous body		
56.50 Musculature, nerve, socket of the eye		
56.60 Visual nerves complete		
56.61 Visual nerve		
56.62 Yellow spot		
56.63 Blind spot		

	N	+/-
57.00 Eye, pathology (empty)		
57.10 Retinal detachment		
57.20 Cataract		
57.30 Glaucoma		

	N	+/-
57.40 Wet macular degeneration		
57.41 Dry macular degeneration		
57.50 Hordeolum		
57.51 Chalazion		
57.52 Conjunctivitis		

	N	+/-
58.00 Acoustic organ / organ of equilibrium, physiology complete		
58.10 Auricle complete		
58.11 Auricle		
58.12 Ear cartilage		
58.20 External ear complete		
58.21 Cartilaginous part		
58.22 Bony part		
58.23 Earwax glands		
58.30 Middle ear complete		
58.31 Ear drum (tympanic membrane)		
58.32 Hammer (malleus)		
58.33 Anvil (incus)		
58.34 Stirrup / oval window		
58.35 Tympanum / Eustachian tube		
58.40 Inner ear complete		
58.41 Semicircular canals		
58.42 Cochlea		
58.43 Acoustic nerve and nerve of equilibrium (nerve VIII)		

	N	+/-
59.00 Acoustic organ / organ of equilibrium, pathology (empty)		
59.10 Tinnitus		
59.20 External otitis		
59.21 Otitis media, acute (inflammation of the middle ear)		
59.30 Menière's disease		
59.40 Acute hearing loss		

	N	+/-
62.00 Skin / hair, physiology complete		
62.10 Skin complete		
62.11 Epidermis		
62.12 Dermis		
62.13 Subcutis		
62.14 Fatty tissue		
62.15 Melanocytes (melanin forming cells)		
62.16 Keratinocytes		
62.20 Skin glands complete		
62.21 Sebaceous gland		
62.22 Sweat gland		
62.50 Hair		
62.60 Nails complete		
62.61 Nail formation basic structure		

	N	+/-
63.00 Skin / hair, pathology (empty)		
63.10 Psoriasis		
63.20 Neurodermatitis		
63.25 Sunburn		
63.30 Contact dermatitis (allergic)		
63.40 Urticaria		
63.50 Skin mycoses		

	N	+/-
63.60 Lichen (ruber planus)		
63.61 Mycosis fungoides		
63.70 Skin depigmentation		
63.80 Black hairy tongue (lingua nigra)		
63.90 Androgenetic alopecia (females)		

	N	+/-
64.00 Hormonal system, physiology complete		
64.05 Pineal gland (epiphysis) complete		
64.06 Melatonin hormone		
64.10 Hypothalamus complete		
64.11 Sleeping-waking-centre		
64.12 Thermoregulation centre		
64.13 Oxytocin hormone		
64.14 Antidiuretic hormone ADH		
64.15 Gonadotropin releasing hormone		
64.20 Pituitary gland complete		
64.21 ACTH (from anterior lobe of the hypophysis)		
64.22 STH (from anterior lobe of the hypophysis)		
64.23 Melanotropin (MSH)		
64.24 Follicle stimulating hormone (FSH)		
64.25 Luteinising hormone (LH)		
64.26 Acetylcholine		
64.27 Histamine		
64.28 Dopamine		
64.29 Serotonin		
64.30 Thyroid gland		
64.31 Thyroid-Stimulating Hormone (TSH)		
64.32 fT3		
64.33 fT4		

	N	+/-
64.34 Calcitonin		
64.35 Parathyroid gland		
64.36 Parathormone		
64.40 Thymus		
64.45 Glutamate		
64.46 Gamma-aminobutyric acid		
64.50 Adrenal medulla		
64.51 Adrenaline		
64.52 Noradrenaline		
64.55 Adrenal cortex		
64.56 Cortisol		
64.60 Kidney		
64.61 Renin		
64.62 Angiotensin I		
64.63 Angiotensin II		
64.64 Aldosterone		
64.65 Erythropoietin (kidney hormone)		
64.70 Pancreas		
64.71 Insulin		
64.75 Adiponectin		
64.80 Ovaries complete		
64.81 Oestrogens		
64.82 Progesterone / gestagens		
64.85 Testicles complete		
64.86 Testosterone		
64.90 Leptin		

	N	+/-
65.00 Hormonal system, pathology (empty)		
65.10 Female hormonal balance, basic regulation		
65.20 Male hormonal balance, basic regulation		

	N	+/-
65.30 Hypothalamus		
65.31 Anterior pituitary gland		
65.32 Posterior pituitary gland		
65.33 Hyperthyroidism		
65.34 Hypothyroidism		
65.35 Parathyroid hyperfunction		
65.36 Parathyroid hypofunction		
65.37 Hyperfunction of the adrenal cortex		
65.38 Hypofunction of the adrenal cortex		
65.39 Hyperfunction of the adrenal medulla		
65.40 Hypofunction of the adrenal medulla		
65.45 Premenstrual syndrome (PMS)		
65.50 Menstruation programs complete		
65.51 Amenorrhea		
65.52 Oligomenorrhea		
65.53 Polymenorrhea		
65.54 Hypermenorrhea		
65.55 Hypomenorrhea		
65.56 Metrorrhagia		
65.60 Menopause complaints		
65.61 Female gonads - endocrine functional disorder		
65.62 Female gonads - exocrine functional disorder		
65.65 Male gonads - endocrine functional disorder		
65.66 Male gonads - exocrine functional disorder		
65.80 TPO		
65.81 TRAb		

	N	+/-
66.00 Female sexual organs, physiology complete		
66.10 External female genitalia complete		
66.11 Labia majora		

	N	+/-
66.12 Clitoris		
66.13 Labia minora		
66.14 Bartholin glands		
66.15 Mammary glands with mamillae		
66.16 Lactiferous glands		
66.17 Lactiferous tubules		
66.18 Prolactin		
66.19 Colostrum		
66.30 Internal female genitalia complete		
66.31 Ovaries		
66.32 Fallopian tubes		
66.33 Uterus		
66.34 Placental barrier		
66.35 Amniotic fluid		
66.36 Vagina		

	N	+/-
67.00 Female sexual organs, pathology (empty)		
67.10 Salpingitis		
67.20 Ovaritis		
67.30 Endometriosis		
67.40 Mastitis		
67.50 Vaginitis		
67.55 Vaginal atrophy / vaginal dryness		

	N	+/-
68.00 Male sexual organs, physiology complete		
68.10 External male genitalia complete		
68.11 Scrotum		
68.12 Penis		
68.20 Internal male genitalia complete		

	N	+/-
68.21 Testicles		
68.22 Epididymis		
68.23 Spermatic duct		
68.24 Seminal vesicle		
68.25 Cowper's glands		
68.26 Prostate gland		
68.27 Spermatic cord		

	N	+/-
69.00 Male sexual organs, pathology (empty)		
69.10 Prostate gland, functional disorder		
69.20 Potency increase		
69.30 Prostatitis		

	N	+/-
70.00 Cause-oriented system therapy (empty)		
70.10 Nervous system		
70.11 Hair and scalp		
70.12 Eye system		
70.13 Tongue, oral cavity, salivary glands		
70.14 Teeth, jawbone, mouth		
70.15 Hearing organ and organ of equilibrium		
70.16 Upper respiratory system		
70.17 Lung system		
70.18 Heart		
70.19 Digestive organs		
70.20 Liver / gall / pancreas		
70.21 Kidneys, ureter		
70.22 Female sexual organs		
70.23 Male sexual organs		
70.24 Skin system		

	N	+/-
70.25 Artery and vein system		
70.26 Musculature I		
70.27 Musculature II		
70.28 Skeleton I		
70.29 Skeleton II		
70.40 Borreliosis, Rickettsiosis (Lyme disease)		
70.41 Helicobacter pylori infection		
70.42 Infectious mononucleosis, acute		
70.43 Infectious mononucleosis, chronic		
70.44 Cytomegaly infection		
70.45 Migraines, headaches, insomnia, psychic imbalance, pathogen-oriented		
70.46 Influenza		
70.47 Blood pressure reduction		
70.48 Disease of the blood system		
70.49 Allergy, upper respiratory tract		
70.50 Skin allergy		
70.51 Fracture, closed		
70.52 Fracture, open		
70.53 Disease breast tissue / mammary glands		
70.54 Thyroid / parathyroid		
70.55 Dengue fever		
70.56 Immunomodulation		
70.57 Changes of cell structures		
70.58 Intensive detoxification program		
70.59 Diseases at the cellular level (intracellular)		
70.60 Ebola virus / Marburg virus infection		
70.61 Periodontitis program		
70.62 Mental imbalance / stress		
70.63 Wound healing, post-operative care		
70.64 Development support in children		

	N	+/-
70.65 Hormonal dysfunction, female		
70.66 Hormonal dysfunction, male		
70.67 Cartilage growth		
70.68 Parkinson, restless legs syndrome, polyneuropathy		
70.69 Cell regeneration		
70.70 R-Cervical Spine Syndrome		
70.71 Coronavirus infection		
70.72 Chronic inflammation		
70.73 Immunomodulation II		

	N	+/-
71.00 Pain (empty)		
71.11 Pain receptors		
71.50 Pain relief		
71.60 Pain syndrome cervical spine		
71.61 Pain syndrome elbow		
71.62 Pain syndrome hip		
71.63 Pain syndrome lumbar spine		
71.64 Pain syndrome knee		
71.65 Cervical detoxification / pain syndrome		
71.66 Lumbar detoxification / pain syndrome		
71.67 Pain syndrome osteoporosis		
71.68 Tissue vitality / pain reduction		

	N	+/-
72.00 Psyche		
72.05 Psyche strengthening		
72.06 Psychological trauma		
72.10 Depression		
72.11 Episode of depression		
72.12 Recurring depressive disorders		

	N	+/-
72.13 Continuous affective disorders		
72.14 Cyclothymia		
72.15 Dysthymia		
72.16 Adaptation disorders		
72.17 Phobic neuroses		
72.18 Panic attacks		
72.19 Autism		
72.20 Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) according to Dr Harald Blomberg		

	N	+/-
73.00 Childhood diseases (empty)		
73.01 Diphtheria		
73.02 Hand-foot-and-mouth disease		
73.03 Whooping cough		
73.04 Measles		
73.05 Mumps		
73.06 RSV infection		
73.07 Fifth disease		
73.08 Rubella		
73.09 Scarlet fever		
73.10 Chickenpox		

	N	+/-
75.00 Stress		
75.10 Stress reduction		
75.15 Weight reduction		
75.16 Giving up smoking		
75.17 Giving up an addiction		
75.18 Weather sensitivity / sferics		
75.19 Learning program / increasing concentration		
75.20 Mental stress		

	N	+/-
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete		
76.05 Periodontium		
76.10 Teeth, upper jaw (adult) complete		
76.11 Tooth 11		
76.12 Tooth 12		
76.13 Tooth 13		
76.14 Tooth 14		
76.15 Tooth 15		
76.16 Tooth 16		
76.17 Tooth 17		
76.18 Tooth 18		
76.21 Tooth 21		
76.22 Tooth 22		
76.23 Tooth 23		
76.24 Tooth 24		
76.25 Tooth 25		
76.26 Tooth 26		
76.27 Tooth 27		
76.28 Tooth 28		
76.30 Teeth, lower jaw (adult) complete		
76.31 Tooth 31		
76.32 Tooth 32		
76.33 Tooth 33		
76.34 Tooth 34		
76.35 Tooth 35		
76.36 Tooth 36		
76.37 Tooth 37		
76.38 Tooth 38		
76.41 Tooth 41		
76.42 Tooth 42		
76.43 Tooth 43		

	N	+/-
76.44 Tooth 44		
76.45 Tooth 45		
76.46 Tooth 46		
76.47 Tooth 47		
76.48 Tooth 48		
76.50 Milk teeth, upper jaw (child) complete		
76.51 Milk tooth 51		
76.52 Milk tooth 52		
76.53 Milk tooth 53		
76.54 Milk tooth 54		
76.55 Milk tooth 55		
76.61 Milk tooth 61		
76.62 Milk tooth 62		
76.63 Milk tooth 63		
76.64 Milk tooth 64		
76.65 Milk tooth 65		
76.70 Milk teeth, lower jaw (child) complete		
76.71 Milk tooth 71		
76.72 Milk tooth 72		
76.73 Milk tooth 73		
76.74 Milk tooth 74		
76.75 Milk tooth 75		
76.81 Milk tooth 81		
76.82 Milk tooth 82		
76.83 Milk tooth 83		
76.84 Milk tooth 84		
76.85 Milk tooth 85		

	N	+/-
77.00 Teeth, pathology (empty)		
77.05 Jaw cyst		
77.10 Toothache		
77.11 Toothache, acute		
77.15 Periodontitis		
77.20 Periodontitis, chronic		
77.25 Gingivitis		
77.30 Apical granuloma		
77.35 Dental caries (prophylaxis)		
77.40 Teething problems (milk teeth)		
77.50 Oral mucosa swabs complete		
77.51 Oral mucosa swab I		
77.52 Oral mucosa swab II		
77.53 Oral mucosa swab III		
77.54 Oral mucosa swab IV		
77.55 Oral mucosa swab V		
77.56 Oral mucosa swab VI		
77.57 Oral mucosa swab VII		
77.58 Oral mucosa swab VIII		
77.59 Oral mucosa swab IX		
77.60 Oral mucosa swab X		

Note: The RAH programs included in the C-Module (cell module) can only be used in Rayocomp devices with an additional RAH module.

	N	+/-
79.00 C-Module, blood / lymphatic system complete		
79.01 C-01		
79.02 C-02		
79.03 C-03		
79.04 C-04		
79.05 C-05		
79.06 C-06		
79.07 C-07		
79.08 C-08		
79.09 C-09		
79.10 C-10		
79.11 C-11		
79.12 C-12		
79.13 C-Module, respiratory tract complete		
79.14 C-14		
79.15 C-15		
79.16 C-16		
79.17 C-17		
79.18 C-18		
79.19 C-19		
79.20 C-Module, kidney / urinary organs complete		
79.21 C-21		
79.22 C-22		
79.23 C-23		
79.24 C-24		
79.25 C-25		
79.26 C-26		
79.27 C-Module, digestive system complete		

	N	+/-
79.28 C-28		
79.29 C-29		
79.30 C-30		
79.31 C-31		
79.32 C-32		
79.33 C-33		
79.34 C-34		
79.35 C-35		
79.36 C-36		
79.37 C-37		
79.38 C-38		
79.39 C-Module, liver / gall bladder / pancreas complete		
79.40 C-40		
79.41 C-41		
79.42 C-42		
79.43 C-43		
79.44 C-44		
79.45 C-45		
79.46 C-46		
79.47 C-Module, locomotor system complete		
79.48 C-48		
79.49 C-49		
79.50 C-50		
79.51 C-51		
79.52 C-Module, nervous system complete		
79.53 C-53		
79.54 C-54		
79.55 C-55		
79.56 C-56		
79.57 C-57		
79.58 C-58		

	N	+/-
79.59 C-59		
79.60 C-60		
79.61 C-61		
79.62 C-62		
79.63 C-63		
79.64 C-Module, visual organ complete		
79.65 C-65		
79.66 C-66		
79.67 C-67		
79.68 C-Module, skin complete		
79.69 C-69		
79.70 C-70		
79.71 C-71		
79.72 C-72		
79.73 C-Module, hormone system complete		
79.74 C-74		
79.75 C-75		
79.76 C-76		
79.77 C-77		
79.78 C-Module, female sexual organs complete		
79.79 C-79		
79.80 C-80		
79.81 C-81		
79.82 C-82		
79.83 C-83		
79.84 C-84		
79.85 C-85		
79.86 C-86		
79.87 C-87		
79.88 C-88		
79.89 C-89		

	N	+/-
79.90 C-Module, male sexual organs complete		
79.91 C-91		
79.92 C-92		
79.93 C-93		
79.94 C-94		
79.95 C-Module, miscellaneous		
79.96 C-96		
79.97 C-97		
79.98 C-98		
79.99 C-99		

	N	+/-
80.00 Phytotherapy complete		
80.01 Horehound herb (Marrubium vulgare)		
80.02 Aniseed fruits (Pimpinella anisum)		
80.03 Aronia berries (Chokeberries)		
80.04 Artichoke herb (Cynara scolymus)		
80.05 Ashwagandha root (Withania somnifera)		
80.06 Valerian root (Valeriana officinalis)		
80.07 Bearberry leaves (Arctostaphylos uva-ursi)		
80.08 Mugwort herb, annual (Artemisia annua)		
80.09 Mugwort herb (Artemisia vulgaris)		
80.10 Birch leaves (Betulae folium)		
80.11 Bishop's herb / Khella fruits (Ammi visnaga)		
80.12 Fenugreek seeds (Trigonella foenum-graecum)		
80.13 Savoury herb (Satureja hortensis)		
80.14 Brown algae / kelp (Fucus vesiculosus)		
80.15 Nettle herb (Urtica dioica)		
80.16 Blackberry leaves (Rubus fruticosus)		
80.17 Buckwheat herb (Fagopyrum esculentum)		
80.18 Bloodroot / Tormentil root (Potentilla erecta)		
80.19 Chlorella		
80.20 Dost herb / Oregano (Origanum vulgare)		
80.21 Southernwood herb (Artemisia abrotanum)		
80.22 Ivy leaves (Hedera helix)		
80.23 Marshmallow root, natural (Althaea officinalis)		
80.24 Verbena (Verbena officinalis)		
80.25 Oak bark (Quercus robur)		
80.26 Gentian root (Gentiana lutea)		
80.27 Eucalyptus leaves (Eucalyptus globulus)		
80.28 Fennel, brown bitter (Foeniculum vulgare var. vulgare)		
80.29 Flea seeds, Indian (Plantago ovata)		
80.30 Lady's mantle herb (Alchemilla vulgaris)		

	N	+/-
80.31 Silverweed herb (Potentilla anserina)		
80.32 Goldenrod herb (Solidago virgaurea)		
80.33 Rosehip peel (Rosa canina)		
80.34 Restharrow root (Ononis spinosa)		
80.35 Scullcap herb (Scutellaria lateriflora)		
80.36 Heisteria bark (Heisteria pallida)		
80.37 Motherwort herb (Leonurus cardiaca)		
80.38 Hibiscus blossoms (Hibiscus sabdariffa)		
80.39 Shepherd's purse herb (Capsella bursa-pastoris)		
80.40 Hop blossoms (Humulus lupulus)		
80.41 Ginger root, peeled (Zingiber officinale)		
80.42 Iceland moss (Cetraria islandica)		
80.43 Jiaogulan herb (Gynostemma pentaphyllum)		
80.44 Chamomile blossoms, European (Matricaria chamomilla)		
80.45 Nasturtium herb (Tropaeolum majus)		
80.46 Teasel root (Dipsacus fullonum)		
80.47 Cat's whiskers / Orthosiphon leaves (Orthosiphon aristatus)		
80.48 Cat's claw, bark (Uncaria tomentosa)		
80.49 Cleavers herb (Galium aparine)		
80.50 Burdock root (Arctium lappa)		
80.51 Konjac root (Amorphophallus konjac)		
80.52 Coriander fruits (Coriandrum sativum)		
80.53 Caraway fruits (Carum carvi)		
80.54 Curcuma root (Curcuma longa)		
80.55 Lapacho bark (Tabebuia impetiginosa)		
80.56 Lavender blossoms (Lavandula angustifolia)		
80.57 Linseeds, small grain (Linum usitatissimum)		
80.59 Lime blossom (Tiliae offic. Flor. c. bractea)		
80.60 Dandelion root with herb (Taraxacum officinale)		
80.61 Dandelion root (Taraxacum officinale)		

	N	+/-
80.62 Maca root (Lepidium meyenii)		
80.63 Meadowsweet herb (Filipendula ulmaria)		
80.64 Milk thistle seeds (Silybum marianum)		
80.65 Mulberry leaves (Morus alba)		
80.66 Lemon balm leaves (Melissa officinalis)		
80.67 Monk's pepper / Chaste tree seeds (Vitex agnus-castus)		
80.68 Agrimony herb (Agrimonia eupatoria)		
80.69 Poplar buds (Populus species)		
80.70 Primrose root (Primula veris)		
80.71 Rhatany root (Krameria lappacea)		
80.72 Rosemary (Rosmarinus officinalis)		
80.73 Horse chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)		
80.74 Marigold (Calendula officinalis)		
80.75 Sage (Salvia officinalis)		
80.76 Horsetail herb (Equisetum arvense)		
80.77 Yarrow herb (Achillea millefolium)		
80.78 Schisandra berries (Schisandra chinensis)		
80.79 Black cumin (Nigella sativa)		
80.80 Shatavari / Indian asparagus root (Asparagus racemosus)		
80.81 Spirulina (Arthrospira platensis)		
80.82 Liquorice root, nature (Glycyrrhiza glabra)		
80.83 Tagetes blossoms (Tagetes erecta)		
80.84 Taiga root (Eleutherococcus senticosus)		
80.85 Dead nettle herb (Lamium album)		
80.86 Centaury herb (Centaurium erythraea)		
80.87 Devil's claw (Harpagophytum procumbens)		
80.88 Thyme (Thymus vulgaris)		
80.89 Tulsi herb (Ocimum tenuiflorum / sanctum)		
80.90 Gotu Kola (Centella asiatica)		
80.91 Chicory root (Cichorium intybus)		
80.92 Willow bark (Salix alba)		

	N	+/-
80.93 Willowherb (Epilobium parviflorum)		
80.94 Hawthorn leaves and blossoms (Crataegus monogyna)		
80.95 Wormwood herb (Artemisia absinthium)		
80.96 Gipsywort herb (Lycopus europaeus)		
80.97 Cinnamon bark, Ceylon (Cinnamomum verum)		
80.98 Cistus herb (Cistus incanus / creticus)		

	N	+/-
81.00 Bach flowers complete		
81.01 Agrimony		
81.02 Aspen		
81.03 Beech		
81.04 Centaury		
81.05 Cerato		
81.06 Cherry Plum		
81.07 Chestnut Bud		
81.08 Chicory		
81.09 Clematis		
81.10 Crab Apple		
81.11 Elm		
81.12 Gentian		
81.13 Gorse		
81.14 Heather		
81.15 Holly		
81.16 Honeysuckle		
81.17 Hornbeam		
81.18 Impatiens		
81.19 Larch		
81.20 Mimulus		
81.21 Mustard		
81.22 Oak		
81.23 Olive		
81.24 Pine		
81.25 Red Chestnut		
81.26 Rock Rose		
81.27 Rock Water		
81.28 Scleranthus		
81.29 Star of Bethlehem		
81.30 Sweet Chestnut		

	N	+/-
81.31 Vervain		
81.32 Vine		
81.33 Walnut		
81.34 Water Violet		
81.35 White Chestnut		
81.36 Wild Oat		
81.37 Wild Rose		
81.38 Willow		

	N	+/-
82.00 Schuessler salts complete		
82.01 Calcium fluoratum		
82.02 Calcium phosphoricum		
82.03 Ferrum phosphoricum		
82.04 Kalium chloratum		
82.05 Kalium phosphoricum		
82.06 Kalium sulfuricum		
82.07 Magnesium phosphoricum		
82.08 Natrium chloratum		
82.09 Natrium phosphoricum		
82.10 Natrium sulfuricum		
82.11 Silicea		
82.12 Calcium sulfuricum		
82.13 Kalium arsenicosum		
82.14 Kalium bromatum		
82.15 Kalium jodatum		
82.16 Lithium chloratum		
82.17 Manganum sulfuricum		
82.18 Calcium sulfuratum		
82.19 Cuprum arsenicosum		
82.20 Kalium aluminium sulfuricum		

	N	+/-
82.21 Zincum chloratum		
82.22 Calcium carbonicum		
82.23 Natrium bicarbonicum		
82.24 Arsenicum jodatum		
82.25 Aurum chloratum natronatum		
82.26 Selenium		
82.27 Potassium bichromicum		

	N	+/-
83.00 Resistance genes according to Dr Hamada complete		
83.10 Resistance genes, groups complete		
83.11 Resistance genes group I		
83.12 Resistance genes group II		
83.13 Resistance genes group III		
83.14 Resistance genes group IV		
83.15 Resistance genes group V		
83.16 Resistance genes group VI		
83.17 Resistance genes group VII		
83.18 Resistance genes group VIII		
83.19 Resistance genes group IX		
83.20 Resistance genes group X		
83.25 Sexual functions complete		
83.26 Libido		
83.27 Sexual energy		
83.28 Sexual stimulation, cerebral cortex		
83.30 Male reproductive organs and interference fields complete		
83.31 Morning erection		
83.32 Erection		
83.33 Permanent erection with no loss of intensity		
83.34 Erection centres (brain, sacrum)		
83.35 Erection trigger		
83.36 Stimulation of the glans penis		

	N	+/-
83.37 Prostatitis		
83.38 Sperm production		
83.39 Ischiocavernosus muscle		
83.40 Erection nerves		
83.41 Erectile dysfunction A-1		
83.42 Erectile dysfunction A-2		
83.43 Erectile dysfunction A-3		
83.44 Erectile dysfunction A-4		
83.45 Erectile dysfunction A-5		
83.46 Erectile dysfunction A-6		
83.47 Erectile dysfunction A-7		
83.48 Erectile dysfunction B-1		
83.49 Erectile dysfunction B-2		
83.50 Erectile dysfunction B-3		
83.51 Erectile dysfunction B-4		
83.52 Erectile dysfunction B-5		
83.53 Erectile dysfunction B-6		
83.54 Erectile dysfunction B-7		
83.55 Erectile dysfunction B-8		
83.56 Erectile dysfunction B-9		
83.57 Erectile dysfunction B-10		
83.58 Erectile dysfunction C-1		
83.60 Female reproductive organs and interference fields complete		
83.61 Mastitis and nipple infection		
83.62 Vaginitis		
83.63 Cervicitis		
83.64 Endometritis		
83.65 Metritis		
83.66 Ovarian dysfunction		
83.67 Functional regulation of the uterine artery		
83.68 Dysmenorrhoea		

	N	+/-
83.70 Hormones complete		
83.71 Testosterone		
83.72 Dehydroepiandrosterone		
83.76 Progesterone		
83.77 Estradiol		
83.80 Neurotransmitters complete		
83.81 Serotonin dopamine antagonist		
83.82 Serotonin		
83.83 Dopamine		
83.85 Endocrinal interference fields complete		
83.86 Octylphenol		
83.87 Bisphenol A		
83.88 Nonylphenol		
83.95 Detoxification of the endocrinal interference fields complete		
83.96 Activation of the endocrinal interference fields		
83.97 Genital dysfunctions		
83.98 Detoxification of endocrinal interference fields		

	N	+/-
85.00 Periodic Table of the Elements (PTE) complete		
85.01 Hydrogen (H)		
85.02 Helium (He)		
85.03 Lithium (Li)		
85.04 Beryllium (Be)		
85.05 Boron (B)		
85.06 Carbon (C)		
85.07 Nitrogen (N)		
85.08 Oxygen (O)		
85.09 Fluor (F)		
85.10 Neon (Ne)		
85.11 Sodium (Na)		

	N	+/-
85.12 Magnesium (Mg)		
85.13 Aluminium (Al)		
85.14 Silicon (Si)		
85.15 Phosphor (P)		
85.16 Sulphur (S)		
85.17 Chlorine (Cl)		
85.18 Argon (Ar)		
85.19 Potassium (K)		
85.20 Calcium (Ca)		
85.21 Scandium (Sc)		
85.22 Titan (Ti)		
85.23 Vanadium (V)		
85.24 Chromium (Cr)		
85.25 Manganese (Mn)		
85.26 Iron (Fe)		
85.27 Cobalt (Co)		
85.28 Nickel (Ni)		
85.29 Copper (Cu)		
85.30 Zinc (Zn)		
85.31 Gallium (Ga)		
85.32 Germanium (Ge)		
85.33 Arsenic (As)		
85.34 Selenium (Se)		
85.35 Bromine (Br)		
85.36 Krypton (Kr)		
85.37 Rubidium (Rb)		
85.38 Strontium (Sr)		
85.39 Yttrium (Y)		
85.40 Zirconium (Zr)		
85.41 Niobium (Nb)		
85.42 Molybdenum (Mo)		

	N	+/-
85.43 Technetium (Tc)		
85.44 Ruthenium (Ru)		
85.45 Rhodium (Rh)		
85.46 Palladium (Pd)		
85.47 Silver (Ag)		
85.48 Cadmium (Cd)		
85.49 Indium (In)		
85.50 Tin (Sn)		
85.51 Antimony (Sb)		
85.52 Tellurium (Te)		
85.53 Iodine (J)		
85.54 Xenon (Xe)		
85.55 Caesium (Cs)		
85.56 Barium (Ba)		
85.57 Lanthanum (La)		
85.58 Cerium (Ce)		
85.59 Praseodymium (Pr)		
85.60 Neodymium (Nd)		
85.61 Promethium (Pm)		
85.62 Samarium (Sm)		
85.63 Europium (Eu)		
85.64 Gadolinium (Gd)		
85.65 Terbium (Tb)		
85.66 Dysprosium (Dy)		
85.67 Holmium (Ho)		
85.68 Erbium (Er)		
85.69 Thulium (Tm)		
85.70 Ytterbium (Yb)		
85.71 Lutetium (Lu)		
85.72 Hafnium (Hf)		
85.73 Tantalum (Ta)		

	N	+/-
85.74 Tungsten (W)		
85.75 Rhenium (Re)		
85.76 Osmium (Os)		
85.77 Iridium (Ir)		
85.78 Platinum (Pt)		
85.79 Gold (Au)		
85.80 Mercury (Hg)		
85.81 Thallium (Tl)		
85.82 Lead (Pb)		
85.83 Bismuth (Bi)		
85.84 Polonium (Po)		
85.85 Astatine (At)		
85.86 Radon (Rn)		
85.87 Francium (Fr)		
85.88 Radium (Ra)		
85.89 Actinium (Ac)		
85.90 Thorium (Th)		
85.91 Protactinium (Pa)		
85.92 Uranium (U)		
85.93 Neptunium (Np)		
85.94 Plutonium (Pu)		
85.95 Americium (Am)		
85.96 Curium (Cm)		
85.97 Berkelium (Bk)		
85.98 Californium (Cf)		
85.99 Einsteinium (Es)		
86.00 Fermium (Fm)		
86.01 Mendelevium (Md)		
86.02 Nobelium (No)		
86.03 Lawrencium (Lr)		
86.04 Rutherfordium (Rf)		

10. ORGAN-SPECIFIC TABLES OF MERIDIANS AND PATHOGENS

38.00 CIRCULATORY SYSTEM, PHYSIOLOGY COMPLETE

corresponding meridians	N	+/-	corresponding pathogens	N	+/-
02.15 Heart meridian			20.87 Acinetobacter baumannii		
02.19 Liver meridian			20.88 Acinetobacter haemolyticus		
			20.89 Acinetobacter johnsonii		
			20.90 Acinetobacter junii		
			20.91 Acinetobacter iwoffii		
			20.92 Actinomyces viscosus		
			21.28 EHEC		
			21.70 Borrelia afzelii		
			21.71 Borrelia burgdorferi		
			21.72 Borrelia duttoni		
			21.73 Borrelia garinii		
			21.74 Borrelia hermsii		
			21.88 Rickettsiae		
			21.89 Babesia divergens (Apicomplexa)		
			22.87 Dengue virus		
			22.90 Zika virus		
			22.93 Coronaviruses		
			23.19 HRSV		
			24.22 Dirofilaria immitis (heartworm)		
			24.36 Dirofilaria repens		
			24.37 Microfilaria		
			24.51 Clonorchis sinensis		
			25.15 Chilomastix cysts (rat)		
			25.16 Chilomonas		
			25.36 Plasmodium cynomolgi		
			25.85 Blood parasites		

corresponding meridians	N	+/-	corresponding pathogens	N	+/-
			25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii		
			27.10 Yeast fungi complete		

40.00 HEART, PHYSIOLOGY COMPLETE

corresponding meridians	N	+/-	corresponding pathogens	N	+/-
02.20 Meridian of the heart and circulation			20.11 Alpha-haemolytic streptococci		
			20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci		
			20.21 Lactococcus lactis		
			20.22 Streptococcus mitis		
			20.23 Streptococcus pneumoniae		
			20.24 Streptococcus pyogenes		
			20.75 Mycobacterium phlei		
			20.76 Mycobacterium tuberculosis		
			20.87 Acinetobacter baumannii		
			20.88 Acinetobacter haemolyticus		
			20.89 Acinetobacter johnsonii		
			20.90 Acinetobacter junii		
			20.91 Acinetobacter iwoffii		
			20.92 Actinomyces viscosus		
			21.28 EHEC		
			21.51 Mycoplasma		
			21.53 Mycoplasma capricolum		
			21.70 Borrelia afzelii		
			21.71 Borrelia burgdorferi		
			21.72 Borrelia duttoni		
			21.73 Borrelia garinii		
			21.74 Borrelia hermsii		
			21.88 Rickettsiae		
			21.89 Babesia divergens (Apicomplexa)		

corresponding meridians	N	+/-	corresponding pathogens	N	+/-
			22.90 Zika virus		
			22.93 Coronaviruses		
			23.55 Retroviruses		
			24.22 Dirofilaria immitis (heartworm)		
			24.36 Dirofilaria repens		
			24.37 Microfilaria		
			24.51 Clonorchis sinensis		
			25.15 Chilomastix cysts (rat)		
			25.16 Chilomonas (ganze Fixierung)		
			25.36 Plasmodium cynomolgi		
			25.85 Blood parasites		
			25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii		

42.00 RESPIRATORY SYSTEM, PHYSIOLOGY COMPLETE

corresponding meridians	N	+/-	corresponding pathogens	N	+/-
02.11 Lung meridian			20.11 Alpha-haemolytic streptococci		
02.12 Colon meridian			20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci		
02.14 Spleen meridian			20.18 Staphylococci		
02.17 Bladder meridian			20.19 Staphylococcus aureus		
02.21 Sanjiao meridian			20.21 Lactococcus lactis		
02.22 Gall bladder meridian			20.22 Streptococcus mitis		
			20.23 Streptococcus pneumoniae		
			20.24 Streptococcus pyogenes		
			20.44 Bacilli		
			20.49 Bordetella pertussis		
			20.67 Haemophilus influenzae		
			20.72 Legionella pneumophila		
			20.75 Mycobacterium phlei		
			20.76 Mycobacterium tuberculosis		

corresponding meridians	N	+/-	corresponding pathogens	N	+/-
			20.87 Acinetobacter baumannii		
			20.88 Acinetobacter haemolyticus		
			20.89 Acinetobacter johnsonii		
			20.90 Acinetobacter junii		
			20.91 Acinetobacter iwoffii		
			20.92 Actinomyces viscosus		
			21.15 Klebsiella pneumoniae		
			21.86 Chlamydia trachomatis		
			21.91 Bacterium laryngeale		
			22.11 Adenovirus		
			22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)		
			22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)		
			22.15 Herpes simplex		
			22.17 Herpes zoster		
			22.22 Human herpesvirus 8		
			22.67 Coxsackie virus B1		
			22.68 Coxsackie virus B4		
			22.80 Rhinovirus		
			22.89 Coxsackie virus A7		
			22.90 Zika virus		
			22.93 Coronaviruses		
			23.16 Parainfluenza virus		
			23.19 HRSV		
			23.31 H1N1 virus		
			23.32 H5N1 virus		
			23.33 Influenza virus A and B		
			23.55 Retroviruses		
			23.56 Rotaviruses		
			23.81 Viruses N.N.		
			24.21 Ascaris megalocephala		
			24.36 Dirofilaria repens		

corresponding meridians	N	+/-	corresponding pathogens	N	+/-
			24.38 Ascaris lumbricoides		
			25.36 Plasmodium cynomolgi		
			25.85 Blood parasites		
			25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii		
			26.10 Mould fungi complete		
			26.40 Mould fungi toxins complete		

44.00 KIDNEY / URINARY ORGANS, PHYSIOLOGY COMPLETE

corresponding meridians	N	+/-	corresponding pathogens	N	+/-
02.14 Spleen meridian			20.66 Gardnerella vaginalis		
02.17 Bladder meridian			20.87 Acinetobacter baumannii		
02.18 Kidney meridian			20.88 Acinetobacter haemolyticus		
02.22 Gall bladder meridian			20.89 Acinetobacter johnsonii		
			20.90 Acinetobacter junii		
			20.91 Acinetobacter iwoffii		
			20.92 Actinomyces viscosus		
			21.14 Escherichia coli		
			21.16 Proteus mirabilis		
			21.17 Proteus vulgaris		
			21.28 EHEC		
			22.90 Zika virus		
			22.93 Coronaviruses		
			24.36 Dirofilaria repens		
			24.63 Schistosoma haematobium		
			24.64 Schistosoma mansoni		
			24.65 Urocleidus		
			25.36 Plasmodium cynomolgi		
			25.41 Trichomonas vaginalis		
			25.42 Trypanosoma brucei		

corresponding meridians	N	+/-	corresponding pathogens	N	+/-
			25.85 Blood parasites		
			25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii		
			27.11 Candida albicans		

46.00 DIGESTIVE SYSTEM, PHYSIOLOGY COMPLETE

corresponding meridians	N	+/-	corresponding pathogens	N	+/-
02.13 Stomach meridian			20.69 Helicobacter pylori		
02.14 Spleen meridian			20.87 Acinetobacter baumannii		
02.19 Liver meridian			20.88 Acinetobacter haemolyticus		
02.21 Sanjiao meridian			20.89 Acinetobacter johnsonii		
02.22 Gall bladder meridian			20.90 Acinetobacter junii		
02.24 Meridian of the Conception Vessel			20.91 Acinetobacter iwoffii		
			20.92 Actinomyces viscosus		
			21.11 Enterobacter aerogenes		
			21.19 Salmonella enteritidis		
			21.20 Salmonella paratyphi		
			21.21 Salmonella typhi		
			21.23 Shigella dysenteriae		
			21.28 EHEC		
			22.67 Coxsackie virus B1		
			22.68 Coxsackie virus B4		
			22.78 Norovirus		
			22.89 Coxsackie virus A7		
			22.90 Zika virus		
			22.93 Coronaviruses		
			23.55 Retroviruses		
			23.56 Rotaviruses		
			24.13 Gyrodactylus		
			24.21 Ascaris megalocephala		

corresponding meridians	N	+/-	corresponding pathogens	N	+/-
			24.23 Enterobius vermicularis		
			24.28 Enterobius worms		
			24.31 Strongyloides (filariform)		
			24.36 Dirofilaria repens		
			24.37 Microfilaria		
			24.38 Ascaris lumbricoides		
			24.54 Eurytrema pancreaticum		
			24.56 Fasciolopsis buski		
			24.58 Gastrothylax elongatus		
			24.63 Schistosoma haematobium		
			24.64 Schistosoma mansoni		
			24.84 Taenia saginata		
			24.85 Taenia solium		
			25.29 Leishmania braziliensis		
			25.30 Leishmania donovani		
			25.31 Leishmania mexicana		
			25.32 Leishmania tropica		
			25.35 Naegleria fowleri		
			26.10 Mould fungi complete		
			26.40 Mould fungi toxins complete		
			27.11 Candida albicans		

48.00 LIVER / GALL / PANCREAS, PHYSIOLOGY COMPLETE

corresponding meridians	N	+/-	corresponding pathogens	N	+/-
02.19 Liver meridian			20.69 Helicobacter pylori		
02.22 Gall bladder meridian			21.97 Anaplasma phagocytophilum		
02.23 Meridian of the Governing Vessel			22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)		
			22.14 Hepatitis B virus		
			22.74 Hepatitis A virus		

corresponding meridians	N	+/-	corresponding pathogens	N	+/-
			22.75 Hepatitis C virus		
			22.86 Hepatitis E virus V		
			22.87 Dengue virus		
			22.90 Zika virus		
			22.93 Coronaviruses		
			24.13 Gyrodactylus		
			24.21 Ascaris megalocephala		
			24.36 Dirofilaria repens		
			24.37 Microfilaria		
			24.38 Ascaris lumbricoides		
			24.41 Capillaria hepatica (liver)		
			24.54 Eurytrema pancreaticum		
			24.55 Fasciola hepatica		
			24.58 Gastrothylax elongatus		
			24.63 Schistosoma haematobium		
			24.64 Schistosoma mansoni		
			24.81 Echinococcus granulosus		
			24.82 Echinococcus multicularis		
			25.36 Plasmodium cynomolgi		
			25.85 Blood parasites		
			26.10 Mould fungi complete		
			26.40 Mould fungi toxins complete		

52.00 MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM, PHYSIOLOGY COMPLETE

corresponding meridians	N	+/-	corresponding pathogens	N	+/-
02.12 Colon meridian			20.11 Alpha-haemolytic streptococci		
02.16 Meridian of the small intestines			20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci		
02.17 Bladder meridian			20.19 Staphylococcus aureus		
02.19 Liver meridian			20.21 Lactococcus lactis		

corresponding meridians	N	+/-	corresponding pathogens	N	+/-
02.22 Gall bladder meridian			20.22 Streptococcus mitis		
			20.23 Streptococcus pneumoniae		
			20.24 Streptococcus pyogenes		
			20.76 Mycobacterium tuberculosis		
			21.27 Yersinia enterocolitica		
			21.61 Borrelia		
			21.70 Borrelia afzelii		
			21.71 Borrelia burgdorferi		
			21.72 Borrelia duttoni		
			21.73 Borrelia garinii		
			21.74 Borrelia hermsii		
			21.86 Chlamydia trachomatis		
			21.88 Rickettsiae		
			21.89 Babesia divergens (Apicomplexa)		
			21.95 Pain-producing bacteria		
			21.96 Tuberculinum Burnett		
			22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)		
			22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)		
			22.15 Herpes simplex		
			22.17 Herpes zoster		
			22.22 Human herpesvirus 8		
			22.64 Chikungunya viruses		
			22.67 Coxsackie virus B1		
			22.68 Coxsackie virus B4		
			22.87 Dengue virus		
			22.89 Coxsackie virus A7		
			22.93 Coronaviruses		
			23.55 Retroviruses		
			23.56 Rotaviruses		
			23.81 Viruses N.N.		
			24.22 Dirofilaria immitis (heartworm)		

corresponding meridians	N	+/-	corresponding pathogens	N	+/-
			24.32 Trichinella spiralis (muscle)		
			24.33 Trichuris sp.		
			24.36 Dirofilaria repens		
			24.56 Fasciolopsis buski		
			24.61 Paragonimus westermani		
			24.62 Prosthogonimus macrorchis		
			25.36 Plasmodium cynomolgi		
			25.85 Blood parasites		
			25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii		
			26.12 Aspergillus niger		
			26.41 Aflatoxin		
			51.11 Prions		

54.00 NERVOUS SYSTEM, PHYSIOLOGY COMPLETE

corresponding meridians	N	+/-	corresponding pathogens	N	+/-
02.15 Heart meridian			20.11 Alpha-haemolytic streptococci		
02.17 Bladder meridian			20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci		
02.18 Kidney meridian			20.15 Meningococcus		
02.19 Liver meridian			20.19 Staphylococcus aureus		
02.20 Meridian of the heart and circulation			20.21 Lactococcus lactis		
			20.22 Streptococcus mitis		
			20.23 Streptococcus pneumoniae		
			20.24 Streptococcus pyogenes		
			20.87 Acinetobacter baumannii		
			20.88 Acinetobacter haemolyticus		
			20.89 Acinetobacter johnsonii		
			20.90 Acinetobacter junii		
			20.91 Acinetobacter iwoffii		
			20.92 Actinomyces viscosus		

corresponding meridians	N	+/-	corresponding pathogens	N	+/-
			21.61 Borrelia		
			21.70 Borrelia afzelii		
			21.71 Borrelia burgdorferi		
			21.72 Borrelia duttoni		
			21.73 Borrelia garinii		
			21.74 Borrelia hermsii		
			21.88 Rickettsiae		
			21.89 Babesia divergens (Apicomplexa)		
			21.92 Borellia toxin		
			21.95 Pain-producing bacteria		
			21.96 Tuberculinum Burnett		
			22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)		
			22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)		
			22.15 Herpes simplex		
			22.17 Herpes zoster		
			22.21 JC viruses		
			22.22 Human herpesvirus 8		
			22.64 Chikungunya viruses		
			22.67 Coxsackie virus B1		
			22.68 Coxsackie virus B4		
			22.73 FSME		
			22.87 Dengue virus		
			22.89 Coxsackie virus A7		
			22.90 Zika virus		
			22.93 Coronaviruses		
			23.11 Bornavirus		
			23.16 Parainfluenza virus		
			23.19 HRSV		
			23.31 H1N1 virus		
			23.32 H5N1 virus		
			23.33 Influenza virus A and B		

corresponding meridians	N	+/-	corresponding pathogens	N	+/-
			23.55 Retroviruses		
			23.56 Rotaviruses		
			23.81 Viruses N.N.		
			24.36 Dirofilaria repens		
			25.36 Plasmodium cynomolgi		
			25.62 Dermatophagoides (dust mite)		
			25.64 Demodex folliculorum (hair follicle mite)		
			25.85 Blood parasites		
			25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii		
			26.10 Mould fungi complete		
			26.40 Mould fungi toxins complete		

56.00 VISUAL ORGAN, PHYSIOLOGY COMPLETE

corresponding meridians	N	+/-	corresponding pathogens	N	+/-
02.19 Liver meridian			20.11 Alpha-haemolytic streptococci		
02.22 Gall bladder meridian			20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci		
			20.19 Staphylococcus aureus		
			20.21 Lactococcus lactis		
			20.22 Streptococcus mitis		
			20.23 Streptococcus pneumoniae		
			20.24 Streptococcus pyogenes		
			20.87 Acinetobacter baumannii		
			20.88 Acinetobacter haemolyticus		
			20.89 Acinetobacter johnsonii		
			20.90 Acinetobacter junii		
			20.91 Acinetobacter iwoffii		
			20.92 Actinomyces viscosus		
			21.70 Borrelia afzelii		
			21.71 Borrelia burgdorferi		

corresponding meridians	N	+/-	corresponding pathogens	N	+/-
			21.72 Borrelia duttoni		
			21.73 Borrelia garinii		
			21.74 Borrelia hermsii		
			21.88 Rickettsiae		
			22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)		
			22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)		
			22.15 Herpes simplex		
			22.17 Herpes zoster		
			22.22 Human herpesvirus 8		
			22.64 Chikungunya viruses		
			22.67 Coxsackie virus B1		
			22.68 Coxsackie virus B4		
			22.89 Coxsackie virus A7		
			22.90 Zika virus		
			22.93 Coronaviruses		
			23.55 Retroviruses		
			23.56 Rotaviruses		
			23.81 Viruses N.N.		
			25.14 Blepharisma		
			25.36 Plasmodium cynomolgi		
			25.62 Dermatophagoides (dust mite)		
			25.85 Blood parasites		
			25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii		
			26.12 Aspergillus niger		
			26.41 Aflatoxin		
			27.11 Candida albicans		

58.00 ACOUSTIC ORGAN / ORGAN OF EQUILIBRIUM, PHYSIOLOGY COMPLETE

corresponding meridians	N	+/-	corresponding pathogens	N	+/-
02.16 Meridian of the small intestines			20.11 Alpha-haemolytic streptococci		
02.18 Kidney meridian			20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci		
			20.21 Lactococcus lactis		
			20.22 Streptococcus mitis		
			20.23 Streptococcus pneumoniae		
			20.24 Streptococcus pyogenes		
			20.87 Acinetobacter baumannii		
			20.88 Acinetobacter haemolyticus		
			20.89 Acinetobacter johnsonii		
			20.90 Acinetobacter junii		
			20.91 Acinetobacter iwoffii		
			20.92 Actinomyces viscosus		
			21.70 Borrelia afzelii		
			21.71 Borrelia burgdorferi		
			21.72 Borrelia duttoni		
			21.73 Borrelia garinii		
			21.74 Borrelia hermsii		
			21.88 Rickettsiae		
			22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)		
			22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)		
			22.15 Herpes simplex		
			22.17 Herpes zoster		
			22.22 Human herpesvirus 8		
			22.64 Chikungunya viruses		
			22.67 Coxsackie virus B1		
			22.68 Coxsackie virus B4		
			22.89 Coxsackie virus A7		
			22.90 Zika virus		
			22.93 Coronaviruses		

corresponding meridians	N	+/-	corresponding pathogens	N	+/-
			23.55 Retroviruses		
			23.56 Rotaviruses		
			23.81 Viruses N.N.		
			25.62 Dermatophagoides (dust mite)		
			25.85 Blood parasites		
			25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii		
			26.12 Aspergillus niger		
			26.41 Aflatoxin		

62.00 SKIN / HAIR, PHYSIOLOGY COMPLETE

corresponding meridians	N	+/-	corresponding pathogens	N	+/-
02.11 Lung meridian			20.11 Alpha-haemolytic streptococci		
02.12 Colon meridian			20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci		
02.14 Spleen meridian			20.13 Eikanella corrodens		
02.18 Kidney meridian			20.19 Staphylococcus aureus		
02.19 Liver meridian			20.21 Lactococcus lactis		
			20.22 Streptococcus mitis		
			20.23 Streptococcus pneumoniae		
			20.24 Streptococcus pyogenes		
			20.25 Streptococcus sp.		
			20.42 Actinomyces israelii		
			20.46 Bacillus cereus		
			20.47 Bacteroides fragilis		
			20.66 Gardnerella vaginalis		
			20.70 Lactobacillus acidophilus		
			20.81 Propionibacterium acnes		
			20.87 Acinetobacter baumannii		
			20.88 Acinetobacter haemolyticus		
			20.89 Acinetobacter johnsonii		

corresponding meridians	N	+/-	corresponding pathogens	N	+/-
			20.90 Acinetobacter junii		
			20.91 Acinetobacter iwoffii		
			20.92 Actinomyces viscosus		
			21.12 Erwinia amylovora		
			21.13 Pectobacterium carotovorum		
			21.16 Proteus mirabilis		
			21.17 Proteus vulgaris		
			21.22 Serratia marcescens		
			21.23 Shigella dysenteriae		
			21.24 Shigella flexneri		
			21.25 Shigella sonnei		
			22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)		
			22.15 Herpes simplex		
			22.17 Herpes zoster		
			22.22 Human herpesvirus 8		
			22.82 Tobacco mosaic virus		
			22.87 Dengue virus		
			22.93 Coronaviruses		
			23.70 Warts complete		
			23.81 Viruses N.N.		
			24.36 Dirofilaria repens		
			24.37 Microfilaria		
			25.62 Dermatophagoides (dust mite)		
			25.64 Demodex folliculorum hair follicle mite)		
			25.67 Ornithonyssus (bird mite)		
			25.68 Sarcoptes scabiei (scabies)		
			25.84 Troglodytella abrassarti		
			25.85 Blood parasites		
			26.05 Fungi I complete		
			26.40 Mould fungi toxins complete		
			27.05 Fungi II complete		

66.00 FEMALE SEXUAL ORGANS, PHYSIOLOGY COMPLETE

corresponding meridians	N	+/-	corresponding pathogens	N	+/-
02.13 Stomach meridian			20.11 Alpha-haemolytic streptococci		
02.14 Spleen meridian			20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci		
02.18 Kidney meridian			20.19 Staphylococcus aureus		
02.24 Meridian of the Conception Vessel			20.21 Lactococcus lactis		
			20.22 Streptococcus mitis		
			20.23 Streptococcus pneumoniae		
			20.24 Streptococcus pyogenes		
			20.25 Streptococcus sp.		
			20.87 Acinetobacter baumannii		
			20.88 Acinetobacter haemolyticus		
			20.89 Acinetobacter johnsonii		
			20.90 Acinetobacter junii		
			20.91 Acinetobacter iwoffii		
			20.92 Actinomyces viscosus		
			21.86 Chlamydia trachomatis		
			22.15 Herpes simplex		
			22.17 Herpes zoster		
			22.18 Human papillomavirus (HPV)		
			22.22 Human herpesvirus 8		
			22.90 Zika virus		
			22.93 Coronaviruses		
			24.56 Fasciolopsis buski		
			25.41 Trichomonas vaginalis		
			25.85 Blood parasites		
			27.11 Candida albicans		

68.00 MALE SEXUAL ORGANS, PHYSIOLOGY COMPLETE

corresponding meridians	N	+/-	corresponding pathogens	N	+/-
02.18 Kidney meridian			20.11 Alpha-haemolytic streptococci		
02.19 Liver meridian			20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci		
02.24 Meridian of the Conception Vessel			20.19 Staphylococcus aureus		
			20.21 Lactococcus lactis		
			20.22 Streptococcus mitis		
			20.23 Streptococcus pneumoniae		
			20.24 Streptococcus pyogenes		
			20.25 Streptococcus sp.		
			20.87 Acinetobacter baumannii		
			20.88 Acinetobacter haemolyticus		
			20.89 Acinetobacter johnsonii		
			20.90 Acinetobacter junii		
			20.91 Acinetobacter iwoffii		
			20.92 Actinomyces viscosus		
			22.15 Herpes simplex		
			22.17 Herpes zoster		
			22.18 Human papillomavirus (HPV)		
			22.22 Human herpesvirus 8		
			22.90 Zika virus		
			22.93 Coronaviruses		
			24.56 Fasciolopsis buski		
			24.63 Schistosoma haematobium		
			24.64 Schistosoma mansoni		
			24.65 Urocleidus		
			24.85 Taenia solium		
			25.36 Plasmodium cynomolgi		
			25.41 Trichomonas vaginalis		
			25.42 Trypanosoma brucei		
			25.85 Blood parasites		
			27.11 Candida albicans		

76.00 TEETH, PHYSIOLOGY COMPLETE

corresponding meridians	N	+/-	corresponding pathogens	N	+/-
02.11 Lung meridian			20.11 Alpha-haemolytic streptococci		
02.12 Colon meridian			20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci		
02.13 Stomach meridian			20.13 Eikanella corrodens		
02.14 Spleen meridian			20.22 Streptococcus mitis		
02.15 Heart meridian			20.87 Acinetobacter baumannii		
02.16 Meridian of the small intestines			20.88 Acinetobacter haemolyticus		
02.17 Bladder meridian			20.89 Acinetobacter johnsonii		
02.18 Kidney meridian			20.90 Acinetobacter junii		
02.19 Liver meridian			20.91 Acinetobacter iwoffii		
02.22 Gall bladder meridian			20.92 Actinomyces viscosus		
			20.93 Treponema denticola		
			20.94 Campylobacter rectus / showae		
			20.95 Porphyromonas gingivalis		
			20.97 Tannerella forsythia		
			20.98 Aggregatibacter actinomycetemcomitans		
			20.99 Fusobacterium nucleatum		
			21.93 Caries bacteria		
			22.22 Human herpesvirus 8		
			22.93 Coronaviruses		

11. INFORMATION REGARDING BACTERIA, VIRUSES, PARASITES AND FUNGI

Note: Pathogens marked with a 'V', e. g. coccidia (feline) V, are mainly found in animals.

BACTERIA

Program no.	Description
20.00 Bacteria complete	Bacteria are very small, single-celled organisms, also known as microorganisms, which reproduce through simple binary fission. Bacteria can vary in how they look (morphology), which can be categorised into three basic shapes: Cocci, bacilli, and spiral-shaped bacteria. Bacteria can be transmitted through air, water, soil, and bodily substances such as blood, stool, urine, and body secretions. Many bacteria play a beneficial role in the human body, for example in the gut flora. Others can lead to acute illnesses. Bacterial infections usually start locally, in a specific place, but can then spread throughout the body. This program contains all the bacteria from program groups 20 and 21.
20.05 Bacteria I complete	Contains all the bacteria from program group 20.
20.10 Coccobacilli complete	
20.11 Alpha-haemolytic streptococci	Infections with streptococci are very common. Depending on the type of streptococci, infectious diseases such as scarlet fever, angina, meningitis, otitis media, wound infections or even urinary tract infections may occur.
20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci	see above
20.13 Eikanella corrodens	These bacteria are part of the normal flora of the oral cavity and upper respiratory tract. Infection occurs after a bite from a human or animal. Such infections can cause diseases such as endocarditis or meningitis.
20.14 Gaffkya tetragena	Infections caused by these bacteria can lead to respiratory diseases.
20.15 Meningococcus	Meningococci are transmitted from person to person by droplet infection, for example through coughing, sneezing, or kissing. When the immune system is weakened, for example by other infections, the bacteria can multiply and invade the mucous membranes, leading to meningitis and sepsis.

BACTERIA

Program no.	Description
20.16 MRSA / multi-resistant germs V	Originally named methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus after a now obsolete antibiotic to which resistance was first observed in the 1960s. Its biological properties are indistinguishable from strains of Staphylococcus aureus that are susceptible to antibiotics. MRSA strains produce an altered penicillin-binding protein. This makes them resistant to all beta-lactam antibiotics (penicillins, cephalosporins and carbapenems). Sources of infection: Intravascular catheters (dialysis shunt), surgical drains, burns, chronic skin lesions.
20.17 Neisseria gonorrhoeae	The causative agents of gonorrhoea, a sexually transmitted disease. These pathogens are transmitted during sexual intercourse or through smear infection.
20.18 Staphylococci	These bacteria are pathogens that colonise the skin and mucous membranes of humans and animals and can also be found in the environment, for example on food.
20.19 Staphylococcus aureus	These pathogens are very commonly found in wound infections, abscesses, and boils.
20.20 Streptococcus	Infections caused by Streptococcus bacteria range from mild infections such as impetigo (skin infections), tonsillitis, and throat infections to toxic shock syndrome and necrotising fasciitis (a highly tissue-destructive infection).
20.21 Lactococcus lactis	see above
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	see above
20.23 Streptococcus pneumoniae	see above
20.24 Streptococcus pyogenes	see above
20.25 Streptococcus sp.	see above
20.26 Veillonella dispar	These bacteria live as part of the normal flora in the upper respiratory tract, the gastrointestinal tract, and in the vagina of the organism. They are found in combination with other bacteria when there is a harmful change in the organism‘s environment, but also in endocarditis, arthritis, and abscesses.
20.27 Moraxella	This pathogen is part of the normal oral flora of humans and animals. If there is an imbalance of pathogens in the organism, infections such as ear infections, otitis media, sinusitis, laryngitis, acute bronchitis, pneumonia, and bronchopneumonia may occur. There is also a risk of diseases such as endocarditis and arthritis.

BACTERIA

Program no.	Description
20.28 Scarlatina (scarlet fever)	Scarlet fever is an infectious bacterial disease. The disease is triggered by strains of Streptococcus pyogenes that contain bacteriophages. These bacteriophages produce the scarlet toxin. Symptoms: Fever, chills, and a sore throat. The taste buds (strawberry or raspberry tongue) are shiny and red on the tongue. The disease is transmitted via droplet and contact infection. Children are most often affected, and a person can have scarlet fever several times.
20.29 Streptococcus salivarius	Streptococcus salivarius is found in the human mouth and upper respiratory tract. These bacteria are among the most important causes of caries.
20.40 Rod-shaped bacteria complete	
20.41 Actinobacillus (suis) V	This pathogen is mainly found in pigs. Infections caused by this pathogen have the following symptoms: Pain, increased heart rate, fever, shock, weakening of the immune system.
20.42 Actinomyces israelii	This pathogen is the causative agent of actinomycosis (ray fungus disease). Actinomycosis is a mixed bacterial infection. The germ penetrates deeper tissue layers through an injury to the mucous membrane. Occurrence in the central nervous system, the lungs (through inhalation) and skin are rare.
20.43 Trueperella pyogenes	These bacteria often cause severe clinical mastitis. Flies can transmit the pathogen. Entry points into the organism are infected wounds, injured teats, infected udders, and abscesses.
20.44 Bacilli	The genus Bacillus is found in its natural habitat, the soil. Infections can occur through contact with infected animals or animal products containing spores. Inhaling the pathogens is also possible.
20.45 Bacillus anthracis V	These pathogens cause what is known as anthrax (skin anthrax, lung anthrax). The bacteria can also survive for decades in the soil in the form of spores. It is usually contracted through skin lesions or by inhaling the pathogen.
20.46 Bacillus cereus	This bacterium is ubiquitous in nature and is one of the most common cultivable soil bacteria. It occurs mainly in rice plants and can lead to food poisoning. The spores found in raw rice can survive cooking and multiply. Both vomiting and diarrhoea can be triggered by the toxins.

BACTERIA

Program no.	Description
20.47 Bacteroides fragilis	These pathogens are part of the physiological flora of humans and animals. They are often found in mixed infections, such as in peritonitis, gynaecological infections (e. g. fallopian tubes or ovaries), aspiration pneumonia, sinusitis, and brain abscesses. Infections are usually endogenous, i. e. caused by the body‘s own physiological flora.
20.48 Bordetella bronchiseptica V	This pathogen causes upper respiratory tract diseases such as bronchial and lung inflammation in mammals and rodents. It is involved in the feline respiratory disease complex and kennel cough.
20.49 Bordetella pertussis	Bacterium belonging to the genus Bordetella, which causes whooping cough and is of major medical importance. The source of infection is people with whooping cough who cough up the pathogen. There are no asymptomatic carriers. It is also possible to transmit the disease via contaminated objects, as the pertussis bacterium can survive outside the organism for several days.
20.50 Brucella abortus V	Causative agent of Bang disease.
20.51 Brucella melitensis V	Causative agent of Mediterranean fever, Malta fever, undulating fever. Symptoms: Fever, nausea, swelling of the liver, spleen, and lymph nodes. Brucella can survive in unpasteurised milk for several weeks, which is the main route of infection. For farmers and veterinarians, infected animals (faeces, urine) can be a source of infection.
20.52 Brucella suis V	A pathogen that mainly affects pigs.
20.53 Coxiella burnetii V	Causative agent of Q fever. This pathogen is widespread worldwide and can be transmitted to humans mainly by sheep, but also by domestic animals such as dogs and cats, and by cattle and goats. Ticks are the main vectors of transmission between animals, but infection can also be transmitted by intake of infected faeces or milk. Humans contract the infection aerobically, e. g. by breathing in infected dust.
20.54 Clostridia	These bacteria are ubiquitous, especially in soils and in the digestive tracts of higher organisms. The toxins they produce can cause various infectious diseases, such as anaerobic cellulitis, gas gangrene, or tetanus.

BACTERIA

Program no.	Description
20.55 Clostridium botulinum V	This bacterium lives in the soil. As it multiplies, it produces a toxin called botulinum, which causes the disease known as botulism. This bacterium can multiply and produce toxins when there is a lack of oxygen, for example in sealed cans, raw ham or non-refrigerated food, and these toxins can cause food poisoning. Most contaminations are found in canned vegetables as the pathogens live in the soil.
20.56 Clostridium feseri V	This pathogen causes blackleg, a non-contagious, acute, and highly febrile animal disease that sometimes occurs endemically. Natural sources of infection for animals are feed and water contaminated with spores of the blackleg pathogen, or wound infections.
20.57 Clostridium perfringens	Belonging to the group of gas gangrene bacilli, together with other clostridia, this is the most common cause of gas gangrene. It is also a common cause of necrotising pneumonia, gangrenous cholecystitis, sepsis, and other non-specific infections. Clostridium perfringens can cause infections of the central nervous system. In animals, the disease caused by Clostridium perfringens toxins is known as enterotoxaemia.
20.58 Clostridium septicum	These bacteria are the causative agents of pseudoblackleg. This disease is a febrile, usually fatal infectious disease whose clinical picture cannot be distinguished from that of blackleg. Clostridium septicum also causes braxy in sheep (bradsot). The pathogen is pathogenic for all domestic mammals, humans, and pigeons.
20.59 Clostridium tetani V	This pathogen is found in soil, wood and faeces from cattle and other animal species. The bacterium quickly infects open wounds and then leads to tetanus. Typical symptoms include headache and increased reflexes. This is compounded by an increased and painful tendency to have cramps.
20.60 Corynebacterium diphtheriae	This bacterium is the causative agent of diphtheria. Transmission occurs through direct person-to-person contact with infected persons, usually via droplets, less commonly via contaminated objects. Discomfort in the throat and pharynx, difficulty swallowing and shortness of breath can be the first symptoms of an infection. The toxin produced by the bacteria affects the entire body, causing damage particularly to the heart, kidneys, adrenal glands, motor nerves and liver. Regardless of the effect of the poison, skin infections and endocarditis have also been observed.

BACTERIA

Program no.	Description
20.61 Corynebacterium xerosis	This pathogen is a member of the corynebacterium family and can cause skin infections, pneumonia, and inflammation of the pharyngeal mucosa.
20.62 Cytophaga rubra	Bacteria that can be found in the soil. Infection usually occurs through direct contact or through contaminated objects.
20.63 Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae V	Causes a disease called erysipelas in animals and erysipeloid in humans. Turkeys and pigs are most often affected. The pathogen can be found in soil, in water and sewage, and in rotting animal material. The pathogen can also survive in a dried state and in cured, salted, and smoked meat products. Infection usually occurs through skin lesions but can also be transmitted orally. Endocarditis, arthritis, and skin necroses may occur.
20.64 Eubacterium suis	These pathogens can for instance cause cystitis in pigs.
20.65 Francisella tularensis V	This pathogen causes tularaemia, an often fatal disease in wild rodents. It can be transmitted to humans. The infection can be caused by infected rodents or indirectly by blood-sucking ectoparasites such as mosquitoes, fleas, or lice. Infection via contaminated water or inhalation of the bacteria is also possible. Symptoms: Fever, weakness, swelling of the lymph nodes, conjunctivitis, but also lung abscesses, mediastinitis, meningitis, pericarditis, and osteomyelitis.
20.66 Gardnerella vaginalis	These bacteria are present in low numbers as part of the normal vaginal flora, but in higher numbers, they are the most common cause of bacterial vaginosis (vaginitis). The pathogen can ascend into the upper genital tract and cause severe infections. Permanent inflammation can lead to infertility.
20.67 Haemophilus influenzae	This bacterium lives exclusively in the mucous membranes, especially in those of the upper respiratory system (nose, throat, trachea), where it causes inflammatory diseases (epiglottitis, bronchitis, pneumonia). It is transmitted via droplet infection and is only viable for a short time outside the mucous membranes.
20.68 Haemophilus parasuis V	Causative agent of Glässer‘s disease in pigs. Feverish polyserositis and polyarthritis are the most common symptoms. However, the pathogen is also detected on the mucous membranes of non-diseased animals. It is spread by droplet infection.

BACTERIA

Program no.	Description
20.69 Helicobacter pylori	Infections with these bacteria is thought to be the cause of a number of gastric diseases associated with increased secretion of gastric acid. Stomach and duodenal ulcers can also develop as a result of infection with the bacterium. Permanent colonisation can have carcinogenic consequences. The transmission route has not yet been clearly clarified. The bacterium appears to spread via the faecal-oral route. This means that the bacterium is excreted in the faeces and reabsorbed through water or contaminated food. Transmission by blowflies is currently a topic of discussion.
20.70 Lactobacillus acidophilus	This bacterium is found in the flora of the mouth, the digestive tract, and the vagina or, in men, in the extended area just before the urethral opening. Lactobacillus acidophilus is considered a probiotic bacterium.
20.71 Lawsonia intracellularis	These bacteria are pathogenic to swine and cause porcine proliferative enteritis, a diarrhoeal disease. The bacteria have also been detected in horses, sheep, and rodents.
20.72 Legionella pneumophila	Detectable in soil and water samples. As a source of infection for humans, it is found in hot water pipes with insufficiently heated water (< 70 °C), air conditioning systems and cooling towers. Infections with the pathogens lead to Legionnaires‘ disease, a form of pneumonia with fever, diarrhoea, headaches, and disorientation. Pontiac fever, another illness caused by infection with the pathogen, is an acute illness with a cough and runny nose.
20.73 Listeria monocytogenes V	This pathogen is not restricted to certain host organisms or habitats and is found everywhere in the environment, e. g. in soil, in water and on plants. It is found in mammals as well as in birds and fish. It is likely that around one to ten percent of all people are also infected and excrete the pathogen in their stool. An infection leads to an increase in monocytes in the blood. The disease is known as listeriosis in humans and animals. The most common route of infection is ingestion via contaminated food.
20.74 Malleomyces mallei V	This is a pathogenic Burkholderia species that can cause glanders in humans and animals.
20.75 Mycobacterium phlei	These pathogens can lead to lung and eye infections. They are widespread in plants, soil, and dust.

BACTERIA

Program no.	Description
20.76 Mycobacterium tuberculosis	This is a bacterium from the mycobacteria family, the most important pathogens causing tuberculosis in humans and animals. Transmission occurs through droplet infection. The main point of entry is the lungs. Animals are always infected by people with active tuberculosis. Affected animals usually develop a localised disease that heals quickly. In such cases, it is advisable to test the people caring for the animals for tuberculosis. Small mammals, such as dogs and cats, and possibly parrots, can become a dangerous, persistent source of infection if exposed to active tuberculosis.
20.77 Nocardia V	These bacteria are widespread in soil and moist environments. Infection occurs through the respiratory tract or via skin wounds.
20.78 Nocardia asteroides	These pathogens are found in soil and moist environments. Possible diseases include: Nocardiosis (bronchopneumonia, lung abscess), sepsis, brain abscesses, abscesses in the kidneys and muscles, cutaneous or subcutaneous abscesses, and lymphocutaneous syndrome.
20.79 Pasteurellen V	Infections with this pathogen are called pasteurellosis. These infections often present acutely as septicemia, but they can also affect the respiratory or gastrointestinal tracts.
20.80 Pasteurella multocida V	This pathogen can be transmitted through cat bites or scratches. Respiratory and gastrointestinal infections are possible. The disease, known as pasteurellosis, occurs in both mammals and birds.
20.81 Propionibacterium acnes	Also known as propionic acid bacteria, these organisms are recognised for creating holes in certain varieties of cheese. They are part of the skin‘s natural microbiota. If the balance of skin bacteria is disrupted and for instance Staphylococcus aureus is introduced, these organisms can exacerbate infections. Propionibacterium acnes has been found in cases of endocarditis, corneal ulcers, and septic arthritis.
20.82 Pseudomonas aeruginosa	This pathogen is known as a hospital-acquired infection. It is a widespread soil and water organism found in damp environments. It can also be found in tap water, washbasins, showers, toilets, dishwashers, dialysis machines, pharmaceuticals, and disinfectants. It can contaminate food. Due to its high resistance, it can survive in distilled water. Even the use of some disinfectants does not guarantee reliable protection against the pathogen. It can cause pneumonia in cystic fibrosis, urinary tract infections, enterocolitis, meningitis, otitis externa or burn wound infections. This pathogen also plays a major role in infectious diseases in the veterinary field.

BACTERIA

Program no.	Description
20.83 Bartonella henselae	Bartonella henselae is primarily considered to be the pathogen that causes cat-scratch disease (CSD). The pathogen is found worldwide. It can be found in both humans and animals. The main reservoir is thought to be the domestic cat. Transmission occurs through scratches, via the faeces of cat fleas, but ticks are also being discussed as transmitters. Symptoms of infection include swelling of the lymph nodes in the neck and underarms. The incubation period is between three and ten days. Cats that transmit the pathogen often show no symptoms of the disease.
20.84 Fusobacterium necrophorum V	This pathogen is found in the normal flora of humans and animals. If the oral mucosa is damaged or there is periodontitis, the pathogens can enter the blood vessels and, together with other pathogens, cause diseases such as Vincent‘s angina as a mixed infection. In calves, the pathogen plays a major role in hoof inflammation. In sheep, the pathogen is responsible for foot rot.
20.85 Spirillum serpens	Spirillum serpens are bacteria of the genus Spirillum. These bacteria are found in water with a low oxygen content (pig manure). The pathogen multiplies there in large quantities.
20.86 Sphaerotilus natans	Sphaerotilus natans is a rod-shaped bacterium. It can be found in slow-flowing water, ditches, and ponds. Infection occurs when the water is in-gested.
20.87 Acinetobacter baumannii	Acinetobacter bacteria are usually resistant to penicillin and chloramphenicol. They are a common infectious agent in patients with weakened im-mune systems, and can lead to wound infections, pneumonia, and meningitis.
20.88 Acinetobacter haemolyticus	see above
20.89 Acinetobacter johnsonii	see above
20.90 Acinetobacter junii	see above
20.91 Acinetobacter iwoffii	see above
20.92 Actinomyces viscosus	This bacterium is considered the main cause of aggressive gum inflammation up to periodontitis.
20.93 Treponema denticola	Treponema denticola is a bacterial pathogen that causes inflammation of the gums and periodontitis when it colonises the oral mucosa. If left untreated, an infection with the pathogen can lead to bone resorption and tooth loss.
20.94 Campylobacter rectus / showae	This pathogen is considered a risk factor for the development of aggressive periodontal diseases.

BACTERIA

Program no.	Description
20.95 Porphyromonas gingivalis	The main cause of aggressive periodontitis and chronic periodontitis.
20.96 Prevotella intermedia	Risk factor for aggressive periodontitis, gingivitis and ANUG (Acute Necrotising Ulcerative Gingivitis).
20.97 Tannerella forsythia	This pathogen can lead to periodontitis, chronic periodontitis, and inflammation of the implant bed of dental implants (peri-implantitis).
20.98 Aggregatibacter actinomycetemcomitans	This bacterium is considered the main cause of aggressive gum inflammation up to periodontitis.
20.99 Fusobacterium nucleatum	This bacterium is a pathogen that can lead to ANUG (Acute Necrotising Ulcerative Gingivitis) and chronic periodontitis.
21.05 Bacteria II complete	Contains all the bacteria from program group 21.
21.10 Enterobacteriaceae complete	Enterobacteria or Enterobacteriaceae (for the time being the only family in the order Enterobacteriales) are a large group of bacteria. According to the phylogenetic system, they belong to the phylum Proteobacteria and form their own family within it. The name enterobacteria is derived from the Greek enteron (intestine) as many of them typically live in the intestine. However, this family also includes many species of free-living, non-intestinal bacteria.
21.11 Enterobacter aerogenes	These bacteria are found in almost all habitats, including the human gut. There they are part of the normal gut flora. Some types of this genus can cause diseases. Urinary tract infections, meningitis and respiratory infections are possible.
21.12 Erwinia amylovora	The pathogen that causes so-called fire blight. This pathogen spreads via contaminated plant material, packaging material, pruning tools, but it can also be spread by migratory birds. In the immediate vicinity, the spread of bacterial ooze occurs through wind, rain, insects, small mammals, birds, and humans. Bacteria enter plant tissues through natural entry points during active plant growth. There are also the following possibilities for infection: Flower infection (most common), shoot infection, infection from sites of infection that become active again. The most dangerous time for infection is spring and summer, especially during the flowering season when the weather is warm and humid: The blossoms are the main points of infection.

BACTERIA

Program no.	Description
21.13 Pectobacterium carotovorum	Many Erwinia species break down plant debris, but they are also involved in the development of plant diseases or are considered to be pests of stored products. For example, Erwinia carotovora (new designation: Pectobacterium carotovorum) causes blackleg of potatoes. Some species have been found in humans or animals, but their role as pathogens is not certain.
21.14 Escherichia coli	A bacterium that is found in the human and animal intestines. E. coli is part of the intestinal flora. However, outside the gut, E. coli can cause infections by being in the wrong part of the organism. Urinary tract infections, peritonitis, or neonatal meningitis (infection during birth) can be complications of an infection.
21.15 Klebsiella pneumoniae	A bacterium of the Klebsiella genus that can cause pneumonia, among other diseases. Klebsiella pneumoniae is found practically everywhere, including in the human intestinal flora. The bacteria can cause diseases, especially in people with weakened immune systems. Common diseases caused by Klebsiella pneumoniae include: Infections of the upper respiratory tract, pneumonia, hospital-acquired pneumonia (spread via air conditioning), urinary tract infections, sepsis, and meningitis.
21.16 Proteus mirabilis	These bacteria are pathogens that are commonly found in the colon of healthy individuals and do not necessarily cause diseases. However, when the immune system is weakened, the following diseases caused by this bacterium can develop: Urinary tract infections, wound infections, pneumonia, and sepsis. In chronic urinary tract infections caused by Proteus mirabilis, the pH level of the urine can increase, which can promote the formation of urinary stones.
21.17 Proteus vulgaris	see above
21.18 Salmonellae	These bacteria are found worldwide in both cold-blooded and warm-blooded animals, in humans, and in environments outside of living organisms. The bacteria cause diseases in both humans and animals. Salmonel-losis can be transmitted from animals to humans, but also vice versa. Infections through food are common. A distinction is made between enteritis and typhoid/paratyphoid salmonella.

BACTERIA

Program no.	Description
21.18 Salmonellae	The main illnesses caused by Salmonella are: Diarrhoea and vomiting caused by Salmonella enteritidis, Salmonella typhimurium, etc., as salmonellosis in the narrower sense or salmonella enteritis, typhoid fever caused by Salmonella typhi, paratyphoid fever caused by Salmonella paratyphi. Typhoid and paratyphoid fever refer to a systemic (affecting multiple organs) disease with intestinal involvement in the clinical picture.
21.19 Salmonella enteritidis	see above
21.20 Salmonella paratyphi	see above
21.21 Salmonella typhi	see above
21.22 Serratia marcescens	These bacteria are found in the soil, on plants and in water; they are only occasionally found in the gastrointestinal tract or upper respiratory tract of healthy people. Serratia marcescens is a pathogen that primarily causes hospital-acquired infections. In immunocompromised patients, it can cause wound infections, infections of the kidneys and efferent urinary tract, infections of the respiratory tract, as well as sepsis, endocarditis, meningitis, and prosthesis infections. Contaminated catheters and infusion solutions are the main sources of infection.
21.23 Shigella dysenteriae	This bacterium is named after its discoverer, the Japanese microbiologist Kiyoshi Shiga, and the diarrhoea (dysentery) that occurs as the main symp-tom of an infection. The pathogens cause abdominal pain and diarrhoea. Sources of infection: Contaminated food, drinking water contaminated by faeces. The Shigella dysenteriae strain also produces a neurotoxin.
21.24 Shigella flexneri	Causes diarrhoea. This particular pathogen has also been implicated in some cases of sudden infant death syndrome.
21.25 Shigella sonnei	These species, also known as Kruse-Sonne bacteria, are the most common Shigella in Central Europe and cause the mild summer diarrhoea, especially in children.
21.26 Yersinia V	Yersinia enterocolitica and Yersinia pseudotuberculosis can cause infections in humans and animals. The pathogens are ingested and then lead to enteritis.
21.27 Yersinia enterocolitica	Oral infection with this pathogen results in acute enteritis or enterocolitis. Diarrhoea (predominantly in small children), pseudoappendicitis, colicky abdominal pain, fever, nausea, bloody stools, but also inflammation in the neck area are possible. Raw or insufficiently cooked pork (minced meat and raw sausages) is the most important source of infection for human yersiniosis.

BACTERIA

Program no.	Description
21.28 EHEC	The EHEC pathogen causes the disease Escherichia coli enteritis. The main symptom of the disease is bloody diarrhoea. The disease is caused by human pathogenic strains of the intestinal bacterium Escherichia coli. EHEC pathogens are widespread among farm animals such as sheep, goats, and cows. Infection often occurs through the consumption of insufficiently treated (medium-cooked, raw) and unhygienically prepared animal-based foods.
21.50 Mycoplasma complete	Mycoplasmas are bacteria characterised by the absence of a cell wall. They are the smallest bacteria that are capable of reproducing outside of cells.
21.51 Mycoplasma	Mycoplasmas are parasitic bacteria that cause numerous diseases in humans, animals, and plants. The pathogens cause chronic infections, tracheobronchitis, pharyngitis, meningitis, and middle ear infections, among other things.
21.52 Mycoplasma agalactiae V	Pathogen that causes contagious agalactia in small ruminants (sheep, goats). It usually causes an unnoticed inflammation of the udder with a decrease in milk production and, rarely, inflammation of the joints or conjunctivitis.
21.53 Mycoplasma capricolum V	Pathogen that causes contagious caprine pleuropneumonia (CCPP) in goats.
21.54 Mycoplasma mycoides V	The pathogen that causes the legally notifiable lung disease in cattle.
21.60 Spirochaetae complete	
21.61 Borrelia	Borrelia burgdorferi is the most common type of borrelia found in Germany/Europe. This pathogen causes Lyme disease. The borrelia are mainly transmitted by ticks, but infection by mosquitoes cannot be ruled out.
21.62 Brachyspira V	Some types are pathogenic (disease-causing). All types are found in the intestines of various animals (e. g. pigs) and humans.
21.63 Leptospira canicola V	In the case of leptospires, a distinction is made between primary hosts, meaning animal species to which the respective bacterial species has adapted, and which serve as the main reservoir for the pathogen, and incidental hosts, which are only occasionally infected by this type of pathogen. Dogs are the main hosts of Leptospira canicola. Leptospires are excreted in the urine of infected animals. The infection occurs through contact with the skin or mucous membranes.

BACTERIA

Program no.	Description
21.63 Leptospira canicola V	The main route of transmission is thought to be the ingestion of water (puddles) contaminated with rat urine. In the acute phase, the pathogen spreads in the blood and then colonises various organs such as the liver, spleen, kidneys, and lymph nodes. Symptoms: Loss of appetite (anorexia), vomiting, fever, laboured breathing, sometimes jaundice (icterus), bleeding (haemorrhages) and tissue defects in the oral mucosa, muscle tremors or bloody stools due to severe gastroenteritis.
21.64 Leptospira grippotyphosa V	Leptospires cause generalised infections. They damage erythrocytes, which results in anaemia, jaundice, and haemoglobinuria. Endotoxins damage the central nervous system, blood vessels and other organs. Leptospira grippotyphosa can cause leptospirosis in cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, and dogs.
21.65 Leptospira icterohaemorrhagiae	Pathogen that causes Weil‘s disease. In Europe, it mainly occurs in people who come into contact with infectious material, e. g. rat urine, although pigs or dogs are also considered to be disease reservoirs. The infection is contracted by absorbing contaminated, polluted waste water or soil, through broken or macerated skin, or via the mucous membrane. It is also possible to contract the disease via the respiratory tract. Symptoms: Sudden high fever, headaches, and aching limbs. As the disease progresses, jaundice, meningitis, kidney or heart inflammation may occur.
21.66 Leptospira interrogans	For these pathogens, dogs act as secondary hosts; the primary host is the brown rat.
21.67 Leptospira pomona V	The main hosts are cattle and pigs.
21.68 Leptospiren (suis) V	The main host of this pathogen is the pig.
21.69 Treponema pallidum	Pathogen that causes syphilis (also known as Lues, Lues venerea, hard chancre or French disease). It is an infectious and sexually transmitted disease. Symptoms: Painless ulcers in the mucous membranes and swelling of the lymph nodes. In some people, the disease becomes chronic, with widespread skin and organ involvement. In the final stage, the central nervous system can be destroyed.
21.70 Borrelia afzelii	Human pathogenic species of Borrelia that are transmitted by ticks.
21.71 Borrelia burgdorferi	see above
21.72 Borrelia duttoni	see above

BACTERIA

Program no.	Description
21.73 Borrelia garinii	see above
21.74 Borrelia hermsii	see above
21.80 Intracellular bacteria (cell parasites) complete	Bacteria colonise a wide range of vastly different habitats, with some species living in the cells of other living creatures.
21.81 Anaplasma marginale	Invades and multiplies in the host's red blood cells. The presence of the parasites in the red blood cells stimulates the animal's organism to destroy the red blood cells. This widespread destruction of red blood cells causes anaemia, fever, weight loss and shortness of breath. The pathogens are transmitted by ticks, but contaminated injection needles, surgical instruments, mosquitoes, and stable flies can also lead to infection.
21.82 Chlamydiaceae	These pathogens are intracellular parasites. Chlamydia in particular cause diseases (chlamydiosis) of the mucous membranes in the eye, respiratory tract, and genital area, with sometimes serious consequences such as blindness or infertility. Infection with the pathogen occurs through direct contact, contaminated objects or, for example, flies.
21.83 Chlamydiaceae (feline) V	A strain of the pathogen that is mainly found in cats.
21.84 Chlamydia ovis V	The pathogen that causes enzootic abortion in sheep.
21.85 Chlamydia psittaci V	The causative agent of parrot fever/psittacosis/ornithosis.
21.86 Chlamydia trachomatis	This pathogen causes a sexually transmitted disease in the urogenital tract, which remains undetected in two thirds of women as it is asymptomatic. In men, it occasionally causes inflammation of the urethra with clear discharge but is otherwise also asymptomatic. However, untreated infections can lead to infertility. Different strains of the pathogen can cause eye infections or acute conjunctivitis (swimming pool conjunctivitis, as it is often transmitted through bathing water), urethritis (inflammation of the mucous membrane of the urethra) and cervicitis (inflammation of the cervix). Additionally, there are species that can cause lymphogranuloma venereum.
21.87 Ehrlichia ruminantium V	This pathogen causes the disease 'heartwater'. Domestic and wild ruminants are affected. The pathogen is spread by ticks of the genus Amblyomma. Affected mammals include cattle, sheep, goats, antelopes, and buffalos. The name of the disease was derived from the symptoms of the resulting illness. It causes fluid to accumulate in the heart and lungs.

BACTERIA

Program no.	Description
21.88 Rickettsiae	Bacteria, parasitic organisms that are found in many ticks, fleas, mites, and lice as carriers. Infections are referred to as rickettsioses. These include typhus, rickettsial pox, Brill-Zinsser disease, Boutonneuse fever (Mediterranean spotted fever) and Rocky Mountain spotted fever.
21.89 Babesia divergens (Apicomplexa)	Babesias are small intracellular parasites that are transmitted by tick bites. The infectious disease caused by Babesia is called babesiosis. The disease occurs in humans and dogs (babesiosis of dogs), as well as in cattle, sheep, goats, and wild animals.
21.90 Other bacteria complete	
21.91 Bacterium laryngeale	Pathogenic bacteria from the laryngeal area.
21.92 Borellia toxin	Neurotoxins (toxins) produced by borrelia.
21.93 Caries bacteria	Bacteria that were always found in combination with tooth decay infections in patients.
21.94 Porcine intestinal adenomatosis (PIA) V	Thickening and wrinkling of the intestinal mucosa in pigs.
21.95 Pain-producing bacteria	These are bacteria that could not be classified.
21.96 Tuberculinum Burnett	A nosode made from tuberculous lung tissue or tuberculous caverns.
21.97 Anaplasma phagocytophilum	Anaplasma phagocytophilum is the pathogen that causes ‘canine anaplasmosis’ (granulocytic ehrlichiosis), a tick-borne infectious disease in dogs. Other mammals and humans (human granulocytic anaplasmosis) can also be infected.

VIRUSES

Program no.	Description
22.00 Viruses complete	This program contains all the viruses of program groups 22 and 23.
22.05 Viruses I complete	Contains all the viruses from program group 22.
22.10 Double-stranded DNA viruses complete	
22.11 Adenovirus	These pathogens can cause numerous illnesses. The respiratory tract (flu-like infections), eye infections (conjunctivitis) and gastrointestinal tract (diarrhoea) are particularly affected. The infection occurs via droplet or smear infection.
22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)	After oral infection, the virus multiplies in the salivary glands through saliva or other bodily fluids. From there, the viruses enter the bloodstream and travel to organs such as the liver, spleen, lungs, bone marrow and kidneys. Persistent infection of the affected organs can occur as a primary infection or in a latent form for many years after infection.
22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)	An infection, primarily through droplets, saliva, genital secretions, blood cells, or transplants, leads to a lifelong, persistent infection. Symptoms: Fever, swollen lymph nodes, white coating on the tonsils. Pathogen that causes glandular fever.
22.14 Hepatitis B virus	Possible diseases include hepatitis, liver cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma. Infection with the pathogen occurs parenterally and sexually, i. e. through blood or other body fluids of an infected patient. The entry points are usually tiny injuries to the skin or mucous membrane.
22.15 Herpes simplex	These pathogens have the ability to persist (remain) in the host for life. After the initial infection, the virus genome remains in the body for life. The immune status of the host plays a major role in the reactivation of the virus. Herpes simplex viruses are found worldwide, humans are the only natural reservoir host. The herpes simplex virus is commonly acquired through saliva and smear infection from infancy within regular family interactions, making it widespread in the population. Another source of infection is contact with mucous membranes. Diseases caused by herpes simplex viruses: Gingivostomatitis (inflammation of the oral mucosa), herpes labialis, herpes encephalitis, keratoconjunctivitis and many other diseases.
22.16 Herpes simplex (feline) V	This pathogen causes infections in cats.

VIRUSES

Program no.	Description
22.17 Herpes zoster	Causes two distinct diseases: Varicella (chickenpox) in primary infection and herpes zoster (shingles) in reactivation. The virus is transmitted through the air (airborne) or through the fluid in the blisters. Contact with a person who has the disease is the most common source of infection.
22.18 Human papillomavirus (HPV)	Belongs to the oncogenic viruses. This type of virus is associated with certain cancers (cervical carcinomas, anogenital carcinomas). The viruses are mainly transmitted sexually and through skin injuries.
22.19 Papilloma virus	Causes warty growths in the organism. The virus is transmitted through direct contact.
22.20 Varicella (chickenpox)	Varicella zoster viruses are transmitted by droplet infection and cause chickenpox. The symptoms of the disease include fever and an itchy skin rash with clear fluid-filled blisters. Since the disease most often occurs for the first time in children, it is considered a childhood illness. Infections in adults often cause serious complications. It can lead to meningitis, pneumonia, and hepatitis. Varicella zoster viruses that remain in the organism after the illness can cause a recurrence of the disease, known as shingles (herpes zoster).
22.21 JC viruses	The JC virus (human polyomavirus 2, JC polyomavirus) belongs to the genus polyomavirus. Infection can lead to brain disease. The disease occurs almost exclusively in people with severely weakened immune systems. It is a disorder in which numerous functional changes of the nervous system can occur, for example, motor and cognitive disorders.
22.22 Human herpesvirus 8	Human herpesviruses are viruses from the family Herpesviridae that affect the nervous system and are pathogenic to humans.
22.40 Single-stranded DNA viruses complete	
22.41 Panleucopenia virus V	Panleucopenia is an often-fatal disease caused by the virus in young cats, especially newborns and kittens. It is also known as feline enteritis, feline distemper, feline agranulomatosis, feline aleucocytosis, feline plague and feline infectious enteritis. The pathogen enters the body through contact with infectious material such as faeces, urine, or nasal secretions, which penetrate the nasal and oral mucosa.

VIRUSES

Program no.	Description
22.42 Parvoviruses (suis) V	Parvovirus disease is caused by the porcine parvovirus (PPV). It is present in pigs all over the world. If infection occurs in the first three weeks of pregnancy, either all the embryos or a large proportion of them will die and be reabsorbed.
22.43 Porcine circovirus V	Porcine circovirus Type 2 is one of the main pathogens affecting pigs. In Germany, almost all farms are considered PCV2-positive. The symptoms of the resulting diseases are closely related to the age of the animals.
22.60 Single-stranded RNA viruses, positive-stranded RNA genome complete	
22.61 AE virus V	This is a highly contagious disease of the central nervous system that occurs in chicks and causes neurological symptoms. Infected laying hens are the reservoir for transmission of the virus via the egg or shortly after hatching. The virus is also transmitted via faeces. Chickens, turkeys, pheasants, and experimentally ducks, pigeons, and guinea fowl can become infected.
22.62 BVD virus V	Bovine viral diarrhoea/mucosal disease, or BVD/MD for short, is caused by the bovine viral diarrhoea virus (BVDV). It is a fairly common viral disease complex in cattle.
22.63 Caliciviruses (feline) V	Feline calicivirus (FCV) is a pathogen that has been known to cause diseases of the upper respiratory tract in cats for many years. Transmission occurs primarily via the respiratory route, through virus-containing secretions from the nasopharyngeal area.
22.64 Chikungunya viruses	Mosquitoes transmit these pathogens. Symptoms: Fever and joint pain.
22.65 Coronaviruses (feline) V	Feline Infectious Peritonitis (FIP) is a cat disease caused by coronaviruses, characterised by contagious inflammation of the chest and abdominal membranes. These viruses usually cause a harmless intestinal infection in cats. In a small percentage of infected cats, however, it can develop into FIP. If a cat lives with other cats or encounters other cats while outdoors, it can contract the virus through scratching in the litter box or by sniffing and licking (of other cats, as well as objects and clothing) via the mouth and nose.
22.66 Coronaviruses (suis) V	These pathogens can be found in pigs, where they cause infections.

VIRUSES

Program no.	Description
22.67 Coxsackie virus B1	Infection with this pathogen occurs via contaminated water and food; droplet infection or smear infection is possible. Symptoms of illness: Common cold, viral meningitis, myocarditis, hand-foot-and-mouth disease.
22.68 Coxsackie virus B4	see above
22.69 EAV virus	The highly contagious EAV virus causes equine viral arteritis (EVA) which is also known as septicaemia, equine influenza, and pink-eye. The infection is transmitted through aerosols from the respiratory tract, through urine from acutely infected animals, or venereally during mating.
22.70 Duck hepatitis virus V	This pathogen belongs to the family of hepatitis viruses and is found in liver diseases of waterfowl.
22.71 Enteroviruses	The transmission of all virus species belonging to the genus Enterovirus primarily occurs via the faecal-oral route, although for some pathogens, droplet transmission is also a possible mode of infection. Transplacental transmission of the virus (through the placenta) is also possible. The pathogens can cause polio, infections of the upper respiratory tract, colds, gastrointestinal diseases, febrile generalised exanthema, haemorrhagic conjunctivitis, myocarditis, pericarditis, hepatitis, meningitis, and encephalitis.
22.72 FHV viruses (feline herpes virus) V	The FHV is one of the pathogens that cause the feline respiratory disease complex. The virus causes symptoms in the form of rhinotracheitis, particularly in young cats. Infected animals remain lifelong virus carriers, excreters and sources of infection for susceptible cats. There is also a link to feline cytomegalovirus.
22.73 FSME	Ticks transmit these pathogens. Symptoms of infection: Flu-like infection, meningitis, encephalitis, radiculitis, paralysis.
22.74 Hepatitis A virus	Infection with these viruses occurs via the faecal-oral route (ingestion of contaminated food). The course of infection is typically acute, not chronic as in other hepatitis infections.
22.75 Hepatitis C virus	Transmitted through blood. There are few immediate symptoms after infection; liver damage becomes chronic. Often, the route of infection is no longer traceable once the disease is detected. Liver cirrhosis and liver carcinoma are possible outcomes.

VIRUSES

Program no.	Description
22.76 CSF virus V	Classical swine fever is not transmissible to other animals or humans, de-spite being related to other pathogens. Infection in pigs occurs through direct contact with infected animals or via contaminated vehicles, equipment, clothing, or food waste.
22.77 FMD virus V	Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) is a highly contagious viral disease affecting cattle and pigs. Deer, goats, sheep, as well as elephants, rats, and hedgehogs, can also become infected. Horses are not susceptible to FMD. Infection in humans occasionally occurs. The disease can be transmitted through contact and smear infection, via direct contact with infected animals, contaminated barns, or livestock transport vehicles. Airborne transmission is also possible. Anyone who has been in contact with infected animals should disinfect their clothing. Feed additives con-taining infected animal products and animal products like cheese or meat can carry the virus. Cows can contract FMD from infected bulls through semen transmission.
22.78 Norovirus	This pathogen causes acute gastroenteritis. Sudden vomiting and diarrhoea are typical symptoms of infection. The virus is highly infectious and can still be detected in stool weeks later. Infection can occur via contaminated objects or smear infection.
22.79 PRRS viruses (suis) V	Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS) is a viral infection in pigs, manifested by reproductive disorders and respiratory illnesses.
22.80 Rhinovirus	This pathogen causes infections commonly referred to as the common cold. Transmission occurs via droplet infection (coughing or sneezing), but contaminated hands or objects can also lead to infection. The virus enters the organism through mucous membranes and can cause generalised infections.
22.81 SVD-Virus V	This pathogen causes a disease in pigs similar to foot-and-mouth disease.
22.82 Tobacco mosaic virus	Tobacco mosaic virus causes the economically important tobacco mosaic disease. Many agricultural crops and ornamental plants can become infected. The virus is easily transmitted, for example, by direct contact between plants, by sap and, in some cases, by seeds. In contrast to many other plant viruses, it is extremely heat-stable. Due to these properties, it is likely one of the most widely distributed viruses in the world.

VIRUSES

Program no.	Description
22.83 Teschovirus V	The causative agent of Teschen disease (contagious porcine paralysis, Polioencephalomyelitis enzootica suum, Poliomyelitis suum). Contagious porcine paralysis is a form of poliomyelitis in pigs of all ages and is characterised by a short, acute stage followed by typical paralysis. The disease is similar to poliomyelitis in humans.
22.84 VES virus V	This pathogen is the causative agent of vesicular exanthema in pigs. The disease cannot be clinically distinguished from foot-and-mouth disease.
22.85 Hepatitis D virus V	These viruses only occur in conjunction with hepatitis B viruses. Transmission routes include: Sexual intercourse, infected needles from syringes, contaminated blood transfusions, and tattoo or acupuncture needles. It leads to a chronic infection of the liver.
22.86 Hepatitis E virus V	Hepatitis E viruses are transmitted through contact infection or smear infection via the faecal-oral route, or through contaminated water. The incubation period ranges from 30 to 40 days and is clinically indistinguishable from hepatitis A. However, it tends to be more severe. Initial signs include diarrhoea, fatigue, loss of appetite, abdominal discomfort, and jaundice (yellowing of the skin). The most common sources of infection are food and drinking water.
22.87 Dengue virus	This is a virus that can cause dengue fever in humans and animals. Mosquitoes transmit the virus. The pathogen is passed on through the saliva of the infected mosquito.
22.88 Rubella (measles)	Rubella refers to an infectious disease caused by the rubella virus. Transmission of the virus occurs through droplet infection; a single contact provides lifelong immunity against the virus. Symptoms: Red skin patches (exanthema), fever, swelling of the lymph nodes. Rubella infection during pregnancy is dangerous because the viruses can cause severe birth defects. A preventive vaccination is therefore recommended for women.
22.89 Coxsackie virus A7	Infection with this pathogen occurs via contaminated water and food; droplet infection or smear infection is possible. Symptoms of illness: Common cold, viral meningitis, myocarditis, hand-foot-and-mouth disease.

VIRUSES

Program no.	Description
22.90 Zika virus	The Zika virus (ZIKV) belongs to the genus Flavivirus and is transmitted by mosquitoes. Infections often occur in Africa, South-East Asia, and Latin America. Symptoms: Skin rash and fever ('Zika fever'), conjunctivitis, joint pain, muscle pain, headaches, and vomiting. The symptoms typically last for about a week. In pregnant women, an infection with the virus can lead to damage to the foetus.
22.91 Human T-lymphotropic virus 1	Both pathogens weaken the immune system and can be involved in specific forms of leukaemia or other diseases resulting from impaired immune defence.
22.92 Human T-lymphotropic virus 2	see above
22.93 Coronaviruses	Coronaviruses (CoV) are a family of RNA viruses that can cause infections in both humans and animals (zoonoses). In humans, they frequently trigger respiratory diseases. The viruses are transmitted, for example, through droplet infection, as well as contact and smear infection.
22.94 Coxsackie virus A16	Coxsackie virus A16 is a common enterovirus that primarily causes hand- foot-and-mouth disease in children, characterised by fever, sore throat and rash.
22.95 Enterovirus A71	Enterovirus A71 is an RNA virus from the Picornaviridae family and causes hand-foot-and-mouth disease (HFMD), similar to Coxsackie virus A16.
22.96 RS virus	The RS virus (respiratory syncytial virus) is a common virus that causes respiratory infections, especially in infants and young children.
23.05 Viruses II complete	Contains all the viruses from program group 23.
23.10 Negative-stranded RNA genome, unsegmented complete	

VIRUSES

Program no.	Description
23.11 Bornavirus	Borna disease, or contagious inflammation of the brain and spinal cord of domestic mammals, is transmitted by this virus. The brain and spinal cord, especially of horses and sheep, are affected. Symptoms: Behavioural changes, movement disorders, and impairments in sensitivity and consciousness, such as separation from the herd, depression, lowered head posture, sometimes increased restlessness, sometimes aggression toward others, sometimes heightened fear, reduced engagement with the environment, spasms, and drooling. In the final stage, the animal may exhibit a fixed posture with paddle-like movements and spikes in temperature. Natural infection likely occurs through the mucous membranes of the upper respiratory tract, the pharynx, or the olfactory mucosa. It is now suspected that humans can also become infected. Symptoms: Depression, behavioural problems.
23.12 Equine influenza virus V	Equine influenza, also known as horse flu or Hoppegarten cough, is an acute, highly contagious disease affecting the upper and lower respiratory tracts of horses, caused by the equine influenza virus Type A. In addition to indirect transmission, the pathogen is primarily spread through the air by the coughing of infected animals. Characteristic symptoms such as intermittent fever phases (with temperatures up to 41°C), watery-serous nasal discharge, dry cough, loss of appetite, and lethargy may occur. As the disease progresses, laryngitis, bronchitis, bronchiolitis, or even viral pneumonia may develop. Some horses, particularly high-performance horses, often exhibit muscle weakness and a stiff gait, along with myocarditis and myocardial insufficiency.
23.13 Classic avian influenza virus V	Classic avian influenza (AI) is a severe systemic disease, particularly in chickens, turkeys, and quails, as well as in numerous wild bird species. Infection routes are generally similar to those of other influenza viruses. The viruses spread through droplet infection via inhaled air or through faecal particles on clothing and equipment. The acute form of avian influenza manifests in signs of general weakness, dull and ruffled plumage, high fever, open-mouthed breathing, oedema on the head, neck, comb, wattles, legs, and feet, bluish discolouration of the skin and mucous membranes, watery-mucous and greenish diarrhoea, and neurological symptoms (abnormal head posture, movement disorders). As the disease progresses, egg production decreases and the eggs have thin shells or no shell at all.

VIRUSES

Program no.	Description
23.14 Measles virus	The pathogen is transmitted directly from person to person by droplet infection. The infection is followed by the typical measles exanthema (red spots on the skin), fever and general weakness. If the disease progresses badly, it can lead to pneumonia and meningitis.
23.15 Mumps virus	This is the pathogen responsible for an infectious disease that primarily affects the salivary glands. Complications may include meningitis or orchitis. The pathogen is transmitted through direct contact or via droplet infection.
23.16 Parainfluenza virus	A globally distributed virus that primarily affects the respiratory tract, causing the common cold in adults and potentially leading to severe illnesses, including pneumonia (croup), in infants and young children. The pathogens are transmitted via droplet infection, smear infection, and contaminated objects.
23.17 Porcine influenza virus V	Porcine influenza was first observed in 1918, coinciding with the major influenza pandemic in humans. Today, influenza in pigs is widespread globally. Symptoms: Animals experience respiratory distress, painful coughing, and a short-term temperature increase of up to 42 °C. Sows that become ill during pregnancy may spontaneously abort due to high fever or give birth to weak, underdeveloped piglets. Chronic carriers spread infections.
23.18 VSI virus (VSV)	Often referred to as VSV. The virus belongs to the family Rhabdoviridae, which also includes well-known rabies viruses. Cattle, horses, and pigs are particularly at risk. Transmission to humans is possible and results in a flu-like illness.
23.19 HRSV	The human respiratory syncytial virus causes infections of the upper respiratory tract. Symptoms may include a runny nose, cough, acute bronchitis, and middle ear infections. Transmission can occur through indirect contact or droplet infections. No lasting immunity develops after infection. In young children and infants, the illnesses often progress severely, requiring hospitalisation.
23.30 Negative-stranded RNA genome, segmented complete	
23.31 H1N1 virus	Also known as human influenza or the Spanish flu.
23.32 H5N1 virus	Also known as avian influenza.

VIRUSES

Program no.	Description
23.33 Influenza virus A and B	These viruses and the diseases they cause are found all over the world. Influenza viruses replicate in the respiratory tract of an infected individual. Human influenza viruses prefer ciliated epithelial cells, according to studies. In contrast, the influenza virus in birds primarily replicates in the intestinal epithelial cells. Among the genera are the causative agents of influenza or the 'flu'. These pathogens are responsible for infectious diseases commonly referred to as 'the flu'. In recent years, various variants of this type of virus have frequently appeared. Transmission routes include droplet infection and direct contact with contaminated objects.
23.50 Double-stranded RNA viruses complete	
23.51 Bluetongue viruses V	The bluetongue virus (BTV) causes bluetongue disease in ruminants.
23.52 FCoV V	FIP in cats is caused by a mutation in an intestinal virus that is actually quite harmless. It is called feline coronavirus, or FCoV for short. This intestinal virus is widespread. If it causes illness at all, it leads to mild diarrhoea and short-term loss of appetite. The fatal form of FIP develops when the virus mutates. The pathogen is destroyed by the organism but causes antibody formation. The antibodies combine with other proteins to form 'immune complexes'. This causes inflammation of the blood vessels and vascular fluid leaks into the abdominal and chest cavities or into the pericardium. Local infections are also possible.
23.53 FeLV V	Feline leukaemia virus (FeLV) is an infectious disease of cats.
23.54 FIV V	Feline immunodeficiency virus, also known as feline AIDS. This virus is primarily excreted in saliva and transmitted through bite wounds during fighting. As the virus destroys the immune system, infected cats become much more susceptible to 'normal' diseases. Common signs of a feline AIDS infection include gingivitis, poorly healing wounds, and chronic bladder diseases.
23.55 Retroviruses	These viruses are ubiquitous among vertebrates. They infect mammals, birds, amphibians, reptiles, and fish, but are usually very specific to their host. HIV and HTLV-1 are known to cause diseases in humans.

VIRUSES

Program no.	Description
23.56 Rotaviruses	Infection with these viruses leads to gastroenteritis, also known as travellers‘ diarrhoea. Rotaviruses are transmitted mainly through smear infection (faecal-oral), but also through contaminated (rotavirus-contaminated) water and food. Although the viruses do not replicate in the respiratory tract, they can be excreted in respiratory secretions during the acute phase, making airborne (aerogenic) transmission possible. The virus is transmitted very easily; just ten virus particles are enough to infect a child. Infection is virtually only person-to-person.
23.57 Rotaviruses (suis) V	Rotaviruses cause more than 70 % of severe diarrhoeal diseases in humans and animals worldwide, making them the most common cause of intestinal infections. This pathogen is particularly common in pigs.
23.70 Warts complete	Warts are mainly caused by so-called papillomaviruses, of which there are over 100 different types. An exception is age-related warts, the cause of which is still unknown. After an incubation period of a few days to a few months, they develop as slightly raised growths on the skin surface. Warts can appear on practically any part of the body, but they are most commonly found on the hands and feet. Warts are categorised according to their ap-pearance and the part of the body on which they occur as follows:
23.71 Age-related warts	To date, it is still unclear how these arise. Found all over the body.
23.72 Dellwarzen	Also known as ‘water warts’ Despite their appearance, they are not actually warts. They are pinhead to pea-sized bumps with a smooth and often shiny surface. They usually have a small indentation in the centre and appear all over the body, particularly on the arms, hands, fingers, and upper body. Unlike other warts, they are caused by the Molluscum contagiosum virus (MCV) from the Poxviridae family, an enveloped double-stranded DNA virus (dsDNA), and are transmitted through smear infection or direct contact transmission.
23.73 Feigwarzen	These appear on the genital area and in the anal region and are transmitted through sexual intercourse.

VIRUSES

Program no.	Description
23.74 Flat warts	Also known as 'verruca plana'. Flat, round, or polygonal growths, usually soft, skin-coloured to grey-yellow or brown, with a diameter ranging from one to five millimetres. Their surface is usually dull and covered with tiny dots. They can appear anywhere on the body, but mostly on the face or on the wrists, backs of the hands and fingers, or on the outer parts of the fore-arms. The infection is spread by smear infection.
23.75 Verrucae plantares	An unpleasant form of wart is the plantar wart or verruca. Its thorn-like shape can cause severe pain when walking.
23.76 Juvenile warts	Another form of warts are juvenile warts, which tend to be flat in shape. This type of wart most commonly affects children.
23.77 Verrucae filiformes	Thread-like growths, particularly on the face. They are transmitted by smear infection.
23.78 Common warts	Also known as verruca vulgaris. These are particularly common on the hands, fingers, nail edges and soles of the feet.
23.79 Warts N.N. - recurrent warts	Recurrent warts. These are warts whose pathogens could not be clearly identified.
23.80 Other viruses complete	
23.81 Viruses N.N.	These pathogens could not be clearly classified.

PARASITES

Program no.	Description
24.00 Parasites complete	This program includes all parasites from program groups 24 and 25.
24.05 Parasites I complete	Contains all parasites from program group 24.
24.10 Hookworms complete	
24.11 Ancylostoma brasiliense	Hookworm that mainly occurs in dogs and cats. It colonises the intestines as a parasite. Humans can also be infected by larvae that burrow into the skin; oral exposure is also possible. Animals can become infected through their mother‘s milk (lactogenic). Symptoms: Anaemia, weight loss, diarrhoea, pneumonia, skin lesions.
24.12 Ancylostoma caninum	
24.13 Gyrodactylus	A genus of flatworms from the class of hookworms (Monogenea).
24.20 Eelworms / intestinal roundworms / pinworms complete	
24.21 Ascaris megalocephala	Ascaris worms are a type of roundworm. Infections occur in humans and animals through the ingestion of eggs from the environment. Symptoms: Cough, fever, asthma-like attacks, intestinal and bile disorders possible.
24.22 Dirofilaria immitis (heartworm)	A roundworm that causes heartworm disease in dogs. The infective third stage larvae are transmitted by mosquitoes. The heartworm develops from the larvae. Symptoms: Fitness issues, heart problems.
24.23 Enterobius vermicularis	This parasitic threadworm is the most common intestinal worm, found throughout the world. Humans and animals can become infected.
24.24 Haemonchus contortus	A roundworm that mainly infests small ruminants. It is ingested orally by the animals and a parasitic gastritis develops as a result. Symptoms: Gastrointestinal issues, diarrhoea, anaemia.
24.25 Loa loa	A roundworm, also known as the African eye worm. The parasite causes loiasis. As it migrates through the organism, it can also appear in the eye. It is a percutaneous infection and is transmitted by horse flies of the genus Chrysops.
24.26 Macracanthorhynchus	Thorny-headed worms. This parasite lives in the intestine. Infections can occur through the oral ingestion of infected beetle larvae or larvae from the ground. Symptoms: Diarrhoea, intestinal bleeding.

PARASITES

Program no.	Description
24.27 Onchocerca volvulus (tumor)	Roundworm and causative agent of river blindness.
24.28 Enterobius worms	Also known as pinworm, Sparganothis pilleriana, or threadworm. The parasitic roundworm is the most common intestinal worm, found throughout the world. Both humans and animals are affected. The infected eggs of the pathogen are ingested or inhaled. Symptoms: Severe itching around the anus.
24.29 Passalurus ambiguus (rabbit worm)	Rabbit worm. A pinworm that mainly colonises the intestines of rabbits. Symptoms: Anaemia, gastrointestinal problems, weight loss.
24.30 Stephanurus dentatus	Also known as kidney worm. Belongs to the roundworm family.
24.31 Strongyloides (filariform)	This pathogen belongs to the dwarf threadworm family. The causative agent of strongyloidiasis. The infection occurs percutaneously through larvae, directly into the host. Symptoms: Skin itching, skin inflammation, breathing difficulties, vomiting, and bloody diarrhoea.
24.32 Trichinella spiralis (muscle)	Parasitic roundworms. Infection occurs orally, for example, through the consumption of raw minced meat or undercooked pork. The disease is called trichinosis. Symptoms: Abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhoea.
24.33 Trichuris sp.	Whipworm. The pathogen belongs to the roundworms, and the disease is called trichuriasis. It is a gastrointestinal disease. Infection occurs through the oral ingestion of eggs containing larvae. Symptoms: Vomiting, diarrhoea, anaemia.
24.34 Macracanthorhynchus hirudinaceus	A type of worm found in pigs. Similar to ascarids, they inhabit the intestine. Infection is also possible in humans. The pathogen is transmitted through the consumption of infected insects, dung beetles, or cockroaches.
24.35 Anisakis simplex	Anisakis simplex is a type of roundworm. The disease caused by the pathogen is called anisakiasis. This roundworm can be found in raw fish, such as sushi or pickled herring. The disease prevalence in herring is approximately 70 %. Symptoms after infection: Severe abdominal pain, dizziness, nausea, diarrhoea, and vomiting. Loss of appetite and weight loss can also indicate an infection.
24.36 Dirofilaria repens	The pathogen is a roundworm, primarily found in the subcutaneous tissue of dogs. The intermediate host and vector of the parasite is primarily the mosquito. Infections in humans are possible.

PARASITES

Program no.	Description
24.37 Microfilaria	Infections with parasitic roundworms are called filariasis. They are classified as worm infections. The larvae of the filariae are referred to as microfilariae and are transmitted by various blood-sucking insects. The lymphatic system and connective tissue of the organism are particularly affected.
24.38 Ascaris lumbricoides	This roundworm is a parasite found in humans and animals. The parasites enter the body through contaminated food. They migrate into the intestines.
24.40 Capillariae complete	
24.41 Capillaria hepatica (liver)	A worm that lives in the liver of mammals. Eggs excreted by rodents, for example, are a possible source of infection. Symptoms: Upper abdominal discomfort and enlarged liver.
24.50 Trematodes / leeches complete	
24.51 Clonorchis sinensis	Chinese liver fluke. Belongs to the trematode class (flukes). Definitive hosts are fish-eating mammals (such as cats) and humans. Symptoms: Upper abdominal discomfort, liver problems.
24.52 Cryptocotyle lingua	Trematode. Infection occurs through the consumption of raw fish. Symptoms: Diarrhoea, vomiting, gastrointestinal problems.
24.53 Echinostoma revolutum	A flatworm or fluke that lives as an intestinal parasite in birds.
24.54 Eurytrema pancreaticum	Trematode or fluke. Found mainly in the pancreas.
24.55 Fasciola hepatica	Large liver fluke. The larvae enter the human or animal organism when watercress, plant stems or blades of grass are consumed. After ingestion, they migrate to the liver, where the problems then develop. Symptoms: Upper abdominal discomfort, gastrointestinal problems, hepatic insufficiency, anaemia, increase in body temperature.
24.56 Fasciolopsis buski	Giant intestinal fluke. Infection occurs through the ingestion of aquatic plants such as water chestnut or water spinach. Manchurian wild rice, eaten raw, is very often infected with the pathogen. Symptoms: Upper abdominal discomfort, indigestion, fever.
24.57 Fischoederius elongatus	Also known as the cat liver fluke.
24.58 Gastrothylax elongatus	A worm that can be found in the stomachs of sheep and cattle.
24.59 Hasstile sig. tricolor	Rabbit fluke.

PARASITES

Program no.	Description
24.60 Metagonimus yokogawai	Oral intake of larvae, the fluke migrates to the intestine Symptoms: Problems with the digestive tract, diarrhoea, anaemia.
24.61 Paragonimus westermani	Lung worm. A parasitic worm that infests humans and mammals. It is the causative agent of paragonimosis. It is contracted orally through raw shellfish. The fluke most commonly encysts in the lungs. Symptoms: Fever, cough, upper abdominal discomfort. If migration to the brain has occurred, epilepsy is possible.
24.62 Prosthogonimus macrorchis	This pathogen is a type of fluke. Oral ingestion occurs through the marsh snail. Chickens are particularly susceptible to infestation. Symptoms: Inflammation of the oviduct and fallopian tubes.
24.63 Schistosoma haematobium	Blood flukes. Pathogen that causes schistosomiasis. Infection occurs through contaminated water or the ingestion of snails. Depending on the species, the intestines or bladder of the organism are mainly affected. Symptoms: Fever, cough, headaches, enlargement of liver or spleen.
24.64 Schistosoma mansoni	see above
24.65 Urocleidus	A fluke that attaches to the gills of the white perch.
24.80 Tapeworms complete	
24.81 Echinococcus granulosus	Three-segmented dog tapeworm. Human infections occur through the oral ingestion of eggs. The eggs form larger, fluid-filled cysts in the liver and lungs. Carcinoma-like metastases are often found in the liver.
24.82 Echinococcus multicularis	Dangerous fox tapeworm that causes alveolar echinococcosis. The infection manifests itself through the formation of characteristic cysts, e. g. in the liver and lungs. Unlike the cysts of the dog tapeworm, the cysts of the fox tapeworm grow invasively, i. e. they penetrate into the affected organ and gradually destroy it. If left untreated, the infection is usually fatal.
24.83 Taenia pisiformis	A tapeworm that mainly affects dogs, foxes, and cats.
24.84 Taenia saginata	Beef tapeworm. It also occurs in the human organism, with cattle serving as the intermediate host.
24.85 Taenia solium	Pork tapeworm that also occurs in the human organism. Pigs serves as the intermediate host.
24.86 Moniezia expansa	The worm infests the small intestine of ruminants. Infection in humans is possible, but rare.

PARASITES

Program no.	Description
24.87 Taenia serialis	This parasite is a globally occurring tapeworm species that primarily infests dogs and foxes. In rare cases, humans and cats can also be infested as intermediate hosts with cysts.
24.88 Diphyllobothrium latum	This parasite is a type of tapeworm. It is mainly found in domestic dogs, very rarely in domestic cats and humans. An infection with the parasite is called diphyllobothriasis.
24.89 Hymenolepis diminuta	Also known as the rat tapeworm. Humans can become infected through contaminated rat faeces. In countries such as Malaysia, Thailand, Jamaica, and Indonesia, the risk of infection is particularly high.
25.05 Parasites II complete	Contains all parasites from program group 25.
25.10 Protozoa complete	Protozoa are unicellular organisms with a nucleus and cell organelles. Many protozoa have flagella, which they use for movement. They are particularly adept at adapting to a wide range of living conditions. Amoebas, for example, are able to continuously change their shape.
25.11 Balantidium	Parasites that colonise the intestinal mucosa and destroy it.
25.12 Balantidium coli	A single-celled organism found in the digestive tracts of animals. In rare cases, humans can also be affected. Symptoms: Intestinal bleeding, diarrhoea.
25.13 Besnoitia (lung)	Single-celled organism. The causative agent of besnoitiosis. This is a disease affecting the skin, subcutaneous tissue, mucous membranes, and other tissues. Symptoms: Swelling of the lymph nodes, subcutaneous swelling, abortions, infertility, diarrhoea.
25.14 Blepharisma	The ciliate is a single-celled organism. It is found in stagnant water.
25.15 Chilomastix cysts (rat)	A parasite found in both humans and animals. It lives in the caecum and large intestine. The parasites are transmitted faecal-orally; more precisely, cysts are excreted, which represent the actually infectious form.
25.16 Chilomonas	A genus of cryptophytes. These are single-celled, microscopic algae found in fresh and salt water. They move through the water with the help of two flagella and can be reddish, bluish, or brownish in colour.

PARASITES

Program no.	Description
25.17 Coccidia (suis) V	Coccidia are microscopic, spore-forming, single-cell parasites that infect the intestinal tract of animals. Coccidia are obligate intracellular parasites, meaning they live and reproduce inside a host cell. Coccidiosis is the disease caused by a coccidia infection The source of infection can be contaminated faeces or the ingestion of infected tissue. Bloody diarrhoea is a classic symptom of the disease.
25.18 Coccidia (canis) V	See above, young, immunocompromised animals are particularly susceptible to these parasites.
25.19 Dientamoeba fragilis	A widespread colon parasite. Symptoms: Weakening of the host organism can lead to diarrhoea and upper abdominal discomfort.
25.20 Encephalitozoon cuniculi V	The parasite from the Nosematidae family is the causative agent of encephalitozoonosis in rabbits. Rabbits are infected primarily by oral ingestion of spores, which infected rabbits excrete in their urine. Characteristic symptoms of an infection include, among other things, varying degrees of head tilt, ataxia, hyperaesthesia, and weight loss. Encephalitozoonosis can very rarely occur in immunocompromised humans.
25.21 Endolimax nana	Amoeba species in the large intestine.
25.22 Endolimax tropica	
25.23 Entamoeba coli (trophozoite)	Non-pathogenic amoeba species found in the large intestine.
25.24 Entamoeba gingivalis	It is found in the gingival pockets around teeth. Causes gum disease. Transmitted by kissing or sharing eating utensils.
25.25 Entamoeba histolytica (trophozoite)	Pathogenic amoeba species: The cause of amoebic dysentery (diarrhoea).
25.26 Giardia lamblia (trophozoite)	This parasite is the causative agent of giardiasis in humans, but also infects mammals and birds. The infection occurs through contaminated surface water or through contact with flies. Symptoms: Bloating, pain when pressing in the navel area, diarrhoea, weight loss.
25.27 Iodamoeba bütschlii	Amoebas that live in the large intestine.
25.28 Iodamoeba buetschlii (trophozoite)	
25.29 Leishmania braziliensis	Pathogen that causes visceral leishmaniasis, cutaneous leishmaniasis, mucocutaneous leishmaniasis. The pathogens multiply in the blood in macrophages. They are also referred to as cell parasites. The pathogens are transmitted by sand flies (Phlebotominae).

PARASITES

Program no.	Description
25.30 Leishmania donovani	see above
25.31 Leishmania mexicana	see above
25.32 Leishmania tropica	see above
25.33 Leucocytozoon	This pathogen is transmitted percutaneously by stings from black flies. Birds are primarily affected. The parasites travel throughout the organism in the leukocytes.
25.34 Myxobolus cerebralis	The causative agent of whirling disease in trout. The intermediate host is the sludge worm Tubifex, which lives in the mud at the bottom of ponds.
25.35 Naegleria fowleri	Causative agent of purulent meningitis PAME (Primary Amoebic Meningoencephalitis). Infection occurs by bathing in contaminated water. The pathogen enters the organism through the nasal mucosa. Symptoms: Fevers, nausea, vomiting, stiff neck.
25.36 Plasmodium cynomolgi	Belongs to the genus of sporozoans. Pathogens of this genus cause malaria, among other things. Mosquitoes transmit the pathogen. Symptoms: Intermittent fever, anaemia, seizures.
25.37 Plasmodium falciparum	see above
25.38 Plasmodium vivax	see above
25.39 Sarcocystis	Sarcocystis are muscle and intestinal parasites. The pathogens are found in the muscles of cattle and pigs. Animals become infected through contaminated feed. The pathogens also enter the human organism by eating infected meat. They colonise the small intestine. Symptoms: Vomiting, diarrhoea, fever.
25.40 Toxoplasma gondii	Causative agent of toxoplasmosis. Oral infection via cat faeces, infected meat from sheep or pigs. In cats, it can cause central nervous symptoms, gait disturbances, diarrhoea, and vomiting. Similar to the flu, the symptoms of human infection are rather unremarkable. Complications only occur with infections during pregnancy; the unborn child can be harmed.
25.41 Trichomonas vaginalis	Causative agent of trichomoniasis. This protozoan lives on the mucous membranes (especially in the genital area) of humans. The source of infection is direct contact from person to person.
25.42 Trypanosoma brucei	Causative agent of Chagas disease and sleeping sickness. The infection is transmitted by stinging insects, percutaneously. Symptoms: Fever, swollen lymph nodes, aching limbs.
25.43 Trypanosoma cruzi (brain)	see above
25.44 Trypanosoma equiperdum	see above

PARASITES

Program no.	Description
25.45 Trypanosoma gambiense	see above
25.46 Trypanosoma lewisi	see above
25.47 Trypanosoma brucei rhodesiense	see above
25.48 Coccidia (feline) V	Coccidia are microscopic, spore-forming, single-cell parasites that infect the intestinal tract of animals. Coccidia are obligate intracellular parasites, meaning they live and reproduce inside a host cell. Coccidiosis is the disease caused by a coccidia infection. Contaminated faeces or swallowing infected tissue can be a source of infection. Bloody diarrhoea is a classic symptom of the disease.
25.49 Coccidia (bovine) V	Bovine coccidiosis is often the cause of reduced growth and increased susceptibility to disease in calves. Coccidiosis in calves occurs throughout the year. The disease mainly occurs from the 6th week of life until the 12th month of life. Symptoms: Loss of appetite, physical weakness, fever, diarrhoea, dehydration, painful urge to defecate, pain. Transmission path: Contaminated food or water.
25.50 Cryptosporidium V	These are single-celled parasites that usually infect calves but occasionally also humans. The infection (cryptosporidiosis) usually resolves on its own after a few weeks. Symptoms include mild fever, dizziness, abdominal cramps, and weight loss. Chronic diarrhoea may also occur. Cryptosporidia infestation in reptiles generally leads to death, as there is currently no effective medication.
25.51 Isospora belli	This pathogen is a sporozoa that is often found in regions with warm climates (Chile, Brazil, Colombia). Infection occurs through contaminated food or water. The most common symptom of infection is usually diarrhoea.
25.60 Mites / ticks / lice complete	Mites belong to the arachnid family. There are about 50,000 known species. Some are parasites that cause problems for both humans and animals. For example, house dust mites can cause allergies through their excrements, while burrowing mites can cause mange or scabies (skin diseases). Ticks, a suborder of mites, are feared as carriers of tick-borne encephalitis or Lyme disease.
25.61 Acarus siro (flour mite)	The flour mite is considered a pest of stored products. The contents of food are negatively affected by mite infestation.

PARASITES

Program no.	Description
25.62 Dermatophagoides (dust mite)	The excrement of these mites can cause allergic symptoms and conditions such as asthma.
25.63 Demodex canis V	When present in large numbers or when the immune system is weakened, this mite causes canine demodicosis, a parasitic skin disease in dogs. It can occur locally or over the entire body. In older animals, demodicosis only occurs in association with immune system disorders; the development of the disease in young animals is not fully understood. Demodicosis usually begins with hair loss and without itching. As it progresses, more severe skin changes can develop due to a secondary bacterial infection, leading up to a purulent skin inflammation (pyoderma).
25.64 Demodex folliculorum (hair follicle mite)	A characteristic skin disease develops in immunocompromised dogs (see above) but is generally harmless to humans.
25.65 Neotrombicula autumnalis (harvest mite) V	This parasite belongs to the class of arachnids. Its larvae are parasitic and mainly infest mice, but also dogs, domestic cats, humans, and other mammals. The harvest mite is also known as the chigger, berry bugs, bush-mites, red bugs, or scrub-itch mites. The larvae of this mite cause trombiculiasis in humans. Itching, skin redness, and itchy welts (similar to mosquito bites but in larger numbers) occur.
25.66 Notoedres cati V	A mite species that colonises the skin on the head of cats and causes head mange. Occasionally, the pathogens can also be transmitted to humans (pseudoscabies) or cause ear mange, for example, in hedgehogs.
25.67 Ornithonyssus (bird mite)	This ectoparasite is mainly found on birds, but humans and mammals can also be infested. The mite transmits bacteria, viruses, and blood parasites. Symptoms: Severe itching.
25.68 Sarcoptes scabiei (scabies)	This pathogen belongs to the genus of mites. It lives as a parasite on the skin of mammals, where it creates burrows in the epidermis. Sarcoptic scabies in mammals is known as ‘scabies’ in humans. Symptoms: Itching and crust formation on the skin.
25.69 Pediculidae	Head lice, like animal lice, are blood-sucking parasites. The lice have a long, piercing proboscis and leave an itchy rash after they bite. An egg develops into a sexually mature louse within 25 days and then remains alive for 30 days.
25.70 Pthirus pubis	This is a louse that has adapted to humans. This type of louse is transmitted through sexual contact or through contaminated clothing, bed linen and towels. Pubic lice can survive for about 24 hours without contact with humans.

PARASITES

Program no.	Description
25.80 Other parasites complete	
25.81 Echinoparyphium recurvatum	A fluke suspected of living in the pancreas.
25.82 Hypoderaeum conoideum	Parasitic worms.
25.83 Stigeoclonium	Green algae.
25.84 Troglodytella abrassarti	
25.85 Blood parasites	
25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii	According to the general definition, a sac fungus, see (see 27.81-27.85). Due to the frequency spectrum and therefore for energetic reasons, this is assigned to the parasite group.

FUNGI

Program no.	Description
26.00 Fungi complete	This program contains all fungi from program groups 26 and 27.
26.05 Fungi I complete	Contains all the fungi from program group 26.
26.10 Mould fungi complete	
26.11–26.38 Mould fungi	Moulds are found almost everywhere in the environment. The spores are usually found in the air. When mould spores are present in large quantities, they can cause allergies in certain cases. Moulds and their spores can cause serious illnesses in people or animals with weakened immune systems.
26.40 Mould fungi toxins complete	
26.41–26.46 Mould fungi toxins (mycotoxins)	Mycotoxins are produced under certain conditions, such as optimal temperature, humidity, adequate food supply and during certain developmental stages of the fungi. If released into the indoor air, they can cause non-specific health problems, among other things. Headaches, muscle aches, irritation or inflammation of the mucous membranes, and increased susceptibility to infections are possible. If these mycotoxins are consumed through food, food poisoning can occur.
27.05 Fungi II complete	Contains all the fungi from program group 27.
27.10 Yeast fungi complete	
27.11–27.31 Yeast fungi	Like so many other microorganisms, yeast fungi are part of a healthy body flora. However, if yeast fungi suddenly multiply unchecked, they become a danger to the healthy organism, resulting in infections. For example, taking an antibiotic or a chronic disease such as diabetes mellitus can cause such an imbalance. Yeast fungi infections (candida) are characterised by large numbers of fungi attacking the mucous membranes of the organism, particularly in warm, moist areas. Yeast-like fungi are transmitted through direct contact (sexual intercourse) or through contact with contaminated objects (towels).
27.40 Black fungi complete	
27.41-27.45 Black fungi	These include all moulds that are pigmented dark brown to blackish due to melanin deposits. Many black moulds are found as mildew in homes. In agriculture, they can colonise entire grain stocks and reduce the quality of the harvested crop.
27.50 Filamentous fungi / dermatophytes, dimorphic fungi complete	

FUNGI

Program no.	Description
27.51–27.59 Filamentous fungi / dermatophytes, dimorphic fungi	Dermatophytes are filamentous fungi that cause a specific fungal infection of the skin (dermatophytosis). The fungi nestle in the uppermost layer of skin and feed on the keratin of dead skin cells. Some fungi are also able to dissolve keratin from the skin themselves. The organism responds with skin inflammation. Skin lesions (circular), hair breakage or loss are visible signs of infection. Dermatophytes can be transmitted from person to person or from animal to person through contact. Contact with contaminated objects (shoes in the case of athlete‘s foot) can also lead to infection.
27.60 Histoplasma capsulatum	Belongs to the group of dimorphic fungi. It is often found in the faeces of birds and bats. The pathogen can cause lymphangitis in horses.
27.70 Mycetozoa complete	
27.71–27.73 Mycetozoa	Slime moulds can be found in a wide variety of places: In piles of leaves, brushwood or compost, grass, dead plants, and moss. Various species are only found in the mountains during the spring thaw. They are neither animal nor plant, but also not a real fungus.
27.80 Ascomycota complete	
27.81–27.85 Ascomycota	Ascomycota are responsible for numerous infections in humans and animals. However, they are also used in medicine and food production. Health problems occur with direct ingestion, with symptoms ranging from gastrointestinal reactions to hallucinations.
27.90 Other fungi complete	
27.92 Wallemia	

12. CAUSE-ORIENTED SYSTEM THERAPY IN THE RAH

Each of the 70s RAH programs is a therapy program. These RAH programs are based on eight years of experience and an analysis of over 26,000 patients. The accumulated data shows that pathogens, apart from mechanical trauma and irritation, are almost always the underlying cause of the conditions studied. It was found that the immune system was unable to compensate for the strain caused by bacteria, viruses, parasites, and fungi because the burden was too strong. We must find out why the immune system is no longer able to function properly. Factors such as vaccine injuries, nutrient deficiencies, heavy metal accumulation, and geopathic stress can be identified as contributing issues. These factors also need to be considered and mitigated. The first step is to alleviate stress on the immune system by balancing the pathogen load energetically. Affected organs should be stimulated using their physiological frequency patterns. This stimulation helps restore communication between the organs, assists the body in returning to its regulatory processes, and reestablishes systemic order. All of these tasks are achieved through the cause-oriented 70s RAH therapy programs.

The 70s RAH programs are complete programs. They contain
- the energy supply,
- pre-control frequencies,
- the frequency patterns of the corresponding meridians,
- all the frequency patterns of possible pathogens,
- frequency patterns of the organ systems requiring treatment,
- frequency pattern for detoxification, deacidification, spasmolysis (if necessary) and pain relief,
- frequencies of the immune and lymphatic systems.

The name of each program indicates which organs are being treated. The 70.10 program includes the central nervous system and the peripheral nervous system in their entirety. Program 70.26 (Musculature I) includes the musculature of the head, neck and upper extremities. The nerves running through this area are also treated.

Program 70.27 (Musculature II) contains the trunk musculature and the musculature of the lower extremities and the neural pathways in this area.

Program 70.28 covers the skeleton of the spine, rib cage, skull, shoulder, upper limbs and hands.

Program 70.29 addresses the skeletal system, including the spine, hips, lower extremities, and feet.

The listed indications can be used as a guide.

Alternative practitioner, Karin Schußmann

12.1 70.10 NERVOUS SYSTEM

USED TO SUPPORT TREATMENT FOR THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

Migraine
Headaches
Motor skill disorder
Multiple sclerosis / myelin degeneration
ADHD / attention deficit hyperactivity disorder
Aphasia / word-finding disorders / speech disorders
Lack of concentration
Paraesthesia / sensory disturbances
Insomnia and hyposomnia / sleep disorders
Mycoses / fungal infections
Parasitic diseases affecting the nervous system

PATHOGENS:

20.11 Alpha-haemolytic streptococci	22.64 Chikungunya viruses
20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci	22.67 Coxsackie virus B1
20.15 Meningococcus	22.68 Coxsackie virus B4
20.19 Staphylococcus aureus	22.73 FSME
20.21 Lactococcus lactis	22.87 Dengue virus
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	22.89 Coxsackie virus A7
20.23 Streptococcus pneumoniae	22.93 Coronaviruses
20.24 Streptococcus pyogenes	23.11 Bornavirus
21.61 Borrelia	23.16 Parainfluenza virus
21.70 Borrelia afzelii	23.19 HRSV
21.71 Borrelia burgdorferi	23.31 H1N1 virus
21.72 Borrelia duttoni	23.32 H5N1 virus
21.73 Borrelia garinii	23.33 Influenza virus A and B
21.74 Borrelia hermsii	23.55 Retroviruses
21.88 Rickettsiae	23.56 Rotaviruses
21.89 Babesia divergens (Apicomplexa)	23.81 Viruses N.N.
21.92 Borellia toxin	24.36 Dirofilaria repens
21.95 Pain-producing bacteria	25.36 Plasmodium cynomolgi
21.96 Tuberculinum Burnett	25.62 Dermatophagoides (dust mite)
22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)	25.64 Demodex folliculorum (hair follicle mite)
22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)	25.85 Blood parasites
22.15 Herpes simplex	25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii
22.17 Herpes zoster	26.10 Mould fungi complete
22.21 JC viruses	26.40 Mould fungi toxins complete

12.2 70.11 HAIR AND SCALP

USED TO SUPPORT TREATMENT FOR THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

Alopecia / hair loss
Trichodynia / scalp discomfort
Seborrheic eczema, scabs / crust formation / cradle cap
Scalp eczema
Mycoses / fungal infections
Parasitic diseases affecting hair and scalp

PATHOGENS:

20.11 Alpha-haemolytic streptococci	22.15 Herpes simplex
20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci	22.17 Herpes zoster
20.19 Staphylococcus aureus	22.93 Coronaviruses
20.21 Lactococcus lactis	25.64 Demodex folliculorum (hair follicle mite)
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	26.10 Mould fungi complete
20.23 Streptococcus pneumoniae	26.40 Mould fungi toxins complete
20.24 Streptococcus pyogenes	27.10 Yeast fungi complete

12.3 70.12 EYE SYSTEM

USED TO SUPPORT TREATMENT FOR THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

Conjunctivitis / inflammation of the conjunctiva
Allergies
Photohypersensitivity / excessive light sensitivity
Vision impairment / deterioration of eyesight
Excessive tear secretion
Eyelid oedema / swelling of the eyelids
Cataract
Glaucoma
Retinolyse / retinal detachment
Macular degeneration / changes in the macula
Retinopathy / retinal changes
Choroiditis / inflammation of the choroid
Mycoses / fungal infections
Parasitic diseases of the eye system

PATHOGENS:

20.11 Alpha-haemolytic streptococci	22.64 Chikungunya viruses
20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci	22.67 Coxsackie virus B1
20.19 Staphylococcus aureus	22.68 Coxsackie virus B4
20.21 Lactococcus lactis	22.89 Coxsackie virus A7
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	22.93 Coronaviruses
20.23 Streptococcus pneumoniae	23.55 Retroviruses
20.24 Streptococcus pyogenes	23.56 Rotaviruses
21.70 Borrelia afzelii	23.81 Viruses N.N.
21.71 Borrelia burgdorferi	25.14 Blepharisma
21.72 Borrelia duttoni	25.36 Plasmodium cynomolgi
21.73 Borrelia garinii	25.62 Dermatophagoides (dust mite)
21.74 Borrelia hermsii	25.85 Blood parasites
21.88 Rickettsiae	25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii
22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)	26.12 Aspergillus niger
22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)	26.41 Aflatoxin
22.15 Herpes simplex	27.11 Candida albicans
22.17 Herpes zoster	

12.4 70.13 TONGUE, ORAL CAVITY, SALIVARY GLANDS

USED TO SUPPORT TREATMENT FOR THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

Stomatitis aphthosa / mouth ulcer
Lichen (ruber planus) / lichen planus of the mucous membranes
Sialadenitis / salivary gland inflammation
Mycoses / fungal infections

PATHOGENS:

20.11 Alpha-haemolytic streptococci	22.17 Herpes zoster
20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci	22.93 Coronaviruses
20.21 Lactococcus lactis	24.52 Cryptocotyle lingua
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	25.85 Blood parasites
20.23 Streptococcus pneumoniae	25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii
20.24 Streptococcus pyogenes	26.10 Mould fungi complete
21.93 Caries bacteria	26.40 Mould fungi toxins complete
22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)	27.10 Yeast fungi complete
22.15 Herpes simplex	63.60 Lichen (ruber planus)

12.5 70.14 TEETH, JAWBONE, MOUTH

USED TO SUPPORT TREATMENT FOR THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

Gingivitis / inflammation of the gums
Stomatitis aphthosa / mouth ulcer
Odontogenic infection / mouth, jaw
Periodontitis / bacterial infection of the tooth-supporting structures
Parasitic diseases of the teeth, jaw, and mouth

PATHOGENS:

20.11 Alpha-haemolytic streptococci	20.96 Prevotella intermedia
20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci	20.97 Tannerella forsythia
20.13 Eikanella corrodens	20.98 Aggregatibacter actinomycetemcomitans
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	20.99 Fusobacterium nucleatum
20.92 Actinomyces viscosus	21.93 Caries bacteria
20.93 Treponema denticola	22.93 Coronaviruses
20.94 Campylobacter rectus / showae	52.11 Skeleton skull
20.95 Porphyromonas gingivalis	

12.6 70.15 HEARING ORGAN AND ORGAN OF EQUILIBRIUM

USED TO SUPPORT TREATMENT FOR THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

Otitis externa / inflammation of the outer ear
Otitis media / middle ear inflammation
Chronic otitis media
Labyrinthitis / inner ear inflammation
Otomycosis / fungal infection in the ear
Otitis externa circumscripta / ear furuncle
Vertigo / dizziness
Tinnitus / ringing in the ears
Hypoacusis / hearing loss
Mycoses / fungal infections
Parasitic diseases of the hearing organ and organ of equilibrium

PATHOGENS:

20.11 Alpha-haemolytic streptococci	22.17 Herpes zoster
20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci	22.64 Chikungunya viruses
20.21 Lactococcus lactis	22.67 Coxsackie virus B1
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	22.68 Coxsackie virus B4
20.23 Streptococcus pneumoniae	22.89 Coxsackie virus A7
20.24 Streptococcus pyogenes	22.93 Coronaviruses
21.70 Borrelia afzelii	23.55 Retroviruses
21.71 Borrelia burgdorferi	23.56 Rotaviruses
21.72 Borrelia duttoni	23.81 Viruses N.N.
21.73 Borrelia garinii	25.62 Dermatophagoides (dust mite)
21.74 Borrelia hermsii	25.85 Blood parasites
21.88 Rickettsiae	25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii
22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)	26.12 Aspergillus niger
22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)	26.41 Aflatoxin
22.15 Herpes simplex	

12.7 70.16 UPPER RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

USED TO SUPPORT TREATMENT FOR THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

Bacterial and viral infections of the upper respiratory tract
Bronchitis / inflammation of the bronchi
Sinusitis / inflammation of the sinuses
Conjunctivitis / inflammation of the conjunctiva
Pharyngitis / inflammation of the pharyngeal mucosa
Laryngitis / inflammation of the larynx and vocal cords
Tonsillitis / inflammation of the tonsils
Mycoses / fungal infections
Parasitic diseases of the upper respiratory tract

PATHOGENS:

20.11 Alpha-haemolytic streptococci	22.80 Rhinovirus
20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci	22.89 Coxsackie virus A7
20.19 Staphylococcus aureus	22.93 Coronaviruses
20.21 Lactococcus lactis	23.16 Parainfluenza virus
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	23.19 HRSV
20.23 Streptococcus pneumoniae	23.31 H1N1 virus
20.24 Streptococcus pyogenes	23.32 H5N1 virus
20.44 Bacilli	23.33 Influenza virus A and B
20.67 Haemophilus influenzae	23.55 Retroviruses
21.91 Bacterium laryngeale	23.56 Rotaviruses
22.11 Adenovirus	23.81 Viruses N.N.
22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)	25.36 Plasmodium cynomolgi
22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)	25.85 Blood parasites
22.15 Herpes simplex	25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii
22.17 Herpes zoster	26.10 Mould fungi complete
22.67 Coxsackie virus B1	26.40 Mould fungi toxins complete
22.68 Coxsackie virus B4	

12.8 70.17 LUNG SYSTEM

USED TO SUPPORT TREATMENT FOR THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

Acute and chronic bronchitis (bacterial, viral, and allergic origin)
Pneumonia / lung inflammation
Dry cough
Pertussis / whooping cough
Tuberculosis
Mycoses / fungal infections
Parasitic diseases of the respiratory system

PATHOGENS:

20.11 Alpha-haemolytic streptococci	22.67 Coxsackie virus B1
20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci	22.68 Coxsackie virus B4
20.18 Staphylococci	22.89 Coxsackie virus A7
20.21 Lactococcus lactis	22.93 Coronaviruses
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	23.19 HRSV
20.23 Streptococcus pneumoniae	23.31 H1N1 virus
20.24 Streptococcus pyogenes	23.32 H5N1 virus
20.49 Bordetella pertussis	23.33 Influenza virus A and B
20.67 Haemophilus influenzae	23.55 Retroviruses
20.72 Legionella pneumophila	23.56 Rotaviruses
20.75 Mycobacterium phlei	23.81 Viruses N.N.
20.76 Mycobacterium tuberculosis	24.21 Ascaris megalocephala
21.15 Klebsiella pneumoniae	24.36 Dirofilaria repens
21.86 Chlamydia trachomatis	24.38 Ascaris lumbricoides
22.11 Adenovirus	25.36 Plasmodium cynomolgi
22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)	25.85 Blood parasites
22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)	25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii
22.15 Herpes simplex	26.10 Mould fungi complete
22.17 Herpes zoster	26.40 Mould fungi toxins complete

12.9 70.18 HEART

USED TO SUPPORT TREATMENT FOR THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

Tachycardia / rapid heartbeat
Hypertension / high blood pressure
Arrhythmias / heart rhythm disorders
Arteritis of the coronary arteries / inflammation of the coronary blood vessels
Myocarditis / inflammation of the heart muscle
Pericarditis / inflammation of the pericardium
Unexplained heart pain
Parasitic diseases of the heart

PATHOGENS:

20.11 Alpha-haemolytic streptococci	21.74 Borrelia hermsii
20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci	21.88 Rickettsiae
20.21 Lactococcus lactis	21.89 Babesia divergens (Apicomplexa)
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	22.93 Coronaviruses
20.23 Streptococcus pneumoniae	23.55 Retroviruses
20.24 Streptococcus pyogenes	24.22 Dirofilaria immitis (heartworm)
20.75 Mycobacterium phlei	24.36 Dirofilaria repens
20.76 Mycobacterium tuberculosis	24.51 Clonorchis sinensis
21.51 Mycoplasma	25.15 Chilomastix cysts (rat)
21.53 Mycoplasma capricolum	25.16 Chilomonas (ganze Fixierung)
21.70 Borrelia afzelii	25.36 Plasmodium cynomolgi
21.71 Borrelia burgdorferi	25.85 Blood parasites
21.72 Borrelia duttoni	25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii
21.73 Borrelia garinii	

12.10 70.19 DIGESTIVE ORGANS

USED TO SUPPORT TREATMENT FOR THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

Dyspepsia / digestive disorder
Gastritis / inflammation of the stomach lining
Stomach ulcer / duodenal ulcer / gastric ulcer / duodenal ulcer
Ulcerative colitis / chronic inflammatory disease of the colon
Pancreatitis / inflammation of the pancreas
Irritable bowel syndrome / bloating
Nausea
Emesis / vomiting
Reflux esophagitis / heartburn
Diarrhoea
Constipation
Oesophagitis / inflammation of the oesophagus
Meteorism / flatulence
Mycoses / fungal infections
Parasitic diseases of the stomach and intestines

PATHOGENS:

20.69 Helicobacter pylori	24.31 Strongyloides (filariform)
21.11 Enterobacter aerogenes	24.38 Ascaris lumbricoides
21.19 Salmonella enteritidis	24.54 Eurytrema pancreaticum
21.20 Salmonella paratyphi	24.56 Fasciolopsis buski
21.21 Salmonella typhi	24.58 Gastrothylax elongatus
21.23 Shigella dysenteriae	24.63 Schistosoma haematobium
21.28 EHEC	24.64 Schistosoma mansoni
22.67 Coxsackie virus B1	24.84 Taenia saginata
22.68 Coxsackie virus B4	24.85 Taenia solium
22.78 Norovirus	25.29 Leishmania braziliensis
22.89 Coxsackie virus A7	25.30 Leishmania donovani
22.93 Coronaviruses	25.31 Leishmania mexicana
23.55 Retroviruses	25.32 Leishmania tropica
23.56 Rotaviruses	25.35 Naegleria fowleri
24.13 Gyrodactylus	26.10 Mould fungi complete
24.21 Ascaris megalocephala	26.40 Mould fungi toxins complete
24.23 Enterobius vermicularis	27.11 Candida albicans
24.28 Enterobius worms	

12.11 70.20 LIVER / GALL / PANCREAS

USED TO SUPPORT TREATMENT FOR THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

Hypercholesterolemia / elevated cholesterol levels
Diabetes mellitus Type I and II / diabetes
Hepatopathy / liver disease
Hepatitis / inflammation of the liver
Cholelithiasis / gallstone formation
Mycoses / fungal infections
Parasitic diseases of the liver, gall bladder, and pancreas

PATHOGENS:

20.69 Helicobacter pylori	24.41 Capillaria hepatica (liver)
22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)	24.54 Eurytrema pancreaticum
22.14 Hepatitis B virus	24.55 Fasciola hepatica
22.74 Hepatitis A virus	24.58 Gastrothylax elongatus
22.75 Hepatitis C virus	24.63 Schistosoma haematobium
22.86 Hepatitis E virus V	24.64 Schistosoma mansoni
22.87 Dengue virus	24.81 Echinococcus granulosus
22.93 Coronaviruses	24.82 Echinococcus multicularis
24.13 Gyrodactylus	25.36 Plasmodium cynomolgi
24.21 Ascaris megalocephala	25.85 Blood parasites
24.36 Dirofilaria repens	26.10 Mould fungi complete
24.38 Ascaris lumbricoides	26.40 Mould fungi toxins complete

12.12 70.21 KIDNEYS, URETER

USED TO SUPPORT TREATMENT FOR THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

Renal insufficiency / kidney dysfunction
Glomerulonephritis / kidney inflammation
Pyelonephritis / inflammation of the renal pelvis
Urethritis / urinary tract infections
Cystitis / bladder infection
Overactive bladder / irritable bladder
Mycoses / fungal infections
Parasitic diseases of the kidneys and urinary tract

PATHOGENS:

20.66 Gardnerella vaginalis	24.64 Schistosoma mansoni
21.14 Escherichia coli	24.65 Urocleidus
21.16 Proteus mirabilis	25.36 Plasmodium cynomolgi
21.17 Proteus vulgaris	25.41 Trichomonas vaginalis
21.28 EHEC	25.42 Trypanosoma brucei
22.93 Coronaviruses	25.85 Blood parasites
24.36 Dirofilaria repens	25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii
24.63 Schistosoma haematobium	27.11 Candida albicans

12.13 70.22 FEMALE SEXUAL ORGANS

USED TO SUPPORT TREATMENT FOR THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

Vulvitis, Colpitis / inflammation of the external genitalia
Vaginitis / vaginal inflammation
Cervicitis, endometritis / inflammation of the cervix and uterus
Adnexitis / inflammation of the fallopian tubes and ovaries
HPV infections / human papillomavirus
Mycoses / fungal infections
Parasitic diseases of the female sexual organs

PATHOGENS:

20.11 Alpha-haemolytic streptococci	22.15 Herpes simplex
20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci	22.17 Herpes zoster
20.19 Staphylococcus aureus	22.18 Human papillomavirus (HPV)
20.21 Lactococcus lactis	22.93 Coronaviruses
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	24.56 Fasciolopsis buski
20.23 Streptococcus pneumoniae	25.41 Trichomonas vaginalis
20.24 Streptococcus pyogenes	25.85 Blood parasites
20.25 Streptococcus sp.	27.11 Candida albicans
21.86 Chlamydia trachomatis	

12.14 70.23 MALE SEXUAL ORGANS

USED TO SUPPORT TREATMENT FOR THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

Prostatitis / inflammation of the prostate gland
Orchitis / inflammation of the testes
Mycoses / fungal infections
Parasitic diseases of the male sexual organs

PATHOGENS:

20.11 Alpha-haemolytic streptococci	22.93 Coronaviruses
20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci	24.56 Fasciolopsis buski
20.19 Staphylococcus aureus	24.63 Schistosoma haematobium
20.21 Lactococcus lactis	24.64 Schistosoma mansoni
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	24.65 Urocleidus
20.23 Streptococcus pneumoniae	24.85 Taenia solium
20.24 Streptococcus pyogenes	25.36 Plasmodium cynomolgi
20.25 Streptococcus sp.	25.41 Trichomonas vaginalis
22.15 Herpes simplex	25.42 Trypanosoma brucei
22.17 Herpes zoster	25.85 Blood parasites
22.18 Human papillomavirus (HPV)	27.11 Candida albicans

12.15 70.24 SKIN SYSTEM

USED TO SUPPORT TREATMENT FOR THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

Dermatitis / skin inflammation
Diaper dermatitis / skin inflammation in the diaper area
Psoriasis
Rosacea / chronic skin inflammation
Atopic dermatitis / chronic skin condition
Acne / infection of sebaceous glands and hair follicles
Hyperhidrosis / increased local sweating
Urticaria / hives
Eczema / itchy skin / skin allergies
Herpes zoster / shingles / wart formation
Mycoses / fungal infections
Parasitic diseases of the skin system

PATHOGENS:

20.11 Alpha-haemolytic streptococci	21.24 Shigella flexneri
20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci	21.25 Shigella sonnei
20.13 Eikanella corrodens	22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)
20.19 Staphylococcus aureus	22.15 Herpes simplex
20.21 Lactococcus lactis	22.17 Herpes zoster
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	22.82 Tobacco mosaic virus
20.23 Streptococcus pneumoniae	22.87 Dengue virus
20.24 Streptococcus pyogenes	22.93 Coronaviruses
20.25 Streptococcus sp.	23.70 Warts complete
20.42 Actinomyces israelii	23.81 Viruses N.N.
20.46 Bacillus cereus	24.36 Dirofilaria repens
20.47 Bacteroides fragilis	24.37 Microfilaria
20.66 Gardnerella vaginalis	25.62 Dermatophagoides (dust mite)
20.70 Lactobacillus acidophilus	25.67 Ornithonyssus (bird mite)
20.81 Propionibacterium acnes	25.68 Sarcoptes scabiei (scabies)
21.12 Erwinia amylovora	25.84 Troglodytella abrassarti
21.13 Pectobacterium carotovorum	25.85 Blood parasites
21.16 Proteus mirabilis	26.05 Fungi I complete
21.17 Proteus vulgaris	26.40 Mould fungi toxins complete
21.22 Serratia marcescens	27.05 Fungi II complete
21.23 Shigella dysenteriae	

12.16 70.25 ARTERY AND VEIN SYSTEM

USED TO SUPPORT TREATMENT FOR THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

Phlebitis / inflammation of the veins
Arteritis / inflammation of the arteries
Varicose veins / varicosities
Raynaud‘s phenomenon / arterial spasms in the fingers with oxygen deficiency
Lupus erythematosus / autoimmune disease of the connective tissue
Mycoses / fungal infections
Parasitic diseases of the artery and vein system

PATHOGENS:

08.30 Spider and snake venoms complete	23.19 HRSV
21.70 Borrelia afzelii	24.22 Dirofilaria immitis (heartworm)
21.71 Borrelia burgdorferi	24.36 Dirofilaria repens
21.72 Borrelia duttoni	24.51 Clonorchis sinensis
21.73 Borrelia garinii	25.15 Chilomastix cysts (rat)
21.74 Borrelia hermsii	25.16 Chilomonas
21.88 Rickettsiae	25.36 Plasmodium cynomolgi
21.89 Babesia divergens (Apicomplexa)	25.85 Blood parasites
22.87 Dengue virus	25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii
22.93 Coronaviruses	27.10 Yeast fungi complete

12.17 70.26, 70.27 MUSCULATURE I AND II

USED TO SUPPORT TREATMENT FOR THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

Myositis / muscle inflammation
Myalgia / muscle pain
Muscle soreness / muscle pain after physical exertion
Cervical spine syndrome / pain in the cervical spine and muscles
Thoracic spine syndrome / pain in the thoracic spine and muscles
Lumbar spine syndrome / pain in the lumbar spine and muscles
Muscle rheumatism / fibromyalgia / pain syndrome with chronic soft tissue pain
Mycoses / fungal infections
Parasitic diseases of the muscles

PATHOGENS:

20.11 Alpha-haemolytic streptococci	22.17 Herpes zoster
20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci	22.64 Chikungunya viruses
20.19 Staphylococcus aureus	22.67 Coxsackie virus B1
20.21 Lactococcus lactis	22.68 Coxsackie virus B4
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	22.87 Dengue virus
20.23 Streptococcus pneumoniae	22.89 Coxsackie virus A7
20.24 Streptococcus pyogenes	22.93 Coronaviruses
20.76 Mycobacterium tuberculosis	23.55 Retroviruses
21.27 Yersinia enterocolitica	23.56 Rotaviruses
21.61 Borrelia	23.81 Viruses N.N.
21.70 Borrelia afzelii	24.22 Dirofilaria immitis (heartworm)
21.71 Borrelia burgdorferi	24.32 Trichinella spiralis (muscle)
21.72 Borrelia duttoni	24.33 Trichuris sp.
21.73 Borrelia garinii	24.36 Dirofilaria repens
21.74 Borrelia hermsii	24.61 Paragonimus westermani
21.86 Chlamydia trachomatis	24.62 Prosthogonimus macrorchis
21.88 Rickettsiae	25.36 Plasmodium cynomolgi
21.89 Babesia divergens (Apicomplexa)	25.85 Blood parasites
21.95 Pain-producing bacteria	25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii
21.96 Tuberculinum Burnett	26.12 Aspergillus niger
22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)	26.41 Aflatoxin
22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)	51.11 Prions
22.15 Herpes simplex	

12.18 70.28, 70.29 SKELETON I AND II

USED TO SUPPORT TREATMENT FOR THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

Osteitis, osteomyelitis / inflammation of the bones, cortical bone, and bone marrow
Osteoporosis / bone loss
Support for bone regeneration
Support for jawbone regeneration (after dental implantation)
Scoliosis / lateral curvature of the spine
Osteoarthritis / joint wear and tear
Arthritis / inflammatory joint disease
Mycoses / fungal infections
Parasitic diseases of the skeleton

PATHOGENS:

20.11 Alpha-haemolytic streptococci	21.95 Pain-producing bacteria
20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci	22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)
20.19 Staphylococcus aureus	22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)
20.21 Lactococcus lactis	22.15 Herpes simplex
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	22.17 Herpes zoster
20.23 Streptococcus pneumoniae	22.64 Chikungunya viruses
20.24 Streptococcus pyogenes	22.93 Coronaviruses
20.76 Mycobacterium tuberculosis	23.55 Retroviruses
21.27 Yersinia enterocolitica	23.56 Rotaviruses
21.61 Borrelia	23.81 Viruses N.N.
21.70 Borrelia afzelii	24.56 Fasciolopsis buski
21.71 Borrelia burgdorferi	25.36 Plasmodium cynomolgi
21.72 Borrelia duttoni	25.85 Blood parasites
21.73 Borrelia garinii	25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii
21.74 Borrelia hermsii	26.12 Aspergillus niger
21.86 Chlamydia trachomatis	26.41 Aflatoxin
21.88 Rickettsiae	51.11 Prions
21.89 Babesia divergens (Apicomplexa)	

12.19 70.40 BORRELIOSIS, RICKETTSIOSIS (LYME DISEASE)

USED TO SUPPORT TREATMENT FOR THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

Lyme disease / condition following borrelia infection
Rickettsiosis / condition following rickettsia infection
Yersiniosis / condition following yersinia infection
Fibromyalgia / pain syndrome with chronic soft tissue pain
Rheumatism and rheumatoid complaints

TO BE APPLIED FOR THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS OF UNCLEAR ORIGIN:

Acute and chronic muscle and joint pain
Joint swelling

PATHOGENS:

21.27 Yersinia enterocolitica	22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)
21.61 Borrelia	22.64 Chikungunya viruses
21.70 Borrelia afzelii	22.90 Zika virus
21.71 Borrelia burgdorferi	22.93 Coronaviruses
21.72 Borrelia duttoni	23.55 Retroviruses
21.73 Borrelia garinii	23.56 Rotaviruses
21.74 Borrelia hermsii	25.36 Plasmodium cynomolgi
21.86 Chlamydia trachomatis	25.37 Plasmodium falciparum
21.88 Rickettsiae	25.38 Plasmodium vivax
21.89 Babesia divergens (Apicomplexa)	25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii
21.95 Pain-producing bacteria	51.11 Prions
21.96 Tuberculinum Burnett	

12.20 70.41 HELICOBACTER PYLORI INFECTION

USED TO SUPPORT TREATMENT FOR THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

Infections with helicobacter pylori
Acute and chronic gastritis / inflammation of the stomach lining
Stomach and intestinal ulcers
Mycoses / fungal infections

TO BE APPLIED FOR THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS OF UNCLEAR ORIGIN:

Heartburn
Bloating
Flatulence
Alternating diarrhoea and constipation
Stomach pain

PATHOGENS:

20.69 Helicobacter pylori	27.11 Candida albicans
22.93 Coronaviruses	

12.21 70.42 INFECTIOUS MONONUCLEOSIS, ACUTE

USED TO SUPPORT TREATMENT FOR THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

Acute Epstein-Barr virus infection

PATHOGENS:

20.22 Streptococcus mitis	22.15 Herpes simplex
22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)	22.17 Herpes zoster
22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)	22.93 Coronaviruses

12.22 70.43 INFECTIOUS MONONUCLEOSIS, CHRONIC

USED TO SUPPORT TREATMENT FOR THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

Chronic Epstein-Barr virus infection

PATHOGENS:

20.11 Alpha-haemolytic streptococci	22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)
20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci	22.15 Herpes simplex
20.21 Lactococcus lactis	22.17 Herpes zoster
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	22.93 Coronaviruses
20.23 Streptococcus pneumoniae	23.55 Retroviruses
20.24 Streptococcus pyogenes	23.81 Viruses N.N.
22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)	

12.23 70.44 CYTOMEGALY INFECTION

USED TO SUPPORT TREATMENT FOR THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

Chronic cytomegalovirus infection

TO BE APPLIED FOR THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS OF UNCLEAR ORIGIN:

Headaches
Migraine
Fatigue
Word-finding difficulties
Concentration problems
Speech disorders
Visual impairment up to blindness
Sleep disturbances
Coordination issues
Motor sensory disturbances
Tinnitus
Hearing loss
Pain in the entire musculature
Joint pain
Snoring

PATHOGENS:

22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)	22.17 Herpes zoster
22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)	22.93 Coronaviruses
22.15 Herpes simplex	23.81 Viruses N.N.

12.24 70.45 MIGRAINES, HEADACHES, INSOMNIA, PSYCHIC IMBALANCE, PATHOGEN-ORIENTED

TO BE APPLIED FOR THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS OF UNCLEAR ORIGIN:

Migraine
Headaches
Sleep disturbances
Anxiety
Inner restlessness
Paranoia
Perceptual disturbances
Forgetfulness

PATHOGENS:

20.11 Alpha-haemolytic streptococci	21.88 Rickettsiae
20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci	21.89 Babesia divergens (Apicomplexa)
20.15 Meningococcus	21.95 Pain-producing bacteria
20.19 Staphylococcus aureus	21.96 Tuberculinum Burnett
20.21 Lactococcus lactis	22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)
20.23 Streptococcus pneumoniae	22.64 Chikungunya viruses
20.24 Streptococcus pyogenes	22.73 FSME
21.61 Borrelia	22.93 Coronaviruses
21.70 Borrelia afzelii	25.62 Dermatophagoides (dust mite)
21.71 Borrelia burgdorferi	25.64 Demodex folliculorum (hair follicle mite)
21.72 Borrelia duttoni	26.12 Aspergillus niger
21.73 Borrelia garinii	26.41 Aflatoxin
21.74 Borrelia hermsii	

12.25 70.46 INFLUENZA

USED TO SUPPORT TREATMENT FOR THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

Influenza
Bronchitis / inflammation of the bronchi
Sinusitis / inflammation of the sinuses
Catarrh and inflammation of the nose and throat

TO BE APPLIED FOR THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS OF UNCLEAR ORIGIN:

Dry cough
Runny nose
Headaches
Limbs and joint pain
Sore throat and difficulty swallowing
Fatigue

PATHOGENS:

20.11 Alpha-haemolytic streptococci	22.11 Adenovirus
20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci	22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)
20.19 Staphylococcus aureus	22.15 Herpes simplex
20.21 Lactococcus lactis	22.17 Herpes zoster
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	22.67 Coxsackie virus B1
20.23 Streptococcus pneumoniae	22.68 Coxsackie virus B4
20.24 Streptococcus pyogenes	22.80 Rhinovirus
20.25 Streptococcus sp.	22.89 Coxsackie virus A7
20.44 Bacilli	22.93 Coronaviruses
20.49 Bordetella pertussis	23.16 Parainfluenza virus
20.60 Corynebacterium diphteriae	23.19 HRSV
20.67 Haemophilus influenzae	23.31 H1N1 virus
20.72 Legionella pneumophila	23.32 H5N1 virus
20.76 Mycobacterium tuberculosis	23.33 Influenza virus A and B
21.15 Klebsiella pneumoniae	23.55 Retroviruses
21.51 Mycoplasma	23.56 Rotaviruses
21.86 Chlamydia trachomatis	25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii

12.26 70.47 BLOOD PRESSURE REDUCTION

USED TO SUPPORT TREATMENT FOR THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

Hypertension / high blood pressure caused by bacterial, viral, fungal or parasitic infections

PATHOGENS:

20.11 Alpha-haemolytic streptococci	22.93 Coronaviruses
20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci	24.22 Dirofilaria immitis (heartworm)
20.21 Lactococcus lactis	24.36 Dirofilaria repens
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	24.51 Clonorchis sinensis
20.23 Streptococcus pneumoniae	24.63 Schistosoma haematobium
20.24 Streptococcus pyogenes	24.64 Schistosoma mansoni
21.14 Escherichia coli	24.65 Urocleidus
21.16 Proteus mirabilis	25.15 Chilomastix cysts (rat)
21.17 Proteus vulgaris	25.16 Chilomonas
21.70 Borrelia afzelii	25.36 Plasmodium cynomolgi
21.71 Borrelia burgdorferi	25.41 Trichomonas vaginalis
21.72 Borrelia duttoni	25.85 Blood parasites
21.73 Borrelia garinii	25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii
21.74 Borrelia hermsii	27.11 Candida albicans
21.88 Rickettsiae	

12.27 70.48 DISEASE OF THE BLOOD SYSTEM

USED TO SUPPORT TREATMENT FOR THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

Diseases of the blood system caused by parasitic infections
Mycoses / fungal infections

PATHOGENS:

21.70 Borrelia afzelii	22.93 Coronaviruses
21.71 Borrelia burgdorferi	25.36 Plasmodium cynomolgi
21.72 Borrelia duttoni	25.85 Blood parasites
21.73 Borrelia garinii	25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii
21.74 Borrelia hermsii	27.11 Candida albicans
21.89 Babesia divergens (Apicomplexa)	

12.28 70.49 ALLERGY, UPPER RESPIRATORY TRACT

USED TO SUPPORT TREATMENT FOR THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

Allergic asthma / chronic respiratory disease with attacks of shortness of breath
Allergic bronchial asthma / chronic respiratory disease with attacks of shortness of breath
Chronic bronchitis / chronic inflammation of the bronchi
Allergic rhinitis
Mycoses / fungal infections

PATHOGENS:

20.76 Mycobacterium tuberculosis	22.93 Coronaviruses
21.51 Mycoplasma	23.81 Viruses N.N.
22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)	25.85 Blood parasites
22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)	26.00 Fungi complete
22.15 Herpes simplex	26.40 Mould fungi toxins complete
22.17 Herpes zoster	

12.29 70.50 SKIN ALLERGY

USED TO SUPPORT TREATMENT FOR THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

Allergic contact dermatitis / inflammatory skin changes triggered by an allergic reaction
Contact dermatitis / eczema disease

SKIN REACTIONS CAN ALSO OCCUR IN CONNECTION WITH OTHER ALLERGIES, ACCOMPANIED BY ADDITIONAL SYMPTOMS SUCH AS:

Sun allergy
Drug allergy
Food allergy
Insect venom allergy
Nickel allergy
Mycoses / fungal infections

TO BE APPLIED FOR THE FOLLOWING SKIN SYMPTOMS OF UNCLEAR ORIGIN:

Redness
Swelling
Itching
Hives
Skin rash

PATHOGENS:

22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)	23.81 Viruses N.N.
22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)	24.36 Dirofilaria repens
22.15 Herpes simplex	25.85 Blood parasites
22.17 Herpes zoster	26.00 Fungi complete
22.93 Coronaviruses	26.40 Mould fungi toxins complete

12.30 70.51 FRACTURE, CLOSED

This program does not include pathogens. It is solely intended to accelerate the healing process and reduce pain.

USED TO SUPPORT TREATMENT FOR THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

Impaired fracture healing / prolonged bone fracture healing
Aseptic pseudarthrosis / false joint formation without involvement of pathogens

12.31 70.52 FRACTURE, OPEN

This program includes bacteria that could potentially lead to wound infection.
It also serves to accelerate the healing process and reduce pain.

USED TO SUPPORT TREATMENT FOR THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

Fracture / bone fracture
Septal pseudarthrosis / false joint formation with pathogen involvement
Postoperative care after osteosynthesis / follow-up after bone surgeries
Dental implants / surgical placement of dental prostheses into the jawbones

PATHOGENS:

20.00 Bacteria complete
22.93 Coronaviruses

12.32 70.53 DISEASE BREAST TISSUE / MAMMARY GLANDS

USED TO SUPPORT TREATMENT FOR THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

Disorders of breast tissue / mammary glands
Mastitis puerperalis / inflammation of the breast, typically occurring in the postpartum period as a result of breastfeeding
Nonpuerperal mastitis / local inflammation of the breast tissue
Mastodynia / discomfort in the breast
Mammary cyst / benign accumulation of secretion in the female breast

PATHOGENS:

20.11 Alpha-haemolytic streptococci	22.15 Herpes simplex
20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci	22.17 Herpes zoster
20.19 Staphylococcus aureus	22.93 Coronaviruses
20.21 Lactococcus lactis	23.81 Viruses N.N.
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	25.36 Plasmodium cynomolgi
20.23 Streptococcus pneumoniae	25.85 Blood parasites
20.24 Streptococcus pyogenes	25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii
21.88 Rickettsiae	26.10 Mould fungi complete
22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)	26.40 Mould fungi toxins complete
22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)	

12.33 70.54 THYROID / PARATHYROID

USED TO SUPPORT TREATMENT FOR THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

Disorders of thyroid / parathyroid
Hyperthyroidism / overactive thyroid
Hypothyroidism / underactive thyroid
Hashimoto‘s thyroiditis / autoimmune disease leading to chronic inflammation of the thyroid
Cyst formation
Hyperparathyroidism / abnormal overactivity of the parathyroid glands
Hypoparathyroidism / abnormal underactivity of the parathyroid glands

PATHOGENS:

20.11 Alpha-haemolytic streptococci	22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)
20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci	22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)
20.19 Staphylococcus aureus	22.15 Herpes simplex
20.21 Lactococcus lactis	22.17 Herpes zoster
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	22.93 Coronaviruses
20.23 Streptococcus pneumoniae	23.81 Viruses N.N.
20.24 Streptococcus pyogenes	25.36 Plasmodium cynomolgi
21.86 Chlamydia trachomatis	25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii
21.88 Rickettsiae	

12.34 70.55 DENGUE FEVER

USED TO SUPPORT TREATMENT FOR THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

Dengue fever (viral infection)

PATHOGENS:

22.87 Dengue virus	22.93 Coronaviruses
22.90 Zika virus	

12.35 70.56 IMMUNOMODULATION

This program does not include pathogens.

USED TO SUPPORT TREATMENT FOR THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

Immunocompromised patients
For supportive treatment of chronic viral infections such as EBV (Epstein-Barr virus) or cytomegalovirus.
Patients with cell degeneration

12.36 70.57 CHANGES OF CELL STRUCTURES

This program does not include pathogens.

USED TO SUPPORT TREATMENT FOR THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

Malignant diseases

12.37 70.58 INTENSIVE DETOXIFICATION PROGRAM

USED TO SUPPORT TREATMENT FOR THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

Detoxification processes for intensive connective tissue cleansing of toxins from heavy metal burden, environmental toxins, and zoonotic toxins (animal venoms), as well as borrelia toxins.

PATHOGENS:

08.10 Heavy metals complete	08.85 Umweltgifte gesamt
08.30 Spider and snake venoms complete	22.93 Coronaviruses

12.38 70.59 DISEASES AT THE CELLULAR LEVEL (INTRACELLULAR)

USED TO SUPPORT TREATMENT FOR THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

Infections with intracellular, pathogenic organisms such as bacteria, viruses, and parasites.

PATHOGENS:

20.11 Alpha-haemolytic streptococci	22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)
20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci	22.15 Herpes simplex
20.21 Lactococcus lactis	22.17 Herpes zoster
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	22.18 Human papillomavirus (HPV)
20.23 Streptococcus pneumoniae	22.22 Human herpesvirus 8
20.24 Streptococcus pyogenes	22.91 Human T-lymphotropic virus 1
21.70 Borrelia afzelii	22.92 Human T-lymphotropic virus 2
21.71 Borrelia burgdorferi	22.93 Coronaviruses
21.72 Borrelia duttoni	23.81 Viruses N.N.
21.73 Borrelia garinii	25.36 Plasmodium cynomolgi
21.74 Borrelia hermsii	25.37 Plasmodium falciparum
21.88 Rickettsiae	25.38 Plasmodium vivax
21.89 Babesia divergens (Apicomplexa)	25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii
22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)	26.38 Stachybotrys

12.39 70.60 EBOLA VIRUS / MARBURG VIRUS INFECTION

This program does not include pathogens.

USED TO SUPPORT TREATMENT FOR THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

Ebola virus / Marburg virus infections

12.40 70.61 PERIODONTITIS PROGRAM

USED TO SUPPORT TREATMENT FOR THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

Periodontitis / inflammation of the gums and periodontium
Gingivitis / gum inflammation

TO BE APPLIED FOR THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS OF UNCLEAR ORIGIN:

Gum bleeding
Receding gums
Bad breath
Sensitive teeth / tooth necks
Loose teeth

PATHOGENS:

20.29 Streptococcus salivarius	20.97 Tannerella forsythia
20.92 Actinomyces viscosus	20.98 Aggregatibacter actinomycetemcomitans
20.93 Treponema denticola	20.99 Fusobacterium nucleatum
20.94 Campylobacter rectus / showae	22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)
20.95 Porphyromonas gingivalis	22.93 Coronaviruses
20.96 Prevotella intermedia	

12.41 70.62 MENTAL IMBALANCE / STRESS

USED TO SUPPORT TREATMENT FOR THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

Behavioural abnormalities with physical disturbances
Psychosomatic control issues

PATHOGENS:

10.17 L-Tryptophan	64.29 Serotonin
22.93 Coronaviruses	64.45 Glutamate
64.13 Hormone oxytocin	64.51 Adrenaline
64.26 Acetylcholine	64.52 Noradrenaline
64.28 Dopamine	64.56 Cortisol

12.42 70.63 WOUND HEALING, POST-OPERATIVE CARE

USED TO SUPPORT TREATMENT FOR THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

Post-operative to promote wound healing
Wound infection / contamination by bacteria, viruses, and parasites
Seroma / haematoma formation / cavities filled with blood or tissue fluid
Keloid / firm fibrous tissue growth at the site of a scar
Hypertrophic scarring / excessive growth of scar tissue
Wound rupture / opening of the wound due to inadequate closure (suture insufficiency) or infection

PATHOGENS:

20.11 Alpha-haemolytic streptococci	20.58 Clostridium septicum
20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci	20.59 Clostridium tetani V
20.19 Staphylococcus aureus	20.66 Gardnerella vaginalis
20.21 Lactococcus lactis	20.81 Propionibacterium acnes
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	21.12 Erwinia amylovora
20.23 Streptococcus pneumoniae	21.16 Proteus mirabilis
20.24 Streptococcus pyogenes	21.17 Proteus vulgaris
20.29 Streptococcus salivarius	21.22 Serratia marcescens
20.42 Actinomyces israelii	22.15 Herpes simplex
20.46 Bacillus cereus	22.17 Herpes zoster
20.47 Bacteroides fragilis	22.93 Coronaviruses
20.57 Clostridium perfringens	25.84 Troglodytella abrassarti

12.43 70.64 DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT IN CHILDREN

USED TO SUPPORT TREATMENT FOR THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

Developmental disorders in children related to cognitive, motor, sensory, emotional, and social aspects

Speech development disorders

PATHOGENS:

20.11 Alpha-haemolytic streptococci	22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)
20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci	22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)
20.19 Staphylococcus aureus	22.15 Herpes simplex
20.21 Lactococcus lactis	22.17 Herpes zoster
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	22.93 Coronaviruses
20.23 Streptococcus pneumoniae	23.81 Viruses N.N.
20.24 Streptococcus pyogenes	

12.44 70.65 HORMONAL DYSFUNCTION, FEMALE

USED TO SUPPORT TREATMENT FOR THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

Regulatory disorders related to female sex hormones

PATHOGENS:

20.11 Alpha-haemolytic streptococci	22.18 Human papillomavirus (HPV)
20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci	22.93 Coronaviruses
20.19 Staphylococcus aureus	24.56 Fasciolopsis buski
20.21 Lactococcus lactis	25.41 Trichomonas vaginalis
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	25.42 Trypanosoma brucei
20.23 Streptococcus pneumoniae	27.11 Candida albicans
20.24 Streptococcus pyogenes	

12.45 70.66 HORMONAL DYSFUNCTION, MALE

USED TO SUPPORT TREATMENT FOR THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

Regulatory disorders related to male sex hormones

PATHOGENS:

20.11 Alpha-haemolytic streptococci	22.93 Coronaviruses
20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci	24.56 Fasciolopsis buski
20.19 Staphylococcus aureus	24.63 Schistosoma haematobium
20.21 Lactococcus lactis	24.64 Schistosoma mansoni
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	24.65 Urocleidus
20.23 Streptococcus pneumoniae	25.36 Plasmodium cynomolgi
20.24 Streptococcus pyogenes	25.41 Trichomonas vaginalis
22.15 Herpes simplex	25.42 Trypanosoma brucei
22.17 Herpes zoster	27.11 Candida albicans
22.18 Human papillomavirus (HPV)	

12.46 70.67 CARTILAGE GROWTH

USED TO SUPPORT TREATMENT FOR THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

Osteoarthritis / abnormal and premature breakdown of joint cartilage
Cartilage damage in the joints
Chondromalacia / softening of the cartilage
Injuries and tears in cartilage tissue (e. g. meniscus)

PATHOGENS:

09.74 Hyaluronidase	30.28 Collagen
22.93 Coronaviruses	30.78 Fibroblasts
30.25 Elastin	30.79 Fibrocytes
30.26 Laminins	52.67 Hyaluronic acid
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan	52.68 Proteoglycans

12.47 70.68 PARKINSON, RESTLESS LEGS SYNDROME, POLYNEUROPATHY

USED TO SUPPORT TREATMENT FOR THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

Parkinson's disease / disorders of the extrapyramidal motor system
Restless Legs Syndrome / neurological condition characterised by sensations and an urge to move the legs
Polyneuropathy / disorders of the peripheral nervous system

PATHOGENS:

10.17 L-Tryptophan	64.29 Serotonin
10.43 L-Homocystein	64.45 Glutamate
22.93 Coronaviruses	64.46 Gamma-aminobutyric acid
64.26 Acetylcholine	64.51 Adrenaline
64.28 Dopamine	64.52 Noradrenaline

12.48 70.69 CELL REGENERATION

For supportive use in aging processes (anti-aging)

This program does not include pathogens.

12.49 70.70 R-CERVICAL SPINE SYNDROME

This program encapsulates the essence of all the programs used in the study on the effectiveness of Bioresonance according to Paul Schmidt in addressing cervical spine syndrome.

Recommended harmonisation time: 20 minutes.

12.50 70.71 CORONAVIRUS INFECTION

USED TO SUPPORT TREATMENT FOR THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

Coronavirus infection

PATHOGENS:

22.93 Coronaviruses

The different variants of the virus that have emerged through mutation have been integrated into the 22.93 frequency spectrum.

12.51 70.72 CHRONIC INFLAMMATION

FOR SUPPORTIVE USE IN THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

Chronic inflammation is a long-lasting inflammatory response that can persist for months or years and cause damage to the body. It is caused by autoimmune diseases, chronic infections, unhealthy life-styles, or environmental factors.

This program does not include pathogens.

12.52 70.73 IMMUNOMODULATION II

FOR SUPPORTIVE USE IN THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

Immunomodulation is used to energetically regulate the immune system—either to strengthen it when it is too weak (e. g. in cases of infection or cell degeneration) or to dampen it when it is overactive (e. g. in cases of autoimmune diseases or allergies).

This program does not include pathogens.

13. INFORMATION ON THE RAH PROGRAMS ACCORDING TO DR HAMADA (MD)

The RAH is an open and dynamic system that allows experienced therapists to contribute their best programs, ultimately benefiting everyone involved. Over the years, Dr Yoshimichi Hamada (MD), a urologist from Osaka, Japan, developed programs using the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar device, specifically designed to positively influence the fertility of both men and women. Dr Hamada has made his system, along with the associated RAH programs, available for widespread use, enabling therapists around the world to incorporate them into their practice.

The following description serves as an introductory guide for interested users, offering practical insights on how to apply Dr Hamada's RAH programs efficiently and successfully.

Through his testing and treatments, Dr Hamada discovered that the following factors have a significant impact on the fertility of both men and women:

1. Pathogen loads, caused by e. g. bacteria, viruses, fungi and parasites

2. Sexual dysfunctions

3. Interference fields around the genitals such as inflammatory diseases or disorders of the gonads (ovaries) or testicles (sperm production)

4. Imbalances in male and female sex hormones

5. A lack of neurotransmitters and their counterparts (antagonists)

6. Hormone imbalances caused by environmental hormones such as octylphenol, bisphenol A and nonylphenol (endocrine interference fields)

7. Insufficient excretion, detoxification and resolution of interference fields

13.1 PATHOGEN LOADS, CAUSED BY E. G. BACTERIA, VIRUSES, FUNGI AND PARASITES

To optimally harmonise the pathogen load in a patient‘s organism, Dr Hamada is pioneering a completely new approach.

Drawing on the research of Professor Shizuo Akira from the Research Institute for Microbial Diseases in Osaka, Japan, Dr Hamada has identified resistance genes and their corresponding pathogen groups specifically for the bioresonance therapy system. These resistance genes function similarly to toll-like receptors (TLRs) in terms of their role in the immune system.

Professor Akira‘s groundbreaking experiments have been essential in enhancing the understanding of toll-like receptors (TLRs) as binding sites that detect and recognise unique features of bacterial pathogens. The TLR family functions as a general sensory system that identifies pathogens as part of innate immunity.

Unlike antibodies, which recognise very specific structures, TLRs identify broader molecular patterns. This characteristic is instrumental in explaining the 10 pathogen groups (RAH 83.11 to RAH 83.20).

Each of these 10 groups consists of substances and pathogens that can be targeted for immunisation through a corresponding resistance gene, based on their molecular structure. Each resistance gene group includes the frequency spectra of its associated substances, pathogens, and resistance genes. This means each individual RAH program within a group can be applied very effectively.

Details regarding the specific assignment of substances and pathogens can be found at the end of this description.

EXAMPLE:
RESISTANCE GENE GROUP II
This group contains five subgroups, including viruses, such as norovirus, prions and listeria (bacteria), malassezia (fungi) and sarcocystis (parasites). By harmonising the binding component, specifically the resistance gene, the immune system becomes capable of actively engaging the body‘s defences against a wider range of pathogens.

Dr Hamada advocates for the use of resistance gene groups as a preventive measure.

For instance, before travelling abroad, it is advisable to harmonise all resistance genes using bioresonance therapy to enhance the immune system‘s performance.

For individuals who often encounter a variety of pathogens such as alternative practitioners or doctors, regular monitoring and, if needed, harmonisation of the resistance genes is recommended.

When incorporating disrupted resistance gene groups into a RAH therapy plan for a patient with middle ear inflammation, the approach might look like this:

00.00 Analysis preparation
01.00 Vitalisation complete
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete
31.10 ATP production complete
83.10 Resistance genes, groups complete
58.30 Middle ear complete

This can be followed by the tested pathogens if desired and then finalised with:

31.50 Detoxification, basic program
01.00 Vitalisation complete

According to Dr Hamada, the number of treatments a patient receives depends on their individual response. For a good reaction, weekly harmonisation is recommended for a period of four weeks. In persistent cases, harmonisation twice a week is recommended over the same period.

In general, the RAH program '83.10 Resistance genes, groups complete' can be used. Naturally, the detailed programs can also be tested and used for harmonisation.

13.2 SEXUAL DYSFUNCTIONS

When harmonising sexual functions, Dr Hamada goes straight to the crucial control centre, the cerebral cortex.

This is where all the senses converge. The sensory organs, such as the eyes, ears and skin, send signals to the cerebral cortex. Old behavioural patterns are reviewed and compared with new input. They are then compared with the person's own internal standards and conventions.

Finally, reason is also brought into play to trigger an appropriate reaction in the control centre.

Whether a signal is sexually stimulating or not depends significantly on the optimal harmonisation of the corresponding area in the cerebral cortex. The outcome of this process is libido (desire) and sexual energy.

In the RAH, we find the complete sexual functions under program number RAH 83.25.

This spectrum can be found in detail in RAH '83.26 Libido', RAH '83.27 Sexual energy' and RAH '83.28 Sexual stimulation, cerebral cortex'.

13.3 INTERFERENCE FIELDS IN RELATION TO THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, SUCH AS INFLAMMATORY DISEASES OR MALFUNCTIONS OF THE GONADS (OVARIES) OR TESTICLES (SPERM PRODUCTION)

Interference fields in the reproductive organs, such as inflammatory diseases or malfunctions of the gonads (ovaries) or testicles (sperm production), can go unnoticed in affected patients for a very long time. As a rule, these are not acute illnesses, but rather incompletely healed infections from the past or chronic burdens.

The diagnostic capabilities of Bioresonance according to Paul Schmidt are highly effective in identifying interference fields that originate from past disturbances and harmonising the disturbed frequency spectra within the organism.

The relevant interference fields caused by diseases and dysfunctions related to males can be found in the RAH under the program numbers RAH ‘83.30 Male reproductive organs and interference fields complete‘, along with the subsequent program numbers up to RAH 83.58.

The relevant interference fields caused by diseases and dysfunctions related to females can be found in the RAH under the program numbers RAH ‘83.60 Female reproductive organs and interference fields complete‘, along with the subsequent program numbers up to RAH 83.68.

13.4 IMBALANCES IN MALE AND FEMALE SEX HORMONES

Sex hormones are produced in the gonads, the adrenal cortex and the placenta. They serve the formation and development of sexual characteristics and enable the human organism to reproduce.

Dr Hamada focuses on the female sex hormones oestrogen estradiol and progesterone when testing and harmonising. For male sex hormones, he focuses on the androgen testosterone and dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA), a precursor to both female and male sex hormones.

In the RAH, we find the program number ‘83.70 Hormones complete‘.

A detailed differentiation of the following hormones is then offered:

RAH 83.71 Testosterone
RAH 83.72 Dehydroepiandrosterone
RAH 83.76 Progesterone
RAH 83.77 Estradiol

13.5 A LACK OF NEUROTRANSMITTERS AND THEIR COUNTERPARTS (ANTAGONISTS)

The neurotransmitters serotonin and dopamine are biochemical substances that transmit, amplify, or modulate signals from one nerve cell to another or to a different type of cell.

Dopamine is needed in the organism to generate feelings of happiness.

For this reason, this neurotransmitter is often referred to as the 'happiness hormone'. If insufficient dopamine is released in the organism, people may experience a lack of joy, motivation, desire, and interest, among other symptoms. Patients with depressive tendencies often have dopamine deficiencies.

The neurotransmitter serotonin promotes feelings of balance, inner calm, and satisfaction within the body. It reduces aggression and regulates feelings of anxiety.

For Dr Hamada, finding the right balance between physical and emotional levels within the organism is crucial, especially for a healthy sex life.

As often seen in nature, an optimal balance between both neurotransmitters is crucial. Too much or too little of either can be unhealthy in the long run and negatively impact the organism.

In the RAH, we find the program number RAH '83.80 Neurotransmitters complete'.

A detailed differentiation of the following hormones is then offered:

RAH 83.81 Serotonin dopamine antagonist
RAH 83.82 Serotonin
RAH 83.83 Dopamine

13.6 HORMONE IMBALANCES CAUSED BY ENVIRONMENTAL HORMONES SUCH AS OCTYLPHENOL, BISPHENOL A AND NONYLPHENOL (ENDOCRINE INTERFERENCE FIELDS)

Dr Hamada describes octylphenol, bisphenol A and nonylphenol as endocrine interference fields that directly affect the reproductive capacity of humans and animals. Commonly known as 'endocrine disruptors', these pollutants can severely disrupt the hormonal balance in the organism, even after ingestion of small amounts.

Laboratory tests have shown that these pollutants can bind to the hormones produced by the organism. As an example, octylphenol binds to receptors of the hormone oestrogen. Even the lowest concentrations of octylphenol in the organism reduces the number of fertilised eggs and the survival of the offspring in laboratory fish (zebrafish). Further consequences appear to be a reduced sperm count and behavioural disorders.

These harmful substances can be found in materials such as tyre rubber, printing inks, paper coatings, baby pacifiers and baby plastic bottles, plastic dishes and tins.

There are countless other examples. Dr Hamada discovered that pollutants are released into our food chain, particularly when hot liquids are poured into plastic containers and when these containers are cleaned in a dishwasher.

The harmful compounds do not break down adequately in nature and accumulate in river sediments. Detection in human urine is also possible. Harmful substances excreted in urine end up in our sewage treatment plants, which are not equipped to filter out such pollutants.

Dr Hamada discovered that all his patients with fertility issues had endocrine interference fields present in their organisms. The toxins are thought to build up in the body from infancy, when babies use silicone pacifiers or drink warm tea or milk from plastic cups. Subsequent exposure to other harmful factors during the course of a lifetime can lead to sterility in the adult organism.

In the RAH, Dr Hamada provides 'Endocrinal interference fields complete' for testing under the program RAH 83.85.

In the detailed test, 'Octylphenol' can be found under program number RAH 83.86, 'Bisphenol A' under program number RAH 83.87 and 'Nonylphenol' under program number RAH 83.88.

13.7 INSUFFICIENT EXCRETION, DETOXIFICATION AND RESOLUTION OF INTERFERENCE FIELDS

With his extensive experience in various tests and treatment cases, Dr Hamada has determined that a key factor in treating patients affected by interference fields is the effective excretion and removal of toxins and incompatible substances.

By harmonising the frequency spectra within the organism, immune mechanisms are reactivated, metabolic processes are enhanced, self-regulation mechanisms are supported, and this also ensures the removal and excretion of harmful substances.

Under the RAH '83.95 Detoxification of the endocrinal interference fields complete', Dr Hamada has developed a detox program specifically for detoxification and drainage, which completes his holistic treatment plan for fertility disorders and erectile dysfunction.

The following sub-programs can be found in detail: RAH '83.96 Activation of the endocrinal interference fields', RAH '83.97 Genital dysfunctions' and RAH '83.98 Detoxification of endocrinal interference fields'.

13.8 HAMADA GREEN-CARD

To effectively harmonise fertility disorders in both women and men, as well as erectile dysfunction, Dr Hamada offers specially designed program cards, known as Green-Cards.
These treatment programs on these cards have been enhanced with specifically tested frequency spectrums for optimal harmonisation.

No testing is required, and it is recommended that the therapy program from the relevant card is used twice a week.

To harmonise with the Rayocomp PS 10, simply switch on the device and insert the Hamada Green-Card into the card slot.

The treatment program will load immediately, the card can then be removed, and the harmonisation begins.

In the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0, harmonisation can be started in the same way through the main menu.

13.9 OTHER APPLICATIONS OF THE HAMADA GREEN-CARD

A sterility problem is, at our discretion, a symptom, i. e. a sign that indicates an illness or injury in the organism. The body is unable to develop new life because of the interference fields and burdens described in this text.
However, the interference fields also affect many other areas of bodily function.

Pathogens are often the cause of many infectious diseases.
In general, health, performance and quality of life require an optimal balance of hormones and neurotransmitters in the organism.

Dr Hamada also uses his Green-Cards for the following indications:

Dr Hamada Green-Card No. 01 Energetic support for female infertility

Menopause
Depression and depressive tendencies
Addictive disorders
Obesity
ADHD in female patients (especially children)
Neurological abnormalities

Dr Hamada Green-Card No. 02 Energetic support for male infertility

Depression and depressive tendencies
Addictive disorders
Obesity
ADHD in male patients (especially children)
Neurological abnormalities

13.10 CONTENTS OF THE RESISTANCE GROUPS (RAH 83.11 TO RAH 83.20)

83.11 RESISTANCE GENES GROUP I

Leptospira interrogans
Dioxin
Claviceps purpurea (Ergot)
Gold (Au)
Lead (Pb)
Octylphenol
Trichloroethylene
Veillonella dispar
Echinostoma revolutum
Ornithonyssus bacoti

83.12 RESISTANCE GENES GROUP II

Norovirus
Abnormal prion protein
Corynebacterium
Corynebacterium diphtheriae
Clostridium botulinum
Clostridium septicum
Adenovirus
Clostridium acetobutylicum
Clostridium perfringens
Sarcocystis
Parainfluenza
Malassezia
Serratia
Histomonas
Fusarium solani
Macracanthorhynchus

83.13 RESISTANCE GENES GROUP III

Rubella
Helicobacter pylori
Fault lines
Global grids
Gardnerella vaginalis
Water veins
Electrosmog
Mycoplasmas
Troglodytella abrassarti
Chilomonas
Staphylococci
Staphylococcus aureus
Bisphenol A
Ancylostoma caninum
Campylobacter pylori
Campylobacter
Trypanosoma gambiense
Leishmania donovani
Ancylostoma braziliense
Leishmania mexicana
Leishmania braziliensis
Leishmania tropica
Trypanosoma lewisi
Trypanosoma brucei rhodesiense
Trypanosoma brucei
Trypanosoma cruzi (brain)
Fusobacterium varium
Demodex folliculorum (hair follicle mite)
Acarus siro (flour mite)

83.14 RESISTANCE GENES GROUP IV

Histoplasma
Neisseria gonorrhoeae
Blepharisma
Cryptosporidia
Pediculidae
Phthiridae
Eikenella corrodens
Sphaerotilus natans
Moraxella catarrhalis
Diphyllobothrium nihonkaiense
Treponema pallidum
Cryptocotyle lingua
Cysticercus fasciolaris / Taenia taeniaeformis
Dipylidium caninum
Echinococcus granulosus
Taenia solium
Moniezia (scolex)
Moniezia expansa
Multiceps serialis
Echinococcus multilocularis
Diphyllobothrium latum

Diphyllobothrium erinacei
Taenia pisiformis
Taenia saginata
Hymenolepis cystiverc.
Dermatophagoides (dust mite)
Gaffkya tetragena
Naegleria fowleri
Eurytrema pancreaticum

83.15 RESISTANCE GENES GROUP V

Hepatitis C-virus
Candida albicans
Isospora belli
Chlamydia trachomatis
Formalin
Bacteroides fragilis
Paragonimus westermani
Formaldehyde
Haemophilus influenzae
Penicillium
Balantidium coli

83.16 RESISTANCE GENES GROUP VI

Parkinsonvirus
Streptococcus mutans
Streptococcus mitis
Streptococcus pneumoniae
Streptococcus pyogenes
Beta-haemolytic streptococci
Lactococcus lactis
HIV
Coxsackie virus B4
Coxsackie virus B1
Chilomastix cysts (rat)
Palladium (Pd)
Sarcoptes scabiei (scabies)
Rotaviruses
Haemonchus contortus
Myxosoma
Echinoparyphium
Toluene
Entamoeba histolytica
Anaplasma marginale
Entamoeba coli
Iodamoeba buetschlii
Fasciola hepatica
Cytophaga rubra
Entamoeba gingivalis

83.17 RESISTANCE GENES GROUP VII

Yersinia enterocolitica
Borrelia
Toxoplasma gondii
RS virus
Trichuris sp.
Vesicular Stomatitis Virus
Klebsiella pneumoniae
Salmonella enteritidis
Bordetella pertussis
Loa loa
Salmonella paratyphi
Salmonella typhi
Onchocerca volvulus (tumour)
Gastrothylax elongatus
Strongyloides (filariform)
Nocardia asteroides
Metagonimus yokogawai
Shigella sonnei
Schistosoma mansoni
Shigella dysenteriae

Shigella flexneri
Ascaris (larvae)
Urocleidus
Schistosoma haematobium
Ascaris megalocephala

83.18 RESISTANCE GENES GROUP VIII

Influenza virus A and B
Avian influenza
Mumps virus
H1N1 virus
Anisakis
Fischoederius elongatus
Cytomegalovirus (CMV)
Herpes simplex
Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)
Leucocytozoon
Herpes zoster
Stephanurus dentatus
Pain-producing bacteria
Asbestos
Dientamoeba fragilis
Proteus mirabilis
Proteus vulgaris
Pseudomonas aeruginosa
Bacillus anthracis V
Bacillus cereus
Bacillus subtilis
Mycobacteria phlei
Hypodereum
Clonorchis sinensis
Mycobacteria tuberculosis
Molluscum contagiosum virus
Fasciolopsis buski

83.19 RESISTANCE GENES GROUP IX

Influenza virus A and B
Human papillomavirus (HPV)
Warts
Plasmodium falciparum
Aspergillus fumigatus
Aspergillus niger
Aspergillus ochraceus
Trichinella spiralis (muscle)
Plasmodium cynomolgi
Giardia lamblia
Plasmodium vivax
PCB
Sterigmatocystin
Endotoxin
Propionibacterium acnes
Hepatitis B virus
Enterobacter aerogenes
Trichomonas vaginalis
Hasstile sig. tricolor
Erwinia carotovora
Prosthogonimus macrorchis
Measles virus
Trichophyton verrucosum (trichophytosis)
Besnoitia (lung)
Stigeoclonium

83.20 RESISTANCE GENES GROUP X

Diabetes Mellitus Virus
Japanese enceph. virus
Dengue virus
Pneumocystis jirovecii
Spirillum serpens
Spirillum

Nonylphenol
Endolimax nana
Enterobius vermicularis
Escherichia coli
Dirofilaria immitis (heartworm)
Enterobius vermicularis (rabbit worm)
Gyrodactylus
Hepatitis A virus
Capillaria hepatica (liver)

14. USE OF BIORESONANCE ACCORDING TO PAUL SCHMIDT FOR DETOXIFICATION

The living world functions exclusively through intelligent regulation and never through control of its systems. In the context of a properly understood naturopathy which, based on my observations and experiences, I also consider including Bioresonance therapy according to Paul Schmidt - a controlling therapy is neither necessary nor needs to be pursued. This, of course, does not apply to the fields of acute and emergency medicine. A therapy should always be designed in such a way that the organism retains its freedom to react or that its ability to react is improved.

Restoring the disruption of internal regulation is what I aimed to achieve in developing the RAH programs for detoxification. This type of therapy and approach to disease is what makes the RAH programs for detoxification so unique. In naturopathy, the organ functions and the organ itself are characterised by the following relationships. Nature does not know organs, only functions. The function always creates the organ as its tool.

This is the conceptual starting point for all RAH detoxification programs. In all of the RAH detoxification programs, care has been taken to first stimulate and/or improve the responsiveness of the relevant organ. The elimination, excretion, and detoxification through the corresponding organ or organ system, or even the entire regulatory cycle, such as in program RAH 31.53, is the second pillar of this fundamental concept. The third pillar is the protection of the organ from the accumulated and excreted toxins.

In the past, therapists believed that the accumulation of unwanted substances in the body was the primary cause of many diseases. These toxins can be of both exogenous origin, meaning they come from external sources, and endogenous origin, meaning they are produced by the organism itself. These toxins therefore first poison the blood and then the so-called matrix or basic substance of the body. These toxins prevent the harmonious functioning of the organism. This results in a wide range of immune responses as the body tries to rid itself of toxic substances. The various reactions - such as runny nose, bronchitis, eczema, ulcers, diarrhoea, sweating and more - are all caused by the body‘s collective effort to detoxify itself.

Hippocrates of Kos * around 460 BC on the Greek island of Kos in the Aegean Sea; † around 370 BC in Larisa, Thessaly is considered the most famous doctor of ancient times. He described this with the following words:

Illnesses do not come upon us out of the blue. They are developed from small daily sins against nature. When enough sins have accumulated, illnesses will suddenly appear.

Philippus Theophrastus Aureolus Bombast von Hohenheim, baptised as Theophrastus Bombast von Hohenheim, known as Paracelsus, * probably 10 November 1493 in Egg near Einsiedeln; † 24 September 1541 in Salzburg, was a physician, alchemist, astrologer, mystic, lay theologian and philosopher. Continuing this line

of thought, he further emphasised that the powers of healing lie within human beings themselves, saying

Nature is the first physician, man is the second.

Thomas Sydenham, * 10 September 1624 in Wynford Eagle near Dorchester, Dorset; † 29 December 1689 in London, was an English physician. He is also referred to as the 'English Hippocrates'. Sydenham provided a series of classical descriptions of infectious diseases. He was the first to describe chorea minor (later known as Sydenham's chorea) in 1686. In 1683 he was the first to distinguish between rheumatism and gout. Sydenham stated:

A disease, in my opinion, how prejudicial soever its causes may be to the body, is no more than a vigorous effort of nature to throw off the morbific matter, and thus recover the patient.

Yoshimasu Tōdō * 1702 in Yamaguchi, Aki Province (now: Hashimoto-chō, Naka-ku, Hiroshima); † 1773 in Heian-kyō, Kyōto) was the first-born son of the surgeon and obstetrician Hatakeyama Shigemune. His given name was Tamenori, he was known as Shūsuke. Later, he changed his family name from Hatakeyama to Yoshimasu, in reference to his birthplace, Hiroshima, and adopted the given name Tōdō after the residence of his most prominent patron and friend, Yamawaki Toyo. Due to his legendary success in providing treatment, Yoshimasu became one of Japan's most renowned physicians and medical scholars, widely regarded as the foremost authority on Kampo medicine of his time. He became particularly well-known for his Yoshimasu Formula for weight reduction.

In line with the prevailing medical doctrine of the time, which held that diseases arise from a disruption in the energy flow within the body, Yoshimasu regarded externally introduced 'doku' (poison) as the cause of a 'systemic imbalance'. He believed this imbalance could be corrected using medicine as a counteracting antidote.

Hahnemann discovers homeopathy. The first indications of bioinformation medicine. In highly diluted homeopathic remedies, the active substance can no longer be detected.

Hans-Heinrich Reckeweg * 9 May 1905 in Herford / Prussian Province of Westphalia; † 13 June 1985 in Baden-Baden, founder of homotoxicology, a modification and advancement of homeopathy. Together with the Austrian physician Alfred Pischinger, he was one of the first to emphasise the importance of the matrix, also known as the extracellular space or Pischinger's space, a pluripotent tissue essential for physiological processes. Reckeweg developed these ideas about disease and health. He postulated:

Disease is the expression of biologically purposeful defence mechanisms against exogenous and endogenous toxins. He referred to these as homotoxins.

Consequently, health is defined as the absence of homotoxins or damage caused by homotoxins.

Paul Schmidt based on his findings, took the groundbreaking step of treating people exclusively with oscillations and information or what is known as bioinformation, in 1976.

The treatment methods, including the RAH detoxification programs, which arise from these perspectives, therefore consist of helping the body free itself from harmful substances. As a holistic approach, the intake of toxins, including those from food, must be regulated to stop the source of the exposure.

This straightforward logic is evident in key therapeutic approaches, which focus on prevention through the removal and detoxification of toxins, regulation, and immunomodulation. For treating simple acute illnesses, the emphasis is placed on alleviating symptoms and strengthening the immune system. In cases of chronic illnesses, the focus shifts to immunomodulation, strengthening organs, and activating metabolism. These methods have provided relief and healing to those suffering from various ailments throughout the centuries. These therapeutic focuses retain their value.

The specific composition of the RAH detoxification programs takes these connections into account. As a result, the value of each therapy is enhanced through the use of bioresonance therapy.

14.1 MESENCHYME - CELL - ENVIRONMENT OR BODY ENVIRONMENT

An ideal composition of the body‘s internal environment is essential for the proper functioning of the organism. Any significant quantitative or qualitative deviation from this composition can lead to disease.

When the body temporarily experiences an overload of toxins due to excessive food intake, alcohol consumption, or medication, there are typically no severe consequences. This is because the body has the ability to detoxify itself and restore a balanced internal environment. However, if these habits become regular and occur daily, the body can quickly become overwhelmed and struggle to regain its optimal state. This can lead to an accumulation of waste products in the blood, which eventually settle on the walls of blood vessels. As a result, the diameter of the vessels decreases, the blood becomes concentrated – it thickens. Blood circulation progressively worsens, and the exchange between the blood and the matrix, as well as between the blood and the cells themselves, slows down and deteriorates. Waste products that are regularly excreted by the cells (elimination) accumulate in the tissues (excess substances) instead of quickly leaving the organism. The organs can no longer perform their work properly (assimilation and dissimilation). The liver and kidneys are overwhelmed with the task of cleansing the bodily fluids. All processes are disrupted, both at the cellular level, the organ level, and in the matrix. These disturbances

manifest in enzyme dysfunctions and other various biochemical reactions, as well as in the immune system, such as with the white blood cells.

In diagnosis and therapy, the accuracy of this is demonstrated by the fact that in all diseases, we can observe the three phases of excretion, deposition, and degeneration.
In the excretion phase, the organism can still help itself through elimination processes such as a cold or diarrhoea.

In the deposition phase, the toxins are deposited in the matrix for the reasons mentioned above, as excretion is no longer possible. This happens either because the excretory organs are overloaded or weakened, or because the toxin load is too high.

In phase 3, degeneration occurs with all its dreaded consequences. The Vicaration effect describes the course of the disease.

Progressive Vicaration: Diseases migrate from the outside towards the inside, from less vital organs towards the vital ones. The prognosis is unfavourable.

Regressive Vicaration: Diseases migrate from the inside out, from vital organs to less vital ones. The prognosis is encouraging.

The harmful substances and influences or effects on humans can be categorised as:

- Physical influences
- Chemical influences
- Biological / physiological influences
- Psychological influences

Physically harmful influences include climate, air conditioning and ventilation systems, lighting, noise, electromagnetic pollution, vibrations, workplace ergonomics, colour and, last but not least, geopathic stress.

Chemical contaminants include general pollutants, solvents, biocides, formaldehydes, detergents, dust/fine dust, ozone, carbon dioxide, VOC emissions (Volatile Organic Compound) and odours. Biological agents are those to which humans are physiologically exposed. These include fungi, bacteria, viruses and, not to be forgotten, parasites.

Psychological influences are generally underestimated. Research in psychoneuroimmunology points to the link between the mind, nervous system and immune system. Primarily, this connection is affected by excessive pressure or demands, as well as a lack of adequate challenges or stimulation. Furthermore, poor communication – especially in intimate relationships, workplace bullying, private life problems, and emotional wounds can all, in the truest sense, poison a person.

The HOMOTOXICOSES (SIX PHASES TABLE)
Excerpt

	HUMORALE PHASES RAH 31.50, 31.51, 31.52, 31.54, 31.56, 31.67		MATRIX PHASES RAH 31.53, 31.54, 31.55, 31.57, 31.64		CELLUALR PHASES RAH 31.53	
Organ system	**Excretion phases RAH 31.50**	**Inflammation phases RAH 31.52**	**Deposition phases RAH 31.54**	**Impregnation phases RAH 31.55**	**Degeneration phases RAH 31.53**	**Dedifferentiation phases RAH 31.53**
Skin	Sweats RAH 31.65	Acne RAH 31.63	Naevi RAH 31.51	Allergy RAH 31.66	Scleroderma RAH 31.62, 31.65	Melanoma RAH 31.60
Nervous system	Concentration disorders RAH 31.67, 31.60	Meningitis RAH 31.56	Cerebral sclerosis RAH 31.58	Migraine RAH 31.66, 31.67, 31.58	Alzheimer's disease RAH 31.57	Gliosarcoma RAH 31.60
Sensory system	Tears, otorrhoea RAH 31.56	Conjunctivitis, Otitis media RAH 31.56, 31.65, 31. 67	Chalazion, cholesteatoma RAH 31.65	Iridocyclitis, Tinnitus aurium RAH 31.65	Macular degeneration, Anosmia RAH 31.55	Amaurosis, malignoma RAH 31.60
Motorial organ	Joint pain RAH 31.53	Epicondylitis RAH 31.53	Exostoses RAH 31.56,31.65	Chronic polyarthritis RAH 31.54	Spondylosis RAH 31.58	Sarkoma, chondroma RAH 31.60
Respiratory tract	Coughing, phlegm RAH 31.56	Bronchitis acute RAH 31.66	Silicosis, smoker's lung RAH 31.66, 31.67, 31.65	Chronic (obstructive) bronchitis RAH 31.60	Bronchiectasis, emphysema RAH 31.65	Bronchial carcinoma RAH 31.60
Cardiovascular system	Functional heart complaints RAH 31.51, 31.58	Endo-, peri-, myocarditis RAH 31.52, 31.56, 31.65	Coronary heart disease RAH 31.53, 31.58	Cardiac insufficiency RAH 31.65	Myocardial infarction RAH 31.59	Endothelioma RAH 31.60
Gastrointestinal system	Heartburn RAH 31.56	Gastroenteritis, gastritis RAH 31.52	Hyperplastic gastritis (type A) RAH 31.52, 31.56	Chronic gastritis, malresorption RAH 31.57	Atrophic gastritis, liver cirrhosis RAH 31.56	Gastric carcinoma, colon carcinoma RAH 31.60
Urogenital system	Polyuria RAH 31.56	Urinary tract infection RAH 31.56	Urinary stones, kidney stones RAH 31.54, 31.66	Chronic urinary tract infection RAH 31.61	Shrunken kidney RAH 31.63	Carcinomas RAH 31.60
Blood	Reticulocytosis RAH 31.67	Leucocytosis, pus RAH 31.51, 31.52	Polyglobulia, thrombocytosis RAH 31.66, 31.67	Aggregation disorder RAH 31.65	Anaemia, thrombocytopenia RAH 31.57	Leukaemia RAH 31.60
Lymphatic system	Lymphatic oedema RAH 31.52, 31.51	Lymphangitis, tonsillitis, lymphadenitis RAH 31.52, 31.56	Lymphoma RAH 31.52, 31.56	Insufficiency of the lymphatic system RAH 31.57	Fibrosing RAH 31.57	Lymphoma, Hodgkin-/ Non-Hodgkin lymphoma RAH 31.60
Metabolism	Electrolyte shift RAH 31.51	Lipid disorder RAH 31.60, 31.59	Gout, adiposis RAH 31.52, 31.51, 31.53	Metabolic syndrome RAH 31.52	Diabetes mellitus RAH 31.62	Reactive rigidity RAH 31.55
Hormone system	Globus sensation RAH 31.52	Thyroiditis RAH 31.66, 31.67	Struma, adenoma RAH 31.55	Thyrotoxicosis, glucose intolerance RAH 31.58, 31.63	Climacteric disorders RAH 31.56, 31.64	Thyroidal gland carcinoma RAH 31.60
Immune system	Susceptibility to infection RAH 31.52	Immunodeficiency, acute infections RAH 31.66, 31.67	Reactive deficiency RAH 31.53	Autoimmune disease, immune insufficiency, chronic infections RAH 31.64, 31.57	AIDS RAH 31.66	Reactive rigidity RAH 31.55
	Alteration*	**Reaction***	**Fixation***	**Chronification***	**Deficits***	**Decoupling***
Psyche	Functional psychic disorder, 'nervousness' RAH 31.66	Reactive depressive states, hyperkinetic syndrome RAH 31.51	Psychosomatic manifestation, neuroses, phobias, neurotic depression RAH 31.55	Endogenic depression psychosis, anxiety neurosis, organic psycho syndrome RAH 31.60	Schizophrenic defective conditions, mental deficiency RAH 31.60	Mania, Catatonia RAH 31.60

BIOLOGICAL DIVISION

* Phase designations of the psyche

The six phases table takes the form of a field matrix. It reflects medical experience based on thorough observation and empirical knowledge. This is a phase-like sequence of diseases not directly relating to each other. No causal pathogenetic link between diseases can be established. The organisation of the table is such that forecast knowledge can be developed, which facilitates the assessment of potential vicarious effects.

By Gerhard G. Rögele, alternavtive practitioner

14.2 THE BASIC SYSTEMS OF DETOXIFICATION

Lymphatic system

The anatomical structures are lymph nodes, lymphatic vessels, and lymph fluid. In traditional medical understanding, the particular function is that of a disposal system, but also that of a supply system. The lymph system is the compensation system of the venous system. In the regulatory cycle of life, any venous insufficiency is preceded by lymphatic toxicity. In the RAH detoxification programs, particular attention was therefore paid to the lymphatic system.

Vegetative system

All basic functions are regulated by the vegetative system. This also applies to all eliminatory, detoxifying processes. In the RAH detoxification programs, a primary focus is placed on ensuring a balanced vegetative system baseline in the organism. The vegetative system represents a functional unit of very different systems. These systems ensure that we are alive and stay that way. Therefore, these systems react involuntarily to stimuli. A person is healthiest when the organism responds adequately to these stimuli. An allergy, for example, is an inappropriate response to a stimulus caused by poisoning. The naturopathic view does not limit the vegetative system to the sympathetic, parasympathetic and intramural systems in their entirety as the neurovegetative system. Functionally, the hormone system, subordinate to the pituitary gland, is also included. This is the endocrine vegetative system. This endocrine vegetative system regulates the previously mentioned basic functions, which include breathing, heart activity, digestion, metabolism, secretion, water balance, tissue tension, and stimulus response. In developing the RAH programs for detoxification, I was guided by the old naturopathic wisdom that ‘There is no disease with a normal stimulus response’.

Colloid System or Basic Regulation System

The basic regulation takes place in the basic substance. The basic substance is the end or, depending on the point of view, the starting point of all biorhythms, all anabolic and catabolic processes, the endocrine, the central nervous system, the blood system and the lymphatic system. The basic regulation is the synthesis of basic substance, collagen and fibroblasts. Fibroblasts are cells found in connective tissue. They synthesise the intercellular substance, collagen and proteoglycans. These proteoglycans are the filters in the matrix.

Elimination systems

For the sake of completeness, the individual elimination systems should be listed. In the RAH programs for detoxification, these systems have been grouped together in a functionally meaningful way. The systems include, individually: the ENT mucous membranes, other mucous membranes, salivary glands, lungs, stomach, pancreas, liver, intestines, kidneys, bladder, uterus (in women), the urogenital tract, and the skin. Systemic, the RAH programs for detoxification were summarised in a meaningful way of the individual organs, organ systems and regulatory circuits (excretion systems), corresponding to the embryonic germ layers and germ layer development.

We have now covered the basics of cause-oriented bioresonance therapy. With the RAH detoxification programs, we can positively stimulate all

the detoxification and excretion regulatory circuits and all the detoxifying organs. This approach aligns with an old Asian proverb, which states:

If you want to chase the tiger (illness) out of the house (body), first open all the doors and windows (elimination systems and detoxifying organs) before pulling its tail (therapy). Most of the time, it will leave on its own (healing).

14.3 THE RAH DETOXIFICATION PROGRAMS IN DETAIL

RAH 31.50
The basic program contains the central frequencies of detoxification. It is a summary of all the body's detoxification functions. Due to its complexity, its effect is non-specific. It works much more gently at the beginning of treatment compared to the other specific RAH detoxification programs. It is suitable for older people, the very ill and those starting treatment.

RAH 31.51
Detoxification blood system. The blood system plays a central role in all detoxification processes. Blood is the central medium used to transport substances in the organism. The program includes improving blood flow, blood formation and regeneration. This program is particularly suitable for treating deficiencies, acute illnesses and convalescence.

RAH 31.52
Detoxification lymphatic system. The lymph fluid could be described as the sister of the blood. In a way, it is the Cinderella of the body. The lymphatic system is responsible for transporting all waste, from bacterial debris to metabolic toxins, produced by the organism. This program includes protection for the system and improved lymph drainage. It is the basic program for extracellular detoxification. Improvement of detoxification performance at the non-organic level.

RAH 31.53
Detoxification acidosis. Acidoses develop due to the accumulation of toxins in the matrix. Acidosis within the cells themselves is difficult to diagnose, especially if the matrix is not overly acidic. In a healthy matrix, all substances are dissolved. In a state of acidosis, substances transition into a gel-like condition. In this state, they are either unavailable to the organism or accessible only under challenging conditions. These difficult conditions are associated with increased energy expenditure. One sign of acidosis is therefore chronic fatigue. The acidosis program covers both types of acidosis. However, the program should only be used in therapy once the detoxification organs are functioning well. It is also worth considering the use of Rayobase® at this stage. Depending on the type of acidosis, it can be effectively combined with the RAH programs 31.54 and 31.55.

RAH 31.54

'Detoxification extracellular' is a basic detoxification program that works on the entire matrix. It is always a great combination to add to any other detoxification programs.

RAH 31.55

'Detoxification intracellular' is the basic program for all chronic illnesses, from rheumatism to cancer. In this case, the cell is already showing signs of toxicity. The program is rarely used at the beginning of bioresonance therapy. Combining it with the RAH '31.52 Detoxification lymphatic system' is a great idea.

RAH 31.56

Detoxification mucous membrane. The mucous membranes are barrier organs. The program strengthens both their function and the mucous membrane itself. A major area of use is for all allergies that manifest on the skin and mucous membranes.

RAH 31.57

Detoxification lung. The lungs are responsible for the elimination of gases, particularly acidic carbon dioxide and ammonia from purine metabolism. The program is the little brother of the RAH program '31.53 Detoxification acidosis'. This program actively protects the lungs when increased acid breakdown occurs as part of detoxification. It can also be used as part of asthma treatment.

RAH 31.58

Detoxification stomach. Along with the skin, the stomach is the master of excretion. It excretes all kinds of acids. It also ensures that sufficient buffer substances are available. This program supports both processes. Above all, it also strengthens the stomach as an organ. This program is suitable for both hyperacidity and hypoacidity of the stomach.

RAH 31.59

Detoxification pancreas. The pancreas works in conjunction with our most important detoxification organ, the liver. This program primarily aims to protect the pancreas and support optimal organ function. Many toxins are also excreted through the highly alkaline pancreatic juice. This program is helpful for all diseases affecting both the pancreas and the liver. To relieve the liver, the program can also be used very effectively in combination with the program RAH '31.60 Detoxification liver'.

RAH 31.60

Detoxification liver. As with all organ-related detoxification programs, protecting the organ is a priority when increased detoxification is involved. The liver makes all substances excretable. The 'Detoxification liver' program is the core program for detoxification. It is very effective for starting any type of therapy.

RAH 31.61

Detoxification intestines. The intestine, especially the colon, is an organ with almost unlimited detoxification capabilities. Acids, alkalis, water and minerals can be excreted. The program RAH '31.61 Detoxification intestines', is designed to stimulate the organ in the most beneficial way. It can be applied throughout the entire therapy process and can be used repeatedly. It is effective against diarrhoea, intestinal mycoses and colitis.

RAH 31.62

Detoxification kidney. The kidneys are responsible

for detoxification, but they are highly sensitive. The kidneys excrete highly toxic substances such as uric acid. Any stimulation of kidney function and kidney activity can damage the kidneys through serious inflammation. Therefore, this program primarily protects the kidneys. It is intended for use in all chronic conditions.

RAH 31.63

Detoxification bladder. Anything that causes pustules or itching on the skin is a sign of improper detoxification by the bladder. Program '31.63 Detoxification bladder' can be used for pruritus, acne vulgaris, psoriasis and bladder infections.

RAH 31.64

Detoxification woman / female-specific. Women have a significant potential for detoxification through menstruation. This ability is reduced at the beginning of the menopause. This program is designed to help women transition into menopause without the use of hormones or medication.

RAH 31.65

Detoxification skin. This program is the flip side of the program '31.63 Detoxification bladder'. This program enhances the function of the skin as an organ. Often, issues from other organs manifest on the skin. It is particularly useful in cases of allergies.

RAH 31.66

Detoxification of endotoxins. This program has been specifically developed to optimise the detoxification cascades of the organism after acute illnesses, infections, or surgeries. It increases and enhances the elimination of endotoxins. It is especially effective after antibiotic treatments and for allergy treatment.

RAH 31.67

Detoxification of exotoxins. The detoxification cascade dissolves and eliminates exotoxins in the organism. This is especially important after acute illnesses and infections. It is recommended immediately after removal of an amalgam filling and also serves as a non-specific detoxification program. It can be used effectively at the start of treatment as it helps to show the response of the patient.

RAH 31.68

Detoxification by chlorophyll a and b. Chlorophyll (the green pigment in leafy vegetables) enables the conversion of sunlight into energy (photosynthesis). In the organism, chlorophyll is capable of stimulating the elimination of heavy metals and pesticides. Chlorophyll provides optimal support for metabolic activities.

14.4 EXAMPLES OF THERAPY FOR SELECTED ILLNESSES

In principle, all RAH detoxification programs can be used at any stage of a disease (**humoral phase, matrix phase, and cellular phase**). However, the specific composition of certain programs makes some of them more suitable for particular phases. This can be used as a guide for successful therapy. It is not a statement about the overall value of an RAH detoxification program. The value or effectiveness becomes evident during the treatment of the patient. All RAH detoxification programs can be easily combined with each another.

Diseases progress from the **humoral phases** through the **matrix phases** to the **cellular phases**.

In the **humoral phases** of a disease, the following detoxification programs are recommended:

RAH 31.50 Detoxification, basic program
RAH 31.51 Detoxification blood system
RAH 31.52 Detoxification lymphatic system
RAH 31.54 Detoxification extracellular
RAH 31.56 Detoxification mucous membrane
RAH 31.67 Detoxification of exotoxins

In the **matrix phases** of a disease, the following detoxification programs are recommended:

RAH 31.53 Detoxification acidosis
RAH 31.55 Detoxification intracellular
RAH 31.57 Detoxification lung
RAH 31.64 Detoxification woman / female-specific

In the **cellular phases** of an illness, the following detoxification program is recommended:

RAH 31.53 Detoxification acidosis

Examples of therapy and possible approaches, with particular attention to the RAH detoxification programs:

Acute, Non-chronic Urinary Tract Infection

The disease is in the stage of the **humoral phases**. The possible RAH detoxification programs are therefore:

RAH 31.50 Detoxification, basic program
RAH 31.51 Detoxification blood system
RAH 31.52 Detoxification lymphatic system
RAH 31.54 Detoxification extracellular
RAH 31.56 Detoxification mucous membrane
RAH 31.67 Detoxification of exotoxins

Since the disease has reached the inflammation phase in the **humoral phases**, the program RAH '31.52 Detoxification lymphatic system' is particularly suitable.

The special program for urinary tract infections is the program RAH '31.56 Detoxification mucous membrane'.

Two to three RAH detoxification programs are usually sufficient for a therapy session.

The possible therapeutic settings for the RAH detoxification programs in the treatment of an acute urinary tract infection could be:

1. RAH 31.50 Detoxification, basic program
or
RAH 31.51 Detoxification blood system
or
RAH 31.54 Detoxification extracellular
or
RAH 31.67 Detoxification of exotoxins
and
2. RAH 31.52 Detoxification lymphatic system
and
3. RAH 31.56 Detoxification mucous membrane

A cause-oriented treatment of an acute urinary tract infection could be demonstrated by the following program composition:

Organ Strengthening

RAH 01.30 Pre-control
RAH 02.17 Bladder meridian
RAH 07.22 Zinc
RAH 21.14 Escherichia coli
(In 80 % of cases, acute urinary tract infections are associated with gram-negative rod-shaped bacteria from the gut flora, but gram-positive cocci, mycoplasmas, ureaplasmas, yeasts, chlamydia, and viruses can also be involved.)

Modulation of the Immune System

RAH 35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program

Detoxification

RAH 31.50 Detoxification, basic program
RAH 31.52 Detoxification lymphatic system
RAH 31.56 Detoxification mucous membrane

Therapeutic Damage caused by Pharmaceuticalsl

RAH 30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete
RAH 30.40 Organelles complete
RAH 34.00 Immune system, physiology complete
RAH 35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program
RAH 65.10 Female hormonal balance, basic regulation
or
RAH 65.20 Male hormonal balance, basic regulation
RAH 31.50 Detoxification, basic program
Removal of the corresponding material toxins via bioresonance

Recurrent Viral Infections

RAH 30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete
RAH 30.40 Organelles complete
RAH 31.10 ATP production complete
RAH 22.05 Viruses I complete
RAH 23.05 Viruses II complete
RAH 35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program
RAH 36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete
RAH 31.50 Detoxification, basic program

Precancerous Conditions

RAH 30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete
RAH 30.40 Organelles complete
RAH 30.41 Endoplasmic reticulum
RAH 30.42 Mitochondria
RAH 30.43 Golgi apparatus
RAH 30.44 Ribosomes
RAH 30.45 Lysosomes / lysozyme

RAH 31.50 – 31.67 Detoxification programs (by testing or the affected organ)
RAH physiology of the organ tested, e. g. 44.00 Kidney / urinary organs, physiology complete
RAH 31.25 ATP production lymph
RAH 32.20 Leukocytes complete
RAH 35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program
RAH 36.50 Thymus gland
RAH 36.60 Spleen

Toxic Liver Damage

RAH 31.60 Detoxification liver
RAH 31.59 Detoxification pancreas
RAH 30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete
RAH 30.40 Organelles complete
RAH 48.10 Liver complete

Migraine

RAH 30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete
RAH 30.41 Endoplasmic reticulum
RAH 35.11 Increase in non-specific defence
RAH 35.12 Increase in specific defence
RAH 31.10 ATP production complete
RAH 54.10 Central nervous system complete
RAH 45.80 Water removal
RAH 33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement
RAH 34.00 Immune system, physiology complete
RAH 31.50 Detoxification, basic program

Chronic Eczema

RAH 30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete
RAH 30.40 Organelles complete
RAH 30.41 Endoplasmic reticulum
RAH 31.65 Detoxification skin
RAH 31.63 Detoxification bladder
RAH 31.62 Detoxification kidney
RAH 62.10 Skin complete
RAH 44.10 Kidney complete
RAH 35.20 Allergy complete
RAH 30.20 Cell membrane

Bronchial Asthma

RAH 30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete
RAH 31.66 Detoxification of endotoxins
RAH 31.67 Detoxification of exotoxins
RAH 31.55 Detoxification intracellular
RAH 31.53 Detoxification acidosis
RAH 31.57 Detoxification lung
RAH 31.81 Scar interference suppression

Bronchitis

RAH 30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete
RAH 34.00 Immune system, physiology complete
RAH 31.55 Detoxification intracellular
RAH 31.57 Detoxification lung
RAH 35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program
RAH 31.80 Open wounds / wound healing
RAH 07.22 Zinc

Duodenal and Gastric Ulcer

RAH 35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program
RAH 31.80 Open wounds / wound healing
RAH 07.22 Zinc
RAH 33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement
RAH 33.55 Inflammation bone marrow

RAH 30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete
RAH 30.42 Mitochondria
RAH 54.00 Nervous system, physiology complete
RAH 64.00 Hormonal system, physiology complete
RAH 20.00-21.97 Bacteria (by testing)

Arthrosis

RAH 35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program
RAH 31.80 Open wounds / wound healing
RAH 07.22 Zinc
RAH 33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement
RAH 33.55 Inflammation bone marrow
RAH 53.53 Joint degeneration (arthrosis)
RAH 65.10 Female hormonal balance, basic regulation
or
RAH 65.20 Male hormonal balance, basic regulation

Lymphatic Diathesis/Lymphaticism

RAH 35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program
RAH 31.80 Open wounds / wound healing
RAH 07.22 Zinc
RAH 33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement
RAH 33.55 Inflammation bone marrow
RAH 30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete
RAH 30.40 Organelles complete
RAH 30.41 Endoplasmic reticulum
RAH 30.42 Mitochondria
RAH 30.43 Golgi apparatus
RAH 30.44 Ribosomes
RAH 30.45 Lysosomes / lysozyme
RAH 31.52 Detoxification lymphatic system
RAH 37.13 Lymph flow disorder

Allergy

RAH 35.20 Allergy complete
RAH 36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete
RAH 44.10 Kidney complete
RAH 31.10 ATP production complete
RAH 31.62 Detoxification kidney

Gout

RAH 51.50 Gout
The following may also be used:
RAH 33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement
RAH 33.55 Inflammation bone marrow
RAH 31.10 ATP production complete
RAH 30.42 Mitochondria
RAH 31.62 Detoxification kidney

14.5 SUMMARY

Every treatment is tailored to the patient‘s medical history. Testing through the RAH offers a clearer perspective on the patient, providing us with a valuable advantage in diagnosing and treating the underlying causes of disease. It is also crucial to consider the patient‘s circumstances, family background, previous illnesses, vaccinations, habits, and treatment modalities. The whole therapy that incorporates the RAH is built on three equally important pillars: first, strengthening the affected organ; second, enhancing and supporting the immune response of the organism; and third, detoxification.

Detoxification is the crucial first step in the healing process, as a diseased cell or fundamental function can only recover in a healthy environment. A therapy of the matrix is therefore essential in combination with the RAH detoxification programs.

Use the pillars of therapy creatively - for the benefit of your patients.

Gerhard G. Rögele, alternative practitioner

15. INFORMATION ON THE RAH PROGRAMS ACCORDING TO DR G. BREIER (MD)

Dr Gerd Breier has been practising as a medical doctor and alternative practitioner for over 40 years. Specialising in osteopathy, he integrates conventional medical expertise with holistic healing methods. His areas of focus include the treatment of back pain, joint and muscle discomfort, headaches, tinnitus, and jaw-related issues. He has achieved notable success using a cause-oriented approach to pain management.

In collaboration with the Rayonex Therapy and Advice Centre, he has utilised his extensive practical experience to develop therapy programs specifically designed for the Rayonex Analysis and Harmonisation System (RAH). His programs can be used according to the respective indications. He recommends combining these programs with a day off from therapy.

Dr Breier‘s programs encompass both physiological and pathological frequency patterns related to the cervical spine, elbow, lumbar spine, hip, and knee. Additionally, frequency spectra for hyaluronic acid and the vitamin B complex have been included. Dr Breier has also created a supportive treatment program for osteoporosis, a systemic disease that can impact the entire skeleton.

This osteoporosis program incorporates frequency spectra from both the physiology and pathology of the skeleton and bone formation. It also includes frequency spectra that stimulate the production and absorption of hormones, vitamins, and trace elements, thereby supporting the body‘s metabolism. The frequency spectra of hyaluronic acid and the vitamin B complex have been integrated.

Furthermore, Dr Breier has developed two specialised detoxification programs to complement the therapy: Cervical spine and lumbar spine detoxification. The use of detoxification programs speeds up the process of pain reduction.

15.1 CONTENTS AND INDICATIONS OF THE PROGRAMS

A pain syndrome refers to a chronic condition in which pain persists beyond its normal signalling and warning function, evolving into an independent condition. The symptom of pain is described as an independent clinical condition, regardless of its causes.

RAH 71.60 Pain syndrome cervical spine

- pain (pressure and percussion pain) in the neck-shoulder area above the spine
- muscle pain in the neck and shoulder due to tightness and tension
- sensory disturbances (tingling, numbness in the shoulder, neck)
- signs of paralysis
- headaches
- dizziness
- vision and hearing disorders
- tinnitus
- whiplash

RAH 71.61 Pain syndrome elbow

For pain conditions resulting from:
- osteoarthritis of the elbow
- fracture of the elbow
- olecranon bursitis
- chondromatosis
- elbow dislocation
- elbow joint misalignments
- cubitus valgus / cubitus varus
- epicondylitis / tennis or golfer‘s elbow

RAH 71.62 Pain syndrome hip

For pain conditions resulting from:
- osteoarthritis of the hip
- hip arthritis
- functional disorders of muscles, ligaments and tendons
- bursitis
- hip dysplasia

RAH 71.63 Pain syndrome lumbar spine

For pain conditions resulting from:
- lumbago
- sciatica
- osteoarthritis / degenerative changes in the lumbar spine
- disc damage in the lumbar spine
- functional disorders of muscles, ligaments and tendons
- traumas
- fractures

RAH 71.64 Pain syndrome knee

For pain conditions resulting from:
- osteoarthritis of the knee
- knee arthritis
- functional disorders of muscles, ligaments and tendons
- bursitis
- meniscus damage
- knee effusions
- inflammation of the knee joint

RAH 71.65 Cervical detoxification / pain syndrome

For supportive detoxification in the case of functional disorders and pain around the cervical spine.

RAH 71.66 Lumbar detoxification / pain syndrome

For supportive detoxification in the case of functional disorders and pain around the lumbar spine.

RAH 71.67 Pain syndrome osteoporosis

For relief of pain caused by osteoporosis.

Osteoporosis symptoms:

Generalised bone pain or frequent bone fractures can be clear symptoms and signs of osteoporosis. A bone density measurement can be used to provide a clear diagnosis.

RAH 71.68 Tissue vitality / pain reduction

Contains special frequency spectrums to activate destroyed tissue substance and to reduce pain. The program can be individually supplemented with the other programs.

16. INFORMATION ON THE TEST PROTOCOL BY DR HARALD BLOMBERG (MD)

Dr Harald Blomberg (MD) was a psychiatrist with over twenty years of experience working with children and adults who had movement, attention and learning disorders, as well as autism. He was a teacher of Blomberg Rhythmic Movement Training (BRMT) and Reflex Integration, both in Sweden and internationally.

Harald Blomberg's innovative and holistic Blomberg Rhythmic Movement Training has created new possibilities and positively transformed the lives of countless individuals. By generously sharing the insights, knowledge, and wisdom he has gained on his healing journey, he has become a profound source of inspiration for many families, educators, and therapists.

Harald Blomberg's teachings focused on enabling healing instead of merely addressing symptoms.

He investigated the complex relationship between the mind and body, even examining the cellular level of humans to treat the individual as a whole.

His research into new therapeutic options, products, and treatments has resulted in numerous solutions.

He integrated Bioresonance according to Paul Schmidt into his diagnostic procedure and developed his own Test Protocol from the programs of the Rayonex Analysis and Harmonisation System (RAH).

Initiated by Harald Blomberg, Rayonex Biomedical held an international conference on autism spectrum disorders in February 2019 (www.autismus-spectrum.de).

Experts from around the world met in Frankfurt to exchange information on new findings and solutions for autism spectrum disorders. The congress is sure to be fondly remembered by many users of Bioresonance according to Paul Schmidt.

The holistic Blomberg Rhythmic Movement Training in combination with Bioresonance according to Paul Schmidt has proven itself worldwide in countless patients with autism spectrum disorders.

We are very pleased to integrate the Test Protocol developed by Harald Blomberg, along with his personal explanations, into the RAH Compendium. Further information on Rhythmic Movement Training according to Dr Blomberg can be found on www.blombergrmt.com.

The Test Protocol for autism spectrum disorders from the Rayonex Analysis and Harmonisation System (RAH) can be found on page 599.

Explanations regarding the test programs can be obtained from Suzanne Ekstrand Almli (BRMT CEO).

17. ANALYSIS SUPPORT THROUGH TEST PROTOCOLS

The concept of Test Protocols originated at the Paul Schmidt Academy. The academy teaches students about the specific organ structures and regulatory areas that are relevant for various diseases. This knowledge is also applied to energetic testing using the RAH. For instance, in the case of hypertension (high blood pressure), the kidneys are essential because they produce the enzyme renin, which increases blood pressure. Then there is the hormonal system, which has a major influence on the body‘s metabolism and blood pressure. The new analysis support is designed to precisely account for these interconnected relationships. For example, by selecting the frequency structure of the RAH program ‘39.60 Hypertension’, you can instantly access the RAH programs associated with this condition, ready for testing with the simple touch of a button. Sometimes, this can involve more than 50 different areas. The program version available for the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 already supports 64 disease patterns for comprehensive energetic testing:

No.	Test Protocol	Rayocomp PS 10 without Extension Kit	Rayocomp PS 10 with Extension Kit	Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0
1	07.00 Vital substances complete		•	•
2	33.10 Haemorrhagic anaemia		•	•
3	33.21 Renal anaemia		•	•
4	33.24 Iron deficiency anaemia		•	•
5	33.25 Vitamin B12 deficiency anaemia		•	•
6	33.26 Vitamin B6 deficiency anaemia		•	•
7	33.27 Folic acid deficiency anaemia		•	•
8	33.70 Polycythaemia		•	•
9	35.20 Allergy complete	•	•	•
10	37.14 Tonsillitis, acute	•	•	•
11	39.15 Arteriosclerosis	•	•	•
12	39.20 Venous impairment of the blood supply (varicosis)		•	•
13	39.60 High blood pressure (hypertension)	•	•	•
14	39.65 Renal hypertension		•	•
15	41.20 Cardiac insufficiency, left	•	•	•
16	41.30 Cardiac insufficiency, right	•	•	•
17	41.40 Angina pectoris		•	•
18	43.13 Bronchitis, acute	•	•	•
19	43.14 Bronchitis, chronic		•	•
20	43.15 Sinusitis, acute	•	•	•
21	43.16 Sinusitis, chronic		•	•
22	43.17 Pharyngitis		•	•
23	43.18 Laryngitis		•	•
24	43.20 Bronchial asthma	•	•	•
25	43.50 Pneumonia, bacterial		•	•
26	43.51 Pneumonia, atypical		•	•
27	43.52 Coronavirus infections / Long-COVID syndrome		•	•

No.	Test Protocol	Rayocomp PS 10 without Extension Kit	Rayocomp PS 10 with Extension Kit	Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0
28	45.05 Kidney insufficiency	•	•	•
29	45.25 Nephrolithiasis (kidney stones)		•	•
30	45.35 Cystitis (inflammation of the bladder)	•	•	•
31	47.10 Oesophagitis		•	•
32	47.20 Gastritis, acute	•	•	•
33	47.30 Gastritis, chronic		•	•
34	47.50 Crohn's disease	•	•	•
35	47.60 Ulcerative colitis		•	•
36	47.70 Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS)	•	•	•
37	49.15 Degeneration of the liver	•	•	•
38	49.38 Gallstones		•	•
39	51.40 Diabetes mellitus	•	•	•
40	51.50 Gout	•	•	•
41	53.52 Joint inflammation (arthritis)	•	•	•
42	53.80 Osteoporosis		•	•
43	53.84 Fibromyalgia	•	•	•
44	55.30 Alzheimer's disease		•	•
45	55.31 Parkinson's disease	•	•	•
46	55.43 Multiple sclerosis	•	•	•
47	55.45 ADD / ADHD	•	•	•
48	55.60 Migraine	•	•	•
49	57.40 Wet macular degeneration		•	•
50	57.41 Dry macular degeneration		•	•
51	57.52 Conjunctivitis	•	•	•
52	59.10 Tinnitus		•	•
53	59.21 Otitis media, acute (inflammation of the middle ear)	•	•	•
54	59.40 Acute hearing loss		•	•
55	63.10 Psoriasis	•	•	•

No.	Test Protocol	Rayocomp PS 10 without Extension Kit	Rayocomp PS 10 with Extension Kit	Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0
56	63.20 Neurodermatitis		•	•
57	65.33 Hyperthyroidism	•	•	•
58	65.34 Hypothyroidism		•	•
59	65.60 Menopause complaints		•	•
60	67.30 Endometriosis	•	•	•
61	72.10 Depression	•	•	•
62	72.19 Autism		•	•
63	72.20 Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) according to Dr Harald Blomberg		•	•
64	75.17 Giving up an addiction		•	•

Each of the 64 Test Protocols includes a comprehensive explanation of the program's relevance to the specific condition, offering valuable insights into its practical application. The assignment and description of the individual testing areas were conducted by Bettina Schipper, the study director of the Paul Schmidt Academy, an alternative practitioner and member of the RAH expert commission, who also gives lectures on the subject.

The structure of the following Test Protocols is based on the cause-oriented structure of Bioresonance according to Paul Schmidt. The first step involves testing the energetics, including vitalisation and the meridians associated with the condition. Following this, potential causal factors are identified, beginning with electromagnetic pollution and extending to nutritional deficiencies and environmental toxins. The pathogens that match the disease are then suggested for testing (work of alternative practitioner Mrs Schußmann and Dr Schußmann). This is followed by the relevant ATP programs developed by Dr Yayama in Japan, as well as a comprehensive selection of programs targeting both physiological and pathological aspects. Finally, the appropriate detox programs, developed by alternative practitioner Mr Rögele, are recommended for testing.

The Test Protocols provide a guideline for both the analysis and the harmonisation with the RAH. Furthermore, the Test Protocols are designed to ensure that energy-related deficits can be identified as comprehensively as possible.

The Test Protocols can be used in the RAH module of the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and in the module M10 of the Rayocomp PS 10.

The archiving of test results can also be done via a Green-Card.

07.00 VITAL SUBSTANCES COMPLETE

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
07.11 Calcium	Rayobase®	5 min.
07.12 Potassium	Rayobase®	5 min.
07.13 Magnesium	Rayobase®, Rayovita®	5 min.
07.14 Sodium	Rayobase®	5 min.
07.21 Iron	Rayovita®	5 min.
07.22 Zinc	Rayobase®, Rayovita®	5 min.
07.24 Manganese	Rayovita®	5 min.
07.25 Molybdenum	Rayovita®	5 min.
07.28 Chromium	Rayovita®	5 min.
07.29 Selenium	Rayovita®	5 min.
07.31 Vitamin A	Rayovita®	5 min.
07.33 Vitamin E	Rayovita®	5 min.
07.41 Vitamin C	Rayovita®	5 min.
07.42 Vitamin B1 (thiamine)	Rayovita®	5 min.
07.43 Vitamin B2 (riboflavin)	Rayovita®	5 min.
07.44 Vitamin B3 (niacin)	Rayovita®	5 min.
07.45 Vitamin B5 (pantothenic acid)	Rayovita®	5 min.
07.46 Vitamin B6 (pyridoxine)	Rayovita®	5 min.
07.47 Vitamin B7 (biotin)	Rayovita®	5 min.
07.48 Vitamin B9 (folic acid)	Rayovita®	5 min.
07.49 Vitamin B12 (cobalamin)	Rayovita®	5 min.
07.61 Lactobacillus rhamnosus	Rayoflora®	5 min.
07.62 Enterococcus faecium	Rayoflora®	5 min.
07.63 Bifidobacterium lactis	Rayoflora®	5 min.
07.64 Bifidobacterium longum	Rayoflora®	5 min.
07.65 Lactococcus lactis	Rayoflora®	5 min.
07.66 Bacillus coagulans	Rayoflora®	5 min.

07.00 VITAL SUBSTANCES COMPLETE

RAH program	Explanation	Time
07.67 Lactobacillus casei	Rayoflora®	5 min.
07.68 Lactobacillus plantarum	Rayoflora®	5 min.
07.69 Lactobacillus acidophilus	Rayoflora®	5 min.
07.70 Bifidobacterium infantis	Rayoflora®	5 min.
07.71 Lactobacillus salivarius	Rayoflora®	5 min.
07.72 Bifidobacterium bifidum	Rayoflora®	5 min.

33.10 HAEMORRHAGIC ANAEMIA

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.12 Colon meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.15 Heart meridian		5 min.
02.16 Meridian of the small intestines		5 min.
02.17 Bladder meridian		5 min.
02.19 Liver meridian		5 min.
02.22 Gall bladder meridian		5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete	These ATP programs must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.41 ATP production bones		5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®		5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
08.95 Glyphosate		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		5 min.

33.10 HAEMORRHAGIC ANAEMIA

RAH program	Explanation	Time
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		5 min.
30.84 Neural stem cell	Important components of nerve tissue and nerve cells.	5 min.
30.85 Axons		5 min.
30.86 Myelin sheath		5 min.
31.70 Degeneration cell tissue	Haemorrhagic anaemias can arise from misinformation in cellular tissue and its degeneration.	5 min.
31.80 Open wounds / wound healing	Delayed wound healing may be the cause of haemorrhagic anaemia.	5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of a disease and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
31.82 Post-surgical care	After surgeries, excessive post-operative bleeding can occur, which may contribute to the development of anaemia.	5 min.
31.84 Myomata	Myomata are growths in the muscular layer of the uterus and are benign tumours that can cause anaemia when there is bleeding.	5 min.
31.88 Abscess	A collection of pus in a closed tissue cavity that can lead to infection with bleeding and subsequent iron deficiency.	5 min.
31.89 Acute local inflammation	Acute local inflammation causes increased bleeding and is a common cause of haemorrhagic anaemia and iron deficiency anaemia.	5 min.
32.01 Stem cells complete	Changes or diseases of the embryonic, adult or complete stem cells.	5 min.
32.02 Embryonic stem cell		5 min.
32.03 Adult stem cell		5 min.
32.05 Bone marrow stem cell	The cause of haemorrhagic anaemia can lie in damage to the bone marrow stem cells.	5 min.
32.06 Formation of blood (haematopoiesis)	Haemorrhaging can cause changes in blood formation.	5 min.
32.10 Erythrocytes complete	The bleeding can lead to a lack of red blood cells.	5 min.

33.10 HAEMORRHAGIC ANAEMIA

RAH program	Explanation	Time
32.11 Iron storage (ferritin)	Stored iron is reduced as a result of haemorrhagic anaemia.	5 min.
32.12 Haemoglobin	Haemorrhagic anaemia can cause a reduction in haemoglobin levels (red blood pigment), resulting in insufficient oxygen and iron in the red blood cells.	5 min.
32.20 Leukocytes complete	The white blood cell count may be reduced due to bleeding.	5 min.
32.30 Thrombocytes complete	The blood platelets may be reduced due to bleeding.	5 min.
33.10 Haemorrhagic anaemia	Haemorrhagic anaemia can result from internal and external blood loss, as well as after surgery or due to tumour-related illnesses.	5 min.
33.55 Inflammation bone marrow	Bone marrow inflammation can be a possible cause of haemorrhagic anaemia.	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	Activating the immune system is important in blood disorders.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete	Support for the lymphatic organs is important for blood disorders.	5 min.
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential vaccination lesions should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
44.10 Kidney complete	In cases of anaemia, the kidneys and the urinary tract (ureter, bladder and urethra) should be tested as possible causes of bleeding.	5 min.
46.30 Stomach complete	Stomach diseases can lead to bleeding and blood loss, which can cause anaemia.	5 min.
46.40 Small intestines complete	Diseases of the small intestines can lead to bleeding and blood loss.	5 min.
46.50 Colon complete	Diseases of the colon can cause bleeding and blood loss.	5 min.
47.30 Gastritis, chronic	Chronic gastritis often leads to gastric ulcers, which in turn can cause bleeding.	5 min.
47.40 Gastric ulcer	A stomach ulcer is a common cause of haemorrhagic anaemia.	5 min.
47.45 Duodenal ulcer	A duodenal ulcer should be tested as a possible cause of haemorrhagic anaemia.	5 min.

33.10 HAEMORRHAGIC ANAEMIA

RAH program	Explanation	Time
47.50 Crohn’s disease	Crohn's disease can lead to blood loss.	5 min.
47.60 Ulcerative colitis	Acute ulcerative colitis usually causes significant blood loss, which in turn can lead to chronic anaemia.	5 min.
47.65 Diverticulitis	Diverticulitis is an acute inflammation of the pouches in the mucous membrane of the colon, which can lead to blood loss with iron deficiency, vitamin B6 and vitamin B12 deficiency and consequently to anaemia.	5 min.
48.10 Liver complete	The liver, gall and pancreas should be metabolically active for the digestive processes.	5 min.
55.55 Headaches	Headaches can occur as a result of blood loss, which may be caused by a lack of oxygen.	5 min.
66.30 Internal female genitalia complete	Diseases of the female reproductive organs can cause bleeding and anaemia.	5 min.
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
76.05 Periodontium	Inflammations of the periodontium lead to bleeding which, if prolonged, can result in anaemia.	5 min.
77.15 Periodontitis	Acute inflammation of the periodontium should be investigated as a possible cause of bleeding.	5 min.
77.25 Gingivitis	Inflammation of the gums is often accompanied by bleeding which can be a possible cause of anaemia.	5 min.
82.03 Ferrum phosphoricum	If iron deficiency accompanies anaemia, Ferrum phosphoricum should be taken to improve iron absorption.	5 min.
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.76 Mycobacterium tuberculosis		5 min.
20.87 Acinetobacter baumannii		5 min.
20.88 Acinetobacter haemolyticus		5 min.

33.10 HAEMORRHAGIC ANAEMIA

RAH program	Explanation	Time
20.89 Acinetobacter johnsonii	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.90 Acinetobacter junii		5 min.
20.91 Acinetobacter iwoffii		5 min.
20.92 Actinomyces viscosus		5 min.
21.28 EHEC		5 min.
21.89 Babesia divergens (Apicomplexa)		5 min.
21.27 Yersinia enterocolitica		5 min.
21.61 Borrelia		5 min.
21.86 Chlamydia trachomatis		5 min.
21.88 Rickettsiae		5 min.
21.95 Pain-producing bacteria		5 min.
21.96 Tuberculinum Burnett		5 min.
22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)		5 min.
22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)		5 min.
22.15 Herpes simplex		5 min.
22.17 Herpes zoster		5 min.
22.64 Chikungunya viruses		5 min.
22.67 Coxsackie virus B1		5 min.
22.68 Coxsackie virus B4		5 min.
23.56 Rotaviruses		5 min.
23.81 Viruses N.N.		5 min.
24.32 Trichinella spiralis (muscle)		5 min.
24.33 Trichuris sp.		5 min.
24.51 Clonorchis sinensis		5 min.
24.61 Paragonimus westermani		5 min.
24.62 Prosthogonimus macrorchis		5 min.
25.15 Chilomastix cysts (rat)		5 min.
25.16 Chilomonas		5 min.
25.85 Blood parasites		5 min.

33.10 HAEMORRHAGIC ANAEMIA

RAH program	Explanation	Time
25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
26.12 Aspergillus niger		5 min.
27.10 Yeast fungi complete		5 min.
51.11 Prions		5 min.
31.51 Detoxification blood system	The following detoxification programs should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.52 Detoxification lymphatic system		5 min.
31.53 Detoxification acidosis		5 min.
31.60 Detoxification liver		5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

33.21 RENAL ANAEMIA

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.12 Colon meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.14 Spleen meridian		5 min.
02.15 Heart meridian		5 min.
02.16 Meridian of the small intestines		5 min.
02.17 Bladder meridian		5 min.
02.18 Kidney meridian		5 min.
02.19 Liver meridian		5 min.
02.22 Gall bladder meridian		5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete	These ATP programs must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.23 ATP production kidney		5 min.
31.41 ATP production bones		5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
07.90 Rayobase®		5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®		5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
08.95 Glyphosate		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.

33.21 RENAL ANAEMIA

RAH program	Explanation	Time
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		5 min.
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		5 min.
30.84 Neural stem cell	Important components of nerve tissue and nerve cells.	5 min.
30.85 Axons		5 min.
30.86 Myelin sheath		5 min.
31.69 Detoxification phosphates	The elimination and detoxification of artificial phosphates should be considered in the treatment of the target condition.	5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
32.01 Stem cells complete	Changes or diseases of the embryonic, adult or complete stem cells.	5 min.
32.02 Embryonic stem cell		5 min.
32.03 Adult stem cell		5 min.
32.05 Bone marrow stem cell	Changes or diseases of the bone marrow stem cells can be associated with renal (kidney-related) anaemia.	5 min.
32.06 Formation of blood (haematopoiesis)	In the case of kidney disease, blood formation is disturbed.	5 min.
32.10 Erythrocytes complete	In renal anaemia, the formation of red blood cells is reduced.	5 min.
32.12 Haemoglobin	Haemorrhagic anaemia can cause a reduction in haemoglobin levels (red blood pigment), resulting in insufficient oxygen and iron in the red blood cells.	5 min.
33.21 Renal anaemia	Renal anaemia is a type of anaemia caused by a disease of the kidneys.	5 min.

33.21 RENAL ANAEMIA

RAH program	Explanation	Time
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	Activating the immune system is important in blood disorders.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete	Support for the lymphatic organs is important for blood disorders.	5 min.
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
44.10 Kidney complete	Kidney disease is the cause of renal anaemia.	5 min.
55.55 Headaches	Anaemia can cause headaches due to a lack of oxygen.	5 min.
64.65 Erythropoietin (kidney hormone)	The hormone erythropoietin is produced in the kidneys, and, in the case of disease, insufficient amounts are produced, which facilitates renal anaemia.	5 min.
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.66 Gardnerella vaginalis		5 min.
20.76 Mycobacterium tuberculosis		5 min.
21.14 Escherichia coli		5 min.
21.16 Proteus mirabilis		5 min.
21.17 Proteus vulgaris		5 min.
21.27 Yersinia enterocolitica		5 min.
21.61 Borrelia		5 min.
21.86 Chlamydia trachomatis		5 min.

33.21 RENAL ANAEMIA

RAH program	Explanation	Time
21.88 Rickettsiae	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
21.95 Pain-producing bacteria		5 min.
21.96 Tuberculinum Burnett		5 min.
22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)		5 min.
22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)		5 min.
22.15 Herpes simplex		5 min.
22.17 Herpes zoster		5 min.
22.64 Chikungunya viruses		5 min.
22.67 Coxsackie virus B1		5 min.
22.68 Coxsackie virus B4		5 min.
22.93 Coronaviruses		5 min.
23.56 Rotaviruses		5 min.
23.81 Viruses N.N.		5 min.
24.32 Trichinella spiralis (muscle)		5 min.
24.33 Trichuris sp.		5 min.
24.51 Clonorchis sinensis		5 min.
24.61 Paragonimus westermani		5 min.
24.62 Prosthogonimus macrorchis		5 min.
24.63 Schistosoma haematobium		5 min.
24.64 Schistosoma mansoni		5 min.
24.65 Urocleidus		5 min.
25.15 Chilomastix cysts (rat)		5 min.
25.16 Chilomonas		5 min.
25.41 Trichomonas vaginalis		5 min.
25.85 Blood parasites		5 min.
25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii		5 min.
26.12 Aspergillus niger		5 min.
27.10 Yeast fungi complete		5 min.

33.21 RENAL ANAEMIA

RAH program	Explanation	Time
27.11 Candida albicans	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
51.11 Prions		5 min.
31.51 Detoxification blood system	The following detoxification programs should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.52 Detoxification lymphatic system		5 min.
31.53 Detoxification acidosis		5 min.
31.60 Detoxification liver		5 min.
31.62 Detoxification kidney		5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

33.24 IRON DEFICIENCY ANAEMIA

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.12 Colon meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.15 Heart meridian		5 min.
02.16 Meridian of the small intestines		5 min.
02.17 Bladder meridian		5 min.
02.19 Liver meridian		5 min.
02.22 Gall bladder meridian		5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete	These ATP programs must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.41 ATP production bones		5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.10 Minerals complete		5 min.
07.21 Iron	Iron is an important and essential trace element for the formation of red blood cells and is bound to the red blood pigment (haemoglobin) in the erythrocyte, just like oxygen.	5 min.
07.23 Copper	Copper is also important for the formation of red blood cells.	5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
08.95 Glyphosate		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.

33.24 IRON DEFICIENCY ANAEMIA

RAH program	Explanation	Time
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		5 min.
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		5 min.
31.70 Degeneration cell tissue	Incorrect information of cell tissue can lead to degenerations, which can also manifest themselves in diseases of the red blood cells.	5 min.
31.80 Open wounds / wound healing	An open wound and delayed wound healing can be the cause of anaemia with iron deficiency.	5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
31.82 Post-surgical care	After surgeries, blood loss can generally lead to iron deficiency anaemia.	5 min.
31.84 Myomata	Myomata are growths in the muscular layer of the uterus and are benign tumours that can cause anaemia when there is bleeding.	5 min.
31.88 Abscess	A collection of pus in a closed tissue cavity that can lead to infection with bleeding and subsequent iron deficiency.	5 min.
31.89 Acute local inflammation	Acute local inflammation causes increased bleeding and is a common cause of haemorrhagic anaemia and iron deficiency anaemia.	5 min.
32.01 Stem cells complete	Changes or diseases of the embryonic, adult or complete stem cells.	5 min.
32.02 Embryonic stem cell		5 min.
32.03 Adult stem cell		5 min.

33.24 IRON DEFICIENCY ANAEMIA

RAH program	Explanation	Time
32.05 Bone marrow stem cell	The cause of iron deficiency anaemia can lie in the damage to the bone marrow stem cells.	5 min.
32.06 Formation of blood (haematopoiesis)	Iron deficiency leads to a reduced formation of erythrocytes.	5 min.
32.10 Erythrocytes complete	The number of erythrocytes is affected by a lack of iron, leading to iron deficiency anaemia.	5 min.
32.11 Iron storage (ferritin)	Iron storage is reduced in iron deficiency anaemia.	5 min.
32.12 Haemoglobin	Haemorrhagic anaemia can cause a reduction in haemoglobin levels (red blood pigment), resulting in insufficient oxygen and iron in the red blood cells.	5 min.
32.20 Leukocytes complete	The number of white blood cells can be altered depending on the cause of the iron deficiency anaemia.	5 min.
32.30 Thrombocytes complete	The number of blood platelets can also be altered depending on the cause of the iron deficiency anaemia.	5 min.
33.10 Haemorrhagic anaemia	Haemorrhaging can cause iron deficiency anaemia.	5 min.
33.24 Iron deficiency anaemia	Iron deficiency anaemia	5 min.
33.50 Degeneration bone marrow	Bone marrow diseases can also cause iron deficiency anaemia.	5 min.
33.55 Inflammation bone marrow		5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	Activating the immune system is important in blood disorders.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete	Support for the lymphatic organs is important for blood disorders.	5 min.
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
42.15 Nasal mucous membrane	One of the many symptoms of iron deficiency anaemia is atrophy (degeneration) of the nasal mucosa.	5 min.
44.10 Kidney complete	In kidney diseases, anaemia can occur because the kidneys are unable to produce sufficient amounts of the hormone erythropoietin, which stimulates the production of red blood cells in the red bone marrow.	5 min.

33.24 IRON DEFICIENCY ANAEMIA

RAH program	Explanation	Time
46.11 Oral cavity	Iron deficiency anaemia causes the oral mucosa to dry out and cracks to form at the corners of the mouth (rhagades).	5 min.
46.12 Tongue	Iron deficiency anaemia causes inflammation of the tongue, atrophy of the lingual papillae and a burning sensation on the tongue.	5 min.
46.30 Stomach complete	Diseases of the stomach can lead to iron absorption disorders, which in turn can cause iron deficiency.	5 min.
46.31 Stomach glands	Diseases of the gastric mucosa and glands can prevent the body from absorbing enough iron, facilitating an iron deficiency anaemia.	5 min.
46.40 Small intestines complete	Iron deficiency occurs when there are disorders of the digestive functions in the small intestines.	5 min.
46.43 Ileum	Iron is absorbed in the ileum and diseases can lead to iron absorption disorders and iron deficiency anaemia.	5 min.
46.50 Colon complete	Diseases of the small intestine that can also affect the colon can lead to iron absorption disorders.	5 min.
47.20 Gastritis, acute	Acute gastritis (inflammation of the lining of the stomach) can cause iron deficiency.	5 min.
47.30 Gastritis, chronic	Chronic gastritis is a common cause of iron deficiency anaemia.	5 min.
47.40 Gastric ulcer	Gastric ulcers are a common cause of iron deficiency anaemia.	5 min.
47.45 Duodenal ulcer	Duodenal ulcers are a common cause of iron deficiency anaemia.	5 min.
47.50 Crohn’s disease	Inflammatory bowel diseases such as Crohn's disease is a common cause of iron deficiency anaemia.	5 min.
47.60 Ulcerative colitis	Inflammatory bowel disease such as ulcerative colitis can be a possible cause of iron deficiency anaemia.	5 min.
47.65 Diverticulitis	Diverticulitis is an acute inflammation of the pouches in the mucous membrane of the colon, which can lead to blood loss with iron deficiency, vitamin B6 and vitamin B12 deficiency and consequently to anaemia.	5 min.
48.10 Liver complete	A liver metabolism disorder can be a cause of iron deficiency, as the liver stores iron in the form of ferritin.	5 min.
52.05 Bone cells complete	Disease of the bone cells, especially of the red bone marrow, can lead to iron deficiency.	5 min.
52.06 Bone marrow cells	The bone marrow cells can lead to iron deficiency anaemia in the event of illness.	5 min.

33.24 IRON DEFICIENCY ANAEMIA

RAH program	Explanation	Time
55.55 Headaches	Iron deficiency anaemia often causes headaches, in part because of the lack of oxygen associated with anaemia.	5 min.
62.10 Skin complete	Iron deficiency can cause dry and brittle skin.	5 min.
62.20 Skin glands complete	The skin glands are also affected by dryness when there is a lack of iron.	5 min.
62.50 Hair	The hair is dry and brittle due to iron deficiency.	5 min.
62.60 Nails complete	The nails also become brittle due to iron deficiency.	5 min.
65.50 Menstruation programs complete	Menstrual disorders can be a cause of iron deficiency anaemia.	5 min.
66.30 Internal female genitalia complete	A disorder or disease of the female reproductive organs can cause iron deficiency.	5 min.
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.
75.00 Stress	Stress-related factors can cause a blood formation disorder with iron deficiency.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
77.15 Periodontitis	Long-term inflammation of the tooth socket can cause iron deficiency anaemia.	5 min.
77.20 Periodontitis, chronic	A degenerative and chronic periodontal disease can be a cause of iron deficiency.	5 min.
77.25 Gingivitis	A gum inflammation accompanied by frequent bleeding is a possible cause of iron deficiency.	5 min.
82.03 Ferrum phosphoricum	Ferrum phosporicum, also known as Schuessler salt no. 3, is a homeopathic remedy that facilitates the absorption and storage of iron in the body. It is recommended to take Ferrum phosphoricum and iron supplements for 8 to 12 weeks to allow the body's iron levels to replenish.	5 min.
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.76 Mycobacterium tuberculosis		5 min.

33.24 IRON DEFICIENCY ANAEMIA

RAH program	Explanation	Time
21.27 Yersinia enterocolitica	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
21.61 Borrelia		5 min.
21.86 Chlamydia trachomatis		5 min.
21.88 Rickettsiae		5 min.
21.95 Pain-producing bacteria		5 min.
21.96 Tuberculinum Burnett		5 min.
22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)		5 min.
22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)		5 min.
22.15 Herpes simplex		5 min.
22.17 Herpes zoster		5 min.
22.64 Chikungunya viruses		5 min.
22.67 Coxsackie virus B1		5 min.
22.68 Coxsackie virus B4		5 min.
23.56 Rotaviruses		5 min.
23.81 Viruses N.N.		5 min.
24.32 Trichinella spiralis (muscle)		5 min.
24.33 Trichuris sp.		5 min.
24.51 Clonorchis sinensis		5 min.
24.61 Paragonimus westermani		5 min.
24.62 Prosthogonimus macrorchis		5 min.
25.15 Chilomastix cysts (rat)		5 min.
25.16 Chilomonas		5 min.
25.85 Blood parasites		5 min.
25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii		5 min.
26.12 Aspergillus niger		5 min.
27.10 Yeast fungi complete		5 min.
51.11 Prions		5 min.

33.24 IRON DEFICIENCY ANAEMIA

RAH program	Explanation	Time
31.51 Detoxification blood system	The following detoxification programs should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.52 Detoxification lymphatic system		5 min.
31.53 Detoxification acidosis		5 min.
31.60 Detoxification liver		5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

33.25 VITAMIN B12 DEFICIENCY ANAEMIA

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.12 Colon meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.15 Heart meridian		5 min.
02.16 Meridian of the small intestines		5 min.
02.17 Bladder meridian		5 min.
02.19 Liver meridian		5 min.
02.22 Gall bladder meridian		5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete	These ATP programs must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.41 ATP production bones		5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
07.49 Vitamin B12 (cobalamin)	A lack of vitamin B12 can lead to various organ disorders and diseases. The digestive tract and especially the nervous system are affected.	5 min.
07.90 Rayobase®		5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®		5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
08.95 Glyphosate		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.

33.25 VITAMIN B12 DEFICIENCY ANAEMIA

RAH program	Explanation	Time
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		5 min.
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
30.84 Neural stem cell	Important components of nerve tissue and nerve cells.	5 min.
30.85 Axons		5 min.
30.86 Myelin sheath		5 min.
32.01 Stem cells complete	Changes or diseases of the embryonic, adult or complete stem cells.	5 min.
32.02 Embryonic stem cell		5 min.
32.03 Adult stem cell		5 min.
32.05 Bone marrow stem cell	A deficiency of vitamin B12 leads to developmental disorders, especially of the red blood cells, but also of the other blood and body cells.	5 min.
32.06 Formation of blood (haematopoiesis)	Vitamin B12 deficiency affects the entire blood formation process, resulting in a deficiency of all blood cells.	5 min.
32.10 Erythrocytes complete	The formation of erythrocytes is reduced due to a lack of vitamin B12.	5 min.
32.12 Haemoglobin	Haemorrhagic anaemia can cause a reduction in haemoglobin levels (red blood pigment), resulting in insufficient oxygen and iron in the red blood cells.	5 min.
32.20 Leukocytes complete	The formation of leukocytes is reduced due to the vitamin B12 deficiency.	5 min.
32.30 Thrombocytes complete	The formation of thrombocytes is reduced due to the vitamin B12 deficiency.	5 min.
33.25 Vitamin B12 deficiency anaemia	Pernicious anaemia or Biermer's disease.	5 min.

33.25 VITAMIN B12 DEFICIENCY ANAEMIA

RAH program	Explanation	Time
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	Activating the immune system is important in blood disorders.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete	Support for the lymphatic organs is important for blood disorders.	5 min.
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
40.00 Heart, physiology complete	A lack of vitamin B12 affects cardiac activity, particularly the impulse conduction system.	5 min.
46.00 Digestive system, physiology complete	A lack of vitamin B12 can lead to diseases of the entire digestive tract.	5 min.
46.11 Oral cavity	The vitamin B12 deficiency causes changes to the oral mucosa, including cracks (angular cheilitis).	5 min.
46.12 Tongue	A lack of vitamin B12 can cause changes to the tongue, including severe reddening and loss of the papilla structure (Hunter's glossitis).	5 min.
46.30 Stomach complete	In diseases of the stomach, the lack of intrinsic factor leads to vitamin B12 malabsorption in the small intestines (ileum).	5 min.
46.40 Small intestines complete	The small intestines (ileum) are responsible for the absorption of vitamin B12. Vitamin B12 deficiency can occur in some illnesses.	5 min.
46.50 Colon complete	Vitamin B12 deficiency can cause changes in intestinal activity and mucosa.	5 min.
47.20 Gastritis, acute	Acute gastritis can lead to a deficiency of intrinsic factor produced in the stomach lining, resulting in vitamin B12 malabsorption and deficiency.	5 min.
47.30 Gastritis, chronic	Chronic gastritis can lead to a deficiency of intrinsic factor, which is produced in the stomach lining, and to a vitamin B12 absorption disorder and deficiency.	5 min.
47.31 Gastritis type A	Type A gastritis (autoimmune gastritis) causes atrophy of the gastric mucosa that produces intrinsic factor, resulting in vitamin B12 deficiency.	5 min.

33.25 VITAMIN B12 DEFICIENCY ANAEMIA

RAH program	Explanation	Time
47.40 Gastric ulcer	A gastric ulcer, or Ulcus ventriculi, can lead to vitamin B12 deficiency due to the changes and deterioration of the gastric mucosa that forms the intrinsic factor.	5 min.
47.65 Diverticulitis	Diverticulitis is an acute inflammation of the pouches in the mucous membrane of the colon, which can lead to blood loss with iron deficiency, vitamin B6 and vitamin B12 deficiency and consequently to anaemia.	5 min.
48.00 Liver / gall / pancreas, physiology complete	A vitamin B12 deficiency can significantly affect the functions of the liver, gall and pancreas.	5 min.
54.10 Central nervous system complete	A vitamin B12 deficiency impairs the function of the entire central nervous system, which can subsequently lead to neurological diseases.	5 min.
54.20 Peripheral nervous system complete	Vitamin B12 deficiency also affects the peripheral nervous system, especially the function of the cranial nerves.	5 min.
54.50 Autonomic nervous system	A vitamin B12 deficiency impairs the function of the autonomic nervous system (sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous system) and can lead to disorders of organ function (e. g. cardiovascular and digestive system).	5 min.
55.40 Neuritis	Nerve inflammation often occurs as a result of vitamin B12 deficiency.	5 min.
55.41 Neuralgia	Nerve pain is often associated with vitamin B12 deficiency.	5 min.
55.42 Nerve degeneration	The degenerative breakdown of nerve cells is promoted by a lack of vitamin B12.	5 min.
55.55 Headaches	Headaches often occur in anaemia due to a lack of oxygen.	5 min.
62.10 Skin complete	A lack of vitamin B12 changes the structure of the skin, causing it to become dry and brittle.	5 min.
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
77.25 Gingivitis	A lack of vitamin B12 also leads to changes in the mucous membranes including the oral cavity and gums.	5 min.

33.25 VITAMIN B12 DEFICIENCY ANAEMIA

RAH program	Explanation	Time
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.76 Mycobacterium tuberculosis		5 min.
21.27 Yersinia enterocolitica		5 min.
21.61 Borrelia		5 min.
21.86 Chlamydia trachomatis		5 min.
21.88 Rickettsiae		5 min.
21.95 Pain-producing bacteria		5 min.
21.96 Tuberculinum Burnett		5 min.
22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)		5 min.
22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)		5 min.
22.15 Herpes simplex		5 min.
22.17 Herpes zoster		5 min.
22.64 Chikungunya viruses		5 min.
22.67 Coxsackie virus B1		5 min.
22.68 Coxsackie virus B4		5 min.
23.56 Rotaviruses		5 min.
23.81 Viruses N.N.		5 min.
24.32 Trichinella spiralis (muscle)		5 min.
24.33 Trichuris sp.		5 min.
24.51 Clonorchis sinensis		5 min.
24.61 Paragonimus westermani		5 min.
24.62 Prosthogonimus macrorchis		5 min.
24.80 Tapeworms complete		5 min.
24.88 Diphyllobothrium latum		5 min.
25.15 Chilomastix cysts (rat)		5 min.
25.16 Chilomonas		5 min.
25.85 Blood parasites		5 min.
25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii		5 min.

33.25 VITAMIN B12 DEFICIENCY ANAEMIA

RAH program	Explanation	Time
26.12 Aspergillus niger	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
27.10 Yeast fungi complete		5 min.
51.11 Prions		5 min.
31.51 Detoxification blood system	The following detoxification programs should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.52 Detoxification lymphatic system		5 min.
31.53 Detoxification acidosis		5 min.
31.60 Detoxification liver		5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

33.26 VITAMIN B6 DEFICIENCY ANAEMIA

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.12 Colon meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.15 Heart meridian		5 min.
02.16 Meridian of the small intestines		5 min.
02.17 Bladder meridian		5 min.
02.19 Liver meridian		5 min.
02.22 Gall bladder meridian		5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete	These ATP programs must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.41 ATP production bones		5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
07.46 Vitamin B6 (pyridoxine)		5 min.
07.90 Rayobase®		5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®		5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
08.95 Glyphosate		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.

33.26 VITAMIN B6 DEFICIENCY ANAEMIA

RAH program	Explanation	Time
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		5 min.
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
32.01 Stem cells complete	Changes or diseases of the embryonic, adult or complete stem cells.	5 min.
32.02 Embryonic stem cell		5 min.
32.03 Adult stem cell		5 min.
32.05 Bone marrow stem cell	Vitamin B6 deficiency can cause damage to bone marrow stem cells.	5 min.
32.06 Formation of blood (haematopoiesis)	A vitamin B6 deficiency impairs blood cell formation.	5 min.
32.10 Erythrocytes complete	The formation of red blood cells can be affected by a vitamin B6 deficiency.	5 min.
32.12 Haemoglobin	Haemorrhagic anaemia can cause a reduction in haemoglobin levels (red blood pigment), resulting in insufficient oxygen and iron in the red blood cells.	5 min.
32.20 Leukocytes complete	The formation of white blood cells can be affected by a vitamin B6 deficiency.	5 min.
32.30 Thrombocytes complete	Vitamin B6 deficiency can affect the formation of blood platelets.	5 min.
33.26 Vitamin B6 deficiency anaemia	Vitamin B6 deficiency anaemia	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	Activating the immune system is important in blood disorders.	5 min.

33.26 VITAMIN B6 DEFICIENCY ANAEMIA

RAH program	Explanation	Time
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete	Support for the lymphatic organs is important for blood disorders.	5 min.
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
46.00 Digestive system, physiology complete	The digestive organs can be affected by a vitamin B6 deficiency.	5 min.
47.65 Diverticulitis	Diverticulitis is an acute inflammation of the pouches in the mucous membrane of the colon, which can lead to blood loss with iron deficiency, vitamin B6 and vitamin B12 deficiency and consequently to anaemia.	5 min.
48.00 Liver / gall / pancreas, physiology complete	A vitamin B6 deficiency can affect the functions of the liver, gall and pancreas.	5 min.
52.05 Bone cells complete	Bone cells are affected by vitamin B6 deficiency.	5 min.
52.06 Bone marrow cells	Bone marrow cells are affected by vitamin B6 deficiency.	5 min.
54.00 Nervous system, physiology complete	A deficiency of B vitamins affects the functioning of the nervous system and can lead to neurological disorders.	5 min.
55.55 Headaches	A lack of oxygen often causes headaches in anaemia.	5 min.
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.76 Mycobacterium tuberculosis		5 min.
21.27 Yersinia enterocolitica		5 min.
21.61 Borrelia		5 min.
21.86 Chlamydia trachomatis		5 min.
21.88 Rickettsiae		5 min.

33.26 VITAMIN B6 DEFICIENCY ANAEMIA

RAH program	Explanation	Time
21.95 Pain-producing bacteria	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
21.96 Tuberculinum Burnett		5 min.
22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)		5 min.
22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)		5 min.
22.15 Herpes simplex		5 min.
22.17 Herpes zoster		5 min.
22.64 Chikungunya viruses		5 min.
22.67 Coxsackie virus B1		5 min.
22.68 Coxsackie virus B4		5 min.
23.56 Rotaviruses		5 min.
23.81 Viruses N.N.		5 min.
24.32 Trichinella spiralis (muscle)		5 min.
24.33 Trichuris sp.		5 min.
24.51 Clonorchis sinensis		5 min.
24.61 Paragonimus westermani		5 min.
24.62 Prosthogonimus macrorchis		5 min.
25.15 Chilomastix cysts (rat)		5 min.
25.16 Chilomonas		5 min.
25.85 Blood parasites		5 min.
25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii		5 min.
26.12 Aspergillus niger		5 min.
27.10 Yeast fungi complete		5 min.
51.11 Prions		5 min.
31.51 Detoxification blood system	The following detoxification programs should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.52 Detoxification lymphatic system		5 min.
31.53 Detoxification acidosis		5 min.
31.60 Detoxification liver		5 min.

33.26 VITAMIN B6 DEFICIENCY ANAEMIA

RAH program	Explanation	Time
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

33.27 FOLIC ACID DEFICIENCY ANAEMIA

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.12 Colon meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.15 Heart meridian		5 min.
02.16 Meridian of the small intestines		5 min.
02.17 Bladder meridian		5 min.
02.19 Liver meridian		5 min.
02.22 Gall bladder meridian		5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete	These ATP programs must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.41 ATP production bones		5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
07.48 Vitamin B9 (folic acid)		5 min.
07.90 Rayobase®		5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®		5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
08.95 Glyphosate		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.

33.27 FOLIC ACID DEFICIENCY ANAEMIA

RAH program	Explanation	Time
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		5 min.
30.84 Neural stem cell	Important components of nerve tissue and nerve cells.	5 min.
30.85 Axons		5 min.
30.86 Myelin sheath		5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
32.01 Stem cells complete	Changes or diseases of the embryonic, adult or complete stem cells.	5 min.
32.02 Embryonic stem cell		5 min.
32.03 Adult stem cell		5 min.
32.05 Bone marrow stem cell	A folic acid deficiency can lead to blood cell formation disorders.	5 min.
32.06 Formation of blood (haematopoiesis)	Haematopoiesis is affected by a folic acid deficiency, primarily resulting in a reduction in red blood cells.	5 min.
32.10 Erythrocytes complete	A folic acid deficiency causes a reduction in erythrocytes.	5 min.
32.12 Haemoglobin	Haemorrhagic anaemia can cause a reduction in haemoglobin levels (red blood pigment), resulting in insufficient oxygen and iron in the red blood cells.	5 min.
32.20 Leukocytes complete	Leukocytes can also be reduced by a folic acid deficiency.	5 min.
32.30 Thrombocytes complete	A lack of folic acid can cause a reduction in blood platelets.	5 min.
33.27 Folic acid deficiency anaemia	Anaemia caused by folic acid deficiency has a similar clinical picture to vitamin B12 deficiency anaemia, except for the absence of nervous system disorders (neurological symptoms).	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.

33.27 FOLIC ACID DEFICIENCY ANAEMIA

RAH program	Explanation	Time
34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	Activating the immune system is important in blood disorders.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete	Support for the lymphatic organs is important for blood disorders.	5 min.
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
46.00 Digestive system, physiology complete	The entire digestive system can be affected by a folic acid deficiency.	5 min.
46.30 Stomach complete	Diseases of the stomach affect the absorption and uptake of folic acid and can be the cause of a deficiency.	5 min.
47.65 Diverticulitis	Diverticulitis is an acute inflammation of the pouches in the mucous membrane of the colon, which can lead to blood loss with iron deficiency, vitamin B6 and vitamin B12 deficiency and consequently to anaemia.	5 min.
48.00 Liver / gall / pancreas, physiology complete	The functions of the liver, gall and pancreas can be affected by a folic acid deficiency.	5 min.
48.30 Pancreas complete	The production of hormones and digestive juices in the pancreas is impaired by folic acid deficiency.	5 min.
55.55 Headaches	In folic acid deficiency anaemia, headaches can occur due to the oxygen deficiency that happens with anaemia.	5 min.
64.30 Thyroid gland	Stable thyroid function is an important prerequisite for the body's folate balance.	5 min.
65.33 Hyperthyroidism	Hyperthyroidism increases the body's consumption of folic acid, resulting in a higher demand for it.	5 min.
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.

33.27 FOLIC ACID DEFICIENCY ANAEMIA

RAH program	Explanation	Time
20.76 Mycobacterium tuberculosis	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
21.27 Yersinia enterocolitica		5 min.
21.61 Borrelia		5 min.
21.86 Chlamydia trachomatis		5 min.
21.88 Rickettsiae		5 min.
21.95 Pain-producing bacteria		5 min.
21.96 Tuberculinum Burnett		5 min.
22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)		5 min.
22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)		5 min.
22.15 Herpes simplex		5 min.
22.17 Herpes zoster		5 min.
22.64 Chikungunya viruses		5 min.
22.67 Coxsackie virus B1		5 min.
22.68 Coxsackie virus B4		5 min.
23.56 Rotaviruses		5 min.
23.81 Viruses N.N.		5 min.
24.32 Trichinella spiralis (muscle)		5 min.
24.33 Trichuris sp.		5 min.
24.51 Clonorchis sinensis		5 min.
24.61 Paragonimus westermani		5 min.
24.62 Prosthogonimus macrorchis		5 min.
25.15 Chilomastix cysts (rat)		5 min.
25.16 Chilomonas		5 min.
25.85 Blood parasites		5 min.
25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii		5 min.
26.12 Aspergillus niger		5 min.
27.10 Yeast fungi complete		5 min.
51.11 Prions		5 min.

33.27 FOLIC ACID DEFICIENCY ANAEMIA

RAH program	Explanation	Time
31.51 Detoxification blood system	The following detoxification programs should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.52 Detoxification lymphatic system		5 min.
31.53 Detoxification acidosis		5 min.
31.60 Detoxification liver		5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

33.70 POLYCYTHAEMIA

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.11 Lung meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.12 Colon meridian		5 min.
02.14 Spleen meridian		5 min.
02.15 Heart meridian		5 min.
02.16 Meridian of the small intestines		5 min.
02.17 Bladder meridian		5 min.
02.19 Liver meridian		5 min.
02.20 Meridian of the heart and circulation		5 min.
02.21 Sanjiao meridian		5 min.
02.22 Gall bladder meridian		5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete	These ATP programs must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.11 ATP production lung		5 min.
31.15 ATP production heart		5 min.
31.41 ATP production bones		5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
07.90 Rayobase®		5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
08.95 Glyphosate		5 min.

33.70 POLYCYTHAEMIA

RAH program	Explanation	Time
09.00 Enzymes complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		5 min.
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		5 min.
31.69 Detoxification phosphates	The elimination and detoxification of artificial phosphates should be considered in the treatment of the target condition.	5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
31.88 Abscess	A collection of pus in a closed tissue cavity that can lead to infection with bleeding and subsequent iron deficiency.	5 min.
31.89 Acute local inflammation	Acute local inflammation causes increased bleeding and is a common cause of haemorrhagic anaemia and iron deficiency anaemia.	5 min.
32.06 Formation of blood (haematopoiesis)	Blood formation, or more precisely the formation of red blood cells, is increased and blood flow is slowed down.	5 min.
32.10 Erythrocytes complete	The number of erythrocytes increases significantly, and the cause should be investigated.	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
33.70 Polycythaemia	Polycythaemia results in a significant increase in red blood cells.	5 min.
34.15 CD4 receptors	It is possible that changes in CD4 receptors are linked to polycythaemia, as the immune system may be affected.	5 min.

33.70 POLYCYTHAEMIA

RAH program	Explanation	Time
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete	Support for the lymphatic organs is important for blood disorders.	5 min.
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
38.10 Arteries	Due to the large number of red blood cells, the arteries, especially the smallest arteries, have significantly less blood flow, which can lead to oxygen deprivation in the subsequently listed organs.	5 min.
38.80 Capillaries	In cases of polycythaemia, gas exchange is disturbed in the capillaries due to the significant increase in erythrocytes. The oxygen supply to the various organ systems is therefore reduced.	5 min.
39.10 Impairment of the arterial blood supply	Due to the increased number of red blood cells, the blood flow is slowed down, and blood circulation is consequently reduced.	5 min.
40.00 Heart, physiology complete	Heart diseases can lead to increased production of red blood cells due to a lack of oxygen.	5 min.
41.20 Cardiac insufficiency, left	A weakening of the left side of the heart can lead to increased red blood cell production due to progressive oxygen deficiency.	5 min.
41.30 Cardiac insufficiency, right	A weakening of the right side of the heart can lead to increased red blood cell production due to progressive oxygen deficiency.	5 min.
42.00 Respiratory system, physiology complete	Diseases of the upper and lower respiratory tract can lead to increased formation of red blood cells due to a lack of oxygen.	5 min.
43.14 Bronchitis, chronic	Chronic lung diseases promote a significant increase in the production of erythrocytes.	5 min.
43.20 Bronchial asthma		5 min.
43.52 Coronavirus infections / Long-COVID syndrome	An infection with coronaviruses primarily affects the lungs, but it can also impact the cardiovascular system, potentially leading to left-sided heart strain and eventually left-sided cardiac insufficiency.	5 min.
44.10 Kidney complete	Kidney diseases can lead to a significant increase in the release of the hormone erythropoietin, which considerably stimulates the formation of red blood cells.	5 min.

33.70 POLYCYTHAEMIA

RAH program	Explanation	Time
52.06 Bone marrow cells	Diseases of the red bone marrow can promote the development of polycythaemia.	5 min.
55.55 Headaches	The increase in red blood cells reduces blood flow and oxygen supply, which can cause headaches.	5 min.
56.34 Retina	The retina of the eye responds early to oxygen deficiency with degeneration, which can lead to diseases.	5 min.
57.10 Retinal detachment	A detached retina is a common consequence of chronic oxygen deficiency.	5 min.
57.40 Wet macular degeneration	A chronic lack of oxygen can cause macular degeneration.	5 min.
57.41 Dry macular degeneration		5 min.
58.30 Middle ear complete	A lack of oxygen, which occurs in polycythaemia, can lead to circulatory disorders in the middle ear.	5 min.
58.40 Inner ear complete	A lack of oxygen, which occurs in polycythaemia, can lead to circulatory disorders in the inner ear.	5 min.
59.10 Tinnitus	Tinnitus (ear noise) can occur due to the circulatory problems and lack of oxygen that both occur in polycythaemia.	5 min.
59.40 Acute hearing loss	The circulatory problems and lack of oxygen that occur with polycythaemia can contribute to sudden hearing loss.	5 min.
64.00 Hormonal system, physiology complete	Diseases of the hormonal system can cause blood formation disorders.	5 min.
64.60 Kidney	If increased amounts of erythropoietin are produced in the kidneys, the excessive number of red blood cells can alter the fluidity (viscosity) of the blood, resulting in a lack of oxygen, particularly in the capillaries.	5 min.
64.65 Erythropoietin (kidney hormone)	Erythropoietin stimulates the formation of erythrocytes in the red bone marrow. Polycythaemia can be triggered by increased production of erythropoietin.	5 min.
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.

33.70 POLYCYTHAEMIA

RAH program	Explanation	Time
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.76 Mycobacterium tuberculosis		5 min.
21.27 Yersinia enterocolitica		5 min.
21.61 Borrelia		5 min.
21.86 Chlamydia trachomatis		5 min.
21.88 Rickettsiae		5 min.
21.95 Pain-producing bacteria		5 min.
21.96 Tuberculinum Burnett		5 min.
22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)		5 min.
22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)		5 min.
22.15 Herpes simplex		5 min.
22.17 Herpes zoster		5 min.
22.64 Chikungunya viruses		5 min.
22.67 Coxsackie virus B1		5 min.
22.68 Coxsackie virus B4		5 min.
22.93 Coronaviruses		5 min.
23.56 Rotaviruses		5 min.
23.81 Viruses N.N.		5 min.
24.32 Trichinella spiralis (muscle)		5 min.
24.33 Trichuris sp.		5 min.
24.51 Clonorchis sinensis		5 min.
24.61 Paragonimus westermani		5 min.
24.62 Prosthogonimus macrorchis		5 min.
25.15 Chilomastix cysts (rat)		5 min.
25.16 Chilomonas		5 min.
25.85 Blood parasites		5 min.
25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii		5 min.
26.12 Aspergillus niger		5 min.

33.70 POLYCYTHAEMIA

RAH program	Explanation	Time
27.10 Yeast fungi complete	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
51.11 Prions		5 min.
31.51 Detoxification blood system	The following detoxification programs should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.52 Detoxification lymphatic system		5 min.
31.53 Detoxification acidosis		5 min.
31.60 Detoxification liver		5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

35.20 ALLERGY COMPLETE

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.11 Lung meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.12 Colon meridian		5 min.
02.13 Stomach meridian		5 min.
02.14 Spleen meridian		5 min.
02.15 Heart meridian		5 min.
02.17 Bladder meridian		5 min.
02.18 Kidney meridian		5 min.
02.19 Liver meridian		5 min.
02.21 Sanjiao meridian		5 min.
02.22 Gall bladder meridian		5 min.
02.24 Meridian of the Conception Vessel		5 min.
31.11 ATP production lung	These ATP programs must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.31 ATP production eyes		5 min.
31.38 ATP production skin		5 min.
31.39 ATP production blood vessels		5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.

35.20 ALLERGY COMPLETE

RAH program	Explanation	Time
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
32.20 Leukocytes complete	The white blood cells are responsible for the immune response, and in the case of an allergy, the immune system's ability to react to substances that are recognised as allergens is altered. The lymphocytes, a group of leukocytes, form antibodies which can lead to an immediate hypersensitivity reaction of the immune system, but also to delayed-type hypersensitivity reactions (type I-IV allergies).	5 min.
34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	The immune system is altered during allergic reactions and should be supported.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
35.20 Allergy complete	An allergic reaction can result in different responses from the immune system. There can be three predominantly antibody-induced early reactions (allergy types I to III) and a lymphocyte-induced late reaction (allergy type IV).	5 min.
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete	The lymphatic system, with its lymphatic organs, reacts very early to allergic reactions in the body and is important when testing.	5 min.
37.12 Lymphadenitis, swelling of a lymph node	The regional lymph nodes react quickly during an immune response.	5 min.
37.30 Spleen, strengthening the organ function	The spleen is an important lymphatic organ that breaks down blood cells.	5 min.
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
38.10 Arteries	Allergies can cause the arteries to become inflamed.	5 min.
38.50 Veins	Allergies can cause the veins to become inflamed.	5 min.
39.30 Inflammation of the blood vessels	Allergic reactions can also cause inflammation of the entire vascular system.	5 min.
42.00 Respiratory system, physiology complete	Both the upper and lower airways are usually affected in the case of allergies, which can cause constriction and shortness of breath.	5 min.

35.20 ALLERGY COMPLETE

RAH program	Explanation	Time
43.10 Cough, acute	Coughing is a reaction of the body that can also occur as a defensive response to allergies.	5 min.
43.20 Bronchial asthma	Bronchial asthma can be caused by an allergic disposition in the body.	5 min.
43.30 Excessive mucus production	Mucus build-up, constriction and coughing are common reactions to allergies.	5 min.
43.52 Coronavirus infections / Long-COVID syndrome	An infection with coronaviruses primarily affects the lungs, but it can also impact the cardiovascular system, potentially leading to left-sided heart strain and eventually left-sided cardiac insufficiency.	5 min.
46.00 Digestive system, physiology complete	The digestive system often reacts to allergies because it contains small lymph nodes that play a key role in immune defence. These lymph nodes are concentrated in several areas, including the ileum, the last segment of the small intestine.	5 min.
48.00 Liver / gall / pancreas, physiology complete	The liver, gall and pancreas should be metabolically active for the digestive processes.	5 min.
56.00 Visual organ, physiology complete	Inflammatory reactions of the eyes, especially the conjunctiva, associated with allergies, may occur.	5 min.
62.00 Skin / hair, physiology complete	Skin reactions, redness and swelling are associated with allergic diseases.	5 min.
64.10 Hypothalamus complete	In the hypothalamus, a stimulating hormone called CRH (Corticotropin-Releasing Hormone) is produced, which at the first hormonal level regulates the subsequent production and release of cortisol from the adrenal cortex. Cortisol regulates and reduces the immune system's response to inflammation and allergic reactions.	5 min.
64.20 Pituitary gland complete	The anterior pituitary gland produces the adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH), which in turn stimulates the adrenal cortex to produce cortisol and release it into the blood. Cortisol lowers the body's immune response and readiness.	5 min.
64.27 Histamine	Histamine, a tissue hormone, is released by the mast cells of basophilic granulocytes during allergic processes.	5 min.
64.55 Adrenal cortex	The adrenal cortex produces cortisol, which has anti-allergic and immunosuppressive properties.	5 min.
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.

35.20 ALLERGY COMPLETE

RAH program	Explanation	Time
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.13 Eikanella corrodens		5 min.
20.19 Staphylococcus aureus		5 min.
20.21 Lactococcus lactis		5 min.
20.22 Streptococcus mitis		5 min.
20.23 Streptococcus pneumoniae		5 min.
20.24 Streptococcus pyogenes		5 min.
20.25 Streptococcus sp.		5 min.
20.42 Actinomyces israelii		5 min.
20.44 Bacilli		5 min.
20.46 Bacillus cereus		5 min.
20.47 Bacteroides fragilis		5 min.
20.49 Bordetella pertussis		5 min.
20.66 Gardnerella vaginalis		5 min.
20.67 Haemophilus influenzae		5 min.
20.69 Helicobacter pylori		5 min.
20.70 Lactobacillus acidophilus		5 min.
20.72 Legionella pneumophila		5 min.
20.76 Mycobacterium tuberculosis		5 min.
20.81 Propionibacterium acnes		5 min.
21.11 Enterobacter aerogenes		5 min.
21.12 Erwinia amylovora		5 min.
21.13 Pectobacterium carotovorum		5 min.

35.20 ALLERGY COMPLETE

RAH program	Explanation	Time
21.15 Klebsiella pneumoniae	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
21.16 Proteus mirabilis		5 min.
21.17 Proteus vulgaris		5 min.
21.19 Salmonella enteritidis		5 min.
21.20 Salmonella paratyphi		5 min.
21.21 Salmonella typhi		5 min.
21.22 Serratia marcescens		5 min.
21.23 Shigella dysenteriae		5 min.
21.28 EHEC		5 min.
21.70 Borrelia afzelii		5 min.
21.71 Borrelia burgdorferi		5 min.
21.72 Borrelia duttoni		5 min.
21.73 Borrelia garinii		5 min.
21.74 Borrelia hermsii		5 min.
21.86 Chlamydia trachomatis		5 min.
21.88 Rickettsiae		5 min.
21.89 Babesia divergens (Apicomplexa)		5 min.
21.91 Bacterium laryngeale		5 min.
21.93 Caries bacteria		5 min.
22.11 Adenovirus		5 min.
22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)		5 min.
22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)		5 min.
22.15 Herpes simplex		5 min.
22.17 Herpes zoster		5 min.
22.22 Human herpesvirus 8		5 min.
22.64 Chikungunya viruses		5 min.
22.67 Coxsackie virus B1		5 min.
22.68 Coxsackie virus B4		5 min.
22.78 Norovirus		5 min.

35.20 ALLERGY COMPLETE

RAH program	Explanation	Time
22.80 Rhinovirus	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
22.82 Tobacco mosaic virus		5 min.
22.91 Human T-lymphotropic virus 1		5 min.
22.92 Human T-lymphotropic virus 2		5 min.
22.93 Coronaviruses		5 min.
23.16 Parainfluenza virus		5 min.
23.33 Influenza virus A and B		5 min.
23.56 Rotaviruses		5 min.
23.70 Warts complete		5 min.
23.81 Viruses N.N.		5 min.
24.21 Ascaris megalocephala		5 min.
24.23 Enterobius vermicularis		5 min.
24.28 Enterobius worms		5 min.
24.31 Strongyloides (filariform)		5 min.
24.51 Clonorchis sinensis		5 min.
24.54 Eurytrema pancreaticum		5 min.
24.56 Fasciolopsis buski		5 min.
24.58 Gastrothylax elongatus		5 min.
24.63 Schistosoma haematobium		5 min.
24.64 Schistosoma mansoni		5 min.
24.84 Taenia saginata		5 min.
24.85 Taenia solium		5 min.
25.14 Blepharisma		5 min.
25.15 Chilomastix cysts (rat)		5 min.
25.16 Chilomonas		5 min.
25.35 Naegleria fowleri		5 min.
25.62 Dermatophagoides (dust mite)		5 min.

35.20 ALLERGY COMPLETE

RAH program	Explanation	Time
25.64 Demodex folliculorum (hair follicle mite)	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
25.67 Ornithonyssus (bird mite)		5 min.
25.68 Sarcoptes scabiei (scabies)		5 min.
25.84 Troglodytella abrassarti		5 min.
25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii		5 min.
26.05 Fungi I complete		5 min.
26.12 Aspergillus niger		5 min.
26.41 Aflatoxin		5 min.
27.05 Fungi II complete		5 min.
27.10 Yeast fungi complete		5 min.
27.11 Candida albicans		5 min.
31.52 Detoxification lymphatic system	The following detoxification programs should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.56 Detoxification mucous membrane		5 min.
31.60 Detoxification liver		5 min.
31.62 Detoxification kidney		5 min.
31.65 Detoxification skin		5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

37.14 TONSILLITIS, ACUTE

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.11 Lung meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.12 Colon meridian		5 min.
02.14 Spleen meridian		5 min.
02.17 Bladder meridian		5 min.
02.21 Sanjiao meridian		5 min.
02.22 Gall bladder meridian		5 min.
31.25 ATP production lymph	This ATP program must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
32.20 Leukocytes complete	Leukocytes are responsible for non-specific and specific immune defence. In acute, usually viral-induced tonsillitis, there is often infiltration of the tonsils with leukocytes.	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.

37.14 TONSILLITIS, ACUTE

RAH program	Explanation	Time
34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	Inflammatory diseases weaken the immune system.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete	In cases of inflammation, the lymphatic system should be supported to enhance lymphatic drainage and improve the elimination of toxins.	5 min.
37.12 Lymphadenitis, swelling of a lymph node	In the case of tonsillitis, the regional lymph nodes become swollen and inflamed.	5 min.
37.13 Lymph flow disorder	It is important to promote lymph drainage to prevent drainage problems in cases of tonsillitis.	5 min.
37.14 Tonsillitis, acute	Acute tonsillitis	5 min.
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
42.00 Respiratory system, physiology complete	Tonsillitis usually affects the respiratory tract.	5 min.
43.10 Cough, acute	Coughs and respiratory illnesses are often associated with tonsillitis.	5 min.
43.17 Pharyngitis	Inflammation of the throat is a common cause or accompanying illness of tonsillitis.	5 min.
43.18 Laryngitis	Laryngitis can be an accompanying illness of tonsillitis.	5 min.
43.52 Coronavirus infections / Long-COVID syndrome	An infection with coronaviruses primarily affects the lungs, but it can also impact the cardiovascular system, potentially leading to left-sided heart strain and eventually left-sided cardiac insufficiency.	5 min.
59.21 Otitis media, acute (inflammation of the middle ear)	An inflammation of the middle ear can be an accompanying illness of tonsillitis.	5 min.
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.

37.14 TONSILLITIS, ACUTE

RAH program	Explanation	Time
20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.19 Staphylococcus aureus		5 min.
20.22 Streptococcus mitis		5 min.
20.23 Streptococcus pneumoniae		5 min.
20.24 Streptococcus pyogenes		5 min.
20.44 Bacilli		5 min.
20.49 Bordetella pertussis		5 min.
20.67 Haemophilus influenzae		5 min.
20.72 Legionella pneumophila		5 min.
20.76 Mycobacterium tuberculosis		5 min.
20.87 Acinetobacter baumannii		5 min.
20.88 Acinetobacter haemolyticus		5 min.
20.89 Acinetobacter johnsonii		5 min.
20.90 Acinetobacter junii		5 min.
20.91 Acinetobacter iwoffii		5 min.
20.92 Actinomyces viscosus		5 min.
20.93 Treponema denticola		5 min.
20.94 Campylobacter rectus / showae		5 min.
20.95 Porphyromonas gingivalis		5 min.
20.96 Prevotella intermedia		5 min.
20.97 Tannerella forsythia		5 min.
20.98 Aggregatibacter actinomycetemcomitans		5 min.
20.99 Fusobacterium nucleatum		5 min.
21.15 Klebsiella pneumoniae		5 min.
21.86 Chlamydia trachomatis		5 min.
21.91 Bacterium laryngeale		5 min.

37.14 TONSILLITIS, ACUTE

RAH program	Explanation	Time
22.11 Adenovirus	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)		5 min.
22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)		5 min.
22.15 Herpes simplex		5 min.
22.17 Herpes zoster		5 min.
22.22 Human herpesvirus 8		5 min.
22.67 Coxsackie virus B1		5 min.
22.68 Coxsackie virus B4		5 min.
22.80 Rhinovirus		5 min.
22.93 Coronaviruses		5 min.
23.16 Parainfluenza virus		5 min.
23.33 Influenza virus A and B		5 min.
23.81 Viruses N.N.		5 min.
24.21 Ascaris megalocephala		5 min.
25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii		5 min.
26.12 Aspergillus niger		5 min.
26.41 Aflatoxin		5 min.
31.52 Detoxification lymphatic system	The following detoxification program should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

39.15 ATHEROSCLEROSIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.14 Spleen meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.15 Heart meridian		5 min.
02.17 Bladder meridian		5 min.
02.18 Kidney meridian		5 min.
02.19 Liver meridian		5 min.
02.20 Meridian of the heart and circulation		5 min.
02.22 Gall bladder meridian		5 min.
31.15 ATP production heart	These ATP programs must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.39 ATP production blood vessels		5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
07.90 Rayobase®		5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®		5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
08.95 Glyphosate		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.

39.15 ATERIOSCLEROSIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		5 min.
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		5 min.
31.69 Detoxification phosphates	The elimination and detoxification of artificial phosphates should be considered in the treatment of the target condition.	5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
38.10 Arteries	In atherosclerosis, the small and smallest arteries are affected first. As the disease progresses, the hardening spreads to other arteries.	5 min.
38.40 Blood pressure receptors of the carotid artery	The receptors in the carotid arteries only regulate blood pressure effectively until plaque or hardening of the arteries near the heart affects their function.	5 min.
38.43 Vascular endothelium	The vascular endothelium is the smooth inner layer of blood vessels. This can lead to deposits and hardening that can alter blood pressure levels.	5 min.
38.51 Venous valves	The venous valves in the arms and legs ensure that the venous blood is evenly transported back to the right side of the heart.	5 min.
38.80 Capillaries	Atherosclerosis often manifests early in the capillaries and small arteries, as their tiny diameter makes them highly vulnerable to plaque and hardening, which can result in significant functional impairment.	5 min.

39.15 ATERIOSCLEROSIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
39.15 Arteriosclerosis	Arteriosclerosis is a condition in which deposits in arterial vessels cause the epithelial tissue of the vessels to be replaced by connective tissue. This remodelling is associated with a loss of elasticity that limits the important windkessel effect of arteries close to the heart. The result is that it promotes the development of high blood pressure.	5 min.
39.40 Degeneration of the blood vessels	Arteriosclerosis leads to a hardening of the arteries due to the build-up of fatty deposits (vascular plaques).	5 min.
39.50 Disorders of blood pressure regulation	Deposits in arterial vessels lead to changes in blood pressure, as the elasticity of the arteries is gradually lost, causing an increase in vessel wall tension, which in turn promotes the development of hypertension.	5 min.
39.60 High blood pressure (hypertension)	High blood pressure promotes the development of arteriosclerosis, as the excessive pressure causes tiny injuries to the inner layers of the blood vessels. Blood cells and deposits that lead to ateriosclerosis adhere to these rough areas.	5 min.
40.13 Myocardium	Ateriosclerosis can cause strain on the left side of the heart and later left-sided cardiac insufficiency. The function of the myocardium (heart muscle) is significantly impaired.	5 min.
40.30 Cardiac valves complete	The heart valves are subject to significantly more strain and can be damaged in the event of ateriosclerosis and the resulting high blood pressure.	5 min.
40.72 Coronary veins	Venous coronary vessels transport deoxygenated blood back to the right side of the heart.	5 min.
41.10 Strengthening the myocardium	The myocardium should be strengthened to combat ateriosclerosis, as it is especially overburdened on the left side of the heart.	5 min.
41.11 Increasing cardiac capacity	Ateriosclerosis increases the strain on the heart and, over time, can lead to cardiac insufficiency.	5 min.
41.20 Cardiac insufficiency, left	Ateriosclerosis is one of the common causes of left-sided cardiac insufficiency.	5 min.
43.52 Coronavirus infections / Long-COVID syndrome	An infection with coronaviruses primarily affects the lungs, but it can also impact the cardiovascular system, potentially leading to left-sided heart strain and eventually left-sided cardiac insufficiency.	5 min.
64.10 Hypothalamus complete	The endocrine glands have an important influence on blood pressure. Their possible causal influence should be tested at an early stage.	5 min.
64.20 Pituitary gland complete		5 min.

39.15 ATERIOSCLEROSIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
64.30 Thyroid gland	Hyperthyroidism leads to hypertension which in turn promotes the development of ateriosclerosis.	5 min.
64.50 Adrenal medulla	The hormones of the adrenal medulla, adrenaline and noradrenaline, influence blood pressure when released in higher amounts and can lead to hypertension, which in turn can promote ateriosclerosis.	5 min.
64.55 Adrenal cortex	The hormones of the adrenal cortex, especially cortisol, have a hypertensive effect when released in increased amounts.	5 min.
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.66 Gardnerella vaginalis		5 min.
21.14 Escherichia coli		5 min.
21.16 Proteus mirabilis		5 min.
21.17 Proteus vulgaris		5 min.
21.88 Rickettsiae		5 min.
22.93 Coronaviruses		5 min.
24.22 Dirofilaria immitis (heartworm)		5 min.
24.51 Clonorchis sinensis		5 min.
24.63 Schistosoma haematobium		5 min.
24.64 Schistosoma mansoni		5 min.
24.65 Urocleidus		5 min.
25.15 Chilomastix cysts (rat)		5 min.
25.16 Chilomonas		5 min.
25.41 Trichomonas vaginalis		5 min.

39.15 ATERIOSCLEROSIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
25.85 Blood parasites	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii		5 min.
27.10 Yeast fungi complete		5 min.
27.11 Candida albicans		5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program	The following detoxification programs should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.60 Detoxification liver		5 min.
31.66 Detoxification of endotoxins		5 min.
31.67 Detoxification of exotoxins		5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

39.20 VENOUS IMPAIRMENT OF THE BLOOD SUPPLY (VARICOSIS)

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.15 Heart meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.19 Liver meridian		5 min.
02.20 Meridian of the heart and circulation		
31.15 ATP production heart	These ATP programs must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.39 ATP production blood vessels		5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
30.70 Connective tissue complete	The connective tissue is impaired in varicose veins (varicosis), as it is usually weakened and unstable even before the onset of the disease.	5 min.
31.80 Open wounds / wound healing	Injuries to the venous vessels can promote the development of varicose veins, as the vessel wall and the venous return to the heart are altered. Potential immobility further increases the risk of thrombosis.	5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.

39.20 VENOUS IMPAIRMENT OF THE BLOOD SUPPLY (VARICOSIS)

RAH program	Explanation	Time
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
38.50 Veins	The early changes in the vein walls (vein weakness), combined with other potential factors, promote the development of varicose veins.	5 min.
39.20 Impairment of the venous blood supply (varicosis)	Varicose veins and varicosis are primarily caused by a weakness of the connective tissue, obesity, medication, congestion (tight clothing/shoes) and frequent increases in pressure (long-haul flights).	5 min.
40.00 Heart, physiology complete	Varicosis can significantly impair the function of the heart and its circulatory system (systemic circulation, pulmonary circulation, portal vein circulation).	5 min.
41.30 Cardiac insufficiency, right	As the disease progresses, the impaired return of venous blood to the right side of the heart leads to right-sided heart strain. The right side of the heart can no longer pump enough venous blood to the lungs, and the body experiences a lack of oxygen.	5 min.
43.52 Coronavirus infections / Long-COVID syndrome	An infection with coronaviruses primarily affects the lungs, but it can also impact the cardiovascular system, potentially leading to left-sided heart strain and eventually left-sided cardiac insufficiency.	5 min.
48.00 Liver / gall / pancreas, physiology complete	Disorders and diseases of the liver and gall can contribute to the development of varicose veins, as they may cause blood to back up from the liver into the portal vein (a venous vessel) and the venous system.	5 min.
50.00 Metabolism, physiology complete	Metabolic disorders and diseases such as diabetes mellitus, gout and high blood lipid levels (hypercholesterolaemia) promote disorders of the arterial and venous systems.	5 min.
62.10 Skin complete	Weakness and diseases of the skin and connective tissue promote the development of varicosis.	5 min.
65.10 Female hormonal balance, basic regulation	Varicose veins are more common in women because they tend to have a weaker connective tissue and less muscle than men, due to anatomical and hormonal factors.	5 min.

39.20 VENOUS IMPAIRMENT OF THE BLOOD SUPPLY (VARICOSIS)

RAH program	Explanation	Time
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.66 Gardnerella vaginalis		5 min.
21.14 Escherichia coli		5 min.
21.88 Rickettsiae		5 min.
22.93 Coronaviruses		5 min.
24.22 Dirofilaria immitis (heartworm)		5 min.
24.51 Clonorchis sinensis		5 min.
25.15 Chilomastix cysts (rat)		5 min.
25.16 Chilomonas		5 min.
25.85 Blood parasites		5 min.
25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii		5 min.
27.10 Yeast fungi complete		5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program	The following detoxification programs should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.60 Detoxification liver		5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

39.60 HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE (HYPERTENSION)

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.14 Spleen meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.15 Heart meridian		5 min.
02.17 Bladder meridian		5 min.
02.18 Kidney meridian		5 min.
02.19 Liver meridian		5 min.
02.20 Meridian of the heart and circulation		5 min.
02.22 Gall bladder meridian		5 min.
31.15 ATP production heart	These ATP programs must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.23 ATP production kidney		5 min.
31.39 ATP production blood vessels		5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
07.90 Rayobase®		5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®		5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
08.95 Glyphosate		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.

39.60 HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE (HYPERTENSION)

RAH program	Explanation	Time
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		5 min.
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		
31.69 Detoxification phosphates	The elimination and detoxification of artificial phosphates should be considered in the treatment of the target condition.	5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
38.10 Arteries	Hypertension manifests itself in the arterial vascular system and is exacerbated by deposits in the arteries.	5 min.
38.40 Blood pressure receptors of the carotid artery	Blood pressure is regulated by the baroreceptors in the aorta and arteries close to the heart.	5 min.
38.41 Carotid artery	The carotid artery supplies the neck and head area and the brain with oxygen-rich blood and branches out into many small and smallest arteries.	5 min.
38.42 Carotid gland	The pressure receptors for blood pressure regulation are located near the carotid gland.	5 min.
38.43 Vascular endothelium	The vascular endothelium is the smooth inner layer of blood vessels. This can lead to deposits and hardening that can alter blood pressure levels.	5 min.

39.60 HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE (HYPERTENSION)

RAH program	Explanation	Time
38.44 Vascular permeability	The blood vessels should have permeability for small components such as water, oxygen, and electrolytes, which can be altered by high blood pressure.	5 min.
38.80 Capillaries	In the smallest capillaries, gas exchange takes place. In the case of high blood pressure, blood flow and oxygen supply to these peripheral body regions are reduced.	5 min.
39.10 Impairment of the arterial blood supply	Arterial circulatory disorders are the result of hypertension, beginning in the small arteries and later also in the larger arteries.	5 min.
39.15 Arteriosclerosis	Ateriosclerosis is a hardening of the inner wall of blood vessels. Plaques are deposited on this inner layer and a fibrocartilaginous remodelling occurs. The blood no longer flows smoothly and continuously, leading to the development of high blood pressure.	5 min.
39.40 Degeneration of the blood vessels	Deposits and atherosclerosis lead to changes in the inner layers of the arteries, which promote the development of hypertension.	5 min.
39.50 Disorders of blood pressure regulation	Hypertension leads to disorders in blood pressure regulation.	5 min.
39.60 High blood pressure (hypertension)	High blood pressure	5 min.
39.65 Renal hypertension	The kidneys, or more precisely kidney diseases, can be a cause of hypertension. The kidneys produce the enzyme renin which increases blood pressure.	5 min.
40.13 Myocardium	The layers of the heart, specifically the myocardium (the heart muscle layer), generate the pressure in the heart and in the outgoing arteries. Increased pressure causes the myocardium to thicken and become damaged over time.	5 min.
40.30 Cardiac valves complete	Hypertension can be caused by a disease of the heart valves, and existing hypertension can also damage the heart valves.	5 min.
40.70 Coronary vessels	The coronary vessels are small arteries and veins that supply oxygen and nutrients to the heart muscle and provide venous return to maintain the heart's pumping action. High blood pressure reduces the blood flow to the coronary vessels, which means that the heart muscle does not receive enough oxygen.	5 min.
40.71 Coronary arteries	Arterial coronary vessels transport oxygen and nutrients to the heart muscle. In the case of high blood pressure, less oxygen is transported to the heart muscle.	5 min.

39.60 HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE (HYPERTENSION)

RAH program	Explanation	Time
41.10 Strengthening the myocardium	As a result of hypertension, the myocardium experiences increased stress and, over time, becomes thicker.	5 min.
41.11 Increasing cardiac capacity	High blood pressure puts more strain on the heart and, over time, can lead to cardiac insufficiency.	5 min.
41.20 Cardiac insufficiency, left	Hypertension places particular strain on the left side of the heart, as it is responsible for pumping oxygen-rich blood throughout the body. The left ventricular musculature is subjected to excess strain and eventually weakened.	5 min.
43.52 Coronavirus infections / Long-COVID syndrome	An infection with coronaviruses primarily affects the lungs, but it can also impact the cardiovascular system, potentially leading to left-sided heart strain and eventually left-sided cardiac insufficiency.	5 min.
44.10 Kidney complete	The kidneys produce an enzyme, called renin, which raises blood pressure. Kidney diseases can lead to high blood pressure, or renal hypertension. In cases of hypertension, the kidneys should always be checked as a possible cause.	5 min.
48.00 Liver / gall / pancreas, physiology complete	The liver, gall and pancreas should be metabolically active for the digestive processes.	5 min.
64.10 Hypothalamus complete	Some endocrine glands affect blood pressure: The hypothalamus produces stimulating and inhibiting hormones that influence the anterior and posterior lobes of the pituitary gland to produce additional hormones. These hormones are then transported via the bloodstream, for example, to the thyroid gland, which has a significant impact on body metabolism and blood pressure. The adrenal glands produce adrenaline in the adrenal medulla, which acts as a stress hormone and raises blood pressure. They also produce cortisol in the adrenal cortex, which binds water in the body, contributing to increased blood volume and blood pressure. The kidneys produce renin, which increases blood pressure. The posterior pituitary gland produces, for example, ADH (antidiuretic hormone), which, in connection with the release of renin in the kidneys, contributes to an increase in blood pressure by retaining water in the body, thereby increasing blood volume.	5 min.
64.20 Pituitary gland complete		5 min.
64.30 Thyroid gland		5 min.
64.50 Adrenal medulla		5 min.
64.51 Adrenaline	An increased release of adrenaline, such as during stress, leads to a rise in blood pressure.	5 min.
64.52 Noradrenaline	An increased release of noradrenaline, for example under stress, leads to a rise in blood pressure.	5 min.

39.60 HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE (HYPERTENSION)

RAH program	Explanation	Time
64.55 Adrenal cortex	The adrenal cortex produces cortisol, which binds water in the body, thus increasing blood volume and contributing to an increase in blood pressure.	5 min.
64.56 Cortisol	Cortisol is also a stress hormone, which, when released in increased amounts, can lead to high blood pressure, especially if patients are also taking medications containing cortisol.	5 min.
64.60 Kidney	The kidneys produce renin, which leads to an increase in blood pressure.	5 min.
64.71 Insulin	Insulin is used to lower blood sugar levels. If more insulin is produced and released into the blood, it can cause an increase in blood pressure together with other hormones.	5 min.
64.75 Adiponectin	A polypeptide produced in adipose tissue cells that protects against metabolic disorders, ateriosclerosis and cardiovascular diseases.	5 min.
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.66 Gardnerella vaginalis		5 min.
21.14 Escherichia coli		5 min.
21.16 Proteus mirabilis		5 min.
21.17 Proteus vulgaris		5 min.
21.88 Rickettsiae		5 min.
22.93 Coronaviruses		5 min.
24.22 Dirofilaria immitis (heartworm)		5 min.
24.51 Clonorchis sinensis		5 min.
24.63 Schistosoma haematobium		5 min.
24.64 Schistosoma mansoni		5 min.
24.65 Urocleidus		5 min.

39.60 HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE (HYPERTENSION)

RAH program	Explanation	Time
25.15 Chilomastix cysts (rat)	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
25.16 Chilomonas		5 min.
25.41 Trichomonas vaginalis		5 min.
25.85 Blood parasites		5 min.
25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii		5 min.
27.10 Yeast fungi complete		5 min.
27.11 Candida albicans		5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program	The following detoxification programs should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.60 Detoxification liver		5 min.
31.66 Detoxification of endotoxins		5 min.
31.67 Detoxification of exotoxins		5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

39.65 RENAL HYPERTENSION

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.14 Spleen meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.17 Bladder meridian		5 min.
02.18 Kidney meridian		5 min.
02.22 Gall bladder meridian		5 min.
31.15 ATP production heart	These ATP programs must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.23 ATP production kidney		5 min.
31.39 ATP production blood vessels		5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
07.90 Rayobase®		5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®		5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
08.95 Glyphosate		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.

39.65 RENAL HYPERTENSION

RAH program	Explanation	Time
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		5 min.
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		5 min.
31.69 Detoxification phosphates	The elimination and detoxification of artificial phosphates should be considered in the treatment of the target condition.	5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
38.10 Arteries	Arterial changes, especially in the renal region, can lead to renal (kidney-related) hypertension.	5 min.
38.41 Carotid artery	The carotid artery supplies the neck and head area, and the brain with oxygen-rich blood and branches out into many small and smallest arteries.	5 min.
38.42 Carotid gland	The pressure receptors for blood pressure regulation are located near the carotid gland.	5 min.
38.43 Vascular endothelium	The vascular endothelium is the smooth inner layer of blood vessels. This can lead to deposits and hardening that can alter blood pressure levels.	5 min.
38.44 Vascular permeability	The vessels should be permeable to small components such as water, oxygen and electrolytes.	5 min.
38.80 Capillaries	Renal hypertension causes a reduction in blood flow in the peripheral and small arteries and impairs gas exchange in the capillaries.	5 min.

39.65 RENAL HYPERTENSION

RAH program	Explanation	Time
39.10 Impairment of the arterial blood supply	Arterial circulatory disorders are exacerbated by renal hypertension.	5 min.
39.50 Disorders of blood pressure regulation	Renal hypertension leads to disorders in blood pressure regulation.	5 min.
39.60 High blood pressure (hypertension)	Renal hypertension can be a cause of high blood pressure.	5 min.
39.65 Renal hypertension	Renal hypertension is high blood pressure caused by disorders of the kidneys.	5 min.
40.00 Heart, physiology complete	Renal hypertension affects the overall functioning of the heart and can cause it to weaken.	5 min.
40.70 Coronary vessels	The coronary vessels are small arteries and veins that supply oxygen and nutrients to the heart muscle and provide venous return to maintain the heart‘s pumping action.	5 min.
40.71 Coronary arteries	Arterial coronary vessels transport oxygen and nutrients to the heart muscle.	5 min.
43.52 Coronavirus infections / Long-COVID syndrome	An infection with coronaviruses primarily affects the lungs, but it can also impact the cardiovascular system, potentially leading to left-sided heart strain and eventually left-sided cardiac insufficiency.	5 min.
44.10 Kidney complete	Kidney disease should be ruled out first when diagnosing renal hypertension.	5 min.
50.20 Carbohydrate metabolism	An altered carbohydrate metabolism with an increase in blood sugar levels promotes and exacerbates the influence of hypertension on the arterial vascular system.	5 min.
51.40 Diabetes mellitus	Diabetes mellitus can promote the development of atherosclerosis and hypertension. This can lead to kidney diseases.	5 min.
64.51 Adrenaline	An increased release of adrenaline, such as during stress, leads to a rise in blood pressure.	5 min.
64.52 Noradrenaline	An increased release of noradrenaline, for example under stress, leads to a rise in blood pressure.	5 min.
64.56 Cortisol	Cortisol is also a stress hormone, which, when released in increased amounts, can lead to high blood pressure, especially if patients are also taking medications containing cortisol.	5 min.

39.65 RENAL HYPERTENSION

RAH program	Explanation	Time
64.60 Kidney	The kidneys affect the blood pressure in the body by producing renin.	5 min.
64.61 Renin	Renin is an enzyme produced by the kidneys with a hormone-like structure and effect. Upon its release, it activates the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system (RAAS), which causes vasoconstriction, increases blood pressure, and promotes the retention of sodium and blood volume in the body.	5 min.
64.62 Angiotensin I	Renin from the kidneys promotes the release of angiotensin I, a peptide hormone that is in turn formed from angiotensinogen (an inactive precursor) by the liver (and adipose tissue). Angiotensin I is the inactive precursor of angiotensin II. Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) is responsible for converting angiotensin I into the vasoconstrictive (vessel-narrowing) active angiotensin II.	5 min.
64.63 Angiotensin II	Angiotensin II is a peptide hormone that acts as a vasoconstrictor and increases blood pressure. It is converted from (not yet active) angiotensin I with the help of ACE. In conventional medicine, renal hypertension is treated pharmacologically with an ACE inhibitor. This ACE inhibitor prevents the conversion of angiotensin I into the active angiotensin II, thereby lowering blood pressure. The cause-oriented treatment approach diagnoses and treats kidney diseases, potentially leading to long-term blood pressure reduction.	5 min.
64.64 Aldosterone	Aldosterone, a hormone produced by the adrenal cortex, is released into the bloodstream in response to angiotensin II. It promotes sodium and water reabsorption/retention while simultaneously facilitating potassium excretion through its antagonistic action. This mechanism, combined with the vasoconstrictive effect of angiotensin II, increases arterial blood pressure. In principle and physiologically, the release of renin can be inhibited by negative feedback once the blood pressure has been raised.	5 min.
64.71 Insulin	Insulin is used to lower blood sugar levels. If more insulin is produced and released into the blood, it can cause an increase in blood pressure together with other hormones.	5 min.
64.75 Adiponectin	A polypeptide produced in adipose tissue cells that protects against metabolic disorders, atherosclerosis and cardiovascular diseases.	5 min.

39.65 RENAL HYPERTENSION

RAH program	Explanation	Time
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
20.66 Gardnerella vaginalis	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
21.14 Escherichia coli		5 min.
21.16 Proteus mirabilis		5 min.
21.17 Proteus vulgaris		5 min.
22.93 Coronaviruses		5 min.
24.63 Schistosoma haematobium		5 min.
24.64 Schistosoma mansoni		5 min.
24.65 Urocleidus		5 min.
25.41 Trichomonas vaginalis		5 min.
25.85 Blood parasites		5 min.
25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii		5 min.
27.11 Candida albicans		5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program	The following detoxification programs should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.62 Detoxification kidney		5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

41.20 CARDIAC INSUFFICIENCY, LEFT

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.15 Heart meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.19 Liver meridian		5 min.
02.20 Meridian of the heart and circulation		5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete	These ATP programs must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.15 ATP production heart		5 min.
31.39 ATP production blood vessels		5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
07.90 Rayobase®		5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®		5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
08.95 Glyphosat		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		5 min.

41.20 CARDIAC INSUFFICIENCY, LEFT

RAH program	Explanation	Time
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		5 min.
30.84 Neural stem cell	Important components of nerve tissue and nerve cells.	5 min.
30.85 Axons		5 min.
30.86 Myelin sheath		5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
31.69 Detoxification phosphates	The elimination and detoxification of artificial phosphates should be considered in the treatment of the target condition.	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
38.00 Circulatory system, physiology complete	During cardiac insufficiency, the vascular system, especially the venous system, is affected by the congestion.	5 min.
38.41 Carotid artery	The carotid artery supplies the neck and head area, and the brain with oxygen-rich blood and branches out into many small and smallest arteries.	5 min.
38.42 Carotid gland	The pressure receptors for blood pressure regulation are located near the carotid gland.	5 min.
38.43 Vascular endothelium	The vascular endothelium is the smooth inner layer of blood vessels. This can lead to deposits and hardening that can alter blood pressure levels.	5 min.
38.44 Vascular permeability	The vessels should be permeable to small components such as water, oxygen and electrolytes.	5 min.
38.51 Venous valves	The venous valves in the arm and leg veins are designed to help transport venous blood back to the right side of the heart more effectively and evenly.	5 min.

41.20 CARDIAC INSUFFICIENCY, LEFT

RAH program	Explanation	Time
39.15 Arteriosclerosis	Atherosclerosis can cause left-sided cardiac insufficiency.	5 min.
39.60 High blood pressure (hypertension)	High blood pressure is a possible cause of left-sided cardiac insufficiency.	5 min.
39.65 Renal hypertension	Renal hypertension can cause left-sided cardiac insufficiency.	5 min.
40.10 Heart layers complete	Left-sided cardiac insufficiency causes the layers of heart tissue, especially the heart muscle, the myocardium, to thicken over time and the heart tissue can lose its function as the disease progresses.	5 min.
40.20 Heart interior complete	The chambers of the heart, the atrium and the two ventricles, enlarge due to the increased work of the heart and dilate (widen) in the advanced stages of cardiac insufficiency.	5 min.
40.33 Mitral valve	A disease of the mitral valve (left atrium valve), whether due to stenosis (incomplete opening) or insufficiency (incomplete closure), can lead to left-sided cardiac insufficiency.	5 min.
40.34 Aortic valve	A disease of the aortic valve (left semilunar valve), whether due to stenosis (incomplete opening) or insufficiency (incomplete closure), can lead to left-sided cardiac insufficiency.	5 min.
40.70 Coronary vessels	The coronary vessels are small arteries and veins that supply oxygen and nutrients to the heart muscle and provide venous return to maintain the heart's pumping action.	5 min.
40.71 Coronary arteries	Arterial coronary vessels transport oxygen and nutrients to the heart muscle.	5 min.
40.72 Coronary veins	Venous coronary vessels transport deoxygenated and carbon dioxide-rich blood back to the right side of the heart.	5 min.
41.10 Strengthening the myocardium	Insufficiency of the left-sided heart puts more strain on the myocardium on the left side, causing it to thicken later.	5 min.
41.11 Increasing cardiac capacity	Left-sided cardiac insufficiency puts a greater strain on the heart, which can lead to a reduction in cardiac performance in the long term.	5 min.
41.20 Cardiac insufficiency, left	In left-sided cardiac insufficiency, the left side of the heart is enlarged, especially the left ventricular muscle (myocardium), and the whole left side of the heart becomes larger and weaker.	5 min.

41.20 CARDIAC INSUFFICIENCY, LEFT

RAH program	Explanation	Time
41.30 Cardiac insufficiency, right	Advanced right-sided cardiac insufficiency also leads to left-sided cardiac insufficiency over time, impairing the entire heart (global insufficiency).	5 min.
42.70 Lung complete	Venous congestion in the lungs causes increased pressure in the left side of the heart, which in turn can lead to fluid retention, also called pulmonary oedema.	5 min.
43.10 Cough, acute	Coughing (cardiac asthma) occurs due to backflow from the left side of the heart into the lungs. In the later stages, it can lead to pulmonary oedema (water in the lungs).	5 min.
43.14 Bronchitis, chronic	Chronic bronchitis can be exacerbated by existing left-sided cardiac insufficiency.	5 min.
43.52 Coronavirus infections / Long-COVID syndrome	An infection with coronaviruses primarily affects the lungs, but it can also impact the cardiovascular system, potentially leading to left-sided heart strain and eventually left-sided cardiac insufficiency.	5 min.
44.10 Kidney complete	The function of the kidneys can be affected by cardiac insufficiency, as blood pressure conditions change, and the filtration capacity of the kidneys is no longer constant.	5 min.
64.10 Hypothalamus complete	The hypothalamus is the control centre of the hormonal system and influences blood pressure, which in turn can lead to cardiac insufficiency if blood pressure rises.	5 min.
64.20 Pituitary gland complete	Like the hypothalamus, the pituitary gland has an influence on blood pressure, and hypertension can lead to left-sided cardiac insufficiency.	5 min.
64.30 Thyroid gland	An overactive thyroid (hyperthyroidism) can, over time, cause cardiac insufficiency as the patient also develops a high resting heart rate (tachycardia) and, later, high blood pressure.	5 min.
64.50 Adrenal medulla	The hormones of the adrenal medulla, the catecholamines adrenaline and noradrenaline, can lead to cardiac insufficiency when released in excessive amounts.	5 min.
64.55 Adrenal cortex	An increased release of the hormone cortisol, which is produced by the adrenal cortex, can lead to hypertension and, as a result, to left-sided heart strain, which can cause left-sided cardiac insufficiency.	5 min.

41.20 CARDIAC INSUFFICIENCY, LEFT

RAH program	Explanation	Time
64.60 Kidney	Increased renin production in kidney diseases promotes the development of high blood pressure, which in turn promotes cardiac insufficiency.	5 min.
64.61 Renin	An increased release of the enzyme renin from the kidneys promotes the development of cardiac insufficiency by increasing blood pressure throughout the body.	5 min.
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.87 Acinetobacter baumannii		5 min.
20.88 Acinetobacter haemolyticus		5 min.
20.89 Acinetobacter johnsonii		5 min.
20.90 Acinetobacter junii		5 min.
20.91 Acinetobacter iwoffii		5 min.
20.92 Actinomyces viscosus		5 min.
21.88 Rickettsiae		5 min.
22.93 Coronaviruses		5 min.
24.22 Dirofilaria immitis (heartworm)		5 min.
24.51 Clonorchis sinensis		5 min.
25.15 Chilomastix cysts (rat)		5 min.
25.16 Chilomonas		5 min.
25.85 Blood parasites		5 min.
25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii		5 min.
27.10 Yeast fungi complete		5 min.

41.20 CARDIAC INSUFFICIENCY, LEFT

RAH program	Explanation	Time
31.50 Detoxification, basic program	The following detoxification program should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

41.30 CARDIAC INSUFFICIENCY, RIGHT

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.15 Heart meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.19 Liver meridian		5 min.
02.20 Meridian of the heart and circulation		5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete	These ATP programs must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.15 ATP production heart		5 min.
31.39 ATP production blood vessels		5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
07.90 Rayobase®		5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®		5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
08.95 Glyphosate		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		5 min.

41.30 CARDIAC INSUFFICIENCY, RIGHT

RAH program	Explanation	Time
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		5 min.
30.84 Neural stem cell	Important components of nerve tissue and nerve cells.	5 min.
30.85 Axons		5 min.
30.86 Myelin sheath		5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
31.69 Detoxification phosphates	The elimination and detoxification of artificial phosphates should be considered in the treatment of the target condition.	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
36.60 Spleen	The right-sided cardiac insufficiency causes venous congestion in the inferior vena cava, leading to congestion and increased pressure in the spleen, which in turn leads to an enlargement of the spleen (splenomegaly).	5 min.
37.30 Spleen, strengthening the organ function	If there is congestion in the spleen due to right-sided cardiac insufficiency, the function of the spleen should be supported at an early stage.	5 min.
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
38.00 Circulatory system, physiology complete	During cardiac insufficiency, the vascular system, especially the venous system, is affected by the congestion.	5 min.
38.41 Carotid artery	The carotid artery supplies the neck and head area and the brain with oxygen-rich blood and branches out into many small and smallest arteries.	5 min.
38.42 Carotid gland	The pressure receptors for blood pressure regulation are located near the carotid gland.	5 min.

41.30 CARDIAC INSUFFICIENCY, RIGHT

RAH program	Explanation	Time
38.43 Vascular endothelium	The vascular endothelium is the smooth inner layer of blood vessels. This can lead to deposits and hardening that can alter blood pressure levels.	5 min.
38.44 Vascular permeability	The vessels should be permeable to small components such as water, oxygen and electrolytes.	5 min.
38.51 Venous valves	The venous valves in the arm and leg veins are designed to help transport the venous blood back to the right side of the heart better and more evenly.	5 min.
39.15 Arteriosclerosis	Arteriosclerosis can cause cardiac insufficiency.	5 min.
39.60 High blood pressure (hypertension)	High blood pressure influences the development of cardiac insufficiency.	5 min.
39.65 Renal hypertension	Renal hypertension can cause cardiac insufficiency.	5 min.
40.10 Heart layers complete	Right-sided cardiac insufficiency causes the layers of heart tissue, especially the heart muscle, the myocardium, to thicken over time and the heart tissue can lose its function as the disease progresses.	5 min.
40.20 Heart interior complete	The chambers of the heart, the atrium and the two ventricles, enlarge due to the increased work of the heart and dilate (widen) in the advanced stages of cardiac insufficiency.	5 min.
40.31 Tricuspid valve	A disease of the tricuspid valve (right atrioventricular valve), whether due to stenosis (incomplete opening) or insufficiency (incomplete closure), can contribute to right-sided cardiac insufficiency.	5 min.
40.32 Pulmonary valve	A disease of the pulmonary valve (the right semilunar valve), whether due to stenosis (incomplete opening) or insufficiency (incomplete closure), can contribute to the development of right sided cardiac insufficiency.	5 min.
40.70 Coronary vessels	The coronary vessels are small arteries and veins that supply oxygen and nutrients to the heart muscle and provide venous return to maintain the heart's pumping action.	5 min.
40.71 Coronary arteries	Arterial coronary vessels transport oxygen and nutrients to the heart muscle.	5 min.
40.72 Coronary veins	Venous coronary vessels transport deoxygenated and carbon dioxide-rich blood back to the right side of the heart.	5 min.
41.10 Strengthening the myocardium	Insufficiency of the right-sided heart puts more strain on the myocardium on the right side, causing it to thicken later.	5 min.

41.30 CARDIAC INSUFFICIENCY, RIGHT

RAH program	Explanation	Time
41.11 Increasing cardiac capacity	Right-sided cardiac insufficiency puts a greater strain on the heart, which can lead to cardiac insufficiency in the long term.	5 min.
41.30 Cardiac insufficiency, right	Advanced right-sided cardiac insufficiency eventually also leads to impairment of the entire heart (global cardiac insufficiency).	5 min.
42.70 Lung complete	Diseases of the lungs can cause right-sided cardiac insufficiency.	5 min.
43.14 Bronchitis, chronic	Chronic bronchitis can be the cause of right-sided cardiac insufficiency.	5 min.
43.20 Bronchial asthma	Bronchial asthma is a common cause of right-sided strain (cor pulmonale) and subsequent right-sided cardiac insufficiency.	5 min.
43.40 Pleuritis sicca / exsudativa	An inflammation of the pleura can lead to right-sided cardiac insufficiency.	5 min.
43.50 Pneumonia, bacterial	Bacterial pneumonia can lead to right-sided heart strain and later to right-sided cardiac insufficiency.	5 min.
43.51 Pneumonia, atypical	Atypical pneumonia, usually caused by a virus, can lead to a strain on the right side of the heart and later to right-sided cardiac insufficiency.	5 min.
43.52 Coronavirus infections / Long-COVID syndrome	An infection with coronaviruses primarily affects the lungs, but it can also impact the cardiovascular system, potentially leading to left-sided heart strain and eventually left-sided cardiac insufficiency.	5 min.
46.20 Oesophagus	The venous congestion in the inferior vena cava in right-sided cardiac insufficiency causes signs of congestion in the stomach and consequently also in the oesophagus.	5 min.
46.30 Stomach complete	The venous congestion in the inferior vena cava in right-sided cardiac insufficiency causes signs of congestion in the stomach and pain in the epigastric region, which may be accompanied by a loss of appetite.	5 min.
46.40 Small intestines complete	The venous congestion in the inferior vena cava in right-sided cardiac insufficiency results in signs of congestion in the small intestine.	5 min.
46.50 Colon complete	The venous congestion in the inferior vena cava in right-sided cardiac insufficiency can lead to signs of congestion in the colon, which can cause varicose-like changes in the abdominal veins.	5 min.

41.30 CARDIAC INSUFFICIENCY, RIGHT

RAH program	Explanation	Time
46.60 Colon (rectum)	The venous congestion in the inferior vena cava associated with right-sided cardiac insufficiency can lead to signs of congestion in the rectum, which can promote the development of haemorrhoids.	5 min.
48.00 Liver / gall / pancreas, physiology complete	The venous congestion in the inferior vena cava in right-sided cardiac insufficiency can lead to signs of congestion in the liver, gall and pancreas, which can cause an increase in pressure and later an enlargement of these organs.	5 min.
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.87 Acinetobacter baumannii		5 min.
20.88 Acinetobacter haemolyticus		5 min.
20.89 Acinetobacter johnsonii		5 min.
20.90 Acinetobacter junii		5 min.
20.91 Acinetobacter iwoffii		5 min.
20.92 Actinomyces viscosus		5 min.
21.88 Rickettsiae		5 min.
22.93 Coronaviruses		5 min.
24.22 Dirofilaria immitis (heartworm)		5 min.
24.51 Clonorchis sinensis		5 min.
25.15 Chilomastix cysts (rat)		5 min.
25.16 Chilomonas		5 min.
25.85 Blood parasites		5 min.

41.30 CARDIAC INSUFFICIENCY, RIGHT

RAH program	Explanation	Time
25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
27.10 Yeast fungi complete		5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program	The following detoxification program should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

41.40 ANGINA PECTORIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.15 Heart meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.19 Liver meridian		5 min.
02.20 Meridian of the heart and circulation		5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete	These ATP programs must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.15 ATP production heart		5 min.
31.39 ATP production blood vessels		5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
07.90 Rayobase®		5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®		5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
08.95 Glyphosat		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.

41.40 ANGINA PECTORIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		5 min.
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		5 min.
31.69 Detoxification phosphates	The elimination and detoxification of artificial phosphates should be considered in the treatment of the target condition.	5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
38.10 Arteries	Narrowing of the arteries can lead to angina pectoris.	5 min.
38.40 Blood pressure receptors of the carotid artery	The blood pressure receptors affect the narrowing and widening (vasoconstriction and vasodilation) of the arteries close to the heart and the carotid artery (neck artery), which are responsible for arterial blood flow.	5 min.
38.41 Carotid artery	The carotid artery supplies the neck and head area, and the brain with oxygen-rich blood and branches out into many small and smallest arteries.	5 min.
38.42 Carotid gland	The pressure receptors for blood pressure regulation are located near the carotid gland.	5 min.
38.43 Vascular endothelium	The vascular endothelium is the smooth inner layer of blood vessels. This can lead to deposits and hardening that can alter blood pressure levels.	5 min.

41.40 ANGINA PECTORIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
38.44 Vascular permeability	The vessels should be permeable to small components such as water, oxygen and electrolytes.	5 min.
38.51 Venous valves	The venous valves in the arm and leg veins are designed to help transport venous blood back to the right side of the heart more effectively and evenly.	5 min.
38.80 Capillaries	The capillaries supply the smallest areas of tissue in the various organs and are where gas exchange takes place. Adequate oxygen supply is important for the coronary arteries and their supply to the heart muscle tissue.	5 min.
39.10 Impairment of the arterial blood supply	An arterial circulatory disorder in the coronary vessels of the heart leads to the symptoms of angina pectoris.	5 min.
39.15 Arteriosclerosis	Arteriosclerosis is a common cause of narrowing of the coronary arteries and the development of angina pectoris.	5 min.
39.20 Impairment of the venous blood supply (varicosis)	Arterial and venous circulatory disorders can be related and should be tested.	5 min.
39.60 High blood pressure (hypertension)	Hypertension is a common cause of the development of angina pectoris.	5 min.
39.65 Renal hypertension	In patients with angina pectoris, renal-based hypertension should always be investigated as a possible cause.	5 min.
39.70 Low blood pressure (hypotension)	If blood pressure is too low (systolic under 100 mmHg and diastolic under 60 mmHg), the coronary arteries may be insufficiently supplied with blood, resulting in a lack of oxygen in the myocardium.	5 min.
40.00 Heart, physiology complete	Damage and disease of the heart can result from the narrowing of the coronary vessels.	5 min.
40.13 Myocardium	In the case of angina pectoris, the heart muscle is no longer sufficiently supplied with blood and should be strengthened.	5 min.
40.30 Cardiac valves complete	Diseases of the heart valves can cause a lack of blood flow to the heart muscle.	5 min.
40.40 Impulse conduction system complete	An intact impulse conduction system with a functional sinoatrial node that transmits its impulse to subsequent structures is essential for adequate blood flow to the heart chambers, coronary vessels, and myocardium.	5 min.
40.70 Coronary vessels	The coronary vessels are small arteries and veins that supply oxygen and nutrients to the heart muscle and provide venous return to maintain the heart's pumping action.	5 min.

41.40 ANGINA PECTORIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
40.71 Coronary arteries	Arterial coronary vessels transport oxygen and nutrients to the heart muscle.	5 min.
40.72 Coronary veins	Venous coronary vessels transport deoxygenated and carbon dioxide-rich blood back to the right side of the heart.	5 min.
41.10 Strengthening the myocardium	In cases of angina pectoris, reduced blood flow places increased strain on the heart muscle.	5 min.
41.20 Cardiac insufficiency, left	Angina pectoris can promote the development of left-sided cardiac insufficiency, as the heart muscle on the left side, which is about twice as thick, is under-oxygenated.	5 min.
41.30 Cardiac insufficiency, right	Chronic bronchial asthma can lead to weakening of the right side of the heart, with the heart muscle becoming impaired in the advanced stages.	5 min.
41.40 Angina pectoris	Angina pectoris is a feeling of tightness in the chest, usually accompanied by pressure and pain, caused by a narrowing of the arterial coronary vessels (coronaries).	5 min.
42.70 Lung complete	In cases of heart and coronary artery diseases, the lungs should also be tested, as both organs are connected to the circulatory system.	5 min.
43.52 Coronavirus infections / Long-COVID syndrome	An infection with coronaviruses primarily affects the lungs, but it can also impact the cardiovascular system, potentially leading to left-sided heart strain and eventually left-sided cardiac insufficiency.	5 min.
46.00 Digestive system, physiology complete	The digestive system can be affected by a heart disease because of a lack of oxygen supply and congestion in the organs of the upper abdomen.	5 min.
54.30 Cranial nerve X (vagus nerve)	The 10th cranial nerve, the vagus nerve, has a major influence on various organs in the body and is particularly important for the chest organs and their functions, as well as the digestive organs.	5 min.
54.50 Autonomic nervous system	The autonomic nervous system has a major influence on heart function and can exacerbate angina pectoris, for example under stressful conditions.	5 min.
54.60 Psychosomatic control	Psychosomatic factors should always be considered in angina pectoris, as there are usually several possible causes.	5 min.
64.10 Hypothalamus complete	The hypothalamus is the control centre of the hormonal system and influences blood pressure, which can intensify the symptoms of angina pectoris.	5 min.

41.40 ANGINA PECTORIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
64.20 Pituitary gland complete	Like the hypothalamus, the pituitary gland has an influence on blood pressure, and hypertension can promote angina pectoris.	5 min.
64.30 Thyroid gland	An overactive thyroid (hyperthyroidism) can, over time, lead to angina pectoris, as the patient experiences a high resting heart rate (tachycardia) and, eventually, high blood pressure.	5 min.
64.50 Adrenal medulla	The hormones of the adrenal medulla, the catecholamines adrenaline and noradrenaline, can lead to the symptoms of angina pectoris if released in increased amounts.	5 min.
64.51 Adrenaline	An increased release of adrenaline, such as during stress, leads to a rise in blood pressure.	5 min.
64.52 Noradrenaline	An increased release of noradrenaline, for example under stress, leads to a rise in blood pressure.	5 min.
64.56 Cortisol	Cortisol is also a stress hormone, which, when released in increased amounts, can lead to high blood pressure, especially if patients are also taking medications containing cortisol.	5 min.
64.60 Kidney	Increased production of renin in kidney diseases promotes the development of high blood pressure, which in turn contributes to coronary heart diseases such as angina pectoris.	5 min.
64.61 Renin	An increased release of the enzyme renin from the kidneys promotes the development of coronary heart disease by increasing blood pressure throughout the body.	5 min.
64.71 Insulin	Insulin is used to lower blood sugar levels. If more insulin is produced and released into the blood, it can cause an increase in blood pressure together with other hormones.	5 min.
64.75 Adiponectin	A polypeptide produced in adipose tissue cells that protects against metabolic disorders, atherosclerosis and cardiovascular diseases.	5 min.
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.

41.40 ANGINA PECTORIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
81.02 Aspen	The Bach Flowers no. 2 (Aspen) and no. 20 (Mimulus) are used to help with anxiety during an angina pectoris attack.	5 min.
81.20 Mimulus		5 min.
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.87 Acinetobacter baumannii		5 min.
20.88 Acinetobacter haemolyticus		5 min.
20.89 Acinetobacter johnsonii		5 min.
20.90 Acinetobacter junii		5 min.
20.91 Acinetobacter iwoffii		5 min.
20.92 Actinomyces viscosus		5 min.
21.88 Rickettsiae		5 min.
22.93 Coronaviruses		5 min.
24.22 Dirofilaria immitis (heartworm)		5 min.
24.51 Clonorchis sinensis		5 min.
25.15 Chilomastix cysts (rat)		5 min.
25.16 Chilomonas		5 min.
25.85 Blood parasites		5 min.
25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii		5 min.
27.10 Yeast fungi complete		5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program	The following detoxification program should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

43.13 BRONCHITIS, ACUTE

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.11 Lung meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.12 Colon meridian		5 min.
02.14 Spleen meridian		5 min.
02.17 Bladder meridian		5 min.
02.21 Sanjiao meridian		5 min.
02.22 Gall bladder meridian		5 min.
31.11 ATP production lung	This ATP program must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
07.22 Zinc	Zinc is particularly important for the immune system and for many enzymatic conversion processes in the body.	5 min.
07.90 Rayobase®	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®		5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
08.95 Glyphosate		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.

43.13 BRONCHITIS, ACUTE

RAH program	Explanation	Time
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		5 min.
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		5 min.
31.80 Open wounds / wound healing	Wounds can increase inflammation and infection in the body.	5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
31.69 Detoxification phosphates	The elimination and detoxification of artificial phosphates should be considered in the treatment of the target condition.	5 min.
31.88 Abscess	A collection of pus in a closed tissue cavity that can lead to acute bronchitis.	5 min.
31.89 Acute local inflammation	Acute local inflammation may be the cause of acute bronchitis.	5 min.
32.20 Leukocytes complete	Leukocytes are responsible for non-specific and specific immune defence, which is compromised in inflammatory diseases.	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	Inflammatory diseases weaken the immune system.	5 min.
34.15 CD4 receptors	These receptors are status indicators for the condition of the immune system, which, when weakened, can promote the development of acute bronchitis.	5 min.

43.13 BRONCHITIS, ACUTE

RAH program	Explanation	Time
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete	In inflammatory diseases, the lymphatic system should be strengthened to promote lymphatic drainage and the elimination of toxins.	5 min.
37.13 Lymph flow disorder	Lymphatic drainage must be encouraged so that the bronchial mucous membranes can be detoxified and cleared.	5 min.
42.10 Nose / olfactory organ complete	The nose and its mucous membranes are often affected by inflammation in the run-up to bronchitis and should also be treated.	5 min.
42.20 Sinuses complete	A sinus infection can be a cause of bronchitis.	5 min.
42.30 Throat	The upper respiratory tract and throat are usually affected by inflammation before bronchitis sets in.	5 min.
42.40 Larynx complete	Laryngitis can cause bronchitis.	5 min.
42.50 Windpipe	The windpipe can also be affected in bronchitis at the transition to the main and stem bronchi.	5 min.
42.60 Bronchial tubes complete	The bronchial tubes are inflamed in bronchitis.	5 min.
42.70 Lung complete	The lungs and alveoli can also become diseased because of bronchitis.	5 min.
42.71 Alveoli (air sacks)	The alveoli can also be affected by bronchitis.	5 min.
42.80 Pleura complete	Bronchitis can also spread to the pleura.	5 min.
43.10 Cough, acute	Acute coughing is a very common symptom of bronchitis.	5 min.
43.11 Rhinitis, acute (common cold)	A cold is a common pre-existing condition that triggers bronchitis.	5 min.
43.13 Bronchitis, acute	Acute bronchitis	5 min.
43.15 Sinusitis, acute	Acute sinusitis can promote bronchitis.	5 min.
43.16 Sinusitis, chronic	Chronic sinusitis can promote bronchitis.	5 min.
43.17 Pharyngitis	Inflammation of the throat can be the underlying cause of bronchitis.	5 min.
43.18 Laryngitis	Laryngitis can be the underlying cause of bronchitis.	5 min.

43.13 BRONCHITIS, ACUTE

RAH program	Explanation	Time
43.20 Bronchial asthma	Bronchial asthma is a common secondary condition of bronchitis and should be tested for at an early stage.	5 min.
43.30 Excessive mucus production	Bronchitis is associated with mucus and sputum.	5 min.
43.50 Pneumonia, bacterial	A bacterial pneumonia can be the result of a progressing bronchitis.	5 min.
43.51 Pneumonia, atypical	A viral pneumonia, also known as non-bacterial pneumonia, can result from bronchitis.	5 min.
43.52 Coronavirus infections / Long-COVID syndrome	A coronavirus infection is primarily a lung infection that can also affect the cardiovascular system, digestive organs and the rest of the body, making the organism more prone to allergies.	5 min.
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.19 Staphylococcus aureus		5 min.
20.22 Streptococcus mitis		5 min.
20.23 Streptococcus pneumoniae		5 min.
20.24 Streptococcus pyogenes		5 min.
20.44 Bacilli		5 min.
20.49 Bordetella pertussis		5 min.
20.67 Haemophilus influenzae		5 min.
20.72 Legionella pneumophila		5 min.

43.13 BRONCHITIS, ACUTE

RAH program	Explanation	Time
20.76 Mycobacterium tuberculosis	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.87 Acinetobacter baumannii		5 min.
20.88 Acinetobacter haemolyticus		5 min.
20.89 Acinetobacter johnsonii		5 min.
20.90 Acinetobacter junii		5 min.
20.91 Acinetobacter iwoffii		5 min.
20.92 Actinomyces viscosus		5 min.
21.15 Klebsiella pneumoniae		5 min.
21.86 Chlamydia trachomatis		5 min.
21.91 Bacterium laryngeale		5 min.
22.11 Adenovirus		5 min.
22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)		5 min.
22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)		5 min.
22.15 Herpes simplex		5 min.
22.17 Herpes zoster		5 min.
22.22 Human herpesvirus 8		5 min.
22.67 Coxsackie virus B1		5 min.
22.68 Coxsackie virus B4		5 min.
22.80 Rhinovirus		5 min.
22.93 Coronaviruses		5 min.
23.16 Parainfluenza virus		5 min.
23.33 Influenza virus A and B		5 min.
23.81 Viruses N.N.		5 min.
24.21 Ascaris megalocephala		5 min.
25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii		5 min.
26.12 Aspergillus niger		5 min.
26.41 Aflatoxin		5 min.

43.13 BRONCHITIS, ACUTE

RAH program	Explanation	Time
31.55 Detoxification intracellular	The following detoxification programs should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.57 Detoxification lung		5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

43.14 BRONCHITIS, CHRONIC

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.11 Lung meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.12 Colon meridian		5 min.
02.14 Spleen meridian		5 min.
02.17 Bladder meridian		5 min.
02.21 Sanjiao meridian		5 min.
02.22 Gall bladder meridian		5 min.
31.11 ATP production lung	This ATP program must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
07.22 Zinc	Zinc is particularly important for the immune system and for many enzymatic conversion processes in the body.	5 min.
07.90 Rayobase®	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®		5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
08.95 Glyphosate		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.

43.14 BRONCHITIS, CHRONIC

RAH program	Explanation	Time
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		5 min.
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		5 min.
31.69 Detoxification phosphates	The elimination and detoxification of artificial phosphates should be considered in the treatment of the target condition.	5 min.
31.80 Open wounds / wound healing	Wounds can increase inflammation and infection in the body.	5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
31.88 Abscess	An abscess can be the cause of chronic bronchitis.	5 min.
31.89 Acute local inflammation	Acute local inflammation can be the cause of bronchitis.	5 min.
32.20 Leukocytes complete	Leukocytes are responsible for non-specific and specific immune defence, which is compromised in inflammatory diseases.	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	Inflammatory diseases weaken the immune system.	5 min.
34.15 CD4 receptors	Status indicator for the state of the immune system, which is important in chronic inflammation.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.

43.14 BRONCHITIS, CHRONIC

RAH program	Explanation	Time
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete	In inflammatory diseases, the lymphatic system should be strengthened to promote lymphatic drainage and the elimination of toxins.	5 min.
37.13 Lymph flow disorder	Lymphatic drainage must be encouraged so that the bronchial mucous membranes can be detoxified and cleared.	5 min.
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
40.22 Right ventricle	Chronic bronchitis puts a strain on the small pulmonary circulation and leads to a congestion in the right side of the heart, causing strain and thickening of the right ventricular musculature.	5 min.
40.31 Tricuspid valve	The congestion in the lung caused by chronic bronchitis increases the pressure on the right side of the heart and the right atrioventricular valve.	5 min.
40.32 Pulmonary valve	The congestion caused by chronic bronchitis increases the pressure on the right side of the heart and the right atrioventricular valve.	5 min.
41.10 Strengthening the myocardium	The right ventricular muscles are particularly strained and affected by the increased congestion in the lungs.	5 min.
41.11 Increasing cardiac capacity	In chronic bronchitis, the cardiac output of the right side of the heart in particular is impaired and should be strengthened.	5 min.
41.30 Cardiac insufficiency, right	Chronic progressive bronchitis weakens the right side of the heart, significantly impairing the heart muscles.	5 min.
42.10 Nose / olfactory organ complete	The nose and its mucous membranes are often affected by inflammation in the run-up to bronchitis and should also be treated.	5 min.
42.20 Sinuses complete	A sinus infection can be a cause of bronchitis.	5 min.
42.30 Throat	The upper respiratory tract and throat are usually affected by inflammation before bronchitis sets in.	5 min.
42.40 Larynx complete	Laryngitis can cause bronchitis.	5 min.
42.50 Windpipe	The windpipe can also be affected in bronchitis at the transition to the main and stem bronchi.	5 min.
42.70 Lung complete	The lungs and alveoli can also become diseased because of bronchitis.	5 min.

43.14 BRONCHITIS, CHRONIC

RAH program	Explanation	Time
42.71 Alveoli (air sacks)	The alveoli can also be affected by bronchitis.	5 min.
42.80 Pleura complete	Bronchitis can also spread to the pleura.	5 min.
43.10 Cough, acute	Acute coughing is a very common symptom of bronchitis.	5 min.
43.11 Rhinitis, acute (common cold)	A cold is a common pre-existing condition that triggers bronchitis.	5 min.
43.14 Bronchitis, chronic	Chronic bronchitis	5 min.
43.15 Sinusitis, acute	Acute sinusitis can promote bronchitis.	5 min.
43.16 Sinusitis, chronic	Chronic sinusitis can promote bronchitis.	5 min.
43.17 Pharyngitis	Inflammation of the throat can be the underlying cause of bronchitis.	5 min.
43.18 Laryngitis	Laryngitis can be the underlying cause of bronchitis.	5 min.
43.20 Bronchial asthma	Bronchial asthma is a common secondary condition of bronchitis and hence should be tested at an early stage.	5 min.
43.30 Excessive mucus production	Bronchitis is associated with mucus and sputum.	5 min.
43.50 Pneumonia, bacterial	A bacterial pneumonia can be the result of a progressing bronchitis.	5 min.
43.51 Pneumonia, atypical	A viral pneumonia, also known as non-bacterial pneumonia, can result from bronchitis.	5 min.
43.52 Coronavirus infections / Long-COVID syndrome	An infection with coronaviruses primarily affects the lungs, but it can also impact the cardiovascular system, potentially leading to left-sided heart strain and eventually left-sided cardiac insufficiency.	5 min.
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.

43.14 BRONCHITIS, CHRONIC

RAH program	Explanation	Time
20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.19 Staphylococcus aureus		5 min.
20.22 Streptococcus mitis		5 min.
20.23 Streptococcus pneumoniae		5 min.
20.24 Streptococcus pyogenes		5 min.
20.44 Bacilli		5 min.
20.49 Bordetella pertussis		5 min.
20.67 Haemophilus influenzae		5 min.
20.72 Legionella pneumophila		5 min.
20.76 Mycobacterium tuberculosis		5 min.
20.87 Acinetobacter baumannii		5 min.
20.88 Acinetobacter haemolyticus		5 min.
20.89 Acinetobacter johnsonii		5 min.
20.90 Acinetobacter junii		5 min.
20.91 Acinetobacter iwoffii		5 min.
20.92 Actinomyces viscosus		5 min.
21.15 Klebsiella pneumoniae		5 min.
21.86 Chlamydia trachomatis		5 min.
21.91 Bacterium laryngeale		5 min.
22.11 Adenovirus		5 min.
22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)		5 min.
22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)		5 min.
22.15 Herpes simplex		5 min.
22.17 Herpes zoster		5 min.
22.22 Human herpesvirus 8		5 min.
22.67 Coxsackie virus B1		5 min.
22.68 Coxsackie virus B4		5 min.
22.80 Rhinovirus		5 min.

43.14 BRONCHITIS, CHRONIC

RAH program	Explanation	Time
22.93 Coronaviruses	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
23.16 Parainfluenza virus		5 min.
23.33 Influenza virus A and B		5 min.
23.81 Viruses N.N.		5 min.
24.21 Ascaris megalocephala		5 min.
25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii		5 min.
26.12 Aspergillus niger		5 min.
26.41 Aflatoxin		5 min.
31.55 Detoxification intracellular	The following detoxification programs should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.57 Detoxification lung		5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

43.15 SINUSITIS, ACUTE

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.11 Lung meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.12 Colon meridian		5 min.
02.14 Spleen meridian		5 min.
02.17 Bladder meridian		5 min.
02.21 Sanjiao meridian		5 min.
02.22 Gall bladder meridian		5 min.
31.25 ATP production lymph	This ATP program must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	The immune system should be supported when dealing with inflammatory diseases.	5 min.

43.15 SINUSITIS, ACUTE

RAH program	Explanation	Time
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete	In inflammatory diseases, the lymphatic system should be strengthened to promote lymphatic drainage and the elimination of toxins.	5 min.
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
42.10 Nose / olfactory organ complete	Sinusitis is often caused by an infection in the nasal cavity.	5 min.
42.20 Sinuses complete	All or individual sinuses can be affected by sinusitis.	5 min.
43.11 Rhinitis, acute (common cold)	A cold is one of the most common causes of sinusitis.	5 min.
43.15 Sinusitis, acute	Acute sinusitis	5 min.
43.52 Coronavirus infections / Long-COVID syndrome	An infection with coronaviruses primarily affects the lungs, but it can also impact the cardiovascular system, potentially leading to left-sided heart strain and eventually left-sided cardiac insufficiency.	5 min.
54.25 Cranial nerve V (trigeminal nerve)	The trigeminal nerve, a three-part sensory facial nerve, can also be affected in sinusitis. The pain may present as trigeminal neuralgia in the region of the frontal sinuses and the maxillary sinuses.	5 min.
55.55 Headaches	Headaches are a common symptom of sinusitis.	5 min.
56.00 Visual organ, physiology complete	The eye can be affected as a secondary complication of sinusitis.	5 min.
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.

43.15 SINUSITIS, ACUTE

RAH program	Explanation	Time
76.16 Tooth 16	The lateral molars in the right maxilla should be excluded as a possible cause of inflammation of the right maxillary sinus. Their root tips can extend into the right maxillary sinus and tooth root inflammation can cause sinusitis.	5 min.
76.17 Tooth 17		5 min.
76.26 Tooth 26	The lateral molars in the left maxilla should be excluded as a possible cause of inflammation of the left maxillary sinus. Their root tips can extend into the left maxillary sinus and tooth root inflammation can cause sinusitis.	5 min.
76.27 Tooth 27		5 min.
20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.19 Staphylococcus aureus		5 min.
20.22 Streptococcus mitis		5 min.
20.23 Streptococcus pneumoniae		5 min.
20.24 Streptococcus pyogenes		5 min.
20.44 Bacilli		5 min.
20.49 Bordetella pertussis		5 min.
20.67 Haemophilus influenzae		5 min.
20.72 Legionella pneumophila		5 min.
20.76 Mycobacterium tuberculosis		5 min.
20.87 Acinetobacter baumannii		5 min.
20.88 Acinetobacter haemolyticus		5 min.
20.89 Acinetobacter johnsonii		5 min.
20.90 Acinetobacter junii		5 min.
20.91 Acinetobacter iwoffii		5 min.
20.92 Actinomyces viscosus		5 min.
21.15 Klebsiella pneumoniae		5 min.
21.86 Chlamydia trachomatis		5 min.
21.91 Bacterium laryngeale		5 min.
22.11 Adenovirus		5 min.
22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)		5 min.

43.15 SINUSITIS, ACUTE

RAH program	Explanation	Time
22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
22.15 Herpes simplex		5 min.
22.17 Herpes zoster		5 min.
22.22 Human herpesvirus 8		5 min.
22.67 Coxsackie virus B1		5 min.
22.68 Coxsackie virus B4		5 min.
22.80 Rhinovirus		5 min.
22.93 Coronaviruses		5 min.
23.16 Parainfluenza virus		5 min.
23.33 Influenza virus A and B		5 min.
23.81 Viruses N.N.		5 min.
24.21 Ascaris megalocephala		5 min.
25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii		5 min.
26.12 Aspergillus niger		5 min.
26.41 Aflatoxin		5 min.
31.56 Detoxification mucous membrane	The following detoxification program should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

43.16 SINUSITIS, CHRONIC

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.11 Lung meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.12 Colon meridian		5 min.
02.14 Spleen meridian		5 min.
02.17 Bladder meridian		5 min.
02.21 Sanjiao meridian		5 min.
02.22 Gall bladder meridian		5 min.
31.25 ATP production lymph	This ATP program must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
07.90 Rayobase®		5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®		5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
08.95 Glyphosate		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.

43.16 SINUSITIS, CHRONIC

RAH program	Explanation	Time
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		5 min.
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		5 min.
31.69 Detoxification phosphates	The elimination and detoxification of artificial phosphates should be considered in the treatment of the target condition.	5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
31.88 Abscess	An abscess can be the cause of chronic sinusitis.	5 min.
31.89 Acute local inflammation	Inflammation can be the cause of sinusitis.	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	The immune system should be supported when dealing with inflammatory diseases.	5 min.
34.15 CD4 receptors	Status indicator for the state of the immune system, which is important in chronic inflammation.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete	In inflammatory diseases, the lymphatic system should be strengthened to promote lymphatic drainage and the elimination of toxins.	5 min.
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
42.10 Nose / olfactory organ complete	Sinusitis is often caused by an infection in the nasal cavity.	5 min.

43.16 SINUSITIS, CHRONIC

RAH program	Explanation	Time
42.20 Sinuses complete	All or individual sinuses can be affected by sinusitis.	5 min.
43.11 Rhinitis, acute (common cold)	A cold is one of the most common causes of sinusitis.	5 min.
43.16 Sinusitis, chronic	Chronic sinusitis	5 min.
43.52 Coronavirus infections / Long-COVID syndrome	An infection with coronaviruses primarily affects the lungs, but it can also impact the cardiovascular system, potentially leading to left-sided heart strain and eventually left-sided cardiac insufficiency.	5 min.
54.25 Cranial nerve V (trigeminal nerve)	The trigeminal nerve, a three-part sensory facial nerve, can also be affected in sinusitis. The pain may present as trigeminal neuralgia in the region of the frontal sinuses and the maxillary sinuses.	5 min.
55.55 Headaches	Headaches are a common symptom of sinusitis.	5 min.
56.00 Visual organ, physiology complete	The eye can be affected as a secondary complication of sinusitis.	5 min.
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
76.16 Tooth 16	The lateral molars in the right maxilla should be excluded as a possible cause of inflammation of the right maxillary sinus. Their root tips can extend into the right maxillary sinus and tooth root inflammation can cause sinusitis.	5 min.
76.17 Tooth 17		5 min.
76.26 Tooth 26	The lateral molars in the left maxilla should be excluded as a possible cause of inflammation of the left maxillary sinus. Their root tips can extend into the left maxillary sinus and tooth root inflammation can cause sinusitis.	5 min.
76.27 Tooth 27		5 min.
20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.19 Staphylococcus aureus		5 min.

43.16 SINUSITIS, CHRONIC

RAH program	Explanation	Time
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.23 Streptococcus pneumoniae		5 min.
20.24 Streptococcus pyogenes		5 min.
20.44 Bacilli		5 min.
20.49 Bordetella pertussis		5 min.
20.67 Haemophilus influenzae		5 min.
20.72 Legionella pneumophila		5 min.
20.76 Mycobacterium tuberculosis		5 min.
20.87 Acinetobacter baumannii		5 min.
20.88 Acinetobacter haemolyticus		5 min.
20.89 Acinetobacter johnsonii		5 min.
20.90 Acinetobacter junii		5 min.
20.91 Acinetobacter iwoffii		5 min.
20.92 Actinomyces viscosus		5 min.
21.15 Klebsiella pneumoniae		5 min.
21.86 Chlamydia trachomatis		5 min.
21.91 Bacterium laryngeale		5 min.
22.11 Adenovirus		5 min.
22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)		5 min.
22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)		5 min.
22.15 Herpes simplex		5 min.
22.17 Herpes zoster		5 min.
22.22 Human herpesvirus 8		5 min.
22.67 Coxsackie virus B1		5 min.
22.68 Coxsackie virus B4		5 min.
22.80 Rhinovirus		5 min.
22.93 Coronaviruses		5 min.

43.16 SINUSITIS, CHRONIC

RAH program	Explanation	Time
23.16 Parainfluenza virus	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
23.33 Influenza virus A and B		5 min.
23.81 Viruses N.N.		5 min.
24.21 Ascaris megalocephala		5 min.
25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii		5 min.
26.12 Aspergillus niger		5 min.
26.41 Aflatoxin		5 min.
31.56 Detoxification mucous membrane	The following detoxification program should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

43.17 PHARYNGITIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.11 Lung meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.12 Colon meridian		5 min.
02.14 Spleen meridian		5 min.
02.17 Bladder meridian		5 min.
02.21 Sanjiao meridian		5 min.
02.22 Gall bladder meridian		5 min.
31.11 ATP production lung	This ATP program must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
07.90 Rayobase®		5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®		5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
08.95 Glyphosate		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.

43.17 PHARYNGITIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		5 min.
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		5 min.
30.91 Mucous membranes, head	A weakened immune system can cause the mucous membranes in the throat and sinuses to become very dry, which can promote infections. It is essential to restore the mucosal environment along with the physiological flora to prevent chronic conditions.	5 min.
31.69 Detoxification phosphates	The elimination and detoxification of artificial phosphates should be considered in the treatment of the target condition.	5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
31.88 Abscess	A collection of pus in a closed tissue cavity that can cause inflammation of the throat.	5 min.
31.89 Acute local inflammation	Acute local inflammation can be the cause of pharyngitis.	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
34.15 CD4 receptors	These receptors are status indicators for the condition of the immune system, which, when weakened, can promote the development of a throat infection.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
35.20 Allergy complete	Pharyngitis may occur in association with an allergic reaction, the cause of which should be tested at an early stage.	5 min.
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete	The lymphatic system is often involved in pharyngitis because the tonsils, especially the adenoids, act as organs of the immune system.	5 min.

43.17 PHARYNGITIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
42.20 Sinuses complete	Inflammation of the sinuses is a common cause of pharyngitis, as the pathogens also descend into the throat.	5 min.
42.30 Throat	In pharyngitis, the throat and pharyngeal mucosa are primarily red, swollen, and painful. It is also often accompanied by tonsillitis.	5 min.
42.40 Larynx complete	The larynx is often affected, particularly in cases of chronic pharyngitis, as pathogens can spread downward toward the lower respiratory tract.	5 min.
43.10 Cough, acute	Acute coughing is a common symptom of pharyngitis.	5 min.
43.11 Rhinitis, acute (common cold)	A cold is a typical accompanying symptom of pharyngitis.	5 min.
43.15 Sinusitis, acute	Sinusitis (inflammation of the sinuses) is a common cause of pharyngitis, as the pathogens also descend into the throat.	5 min.
43.17 Pharyngitis	Pharyngitis is an inflammation of the throat that is usually caused by pathogens descending from the nose and paranasal sinuses.	5 min.
43.18 Laryngitis	Laryngitis is an inflammation of the larynx that can usually be triggered by colds, frequent throat infections and by thermal irritants.	5 min.
43.52 Coronavirus infections / Long-COVID syndrome	A coronavirus infection is primarily a lung infection that can also affect the cardiovascular system, digestive organs and the rest of the body, making the organism more prone to allergies.	5 min.
51.40 Diabetes mellitus	Diabetics also suffer from respiratory infections due to the resulting immune deficiency.	5 min.
54.29 Cranial nerve IX (glossopharyngeal nerve)	The lingual nerve is one of the 12 cranial nerves, which, among other things, supplies the tongue, throat, larynx and parts of the ear, the tonsils and the parotid gland.	5 min.
54.30 Cranial nerve X (vagus nerve)	The 10th cranial nerve, the vagus nerve, has the largest area of distribution of all the cranial nerves. It largely supplies the internal organs of the chest and abdominal cavity, the skull region, parts of the ear, the tongue, the throat and the larynx.	5 min.
65.34 Hypothyroidism	In patients with hypothyroidism, reduced metabolic activity can cause changes in the throat's mucous membranes, potentially leading to chronic pharyngitis.	5 min.

43.17 PHARYNGITIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
65.60 Menopause complaints	The hormonal changes that occur in women during the menopause can cause the mucous membranes in various parts of the body to dry out. Chronic pharyngitis can be one of many symptoms.	5 min.
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.19 Staphylococcus aureus		5 min.
20.22 Streptococcus mitis		5 min.
20.23 Streptococcus pneumoniae		5 min.
20.24 Streptococcus pyogenes		5 min.
20.44 Bacilli		5 min.
20.49 Bordetella pertussis		5 min.
20.67 Haemophilus influenzae		5 min.
20.72 Legionella pneumophila		5 min.
20.76 Mycobacterium tuberculosis		5 min.
20.87 Acinetobacter baumannii		5 min.
20.88 Acinetobacter haemolyticus		5 min.
20.89 Acinetobacter johnsonii		5 min.
20.90 Acinetobacter junii		5 min.
20.91 Acinetobacter iwoffii		5 min.
20.92 Actinomyces viscosus		5 min.

43.17 PHARYNGITIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
21.15 Klebsiella pneumoniae	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
21.86 Chlamydia trachomatis		5 min.
21.91 Bacterium laryngeale		5 min.
22.11 Adenovirus		5 min.
22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)		5 min.
22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)		5 min.
22.15 Herpes simplex		5 min.
22.17 Herpes zoster		5 min.
22.22 Human herpesvirus 8		5 min.
22.67 Coxsackie virus B1		5 min.
22.68 Coxsackie virus B4		5 min.
22.80 Rhinovirus		5 min.
22.93 Coronaviruses		5 min.
23.16 Parainfluenza virus		5 min.
23.33 Influenza virus A and B		5 min.
23.81 Viruses N.N.		5 min.
24.21 Ascaris megalocephala		5 min.
25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii		5 min.
26.12 Aspergillus niger		5 min.
26.41 Aflatoxin		5 min.
31.56 Detoxification mucous membrane	The following detoxification programs should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.57 Detoxification lung		5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

43.18 LARYNGITIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.11 Lung meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.12 Colon meridian		5 min.
02.14 Spleen meridian		5 min.
02.17 Bladder meridian		5 min.
02.21 Sanjiao meridian		5 min.
02.22 Gall bladder meridian		5 min.
31.11 ATP production lung	This ATP program must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
07.90 Rayobase®		5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®		5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
08.95 Glyphosate		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.

43.18 LARYNGITIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		5 min.
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		5 min.
30.91 Mucous membranes, head	A weakened immune system can cause the mucous membranes in the throat and larynx to become very dry, which can promote infections. It is essential to restore the mucosal environment along with the physiological flora to prevent chronic conditions.	5 min.
31.69 Detoxification phosphates	The elimination and detoxification of artificial phosphates should be considered in the treatment of the target condition.	5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
31.88 Abscess	A collection of pus in a closed tissue cavity that can promote laryngitis.	5 min.
31.89 Acute local inflammation	Acute local inflammation can be the cause of laryngitis.	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
34.15 CD4 receptors	These receptors are status indicators for the condition of the immune system, which, when weakened, can promote the development of laryngitis.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete	The lymphatic system is usually involved in laryngitis because the tonsils, especially the pharyngeal tonsils, react as organs of the immune system.	5 min.
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.

43.18 LARYNGITIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
42.30 Throat	In laryngitis, the mucous membranes of the throat and pharynx are also usually red, swollen and painful, and are often accompanied by tonsillitis.	5 min.
42.40 Larynx complete	The larynx and its tissue are primarily affected in laryngitis, as the pathogens also descend towards the lower respiratory tract.	5 min.
42.50 Windpipe	The trachea (windpipe) and larynx (voice box) are contiguous sections of the upper respiratory tract and should be treated together.	5 min.
43.10 Cough, acute	An acute cough is a common symptom of laryngitis.	5 min.
43.11 Rhinitis, acute (common cold)	A cold may be a concomitant symptom of laryngitis.	5 min.
43.15 Sinusitis, acute	Sinusitis (inflammation of the sinuses) is a common cause of pharyngitis, as the pathogens also descend into the throat. This throat infection promotes laryngitis.	5 min.
43.17 Pharyngitis	Pharyngitis can also lead to laryngitis due to pathogens descending from the nose and paranasal sinuses.	5 min.
43.18 Laryngitis	Laryngitis is an inflammation of the larynx that can usually be triggered by colds, frequent throat infections and by thermal irritants.	5 min.
43.52 Coronavirus infections / Long-COVID syndrome	A coronavirus infection is primarily a lung infection that can also affect the cardiovascular system, digestive organs and the rest of the body, making the organism more prone to allergies.	5 min.
54.29 Cranial nerve IX (glossopharyngeal nerve)	The lingual nerve is one of the 12 cranial nerves, which, among other things, supplies the tongue, throat, larynx and parts of the ear, the tonsils and the parotid gland.	5 min.
54.30 Cranial nerve X (vagus nerve)	The 10th cranial nerve, the vagus nerve, has the largest area of distribution of all the cranial nerves. It largely supplies the internal organs of the chest and abdominal cavity, the skull region, parts of the ear, the tongue, the throat and the larynx.	5 min.
65.34 Hypothyroidism	In patients with hypothyroidism, reduced metabolic activity often affects the mucous membranes of the throat and larynx, which can lead to chronic pharyngitis and laryngitis.	5 min.
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.

43.18 LARYNGITIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.19 Staphylococcus aureus		5 min.
20.22 Streptococcus mitis		5 min.
20.23 Streptococcus pneumoniae		5 min.
20.24 Streptococcus pyogenes		5 min.
20.44 Bacilli		5 min.
20.49 Bordetella pertussis		5 min.
20.67 Haemophilus influenzae		5 min.
20.72 Legionella pneumophila		5 min.
20.76 Mycobacterium tuberculosis		5 min.
20.87 Acinetobacter baumannii		5 min.
20.88 Acinetobacter haemolyticus		5 min.
20.89 Acinetobacter johnsonii		5 min.
20.90 Acinetobacter junii		5 min.
20.91 Acinetobacter iwoffii		5 min.
20.92 Actinomyces viscosus		5 min.
21.15 Klebsiella pneumoniae		5 min.
21.86 Chlamydia trachomatis		5 min.
21.91 Bacterium laryngeale		5 min.
22.11 Adenovirus		5 min.
22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)		5 min.

43.18 LARYNGITIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
22.15 Herpes simplex		5 min.
22.17 Herpes zoster		5 min.
22.22 Human herpesvirus 8		5 min.
22.67 Coxsackie virus B1		5 min.
22.68 Coxsackie virus B4		5 min.
22.80 Rhinovirus		5 min.
22.93 Coronaviruses		5 min.
23.16 Parainfluenza virus		5 min.
23.33 Influenza virus A and B		5 min.
23.81 Viruses N.N.		5 min.
24.21 Ascaris megalocephala		5 min.
25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii		5 min.
26.12 Aspergillus niger		5 min.
26.41 Aflatoxin		5 min.
31.56 Detoxification mucous membrane	The following detoxification programs should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.57 Detoxification lung		5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

43.20 BRONCHIAL ASTHMA

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.11 Lung meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.12 Colon meridian		5 min.
02.14 Spleen meridian		5 min.
02.17 Bladder meridian		5 min.
02.21 Sanjiao meridian		5 min.
02.22 Gall bladder meridian		5 min.
31.11 ATP production lung	This ATP program must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
07.22 Zinc	Zinc is very important for the immune system and for many enzymatic conversion processes in the body.	5 min.
07.90 Rayobase®	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®		5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
08.95 Glyphosate		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.

43.20 BRONCHIAL ASTHMA

RAH program	Explanation	Time
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		5 min.
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		5 min.
31.69 Detoxification phosphates	The elimination and detoxification of artificial phosphates should be considered in the treatment of the target condition.	5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
31.89 Acute local inflammation	Acute local inflammation can cause the onset of infectious bronchial asthma.	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	In bronchial asthma, the immune system is often weakened, which should be carefully considered during testing and harmonisation.	5 min.
34.15 CD4 receptors	These receptors are status indicators for the condition of the immune system, which, when weakened, can promote the development of bronchial asthma.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
35.20 Allergy complete	Bronchial asthma may be caused by allergies. If there is a linear movement on the Rayotensor, please continue testing with a more refined test set.	5 min.
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.

43.20 BRONCHIAL ASTHMA

RAH program	Explanation	Time
40.13 Myocardium	Chronic lung diseases place additional strain on the heart muscle, or myocardium, particularly on the right side of the heart, as it works harder to pump blood against the increased resistance from the lungs.	5 min.
40.22 Right ventricle	The right ventricle experiences increased stress due to the elevated pressure in the lungs caused by chronic lung disease, leading to its gradual enlargement over time.	5 min.
40.70 Coronary vessels	Coronary vessels are among the first to be affected by atherosclerosis due to their smaller diameter, which makes them more vulnerable to plaque build-up and narrowing compared to larger vessels.	5 min.
40.71 Coronary arteries	Atherosclerosis can impact the coronary arteries early on, as their smaller diameter makes them more prone to constrictions from deposits, which can occur more rapidly than in larger vessels.	5 min.
40.72 Coronary veins	Venous coronary vessels transport deoxygenated blood back to the right side of the heart.	5 min.
41.10 Strengthening the myocardium	Bronchial asthma places increased strain on the heart muscle, particularly on the right side, which can lead to thickening over time.	5 min.
41.30 Cardiac insufficiency, right	Chronic bronchial asthma can lead to weakening of the right side of the heart, with the heart muscle becoming impaired in the advanced stages.	5 min.
42.60 Bronchial tubes complete	The bronchial tubes are affected in bronchial asthma.	5 min.
42.70 Lung complete	In bronchial asthma, the lung tissue, including the alveoli, is also affected.	5 min.
43.10 Cough, acute	Coughing is a primary symptom of bronchial asthma.	5 min.
43.20 Bronchial asthma	Bronchial asthma	5 min.
43.30 Excessive mucus production	Mucus build-up in the bronchial tubes is one of the three main symptoms of bronchial asthma, along with bronchospasms (spasms) and fluid retention in the bronchial tubes, known as bronchial oedema.	5 min.

43.20 BRONCHIAL ASTHMA

RAH program	Explanation	Time
43.52 Coronavirus infections / Long-COVID syndrome	A coronavirus infection is primarily a lung infection that can also affect the cardiovascular system and can promote the build-up of deposits in arterial blood vessels.	5 min.
64.27 Histamine	Histamine, a tissue hormone, is released by basophilic leukocytes (white blood cells) during allergic reactions.	5 min.
64.51 Adrenaline	An increased release of adrenaline, such as during stress, leads to a rise in blood pressure.	5 min.
64.52 Noradrenaline	An increased release of noradrenaline, for example under stress, leads to a rise in blood pressure.	5 min.
64.56 Cortisol	Cortisol is also a stress hormone, which, when released in increased amounts, can lead to high blood pressure, especially if patients are also taking medications containing cortisol.	5 min.
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.
72.06 Psychological trauma	Psychological trauma can be a contributing factor in the development of psychological bronchial asthma or can exacerbate the symptoms of the condition.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.19 Staphylococcus aureus		5 min.
20.22 Streptococcus mitis		5 min.
20.23 Streptococcus pneumoniae		5 min.
20.24 Streptococcus pyogenes		5 min.
20.44 Bacilli		5 min.

43.20 BRONCHIAL ASTHMA

RAH program	Explanation	Time
20.49 Bordetella pertussis	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.67 Haemophilus influenzae		5 min.
20.72 Legionella pneumophila		5 min.
20.76 Mycobacterium tuberculosis		5 min.
20.87 Acinetobacter baumannii		5 min.
20.88 Acinetobacter haemolyticus		5 min.
20.89 Acinetobacter johnsonii		5 min.
20.90 Acinetobacter junii		5 min.
20.91 Acinetobacter iwoffii		5 min.
20.92 Actinomyces viscosus		5 min.
21.15 Klebsiella pneumoniae		5 min.
21.86 Chlamydia trachomatis		5 min.
21.91 Bacterium laryngeale		5 min.
22.11 Adenovirus		5 min.
22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)		5 min.
22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)		5 min.
22.15 Herpes simplex		5 min.
22.17 Herpes zoster		5 min.
22.22 Human herpesvirus 8		5 min.
22.67 Coxsackie virus B1		5 min.
22.68 Coxsackie virus B4		5 min.
22.80 Rhinovirus		5 min.
22.93 Coronaviruses		5 min.
23.16 Parainfluenza virus		5 min.
23.33 Influenza virus A and B		5 min.
23.81 Viruses N.N.		5 min.
24.21 Ascaris megalocephala		5 min.

43.20 BRONCHIAL ASTHMA

RAH program	Explanation	Time
25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
26.12 Aspergillus niger		5 min.
26.41 Aflatoxin		5 min.
31.53 Detoxification acidosis	The following detoxification programs should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.55 Detoxification intracellular		5 min.
31.57 Detoxification lung		5 min.
31.66 Detoxification of endotoxins		5 min.
31.67 Detoxification of exotoxins		5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

43.50 PNEUMONIA, BACTERIAL

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.11 Lung meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.12 Colon meridian		5 min.
02.14 Spleen meridian		5 min.
02.17 Bladder meridian		5 min.
02.21 Sanjiao meridian		5 min.
02.22 Gall bladder meridian		5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete	These ATP programs must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.11 ATP production lung		5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
07.90 Rayobase®		5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®		5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
08.95 Glyphosate		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.

43.50 PNEUMONIA, BACTERIAL

RAH program	Explanation	Time
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		5 min.
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		5 min.
31.69 Detoxification phosphates	The elimination and detoxification of artificial phosphates should be considered in the treatment of the target condition.	5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
34.15 CD4 receptors	These receptors are status indicators for the condition of the immune system, which, when weakened, can promote the development of bacterial pneumonia.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
35.20 Allergy complete	Pneumonia may develop in conjunction with an allergic reaction, and the underlying cause should be investigated at an early stage.	5 min.
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete	Supporting the lymphatic system is particularly important in the case of pneumonia, as lymphatic drainage is needed to remove pathogens and their metabolic products.	5 min.
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
40.70 Coronary vessels	Coronary vessels are affected early in pneumonia due to their smaller diameter, making them more susceptible to plaque build-up and narrowing compared to larger vessels.	5 min.

43.50 PNEUMONIA, BACTERIAL

RAH program	Explanation	Time
40.71 Coronary arteries	The coronary arteries are affected early in pneumonia due to their smaller diameter, making them more susceptible to plaque build-up and narrowing compared to larger vessels.	5 min.
40.72 Coronary veins	Venous coronary vessels transport deoxygenated blood back to the right side of the heart.	5 min.
41.20 Cardiac insufficiency, left	Pneumonia eventually affects the function of the heart, especially the left side, leading to reduced oxygen supply to the systemic circulation and internal organs.	5 min.
41.30 Cardiac insufficiency, right	Pneumonia promotes the development of right-sided cardiac insufficiency, as the lung disease causes a backup in the small pulmonary circulation, ultimately affecting the right side of the heart.	5 min.
42.60 Bronchial tubes complete	The bronchial tubes are usually affected in pneumonia.	5 min.
42.70 Lung complete	The lung tissue is the primary area affected in pneumonia.	5 min.
42.80 Pleura complete	The pleura, made up of the visceral and parietal layers, can be affected by pneumonia, causing pain when breathing in and out.	5 min.
43.10 Cough, acute	Acute coughing is a common symptom of pneumonia and often precedes the diagnosis.	5 min.
43.14 Bronchitis, chronic	Chronic bronchitis is a common pre-existing condition of pneumonia and should be tested and treated early.	5 min.
43.16 Sinusitis, chronic	Chronic sinusitis can cause pneumonia if infections are passed down from the sinuses to the lungs.	5 min.
43.30 Excessive mucus production	Pneumonia is characterised by mucus, coughing, sputum and other signs of inflammation.	5 min.
43.40 Pleuritis sicca / exsudativa	Pneumonia can also lead to pleurisy (inflammation of the pleura). The dry form (Pleuritis sicca) is associated with pain on the side and back, and a rough, scratching sound known as 'friction rub' may be heard during breathing. When auscultating with a stethoscope, friction noises can be heard. The exudative form, characterised by effusion in the pleural cavity, is clinically marked by shortness of breath, chest pain, a sensation of pressure on the chest, and dullness upon percussion of the affected lung.	5 min.
43.50 Pneumonia, bacterial	Bacterial pneumonia is associated with poor general health, fever, wet cough and signs of inflammation.	5 min.

43.50 PNEUMONIA, BACTERIAL

RAH program	Explanation	Time
43.52 Coronavirus infections / Long-COVID syndrome	A coronavirus infection is primarily a lung infection that can also affect the cardiovascular system and can promote the build-up of deposits in arterial blood vessels.	5 min.
44.10 Kidney complete	Due to the bacterial pathogens producing toxins, the kidneys can suffer functional damage, as secondary infections may occur.	5 min.
45.05 Kidney insufficiency	Kidney dysfunction is a complication that can arise, for example, several weeks after a streptococcal infection. The toxins produced can cause permanent damage to the functional tissue of the kidneys, leading to a significant increase in urinary substances (creatinine and urea) in the blood.	5 min.
48.00 Liver / gall / pancreas, physiology complete	The function of liver (detoxification) and pancreas is important because patients feel very unwell and exhibit general inflammatory symptoms.	5 min.
51.40 Diabetes mellitus	Due to their immune deficiency, individuals with diabetes are more prone to frequent recurrent infections, which can increase the risk of developing pneumonia.	5 min.
53.72 Backache thoracic spine	Patients with pneumonia typically experience pain during breathing, which is often felt as pain in the back and sides. Early diagnosis is important, as is the subsequent cause-oriented therapy.	5 min.
54.00 Nervous system, physiology complete	The nervous system should be treated in serious conditions like pneumonia, as its influence on the entire respiratory system is long-lasting.	5 min.
55.41 Neuralgia	Nerve pain is evident in the clinical presentation of pneumonia when the pleura is involved, as it is highly sensitively innervated. The patient experiences discomfort with every inhalation and exhalation.	5 min.
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.

43.50 PNEUMONIA, BACTERIAL

RAH program	Explanation	Time
20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.19 Staphylococcus aureus		5 min.
20.22 Streptococcus mitis		5 min.
20.23 Streptococcus pneumoniae		5 min.
20.24 Streptococcus pyogenes		5 min.
20.44 Bacilli		5 min.
20.49 Bordetella pertussis		5 min.
20.67 Haemophilus influenzae		5 min.
20.72 Legionella pneumophila		5 min.
20.76 Mycobacterium tuberculosis		5 min.
20.87 Acinetobacter baumannii		5 min.
20.88 Acinetobacter haemolyticus		5 min.
20.89 Acinetobacter johnsonii		5 min.
20.90 Acinetobacter junii		5 min.
20.91 Acinetobacter iwoffii		5 min.
20.92 Actinomyces viscosus		5 min.
21.15 Klebsiella pneumoniae		5 min.
21.86 Chlamydia trachomatis		5 min.
21.91 Bacterium laryngeale		5 min.
22.11 Adenovirus		5 min.
22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)		5 min.
22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)		5 min.
22.15 Herpes simplex		5 min.
22.17 Herpes zoster		5 min.
22.22 Human herpesvirus 8		5 min.
22.67 Coxsackie virus B1		5 min.
22.68 Coxsackie virus B4		5 min.
22.80 Rhinovirus		5 min.

43.50 PNEUMONIA, BACTERIAL

RAH program	Explanation	Time
22.93 Coronaviruses	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
23.16 Parainfluenza virus		5 min.
23.33 Influenza virus A and B		5 min.
23.81 Viruses N.N.		5 min.
24.21 Ascaris megalocephala		5 min.
25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii		5 min.
26.12 Aspergillus niger		5 min.
26.41 Aflatoxin		5 min.
31.53 Detoxification acidosis	The following detoxification programs should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.56 Detoxification mucous membrane		5 min.
31.57 Detoxification lung		5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

43.51 PNEUMONIA, ATYPICAL

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.11 Lung meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.12 Colon meridian		5 min.
02.14 Spleen meridian		5 min.
02.17 Bladder meridian		5 min.
02.21 Sanjiao meridian		5 min.
02.22 Gall bladder meridian		5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete	These ATP programs must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.11 ATP production lung		5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
07.90 Rayobase®		5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®		5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
08.95 Glyphosate		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.

43.51 PNEUMONIA, ATYPICAL

RAH program	Explanation	Time
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		5 min.
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		5 min.
31.69 Detoxification phosphates	The elimination and detoxification of artificial phosphates should be considered in the treatment of the target condition.	5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
34.15 CD4 receptors	These receptors are status indicators for the condition of the immune system, which, when weakened, can promote the development of atypical pneumonia.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
35.20 Allergy complete	Lung inflammation may occur in association with an allergic reaction, and the cause should be investigated at an early stage.	5 min.
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete	Supporting the lymphatic system is particularly important in the case of pneumonia, as lymphatic drainage is needed to remove pathogens and their metabolic products.	5 min.
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
40.70 Coronary vessels	Coronary vessels are among the first to be affected by arteriosclerosis due to their smaller diameter, which makes them more vulnerable to plaque build-up and narrowing compared to larger vessels.	5 min.

43.51 PNEUMONIA, ATYPICAL

RAH program	Explanation	Time
40.71 Coronary arteries	Arteriosclerosis can impact the coronary arteries early on, as their smaller diameter makes them more prone to constrictions from deposits, which can occur more rapidly than in larger vessels.	5 min.
40.72 Coronary veins	Venous coronary vessels transport deoxygenated blood back to the right side of the heart.	5 min.
41.20 Cardiac insufficiency, left	Pneumonia eventually affects the function of the heart, especially the left side, leading to reduced oxygen supply to the systemic circulation and internal organs.	5 min.
41.30 Cardiac insufficiency, right	Pneumonia promotes the development of right-sided cardiac insufficiency, as the lung disease causes a backup in the small pulmonary circulation, ultimately affecting the right side of the heart.	5 min.
42.60 Bronchial tubes complete	The bronchial tubes are usually affected in pneumonia.	5 min.
42.70 Lung complete	The lung tissue is the primary area affected in pneumonia.	5 min.
42.80 Pleura complete	The pleura, made up of the visceral and parietal layers, can be affected by pneumonia, causing pain when breathing in and out.	5 min.
43.10 Cough, acute	Acute coughing is a common symptom of pneumonia and often precedes the diagnosis.	5 min.
43.14 Bronchitis, chronic	Chronic bronchitis is a common pre-existing condition of pneumonia and should be tested and treated early.	5 min.
43.16 Sinusitis, chronic	Chronic sinusitis can cause pneumonia if infections are passed down from the sinuses to the lungs.	5 min.
43.30 Excessive mucus production	Pneumonia is characterised by mucus, coughing, sputum and other signs of inflammation.	5 min.
43.40 Pleuritis sicca / exsudativa	Pneumonia can also lead to pleurisy (inflammation of the pleura). The dry form (Pleuritis sicca) is associated with pain on the side and back, and a rough, scratching sound known as ‘friction rub’ may be heard during breathing. When auscultating with a stethoscope, friction noises can be heard. The exudative form, characterised by effusion in the pleural cavity, is clinically marked by shortness of breath, chest pain, a sensation of pressure on the chest, and dullness upon percussion of the affected lung.	5 min.

43.51 PNEUMONIA, ATYPICAL

RAH program	Explanation	Time
43.51 Pneumonia, atypical	Atypical (non-bacterial) pneumonia is caused by viruses, fungi, or parasites and is characterised by a delayed and gradual onset of clinical symptoms. Symptoms are moderate with a slight feeling of being unwell. It is important to diagnose the disease early so that a causal therapy can be administered.	5 min.
43.52 Coronavirus infections / Long-COVID syndrome	A coronavirus infection is primarily a lung infection that can also affect the cardiovascular system and can promote the build-up of deposits in arterial blood vessels.	5 min.
51.40 Diabetes mellitus	Due to their immune deficiency, individuals with diabetes are more prone to frequent recurrent infections, which can increase the risk of developing pneumonia.	5 min.
53.72 Backache thoracic spine	Patients with pneumonia typically experience pain during breathing, which is often felt as pain in the back and sides. Early diagnosis is important, as is the subsequent cause-oriented therapy.	5 min.
54.00 Nervous system, physiology complete	The nervous system should be treated in serious conditions like pneumonia, as its influence on the entire respiratory system is long-lasting.	5 min.
55.41 Neuralgia	Nerve pain is evident in the clinical presentation of pneumonia when the pleura is involved, specifically the costal pleura, as it is sensitively innervated. The patient experiences discomfort with every inhalation and exhalation.	5 min.
55.55 Headaches	Headaches occur as a concomitant symptom of pneumonia.	5 min.
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.19 Staphylococcus aureus		5 min.

43.51 PNEUMONIA, ATYPICAL

RAH program	Explanation	Time
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.23 Streptococcus pneumoniae		5 min.
20.24 Streptococcus pyogenes		5 min.
20.44 Bacilli		5 min.
20.49 Bordetella pertussis		5 min.
20.67 Haemophilus influenzae		5 min.
20.72 Legionella pneumophila		5 min.
20.76 Mycobacterium tuberculosis		5 min.
20.87 Acinetobacter baumannii		5 min.
20.88 Acinetobacter haemolyticus		5 min.
20.89 Acinetobacter johnsonii		5 min.
20.90 Acinetobacter junii		5 min.
20.91 Acinetobacter iwoffii		5 min.
20.92 Actinomyces viscosus		5 min.
21.15 Klebsiella pneumoniae		5 min.
21.86 Chlamydia trachomatis		5 min.
21.91 Bacterium laryngeale		5 min.
22.11 Adenovirus		5 min.
22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)		5 min.
22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)		5 min.
22.15 Herpes simplex		5 min.
22.17 Herpes zoster		5 min.
22.22 Human herpesvirus 8		5 min.
22.67 Coxsackie virus B1		5 min.
22.68 Coxsackie virus B4		5 min.
22.80 Rhinovirus		5 min.
22.93 Coronaviruses		5 min.

43.51 PNEUMONIA, ATYPICAL

RAH program	Explanation	Time
23.16 Parainfluenza virus	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
23.33 Influenza virus A and B		5 min.
23.81 Viruses N.N.		5 min.
24.21 Ascaris megalocephala		5 min.
25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii		5 min.
26.12 Aspergillus niger		5 min.
26.41 Aflatoxin		5 min.
31.53 Detoxification acidosis	The following detoxification programs should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.55 Detoxification intracellular		5 min.
31.57 Detoxification lung		5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

43.52 CORONAVIRUS INFECTIONS / LONG-COVID SYNDROME

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation is detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete	Due to the complexity of COVID and Long-COVID, all acupuncture meridians are treated energetically.	5 min.
07.11 Calcium	Vitamins and minerals are important building blocks for health and performance. They also play a vital role in terms of energy.	5 min.
07.12 Potassium		5 min.
07.13 Magnesium		5 min.
07.21 Iron		5 min.
07.22 Zinc		5 min.
07.23 Copper		5 min.
07.29 Selenium		5 min.
07.32 Vitamin D		5 min.
07.41 Vitamin C		5 min.
07.46 Vitamin B6 (pyridoxine)		5 min.
07.48 Vitamin B9 (folic acid)		5 min.
07.49 Vitamin B12 (cobalamin)		5 min.
09.02 Q10	Coenzyme Q10 is used to produce energy in cells and therefore plays an important role in cell function and regeneration.	5 min.
09.76 Tryptophan hydroxylase 1	Tryptophan hydroxylase is the name of the enzyme that converts L-Tryptophan into 5-hydroxytryptophan. This process is essential for the formation of serotonin and melatonin.	5 min.
09.77 Tryptophan hydroxylase 2		5 min.
10.14 L-Methionine	L-Methionine is an amino acid that is crucial for the viral defence.	5 min.
10.17 L-Tryptophan	L-Tryptophan is an essential amino acid and a precursor of the neurotransmitter serotonin and the sleep hormone melatonin.	5 min.

43.52 CORONAVIRUS INFECTIONS / LONG-COVID SYNDROME

RAH program	Explanation	Time
22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)		5 min.
22.17 Herpes zoster		5 min.
22.20 Varicella (chickenpox)		5 min.
22.65 Coronaviruses (feline) V		5 min.
22.66 Coronaviruses (suis) V		5 min.
22.93 Coronaviruses		5 min.
22.91 Human T-lymphotropic virus 1		5 min.
22.92 Human T-lymphotropic virus 2		5 min.
30.42 Mitochondria	Mitochondria are considered the power plants of our cells.	5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete	In people with Long-COVID, ATP production in the mitochondria can be disrupted, for example leading to reduced energy production in muscle cells.	5 min.
31.89 Acute local inflammation	The coronavirus can trigger severe inflammatory reactions in the body.	5 min.
32.20 Leukocytes complete	The white blood cells, to which the leukocytes belong, play an important role in immune defence.	5 min.
32.28 T helper cells	T helper cells are an important component of the immune system.	5 min.
32.29 T suppressor cells	T suppressor cells can regulate the activation of the immune system.	5 min.
32.40 Blood coagulation system complete	Coronavirus can affect blood clotting and cause blood clotting disorders during or after infection.	5 min.
34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	The immune system can be temporarily weakened by a coronavirus infection and should be supported during and after a coronavirus infection.	5 min.
34.10 Interleukins	Interleukins are messenger molecules that regulate the immune system.	5 min.
34.15 CD4 receptors	CD4 receptors are receptors that reflect the status of the immune system.	5 min.
34.20 Cytokines	During an immune system response, messenger molecules known as cytokines are produced.	5 min.

43.52 CORONAVIRUS INFECTIONS / LONG-COVID SYNDROME

RAH program	Explanation	Time
35.23 Allergy type III	In type III allergies, immune complexes of antibodies and antigens form in the blood, which can lead to inflammatory reactions in the body.	5 min.
35.24 Allergy type IV	In type IV allergies, the allergens bind to body cells, triggering the activation of the body's immune defence, specifically the T-lymphocytes.	5 min.
37.30 Spleen, strengthening the organ function	The spleen is very important for the immune system.	5 min.
37.40 Thymus gland, strengthening the organ function	The thymus is an important organ of the immune system.	5 min.
38.43 Vascular endothelium	The vascular endothelium plays a key role in the regulation of blood vessels and the body's immune response.	5 min.
38.44 Vascular permeability	Coronaviruses can lead to increased vascular permeability and an increased inflammatory response, which may influence the severity of the infection.	5 min.
39.30 Inflammation of the blood vessels	Inflammation of blood vessels can be a possible complication of corona infections.	5 min.
43.52 Coronavirus infections / Long-COVID syndrome	Coronavirus infection primarily affects the lungs. If the symptoms last longer than four weeks after the coronavirus infection, this is referred to as Long-COVID syndrome; if they last longer than 12 weeks, it is referred to as Post-COVID syndrome.	5 min.
45.10 Glomerulonephritis	A coronavirus infection can cause inflammatory reactions in the body that can also affect the kidneys.	5 min.
46.59 Intestinal flora	The intestinal flora plays an important role in the immune system.	5 min.
49.10 Hepatitis	A coronavirus infection can cause inflammatory reactions in the body that can also affect the liver.	5 min.
53.84 Fibromyalgia	The symptoms of Long-COVID are very similar to those of fibromyalgia.	5 min.
55.40 Neuritis	A coronavirus infection can also be associated with neurological symptoms.	5 min.
64.06 Melatonin hormone	The hormone melatonin has powerful antioxidant effects and can support the body in combating inflammation, among other benefits.	5 min.

43.52 CORONAVIRUS INFECTIONS / LONG-COVID SYNDROME

RAH program	Explanation	Time
64.27 Histamine	Histamine, as a tissue hormone, plays a central role in many metabolic processes and is also an important messenger substance in inflammatory reactions.	5 min.
64.28 Dopamine	Corona can affect the release of dopamine in the brain.	5 min.
64.29 Serotonin	Both acute coronavirus infection and Long-COVID can be associated with a serotonin deficiency.	5 min.
64.46 Gamma-aminobutyric acid	Gamma-aminobutyric acid is an important neurotransmitter in the central nervous system.	5 min.
64.56 Cortisol	In cases of inflammation and autoimmune diseases, cortisone suppresses the immune system's response and therefore has an immunosuppressive effect.	5 min.
64.50 Adrenal medulla	The adrenal medulla produces the vital hormones adrenaline, noradrenaline and dopamine.	5 min.
64.55 Adrenal cortex	COVID-19 initially attacks the adrenal cortex.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cells, as the smallest functional units, and the different tissue types should be considered within the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

45.05 KIDNEY INSUFFICIENCY

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.14 Spleen meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.17 Bladder meridian		5 min.
02.18 Kidney meridian		5 min.
02.22 Gall bladder meridian		5 min.
31.23 ATP production kidney	This ATP program must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
04.00Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete	Kidney failure (renal insufficiency) can lead to increased levels of calcium in the blood, which in turn can promote kidney stones. The formation of the vitamin D3 hormone depends on the kidneys and liver, as both organs are involved in the conversion of the precursor.	5 min.
07.11 Calcium		5 min.
07.32 Vitamin D		5 min.
07.90 Rayobase®		5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
08.95 Glyphosate		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		5 min.

45.05 KIDNEY INSUFFICIENCY

RAH program	Explanation	Time
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
31.69 Detoxification phosphates	The elimination and detoxification of artificial phosphates should be considered in the treatment of the target condition.	5 min.
32.10 Erythrocytes complete	The erythrocyte formation (erythropoiesis) depends on healthy kidney function, as the kidneys produce the hormone erythropoietin, which stimulates the release of red blood cells when there is a lack of oxygen.	5 min.
32.12 Haemoglobin	The kidneys produce the hormone erythropoietin, which induces the formation and release of red blood cells (erythrocytes) from the red bone marrow. In cases of kidney insufficiency, this hormone is produced in insufficient amounts or not at all, significantly impairing the formation of red blood cells (erythrocytes), which contain haemoglobin (red blood pigment).	5 min.
33.21 Renal anaemia	Renal anaemia may be an early symptom of kidney failure.	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
38.80 Capillaries	The fine capillaries need to be well supplied with blood to support the filtration performance of the kidneys and to ensure that urinary substances are removed from the blood.	5 min.
39.15 Arteriosclerosis	Existing arteriosclerosis promotes the development of renal insufficiency, as arterial blood flow is significantly restricted.	5 min.

45.05 KIDNEY INSUFFICIENCY

RAH program	Explanation	Time
39.60 High blood pressure (hypertension)	Prolonged high blood pressure promotes the development of kidney insufficiency, as the filtration function of the renal glomeruli ceases to work under high blood pressure conditions.	5 min.
39.65 Renal hypertension	Renal hypertension is usually the result of kidney disease, which in turn can lead to kidney insufficiency.	5 min.
40.00 Heart, physiology complete	Kidney weakness leads to reduced performance of the heart and vascular system.	5 min.
41.20 Cardiac insufficiency, left	Patients with kidney failure subsequently also suffer from left-sided cardiac insufficiency because the kidney disease leads to cardiovascular disease.	5 min.
45.05 Kidney insufficiency	Kidney insufficiency is the reduced ability of the kidneys to excrete urinary substances.	5 min.
48.00 Liver / gall / pancreas, physiology complete	Kidney insufficiency causes gastrointestinal disorders and affects the function of the liver, gall and pancreas.	5 min.
51.40 Diabetes mellitus	Kidney failure is a late-stage complication of diabetes mellitus. Due to the progressive arterial circulation disorders, diabetics retain more urinary substances in the blood, which can eventually lead to the need for dialysis.	5 min.
52.05 Bone cells complete	In kidney disease, renal osteopathy develops over time as the kidneys are no longer able to convert the precursor of vitamin D into the hormone vitamin D3.	5 min.
53.73 Backache lumbar spine	One of the symptoms of kidney disease is back pain in the upper lumbar spine region, which can also radiate forward and downward into the groin area.	5 min.
53.81 Osteomalacia / rachitis	Advanced kidney disease leads to renal osteopathy because the conversion of vitamin D3 hormone in the kidneys is impaired.	5 min.
55.42 Nerve degeneration	The accumulation of urinary substances in the blood leads to damage of nerve cells, particularly in the peripheral areas, which can result in polyneuropathy.	5 min.
55.55 Headaches	Kidney diseases often present with headaches, caused by the high levels of urinary substances in the blood.	5 min.
64.60 Kidney	The kidneys produce the hormone erythropoietin, which stimulates the release of red blood cells from the red bone marrow. Kidney diseases can lead to renal anaemia.	5 min.

45.05 KIDNEY INSUFFICIENCY

RAH program	Explanation	Time
64.61 Renin	In kidney insufficiency, there is a short-term compensation of blood pressure, increased renin release, and an elevation in blood pressure. Kidney insufficiency can rapidly progress to kidney failure, as the blood pressure can no longer be maintained consistently.	5 min.
64.65 Erythropoietin (kidney hormone)	The kidneys produce the hormone erythropoietin, which stimulates the release of red blood cells from the red bone marrow. Kidney diseases can lead to renal anaemia.	5 min.
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
20.66 Gardnerella vaginalis	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
21.14 Escherichia coli		5 min.
21.16 Proteus mirabilis		5 min.
21.17 Proteus vulgaris		5 min.
21.28 EHEC		5 min.
24.63 Schistosoma haematobium		5 min.
24.64 Schistosoma mansoni		5 min.
24.65 Urocleidus		5 min.
25.41 Trichomonas vaginalis		5 min.
25.85 Blood parasites		5 min.
25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii		5 min.
27.11 Candida albicans		5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program	The following detoxification programs should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.62 Detoxification kidney		5 min.

45.05 KIDNEY INSUFFICIENCY

RAH program	Explanation	Time
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

45.25 NEPHROLITHIASIS (KIDNEY STONES)

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.14 Spleen meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.17 Bladder meridian		5 min.
02.18 Kidney meridian		5 min.
02.22 Gall bladder meridian		5 min.
31.23 ATP production kidney	This ATP program must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
07.11 Calcium	Elevated calcium levels in the blood, regardless of the underlying cause, can promote the formation of kidney stones.	5 min.
07.90 Rayobase®		5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®		5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
08.95 Glyphosate		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		5 min.

45.25 NEPHROLITHIASIS (KIDNEY STONES)

RAH program	Explanation	Time
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		5 min.
31.69 Detoxification phosphates	The elimination and detoxification of artificial phosphates should be considered in the treatment of the target condition.	5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
31.89 Acute local inflammation	An acute local inflammation can promote the formation of kidney stones.	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
44.10 Kidney complete	Kidney stones can be found in the renal tubules, in the renal pelvis as well as in the ureters and bladder.	5 min.
44.20 Urinary organs complete		5 min.
45.25 Nephrolithiasis (kidney stones)	Kidney stones are solid concretions in the tubules of the kidneys (renal tubules), in the renal pelvis or in the urinary tract (ureter and bladder).	5 min.
45.80 Water removal	To help expel kidney stones, diuresis (water removal) should be encouraged at an early stage.	5 min.
46.30 Stomach complete	Kidney stones can cause colics that radiate into the abdomen and can cause nausea and vomiting.	5 min.
50.10 Protein metabolism	A disorder or disease in protein metabolism with increased breakdown of uric acids can lead to the development of kidney stone disease.	5 min.
51.10 Protein metabolism disorder		5 min.
51.50 Gout	Gout is caused by high levels of uric acid in the blood. Uric acid is mainly deposited in the cartilage of the joints, which are not supplied by blood vessels but only by diffusion. Uric acid can also accumulate in the tissues of internal organs, such as the ear cartilage, kidneys and heart.	5 min.

45.25 NEPHROLITHIASIS (KIDNEY STONES)

RAH program	Explanation	Time
52.05 Bone cells complete	Bone disorders can lead to an increased blood calcium level, which can promote kidney stones.	5 min.
53.73 Backache lumbar spine	Colics caused by kidney stones lead to back pain in the lumbar spine region and radiates into the groin.	5 min.
64.35 Parathyroid gland	The parathyroid gland produces the parathormone, which releases calcium from the bones to raise the blood calcium level. Disorders related to the secretion of parathormone can cause kidney stones.	5 min.
64.36 Parathormone		5 min.
65.35 Parathyroid hyperfunction	An overactive parathyroid gland leads to a high release of parathyroid hormone, which in turn increases calcium levels in the blood and promotes the formation of kidney stones.	5 min.
71.50 Pain relief	Renal colics cause acute and severe pain that radiates from the back into the groin and the inner thighs.	5 min.
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
20.66 Gardnerella vaginalis	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.87 Acinetobacter baumannii		5 min.
20.88 Acinetobacter haemolyticus		5 min.
20.89 Acinetobacter johnsonii		5 min.
20.90 Acinetobacter junii		5 min.
20.91 Acinetobacter iwoffii		5 min.
20.92 Actinomyces viscosus		5 min.
21.14 Escherichia coli		5 min.
21.16 Proteus mirabilis		5 min.
21.17 Proteus vulgaris		5 min.
21.28 EHEC		5 min.

45.25 NEPHROLITHIASIS (KIDNEY STONES)

RAH program	Explanation	Time
24.63 Schistosoma haematobium	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
24.64 Schistosoma mansoni		5 min.
24.65 Urocleidus		5 min.
25.41 Trichomonas vaginalis		5 min.
25.85 Blood parasites		5 min.
25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii		5 min.
27.11 Candida albicans		5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program	The following detoxification programs should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.62 Detoxification kidney		5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

45.35 CYSTITIS (INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER)

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.12 Colon meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.14 Spleen meridian		5 min.
02.17 Bladder meridian		5 min.
02.18 Kidney meridian		5 min.
02.22 Gall bladder meridian		5 min.
31.17 ATP production urinary bladder	These ATP programs must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.23 ATP production kidney		5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
07.90 Rayobase®		5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®		5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
08.95 Glyphosate		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.

45.35 CYSTITIS (INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER)

RAH program	Explanation	Time
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		5 min.
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		5 min.
31.69 Detoxification phosphates	The elimination and detoxification of artificial phosphates should be considered in the treatment of the target condition.	5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
31.89 Acute local inflammation	Acute local inflammation is one of the most common causes of cystitis.	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
44.10 Kidney complete	Cystitis can be caused and triggered by a descending infection in the kidney.	5 min.
44.20 Urinary organs complete	Cystitis can arise from a descending infection of the ureters as well as from an ascending infection of the urethra.	5 min.
45.35 Cystitis (inflammation of the bladder)	Inflammation of the bladder	5 min.
45.40 Urethritis (inflammation of the urethra)	An inflammation of the urethra can lead to an ascending infection of the bladder.	5 min.

45.35 CYSTITIS (INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER)

RAH program	Explanation	Time
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
20.66 Gardnerella vaginalis	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.87 Acinetobacter baumannii		5 min.
20.88 Acinetobacter haemolyticus		5 min.
20.89 Acinetobacter johnsonii		5 min.
20.90 Acinetobacter junii		5 min.
20.91 Acinetobacter iwoffii		5 min.
20.92 Actinomyces viscosus		5 min.
21.14 Escherichia coli		5 min.
21.16 Proteus mirabilis		5 min.
21.17 Proteus vulgaris		5 min.
21.28 EHEC		5 min.
24.63 Schistosoma haematobium		5 min.
24.64 Schistosoma mansoni		5 min.
24.65 Urocleidus		5 min.
25.41 Trichomonas vaginalis		5 min.
25.85 Blood parasites		5 min.
25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii		5 min.
27.11 Candida albicans		5 min.

45.35 CYSTITIS (INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER)

RAH program	Explanation	Time
31.51 Detoxification blood system	A distinction is made between acute and chronic cystitis. This also opens up various possibilities for testing the detoxification programs. The following detoxification programs should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.52 Detoxification lymphatic system		5 min.
31.54 Detoxification extracellular		5 min.
31.56 Detoxification mucous membrane		5 min.
31.62 Detoxification kidney		5 min.
31.63 Detoxification bladder		5 min.
31.67 Detoxification of exotoxins		5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

47.10 OESOPHAGITIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.13 Stomach meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.14 Spleen meridian		5 min.
02.19 Liver meridian		5 min.
02.21 Sanjiao meridian		5 min.
02.22 Gall bladder meridian		5 min.
02.24 Meridian of the Conception Vessel		5 min.
31.53 Detoxification acidosis	These detoxification programs must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.60 Detoxification liver		5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
07.90 Rayobase®		5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®		5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
08.95 Glyphosate		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.

47.10 OESOPHAGITIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		5 min.
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		5 min.
31.69 Detoxification phosphates	The elimination and detoxification of artificial phosphates should be considered in the treatment of the target condition.	5 min.
31.80 Open wounds / wound healing	The oesophageal mucosa is inflamed and reddened in oesophagitis due to infection with pathogens or chemical burns. The promotion of wound healing relieves swallowing difficulties and pain.	5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
31.89 Acute local inflammation	Acute local inflammation can be the cause of oesophagitis (inflammation of the oesophagus).	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete	The lymphatic system is essential for the elimination of inflammation.	5 min.
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
46.20 Oesophagus	The oesophagus and its mucosa are primarily affected in oesophagitis. Early treatment is important because the mucosa tends to degenerate if the condition becomes chronic.	5 min.
46.30 Stomach complete	Oesophagitis is often caused by gastric hyperacidity. The oesophageal sphincter (muscle that closes the oesophagus) does not work properly, allowing stomach acids to rise up (reflux oesophagitis).	5 min.

47.10 OESOPHAGITIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
47.10 Oesophagitis	Oesophagitis is an inflammation of the oesophagus that can be caused by pathogens, stomach acid, medication or even alcohol.	5 min.
47.50 Crohn's disease	Crohn's disease is a chronic inflammatory bowel disease that can occur anywhere from the mouth to the anus. The oesophagus may be inflamed during an acute episode.	5 min.
48.00 Liver / gall / pancreas, physiology complete	Disorders and diseases of the liver, gall and pancreas can cause reflux in the stomach and oesophagus.	5 min.
50.00 Metabolism, physiology complete	Metabolic disorders and hyperacidity can promote to oesophagitis.	5 min.
54.50 Autonomic nervous system	The autonomic nervous system influences many internal organs, particularly the digestive system, via the vagus nerve, the 10th cranial nerve. Under the influence of stress, its effect can lead to hyperacidity of the oesophagus.	5 min.
64.10 Hypothalamus complete	The hormonal system affects inflammation by releasing hormones that cause the release of cortisol from the adrenal cortex. Cortisol has an immunosuppressive and anti-inflammatory effect.	5 min.
64.20 Pituitary gland complete		5 min.
64.55 Adrenal cortex	The adrenal cortex produces cortisol, which has an anti-inflammatory effect on the body and its organs.	5 min.
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.69 Helicobacter pylori		5 min.
21.11 Enterobacter aerogenes		5 min.
21.19 Salmonella enteritidis		5 min.
21.20 Salmonella paratyphi		5 min.
21.21 Salmonella typhi		5 min.

47.10 OESOPHAGITIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
21.23 Shigella dysenteriae	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
21.28 EHEC		5 min.
21.93 Caries bacteria		5 min.
22.78 Norovirus		5 min.
23.56 Rotaviruses		5 min.
24.21 Ascaris megalocephala		5 min.
24.23 Enterobius vermicularis		5 min.
24.28 Enterobius worms		5 min.
24.31 Strongyloides (filariform)		5 min.
24.54 Eurytrema pancreaticum		5 min.
24.56 Fasciolopsis buski		5 min.
24.58 Gastrothylax elongatus		5 min.
24.63 Schistosoma haematobium		5 min.
24.64 Schistosoma mansoni		5 min.
24.84 Taenia saginata		5 min.
24.85 Taenia solium		5 min.
25.35 Naegleria fowleri		5 min.
27.11 Candida albicans		5 min.
31.56 Detoxification mucous membrane	The following detoxification programs should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.58 Detoxification stomach		5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

47.20 GASTRITIS, ACUTE

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.13 Stomach meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.14 Spleen meridian		5 min.
02.19 Liver meridian		5 min.
02.21 Sanjiao meridian		5 min.
02.22 Gall bladder meridian		5 min.
02.24 Meridian of the Conception Vessel		5 min.
31.13 ATP production stomach	This ATP program must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
07.49 Vitamin B12 (cobalamin)	Stomach problems such as gastritis can make it difficult to absorb vitamin B12. The intrinsic factor in the stomach cells, which is necessary for the absorption of vitamin B12 in the small intestine, is no longer produced in sufficient quantities. Vitamin B12 is essential for life and is vital for the formation of new cells, especially blood cells.	5 min.
07.90 Rayobase®		5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®		5 min.
07.92 Rayoflora®		5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
08.95 Glyphosate		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.

47.20 GASTRITIS, ACUTE

RAH program	Explanation	Time
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		5 min.
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		5 min.
31.69 Detoxification phosphates	The elimination and detoxification of artificial phosphates should be considered in the treatment of the target condition.	5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
31.89 Acute local inflammation	Acute local inflammation can cause acute gastritis (inflammation of the gastric mucosa).	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
46.30 Stomach complete	Different layers and areas of the stomach can be affected by gastritis.	5 min.
46.40 Small intestines complete	Functional disorders in the small intestine, particularly in the duodenum, can be a cause of gastritis.	5 min.
47.20 Gastritis, acute	Acute gastritis (inflammation of the lining of the stomach)	5 min.
47.31 Gastritis type A	Type A gastritis is categorised as an autoimmune gastritis, with antibodies being formed against gastric cells and the intrinsic factor.	5 min.
47.32 Gastritis type B	Type B gastritis is a bacterial form caused by the bacterium Helicobacter pylori and is also the most common form of gastritis.	5 min.
47.33 Gastritis type C	Type C gastritis is the chemotoxic form, caused by a reflux of bile from the duodenum into the stomach.	5 min.

47.20 GASTRITIS, ACUTE

RAH program	Explanation	Time
48.00 Liver / gall / pancreas, physiology complete	The liver, gall and pancreas should be metabolically active for the digestive processes.	5 min.
64.45 Glutamate	Glutamates are salts of glutamic acid and are used as flavour enhancers in food. Their toxic effects are mainly manifested in the digestive and nervous systems.	5 min.
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.69 Helicobacter pylori		5 min.
20.87 Acinetobacter baumannii		5 min.
20.88 Acinetobacter haemolyticus		5 min.
20.89 Acinetobacter johnsonii		5 min.
20.90 Acinetobacter junii		5 min.
20.91 Acinetobacter iwoffii		5 min.
20.92 Actinomyces viscosus		5 min.
21.11 Enterobacter aerogenes		5 min.
21.19 Salmonella enteritidis		5 min.
21.20 Salmonella paratyphi		5 min.
21.21 Salmonella typhi		5 min.
21.23 Shigella dysenteriae		5 min.
21.93 Caries bacteria		5 min.
22.78 Norovirus		5 min.
23.56 Rotaviruses		5 min.
24.21 Ascaris megalocephala		5 min.

47.20 GASTRITIS, ACUTE

RAH program	Explanation	Time
24.23 Enterobius vermicularis	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
24.28 Enterobius worms		5 min.
24.31 Strongyloides (filariform)		5 min.
24.54 Eurytrema pancreaticum		5 min.
24.56 Fasciolopsis buski		5 min.
24.58 Gastrothylax elongatus		5 min.
24.63 Schistosoma haematobium		5 min.
24.64 Schistosoma mansoni		5 min.
24.84 Taenia saginata		5 min.
24.85 Taenia solium		5 min.
25.35 Naegleria fowleri		5 min.
27.11 Candida albicans		5 min.
31.58 Detoxification stomach	The following detoxification programs should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.60 Detoxification liver		5 min.
31.66 Detoxification of endotoxins		5 min.
31.67 Detoxification of exotoxins		5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

47.30 GASTRITIS, CHRONIC

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.13 Stomach meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.14 Spleen meridian		5 min.
02.19 Liver meridian		5 min.
02.21 Sanjiao meridian		5 min.
02.22 Gall bladder meridian		5 min.
02.24 Meridian of the Conception Vessel		5 min.
31.13 ATP production stomach	This ATP program must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
07.49 Vitamin B12 (cobalamin)	Stomach problems such as gastritis can make it difficult to absorb vitamin B12. The intrinsic factor in the stomach cells, which is necessary for the absorption of vitamin B12 in the small intestine, is no longer produced in sufficient quantities. Vitamin B12 is essential for life and is vital for the formation of new cells, especially blood cells.	5 min.
07.90 Rayobase®		5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®		5 min.
07.92 Rayoflora®		5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
08.95 Glyphosate		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.

47.30 GASTRITIS, CHRONIC

RAH program	Explanation	Time
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		5 min.
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		5 min.
31.69 Detoxification phosphates	The elimination and detoxification of artificial phosphates should be considered in the treatment of the target condition.	5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
31.89 Acute local inflammation	Chronic gastritis can be caused by acute local inflammation.	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
46.30 Stomach complete	Different layers and areas of the stomach can be affected by gastritis.	5 min.
46.40 Small intestines complete	Functional disorders in the small intestine, particularly in the duodenum, can be a cause of gastritis.	5 min.
47.30 Gastritis, chronic	Chronic gastritis (inflammation of the stomach lining)	5 min.
47.31 Gastritis type A	Type A gastritis is categorised as an autoimmune gastritis, with antibodies being formed against gastric cells and the intrinsic factor.	5 min.
47.32 Gastritis type B	Type B gastritis is a bacterial form caused by the bacterium Helicobacter pylori and is also the most common form of gastritis.	5 min.
47.33 Gastritis type C	Type C gastritis is the chemotoxic form, caused by a reflux of bile from the duodenum into the stomach.	5 min.

47.30 GASTRITIS, CHRONIC

RAH program	Explanation	Time
48.00 Liver / gall / pancreas, physiology complete	The liver, gall and pancreas should be metabolically active for the digestive processes.	5 min.
64.45 Glutamate	Glutamates are salts of glutamic acid and are used as flavour enhancers in food. Their toxic effects are mainly manifested in the digestive and nervous systems.	5 min.
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.69 Helicobacter pylori		5 min.
20.87 Acinetobacter baumannii		5 min.
20.88 Acinetobacter haemolyticus		5 min.
20.89 Acinetobacter johnsonii		5 min.
20.90 Acinetobacter junii		5 min.
20.91 Acinetobacter iwoffii		5 min.
20.92 Actinomyces viscosus		5 min.
21.11 Enterobacter aerogenes		5 min.
21.19 Salmonella enteritidis		5 min.
21.20 Salmonella paratyphi		5 min.
21.21 Salmonella typhi		5 min.
21.23 Shigella dysenteriae		5 min.
21.93 Caries bacteria		5 min.
22.78 Norovirus		5 min.
23.56 Rotaviruses		5 min.
24.21 Ascaris megalocephala		5 min.
24.23 Enterobius vermicularis		5 min.

47.30 GASTRITIS, CHRONIC

RAH program	Explanation	Time
24.28 Enterobius worms	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
24.31 Strongyloides (filariform)		5 min.
24.54 Eurytrema pancreaticum		5 min.
24.56 Fasciolopsis buski		5 min.
24.58 Gastrothylax elongatus		5 min.
24.63 Schistosoma haematobium		5 min.
24.64 Schistosoma mansoni		5 min.
24.84 Taenia saginata		5 min.
24.85 Taenia solium		5 min.
25.35 Naegleria fowleri		5 min.
27.11 Candida albicans		5 min.
31.58 Detoxification stomach	The following detoxification programs should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.60 Detoxification liver		5 min.
31.66 Detoxification of endotoxins		5 min.
31.67 Detoxification of exotoxins		5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

47.50 CROHN'S DISEASE

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.13 Stomach meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.14 Spleen meridian		5 min.
02.19 Liver meridian		5 min.
02.21 Sanjiao meridian		5 min.
02.22 Gall bladder meridian		5 min.
02.24 Meridian of the Conception Vessel		5 min.
31.12 ATP production colon	These ATP programs must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.16 ATP production small intestines		5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
07.49 Vitamin B12 (cobalamin)	In chronic inflammatory bowel diseases, absorption disorders of essential substances, such as vitamin B12, occur in the final section of the small intestine.	5 min.
07.60 Probiotic bacteria complete		5 min.
07.90 Rayobase®		5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®	In most cases, the intestinal flora is also out of balance due to digestive and absorption disorders.	5 min.
07.92 Rayoflora®		5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
08.95 Glyphosate		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.

47.50 CROHN'S DISEASE

RAH program	Explanation	Time
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		5 min.
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		5 min.
31.69 Detoxification phosphates	The elimination and detoxification of artificial phosphates should be considered in the treatment of the target condition.	5 min.
31.70 Degeneration cell tissue	Crohn's disease is a chronic, relapsing condition that tends to cause tissue degeneration. This means that the longer the disease lasts, the greater the risk of developing malignant bowel disease.	5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
31.88 Abscess	In the advanced stages of Crohn's disease (chronic inflammatory bowel disease), abscesses can form in all sections of the intestinal mucosa.	5 min.
31.89 Acute local inflammation	Acute local inflammation is one of the typical symptoms of Crohn's disease, which is particularly evident in acute attacks (autoimmune disease) and through bleeding.	5 min.
32.12 Haemoglobin	Acute attacks of Crohn's disease are characterised by cramping abdominal pain and bloody diarrhoea, with blood loss leading to low levels of red blood pigment (haemoglobin).	5 min.
32.20 Leukocytes complete	Leukocytes are responsible for both nonspecific and specific immune defence, which are often impaired in inflammatory bowel diseases due to immunological regulatory disturbances.	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.

47.50 CROHN'S DISEASE

RAH program	Explanation	Time
34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	Inflammatory bowel diseases are often caused by an autoimmune disorder that weakens the immune system.	5 min.
34.15 CD4 receptors	These are receptors that reflect the status value of the immune system, which is reduced in autoimmune diseases such as Crohn's disease.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
35.20 Allergy complete	In inflammatory bowel diseases, the autoimmune processes can lead to allergic reactions.	5 min.
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete	In inflammatory diseases, the lymphatic system should be strengthened to promote lymphatic drainage and the elimination of toxins.	5 min.
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
46.00 Digestive system, physiology complete	Crohn's disease can cause mucosal changes in the mouth, stomach, small intestine and colon. The last section of the small intestine and parts of the colon are usually affected.	5 min.
47.50 Crohn's disease	Crohn's disease	5 min.
47.65 Diverticulitis	Diverticula are small pouches in the intestinal wall that become inflamed due to diverticulitis. Diverticulitis can occur in conjunction with Crohn's disease.	5 min.
47.85 Flatulence	Flatulence can have various causes and occurs more frequently in diseases of the digestive system.	5 min.
47.86 Constipation	Constipation (obstipation) is a common symptom that alternates with diarrhoea in acute and chronic intestinal diseases.	5 min.
48.00 Liver / gall / pancreas, physiology complete	Disturbances in absorption and digestion throughout the bowel can lead to inflammation and disease of the gall and pancreas.	5 min.
52.00 Musculoskeletal system, physiology complete	In inflammatory bowel diseases, autoimmunological factors can also cause joint inflammation (arthritis).	5 min.
56.30 Membranes complete	The eye membranes can also be affected by autoimmunological factors.	5 min.
64.10 Hypothalamus complete	By strengthening the hypothalamus, the production of cortisol is supported at the first hormonal level. Cortisol has anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressive effects.	5 min.

47.50 CROHN'S DISEASE

RAH program	Explanation	Time
64.20 Pituitary gland complete	The anterior pituitary gland produces ACTH, which activates the adrenal cortex.	5 min.
64.45 Glutamate	Glutamates are salts of glutamic acid and are used as flavour enhancers in food. Their toxic effects are mainly manifested in the digestive and nervous systems.	5 min.
64.55 Adrenal cortex	The adrenal cortex produces cortisol.	5 min.
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.69 Helicobacter pylori		5 min.
21.11 Enterobacter aerogenes		5 min.
21.19 Salmonella enteritidis		5 min.
21.20 Salmonella paratyphi		5 min.
21.21 Salmonella typhi		5 min.
21.23 Shigella dysenteriae		5 min.
21.28 EHEC		5 min.
21.93 Caries bacteria		5 min.
22.78 Norovirus		5 min.
22.93 Coronaviruses		5 min.
23.56 Rotaviruses		5 min.
24.21 Ascaris megalocephala		5 min.
24.23 Enterobius vermicularis		5 min.
24.28 Enterobius worms		5 min.
24.31 Strongyloides (filariform)		5 min.
24.54 Eurytrema pancreaticum		5 min.

47.50 CROHN'S DISEASE

RAH program	Explanation	Time
24.56 Fasciolopsis buski	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
24.58 Gastrothylax elongatus		5 min.
24.63 Schistosoma haematobium		5 min.
24.64 Schistosoma mansoni		5 min.
24.84 Taenia saginata		5 min.
24.85 Taenia solium		5 min.
25.35 Naegleria fowleri		5 min.
27.11 Candida albicans		5 min.
31.52 Detoxification lymphatic system	The following detoxification programs should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.60 Detoxification liver		5 min.
31.61 Detoxification intestines		5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

47.60 ULCERATIVE COLITIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.13 Stomach meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.14 Spleen meridian		5 min.
02.19 Liver meridian		5 min.
02.21 Sanjiao meridian		5 min.
02.22 Gall bladder meridian		5 min.
02.24 Meridian of the Conception Vessel		5 min.
31.12 ATP production colon	These ATP programs must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.16 ATP production small intestines		5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
07.49 Vitamin B12 (cobalamin)	In chronic inflammatory bowel diseases, absorption disorders of essential substances, such as vitamin B12, occur in the final section of the small intestine.	5 min.
07.60 Probiotic bacteria complete		5 min.
07.90 Rayobase®		5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®	In most cases, the intestinal flora is also out of balance due to digestive and absorption disorders.	5 min.
07.92 Rayoflora®		5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
08.95 Glyphosate		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.

47.60 ULCERATIVE COLITIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		5 min.
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		5 min.
31.69 Detoxification phosphates	The elimination and detoxification of artificial phosphates should be considered in the treatment of the target condition.	5 min.
31.70 Degeneration cell tissue	Ulcerative colitis is a chronic, relapsing condition that tends to cause tissue degeneration. This means that the longer the disease lasts, the greater the risk of developing malignant bowel disease.	5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
31.88 Abscess	In advanced stages of ulcerative colitis (chronic inflammatory bowel disease), abscesses can form, particularly in the mucous membrane of the colon.	5 min.
31.89 Acute local inflammation	Acute local inflammation is one of the typical symptoms of ulcerative colitis, which is particularly evident in acute attacks (autoimmune disease) and through bleeding.	5 min.
32.12 Haemoglobin	Acute attacks of ulcerative colitis are characterised by cramping abdominal pain and frequent bloody diarrhoea, with blood loss reducing the red blood pigment (haemoglobin).	5 min.
32.20 Leukocytes complete	Leukocytes are responsible for both nonspecific and specific immune defence, which are often impaired in inflammatory bowel diseases due to immunological regulatory disturbances.	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.

47.60 ULCERATIVE COLITIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	Inflammatory bowel diseases are often caused by an autoimmune disorder that weakens the immune system.	5 min.
34.15 CD4 receptors	These are receptors that reflect the status value of the immune system, which is reduced in autoimmune diseases such as ulcerative colitis.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
35.20 Allergy complete	In ulcerative colitis, the autoimmune processes can lead to allergic reactions.	5 min.
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete	In inflammatory diseases, the lymphatic system should be strengthened to promote lymphatic drainage and the elimination of toxins.	5 min.
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
46.00 Digestive system, physiology complete	Ulcerative colitis can affect the whole colon, but it usually affects the last sections of the colon. This causes very frequent bloody and mucous diarrhoea.	5 min.
47.60 Ulcerative colitis	Ulcerative colitis	5 min.
47.65 Diverticulitis	Diverticula are small pouches in the intestinal wall that become inflamed due to diverticulitis. Diverticulitis can occur in conjunction with ulcerative colitis.	5 min.
47.85 Flatulence	Flatulence can have various causes and occurs more frequently in diseases of the digestive system.	5 min.
47.86 Constipation	Constipation (obstipation) is a common symptom that alternates with diarrhoea in acute and chronic intestinal diseases.	5 min.
48.00 Liver / gall / pancreas, physiology complete	Disturbances in absorption and digestion throughout the bowel can lead to inflammation and disease of the gall and pancreas.	5 min.
52.00 Musculoskeletal system, physiology complete	In inflammatory bowel diseases, autoimmunological factors can also cause joint inflammation (arthritis).	5 min.
56.30 Membranes complete	The eye membranes can also be affected by autoimmunological factors.	5 min.
64.10 Hypothalamus complete	The hypothalamus controls the release of releasing hormones, which stimulate or inhibit production in subordinate organs. By strengthening the hypothalamus, the production of cortisol is supported at the first hormonal level. Cortisol has anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressive effects.	5 min.

47.60 ULCERATIVE COLITIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
64.20 Pituitary gland complete	The anterior pituitary gland produces ACTH, which activates the adrenal cortex.	5 min.
64.45 Glutamate	Glutamates are salts of glutamic acid and are used as flavour enhancers in food. Their toxic effects are mainly manifested in the digestive and nervous systems.	5 min.
64.55 Adrenal cortex	The adrenal cortex produces cortisol.	5 min.
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.69 Helicobacter pylori		5 min.
20.87 Acinetobacter baumannii		5 min.
20.88 Acinetobacter haemolyticus		5 min.
20.89 Acinetobacter johnsonii		5 min.
20.90 Acinetobacter junii		5 min.
20.91 Acinetobacter iwoffii		5 min.
20.92 Actinomyces viscosus		5 min.
21.11 Enterobacter aerogenes		5 min.
21.19 Salmonella enteritidis		5 min.
21.20 Salmonella paratyphi		5 min.
21.21 Salmonella typhi		5 min.
21.23 Shigella dysenteriae		5 min.
21.28 EHEC		5 min.
21.93 Caries bacteria		5 min.
22.78 Norovirus		5 min.
22.93 Coronaviruses		5 min.

47.60 ULCERATIVE COLITIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
23.56 Rotaviruses	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
24.21 Ascaris megalocephala		5 min.
24.23 Enterobius vermicularis		5 min.
24.28 Enterobius worms		5 min.
24.31 Strongyloides (filariform)		5 min.
24.54 Eurytrema pancreaticum		5 min.
24.56 Fasciolopsis buski		5 min.
24.58 Gastrothylax elongatus		5 min.
24.63 Schistosoma haematobium		5 min.
24.64 Schistosoma mansoni		5 min.
24.84 Taenia saginata		5 min.
24.85 Taenia solium		5 min.
25.35 Naegleria fowleri		5 min.
27.11 Candida albicans		5 min.
31.52 Detoxification lymphatic system	The following detoxification programs should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.60 Detoxification liver		5 min.
31.61 Detoxification intestines		5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

47.70 IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME (IBS)

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.13 Stomach meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.14 Spleen meridian		5 min.
02.19 Liver meridian		5 min.
02.21 Sanjiao meridian		5 min.
02.22 Gall bladder meridian		5 min.
02.24 Meridian of the Conception Vessel		5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete	These ATP programs must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.12 ATP production colon		5 min.
31.16 ATP production small intestines		5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
07.90 Rayobase®		5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®		5 min.
07.92 Rayoflora®		5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
08.95 Glyphosate		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.

47.70 IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME (IBS)

RAH program	Explanation	Time
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		5 min.
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		5 min.
31.69 Detoxification phosphates	The elimination and detoxification of artificial phosphates should be considered in the treatment of the target condition.	5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
31.88 Abscess	Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) may be associated with abscess formation in the intestinal mucosa.	5 min.
31.89 Acute local inflammation	Acute local inflammation can be one of the accompanying symptoms of irritable bowel syndrome.	5 min.
32.12 Haemoglobin	In acute attacks of irritable bowel syndrome, bloody diarrhoea may also occur, resulting in a decrease in red blood cells (haemoglobin) due to blood loss.	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
34.15 CD4 receptors	These are receptors that reflect the status of the immune system. The immune defence is often weakened during acute attacks of irritable bowel syndrome (IBS).	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
35.20 Allergy complete	Allergic processes and intolerances should be investigated early and, in a cause-oriented manner before starting therapy for irritable bowel syndrome.	5 min.

47.70 IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME (IBS)

RAH program	Explanation	Time
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
40.40 Impulse conduction system complete	The function of internal organs can also be affected in the event of disorders of the cardiac impulse conduction system. The gut possesses a highly interconnected enteric nervous system (the 'gut brain'), which is extremely sensitive to neural changes and diseases.	5 min.
41.50 Psychogenic heart disorder	Psychogenic heart stress can cause irritable bowel syndrome and should be investigated before treatment.	5 min.
46.40 Small intestines complete	Irritable bowel syndrome can affect the entire small intestine and colon.	5 min.
46.50 Colon complete		5 min.
46.60 Colon (rectum)	The rectum can also be affected in irritable bowel syndrome.	5 min.
47.50 Crohn's disease	To make a cause-oriented diagnosis, chronic inflammatory bowel disease such as Crohn's disease should be investigated at an early stage using differential diagnostics.	5 min.
47.60 Ulcerative colitis	To make a cause-oriented diagnosis, chronic inflammatory bowel disease such as ulcerative colitis should be investigated at an early stage using differential diagnostics.	5 min.
47.65 Diverticulitis	Diverticula are small pouches in the intestinal wall that become inflamed due to diverticulitis. Diverticulitis can occur in close association with irritable bowel syndrome.	5 min.
47.70 Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS)	Irritable bowel syndrome is a functional bowel disorder characterised by intermittent abdominal pain of varying intensity and localisation. The patient suffers from alternating diarrhoea and constipation with bloating and a feeling of incomplete defecation.	5 min.
47.85 Flatulence	Flatulence can have various causes and occurs more frequently in diseases of the digestive system.	5 min.
47.86 Constipation	Constipation (obstipation) is a common symptom that alternates with diarrhoea in acute and chronic intestinal diseases.	5 min.
48.00 Liver / gall / pancreas, physiology complete	Disorders and diseases of the liver, gall and pancreas can affect and exacerbate irritable bowel syndrome.	5 min.
50.00 Metabolism, physiology complete	Metabolic disorders can promote irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) and should be investigated at an early stage.	5 min.
54.00 Nervous system, physiology complete	The nervous system controls and influences all internal organs. The gut has a large network of nerve cells that control motility and peristalsis.	5 min.

47.70 IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME (IBS)

RAH program	Explanation	Time
54.30 Cranial nerve X (vagus nerve)	The 10th cranial nerve has a major and extensive influence on the entire digestive system. The gut is particularly sensi-tive, responding quickly to changes of neural origin.	5 min.
54.50 Autonomic nervous system	The autonomic nervous system reacts via the vagus nerve to the gut and significantly influences its functions.	5 min.
55.55 Headaches	Irritable bowel syndrome can be accompanied by headaches and migraine attacks.	5 min.
64.30 Thyroid gland	Hyperthyroidism leads to an acceleration of the body's metabolism and can also have a huge impact on intestinal motility, causing frequent and daily diarrhoea.	5 min.
64.45 Glutamate	Glutamates are salts of glutamic acid and are used as flavour enhancers in food. Their toxic effects are mainly manifested in the digestive and nervous systems. These can lead to acute and chronic illnesses.	5 min.
64.50 Adrenal medulla	An overactive adrenal medulla leads to a significantly increased release of adrenaline, which acts as a stress hormone on the sympathetic nervous system. The autonomic functions of the organs are accelerated, especially intestinal activity.	5 min.
65.33 Hyperthyroidism	Hyperthyroidism leads to an acceleration of the body's metabolism and can also have a huge impact on intestinal motility, causing frequent and daily diarrhoea.	5 min.
65.39 Hyperfunction of the adrenal medulla	An overactive adrenal medulla leads to a significantly increased release of adrenaline, which acts as a stress hormone on the sympathetic nervous system. The autonomic functions of the organs are accelerated, especially intestinal activity.	5 min.
65.50 Menstruation programs complete	Menstrual cramps can occur in combination with irritable bowel syndrome.	5 min.
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.

47.70 IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME (IBS)

RAH program	Explanation	Time
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.69 Helicobacter pylori		5 min.
20.87 Acinetobacter baumannii		5 min.
20.88 Acinetobacter haemolyticus		5 min.
20.89 Acinetobacter johnsonii		5 min.
20.90 Acinetobacter junii		5 min.
20.91 Acinetobacter iwoffii		5 min.
20.92 Actinomyces viscosus		5 min.
21.11 Enterobacter aerogenes		5 min.
21.19 Salmonella enteritidis		5 min.
21.20 Salmonella paratyphi		5 min.
21.21 Salmonella typhi		5 min.
21.23 Shigella dysenteriae		5 min.
21.28 EHEC		5 min.
21.93 Caries bacteria		5 min.
22.78 Norovirus		5 min.
22.93 Coronaviruses		5 min.
23.56 Rotaviruses		5 min.
24.21 Ascaris megalocephala		5 min.
24.23 Enterobius vermicularis		5 min.
24.28 Enterobius worms		5 min.
24.31 Strongyloides (filariform)		5 min.
24.54 Eurytrema pancreaticum		5 min.
24.56 Fasciolopsis buski		5 min.
24.58 Gastrothylax elongatus		5 min.
24.63 Schistosoma haematobium		5 min.
24.64 Schistosoma mansoni		5 min.
24.84 Taenia saginata		5 min.
24.85 Taenia solium		5 min.

47.70 IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME (IBS)

RAH program	Explanation	Time
25.35 Naegleria fowleri	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
27.11 Candida albicans		5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program	The following detoxification programs should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.60 Detoxification liver		5 min.
31.61 Detoxification intestines		5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

49.15 DEGENERATION OF THE LIVER

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.19 Liver meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.22 Gall bladder meridian		5 min.
02.23 Meridian of the Governing Vessel		5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete	These ATP programs must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.29 ATP production liver		5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
06.30 Liver		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
07.30 Vitamins, fat-soluble complete		5 min.
07.90 Rayobase®		5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®		5 min.
07.92 Rayoflora®		5 min.
07.93 Rayosole® plus		5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
08.95 Glyphosate		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
09.47 Enzymes, liver / gall / pancreas complete		5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.

49.15 DEGENERATION OF THE LIVER

RAH program	Explanation	Time
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		5 min.
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		5 min.
31.69 Detoxification phosphates	The elimination and detoxification of artificial phosphates should be considered in the treatment of the target condition.	5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
34.15 CD4 receptors	These are receptors that reflect the status of the immune system and are reduced during liver degeneration.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete	The lymphatic system is important for the removal and detoxification of metabolic products and harmful substances.	5 min.
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
38.10 Arteries	Arterial blood flow to the internal organs is important for adequate oxygen supply and for the extensive functions and storage capacity of the liver.	5 min.

49.15 DEGENERATION OF THE LIVER

RAH program	Explanation	Time
38.80 Capillaries	The capillaries ensure gas exchange within the organs and safeguard their functionality.	5 min.
39.10 Impairment of the arterial blood supply	Circulatory disorders within the arteries can contribute to and promote diseases and should be treated according to their cause.	5 min.
39.20 Impairment of the venous blood supply (varicosis)	Venous disorders can indicate congestion in chronic liver diseases.	5 min.
39.60 High blood pressure (hypertension)	Liver disease is often associated with hypertension, as it can cause pressure changes and degeneration.	5 min.
40.00 Heart, physiology complete	An advanced disease of the right side of the heart can lead to liver degeneration due to chronic congestion.	5 min.
41.30 Cardiac insufficiency, right	Advanced right-sided cardiac insufficiency is one cause of the degenerative liver disease.	5 min.
46.20 Oesophagus	Liver degeneration causes an increase in pressure within the liver cells, leading to a congestion in the portal vein and the unpaired abdominal organs. The oesophagus is also affected by the congestion in the stomach and subsequently forms varicose veins.	5 min.
46.30 Stomach complete		5 min.
46.40 Small intestines complete	Liver degeneration causes an increase in pressure within the liver cells, leading to a congestion in the portal vein and the unpaired abdominal organs. The small intestine is also affected and subsequently forms varicose veins that can be diagnosed in the abdominal skin.	5 min.
46.50 Colon complete	Liver degeneration causes an increase in pressure within the liver cells, leading to a congestion in the portal vein and the unpaired abdominal organs. The colon is also affected and subsequently forms varicose veins.	5 min.
46.60 Colon (rectum)	Liver degeneration causes an increase in pressure within the liver cells, leading to a congestion in the portal vein and the unpaired abdominal organs. The rectum is also affected, leading to the formation of varicose veins, which are known as haemorrhoids.	5 min.
47.10 Oesophagitis	Liver degeneration causes an increase in pressure within the liver cells, leading to a congestion in the portal vein and the unpaired abdominal organs. The oesophagus is also affected by the congestion in the stomach and can develop varicose veins and become inflamed.	5 min.

49.15 DEGENERATION OF THE LIVER

RAH program	Explanation	Time
47.85 Flatulence	Flatulence can have various causes and occurs frequently in acute and chronic diseases of the liver and digestive system.	5 min.
47.86 Constipation	Constipation is a common symptom that alternates with diarrhoea in acute and chronic liver and bowel diseases.	5 min.
48.00 Liver / gall / pancreas, physiology complete	Disorders of the liver metabolism should be tested early to prevent secondary diseases.	5 min.
49.10 Hepatitis	Liver inflammation can cause liver degeneration.	5 min.
49.15 Degeneration of the liver	Liver degeneration is a chronic inflammatory disease charac-terised by the formation of liver fat cells and the slow de-struction of the functional tissue, which is replaced by con-nective tissue.	5 min.
50.00 Metabolism, physiology complete	Metabolic disorders can play a causal role in the develop-ment of liver disease.	5 min.
51.10 Protein metabolism disorder	Protein metabolism disorders can be associated with liver function disorders, as the liver produces, metabolises and stores proteins.	5 min.
51.20 Carbohydrate metabolism disorder	The liver stores carbohydrates (glycogen) as a form of glu-cose storage to produce ATP for energy generation when needed. Liver diseases are associated with changes in energy metabolism.	5 min.
51.30 Fat metabolism disorder	In liver diseases, fat metabolism is altered because the liver is responsible for converting and producing fats, as well as synthesising bile acids from fats and bilirubin for fat diges-tion.	5 min.
62.10 Skin complete	Liver diseases can exhibit typical skin changes, such as red-ness on the palms of the hands and soles of the feet.	5 min.
62.60 Nails complete	The nails of the fingers and toes in patients with liver degen-eration show a whitish change, known as ‘Terry's nails’.	5 min.
64.45 Glutamate	Glutamates are salts of glutamic acid and are used as flavour enhancers in food. Their toxic effects are mainly manifested in the digestive and nervous systems.	5 min.
64.70 Pancreas	Liver disease often affects the pancreas because the organs in the upper abdomen function together. The pancreas can also cause liver disease, as it can cause a congestion in the liver ducts.	5 min.

49.15 DEGENERATION OF THE LIVER

RAH program	Explanation	Time
64.71 Insulin	Liver degeneration also affects the function of the pancreas, which produces the hormone insulin.	5 min.
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
20.69 Helicobacter pylori	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
21.97 Anaplasma phagocytophilum		5 min.
22.14 Hepatitis B virus		5 min.
22.74 Hepatitis A virus		5 min.
22.75 Hepatitis C virus		5 min.
24.41 Capillaria hepatica (liver)		5 min.
24.54 Eurytrema pancreaticum		5 min.
24.55 Fasciola hepatica		5 min.
24.58 Gastrothylax elongatus		5 min.
24.81 Echinococcus granulosus		5 min.
24.82 Echinococcus multicularis		5 min.
26.41 Aflatoxin		5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program	The following detoxification programs should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.53 Detoxification acidosis		5 min.
31.60 Detoxification liver		5 min.

49.15 DEGENERATION OF THE LIVER

RAH program	Explanation	Time
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

49.38 GALLSTONES

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.19 Liver meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.22 Gall bladder meridian		5 min.
02.23 Meridian of the Governing Vessel		5 min.
31.27 ATP production gall bladder	These ATP programs must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.28 ATP production biliary tract		5 min.
31.29 ATP production liver		5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
07.90 Rayobase®		5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®		5 min.
07.92 Rayoflora®		5 min.
07.93 Rayosole® plus		5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
08.95 Glyphosate		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
09.47 Enzymes, liver / gall / pancreas complete	Gallstones usually cause an increase in liver, gall and pancreatic enzymes as they cause inflammation of the gall bladder or bile ducts.	5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.

49.38 GALLSTONES

RAH program	Explanation	Time
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		5 min.
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		
31.69 Detoxification phosphates	The elimination and detoxification of artificial phosphates should be considered in the treatment of the target condition.	5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
32.10 Erythrocytes complete	An increased breakdown of red blood cells (haemolysis) can lead to the formation of gallstones, which are called bilirubin stones.	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
34.15 CD4 receptors	These are receptors that reflect the status of the immune system and are reduced in liver and gallstone diseases.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
46.00 Digestive system, physiology complete	The digestive system and eating habits can influence the development of gallstones.	5 min.
47.85 Flatulence	Flatulence can have various causes and occurs frequently in acute and chronic diseases of the liver, gall and digestive system.	5 min.

49.38 GALLSTONES

RAH program	Explanation	Time
47.86 Constipation	Constipation (obstipation) is a common symptom that alternates with diarrhoea in acute and chronic liver, bile and intestinal diseases.	5 min.
48.10 Liver complete	The liver produces bile and stores it in the gall bladder, where it becomes concentrated.	5 min.
48.20 Gall complete	The gall stores the bile produced in the liver and releases it in liquid form into the duodenum as needed.	5 min.
48.30 Pancreas complete	The activity of the pancreas is closely linked to liver and gall function, as both organs release digestive enzymes essential for breaking down fats. The pancreas also produces enzymes that break down carbohydrates and proteins.	5 min.
49.30 Bile formation disorder	Disturbances in the formation of bile fluids can lead to delays and congestion, which in turn can promote the formation of gallstones.	5 min.
49.34 Bile flow disorder	Obstructed bile flow may be associated with altered bile acid composition, which can promote recurrent gallstone disease.	5 min.
49.38 Gallstones	Gallstones are crystalline concretions in the gall bladder and bile ducts. Stones can have different compositions, for example bilirubin stones from the haemolytic breakdown of red blood cells, cholesterol stones or calcium carbonate stones from the increased breakdown of calcium in bone diseases.	5 min.
50.00 Metabolism, physiology complete	The body's metabolism influences the formation of gallstones.	5 min.
51.10 Protein metabolism disorder	Protein metabolism disorders can lead to gout and gallstones disease.	5 min.
51.20 Carbohydrate metabolism disorder	Carbohydrate metabolism disorders lead to changes in the digestive organs and can promote gallstones.	5 min.
51.30 Fat metabolism disorder	Fat metabolism disorders promote the formation of gallstones which contain cholesterol.	5 min.
64.45 Glutamate	Glutamates are salts of glutamic acid and are used as flavour enhancers in food. Their toxic effects are mainly manifested in the digestive and nervous systems.	5 min.

49.38 GALLSTONES

RAH program	Explanation	Time
64.70 Pancreas	The activity of the pancreas is closely linked to liver and gall function, as both organs release digestive enzymes essential for breaking down fats. The pancreas also produces enzymes that break down carbohydrates and proteins.	5 min.
64.71 Insulin	Liver and gall diseases also affects the function of the pancreas, which produces the hormone insulin.	5 min.
65.10 Female hormonal balance, basic regulation	Gallstones occur more frequently in women than in men. The female hormonal balance encourages their development.	5 min.
65.60 Menopause complaints	Gallstones are more common in women and can also be caused by the hormonal changes that occur during the menopause.	5 min.
71.50 Pain relief	Biliary colic attacks are very painful and can affect the entire upper abdomen. The abdominal wall hardens, and significant circulatory problems may occur, making early pain relief essential.	5 min.
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.
72.10 Depression	Gallstones often cause depressive moods due to the congestion of bile and inflammation in the gall bladder and ducts.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
20.69 Helicobacter pylori	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
22.14 Hepatitis B virus		5 min.
22.74 Hepatitis A virus		5 min.
22.75 Hepatitis C virus		5 min.
24.41 Capillaria hepatica (liver)		5 min.

49.38 GALLSTONES

RAH program	Explanation	Time
24.54 Eurytrema pancreaticum	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
24.55 Fasciola hepatica		5 min.
24.58 Gastrothylax elongatus		5 min.
24.81 Echinococcus granulosus		5 min.
24.82 Echinococcus multicularis		5 min.
26.41 Aflatoxin		5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program	The following detoxification programs should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.53 Detoxification acidosis		5 min.
31.60 Detoxification liver		5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

51.40 DIABETES MELLITUS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.19 Liver meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.22 Gall bladder meridian		5 min.
02.23 Meridian of the Governing Vessel		5 min.
31.14 ATP production pancreas	These ATP programs must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.15 ATP production heart		5 min.
31.23 ATP production kidney		5 min.
31.31 ATP production eyes		5 min.
31.38 ATP production skin		5 min.
31.39 ATP production blood vessels		5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
07.90 Rayobase®		5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®		5 min.
07.92 Rayoflora®		5 min.
07.93 Rayosole® plus		5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
08.95 Glyphosate		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.

51.40 DIABETES MELLITUS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		5 min.
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		5 min.
31.69 Detoxification phosphates	The elimination and detoxification of artificial phosphates should be considered in the treatment of the target condition.	5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
31.88 Abscess	In the advanced stages of diabetes mellitus, abscess formation can occur as the immune system is weakened during the disease.	5 min.
31.89 Acute local inflammation	Acute local inflammations can occur more frequently in diabetes mellitus due to the weakening of the immune system and progressive circulatory disorders.	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	The immune system of people with diabetes is chronically weakened by the metabolic disorder and requires regular strengthening.	5 min.
34.15 CD4 receptors	These are receptors that reflect the status of the immune system and are often reduced in diabetes mellitus.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.

51.40 DIABETES MELLITUS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
38.10 Arteries	Diabetes mellitus is a chronic sugar metabolism disorder that causes increased deposits in the arterial vessels. These become noticeable first in small arteries and later in larger ones, causing circulatory disorders and the resulting secondary diseases.	5 min.
38.41 Carotid artery	The carotid artery supplies the neck and head area, and the brain with oxygen-rich blood and branches out into many small and smallest arteries.	5 min.
38.42 Carotid gland	The pressure receptors for blood pressure regulation are located near the carotid gland.	5 min.
38.43 Vascular endothelium	The vascular endothelium is the smooth inner layer of blood vessels. This can lead to deposits and hardening that can alter blood pressure levels.	5 min.
38.44 Vascular permeability	The vessels should be permeable to small components such as water, oxygen and electrolytes.	5 min.
38.80 Capillaries	In the smallest capillaries, gas exchange takes place. In the case of high blood pressure, blood flow and oxygen supply to these peripheral body regions are reduced.	5 min.
39.10 Impairment of the arterial blood supply	Diabetes mellitus promotes arterial circulatory disorders and their secondary diseases such as atherosclerosis, hypertension and infarcts.	5 min.
39.15 Arteriosclerosis	Atherosclerosis is a hardening of the inner wall of blood vessels. Plaques are deposited on this inner layer and a fibrocartilaginous remodelling occurs. The blood no longer pumps evenly and continuously, and as a result, high blood pressure develops.	5 min.
39.60 High blood pressure (hypertension)	The increased build-up of deposits in the arteries caused by diabetes mellitus leads to an earlier onset of atherosclerosis and, consequently, to high blood pressure.	5 min.
40.13 Myocardium	The myocardium, the layer of heart muscle, generates the pressure in the heart and in the outgoing arteries. High blood pressure causes the myocardium to thicken, leading to permanent damage and weakening.	5 min.

51.40 DIABETES MELLITUS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
40.70 Coronary vessels	The coronary vessels are small arteries and veins that supply oxygen and nutrients to the heart muscle and provide venous return to maintain the heart's pumping action.	5 min.
40.71 Coronary arteries	Arterial coronary vessels transport oxygen and nutrients to the heart muscle.	5 min.
40.72 Coronary veins	Venous coronary vessels transport deoxygenated and carbon dioxide-rich blood back to the right side of the heart.	5 min.
41.10 Strengthening the myocardium	Hypertension leads to an increased strain on the heart muscle, causing it to thicken and weaken prematurely.	5 min.
43.52 Coronavirus infections / Long-COVID syndrome	An infection with coronaviruses primarily affects the lungs, but it can also impact the cardiovascular system, potentially leading to left-sided heart strain and eventually left-sided cardiac insufficiency.	5 min.
44.10 Kidney complete	The kidneys have a very finely structured arterial supply, which means that this organ is susceptible to dysfunction if blood flow is impaired. Kidney disease is one of the most common secondary diseases in diabetics and should be given special consideration in testing and harmonisation.	5 min.
44.17 Renal glomeruli	The renal glomeruli are the part of the kidneys where blood filtration takes place. Deposits and high blood pressure in these tiny arteries lead to a loss of function and later to inflammation and diseases in the kidneys. Long-term effects include degeneration of renal functional tissue and loss of organ function.	5 min.
45.45 Diabetic nephropathy	The function of the kidneys is impaired by diabetes mellitus and the progressive circulatory disorders, particularly in the small arterial vessels. Diabetic glomerulosclerosis develops over time.	5 min.
47.85 Flatulence	Flatulence can have various causes and occurs frequently in acute and chronic diseases of the liver, gall and digestive system.	5 min.
47.86 Constipation	Constipation (obstipation) is a common symptom that alternates with diarrhoea in acute and chronic liver, gall and intestinal diseases.	5 min.
48.00 Liver / gall / pancreas, physiology complete	The liver, gall and pancreas should be metabolically active for the digestive processes.	5 min.

51.40 DIABETES MELLITUS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
48.35 Islet cells	The islet cells, or more precisely the B cells, which produce insulin are located in the pancreas. Insulin lowers blood sugar levels and is no longer produced in sufficient quantities in diabetics. The causes of B cell dysfunction in type I diabetes typically involve the destruction of these cells, usually due to autoimmune processes and inflammation, whereas in type II diabetes, it results from the long-term exhaustion of B cells combined with insulin resistance.	5 min.
50.20 Carbohydrate metabolism	In diabetes mellitus, carbohydrate metabolism is permanently disrupted and out of balance.	5 min.
51.20 Carbohydrate metabolism disorder	Diabetes mellitus is a carbohydrate metabolism disorder characterised by a failure of the insulin-producing B cells in the pancreas to function properly.	5 min.
51.40 Diabetes mellitus	Sugar metabolism disorder	5 min.
54.20 Peripheral nervous system complete	The peripheral nerves of diabetics are particularly affected as the disease progresses due to arterial circulatory disorders.	5 min.
55.42 Nerve degeneration	Progressive arterial insufficiency causes nerve cells to die and degenerate, especially in the regions furthest from the body, such as the hands and feet, but also in the sensory organs, which have a finely distributed blood supply.	5 min.
56.30 Membranes complete	The ocular membranes, especially the retina and choroid, are severely affected by the circulatory disorders caused by diabetes mellitus.	5 min.
56.40 Lens, pupil, vitreous body complete	The lens of the eye and the vitreous body are also affected by diabetes mellitus.	5 min.
57.10 Retinal detachment	Retinal detachment is one of the most common complications in diabetics.	5 min.
57.20 Cataract	Diabetes mellitus increases the clouding and degeneration of the lens of the eye.	5 min.
57.30 Glaucoma	An increase in intraocular pressure is a possible secondary disease in diabetics.	5 min.
62.10 Skin complete	Skin mycoses and other inflammatory skin diseases occur at an early stage due to the weakened immune system of diabetics.	5 min.

51.40 DIABETES MELLITUS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
64.45 Glutamate	Glutamates are salts of glutamic acid and are used as flavour enhancers in food. Their toxic effects are mainly manifested in the digestive and nervous systems.	5 min.
64.56 Cortisol	An elevated cortisol level in the blood (e. g. due to medication use or frequent stress) also raises blood sugar levels and can contribute to the development of diabetes mellitus type II.	5 min.
64.70 Pancreas	As a hormone producing organ, the pancreas should be tested and harmonised in the management of diabetes mellitus to support its hormonal function as effectively as possible.	5 min.
64.71 Insulin	In diabetes mellitus, the insulin production that takes place in the B cells of the pancreas is significantly reduced, leading to an absolute (diabetes mellitus type I) or relative (diabetes mellitus type II) insulin deficiency.	5 min.
64.75 Adiponectin	A polypeptide that is produced in fat tissue cells and has a protective effect against metabolic diseases such as diabetes mellitus.	5 min.
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
20.69 Helicobacter pylori	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
22.14 Hepatitis B virus		5 min.
22.74 Hepatitis A virus		5 min.
22.75 Hepatitis C virus		5 min.
22.93 Coronaviruses		5 min.
24.41 Capillaria hepatica (liver)		5 min.
24.54 Eurytrema pancreaticum		5 min.
24.55 Fasciola hepatica		5 min.
24.58 Gastrothylax elongatus		5 min.

51.40 DIABETES MELLITUS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
24.81 Echinococcus granulosus	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
24.82 Echinococcus multicularis		5 min.
26.41 Aflatoxin		5 min.
31.59 Detoxification pancreas	The following detoxification programs should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.60 Detoxification liver		5 min.
31.62 Detoxification kidney		5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

51.50 GOUT

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.12 Colon meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.16 Meridian of the small intestines		5 min.
02.17 Bladder meridian		5 min.
02.19 Liver meridian		5 min.
02.22 Gall bladder meridian		5 min.
31.23 ATP production kidney	These ATP programs must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.40 ATP production muscles		5 min.
31.41 ATP production bones		5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
07.90 Rayobase®		5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®		5 min.
07.92 Rayoflora®		5 min.
07.93 Rayosole® plus		5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
08.95 Glyphosate		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.

51.50 GOUT

RAH program	Explanation	Time
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		5 min.
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		5 min.
31.69 Detoxification phosphates	The elimination and detoxification of artificial phosphates should be considered in the treatment of the target condition.	5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
32.00 Blood, physiology complete	Gout can also be caused by diseases of the haematopoietic system with increased cell death. This leads to increased uric acid production, particularly because of the increased breakdown of erythrocytes (red blood cells) in anaemia and haemolysis.	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	The immune system should be supported in metabolic diseases, as inflammatory changes occur throughout the joint.	5 min.
34.15 CD4 receptors	These are receptors that reflect the status of the immune system and are often reduced in metabolic disorders (e. g. gout).	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
35.20 Allergy complete	Metabolic disorders can trigger autoimmune processes and lead to allergic reactions.	5 min.

51.50 GOUT

RAH program	Explanation	Time
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
38.80 Capillaries	In the smallest capillaries, gas exchange takes place. In the case of high blood pressure, blood flow and oxygen supply to these peripheral body regions are reduced.	5 min.
39.10 Impairment of the arterial blood supply	The build-up of uric acid can cause circulatory problems in the body, particularly in the cartilaginous parts of the joints.	5 min.
39.15 Arteriosclerosis	Arteriosclerosis is a hardening of the inner wall of blood vessels. Plaques are deposited on this inner layer and a fibrocartilaginous remodelling occurs. The blood no longer pumps evenly and continuously, and as a result, high blood pressure develops.	5 min.
39.60 High blood pressure (hypertension)	Gout, a protein metabolism disease, also causes uric acid to build up on the walls of the arteries, which can lead to atherosclerosis and high blood pressure.	5 min.
40.13 Myocardium	Chronic gout can cause uric acid crystals to build up in the body, for example in the heart muscle, the myocardium.	5 min.
44.10 Kidney complete	Kidney diseases can lead to renal dysfunction, which in turn contributes to increased deposits of uric acid in the body. Uric acid crystals can accumulate, especially in the case of chronic gout, in areas such as the kidneys. The most common comorbidities associated with gout are kidney stones (uric acid stones).	5 min.
47.85 Flatulence	Flatulence can have various causes and occurs frequently in acute and chronic diseases of the metabolism and digestive system.	5 min.
47.86 Constipation	Constipation is a common symptom alternating with diarrhoea in acute and chronic metabolic and intestinal diseases.	5 min.
48.00 Liver / gall / pancreas, physiology complete	Gout often leads to concomitant diseases such as fat metabolism disorders, diabetes mellitus and liver damage.	5 min.
50.10 Protein metabolism	Gout is a protein metabolism disease.	5 min.
50.20 Carbohydrate metabolism	Carbohydrate metabolism is often imbalanced in cases of gout and can lead to the development of diabetes mellitus.	5 min.
50.30 Fat metabolism	Gout is often accompanied by a lipometabolic disorder, which is usually due to malnutrition (obesity).	5 min.

51.50 GOUT

RAH program	Explanation	Time
51.50 Gout	Protein metabolism disorder (gout)	5 min.
52.00 Musculoskeletal system, physiology complete	In gout, uric acid primarily builds up in the large and small joints, especially at the base of the big toe, in the ankle, knee, shoulder, hand and finger joints, and in the bursae.	5 min.
52.67 Hyaluronic acid	The main symptoms of gout are swelling and pain in the joints, which are caused by deposits of uric acid on the joint cartilage. Joint arthritis causes long-term damage to the cartilage and reduces the formation of hyaluronic acid.	5 min.
53.55 Polymyalgia rheumatica	The symptoms of arthritis caused by gout are like those of rheumatism, which is why it can be associated with rheumatic muscle pain.	5 min.
56.00 Visual organ, physiology complete	In chronic gout, uric acid can also manifest itself as gouty tophi on the eyelids.	5 min.
58.00 Acoustic organ / organ of equilibrium, physiology complete	In chronic gout, uric acid can also be deposited as gouty tophi on the ear and ear cartilage.	5 min.
62.10 Skin complete	In chronic gout, uric acid can also be deposited in the skin.	5 min.
64.45 Glutamate	Glutamates are salts of glutamic acid and are used as flavour enhancers in food. Their toxic effects are mainly seen in metabolic disorders and in the digestive and nervous systems.	5 min.
64.71 Insulin	In protein metabolism disorders such as gout, carbohydrate metabolism and insulin production by the pancreas are often reduced. As the disease progresses, fat metabolism is also affected.	5 min.
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.15 Weight reduction	In most cases, gout is also associated with being overweight or even obese.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.

51.50 GOUT

RAH program	Explanation	Time
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.76 Mycobacterium tuberculosis		5 min.
21.27 Yersinia enterocolitica		5 min.
21.61 Borrelia		5 min.
21.86 Chlamydia trachomatis		5 min.
21.88 Rickettsiae		5 min.
21.95 Pain-producing bacteria		5 min.
21.96 Tuberculinum Burnett		5 min.
22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)		5 min.
22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)		5 min.
22.15 Herpes simplex		5 min.
22.17 Herpes zoster		5 min.
22.22 Human herpesvirus 8		5 min.
22.64 Chikungunya viruses		5 min.
22.67 Coxsackie virus B1		5 min.
22.68 Coxsackie virus B4		5 min.
23.56 Rotaviruses		5 min.
23.81 Viruses N.N.		5 min.
24.32 Trichinella spiralis (muscle)		5 min.
24.33 Trichuris sp.		5 min.
24.61 Paragonimus westermani		5 min.
24.62 Prosthogonimus macrorchis		5 min.
25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii		5 min.
26.12 Aspergillus niger		5 min.
51.11 Prions		5 min.
31.53 Detoxification acidosis	The following detoxification programs should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.60 Detoxification liver		5 min.
31.62 Detoxification kidney		5 min.

51.50 GOUT

RAH program	Explanation	Time
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

53.52 JOINT INFLAMMATION (ARTHRITIS)

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.12 Colon meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.16 Meridian of the small intestines		5 min.
02.17 Bladder meridian		5 min.
02.19 Liver meridian		5 min.
02.22 Gall bladder meridian		5 min.
31.40 ATP production muscles	These ATP programs must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.41 ATP production bones		5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
07.22 Zinc	Zinc is very important for the immune system and for many enzymatic conversion processes in the body.	5 min.
07.90 Rayobase®		5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®		5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
08.95 Glyphosate		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.

53.52 JOINT INFLAMMATION (ARTHRITIS)

RAH program	Explanation	Time
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		5 min.
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		5 min.
31.69 Detoxification phosphates	The elimination and detoxification of artificial phosphates should be considered in the treatment of the target condition.	5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
31.89 Acute local inflammation	Acute local inflammation is one of the symptoms of acute arthritis and can have various causes, such as bacterial infection or the accumulation of acids.	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	The immune system should be supported when dealing with inflammatory diseases.	5 min.
34.15 CD4 receptors	These are receptors that reflect the status of the immune system and are often reduced in acute arthritis.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
35.20 Allergy complete	Arthritis can be triggered by an allergic reaction and can facilitate autoimmune processes in the body.	5 min.
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
46.40 Small intestines complete	Inflammation of the joints can occur in conjunction with inflammatory bowel disease (e. g. Crohn's disease).	5 min.

53.52 JOINT INFLAMMATION (ARTHRITIS)

RAH program	Explanation	Time
46.50 Colon complete	Inflammation of the joints can occur in conjunction with inflammatory bowel disease (e. g. in cases of ulcerative colitis).	5 min.
48.00 Liver / gall / pancreas, physiology complete	The liver, gall and pancreas should be metabolically active for the digestive processes.	5 min.
50.10 Protein metabolism	Arthritis occurs in conjunction with gout (protein metabolism disorder).	5 min.
50.20 Carbohydrate metabolism	Arthritis can occur in association with diabetes mellitus (carbohydrate metabolism disorder).	5 min.
51.40 Diabetes mellitus	Diabetes also promotes circulatory problems in the joint and promotes inflammatory changes there.	5 min.
51.50 Gout	Gout causes arthritis by depositing uric acid in the joints.	5 min.
52.00 Musculoskeletal system, physiology complete	Arthritis affects the entire musculoskeletal system, especially the bones, muscles and ligaments.	5 min.
52.67 Hyaluronic acid	The main symptoms of arthritis are joint swelling and pain, which can have various causes. Joint arthritis causes long-term damage to the cartilage and reduces the formation of hyaluronic acid.	5 min.
52.68 Proteoglycans	These are major components of the extracellular matrix that help to stabilise the cells and collagenous connective tissue between them, e. g. fibrous proteins in joints.	5 min.
53.51 Joint injury	Arthritis can be caused by trauma.	5 min.
53.52 Joint inflammation (arthritis)	Joint inflammation (arthritis)	5 min.
53.53 Joint degeneration (arthrosis)	Arthritis can lead to joint degeneration with changes in the bone and cartilage structure. As a result, severe joint damage with restricted mobility can occur.	5 min.
53.54 Shortage of hyaluronic acid	Hyaluronic acid is a component of synovial fluid (joint fluid) and bone. Deficiencies can lead to early onset arthritis.	5 min.
53.55 Polymyalgia rheumatica	Joint arthritis shares symptoms with rheumatic diseases and may also be associated with rheumatic muscle pain.	5 min.
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.

53.52 JOINT INFLAMMATION (ARTHRITIS)

RAH program	Explanation	Time
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
20.16 MRSA / multi-resistant germs V	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.19 Staphylococcus aureus		5 min.
20.22 Streptococcus mitis		5 min.
20.76 Mycobacterium tuberculosis		5 min.
21.27 Yersinia enterocolitica		5 min.
21.61 Borrelia		5 min.
21.70 Borrelia afzelii		5 min.
21.71 Borrelia burgdorferi		5 min.
21.72 Borrelia duttoni		5 min.
21.73 Borrelia garinii		5 min.
21.74 Borrelia hermsii		5 min.
21.86 Chlamydia trachomatis		5 min.
21.88 Rickettsiae		5 min.
21.95 Pain-producing bacteria		5 min.
21.96 Tuberculinum Burnett		5 min.
22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)		5 min.
22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)		5 min.
22.15 Herpes simplex		5 min.
22.17 Herpes zoster		5 min.
22.22 Human herpesvirus 8		5 min.
22.64 Chikungunya viruses		5 min.
22.67 Coxsackie virus B1		5 min.
22.68 Coxsackie virus B4		5 min.
23.56 Rotaviruses		5 min.

53.52 JOINT INFLAMMATION (ARTHRITIS)

RAH program	Explanation	Time
23.81 Viruses N.N.	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
24.32 Trichinella spiralis (muscle)		5 min.
24.33 Trichuris sp.		5 min.
24.61 Paragonimus westermani		5 min.
24.62 Prosthogonimus macrorchis		5 min.
25.85 Blood parasites		5 min.
25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii		5 min.
26.12 Aspergillus niger		5 min.
51.11 Prions		5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program	The following detoxification programs should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.60 Detoxification liver		5 min.
31.66 Detoxification of endotoxins		5 min.
31.67 Detoxification of exotoxins		5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

53.80 OSTEOPOROSIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.12 Colon meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.16 Meridian of the small intestines		5 min.
02.17 Bladder meridian		5 min.
02.19 Liver meridian		5 min.
02.22 Gall bladder meridian		5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete	These ATP programs must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.40 ATP production muscles		5 min.
31.41 ATP production bones		5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
07.11 Calcium		5 min.
07.32 Vitamin D	Vitamin D (vitamin D3 hormone) regulates the bone metabolism with the calcium and phosphate balance and is converted by UV light in the skin. The liver and kidneys convert the precursor into vitamin D.	5 min.
07.90 Rayobase®		5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®		5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
08.95 Glyphosate		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.

53.80 OSTEOPOROSIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		5 min.
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		5 min.
31.69 Detoxification phosphates	The elimination and detoxification of artificial phosphates should be considered in the treatment of the target condition.	5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
31.89 Acute local inflammation	Acute local inflammation can also occur in osteoporosis, as joint inflammation is a common comorbidity, particularly in older adults.	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
34.15 CD4 receptors	These receptors reflect the status of the immune system and are often reduced in cases of bone metabolism disorders.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete	It is important to support the lymphatic organs in cases of degenerative bone diseases.	5 min.
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
38.80 Capillaries	The capillaries must be well supplied with blood to prevent the progression of bone mass loss.	5 min.
44.10 Kidney complete	The kidneys convert the precursor of vitamin D3.	5 min.

53.80 OSTEOPOROSIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
46.00 Digestive system, physiology complete	The absorption of essential nutrients from the entire digestive tract is a prerequisite for healthy bone metabolism.	5 min.
48.10 Liver complete	The liver converts the precursor of vitamin D3.	5 min.
50.00 Metabolism, physiology complete	A balanced body metabolism is essential for maintaining healthy bone cells.	5 min.
51.40 Diabetes mellitus	Diabetes mellitus can lead to long-term arterial circulation problems in all body tissues, potentially promoting degenerative processes such as osteoporosis.	5 min.
51.50 Gout	Gout is a disorder of the uric acid metabolism, where the acids primarily accumulate in connective tissue, such as in cartilage, adipose tissue, and bone.	5 min.
52.00 Musculoskeletal system, physiology complete	The entire musculoskeletal system can be affected by osteoporosis, with vertebral bodies and long bones being particularly affected.	5 min.
52.67 Hyaluronic acid	The main symptoms of osteoporosis are joint and back pain, as well as a reduction in bone mass. Joint involvement leads to long-term damage to the cartilage, resulting in a reduced production of hyaluronic acid.	5 min.
52.68 Proteoglycans	These are major components of the extracellular matrix that help to stabilise the cells and collagenous connective tissue between them, e. g. fibrous proteins in the bones and joints.	5 min.
53.11 Bone injury / fracture	Bone injuries and fractures are common secondary illnesses associated with long-standing osteoporosis. A reduction in bone mass can lead to increased bone fragility, making fractures more likely even without substantial impacts.	5 min.
53.53 Joint degeneration (arthrosis)	Osteoporosis favours joint disease and degeneration due to the loss of bone mass, which in turn promotes osteoarthritis.	5 min.
53.55 Polymyalgia rheumatica	Osteoporosis is accompanied by changes in bones and joints, which can also be associated with rheumatic muscle pain.	5 min.
53.70 Backaches complete	Back pain can be a symptom of osteoporosis, as it can cause changes and degeneration in the vertebrae and their small joints. Curvature of the spine can also cause pain.	5 min.
53.80 Osteoporosis	Osteoporosis is associated with a reduction in bone mass and microarchitecture and, in later stages, an increased susceptibility to fractures.	5 min.

53.80 OSTEOPOROSIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
53.81 Osteomalacia / rachitis	Osteomalacia must be distinguished from osteoporosis at an early diagnostic stage, as it involves bone softening with an increased tendency for deformities, like rickets in children. The cause is a vitamin D deficiency.	5 min.
55.41 Neuralgia	Nerve pain can occur as a symptom in the advanced stages of osteoporosis, as static changes can also occur in the spine and many joints.	5 min.
64.10 Hypothalamus complete	The hypothalamus and pituitary gland produce various hormones that can affect bone metabolism when released in increased amounts.	5 min.
64.20 Pituitary gland complete		5 min.
64.30 Thyroid gland	In cases of hyperthyroidism, the thyroid produces an excess of thyroid hormones, such as fT3 and fT4, which can promote the development of osteoporosis.	5 min.
64.35 Parathyroid gland	The parathyroid gland produces parathyroid hormone. An overproduction of parathyroid hormone causes increased calcium to be released from the bones, which can lead to bone diseases.	5 min.
64.36 Parathormone		5 min.
64.55 Adrenal cortex	The adrenal cortex produces cortisol, which, when released excessively and over a prolonged period, can trigger Cushing's syndrome and promote the development of osteoporosis.	5 min.
64.60 Kidney	The kidneys are involved in converting the precursor of vitamin D into the vitamin D3 hormone.	5 min.
64.80 Ovaries complete	A reduced production of oestrogen in the ovaries leads to post-menopausal osteoporosis.	5 min.
64.81 Oestrogens		5 min.
65.33 Hyperthyroidism	Hyperthyroidism can lead to osteoporosis due to an increased production of the hormones fT 3 and fT 4.	5 min.
65.35 Parathyroid hyperfunction	The increased production of the parathormone causes more calcium to be released from the bones, promoting the development of osteoporosis.	5 min.
65.37 Hyperfunction of the adrenal cortex	Hyperfunction of the adrenal cortex, for example due to a tumour, leads to increased release of cortisol and Cushing's syndrome, which in turn promotes the development of osteoporosis.	5 min.
65.60 Menopause complaints	A reduced production of oestrogen in the ovaries leads to post-menopausal osteoporosis.	5 min.
66.31 Ovaries		5 min.

53.80 OSTEOPOROSIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.76 Mycobacterium tuberculosis		5 min.
21.27 Yersinia enterocolitica		5 min.
21.61 Borrelia		5 min.
21.86 Chlamydia trachomatis		5 min.
21.88 Rickettsiae		5 min.
21.95 Pain-producing bacteria		5 min.
21.96 Tuberculinum Burnett		5 min.
22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)		5 min.
22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)		5 min.
22.15 Herpes simplex		5 min.
22.17 Herpes zoster		5 min.
22.22 Human herpesvirus 8		5 min.
22.64 Chikungunya viruses		5 min.
22.67 Coxsackie virus B1		5 min.
22.68 Coxsackie virus B4		5 min.
23.56 Rotaviruses		5 min.
23.81 Viruses N.N.		5 min.
24.32 Trichinella spiralis (muscle)		5 min.
24.33 Trichuris sp.		5 min.

53.80 OSTEOPOROSIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
24.61 Paragonimus westermani	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
24.62 Prosthogonimus macrorchis		5 min.
25.85 Blood parasites		5 min.
25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii		5 min.
26.12 Aspergillus niger		5 min.
51.11 Prions		5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program	The following detoxification programs should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.60 Detoxification liver		5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

53.84 FIBROMYALGIA

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.12 Colon meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.16 Meridian of the small intestines		5 min.
02.17 Bladder meridian		5 min.
02.19 Liver meridian		5 min.
02.22 Gall bladder meridian		5 min.
31.38 ATP production skin	These ATP programs must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.40 ATP production muscles		5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
07.90 Rayobase®		5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®		5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
08.95 Glyphosate		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.

53.84 FIBROMYALGIA

RAH program	Explanation	Time
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		5 min.
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		5 min.
31.69 Detoxification phosphates	The elimination and detoxification of artificial phosphates should be considered in the treatment of the target condition.	5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
31.89 Acute local inflammation	Acute local inflammation often occurs in connection with connective tissue, joint and muscle disorders, such as fibromyalgia.	5 min.
32.20 Leukocytes complete	In autoimmune diseases such as fibromyalgia, the non-specific and specific defences of the white blood cells should be strengthened.	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	The immune system is altered in autoimmune diseases and should be supported.	5 min.
34.15 CD4 receptors	These are receptors that reflect the status of the immune system and can be reduced early during acute symptoms of fibromyalgia.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
35.20 Allergy complete	Autoimmune diseases lead to defence reactions against the body's own organ structures, which can manifest themselves in various types of allergies.	5 min.

53.84 FIBROMYALGIA

RAH program	Explanation	Time
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete	Fibromyalgia can lead to reactions in the lymphatic organs, which can, for example, show symptoms of inflammation.	5 min.
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
46.00 Digestive system, physiology complete	In fibromyalgia, irritable bowel symptoms may occur, manifesting as pain and frequent defecation.	5 min.
48.00 Liver / gall / pancreas, physiology complete	The liver, gall and pancreas should be metabolically active for the digestive processes.	5 min.
52.00 Musculoskeletal system, physiology complete	The musculoskeletal system, with all of its connective tissue, muscles, ligaments and tendons, can be affected by fibromyalgia.	5 min.
52.67 Hyaluronic acid	The main symptoms of fibromyalgia are pain in the connective tissue and muscles, as well as in the joints. Inflammation of the joint causes long-term damage to the cartilage and reduces the formation of hyaluronic acid.	5 min.
52.68 Proteoglycans	These are major components of the extracellular matrix that help to stabilise the cells and collagenous connective tissue between them, e. g. fibrous proteins in the joints and muscles.	5 min.
53.23 Muscle tension	Muscle tension occurs due to chronic soft tissue pain.	5 min.
53.25 Inflammation of the muscle	Inflammatory changes may also occur throughout the connective tissue, especially in the muscles.	5 min.
53.28 Ligament inflammation / tendonitis	Autoimmune processes in fibromyalgia can also lead to inflammation of the ligaments and tendon sheaths.	5 min.
53.55 Polymyalgia rheumatica	Fibromyalgia is characterised by pain in the connective tissue, which means that it can also be associated with rheumatic muscle pain.	5 min.
53.62 Bursitis	The bursa on the joints that are subject to high levels of stress, such as the shoulder and knee joints, can become inflamed.	5 min.
53.84 Fibromyalgia	Fibromyalgia (pain syndrome with chronic soft tissue complaints)	5 min.
55.55 Headaches	Tension headaches can be caused by the hormonal effects associated with fibromyalgia.	5 min.
62.13 Subcutis	Fibromyalgia also affects the subcutaneous tissue.	5 min.
62.14 Fatty tissue	Fibromyalgia also affects the subcutaneous fatty tissue.	5 min.

53.84 FIBROMYALGIA

RAH program	Explanation	Time
64.10 Hypothalamus complete	The hypothalamus is primarily responsible for the production of cortisol together with Corticotropin-releasing Hormone (CRH). This stimulates the anterior pituitary gland, which in turn promotes the release of cortisol in the adrenal cortex.	5 min.
64.20 Pituitary gland complete	The anterior pituitary gland produces adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH), which stimulates the adrenal cortex to produce cortisol.	5 min.
64.45 Glutamate	Glutamates are salts of glutamic acid and are used as flavour enhancers in food. Their toxic effects are mainly seen in connective tissue and metabolic disorders and in the digestive and nervous systems.	5 min.
64.55 Adrenal cortex	The adrenal cortex produces cortisol, which suppresses the immune system's response to inflammation and autoimmune diseases, thereby acting as an immunosuppressant.	5 min.
64.80 Ovaries complete	Female hormones may contribute to fibromyalgia syndrome, as women are often affected.	5 min.
65.10 Female hormonal balance, basic regulation	A disorder or imbalance in a woman's hormone levels can exacerbate the symptoms.	5 min.
67.55 Vaginal atrophy / vaginal dryness	Fibromyalgia occurs predominantly in women, especially at the beginning of the menopause. Dehydration of the vaginal mucosa is a common accompanying symptom.	5 min.
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.18 Weather sensitivity / sferics	Weather sensitivity can be a contributing factor to the pain syndrome.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.76 Mycobacterium tuberculosis		5 min.
20.87 Acinetobacter baumannii		5 min.

53.84 FIBROMYALGIA

RAH program	Explanation	Time
20.88 Acinetobacter haemolyticus	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.89 Acinetobacter johnsonii		5 min.
20.90 Acinetobacter junii		5 min.
20.91 Acinetobacter iwoffii		5 min.
20.92 Actinomyces viscosus		5 min.
21.27 Yersinia enterocolitica		5 min.
21.61 Borrelia		5 min.
21.70 Borrelia afzelii		5 min.
21.71 Borrelia burgdorferi		5 min.
21.72 Borrelia duttoni		5 min.
21.73 Borrelia garinii		5 min.
21.74 Borrelia hermsii		5 min.
21.86 Chlamydia trachomatis		5 min.
21.88 Rickettsiae		5 min.
21.89 Babesia divergens (Apicomplexa)		5 min.
21.95 Pain-producing bacteria		5 min.
21.96 Tuberculinum Burnett		5 min.
22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)		5 min.
22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)		5 min.
22.15 Herpes simplex		5 min.
22.17 Herpes zoster		5 min.
22.22 Human herpesvirus 8		5 min.
22.64 Chikungunya viruses		5 min.
22.67 Coxsackie virus B1		5 min.
22.68 Coxsackie virus B4		5 min.
22.90 Zika virus		5 min.
22.93 Coronaviruses		5 min.
23.56 Rotaviruses		5 min.
23.81 Viruses N.N.		5 min.

53.84 FIBROMYALGIA

RAH program	Explanation	Time
24.32 Trichinella spiralis (muscle)	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
24.33 Trichuris sp.		5 min.
24.61 Paragonimus westermani		5 min.
24.62 Prosthogonimus macrorchis		5 min.
25.85 Blood parasites		5 min.
25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii		5 min.
26.12 Aspergillus niger		5 min.
51.11 Prions		5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program	The following detoxification programs should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.53 Detoxification acidosis		5 min.
31.60 Detoxification liver		5 min.
31.64 Detoxification woman / female-specific		5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

55.30 ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.15 Heart meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.17 Bladder meridian		5 min.
02.18 Kidney meridian		5 min.
02.19 Liver meridian		5 min.
02.20 Meridian of the heart and circulation		5 min.
31.35 ATP production cerebrum	This ATP program must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
07.90 Rayobase®		5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®		5 min.
07.92 Rayoflora®		5 min.
07.93 Rayosole® plus		5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
08.95 Glyphosate		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.

55.30 ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

RAH program	Explanation	Time
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		5 min.
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		5 min.
30.84 Neural stem cell	Important components of nerve tissue and nerve cells.	5 min.
30.85 Axons		5 min.
30.86 Myelin sheath		5 min.
31.69 Detoxification phosphates	The elimination and detoxification of artificial phosphates should be considered in the treatment of the target condition.	5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	The immune system should be supported in cases of degenerative brain disease.	5 min.
34.15 CD4 receptors	These are receptors that reflect the status of the immune system and can be reduced early in Alzheimer's disease due to degenerative processes.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
38.10 Arteries	The arterial vascular system supplies the entire body with oxygen and supports cerebral blood flow.	5 min.
39.10 Impairment of the arterial blood supply	Arterial circulatory disorders exacerbate the dementing degeneration of the cerebral cortex in Alzheimer's disease.	5 min.

55.30 ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

RAH program	Explanation	Time
48.00 Liver / gall / pancreas, physiology complete	The liver, gall and pancreas should be metabolically active for the digestive processes.	5 min.
50.10 Protein metabolism	Alzheimer's disease is characterised by protein metabolism disorders in the nerve cells, which then degenerate.	5 min.
54.00 Nervous system, physiology complete	Degenerative breakdown of the cerebral cortex occurs, potentially involving other brain regions over time.	5 min.
55.30 Alzheimer's disease	Dementia in Alzheimer's disease. This program serves as a complement in diagnostics and is important for the early preventive support of the disease progression.	5 min.
55.42 Nerve degeneration	The degeneration of nerve cells is the main feature of the disease.	5 min.
64.10 Hypothalamus complete	Central hormonal organs should be tested in neurological diseases with a focus on the cause.	5 min.
64.20 Pituitary gland complete		5 min.
64.26 Acetylcholine	Acetylcholine is a hormone and a neurotransmitter, a chemical messenger that mediates transmission between muscles and nerves. A lack of acetylcholine can lead to sleep and concentration disorders and dementia, such as Alzheimer's and Parkinson's disease.	5 min.
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.87 Acinetobacter baumannii		5 min.
20.88 Acinetobacter haemolyticus		5 min.
20.89 Acinetobacter johnsonii		5 min.
20.90 Acinetobacter junii		5 min.
20.91 Acinetobacter iwoffii		5 min.
20.92 Actinomyces viscosus		5 min.

55.30 ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

RAH program	Explanation	Time
21.61 Borrelia	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
21.88 Rickettsiae		5 min.
21.95 Pain-producing bacteria		5 min.
22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)		5 min.
22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)		5 min.
22.15 Herpes simplex		5 min.
22.17 Herpes zoster		5 min.
22.21 JC viruses		5 min.
22.64 Chikungunya viruses		5 min.
22.67 Coxsackie virus B1		5 min.
22.68 Coxsackie virus B4		5 min.
22.93 Coronaviruses		5 min.
23.11 Bornavirus		5 min.
23.56 Rotaviruses		5 min.
23.81 Viruses N.N.		5 min.
25.62 Dermatophagoides (dust mite)		5 min.
25.64 Demodex folliculorum (hair follicle mite)		5 min.
25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii		5 min.
26.12 Aspergillus niger		5 min.
26.41 Aflatoxin		5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program	The following detoxification programs should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.54 Detoxification extracellular		5 min.
31.55 Detoxification intracellular		5 min.
31.60 Detoxification liver		5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

55.31 PARKINSON'S DISEASE

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.15 Heart meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.17 Bladder meridian		5 min.
02.18 Kidney meridian		5 min.
02.19 Liver meridian		5 min.
02.20 Meridian of the heart and circulation		5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete	These ATP programs must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.34 ATP production cerebellum		5 min.
31.35 ATP production cerebrum		5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
07.90 Rayobase®		5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®		5 min.
07.92 Rayoflora®		5 min.
07.93 Rayosole® plus		5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
08.95 Glyphosate		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.

55.31 PARKINSON'S DISEASE

RAH program	Explanation	Time
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		5 min.
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		5 min.
30.84 Neural stem cell	Important components of nerve tissue and nerve cells.	5 min.
30.85 Axons		5 min.
30.86 Myelin sheath		5 min.
31.69 Detoxification phosphates	The elimination and detoxification of artificial phosphates should be considered in the treatment of the target condition.	5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
31.70 Degeneration cell tissue	A degeneration of cell tissue or a tumour in the brain can be a cause of Parkinson's syndrome.	5 min.
34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	The immune system should be supported in cases of degenerative brain disease.	5 min.
34.15 CD4 receptors	These are receptors that reflect the status of the immune system and can be reduced early in Parkinson's disease due to degenerative processes.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.

55.31 PARKINSON'S DISEASE

RAH program	Explanation	Time
38.10 Arteries	The arterial vascular system supplies the body with oxygen and supports cerebral blood flow.	5 min.
48.00 Liver / gall / pancreas, physiology complete	The liver, gall and pancreas should be metabolically active for the digestive processes.	5 min.
54.00 Nervous system, physiology complete	It comes to a degenerative breakdown of the dopamine-producing nerve cells in the midbrain, with subsequent involvement of other areas of the brain.	5 min.
55.31 Parkinson's disease	Parkinson's syndrome. This program serves as a complement in diagnostics and is important for the early preventive support of the disease progression.	5 min.
62.10 Skin complete	In Parkinson's disease, changes in skin metabolism occur, resulting in a shiny, greasy skin texture (seborrheic facies).	5 min.
62.21 Sebaceous gland	The sebaceous glands overproduce sebum.	5 min.
64.10 Hypothalamus complete	Central hormonal organs should be tested in neurological diseases with a focus on the cause.	5 min.
64.20 Pituitary gland complete		5 min.
64.26 Acetylcholine	Acetylcholine is a hormone and a neurotransmitter, a chemical messenger that mediates transmission between muscles and nerves. A lack of acetylcholine can lead to sleep and concentration disorders and dementia, such as Alzheimer's and Parkinson's disease.	5 min.
64.28 Dopamine	Dopamine is an important neurotransmitter (chemical transmitting signals between nerves) and a precursor of adrenaline (stress hormone). It is produced in the substantia nigra of the midbrain and controls and influences the body's motor responses. Parkinson's disease is characterised by a lack of dopamine due to degeneration in the midbrain, and typical symptoms include akinesia (slowing of movement), rigidity (muscle stiffness) and tremor (shaking). It is diagnostically important to detect changes in dopamine levels early to enable preventive treatment.	5 min.
64.29 Serotonin	Serotonin is an important neurotransmitter (chemical transmitting signals between nerves) and a precursor of melatonin (hormone produced by the pineal gland). Melatonin is released into the blood by the light-dark rhythm and regulates the sleep-wake cycle. Serotonin affects mood and a deficiency can lead to depression. In neurological disorders such as Parkinson's disease, serotonin should be tested early in the diagnostic process, as mood swings and depressive tendencies are part of the clinical picture.	5 min.

55.31 PARKINSON'S DISEASE

RAH program	Explanation	Time
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
85.13 Aluminium (Al)	Exposure to or deposits of these metals can exacerbate the disease.	5 min.
85.25 Mangan (Mn)		5 min.
85.27 Cobalt (Co)		5 min.
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.87 Acinetobacter baumannii		5 min.
20.88 Acinetobacter haemolyticus		5 min.
20.89 Acinetobacter johnsonii		5 min.
20.90 Acinetobacter junii		5 min.
20.91 Acinetobacter iwoffii		5 min.
20.92 Actinomyces viscosus		5 min.
21.61 Borrelia		5 min.
21.70 Borrelia afzelii		5 min.
21.71 Borrelia burgdorferi		5 min.
21.72 Borrelia duttoni		5 min.
21.73 Borrelia garinii		5 min.
21.74 Borrelia hermsii		5 min.
21.88 Rickettsiae		5 min.
21.95 Pain-producing bacteria		5 min.
22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)		5 min.
22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)		5 min.
22.15 Herpes simplex		5 min.
22.17 Herpes zoster		5 min.

55.31 PARKINSON'S DISEASE

RAH program	Explanation	Time
22.21 JC viruses	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
22.22 Human herpesvirus 8		5 min.
22.64 Chikungunya viruses		5 min.
22.67 Coxsackie virus B1		5 min.
22.68 Coxsackie virus B4		5 min.
22.93 Coronaviruses		5 min.
23.11 Bornavirus		5 min.
23.56 Rotaviruses		5 min.
23.81 Viruses N.N.		5 min.
25.62 Dermatophagoides (dust mite)		5 min.
25.64 Demodex folliculorum (hair follicle mite)		5 min.
25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii		5 min.
26.12 Aspergillus niger		5 min.
26.41 Aflatoxin		5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program	The following detoxification programs should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.52 Detoxification lymphatic system		5 min.
31.54 Detoxification extracellular		5 min.
31.55 Detoxification intracellular		5 min.
31.60 Detoxification liver		5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

55.43 MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.15 Heart meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.17 Bladder meridian		5 min.
02.18 Kidney meridian		5 min.
02.19 Liver meridian		5 min.
02.20 Meridian of the heart and circulation		5 min.
31.34 ATP production cerebellum	These ATP programs must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.35 ATP production cerebrum		5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
07.90 Rayobase®		5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®		5 min.
07.92 Rayoflora®		5 min.
07.93 Rayosole® plus		5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
08.95 Glyphosatea		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.

55.43 MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		5 min.
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		5 min.
30.84 Neural stem cell	Important components of nerve tissue and nerve cells.	5 min.
30.85 Axons		5 min.
30.86 Myelin sheath		5 min.
31.69 Detoxification phosphates	The elimination and detoxification of artificial phosphates should be considered in the treatment of the target condition.	5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
31.89 Acute local inflammation	Acute local inflammations also occur in conjunction with chronic inflammatory diseases. Multiple sclerosis is a chronic inflammatory autoimmune disease of the nervous system that causes pathological changes in nerve fibres.	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
34.15 CD4 receptors	These are receptors that reflect the status of the immune system and can be reduced early in multiple sclerosis due to degenerative processes.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.

55.43 MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
42.70 Lung complete	Lung disease, particularly pneumonia, can be a complication as patients are immobilised and usually bedridden in the later stages of the disease.	5 min.
43.50 Pneumonia, bacterial		5 min.
43.51 Pneumonia, atypical		5 min.
43.52 Coronavirus infections / Long-COVID syndrome	An infection with coronaviruses primarily affects the lungs and can also cause inflammatory changes in the lymphoid organs, such as the tonsils.	5 min.
44.10 Kidney complete	Kidney disease can occur early on, due to the cerebral and spinal symptoms and the spastic paralysis. The bladder is primarily affected, and incontinence may occur.	5 min.
44.20 Urinary organs complete		5 min.
45.35 Cystitis (inflammation of the bladder)		5 min.
45.40 Urethritis (inflammation of the urethra)	Kidney disease can occur early on, due to the cerebral and spinal symptoms and the spastic paralysis. The urethra is primarily affected, and incontinence may occur.	5 min.
46.50 Colon complete	The spinal symptoms can lead to paraplegia and rectal dysfunction with incontinence.	5 min.
46.60 Colon (rectum)		5 min.
50.10 Protein metabolism	Both protein and fat metabolism are impaired in multiple sclerosis due to the autoimmune or inflammatory process and should be treated early.	5 min.
50.30 Fat metabolism		5 min.
51.10 Protein metabolism disorder		5 min.
51.30 Fat metabolism disorder		5 min.
52.00 Musculoskeletal system, physiology complete	The musculoskeletal system is primarily affected in multiple sclerosis, as cerebral and spinal symptoms manifest themselves in sensory disturbances and later in paralyses of various regions.	5 min.
54.10 Central nervous system complete	The central and peripheral nervous system are both affected, manifesting as spastic paresis in various organic regions.	5 min.
54.20 Peripheral nervous system complete		5 min.
54.50 Autonomic nervous system	The autonomic nervous system is also affected, as it is involved in all organ functions.	5 min.

55.43 MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
54.60 Psychosomatic control	Psychosomatic factors play an important role in neurological disorders and should be treated at an early stage.	5 min.
55.40 Neuritis	In multiple sclerosis, inflammatory processes occur in the neurons (nerve cells), the cause of which should be tested and treated at an early stage. In addition to autoimmune causes, viruses, other pathogens, and environmental factors are also discussed as potential triggers. Only a cause-oriented diagnostic and treatment approach can be effective in addressing the complexity of this disease.	5 min.
55.42 Nerve degeneration	The inflammatory processes of the nerve cells lead to degeneration in the later stages, which is clinically manifested by sensory disturbances and paresis (paralysis).	5 min.
55.43 Multiple sclerosis	Multiple sclerosis is a primarily inflammatory disease of the central nervous system with focal demyelination and damage to the axons (neuronal projections). The disease is more common between the ages of 20 and 40, and it affects women slightly more than men. Patients primarily suffer from symptoms of intention tremor (trembling of the hands during targeted reaching), nystagmus (involuntary eye movement), and scanning speech (speech difficulty characterised by separating individual words).	5 min.
56.00 Visual organ, physiology complete	The eyes, optic nerves and eye muscles are affected early on. The early symptoms of multiple sclerosis include nystagmus and double vision caused by paralysis of the eye muscles.	5 min.
56.50 Musculature, nerve, socket of the eye		5 min.
56.60 Visual nerves complete		5 min.
64.00 Hormonal system, physiology complete	The hormonal system has an important influence on diseases of the nervous system and can inhibit inflammation by releasing messenger substances.	5 min.
64.10 Hypothalamus complete	The hypothalamus and the anterior pituitary gland stimulate the body's production of cortisol from the adrenal cortex. The autoimmune or inflammatory processes on the myelin sheaths of the nerve axons (projections) can be reduced, and the possibility for improved regeneration of nerve cells may be provided.	5 min.
64.20 Pituitary gland complete		5 min.

55.43 MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
64.26 Acetylcholine	Acetylcholine is a hormone and a neurotransmitter, a chemical messenger that mediates transmission between muscles and nerves. A lack of acetylcholine can cause sleep and concentration disorders and neurological diseases.	5 min.
64.55 Adrenal cortex	The hypothalamus and the anterior pituitary gland stimulate the body's production of cortisol from the adrenal cortex. The autoimmune or inflammatory processes on the myelin sheaths of the nerve axons (projections) can be reduced, and the possibility for improved regeneration of nerve cells may be provided.	5 min.
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.
72.10 Depression	Depression is a common symptom in patients with multiple sclerosis.	5 min.
72.12 Recurring depressive disorders	Frequently recurring depression is particularly common in the later stages of multiple sclerosis and should be treated early on.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
21.61 Borrelia		5 min.
21.70 Borrelia afzelii		5 min.
21.71 Borrelia burgdorferi		5 min.
21.72 Borrelia duttoni		5 min.
21.73 Borrelia garinii		5 min.
21.74 Borrelia hermsii		5 min.
21.88 Rickettsiae		5 min.
21.95 Pain-producing bacteria		5 min.

55.43 MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
21.97 Anaplasma phagocytophiluma	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)		5 min.
22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)		5 min.
22.15 Herpes simplex		5 min.
22.17 Herpes zoster		5 min.
22.22 Human herpesvirus 8		5 min.
22.64 Chikungunya viruses		5 min.
22.67 Coxsackie virus B1		5 min.
22.68 Coxsackie virus B4		5 min.
22.93 Coronaviruses		5 min.
23.11 Bornavirus		5 min.
23.56 Rotaviruses		5 min.
23.81 Viruses N.N.		5 min.
25.62 Dermatophagoides (dust mite)		5 min.
25.64 Demodex folliculorum (hair follicle mite)		5 min.
25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii		5 min.
26.12 Aspergillus niger		5 min.
26.41 Aflatoxin		5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program	The following detoxification programs should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.60 Detoxification liver		5 min.
31.66 Detoxification of endotoxins		5 min.
31.67 Detoxification of exotoxins		5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

55.45 ADD / ADHD

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.15 Heart meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.17 Bladder meridian		5 min.
02.18 Kidney meridian		5 min.
02.19 Liver meridian		5 min.
02.20 Meridian of the heart and circulation		5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete	These ATP programs must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.25 ATP production lymph		5 min.
31.35 ATP production cerebrum		5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
07.90 Rayobase®		5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®		5 min.
07.92 Rayoflora®		5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
08.95 Glyphosate		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.

55.45 ADD / ADHD

RAH program	Explanation	Time
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		5 min.
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		5 min.
30.84 Neural stem cell	Important components of nerve tissue and nerve cells.	5 min.
30.85 Axons		5 min.
31.69 Detoxification phosphates	The elimination and detoxification of artificial phosphates should be considered in the treatment of the target condition.	5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete	The lymphatic system supports the drainage of metabolic waste from cellular breakdown and enhances detoxification.	5 min.
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
38.10 Arteries	Good arterial blood flow is essential for an adequate supply of oxygen to the body, especially for brain activity.	5 min.
38.80 Capillaries	Oxygen delivery to the smallest body tissues ensures gas exchange and supports the metabolic processes of the organs.	5 min.

55.45 ADD / ADHD

RAH program	Explanation	Time
46.00 Digestive system, physiology complete	The entire digestive system and its absorption capacity are fundamental prerequisites for maintaining a balanced nutrient balance. ADD and ADHD patients often experience a deficiency in essential nutrients.	5 min.
48.10 Liver complete	The sufficient detoxification function of the liver and other vital roles should be assessed and addressed early, with a focus on identifying and treating the root cause, as the liver plays a central role in supporting the function of all other organs.	5 min.
50.00 Metabolism, physiology complete	The body's metabolism must function efficiently in both anabolic and catabolic processes to ensure that vital systems, such as the brain and cardiovascular system, operate optimally.	5 min.
51.10 Protein metabolism disorder	Protein metabolism is often imbalanced in people with ADD and ADHD as the body often does not receive enough nutrients from food, especially if the diet is high in carbohydrates and fats. There is often a lack of vital proteins for cell regeneration.	5 min.
51.20 Carbohydrate metabolism disorder	Carbohydrate metabolism is often impaired in patients with ADD and ADHD due to malnutrition. Often too many unhealthy carbohydrates (white sugar/flour) are consumed, which can worsen the symptoms.	5 min.
51.30 Fat metabolism disorder	The fat metabolism of people with ADD and ADHD is often un-balanced because they tend to consume mainly animal fats. Body fat and stored fats, which are important for every cell in the body and especially for brain activity, cannot be stored sufficiently.	5 min.
54.10 Central nervous system complete	The central nervous system is connected to all other areas of the brain and is an important target for therapy in neurological diseases.	5 min.
54.20 Peripheral nervous system complete	The peripheral nervous system is directly connected to the central nervous system.	5 min.
54.50 Autonomic nervous system	The autonomic nervous system has an important influence on all organs in the body through the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems.	5 min.
54.60 Psychosomatic control	Psychosomatics and their management are particularly important in the treatment of neurological disorders.	5 min.

55.45 ADD / ADHD

RAH program	Explanation	Time
55.45 ADD / ADHD	ADHD stands for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. It is characterised by attention deficit, hyperactivity and impulsivity. Social behaviour is impaired and developmental disorders occur. It usually occurs before the age of 6, and more boys than girls are affected.	5 min.
64.10 Hypothalamus complete	The hypothalamus and pituitary gland, as the uppermost endocrine glands, are largely responsible for hormonal control and should be tested in a cause-oriented manner.	5 min.
64.20 Pituitary gland complete		5 min.
64.26 Acetylcholine	Acetylcholine is a hormone and a neurotransmitter, a chemical messenger that mediates transmission between muscles and nerves. A lack of acetylcholine can lead to attention and concentration disorders and may contribute to the development of ADD / ADHD.	5 min.
64.28 Dopamine	Dopamine is a neurotransmitter and the precursor of adrenaline and noradrenaline. It is involved in controlling motor skills. There is often an imbalance in dopamine metabolism in ADHD patients.	5 min.
64.30 Thyroid gland	An overactive thyroid should be identified early and ruled out in ADHD patients using a cause-oriented approach.	5 min.
64.45 Glutamate	Glutamates are salts of glutamic acid and are used as flavour enhancers in food. Their toxic effects are mainly manifested in the digestive and nervous systems.	5 min.
64.50 Adrenal medulla	The adrenal medulla produces the hormones and catecholamines adrenaline and noradrenaline. An overactive adrenal medulla should be tested early, as it can be a causal or aggravating factor in ADHD .	5 min.
64.51 Adrenaline	ADD / ADHD is characterised by attention and hyperactivity disorders, which are also exacerbated by the stress hormones adrenaline and noradrenaline.	5 min.
64.52 Noradrenaline		5 min.
64.56 Cortisol	Stress hormones such as cortisol are released in greater quantities in the case of ADD / ADHD and exacerbate these disorders. As a result, the blood sugar level and insulin release in the blood also increase simultaneously.	5 min.
64.71 Insulin	As a result of the increase in blood sugar levels in stressful situations, including those associated with ADD / ADHD, insulin is released into the blood in ever-greater quantities, placing an excessive burden on the pancreas. This can lead to insulin resistance and diabetes mellitus.	5 min.

55.45 ADD / ADHD

RAH program	Explanation	Time
64.86 Testosterone	The male sex hormone testosterone is a possible aggravating factor in ADHD, as it predominantly affects male patients.	5 min.
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.19 Learning program / increasing concentration	For people with ADD / ADHD, which is characterised by attention deficits, promoting and improving concentration is particularly important.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
21.61 Borrelia		5 min.
21.70 Borrelia afzelii		5 min.
21.71 Borrelia burgdorferi		5 min.
21.72 Borrelia duttoni		5 min.
21.73 Borrelia garinii		5 min.
21.74 Borrelia hermsii		5 min.
21.88 Rickettsiae		5 min.
21.95 Pain-producing bacteria		5 min.
21.97 Anaplasma phagocytophilum		5 min.
22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)		5 min.
22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)		5 min.
22.15 Herpes simplex		5 min.
22.17 Herpes zoster		5 min.
22.21 JC viruses		5 min.
22.22 Human herpesvirus 8		5 min.

55.45 ADD / ADHD

RAH program	Explanation	Time
22.64 Chikungunya viruses	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
22.67 Coxsackie virus B1		5 min.
22.68 Coxsackie virus B4		5 min.
23.11 Bornavirus		5 min.
23.56 Rotaviruses		5 min.
23.81 Viruses N.N.		5 min.
25.62 Dermatophagoides (dust mite)		5 min.
25.64 Demodex folliculorum (hair follicle mite)		5 min.
25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii		5 min.
26.12 Aspergillus niger		5 min.
26.41 Aflatoxin		5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program	The following detoxification programs should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.52 Detoxification lymphatic system		5 min.
31.60 Detoxification liver		5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

55.60 MIGRAINE

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.12 Colon meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.13 Stomach meridian		5 min.
02.14 Spleen meridian		5 min.
02.15 Heart meridian		5 min.
02.16 Meridian of the small intestines		5 min.
02.17 Bladder meridian		5 min.
02.18 Kidney meridian		5 min.
02.19 Liver meridian		5 min.
02.20 Meridian of the heart and circulation		5 min.
02.21 Sanjiao meridian		5 min.
02.22 Gall bladder meridian		5 min.
02.24 Meridian of the Conception Vessel		5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete	This ATP program must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
07.90 Rayobase®		5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®		5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.

55.60 MIGRAINE

RAH program	Explanation	Time
08.00 Harmful substances complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
08.95 Glyphosate		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		5 min.
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		5 min.
31.69 Detoxification phosphates	The elimination and detoxification of artificial phosphates should be considered in the treatment of the target condition.	5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
31.89 Acute local inflammation	Acute local inflammation can be a possible causative factor in the development of migraines.	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
34.15 CD4 receptors	These are receptors that reflect the status of the immune system and can be reduced early in the development of pain.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.

55.60 MIGRAINE

RAH program	Explanation	Time
38.10 Arteries	The arteries have the task of supplying organs and tissue with oxygen. An oxygen deficiency can cause pain and tissue breakdown in the body.	5 min.
38.80 Capillaries	In the smallest capillaries, gas exchange takes place. In the case of high blood pressure, blood flow and oxygen supply to these peripheral body regions are reduced.	5 min.
39.10 Impairment of the arterial blood supply	Arterial circulatory disorders lead to an oxygen deficiency, which can be a common cause of headaches and migraines.	5 min.
39.15 Arteriosclerosis	Arteriosclerosis is a hardening of the inner wall of blood vessels. Plaques are deposited on this inner layer and a fibrocartilaginous remodelling occurs. The blood no longer pumps evenly and continuously, and as a result, high blood pressure develops.	5 min.
39.40 Degeneration of the blood vessels	Deposits and arteriosclerosis cause changes in the layers of the arteries, which can lead to circulatory problems and high blood pressure.	5 min.
39.60 High blood pressure (hypertension)	Long-term high blood pressure leads to oxygen deprivation, especially in organs supplied by small arteries.	5 min.
44.10 Kidney complete	The kidneys produce the enzyme renin, which increases blood pressure. Kidney disease can lead to high blood pressure, renal hypertension, which in turn can cause circulatory disorders and oxygen deficiency.	5 min.
46.11 Oral cavity	Conditions such as inflammation of the oral cavity and teeth should be investigated as causes of headaches and migraines.	5 min.
48.00 Liver / gall / pancreas, physiology complete	The liver, gall and pancreas should be metabolically active for the digestive processes.	5 min.
52.30 Spine complete	Diseases of the spine can cause headaches and migraines, as these can lead to a reduction in blood flow in the spinal arteries and the head and neck area.	5 min.
52.31 Cervical spine (C1 - C7)	Diseases of the cervical spine are particularly likely to cause circulatory disorders and, consequently, a lack of oxygen in the head area.	5 min.
52.67 Hyaluronic acid	Hormonal imbalances are a common trigger for migraines. Metabolic processes in the body are also altered, which may reduce the production of hyaluronic acid, particularly in the skin and connective tissue.	5 min.

55.60 MIGRAINE

RAH program	Explanation	Time
52.68 Proteoglycans	These are major components of the extracellular matrix that help to stabilise the cells and collagenous connective tissue between them, e. g. fibrous proteins in the joints and muscles.	5 min.
53.55 Polymyalgia rheumatica	A migraine is an attack of severe, usually localised headache that can spread to the connective tissue and joints.	5 min.
54.10 Central nervous system complete	Disorders and diseases in different parts of the brain can cause headaches and migraines.	5 min.
54.25 Cranial nerve V (trigeminal nerve)	Irritation or inflammation of the trigeminal nerve, the 5th cranial nerve, which predominantly provides sensory innervation to the forehead, eyes, upper jaw, lower jaw, and teeth through its three paired branches, can lead to severe headaches and migraines, as well as trigeminal neuralgia.	5 min.
55.55 Headaches	Headaches	5 min.
55.60 Migraine	Migraine	5 min.
56.00 Visual organ, physiology complete	Visual disturbances and eye diseases can cause pain around the head and should be investigated.	5 min.
57.30 Glaucoma	Glaucoma is associated with an increase in intraocular pressure and can also lead to pain in the head area.	5 min.
58.00 Acoustic organ / organ of equilibrium, physiology complete	Ear disorders can cause pain around the head and should be investigated.	5 min.
64.00 Hormonal system, physiology complete	Functional disorders of endocrine glands can cause headaches.	5 min.
64.27 Histamine	Histamine, a tissue hormone, is released by basophilic leukocytes (white blood cells) during allergic reactions.	5 min.
64.45 Glutamate	Glutamates are salts of glutamic acid and are used as flavour enhancers in food. Their toxic effects are mainly seen in connective tissue and metabolic disorders and in the digestive and nervous systems.	5 min.
65.10 Female hormonal balance, basic regulation	Changes or disruptions in the female hormonal balance are often accompanied by pain around the head.	5 min.
65.50 Menstruation programs complete	Menstrual disorders are also often accompanied by pain around the head.	5 min.
66.00 Female sexual organs, physiology complete	Disorders of the female sexual organs can be a cause of head pain and should be investigated.	5 min.

55.60 MIGRAINE

RAH program	Explanation	Time
67.55 Vaginal atrophy / vaginal dryness	Migraines are common in women, especially during hormonal changes and the menopause. Drying of the vaginal lining is a common accompanying symptom.	5 min.
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.
75.00 Stress	Stress is a common factor that can trigger headaches.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.87 Acinetobacter baumannii		5 min.
20.88 Acinetobacter haemolyticus		5 min.
20.89 Acinetobacter johnsonii		5 min.
20.90 Acinetobacter junii		5 min.
20.91 Acinetobacter iwoffii		5 min.
20.92 Actinomyces viscosus		5 min.
21.61 Borrelia		5 min.
21.70 Borrelia afzelii		5 min.
21.71 Borrelia burgdorferi		5 min.
21.72 Borrelia duttoni		5 min.
21.73 Borrelia garinii		5 min.
21.74 Borrelia hermsii		5 min.
21.88 Rickettsiae		5 min.
21.95 Pain-producing bacteria		5 min.
22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)		5 min.

55.60 MIGRAINE

RAH program	Explanation	Time
22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
22.15 Herpes simplex		5 min.
22.17 Herpes zoster		5 min.
22.21 JC viruses		5 min.
22.22 Human herpesvirus 8		5 min.
22.64 Chikungunya viruses		5 min.
22.67 Coxsackie virus B1		5 min.
22.68 Coxsackie virus B4		5 min.
22.90 Zika virus		5 min.
22.93 Coronaviruses		5 min.
23.11 Bornavirus		5 min.
23.56 Rotaviruses		5 min.
23.81 Viruses N.N.		5 min.
25.62 Dermatophagoides (dust mite)		5 min.
25.64 Demodex folliculorum (hair follicle mite)		5 min.
25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii		5 min.
26.12 Aspergillus niger		5 min.
26.41 Aflatoxin		5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program	The following detoxification programs should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.60 Detoxification liver		5 min.
31.64 Detoxification woman / female-specific		5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

57.40 WET MACULAR DEGENERATION

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.19 Liver meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.22 Gall bladder meridian		5 min.
31.31 ATP production eyes	This ATP program must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
07.90 Rayobase®		5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®		5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
08.95 Glyphosate		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		5 min.
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.

57.40 WET MACULAR DEGENERATION

RAH program	Explanation	Time
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		5 min.
31.69 Detoxification phosphates	The elimination and detoxification of artificial phosphates should be considered in the treatment of the target condition.	5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
31.89 Acute local inflammation	Acute inflammation can lead to macular degeneration.	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	The immune system should be supported.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
38.10 Arteries	The arteries have the task of supplying the organs and tissues with oxygen-rich blood. Oxygen deficiency leads to tissue breakdown and functional disorders.	5 min.
38.80 Capillaries	In the smallest capillaries, gas exchange takes place. In the case of high blood pressure, blood flow and oxygen supply to these peripheral body regions are reduced.	5 min.
39.10 Impairment of the arterial blood supply	Arterial circulatory disorders, particularly in the retina, can lead to severe degenerative changes and progression of vision loss.	5 min.
39.15 Arteriosclerosis	Arteriosclerosis is a hardening of the inner wall of blood vessels. Plaques are deposited on this inner layer and a fibrocartilaginous remodelling occurs. The blood no longer pumps evenly and continuously, which can lead to high blood pressure.	5 min.

57.40 WET MACULAR DEGENERATION

RAH program	Explanation	Time
39.60 High blood pressure (hypertension)	Long-term high blood pressure leads to oxygen deprivation, especially in organs supplied by small arteries.	5 min.
52.67 Hyaluronic acid	Hyaluronic acid is a major component of connective tissue throughout the body and helps to stabilise it by its ability to bind water. Hyaluronic acid is also found in the vitreous humour of the eye, where low levels can lead to diseases of the eye structures.	5 min.
54.22 Cranial nerve II (optic nerve)	The disease affecting the retina can also cause damage to the optic nerve (Nervus opticus).	5 min.
56.34 Retina	The retina and the yellow spot, the area of sharpest vision, are affected.	5 min.
56.61 Visual nerve	The optic nerve (Nervus opticus) can be impaired.	5 min.
56.62 Yellow spot	The yellow spot, the area of the retina responsible for the sharpest vision, is affected.	5 min.
57.40 Wet macular degeneration	Wet macular degeneration is a severe loss of vision caused by serous detachment of the retina and pigment epithelium.	5 min.
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.19 Staphylococcus aureus		5 min.
20.22 Streptococcus mitis		5 min.
21.88 Rickettsiae		5 min.
22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)		5 min.
22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)		5 min.
22.15 Herpes simplex		5 min.

57.40 WET MACULAR DEGENERATION

RAH program	Explanation	Time
22.17 Herpes zoster	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
22.22 Human herpesvirus 8		5 min.
22.64 Chikungunya viruses		5 min.
22.67 Coxsackie virus B1		5 min.
22.68 Coxsackie virus B4		5 min.
22.90 Zika virus		5 min.
22.93 Coronaviruses		5 min.
25.14 Blepharisma		5 min.
25.62 Dermatophagoides (dust mite)		5 min.
25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii		5 min.
26.12 Aspergillus niger		5 min.
27.11 Candida albicans		5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program	The following detoxification programs should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.60 Detoxification liver		5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

57.41 DRY MACULAR DEGENERATION

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.19 Liver meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.22 Gall bladder meridian		5 min.
31.31 ATP production eyes	This ATP program must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
07.90 Rayobase®		5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®		5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
08.95 Glyphosate		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		5 min.
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.

57.41 DRY MACULAR DEGENERATION

RAH program	Explanation	Time
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		5 min.
31.69 Detoxification phosphates	The elimination and detoxification of artificial phosphates should be considered in the treatment of the target condition.	5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
31.89 Acute local inflammation	Acute inflammation can lead to macular degeneration.	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	The immune system should be supported.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
38.10 Arteries	The arteries have the task of supplying the organs and tissues with oxygen-rich blood. Oxygen deficiency leads to tissue breakdown and functional disorders.	5 min.
38.80 Capillaries	In the smallest capillaries, gas exchange takes place. In the case of high blood pressure, blood flow and oxygen supply to these peripheral body regions are reduced.	5 min.
39.10 Impairment of the arterial blood supply	Arterial circulatory disorders, particularly in the retina, can lead to severe degenerative changes and progression of vision loss.	5 min.
39.15 Arteriosclerosis	Arteriosclerosis is a hardening of the inner wall of blood vessels. Plaques are deposited on this inner layer and a fibrocartilaginous remodelling occurs. The blood no longer pumps evenly and continuously, which can lead to high blood pressure.	5 min.
39.60 High blood pressure (hypertension)	High blood pressure can be a cause of this eye condition.	5 min.

57.41 DRY MACULAR DEGENERATION

RAH program	Explanation	Time
52.67 Hyaluronic acid	Hyaluronic acid is a major component of connective tissue throughout the body and helps to stabilise it by its ability to bind water. Hyaluronic acid is also found in the vitreous humour of the eye, where low levels can lead to diseases of the eye structures.	5 min.
54.22 Cranial nerve II (optic nerve)	The disease affecting the retina can also cause damage to the optic nerve (Nervus opticus).	5 min.
56.34 Retina	The retina and the yellow spot, the area of sharpest vision, are affected.	5 min.
56.61 Visual nerve	The optic nerve (Nervus opticus) can be impaired.	5 min.
56.62 Yellow spot	The yellow spot, the area of the retina responsible for the sharpest vision, is affected.	5 min.
57.41 Dry macular degeneration	In dry macular degeneration, there is a moderate loss of visual acuity due to the degeneration of the retinal epithelium.	5 min.
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.19 Staphylococcus aureus		5 min.
20.22 Streptococcus mitis		5 min.
21.88 Rickettsiae		5 min.
22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)		5 min.
22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)		5 min.
22.15 Herpes simplex		5 min.
22.17 Herpes zoster		5 min.
22.22 Human herpesvirus 8		5 min.
22.64 Chikungunya viruses		5 min.
22.67 Coxsackie virus B1		5 min.

57.41 DRY MACULAR DEGENERATION

RAH program	Explanation	Time
22.68 Coxsackie virus B4	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
22.90 Zika virus		5 min.
22.93 Coronaviruses		5 min.
25.14 Blepharisma		5 min.
25.62 Dermatophagoides (dust mite)		5 min.
25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii		5 min.
26.12 Aspergillus niger		5 min.
27.11 Candida albicans		5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program	The following detoxification programs should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.60 Detoxification liver		5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

57.52 CONJUNCTIVITIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.19 Liver meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.22 Gall bladder meridian		5 min.
31.31 ATP production eyes	This ATP program must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
07.90 Rayobase®		5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®		5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
08.95 Glyphosate		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		5 min.
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.

57.52 CONJUNCTIVITIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		5 min.
31.69 Detoxification phosphates	The elimination and detoxification of artificial phosphates should be considered in the treatment of the target condition.	5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
31.89 Acute local inflammation	Acute inflammation can lead to conjunctivitis.	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	The immune system is weakened by inflammation.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
35.20 Allergy complete	Conjunctivitis can be caused by allergies. If there is a linear movement on the Rayotensor, please continue testing with the Global Test in a more differentiated way.	5 min.
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
42.10 Nose / olfactory organ complete	Conjunctivitis can occur via the nasal cavity.	5 min.
42.20 Sinuses complete	Conjunctivitis may occur via the sinuses.	5 min.
43.11 Rhinitis, acute (common cold)	Conjunctivitis can be caused by the common cold.	5 min.
43.15 Sinusitis, acute	Conjunctivitis can be caused by sinusitis.	5 min.
43.52 Coronavirus infections / Long-COVID syndrome	An infection with coronaviruses primarily affects the lungs and can also cause inflammatory changes in the lymphoid organs, such as the tonsils.	5 min.
56.00 Visual organ, physiology complete	Conjunctivitis affects the eye.	5 min.

57.52 CONJUNCTIVITIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
57.52 Conjunctivitis	Conjunctivitis	5 min.
52.67 Hyaluronic acid	Hyaluronic acid is a major component of connective tissue throughout the body and helps to stabilise it by its ability to bind water. Hyaluronic acid is also found in the vitreous humour of the eye, where low levels can lead to diseases of the eye structures.	5 min.
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.19 Staphylococcus aureus		5 min.
20.22 Streptococcus mitis		5 min.
20.87 Acinetobacter baumannii		5 min.
20.88 Acinetobacter haemolyticus		5 min.
20.89 Acinetobacter johnsonii		5 min.
20.90 Acinetobacter junii		5 min.
20.91 Acinetobacter iwoffii		5 min.
20.92 Actinomyces viscosus		5 min.
21.88 Rickettsiae		5 min.
22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)		5 min.
22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)		5 min.
22.15 Herpes simplex		5 min.
22.17 Herpes zoster		5 min.

57.52 CONJUNCTIVITIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
22.22 Human herpesvirus 8	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
22.64 Chikungunya viruses		5 min.
22.67 Coxsackie virus B1		5 min.
22.68 Coxsackie virus B4		5 min.
22.90 Zika virus		5 min.
22.93 Coronaviruses		5 min.
25.14 Blepharisma		5 min.
25.62 Dermatophagoides (dust mite)		5 min.
25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii		5 min.
26.12 Aspergillus niger		5 min.
27.11 Candida albicans		5 min.
31.56 Detoxification mucous membrane	The following detoxification programs should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.60 Detoxification liver		5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

59.10 TINNITUS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.15 Heart meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.16 Meridian of the small intestines		5 min.
02.18 Kidney meridian		5 min.
02.19 Liver meridian		5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete	This ATP program must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
07.90 Rayobase®		5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®		5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
08.95 Glyphosate		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		5 min.

59.10 TINNITUS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		5 min.
31.69 Detoxification phosphates	The elimination and detoxification of artificial phosphates should be considered in the treatment of the target condition.	5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
31.89 Acute local inflammation	Acute inflammation can contribute to the development of tinnitus (ringing in the ears).	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
38.10 Arteries	The arteries have the task of supplying organs and tissues with oxygen. An oxygen deficiency can lead to functional disorders and diseases of the organs.	5 min.
38.41 Carotid artery	The carotid artery supplies the neck and head area and the brain with oxygen-rich blood and branches out into many small and tiny arteries.	5 min.
38.42 Carotid gland	The pressure receptors for blood pressure regulation are located near the carotid gland.	5 min.
38.43 Vascular endothelium	The vascular endothelium is the smooth inner layer of blood vessels. This can lead to deposits and hardening that can alter blood pressure levels.	5 min.
38.44 Vascular permeability	The vessels should be permeable to small components such as water, oxygen and electrolytes.	5 min.
38.80 Capillaries	In the smallest capillaries, gas exchange takes place. In the case of high blood pressure, blood flow and oxygen supply to these peripheral body regions are reduced.	5 min.

59.10 TINNITUS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
39.10 Impairment of the arterial blood supply	Arterial circulatory disorders lead to a lack of oxygen supply, which is particularly noticeable in organs and tissues that are supplied by small arteries.	5 min.
39.15 Arteriosclerosis	Arteriosclerosis is a hardening of the inner wall of blood vessels. Plaques are deposited on this inner layer and a fibrocartilaginous remodelling occurs. The blood no longer pumps evenly and continuously, and as a result, high blood pressure develops.	5 min.
39.60 High blood pressure (hypertension)	Over time, high blood pressure leads to oxygen deprivation, especially in organs supplied by small arteries.	5 min.
43.52 Coronavirus infections / Long-COVID syndrome	An infection with coronaviruses primarily affects the lungs, but it can also impact the cardiovascular system, potentially leading to left-sided heart strain and eventually left-sided cardiac insufficiency.	5 min.
48.00 Liver / gall / pancreas, physiology complete	The liver, gall and pancreas should be metabolically active for the digestive processes.	5 min.
52.67 Hyaluronic acid	Hyaluronic acid is a major component of connective tissue throughout the body and helps to stabilise it by its ability to bind water. Hyaluronic acid is also present in the smallest joint areas of the middle ear (the ossicular chain), and its depletion can promote diseases.	5 min.
58.30 Middle ear complete	Damage or diseases in the middle ear can cause tinnitus.	5 min.
58.40 Inner ear complete	Circulatory disorders or diseases in the inner ear can lead to tinnitus.	5 min.
59.10 Tinnitus	Ear ringing (Tinnitus)	5 min.
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.
72.10 Depression	Depression can cause tinnitus or be caused by tinnitus.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.22 Streptococcus mitis		5 min.

59.10 TINNITUS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
20.87 Acinetobacter baumannii	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.88 Acinetobacter haemolyticus		5 min.
20.89 Acinetobacter johnsonii		5 min.
20.90 Acinetobacter junii		5 min.
20.91 Acinetobacter iwoffii		5 min.
20.92 Actinomyces viscosus		5 min.
21.88 Rickettsiae		5 min.
22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)		5 min.
22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)		5 min.
22.15 Herpes simplex		5 min.
22.17 Herpes zoster		5 min.
22.21 JC viruses		5 min.
22.22 Human herpesvirus 8		5 min.
22.64 Chikungunya viruses		5 min.
22.93 Coronaviruses		5 min.
23.81 Viruses N.N.		5 min.
25.62 Dermatophagoides (dust mite)		5 min.
25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii		5 min.
26.12 Aspergillus niger		5 min.
26.41 Aflatoxin		5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program	The following detoxification programs should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.60 Detoxification liver		5 min.
31.66 Detoxification of endotoxins		5 min.
31.67 Detoxification of exotoxins		5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

59.21 OTITIS MEDIA, ACUTE (INFLAMMATION OF THE MIDDLE EAR)

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.16 Meridian of the small intestines	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.18 Kidney meridian		5 min.
31.25 ATP production lymph	This ATP program must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
07.90 Rayobase®		5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®		5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
08.95 Glyphosate		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		5 min.
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.

59.21 OTITIS MEDIA, ACUTE (INFLAMMATION OF THE MIDDLE EAR)

RAH program	Explanation	Time
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		5 min.
31.69 Detoxification phosphates	The elimination and detoxification of artificial phosphates should be considered in the treatment of the target condition.	5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
31.89 Acute local inflammation	Acute inflammation can lead to the development of otitis media.	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	The immune system is weakened in inflammatory diseases and should be considered during testing and harmonisation.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The body's defences should be strengthened and increased in cases of inflammatory diseases.	5 min.
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete	The lymphatic system should be strengthened as a secondary defence system in cases of inflammatory diseases. As a result, lymphatic drainage is enhanced, and toxins are more effectively eliminated.	5 min.
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
38.10 Arteries	The arterial blood flow in the ear should be improved so that inflammation can resolve quicker.	5 min.
38.41 Carotid artery	The carotid artery supplies the neck and head area and the brain with oxygen-rich blood and branches out into many small and tiny arteries.	5 min.
38.42 Carotid gland	The pressure receptors for blood pressure regulation are located near the carotid gland.	5 min.
38.43 Vascular endothelium	The vascular endothelium is the smooth inner layer of blood vessels. This can lead to deposits and hardening that can alter blood pressure levels.	5 min.

59.21 OTITIS MEDIA, ACUTE (INFLAMMATION OF THE MIDDLE EAR)

RAH program	Explanation	Time
38.44 Vascular permeability	The vessels should be permeable to small components such as water, oxygen and electrolytes.	5 min.
39.10 Impairment of the arterial blood supply	Arterial circulation disorders can promote inflammatory processes and lead to chronic conditions.	5 min.
42.00 Respiratory system, physiology complete	The airways are often also affected in middle ear infections.	5 min.
43.11 Rhinitis, acute (common cold)	A cold can be a cause of acute otitis media.	5 min.
43.15 Sinusitis, acute	Sinusitis can be a cause or a comorbid condition of a middle ear infection.	5 min.
43.17 Pharyngitis	An ascending, bacterial throat infection is the most common cause of a middle ear infection.	5 min.
43.52 Coronavirus infections / Long-COVID syndrome	An infection with coronaviruses primarily affects the lungs, but it can also impact the cardiovascular system, potentially leading to left-sided heart strain and eventually left-sided cardiac insufficiency.	5 min.
52.67 Hyaluronic acid	Hyaluronic acid is a major component of connective tissue throughout the body and helps to stabilise it by its ability to bind water. Hyaluronic acid is also present in the smallest joint areas of the middle ear (the ossicular chain), and its depletion can promote diseases.	5 min.
58.30 Middle ear complete	Otitis media affects the middle ear, including the eardrum, ossicles and tympanic cavity.	5 min.
59.21 Otitis media, acute (inflammation of the middle ear)	Acute inflammation of the middle ear	5 min.
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.

59.21 OTITIS MEDIA, ACUTE (INFLAMMATION OF THE MIDDLE EAR)

RAH program	Explanation	Time
20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.22 Streptococcus mitis		5 min.
21.88 Rickettsiae		5 min.
22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)		5 min.
22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)		5 min.
22.15 Herpes simplex		5 min.
22.17 Herpes zoster		5 min.
22.22 Human herpesvirus 8		5 min.
22.64 Chikungunya viruses		5 min.
22.93 Coronaviruses		5 min.
23.81 Viruses N.N.		5 min.
25.62 Dermatophagoides (dust mite)		5 min.
25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii		5 min.
26.12 Aspergillus niger		5 min.
26.41 Aflatoxin		5 min.
31.52 Detoxification lymphatic system	The following detoxification program should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

59.40 ACUTE HEARING LOSS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.15 Heart meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.16 Meridian of the small intestines		5 min.
02.18 Kidney meridian		5 min.
02.19 Liver meridian		5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete	These ATP programs must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.39 ATP production blood vessels		5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
07.90 Rayobase®		5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®		5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
08.95 Glyphosate		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.

59.40 ACUTE HEARING LOSS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		5 min.
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		5 min.
31.69 Detoxification phosphates	The elimination and detoxification of artificial phosphates should be considered in the treatment of the target condition.	5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
31.89 Acute local inflammation	Acute inflammation can promote the development of sudden hearing loss.	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
35.20 Allergy complete	Allergic processes can be a cause of sudden hearing loss and should be investigated and treated with a focus on the cause at an early stage.	5 min.
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete	The lymphatic system plays an important role in detoxification and the removal of waste products and acids.	5 min.
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
38.10 Arteries	The arteries supply the organs and tissues with oxygen. An oxygen deficiency can result in functional disorders.	5 min.
38.41 Carotid artery	The carotid artery supplies the neck and head area and the brain with oxygen-rich blood and branches out into many small and tiny arteries.	5 min.

59.40 ACUTE HEARING LOSS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
38.42 Carotid gland	The pressure receptors for blood pressure regulation are located near the carotid gland.	5 min.
38.43 Vascular endothelium	The vascular endothelium is the smooth inner layer of blood vessels. This can lead to deposits and hardening that can alter blood pressure levels.	5 min.
38.44 Vascular permeability	The vessels should be permeable to small components such as water, oxygen and electrolytes.	5 min.
38.80 Capillaries	Oxygen deficiency is particularly noticeable around capillaries, as this is where the smallest vascular structures are found, and gas exchange occurs.	5 min.
39.10 Impairment of the arterial blood supply	Arterial circulatory disorders lead to a lack of oxygen, particularly in organs that are supplied by many small arteries.	5 min.
39.15 Arteriosclerosis	The hardening of arterial vessel walls leads to long-term changes in blood pressure and circulation disturbances, starting in the small arteries and later affecting the larger ones.	5 min.
39.50 Disorders of blood pressure regulation	Sudden hearing loss can be caused by changes or fluctuations in blood pressure.	5 min.
39.60 High blood pressure (hypertension)	In the long-term, high blood pressure leads to oxygen deprivation, especially in organs supplied by small arteries.	5 min.
40.00 Heart, physiology complete	Heart disorders or diseases can quickly affect the entire blood flow and oxygen supply.	5 min.
43.52 Coronavirus infections / Long-COVID syndrome	An infection with coronaviruses primarily affects the lungs, but it can also impact the cardiovascular system, potentially leading to left-sided heart strain and eventually left-sided cardiac insufficiency.	5 min.
50.00 Metabolism, physiology complete	Metabolic disorders affecting the entire body can lead to deposits in the tissues, acidosis and circulatory disorders.	5 min.
51.40 Diabetes mellitus	Diabetes is a major risk factor for arterial circulatory disorders, as it leads to early deposits in small arteries and later in larger ones.	5 min.
52.10 Skeleton complete	Diseases or malformations of the skeletal system should be diagnosed at an early stage before treatment of sudden hearing loss or tinnitus aurium.	5 min.
52.20 Musculature complete	Muscle hardening and tension can be the cause of diseases of the middle and inner ear.	5 min.

59.40 ACUTE HEARING LOSS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
52.30 Spine complete	Spinal disorders or misalignments should be diagnosed before treating sudden hearing loss.	5 min.
52.67 Hyaluronic acid	Hyaluronic acid is a major component of connective tissue throughout the body and helps to stabilise it by its ability to bind water. Hyaluronic acid is also present in the smallest joint areas of the middle ear (the ossicular chain), and its depletion can promote diseases.	5 min.
53.41 Backbone pain / tension	Pain and tension in the spine can cause circulatory disorders and their secondary diseases.	5 min.
53.71 Backache cervical spine	Pain in the cervical spine should be investigated for misalignment and dysfunction, as it can lead to subsequent joint and organ problems.	5 min.
54.20 Peripheral nervous system complete	The peripheral nervous system is important for the supply of organs and tissue structures.	5 min.
56.00Visual organ, physiology complete	Any eye disorders or diseases should be assessed prior to acute hearing loss / tinnitus treatment to determine the cause.	5 min.
58.30 Middle ear complete	The middle ear, with the ossicular chain, transmits sound through the stapes to the oval window of the inner ear. Functional disorders should be investigated at an early stage.	5 min.
58.40 Inner ear complete	Sudden hearing loss is primarily based on microcirculation disorders in the inner ear, which must be investigated. Autoimmune, viral and vascular causes should also be investigated.	5 min.
59.10 Tinnitus	Tinnitus aurium refers to constant, intermittent, episodic, or progressive ringing in the ears, which can be associated with sudden hearing loss.	5 min.
59.40 Acute hearing loss	Acute hearing loss is a sudden, usually unilateral sensorineural hearing loss that may be accompanied by tinnitus and dizziness.	5 min.
64.10 Hypothalamus complete	The hormones produced in the hypothalamus and pituitary gland can affect blood flow and the development of sudden hearing loss.	5 min.
64.20 Pituitary gland complete		5 min.
64.55 Adrenal cortex	The increased release of cortisol from the adrenal cortex can alter blood pressure and lead to circulatory disorders.	5 min.

59.40 ACUTE HEARING LOSS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.
72.10 Depression	Depression is part of the clinical picture of sudden hearing loss and should be treated at an early stage to prevent it from becoming chronic or causing frequent relapses.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.22 Streptococcus mitis		5 min.
21.88 Rickettsiae		5 min.
22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)		5 min.
22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)		5 min.
22.15 Herpes simplex		5 min.
22.17 Herpes zoster		5 min.
22.22 Human herpesvirus 8		5 min.
22.64 Chikungunya viruses		5 min.
22.93 Coronaviruses		5 min.
23.81 Viruses N.N.		5 min.
25.62 Dermatophagoides (dust mite)		5 min.
25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii		5 min.
26.12 Aspergillus niger		5 min.
26.41 Aflatoxin		5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program	The following detoxification programs should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.51 Detoxification blood system		5 min.
31.60 Detoxification liver		5 min.

59.40 ACUTE HEARING LOSS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

63.10 PSORIASIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.11 Lung meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.12 Colon meridian		5 min.
02.14 Spleen meridian		5 min.
02.18 Kidney meridian		5 min.
02.19 Liver meridian		5 min.
31.38 ATP production skin	This ATP program must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
07.90 Rayobase®		5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®		5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
08.95 Glyphosate		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
30.65 Epithelial tissues complete	The skin belongs to the group of epithelial tissues.	5 min.

63.10 PSORIASIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		5 min.
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		5 min.
31.69 Detoxification phosphates	The elimination and detoxification of artificial phosphates should be considered in the treatment of the target condition.	5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
31.89 Acute local inflammation	Acute inflammations can promote the development of psoriasis.	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	In the case of skin diseases, the immune system should be supported.	5 min.
34.15 CD4 receptors	These are receptors that reflect the status of the immune system and are often reduced in cases of psoriasis.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
35.20 Allergy complete	Skin diseases can also be associated with allergic reactions in the body.	5 min.
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
38.41 Carotid artery	The carotid artery supplies the neck and head area and the brain with oxygen-rich blood and branches out into many small and tiny arteries.	5 min.

63.10 PSORIASIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
38.42 Carotid gland	The pressure receptors for blood pressure regulation are located near the carotid gland.	5 min.
38.43 Vascular endothelium	The vascular endothelium is the smooth inner layer of blood vessels. This can lead to deposits and hardening that can alter blood pressure levels.	5 min.
38.44 Vascular permeability	The vessels should be permeable to small components such as water, oxygen and electrolytes.	5 min.
43.52 Coronavirus infections / Long-COVID syndrome	An infection with coronaviruses primarily affects the lungs, but it can also impact the cardiovascular system, potentially leading to left-sided heart strain and eventually left-sided cardiac insufficiency.	5 min.
46.40 Small intestines complete		5 min.
46.50 Colon complete	The colon flora is often imbalanced in psoriasis and should be strengthened.	5 min.
48.00 Liver / gall / pancreas, physiology complete	The liver, gall and pancreas should be metabolically active for the digestive processes.	5 min.
52.67 Hyaluronic acid	Hyaluronic acid is a major component of connective tissue throughout the body and helps to stabilise it by its ability to bind water. The firmness of the skin is significantly supported by hyaluronic acid, and its reduction can lead to skin disorders.	5 min.
62.10 Skin complete	Psoriasis causes very dry skin and increased cell division and shedding.	5 min.
62.20 Skin glands complete	The skin glands are also affected by the dryness caused by psoriasis.	5 min.
62.50 Hair	The hair is also dry and brittle.	5 min.
62.60 Nails complete	The nails are dry and brittle, and in some patients, the nail plate is completely destroyed. Nail pitting and yellow discolouration occur.	5 min.
63.10 Psoriasis	Psoriasis	5 min.
64.45 Glutamate	Glutamates are salts of glutamic acid and are used as flavour enhancers in food. Their toxic effects are mainly manifested in the digestive and nervous systems. Skin diseases can be promoted by an intolerance to glutamates.	5 min.
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.

63.10 PSORIASIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.13 Eikanella corrodens		5 min.
20.19 Staphylococcus aureus		5 min.
20.21 Lactococcus lactis		5 min.
20.22 Streptococcus mitis		5 min.
20.23 Streptococcus pneumoniae		5 min.
20.24 Streptococcus pyogenes		5 min.
20.25 Streptococcus sp.		5 min.
20.42 Actinomyces israelii		5 min.
20.46 Bacillus cereus		5 min.
20.47 Bacteroides fragilis		5 min.
20.66 Gardnerella vaginalis		5 min.
20.70 Lactobacillus acidophilus		5 min.
20.81 Propionibacterium acnes		5 min.
20.87 Acinetobacter baumannii		5 min.
20.88 Acinetobacter haemolyticus		5 min.
20.89 Acinetobacter johnsonii		5 min.
20.90 Acinetobacter junii		5 min.
20.91 Acinetobacter iwoffii		5 min.
20.92 Actinomyces viscosus		5 min.
21.12 Erwinia amylovora		5 min.
21.13 Pectobacterium carotovorum		5 min.
21.16 Proteus mirabilis		5 min.

63.10 PSORIASIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
21.17 Proteus vulgaris	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
21.22 Serratia marcescens		5 min.
21.23 Shigella dysenteriae		5 min.
22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)		5 min.
22.15 Herpes simplex		5 min.
22.17 Herpes zoster		5 min.
22.22 Human herpesvirus 8		5 min.
22.82 Tobacco mosaic virus		5 min.
22.90 Zika virus		5 min.
22.93 Coronaviruses		5 min.
23.70 Warts complete		5 min.
23.81 Viruses N.N.		5 min.
25.62 Dermatophagoides (dust mite)		5 min.
25.64 Demodex folliculorum (hair follicle mite)		5 min.
25.67 Ornithonyssus (bird mite)		5 min.
25.68 Sarcoptes scabiei (scabies)		5 min.
25.84 Troglodytella abrassarti		5 min.
26.05 Fungi I complete		5 min.
27.05 Fungi II complete		5 min.
31.60 Detoxification liver	The following detoxification programs should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.62 Detoxification kidney		5 min.
31.63 Detoxification bladder		5 min.
31.65 Detoxification skin		5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

63.20 NEURODERMATITIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.11 Lung meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.12 Colon meridian		5 min.
02.14 Spleen meridian		5 min.
02.18 Kidney meridian		5 min.
02.19 Liver meridian		5 min.
31.12 ATP production colon	These ATP programs must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.16 ATP production small intestines		5 min.
31.38 ATP production skin		5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
07.90 Rayobase®		5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®		5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
08.95 Glyphosate		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.

63.20 NEURODERMATITIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		5 min.
31.69 Detoxification phosphates	The elimination and detoxification of artificial phosphates should be considered in the treatment of the target condition.	5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
31.89 Acute local inflammation	Acute inflammations can promote the development of neurodermatitis.	5 min.
32.20 Leukocytes complete	The leukocytes (white blood cells) are responsible for the non-specific and specific immune response, which in neurodermatitis is usually impaired by the immunological disorder. Allergic reactions occur more frequently.	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	Neurodermatitis weakens the immune system, which is why it should be considered in testing and harmonisation.	5 min.
34.15 CD4 receptors	These are receptors that reflect the status of the immune system and are often reduced in cases of neurodermatitis.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
35.20 Allergy complete	Patients with neurodermatitis usually have a predisposition to allergic reactions. If there is a linear movement on the Rayotensor, please continue testing with the Global Test.	5 min.

63.20 NEURODERMATITIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
38.41 Carotid artery	The carotid artery supplies the neck and head area and the brain with oxygen-rich blood and branches out into many small and tiny arteries.	5 min.
38.42 Carotid gland	The pressure receptors for blood pressure regulation are located near the carotid gland.	5 min.
38.43 Vascular endothelium	The vascular endothelium is the smooth inner layer of blood vessels. This can lead to deposits and hardening that can alter blood pressure levels.	5 min.
38.44 Vascular permeability	The vessels should be permeable to small components such as water, oxygen and electrolytes.	5 min.
43.52 Coronavirus infections / Long-COVID syndrome	An infection with coronaviruses primarily affects the lungs, but it can also impact the cardiovascular system, potentially leading to left-sided heart strain and eventually left-sided cardiac insufficiency.	5 min.
46.40 Small intestines complete	The microbiomes of the small intestine and the colon are often imbalanced in cases of neurodermatitis and should be strengthened.	5 min.
46.50 Colon complete		5 min.
48.00 Liver / gall / pancreas, physiology complete	The liver, gall and pancreas should be metabolically active for the digestive processes.	5 min.
52.67 Hyaluronic acid	Hyaluronic acid is a major component of connective tissue throughout the body and helps to stabilise it by its ability to bind water. The firmness of the skin is significantly supported by hyaluronic acid, and its reduction can lead to skin disorders.	5 min.
62.10 Skin complete	The skin is very dry due to neurodermitis, and eczema appear in various areas of the body.	5 min.
62.20 Skin glands complete	The skin, sebaceous and sweat glands have reduced function due to neurodermitis.	5 min.
62.50 Hair	The hair, especially the scalp, is also affected by neurodermitis and becomes very dry.	5 min.
63.20 Neurodermatitis	Neurodermatitis	5 min.
64.27 Histamine	Histamine, a tissue hormone, is produced by certain white blood cells during allergic reactions.	5 min.

63.20 NEURODERMATITIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
64.45 Glutamate	Glutamates are salts of glutamic acid and are used as flavour enhancers in food. Their toxic effects are mainly manifested in the digestive and nervous systems. Skin diseases can be promoted by an intolerance to glutamates.	5 min.
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.13 Eikanella corrodens		5 min.
20.19 Staphylococcus aureus		5 min.
20.21 Lactococcus lactis		5 min.
20.22 Streptococcus mitis		5 min.
20.23 Streptococcus pneumoniae		5 min.
20.24 Streptococcus pyogenes		5 min.
20.25 Streptococcus sp.		5 min.
20.42 Actinomyces israelii		5 min.
20.46 Bacillus cereus		5 min.
20.47 Bacteroides fragilis		5 min.
20.66 Gardnerella vaginalis		5 min.
20.70 Lactobacillus acidophilus		5 min.
20.81 Propionibacterium acnes		5 min.
20.87 Acinetobacter baumannii		5 min.
20.88 Acinetobacter haemolyticus		5 min.
20.89 Acinetobacter johnsonii		5 min.

63.20 NEURODERMATITIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
20.90 Acinetobacter junii	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.91 Acinetobacter iwoffii		5 min.
20.92 Actinomyces viscosus		5 min.
21.12 Erwinia amylovora		5 min.
21.13 Pectobacterium carotovorum		5 min.
21.16 Proteus mirabilis		5 min.
21.17 Proteus vulgaris		5 min.
21.22 Serratia marcescens		5 min.
21.23 Shigella dysenteriae		5 min.
22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)		5 min.
22.15 Herpes simplex		5 min.
22.17 Herpes zoster		5 min.
22.22 Human herpesvirus 8		5 min.
22.82 Tobacco mosaic virus		5 min.
22.90 Zika virus		5 min.
22.93 Coronaviruses		5 min.
23.70 Warts complete		5 min.
23.81 Viruses N.N.		5 min.
25.62 Dermatophagoides (dust mite)		5 min.
25.64 Demodex folliculorum (hair follicle mite)		5 min.
25.67 Ornithonyssus (bird mite)		5 min.
25.68 Sarcoptes scabiei (scabies)		5 min.
25.84 Troglodytella abrassarti		5 min.
26.05 Fungi I complete		5 min.
27.05 Fungi II complete		5 min.

63.20 NEURODERMATITIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
31.60 Detoxification liver	The following detoxification programs should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.61 Detoxification intestines		5 min.
31.62 Detoxification kidney		5 min.
31.63 Detoxification bladder		5 min.
31.65 Detoxification skin		5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

65.33 HYPERTHYROIDISM

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.13 Stomach meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.14 Spleen meridian		5 min.
02.15 Heart meridian		5 min.
02.19 Liver meridian		5 min.
02.20 Meridian of the heart and circulation		5 min.
02.21 Sanjiao meridian		5 min.
02.22 Gall bladder meridian		5 min.
02.23 Meridian of the Governing Vessel		5 min.
02.24 Meridian of the Conception Vessel		5 min.
31.33 ATP production thyroid gland	This ATP program must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
07.26 Iodine	Iodine is very important for the metabolism and the hormones of the thyroid gland.	5 min.
07.90 Rayobase®	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®		5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.

65.33 HYPERTHYROIDISM

RAH program	Explanation	Time
08.95 Glyphosate	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		5 min.
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		5 min.
31.69 Detoxification phosphates	The elimination and detoxification of artificial phosphates should be considered in the treatment of the target condition.	5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
31.89 Acute local inflammation	Acute local inflammation can exacerbate the symptoms of an overactive thyroid (hyperthyroidism).	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	Hyperthyroidism can be caused by an autoimmune process.	5 min.
34.15 CD4 receptors	These are receptors that reflect the status of the immune system and are often reduced in cases of hyperthyroidism.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
35.20 Allergy complete	Autoimmune processes in the thyroid gland can also cause allergic reactions.	5 min.

65.33 HYPERTHYROIDISM

RAH program	Explanation	Time
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
38.41 Carotid artery	The carotid artery supplies the neck and head area and the brain with oxygen-rich blood and branches out into many small and tiny arteries.	5 min.
38.42 Carotid gland	The pressure receptors for blood pressure regulation are located near the carotid gland.	5 min.
38.43 Vascular endothelium	The vascular endothelium is the smooth inner layer of blood vessels. This can lead to deposits and hardening that can alter blood pressure levels.	5 min.
38.44 Vascular permeability	The vessels should be permeable to small components such as water, oxygen and electrolytes.	5 min.
38.80 Capillaries	In the smallest capillaries, gas exchange takes place. In the case of high blood pressure, blood flow and oxygen supply to these peripheral body regions are reduced.	5 min.
39.15 Arteriosclerosis	Arteriosclerosis is a hardening of the inner wall of blood vessels. Plaques are deposited on this inner layer and a fibrocartilaginous remodelling occurs. The blood no longer pumps evenly and continuously, and as a result, high blood pressure develops.	5 min.
39.60 High blood pressure (hypertension)	Hyperthyroidism leads to an increase in blood pressure and tachycardia, an increase in the resting pulse.	5 min.
40.70 Coronary vessels	The coronary vessels are small arteries and veins that supply oxygen and nutrients to the heart muscle and provide venous return to maintain the heart's pumping action. High blood pressure reduces the blood flow to the coronary vessels, which means that the heart muscle does not receive enough oxygen.	5 min.
40.71 Coronary arteries	Arterial coronary vessels transport oxygen and nutrients to the heart muscle. In the case of high blood pressure, less oxygen is transported to the heart muscle.	5 min.
40.72 Coronary veins	Venous coronary vessels transport deoxygenated blood back to the right side of the heart.	5 min.
41.10 Strengthening the myocardium	Prolonged hyperthyroidism can lead to a weakening of the myocardium.	5 min.
41.20 Cardiac insufficiency, left	Long-standing hyperthyroidism and hypertension can lead to a weakening of the left side of the heart.	5 min.

65.33 HYPERTHYROIDISM

RAH program	Explanation	Time
43.52 Coronavirus infections / Long-COVID syndrome	A coronavirus infection is primarily a lung infection that can also affect the cardiovascular system, digestive organs and the rest of the body, making the organism more prone to allergies.	5 min.
46.40 Small intestines complete	Hyperthyroidism also leads to a significant activation of the small intestine.	5 min.
46.50 Colon complete	Hyperthyroidism also leads to a significant activation of the colon.	5 min.
48.00 Liver / gall / pancreas, physiology complete	The liver, gall and pancreas should be metabolically active for the digestive processes.	5 min.
50.00 Metabolism, physiology complete	The entire body metabolism is significantly accelerated by hyperthyroidism.	5 min.
52.05 Bone cells complete	The thyroid gland affects bone metabolism through the production of the hormone calcitonin.	5 min.
52.20 Musculature complete	The muscles are affected by hyperthyroidism.	5 min.
52.67 Hyaluronic acid	Hyaluronic acid is an important component of connective tissue, and when its levels fall, thyroid function and hormone production are also affected.	5 min.
53.80 Osteoporosis	Long-term hyperthyroidism can lead to osteoporosis because of abnormal bone, calcitonin and calcium metabolism.	5 min.
56.50 Musculature, nerve, socket of the eye	Hyperthyroidism can lead to changes in and damage to the eye muscles and the optic nerve.	5 min.
62.50 Hair	Hyperthyroidism affects the metabolism of the hair.	5 min.
64.10 Hypothalamus complete	The hypothalamus produces a stimulating hormone, Corticotropin-Releasing Hormone (CRH), which activates the anterior pituitary gland.	5 min.
64.20 Pituitary gland complete	The anterior lobe of the pituitary gland produces the Thyroid-Stimulating Hormone (TSH), a hormone that activates the thyroid gland.	5 min.
64.30 Thyroid gland	The thyroid gland is stimulated by the Thyroid-Stimulating Hormone (TSH) to produce the hormones T3 and T4.	5 min.
64.31 Thyroid-Stimulating Hormone (TSH)	In the case of hyperthyroidism, the Thyroid-Stimulating Hormone (TSH), which is produced in the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland, should be tested, as this hormone influences the function of the thyroid gland.	5 min.

65.33 HYPERTHYROIDISM

RAH program	Explanation	Time
64.32 fT3	Both, the free T3 and free T4 hormone are produced in the thyroid gland and is elevated in hyperthyroidism.	5 min.
64.33 fT4		5 min.
64.45 Glutamate	Glutamates, which are salts of glutamic acid, are commonly used as flavour enhancers in foods. Their toxic effects primarily impact the digestive and nervous systems and can also influence thyroid metabolism.	5 min.
64.51 Adrenaline	In hyperthyroidism (overactive thyroid), both adrenaline and noradrenaline levels in the blood is elevated because the body's overall basal metabolic rate is accelerated.	5 min.
64.52 Noradrenaline		5 min.
64.56 Cortisol	Stress hormones, such as cortisol, are released in increased amounts during hyperthyroidism and contribute to the exacerbation of these disturbances.	5 min.
65.33 Hyperthyroidism	Hyperthyroidism	5 min.
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.69 Helicobacter pylori		5 min.
21.11 Enterobacter aerogenes		5 min.
21.19 Salmonella enteritidis		5 min.
21.20 Salmonella paratyphi		5 min.
21.21 Salmonella typhi		5 min.
21.23 Shigella dysenteriae		5 min.
21.88 Rickettsiae		5 min.
21.93 Caries bacteria		5 min.
22.14 Hepatitis B virus		5 min.
22.74 Hepatitis A virus		5 min.

65.33 HYPERTHYROIDISM

RAH program	Explanation	Time
22.75 Hepatitis C virus	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
22.78 Norovirus		5 min.
22.93 Coronaviruses		5 min.
23.56 Rotaviruses		5 min.
24.21 Ascaris megalocephala		5 min.
24.22 Dirofilaria immitis (heartworm)		5 min.
24.23 Enterobius vermicularis		5 min.
24.28 Enterobius worms		5 min.
24.31 Strongyloides (filariform)		5 min.
24.41 Capillaria hepatica (liver)		5 min.
24.51 Clonorchis sinensis		5 min.
24.54 Eurytrema pancreaticum		5 min.
24.55 Fasciola hepatica		5 min.
24.56 Fasciolopsis buski		5 min.
24.58 Gastrothylax elongatus		5 min.
24.63 Schistosoma haematobium		5 min.
24.64 Schistosoma mansoni		5 min.
24.81 Echinococcus granulosus		5 min.
24.82 Echinococcus multicularis		5 min.
24.84 Taenia saginata		5 min.
24.85 Taenia solium		5 min.
25.15 Chilomastix cysts (rat)		5 min.
25.16 Chilomonas		5 min.
25.35 Naegleria fowleri		5 min.
25.85 Blood parasites		5 min.
25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii		5 min.
26.41 Aflatoxin		5 min.
27.10 Yeast fungi complete		5 min.
27.11 Candida albicans		5 min.

65.33 HYPERTHYROIDISM

RAH program	Explanation	Time
31.60 Detoxification liver	The following detoxification program should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

65.34 HYPOTHYROIDISM

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.13 Stomach meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.14 Spleen meridian		5 min.
02.15 Heart meridian		5 min.
02.19 Liver meridian		5 min.
02.20 Meridian of the heart and circulation		5 min.
02.21 Sanjiao meridian		5 min.
02.22 Gall bladder meridian		5 min.
02.23 Meridian of the Governing Vessel		5 min.
02.24 Meridian of the Conception Vessel		5 min.
31.33 ATP production thyroid gland	This ATP program must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
07.26 Iodine	Iodine is very important for the metabolism and the hormones of the thyroid gland.	5 min.
07.90 Rayobase®	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®		5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.
08.00Harmful substances complete		5 min.

65.34 HYPOTHYROIDISM

RAH program	Explanation	Time
08.95 Glyphosate	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		5 min.
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		
31.69 Detoxification phosphates	The elimination and detoxification of artificial phosphates should be considered in the treatment of the target condition.	5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
31.89 Acute local inflammation	Acute local inflammation can exacerbate the symptoms of hypothyroidism.	5 min.
32.20 Leukocytes complete	The body's immune system is strengthened by the leukocytes, as the metabolism is slowed down in hypothyroidism.	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	The immune system should be supported and strengthened because of the slowing down of the metabolism.	5 min.
34.15 CD4 receptors	These are receptors that reflect the status of the immune system and are often reduced in cases of thyroid disorders.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.

65.34 HYPOTHYROIDISM

RAH program	Explanation	Time
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
38.41 Carotid artery	The carotid artery supplies the neck and head area and the brain with oxygen-rich blood and branches out into many small and tiny arteries.	5 min.
38.42 Carotid gland	The pressure receptors for blood pressure regulation are located near the carotid gland.	5 min.
38.43 Vascular endothelium	The vascular endothelium is the smooth inner layer of blood vessels. This can lead to deposits and hardening that can alter blood pressure levels.	5 min.
38.44 Vascular permeability	The vessels should be permeable to small components such as water, oxygen and electrolytes.	5 min.
39.70 Low blood pressure (hypotension)	One of the main symptoms of hypothyroidism is low blood pressure caused by a slower metabolism. Patients also have a too low resting pulse.	5 min.
40.13 Myocardium	Hypothyroidism leads to heart dilation, which consequently impairs the heart muscle.	5 min.
40.70 Coronary vessels	The coronary vessels are small arteries and veins that supply oxygen and nutrients to the heart muscle and provide venous return to maintain the heart's pumping action. High blood pressure reduces the blood flow to the coronary vessels, which means that the heart muscle does not receive enough oxygen.	5 min.
40.71 Coronary arteries	Arterial coronary vessels transport oxygen and nutrients to the heart muscle. In the case of high blood pressure, less oxygen is transported to the heart muscle.	5 min.
40.72 Coronary veins	Venous coronary vessels transport deoxygenated blood back to the right side of the heart.	5 min.
41.10 Strengthening the myocardium	The heart muscle should be strengthened because of the enlargement of the heart (dilation).	5 min.
41.11 Increasing cardiac capacity	Cardiac performance should also be strengthened, as the patient suffers from hypotension and bradycardia.	5 min.
43.52 Coronavirus infections / Long-COVID syndrome	A coronavirus infection is primarily a lung infection that can also affect the cardiovascular system, digestive organs and the rest of the body, making the organism more prone to allergies.	5 min.

65.34 HYPOTHYROIDISM

RAH program	Explanation	Time
46.40 Small intestines complete	The small intestines should be strengthened as the patient usually suffers from constipation in the early stages.	5 min.
46.50 Colon complete	The colon should be supported as the patient suffers from constipation.	5 min.
47.86 Constipation	Constipation is a common digestive issue in hypothyroidism, as the overall metabolism of the body is significantly slowed down.	5 min.
48.00 Liver / gall / pancreas, physiology complete	The liver, gall and pancreas should be metabolically active for the digestive processes.	5 min.
50.00 Metabolism, physiology complete	The patient suffers from a metabolic slowdown with weakness, fatigue and weight gain.	5 min.
52.20 Musculature complete	It can cause muscle spasms and a slowing of reflexes.	5 min.
52.67 Hyaluronic acid	Hyaluronic acid is an important component of connective tissue. A deficiency also affects the function of the thyroid gland and its hormone production.	5 min.
53.23 Muscle tension	Muscle cramps and numbness may occur.	5 min.
62.10 Skin complete	In hypothyroidism, the skin is dry, rough and thickened.	5 min.
62.50 Hair	The hair is coarse and lacklustre.	5 min.
64.10 Hypothalamus complete	The hypothalamus produces a stimulating hormone, Corticotropin-Releasing Hormone (CRH), which activates the anterior pituitary gland.	5 min.
64.20 Pituitary gland complete	The anterior lobe of the pituitary gland produces the Thyroid-Stimulating Hormone (TSH), a hormone that activates the thyroid gland.	5 min.
64.30 Thyroid gland	The thyroid gland is stimulated by Thyroid-Stimulating Hormone (TSH) to produce the hormones T3 and T4.	5 min.
64.31 Thyroid-Stimulating Hormone (TSH)	Thyroid-Stimulating Hormone (TSH) is a hormone produced in the anterior pituitary. In the case of hypothyroidism, TSH levels are elevated.	5 min.
64.32 fT3	Both, the free T3 and free T4 hormone are produced in the thyroid gland and is decreased in cases of hypothyroidism.	5 min.
64.33 fT4		5 min.
64.45 Glutamate	Glutamates, which are salts of glutamic acid, are commonly used as flavour enhancers in foods. Their toxic effects primarily impact the digestive and nervous systems and can also influence thyroid metabolism.	5 min.

65.34 HYPOTHYROIDISM

RAH program	Explanation	Time
65.34 Hypothyroidism	Hypothyroidism	5 min.
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
82.15 Kalium jodatum	The Schuessler salts Kalium jodatum and Arsenicum jodatum can help to counteract a potential iodine deficiency.	5 min.
82.24 Arsenicum jodatum		5 min.
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.69 Helicobacter pylori		5 min.
21.11 Enterobacter aerogenes		5 min.
21.19 Salmonella enteritidis		5 min.
21.20 Salmonella paratyphi		5 min.
21.21 Salmonella typhi		5 min.
21.23 Shigella dysenteriae		5 min.
21.88 Rickettsiae		5 min.
21.93 Caries bacteria		5 min.
22.14 Hepatitis B virus		5 min.
22.74 Hepatitis A virus		5 min.
22.75 Hepatitis C virus		5 min.
22.78 Norovirus		5 min.
22.93 Coronaviruses		5 min.
23.56 Rotaviruses		5 min.
24.21 Ascaris megalocephala		5 min.
24.22 Dirofilaria immitis (heartworm)		5 min.
24.23 Enterobius vermicularis		5 min.
24.28 Enterobius worms		5 min.

65.34 HYPOTHYROIDISM

RAH program	Explanation	Time
24.31 Strongyloides (filariform)	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
24.41 Capillaria hepatica (liver)		5 min.
24.51 Clonorchis sinensis		5 min.
24.54 Eurytrema pancreaticum		5 min.
24.55 Fasciola hepatica		5 min.
24.56 Fasciolopsis buski		5 min.
24.58 Gastrothylax elongatus		5 min.
24.63 Schistosoma haematobium		5 min.
24.64 Schistosoma mansoni		5 min.
24.81 Echinococcus granulosus		5 min.
24.82 Echinococcus multicularis		5 min.
24.84 Taenia saginata		5 min.
24.85 Taenia solium		5 min.
25.15 Chilomastix cysts (rat)		5 min.
25.16 Chilomonas		5 min.
25.35 Naegleria fowleri		5 min.
25.85 Blood parasites		5 min.
25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii		5 min.
26.41 Aflatoxin		5 min.
27.10 Yeast fungi complete		5 min.
27.11 Candida albicans		5 min.
31.56 Detoxification mucous membrane	The following detoxification programs should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.60 Detoxification liver		5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

65.60 MENOPAUSE COMPLAINTS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.13 Stomach meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.14 Spleen meridian		5 min.
02.18 Kidney meridian		5 min.
02.24 Meridian of the Conception Vessel		5 min.
31.12 ATP production colon	These ATP programs must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.20 ATP production uterus		5 min.
31.22 ATP production ovaries		5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
07.90 Rayobase®		5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®		5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
08.95 Glyphosate		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.

65.60 MENOPAUSE COMPLAINTS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		5 min.
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		5 min.
31.69 Detoxification phosphates	The elimination and detoxification of artificial phosphates should be considered in the treatment of the target condition.	5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
31.89 Acute local inflammation	Acute localised inflammation may occur in association with menopause complaints.	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
34.15 CD4 receptors	These are receptors that reflect the status of the immune system and can be reduced early in the symptoms of menopause.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
48.00 Liver / gall / pancreas, physiology complete	The liver, gall and pancreas should be metabolically active for the digestive processes.	5 min.
52.10 Skeleton complete	During the menopause, the hormonal changes that occur can lead to osteoporosis.	5 min.

65.60 MENOPAUSE COMPLAINTS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
52.67 Hyaluronic acid	Menopausal symptoms are associated with hormonal changes and often with pain in the connective tissue and muscles. Due to dehydration processes in the connective tissue and mucous membranes, the production of hyaluronic acid is reduced.	5 min.
52.68 Proteoglycans	These are major components of the extracellular matrix that help to stabilise the cells and collagenous connective tissue between them, e. g. fibrous proteins in the joints and muscles.	5 min.
53.55 Polymyalgia rheumatica	Menopausal symptoms may also be accompanied by pain in the connective tissue, which can be linked to rheumatic muscle pain.	5 min.
55.10 Sleep-onset insomnia (9pm - 11pm) - often hormonal disorders	Hormone-related insomnia is common.	5 min.
55.20 Sleep disorder time 1 (11pm - 1am premature wakening)	Various sleep disorders are also symptoms of the meno-pause.	5 min.
55.21 Sleep disorder time 2 (1am - 3am premature wakening)		5 min.
55.22 Sleep disorder time 3 (3am - 5am premature wakening)		5 min.
64.10 Hypothalamus complete	The hypothalamus is the central control centre that regulates the production of sex hormones and affects the pituitary gland.	5 min.
64.20 Pituitary gland complete	The anterior pituitary gland produces hormones that affect the ovaries.	5 min.
64.45 Glutamate	Glutamates are salts of glutamic acid and are used as flavour enhancers in food. Their toxic effects are mainly seen in connective tissue and metabolic disorders and in the digestive and nervous systems.	5 min.
64.80 Ovaries complete	The ovaries produce hormones, including oestrogens and gestagens (progesterone).	5 min.
65.10 Female hormonal balance, basic regulation	It is important to support the female hormonal balance due to the changes that occur during the menopause.	5 min.

65.60 MENOPAUSE COMPLAINTS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
65.30 Hypothalamus	The hypothalamus acts as a central control centre for the pituitary gland and the formation of sex hormones.	5 min.
65.31 Anterior pituitary gland	The anterior pituitary gland, in turn, influences the hormone production in the ovaries.	5 min.
65.60 Menopause complaints	Menopause, menopausal syndrome	5 min.
66.00 Female sexual organs, physiology complete	Due to the hormonal changes, the female reproductive organs should be supported.	5 min.
67.55 Vaginal atrophy / vaginal dryness	Menopausal symptoms are characterised by hormonal changes. Drying processes of the skin and vaginal mucous membranes are common symptoms.	5 min.
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.15 Weight reduction	Overweight or obesity are common accompanying symptoms during menopause.	5 min.
75.18 Weather sensitivity / sferics	Weather sensitivity can also be increased due to hormonal imbalances.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.19 Staphylococcus aureus		5 min.
20.21 Lactococcus lactis		5 min.
20.22 Streptococcus mitis		5 min.
20.23 Streptococcus pneumoniae		5 min.
20.24 Streptococcus pyogenes		5 min.
20.25 Streptococcus sp.		5 min.
21.86 Chlamydia trachomatis		5 min.

65.60 MENOPAUSE COMPLAINTS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
22.15 Herpes simplex	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
22.17 Herpes zoster		5 min.
22.18 Human papillomavirus (HPV)		5 min.
22.22 Human herpesvirus 8		5 min.
25.41 Trichomonas vaginalis		5 min.
27.11 Candida albicans		5 min.
31.51 Detoxification blood system	The following detoxification programs should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.60 Detoxification liver		5 min.
31.64 Detoxification woman / female-specific		5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

67.30 ENDOMETRIOSIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.13 Stomach meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.14 Spleen meridian		5 min.
02.18 Kidney meridian		5 min.
02.24 Meridian of the Conception Vessel		5 min.
31.20 ATP production uterus	These ATP programs must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.22 ATP production ovaries		5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
07.90 Rayobase®		5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®		5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
08.95 Glyphosate		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.

67.30 ENDOMETRIOSIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		5 min.
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		5 min.
31.69 Detoxification phosphates	The elimination and detoxification of artificial phosphates should be considered in the treatment of the target condition.	5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
31.89 Acute local inflammation	Acute local inflammation is often associated with endometriosis.	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	The immune system should be supported and strengthened.	5 min.
34.15 CD4 receptors	These receptors indicate the status of the immune system and may be diminished in endometriosis due to hormonal imbalances.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
36.10 Lymphatic tracts	The endometrium also enters other organs via the lymphatic vessels.	5 min.
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
52.34 Sacral bone / coccyx bone	It can cause pain, especially in the sacrum.	5 min.
52.67 Hyaluronic acid	In endometriosis, tissue from the womb lining grows outside the womb into other body tissues or organs, causing painful growths. These processes can deplete hyaluronic acid in the skin and connective tissue.	5 min.

67.30 ENDOMETRIOSIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
52.68 Proteoglycans	These are major components of the extracellular matrix that help to stabilise the cells and collagenous connective tissue between them, e. g. fibrous proteins in the joints and muscles.	5 min.
53.55 Polymyalgia rheumatica	Endometriosis often causes pain in neighbouring organs and connective tissue, which can sometimes be associated with rheumatic muscle pain.	5 min.
53.73 Backache lumbar spine	The back pain radiates to the lumbar spine.	5 min.
64.10 Hypothalamus complete	This region influences the hormonal regulatory cycle, affecting the anterior pituitary gland and the ovaries.	5 min.
64.20 Pituitary gland complete	It also impacts the ovaries and their hormone production.	5 min.
64.45 Glutamate	Glutamates are salts of glutamic acid and are used as flavour enhancers in food. Their toxic effects are mainly seen in connective tissue and metabolic disorders and in the digestive and nervous systems.	5 min.
64.80 Ovaries complete	In endometriosis, uterine lining tissue detaches during menstruation and travels through the fallopian tubes into the abdominal cavity.	5 min.
64.81 Oestrogens	These are produced in the ovaries.	5 min.
64.82 Progesterone / gestagens		5 min.
65.10 Female hormonal balance, basic regulation	Female hormones should be kept in balance.	5 min.
65.30 Hypothalamus	The hypothalamus acts as a central control centre, regulating the release of hormones that stimulate the ovaries.	5 min.
65.31 Anterior pituitary gland	The anterior pituitary lobe directly influences the ovaries through its hormone production.	5 min.
65.50 Menstruation programs complete	Disruptions in the menstrual cycle may occur.	5 min.
66.00 Female sexual organs, physiology complete	Since uterine lining tissue can detach and migrate into the abdominal cavity, the female reproductive organs should be supported.	5 min.
67.30 Endometriosis	Endometriosis	5 min.
67.55 Vaginal atrophy / vaginal dryness	The causes of endometriosis are influenced by both hormonal and immunological disorders. Early symptoms may include drying out of the skin and vaginal mucosa.	5 min.
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.

67.30 ENDOMETRIOSIS

RAH program	Explanation	Time
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
20.19 Staphylococcus aureus		5 min.
20.21 Lactococcus lactis		5 min.
20.22 Streptococcus mitis		5 min.
20.23 Streptococcus pneumoniae		5 min.
20.24 Streptococcus pyogenes		5 min.
20.25 Streptococcus sp.		5 min.
21.86 Chlamydia trachomatis		5 min.
22.15 Herpes simplex		5 min.
22.17 Herpes zoster		5 min.
22.18 Human papillomavirus (HPV)		5 min.
22.22 Human herpesvirus 8		5 min.
22.93 Coronaviruses		5 min.
25.41 Trichomonas vaginalis		5 min.
27.11 Candida albicans		5 min.
31.51 Detoxification blood system	The following detoxification programs should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.52 Detoxification lymphatic system		5 min.
31.64 Detoxification woman / female-specific		5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

72.10 DEPRESSION

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.15 Heart meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.17 Bladder meridian		5 min.
02.18 Kidney meridian		5 min.
02.19 Liver meridian		5 min.
02.20 Meridian of the heart and circulation		5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete	This ATP program must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
07.90 Rayobase®		5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®		5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
08.95 Glyphosate		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		5 min.

72.10 DEPRESSION

RAH program	Explanation	Time
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		5 min.
30.84 Neural stem cell	Important components of nerve tissue and nerve cells.	5 min.
30.85 Axons		5 min.
30.86 Myelin sheath		5 min.
31.69 Detoxification phosphates	The elimination and detoxification of artificial phosphates should be considered in the treatment of the target condition.	5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
31.89 Acute local inflammation	Acute local inflammation can also cause neurological and psychological disorders.	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
34.15 CD4 receptors	These are receptors that reflect the status of the immune system. A weakened immune system can affect the mental balance.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
46.00 Digestive system, physiology complete	The functions of the digestive system can influence the development of depression.	5 min.
48.10 Liver complete	Disorders and diseases of the liver and gall system can lead to depression as the detoxification processes cannot be completed.	5 min.
48.20 Gall complete		5 min.
50.00 Metabolism, physiology complete	The body's metabolism influences the development of diseases, as it can lead to the accumulation of acids in tissues and organs.	5 min.

72.10 DEPRESSION

RAH program	Explanation	Time
51.40 Diabetes mellitus	In advanced stages, diabetes is also associated with neurological symptoms, which can include depression.	5 min.
52.67 Hyaluronic acid	Hyaluronic acid is found in many body tissues. It stabilises and promotes the coordination of the organ systems.	5 min.
52.68 Proteoglycans	Proteoglycans are key components of the extracellular matrix, contributing to the stabilisation between cells and the collagenous connective tissue, muscles, and nerve cells.	5 min.
53.55 Polymyalgia rheumatica	Depression can lead to pain in connective tissue and muscles, which may be associated with rheumatic muscle pain.	5 min.
54.00 Nervous system, physiology complete	Information flow in the brain occurs through signal transmission between nerve cells. Various neurotransmitters (hormones), such as serotonin, dopamine and noradrenaline, are responsible for ensuring smooth communication between nerve cells. If these messenger substances become unbalanced, communication between the nerve cells is disrupted. Scientists see this as a potential link to the development of depression.	5 min.
55.10 Sleep-onset insomnia (9pm - 11pm) - often hormonal disorders	Depression is very often associated with difficulty falling asleep and / or sleeping through the night, and the lack of sleep makes the symptoms of the illness worse.	5 min.
55.20 Sleep disorder time 1 (11pm - 1am premature wakening)		5 min.
55.21 Sleep disorder time 2 (1am - 3am premature wakening)		5 min.
55.22 Sleep disorder time 3 (3am - 5am premature wakening)		5 min.
55.55 Headaches	Headaches and depression are closely related, as they cause severe autonomic stress in patients.	5 min.
64.05 Pineal gland (epiphysis) complete	The pineal gland is used to produce the hormone melatonin, which is released according to the light-dark cycle. This function is often altered in people with depression, as sleep patterns are disrupted.	5 min.
64.10 Hypothalamus complete	The influence of the diencephalon is crucial in depression because the hypothalamus houses the life-sustaining centres that control and maintain our biological rhythms.	5 min.

72.10 DEPRESSION

RAH program	Explanation	Time
64.20 Pituitary gland complete	The pituitary gland plays an important role in hormonal regulation during depression due to its close connection and collaboration with the hypothalamus.	5 min.
64.26 Acetylcholine	Acetylcholine is an important neurotransmitter that transmits information between nerve cells. Any alteration in its function can promote to psychiatric disorders.	5 min.
64.30 Thyroid gland	Irregular thyroid function and an underactive thyroid have a significant influence on the development of depression, as the entire body metabolism is reduced or slowed down. An early diagnosis aligns with the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
64.45 Glutamate	Glutamates are salts of glutamic acid and are used as flavour enhancers in food. Their toxic effects are mainly manifested in the digestive and nervous systems.	5 min.
64.55 Adrenal cortex	Adrenal insufficiency (Addison's disease) primarily results in reduced production of the hormones cortisol and aldosterone. The clinical symptoms include fatigue, weakness, apathy, confusion, and depression, often accompanied by a variety of organic symptoms.	5 min.
65.34 Hypothyroidism	Irregular thyroid function and an underactive thyroid have a significant influence on the development of depression, as the entire body metabolism is reduced or slowed down. An early diagnosis aligns with the cause-oriented therapeutic approach.	5 min.
65.38 Hypofunction of the adrenal cortex	Adrenal insufficiency (Addison's disease) primarily results in reduced production of the hormones cortisol and aldosterone. The clinical symptoms include fatigue, weakness, apathy, confusion, and depression, often accompanied by a variety of organic symptoms.	5 min.
65.45 Premenstrual syndrome (PMS)	Premenstrual syndrome and depression can be closely linked, as the hormonal changes during the female cycle can lead to psychological fluctuations.	5 min.
65.60 Menopause complaints	Depression and menopause are closely linked, as hormonal changes can lead to psychological fluctuations.	5 min.
67.55 Vaginal atrophy / vaginal dryness	Depression is often associated with menopause. Early symptoms may include drying out of the skin and vaginal mucosa.	5 min.

72.10 DEPRESSION

RAH program	Explanation	Time
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.
72.06 Psychological trauma	A psychological trauma can be the cause or a contributing factor in the development of depressive disorders.	5 min.
72.10 Depression	Depression is a mental disorder primarily characterised by low mood, loss of interest, lack of motivation and reduced performance. Women are more likely to be affected than men, and the disease can occur at any age, with a peak prevalence in the third decade of life.	5 min.
72.12 Recurring depressive disorders	Depressions can also be recurrent, depending on the underlying cause of the condition.	5 min.
72.17 Phobic neuroses	Anxieties and phobias can be accompanying symptoms of depression and should be treated early.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.18 Weather sensitivity / sferics	Depressions can be intensified or triggered by weather sensitivity, particularly due to high-pressure areas and stimulating climates.	5 min.
75.19 Learning program / increasing concentration	An early increase in the patient's concentration and interest can positively influence the symptoms of depression, as the negative aspects of the condition, such as helplessness, brooding, and low mood, can be pushed into the background. Activation of emotional, cognitive and somatic abilities can have a favourable influence on the progression of depressive disorders.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
81.00 Bach flowers complete	The Bach flower remedies, developed by Dr Edward Bach, use a variety of flowers to help alleviate depression. There are fear flowers (no. 2 and 21) and several flowers that can significantly influence self-confidence and mood.	5 min.

72.10 DEPRESSION

RAH program	Explanation	Time
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
21.61 Borrelia		5 min.
21.70 Borrelia afzelii		5 min.
21.71 Borrelia burgdorferi		5 min.
21.72 Borrelia duttoni		5 min.
21.73 Borrelia garinii		5 min.
21.74 Borrelia hermsii		5 min.
21.88 Rickettsiae		5 min.
21.95 Pain-producing bacteria		5 min.
22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)		5 min.
22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)		5 min.
22.15 Herpes simplex		5 min.
22.17 Herpes zoster		5 min.
22.22 Human herpesvirus 8		5 min.
22.64 Chikungunya viruses		5 min.
22.67 Coxsackie virus B1		5 min.
22.68 Coxsackie virus B4		5 min.
22.93 Coronaviruses		5 min.
23.11 Bornavirus		5 min.
23.56 Rotaviruses		5 min.
23.81 Viruses N.N.		5 min.
25.62 Dermatophagoides (dust mite)		5 min.
25.64 Demodex folliculorum (hair follicle mite)		5 min.
25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii		5 min.
26.12 Aspergillus niger		5 min.
26.41 Aflatoxin		5 min.

72.10 DEPRESSION

RAH program	Explanation	Time
31.50 Detoxification, basic program	The following detoxification programs should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.53 Detoxification acidosis		5 min.
31.60 Detoxification liver		5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

72.19 Autism

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.15 Heart meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.17 Bladder meridian		5 min.
02.18 Kidney meridian		5 min.
02.19 Liver meridian		5 min.
02.20 Meridian of the heart and circulation		5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete	These ATP programs must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.35 ATP production cerebrum		5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
07.90 Rayobase®		5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®		5 min.
07.92 Rayoflora®		5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
08.95 Glyphosate		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.

72.19 Autism

RAH program	Explanation	Time
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		5 min.
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		5 min.
30.84 Neural stem cell	Important components of nerve tissue and nerve cells.	5 min.
30.85 Axons		5 min.
31.69 Detoxification phosphates	The elimination and detoxification of artificial phosphates should be considered in the treatment of the target condition.	5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
48.10 Liver complete	A disturbance in the liver-gall metabolism can promote neurological and psychological disorders, as it may lead to the accumulation of waste products and acidification.	5 min.
50.00 Metabolism, physiology complete	Metabolic disorders can affect mental illness and should be investigated beforehand.	5 min.
54.10 Central nervous system complete	The central and peripheral nervous system should be examined before autism therapy, as damage can distort the diagnosis.	5 min.
54.20 Peripheral nervous system complete		5 min.

72.19 Autism

RAH program	Explanation	Time
54.50 Autonomic nervous system	The autonomic nervous system, via the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems, fundamentally influences the functioning of the internal organs and the psyche.	5 min.
54.60 Psychosomatic control	Psychosomatic control is important for all physical and mental bodily functions.	5 min.
64.10 Hypothalamus complete	The hypothalamus and pituitary gland have a fundamental influence on psychological disorders, as the life-sustaining centres and many hormone glands are controlled through these centres located in the diencephalon.	5 min.
64.20 Pituitary gland complete		5 min.
64.26 Acetylcholine	Acetylcholine is a hormone and a neurotransmitter, a chemical messenger that mediates transmission between muscles and nerves. A lack of acetylcholine can contribute to the development of autism.	5 min.
64.28 Dopamine	Dopamine is a catecholamine and a neurotransmitter and the precursor of adrenaline and noradrenaline. It contributes to the control of automatic movement processes and the regulation of muscle tone (tension) in the extrapyramidal system.	5 min.
64.29 Serotonin	Serotonin is a neurotransmitter and the precursor to melatonin, which is produced by the pineal gland. It affects mood and the sleep-wake cycle.	5 min.
64.30 Thyroid gland	Thyroid dysfunctions should be diagnosed early and investigated in a cause-oriented manner.	5 min.
64.45 Glutamate	Glutamates are salts of glutamic acid and are used as flavour enhancers in foods. Their toxic effects are primarily observed in the digestive and nervous systems.	5 min.
64.51 Adrenaline	Adrenaline and noradrenaline are both hormones and neurotransmitters, each of which influences the development of neurological and psychiatric disorders.	5 min.
64.52 Noradrenaline		5 min.
64.56 Cortisol	Stress hormones, such as cortisol, can influence and promote the development of psychiatric disorders.	5 min.
64.71 Insulin	Insulin lowers blood sugar levels, and with increased release, especially during psychological stress, it can lead to the development of insulin resistance over time.	5 min.
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.

72.19 Autism

RAH program	Explanation	Time
72.19 Autism	Autism is a psychological disorder characterised by abnormalities in social interaction, communication, and language. It leads to repetitive, stereotypical behaviour patterns. Early-onset autism occurs before the age of 3 and is associated with profound developmental delays.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.19 Learning program / increasing concentration	An important aspect of autism therapy is improving attention and concentration.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
81.00 Bach flowers complete	Bach flower therapy, developed by Dr Edward Bach, can help alleviate the psychological disorders associated with autism with the help of a few flowers.	5 min.
20.22 Streptococcus mitis	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
21.61 Borrelia		5 min.
21.70 Borrelia afzelii		5 min.
21.71 Borrelia burgdorferi		5 min.
21.72 Borrelia duttoni		5 min.
21.73 Borrelia garinii		5 min.
21.74 Borrelia hermsii		5 min.
21.88 Rickettsiae		5 min.
21.95 Pain-producing bacteria		5 min.
22.12 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)		5 min.
22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)		5 min.
22.15 Herpes simplex		5 min.
22.17 Herpes zoster		5 min.
22.22 Human herpesvirus 8		5 min.
22.64 Chikungunya viruses		5 min.
22.67 Coxsackie virus B1		5 min.

72.19 Autism

RAH program	Explanation	Time
22.68 Coxsackie virus B4	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
23.11 Bornavirus		5 min.
23.56 Rotaviruses		5 min.
23.81 Viruses N.N.		5 min.
25.62 Dermatophagoides (dust mite)		5 min.
25.64 Demodex folliculorum (hair follicle mite)		5 min.
25.86 Pneumocystis jirovecii		5 min.
26.12 Aspergillus niger		5 min.
26.41 Aflatoxin		5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program	The following detoxification programs should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.60 Detoxification liver		5 min.
31.66 Detoxification of endotoxins		5 min.
31.67 Detoxification of exotoxins		5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

72.20 AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER (ASD) ACCORDING TO DR HARALD BLOMBERG

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete		5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete		5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.13 Magnesium		5 min.
07.21 Iron		5 min.
07.22 Zinc		5 min.
07.23 Copper		5 min.
07.24 Manganese		5 min.
07.27 Cobalt		5 min.
07.30 Vitamins, fat-soluble complete		5 min.
07.42 Vitamin B1 (thiamine)		5 min.
07.43 Vitamin B2 (riboflavin)		5 min.
07.46 Vitamin B6 (pyridoxine)		5 min.
07.48 Vitamin B9 (folic acid)		5 min.
07.49 Vitamin B12 (cobalamin)		5 min.
07.60 Probiotic bacteria complete		5 min.
08.12 Silver		5 min.
08.16 Mercury		5 min.
08.17 Lead		5 min.
20.12 Beta-haemolytic streptococci		5 min.
20.20 Streptococcus		5 min.

72.20 AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER (ASD) ACCORDING TO DR HARALD BLOMBERG

RAH program	Explanation	Time
20.21 Lactococcus lactis		5 min.
20.22 Streptococcus mitis		5 min.
20.23 Streptococcus pneumoniae		5 min.
20.24 Streptococcus pyogenes		5 min.
21.18 Salmonellae		5 min.
21.19 Salmonella enteritidis		5 min.
21.20 Salmonella paratyphi		5 min.
21.21 Salmonella typhi		5 min.
21.61 Borrelia		5 min.
21.70 Borrelia afzelii		5 min.
21.71 Borrelia burgdorferi		5 min.
21.72 Borrelia duttoni		5 min.
21.73 Borrelia garinii		5 min.
21.74 Borrelia hermsii		5 min.
22.11 Adenovirus		5 min.
22.17 Herpes zoster		5 min.
22.64 Chikungunya viruses		5 min.
22.67 Coxsackie virus B1		5 min.
22.68 Coxsackie virus B4		5 min.
22.73 FSME		5 min.
22.88 Rubella (measles)		5 min.
22.91 Human T-lymphotropic virus 1		5 min.
22.92 Human T-lymphotropic virus 2		5 min.
23.11 Bornavirus		5 min.
23.14 Measles virus		5 min.
23.15 Mumps virus		5 min.
23.56 Rotaviruses		5 min.

72.20 AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER (ASD) ACCORDING TO DR HARALD BLOMBERG

RAH program	Explanation	Time
24.05 Parasites I complete		5 min.
25.05 Parasites II complete		5 min.
27.10 Yeast fungi complete		5 min.
27.11 Candida albicans		5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program		5 min.
32.28 T helper cells		5 min.
32.29 T suppressor cells		5 min.
34.10 Interleukins		5 min.
34.20 Cytokines		5 min.
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions		5 min.
45.30 Pyelonephritis (kidney pelvis and kidney parenchyma inflammation)		5 min.
45.35 Cystitis (inflammation of the bladder)		5 min.
45.40 Urethritis (inflammation of the urethra)		5 min.
54.10 Central nervous system complete		5 min.
54.13 Lobe of cerebrum, corpus callosum, cerebellum, pons		5 min.
54.20 Peripheral nervous system complete		5 min.
54.28 Cranial nerve VIII (vestibulocochlear nerve)		5 min.
54.29 Cranial nerve IX (glossopharyngeal nerve)		5 min.
54.30 Cranial nerve X (vagus nerve)		5 min.

72.20 AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER (ASD) ACCORDING TO DR HARALD BLOMBERG

RAH program	Explanation	Time
54.32 Cranial nerve XII (hypoglossal nerve)		5 min.
54.35 Nerve ganglia		5 min.
54.36 Sciatic nerve (ischiadicus nerve)		5 min.
59.21 Otitis media, acute (inflammation of the middle ear)		5 min.
64.27 Histamine		5 min.
64.28 Dopamine		5 min.
64.29 Serotonin		5 min.
64.46 Gamma-aminobutyric acid		5 min.
67.10 Salpingitis		5 min.
67.20 Ovaritis		5 min.
85.15 Phosphor (P)		5 min.
85.16 Sulphur (S)		5 min.

75.17 GIVING UP AN ADDICTION

RAH program	Explanation	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	This program is used for analysis only. Rotation on the Rayotensor: Measurement can begin; linear motion: First harmonise the program until a rotation can be detected on the Rayotensor.	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	Test to see if there is a disturbance or deficiency in the energy balance.	5 min.
02.19 Liver meridian	Meridians associated with the target condition.	5 min.
02.22 Gall bladder meridian		5 min.
02.23 Meridian of the Governing Vessel		5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete	These ATP programs must be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.29 ATP production liver		5 min.
04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	The listed programs support the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
05.00 Geopathic disorders complete		5 min.
06.00 Acid-base balance complete		5 min.
07.00 Vital substances complete		5 min.
07.90 Rayobase®		5 min.
07.91 Rayovita®		5 min.
07.95 Rayo®-Pure		5 min.
08.00 Harmful substances complete		5 min.
08.95 Glyphosate		5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete		5 min.
10.00 Amino acids complete		5 min.
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	The cell, as the smallest functional unit, and the different tissue types should be considered in the context of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.

75.17 GIVING UP AN ADDICTION

RAH program	Explanation	Time
30.25 Elastin	Fibre and structural proteins that are important for the elasticity, shaping, and support of large blood vessels.	5 min.
30.26 Laminins		5 min.
30.27 Glycosaminoglycan		5 min.
30.28 Collagen	An important component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix.	5 min.
30.76 Chondrocytes	Important components of connective and cartilage tissue.	5 min.
30.77 Chondrogenesis		5 min.
30.78 Fibroblasts		5 min.
30.79 Fibrocytes		5 min.
30.84 Neural stem cell	Important components of nerve tissue and nerve cells.	5 min.
30.85 Axons		5 min.
30.86 Myelin sheath		5 min.
31.69 Detoxification phosphates	The elimination and detoxification of artificial phosphates should be considered in the treatment of the target condition.	5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression	Scars can be the cause or trigger of an illness and should be treated to eliminate disturbances as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach prior to therapy.	5 min.
31.89 Acute local inflammation	Acute local inflammation can also cause mental disorders.	5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement	Improving oxygen supply is the most important prerequisite for cellular metabolism and ATP production within the mitochondria of every cell.	5 min.
34.15 CD4 receptors	These are receptors that reflect the status of the immune system. A weakened immune system can affect the mental balance.	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	The immune system should be strengthened to activate self-healing powers.	5 min.
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete	The lymphatic system removes important waste products and harmful substances from the body, thereby detoxifying it.	5 min.

75.17 GIVING UP AN ADDICTION

RAH program	Explanation	Time
37.62 Detoxification vaccination lesions	Potential adverse effects of vaccinations should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
38.10 Arteries	The supply of oxygen through the arteries is essential for the vital organic functions of the body.	5 min.
38.50 Veins	Adequate venous return of blood to the right side of the heart is a fundamental requirement for a healthy cardiovascular system.	5 min.
38.80 Capillaries	The capillaries are responsible for gas exchange and ensuring adequate oxygen supply to various organs.	5 min.
39.10 Impairment of the arterial blood supply	Arterial circulation disorders should be addressed early to ensure adequate oxygen supply.	5 min.
39.15 Arteriosclerosis	Arteriosclerosis leads to changes and an increase in blood pressure due to the buildup of deposits in the arterial vessels.	5 min.
39.20 Impairment of the venous blood supply (varicosis)	Venous circulation disorders can lead to varicose veins. The blood can swirl and form clots. This risk of thrombosis or embolism should be addressed early to prevent the onset of complications.	5 min.
39.60 High blood pressure (hypertension)	High blood pressure can lead to life-threatening complications, such as heart attack or stroke, over time. Early preventive measures can be crucial for maintaining quality of life.	5 min.
40.00 Heart, physiology complete	The cardiovascular system is responsible for ensuring the body receives adequate oxygen and nutrients.	5 min.
44.10 Kidney complete	The kidneys are essential for detoxification and the removal of fluids from the body, and their function should be strengthened.	5 min.
46.00 Digestive system, physiology complete	The entire digestive system is in a detoxification and regeneration phase during addiction recovery.	5 min.
48.10 Liver complete	The liver and gall are responsible for detoxifying the body's organs and should ensure that harmful substances and acids are effectively eliminated.	5 min.
48.20 Gall complete		5 min.
48.30 Pancreas complete	The pancreas, with its digestive enzymes, ensures the adequate breakdown and digestion of essential nutrients.	5 min.

75.17 GIVING UP AN ADDICTION

RAH program	Explanation	Time
50.00 Metabolism, physiology complete	Metabolic disorders can occur during therapy and addiction recovery and should be treated and eliminated in a targeted manner.	5 min.
52.67 Hyaluronic acid	Hyaluronic acid is a component of many body tissues. It stabilises and promotes the coordination of the organ systems.	5 min.
52.68 Proteoglycans	Proteoglycans are key components of the extracellular matrix, contributing to the stabilisation between cells and the collagenous connective tissue, muscles, and nerve cells.	5 min.
53.55 Polymyalgia rheumatica	During addiction recovery, pain may also occur, which can be associated with rheumatic muscle pain.	5 min.
54.10 Central nervous system complete	The central and peripheral nervous system should be examined before therapy for addiction withdrawal.	5 min.
54.20 Peripheral nervous system complete		5 min.
54.50 Autonomic nervous system	The autonomic nervous system, via the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems, fundamentally influences the functioning of the internal organs and the psyche.	5 min.
54.60 Psychosomatic control	Psychosomatic control is important for all physical and mental functions of the body.	5 min.
55.21 Sleep disorder time 2 (1am - 3am premature wakening)	According to the organ clock of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM), problems sleeping through the night between 1 and 3 am indicate a liver disorder. The liver function should be restored so that the liver can perform its detoxification and synthesis functions.	5 min.
64.10 Hypothalamus complete	The hypothalamus and pituitary gland have a fundamental influence on physical and mental disorders, as the life-sustaining centres and a large number of endocrine glands are controlled by these centres located in the diencephalon.	5 min.
64.20 Pituitary gland complete		5 min.
64.26 Acetylcholine	Acetylcholine is an important neurotransmitter that transmits information between nerve cells. A change can lead to mental illness.	5 min.

75.17 GIVING UP AN ADDICTION

RAH program	Explanation	Time
64.28 Dopamine	Dopamine is a catecholamine and a neurotransmitter and the precursor of adrenaline and noradrenaline. It contributes to the control of automatic movement processes and the regulation of muscle tone (tension) in the extrapyramidal system.	5 min.
64.29 Serotonin	Serotonin is a neurotransmitter and a precursor to the hormone melatonin from the pineal gland, which is released in response to the light-dark cycle. It has a crucial influence on mood and the sleep-wake rhythm.	5 min.
64.45 Glutamate	Glutamates are salts of glutamic acid and are used as flavour enhancers in food. Their toxic effects are mainly manifested in the digestive and nervous systems.	5 min.
64.51 Adrenaline	Adrenaline and noradrenaline are important hormones that are released in higher amounts during stress situations and play a significant role in addiction recovery.	5 min.
64.52 Noradrenaline		5 min.
64.56 Cortisol	Cortisol is a hormone that is released in higher amounts during stress situations and plays a significant role in addiction recovery.	5 min.
64.70 Pancreas	The pancreas, as an endocrine and hormonal organ, contributes to stabilising blood sugar levels.	5 min.
67.55 Vaginal atrophy / vaginal dryness	During addiction recovery, hormonal balance in women, especially during menopause, can be disrupted, leading to early dehydration processes in the skin and vaginal mucosa, which can present as symptoms.	5 min.
71.11 Pain receptors	During addiction recovery, withdrawal symptoms may occur, which can be accompanied by physical and emotional pain. Pain receptors can amplify the unpleasant sensations during the detoxification process.	5 min.
71.50 Pain relief	Pain relief is crucial during addiction recovery / treatment as pain can have a negative impact on resilience and endurance.	5 min.
72.00 Psyche	Psychological factors should be considered for any type of illness. Strengthening the psyche and maintaining its equilibrium are important prerequisites for all bodily functions.	5 min.

75.17 GIVING UP AN ADDICTION

RAH program	Explanation	Time
72.06 Psychological trauma	Psychological trauma can be the root cause of an addiction issue and should be considered as part of the cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction	Stress factors can have a causal or aggravating effect.	5 min.
75.17 Giving up an addiction	When giving up an addiction, it is essential that the body is relieved and cleansed, allowing toxins to be eliminated through the detoxification organs.	5 min.
75.20 Mental stress	Mental stress, especially chronic stress and mental trauma, can cause or exacerbate illnesses.	5 min.
76.00 Teeth, physiology complete	The connection between the teeth and the organs of the entire body should be considered as part of a cause-oriented treatment approach.	5 min.
20.69 Helicobacter pylori	From an energetic perspective, these pathogens should be given special attention in relation to the target condition.	5 min.
22.14 Hepatitis B virus		5 min.
22.74 Hepatitis A virus		5 min.
22.75 Hepatitis C virus		5 min.
22.93 Coronaviruses		5 min.
24.41 Capillaria hepatica (liver)		5 min.
24.54 Eurytrema pancreaticum		5 min.
24.55 Fasciola hepatica		5 min.
24.58 Gastrothylax elongatus		5 min.
24.81 Echinococcus granulosus		5 min.
24.82 Echinococcus multicularis		5 min.
26.41 Aflatoxin		5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program	The following detoxification programs should be considered for the target condition.	5 min.
31.53 Detoxification acidosis		5 min.
31.60 Detoxification liver		5 min.

75.17 GIVING UP AN ADDICTION

RAH program	Explanation	Time
01.00 Vitalisation complete	To implement the given regulatory impulses, the body requires energy. For this reason, the vitalisation program is always selected as the final step in the harmonisation process.	5 min.

18. RAH COMPACT PROGRAMS

When the development of the RAH (Rayonex Analysis and Harmonisation System) began in 2007, nobody could have imagined the comprehensive, energetic expert system it would eventually become. New RAH programs for analysis and harmonisation have been added to the RAH almost every year, both in the human and veterinary fields.

Today‘s RAH is distinguished by its remarkable individuality and a wide variety of carefully designed program combinations. This is important not only for new users but also for those who are already accustomed to the system.

The main objective can be summarised as follows: To maximise therapeutic success for the patient while minimising the time required from the therapist. We recommend testing all available RAH programs to ensure a personalised, cause-oriented analysis and harmonisation. However, practical experience shows that even pre-configured RAH combinations can be highly effective for analysis and harmonisation. The advantage: This significantly reduces the number of RAH programs that need to be tested.

An example: In the past, we asked therapists from various countries to identify which RAH programs they would test and harmonise for treating hypertension. The results showed that therapists primarily relied on their own methods, often neglecting many therapeutic possibilities offered by the RAH. For example, it was unclear to many - even experienced therapists - which meridians, ATP programs, pathogens, physiology and pathology programs, detoxification programs, etc. should be tested and harmonised for a particular disease. However, it is also a great help for newcomers to have a clear set of RAH programs available to test for a disease and to provide harmonisation based on the test results. That is why the RAH Test Protocols were developed several years ago. These are protocols made of RAH programs, compiled by experts specifically tailored to address a particular disease, such as hypertension, and designed for optimal testing and subsequent harmonisation. These Test Protocols have now become an integral part of the day-to-day use of the RAH expert system. This is one of the reasons why more and more RAH Test Protocols are being developed by Rayonex Biomedical.

Once a clear diagnosis is established, how should you proceed in selecting a targeted set of RAH programs for the specific condition? The RAH now encompasses a variety of pathology programs from many different areas. Relying solely on a specific pathology program for harmonisation would not fully capture the complexity of the disease or meet the needs of therapists, potentially overlooking many valuable RAH programs. It is also advisable to incorporate certain RAH programs either before or after the harmonisation process. For example, the RAH programs ‘00.00 Analysis preparation’ and ‘01.00 Vitalisation complete’ should always be included at the beginning of the harmonisation program. Moreover, re-harmonising the RAH program ‘01.00 Vitalisation complete’ at the end of the harmonisation process has proven to be beneficial.

This is the reason why the new RAH Compact Programs were developed. They provide therapists with a reliable compilation of suitable RAH programs tailored for each RAH pathology program.

The RAH program '37.15 Lymphatic oedema' serves as a clear example of this approach:

00.00 Analysis preparation	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete	5 min.
31.25 ATP production lymph	5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program	5 min.
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete	5 min.
37.13 Lymph flow disorder	5 min.
37.15 Lymphatic oedema	5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The 10 RAH programs listed represent the Compact Program for lymphatic oedema that has been proven in practice.

Rayocomp PS 10 users can enter this list of RAH programs into the device and use it for harmonisation. These programs can also be permanently stored on a Green-Card, making them highly practical for use in home therapy, among other applications.

Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 users have an even simpler process. The device now allows users to import the Compact Programs at the touch of a button, enabling quick and easy application for harmonisation.

We wish you and your patients every success with the new RAH Compact Programs.

RAH Compact Program	Rayocomp PS 10 Modul M8	Rayocomp PS 10 Module M9 and M10 and Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0
Chapter 18.1 Energetics		
01.10 Energy charging	•	•
01.40 Chakras complete	•	•
Chapter 18.2 Cell and tissue		
31.50 Detoxification, basic program	•	•
Chapter 18.3 Immune system		
35.20 Allergy complete	•	•
35.30 Fructose intolerance	•	•
Chapter 18.4 Lymphatic system		
37.10 Lymph vessel inflammation		•
37.11 Lymph vessel degeneration		•
37.12 Lymphadenitis, swelling of a lymph node	•	•
37.13 Lymph flow disorder		•
37.14 Tonsillitis, acute	•	•
37.15 Lymphatic oedema	•	•
37.30 Spleen, strengthening the organ function		•
37.40 Thymus gland, strengthening the organ function		•
37.50 Appendicitis		•
Chapter 18.5 Circulatory system		
39.10 Impairment of the arterial blood supply	•	•
39.15 Arteriosclerosis		•
39.20 Impairment of the venous blood supply (varicosis)	•	•
39.30 Inflammation of the blood vessels		•

RAH Compact Program	Rayocomp PS 10 Modul M8	Rayocomp PS 10 Module M9 and M10 and Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0
39.40 Degeneration of the blood vessels		•
39.50 Disorders of blood pressure regulation	•	•
39.60 High blood pressure (hypertension)		•
39.65 Renal hypertension		•
39.70 Low blood pressure (hypotension)		•
Chapter 18.6 Heart		
41.10 Strengthening the myocardium		•
41.11 Increasing cardiac capacity	•	•
41.20 Cardiac insufficiency, left		•
41.30 Cardiac insufficiency, right		•
41.40 Angina pectoris		•
41.50 Psychogenic heart disorder		•
Chapter 18.7 Respiratory system		
43.10 Cough, acute	•	•
43.11 Rhinitis, acute (common cold)	•	•
43.12 Nasal polyps		•
43.13 Bronchitis, acute		•
43.14 Bronchitis, chronic		•
43.15 Sinusitis, acute		•
43.16 Sinusitis, chronic		•
43.17 Pharyngitis		•
43.18 Laryngitis		•
43.20 Bronchial asthma		•
43.30 Excessive mucus production	•	•
43.40 Pleuritis sicca / exsudativa		•

RAH Compact Program	Rayocomp PS 10 Modul M8	Rayocomp PS 10 Module M9 and M10 and Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0
43.50 Pneumonia, bacterial		•
43.51 Pneumonia, atypical		•
43.52 Coronavirus infections / Long-COVID syndrome		•
Chapter 18.8 Kidney / urinary organs		
45.05 Kidney insufficiency		•
45.10 Glomerulonephritis		•
45.11 Membranous glomerulonephritis		•
45.12 Tubulo-interstitial glomerulonephritis		•
45.15 Nephrosis (protein-losing kidney)		•
45.16 Glomerulopathy		•
45.20 Renal artery stenosis		•
45.25 Nephrolithiasis (kidney stones)		•
45.30 Pyelonephritis (kidney pelvis and kidney parenchyma inflammation)		•
45.35 Cystitis (inflammation of the bladder)	•	•
45.40 Urethritis (inflammation of the urethra)		•
45.45 Diabetic nephropathy		•
45.50 Renal diabetes		•
45.80 Water removal	•	•
Chapter 18.9 Digestive system		
47.10 Oesophagitis		•
47.20 Gastritis, acute	•	•
47.30 Gastritis, chronic		•
47.31 Gastritis type A		•
47.32 Gastritis type B		•
47.33 Gastritis type C		•

RAH Compact Program	Rayocomp PS 10 Modul M8	Rayocomp PS 10 Module M9 and M10 and Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0
47.40 Gastric ulcer		•
47.45 Duodenal ulcer		•
47.50 Crohn's disease		•
47.60 Ulcerative colitis		•
47.65 Diverticulitis		•
47.70 Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS)		•
47.80 Intestinal polyps		•
47.85 Flatulence	•	•
47.86 Constipation	•	•
Chapter 18.10 Liver / gall / pancreas		
49.10 Hepatitis	•	•
49.15 Degeneration of the liver		•
49.30 Bile formation disorder		•
49.34 Bile flow disorder	•	•
49.37 Gall bladder bile duct inflammation		•
49.38 Gallstones		•
49.50 Pancreas, exocrine functional disorder	•	•
Chapter 18.11 Metabolism		
75.15 Weight reduction	•	•
51.10 Protein metabolism disorder		•
51.11 Prions		•
51.20 Carbohydrate metabolism disorder		•
51.30 Fat metabolism disorder		•
51.40 Diabetes mellitus		•
51.50 Gout	•	•

RAH Compact Program	Rayocomp PS 10 Modul M8	Rayocomp PS 10 Module M9 and M10 and Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0
Chapter 18.12 Musculoskeletal system		
53.11 Bone injury / fracture	•	•
53.12 Inflammation of the bone		•
53.21 Sprain (distortion)	•	•
53.22 Bruise / haematoma	•	•
53.23 Muscle tension	•	•
53.24 Injury of the muscle / fibre rupture	•	•
53.25 Inflammation of the muscle		•
53.26 Ligament injury	•	•
53.27 Stretched ligament	•	•
53.28 Ligament inflammation / tendonitis		•
53.29 Inguinal hernia		•
53.31 Carpal tunnel syndrome	•	•
53.51 Joint injury	•	•
53.52 Joint inflammation (arthritis)		•
53.53 Joint degeneration (arthrosis)		•
53.54 Shortage of hyaluronic acid		•
53.55 Polymyalgia rheumatica		•
53.61 Bursa injury		•
53.62 Bursitis	•	•
53.70 Backaches complete	•	•
53.71 Backache cervical spine	•	•
53.72 Backache thoracic spine	•	•
53.73 Backache lumbar spine	•	•
53.80 Osteoporosis		•
53.81 Osteomalacia / rachitis		•

RAH Compact Program	Rayocomp PS 10 Modul M8	Rayocomp PS 10 Module M9 and M10 and Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0
53.82 Sciatica	•	•
53.83 Lumbago	•	•
53.84 Fibromyalgia	•	•
55.46 Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) / muscle atrophy		•
71.60 Pain syndrome cervical spine	•	•
Chapter 18.13 Nervous system		
55.10 Sleep-onset insomnia (9pm - 11pm) - often hormonal disorders	•	•
55.20 Sleep disorder time 1 (11pm - 1am premature wakening)	•	•
55.21 Sleep disorder time 2 (1am - 3am premature wakening)	•	•
55.22 Sleep disorder time 3 (3am - 5am premature wakening)	•	•
55.30 Alzheimer's disease		•
55.31 Parkinson's disease		•
55.40 Neuritis		•
55.41 Neuralgia	•	•
55.42 Nerve degeneration		•
55.43 Multiple sclerosis		•
55.44 Restless Legs Syndrome		•
55.45 ADD / ADHD		•
55.46 Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) / muscle atrophy		•
55.50 Cerebral concussion	•	•
55.55 Headaches	•	•
55.56 Cluster headache (Bing-Horton syndrome)		•
55.60 Migraine	•	•

RAH Compact Program	Rayocomp PS 10 Modul M8	Rayocomp PS 10 Module M9 and M10 and Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0
Chapter 18.14 Visual organ		
57.10 Retinal detachment		•
57.20 Cataract		•
57.30 Glaucoma		•
57.40 Wet macular degeneration		•
57.41 Dry macular degeneration		•
57.50 Hordeolum	•	•
57.51 Chalazion	•	•
57.52 Conjunctivitis	•	•
Chapter 18.15 Acoustic organ / organ of equilibrium		
59.10 Tinnitus		•
59.20 External otitis	•	•
59.21 Otitis media, acute (inflammation of the middle ear)		•
59.30 Menière's disease		•
59.40 Acute hearing loss		•
Chapter 18.16 Skin / hair		
63.10 Psoriasis	•	•
63.20 Neurodermatitis	•	•
63.25 Sunburn	•	•
63.30 Contact dermatitis (allergic)	•	•
63.40 Urticaria	•	•
63.50 Skin mycoses		•
63.60 Lichen (ruber planus)		•
63.61 Mycosis fungoides		•
63.70 Skin depigmentation		•

RAH Compact Program	Rayocomp PS 10 Modul M8	Rayocomp PS 10 Module M9 and M10 and Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0
63.80 Black hairy tongue (lingua nigra)		•
63.90 Androgenetic alopecia (females)		•
Chapter 18.17 Hormonal system		
65.10 Female hormonal balance, basic regulation	•	•
65.20 Male hormonal balance, basic regulation	•	•
65.30 Hypothalamus		•
65.31 Anterior pituitary gland		•
65.32 Posterior pituitary gland		•
65.33 Hyperthyroidism		•
65.34 Hypothyroidism		•
65.35 Parathyroid hyperfunction		•
65.36 Parathyroid hypofunction		•
65.37 Hyperfunction of the adrenal cortex		•
65.38 Hypofunction of the adrenal cortex		•
65.39 Hyperfunction of the adrenal medulla		•
65.40 Hypofunction of the adrenal medulla		•
65.45 Premenstrual syndrome (PMS)		•
65.50 Menstruation programs complete		•
65.51 Amenorrhea		•
65.52 Oligomenorrhea		•
65.53 Polymenorrhea		•
65.54 Hypermenorrhea		•
65.55 Hypomenorrhea		•
65.56 Metrorrhagia		•

RAH Compact Program	Rayocomp PS 10 Modul M8	Rayocomp PS 10 Module M9 and M10 and Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0
65.60 Menopause complaints		•
65.61 Female gonads - endocrine functional disorder		•
65.62 Female gonads - exocrine functional disorder		•
65.65 Male gonads - endocrine functional disorder		•
65.66 Male gonads - exocrine functional disorder		•
Chapter 18.18 Sexual organs		
67.10 Salpingitis		•
67.20 Ovaritis		•
67.30 Endometriosis		•
67.40 Mastitis		•
67.50 Vaginitis		•
69.10 Prostate gland, functional disorder		•
69.30 Prostatitis		•
Chapter 18.19 Blood		
33.10 Haemorrhagic anaemia		•
33.21 Renal anaemia		•
33.22 Aplastic anaemia		•
33.23 Anaemia caused by the myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS)		•
33.24 Iron deficiency anaemia		•
33.25 Vitamin B12 deficiency anaemia		•
33.26 Vitamin B6 deficiency anaemia		•
33.27 Folic acid deficiency anaemia		•

RAH Compact Program	Rayocomp PS 10 Modul M8	Rayocomp PS 10 Module M9 and M10 and Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0
33.28 Vitamin C deficiency anaemia		•
33.29 Protein deficiency anaemia		•
33.50 Degeneration bone marrow		•
33.55 Inflammation bone marrow		•
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement		•
33.70 Polycythaemia		•
Chapter 18.20 Psyche		
75.10 Stress reduction	•	•

HORSE RAH Compact Program	Rayocomp PS 10 Module M8 and M11 and Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0
96.20 Allergy complete	•
96.24 Insect bite	•
96.31 Lymph node inflammation, swelling	•
96.32 Lymphatic drainage disorder	•
96.42 Blood pressure regulation disorders	•
96.44 Arteriosclerosis / selenium deficiency	•
96.54 Strengthening cardiac performance	•
96.60 Cough, acute	•
96.61 Bronchitis, COB	•
96.63 Excessive mucus production	•
96.80 Gastritis, acute	•
96.81 Diarrhoea	•
96.82 Colic	•
96.83 Free Faecal Water Syndrome	•
96.91 Liver degeneration	•
97.10 Bone injury/fracture	•
97.12 Sprain (distortion)	•
97.13 Bruising / haematoma	•
97.14 Muscle tension	•
97.15 Muscle injury / fibre tear	•
97.17 Ligament injury	•
97.18 Sprain	•
97.20 Spinal column pain / tension	•
97.21 Laminitis	•
97.31 Joint inflammation (arthritis)	•
97.32 Joint degeneration (arthrosis)	•

HORSE RAH Compact Program	Rayocomp PS 10 Module M8 and M11 and Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0
97.42 Neuralgia	•
97.46 Conjunctivitis	•
97.55 Mud fever	•
97.57 Itchy hair loss	•
97.66 Hormone balance, basic regulation mare	•
97.67 Hormone balance, basic regulation stallion	•

DOG RAH Compact Program	Rayocomp PS 10 Module M8 and M11 and Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0
98.20 Allergy complete	•
98.21 Flea saliva allergy	•
98.22 Insect bite	•
98.31 Lymph node inflammation/swelling	•
98.32 Lymphatic drainage disorder	•
98.36 Tonsillitis, acute	•
98.42 Blood pressure regulation disorders	•
98.44 Arteriosclerosis / selenium deficiency	•
98.54 Strengthening cardiac performance	•
98.60 Cough, acute	•
98.62 Bronchitis, acute	•
98.64 Excessive mucus production	•
98.74 Cystitis	•
98.81 Stomatitis	•
98.82 Gastritis, acute	•
98.83 Bloating / flatulence	•
98.85 Diarrhoea	•
98.87 Anal gland obstructions/abscesses	•
98.92 Liver degeneration	•
99.06 Bone injury/fracture	•
99.08 Sprain (distortion)	•
99.09 Bruise / haematoma	•
99.10 Muscle tension	•
99.11 Muscle injury / fibre tear	•
99.13 Ligament injury	•
99.14 Sprain	•

DOG **RAH Compact Program**	**Rayocomp PS 10 Module M8 and M11 and Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0**
99.16 Spinal column pain / tension	•
99.17 Joint inflammation (arthritis)	•
99.18 Joint degeneration (arthrosis)	•
99.30 Neuralgia	•
99.35 Conjunctivitis	•
99.46 Hot spot	•
99.58 False pregnancy	•
99.60 Hormone balance, basic regulation female dog	•
99.61 Hormone balance, basic regulation male dog	•

CAT RAH Compact Program	Rayocomp PS 10 Module M8 and M11 and Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0
93.20 Allergy complete	•
93.22 Flea saliva allergy	•
93.23 Insect bite	•
93.31 Lymph node inflammation, swelling	•
93.32 Lymphatic drainage disorder	•
93.36 Acute tonsillitis	•
93.42 Blood pressure regulation disorders	•
93.44 Arteriosclerosis	•
93.53 Strengthening cardiac performance	•
93.60 Cough, acute	•
93.62 Bronchitis acute	•
93.64 Excessive mucus production	•
93.67 Cat flu	•
93.75 Cystitis	•
93.85 Stomatitis	•
93.87 Acute gastritis	•
93.88 Bloating / flatulence	•
93.90 Diarrhoea	•
93.92 Anal gland obstructions/abscesses	•
93.97 Liver degeneration	•
94.11 Bone injury/fracture	•
94.13 Sprain (distortion)	•
94.14 Bruising / haematoma	•
94.15 Muscle tension	•
94.16 Muscle injury / fibre tear	•
94.18 Ligament injury	•

CAT RAH Compact Program	Rayocomp PS 10 Module M8 and M11 and Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0
94.19 Sprain	•
94.21 Spinal column pain / tension	•
94.22 Joint inflammation (arthritis)	•
94.23 Joint degeneration (osteoarthritis)	•
94.35 Neuralgia	•
94.37 Conjunctivitis	•
94.48 Hot spot	•
94.55 False pregnancy	•
94.57 Hormone balance, basic regulation for female cats	•
94.58 Hormone balance, basic regulation for male cats	•

18.1 ENERGETICS

01.10 Energy charging ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
01.10 Energy charging .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
30.42 Mitochondria .....5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete .....5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

01.40 Chakras complete ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
01.40 Chakras complete .....5 min.
01.41 Vertex Chakra .....5 min.
01.42 Forehead Chakra .....5 min.
01.43 Throat Chakra .....5 min.
01.44 Heart Chakra .....5 min.
01.45 Spleen Chakra .....5 min.
01.46 Navel Chakra .....5 min.
01.47 Root Chakra .....5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

18.2 CELL AND TISSUE

31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

18.3 IMMUNE SYSTEM

35.20 Allergy complete ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete .....5 min.
34.00 Immune system, physiology complete .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
35.20 Allergy complete .....5 min.
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete .....5 min.
64.27 Histamine .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

35.30 Fructose intolerance ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
09.34 Enzymes, digestive system complete .....5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete .....5 min.
34.00 Immune system, physiology complete .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
35.30 Fructose intolerance .....5 min.
46.40 Small intestines complete .....5 min.
46.50 Colon complete .....5 min.
47.70 Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

18.4 LYMPHATIC SYSTEM

37.10 Lymph vessel inflammation ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.25 ATP production lymph .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete .....5 min.
37.10 Lymph vessel inflammation .....5 min.
37.12 Lymphadenitis, swelling of a lymph node .....5 min.
37.30 Spleen, strengthening the organ function .....5 min.
37.40 Thymus gland, strengthening the organ function .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

37.11 Lymph vessel degeneration ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.25 ATP production lymph .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete .....5 min.
37.11 Lymph vessel degeneration .....5 min.
37.30 Spleen, strengthening the organ function .....5 min.
37.40 Thymus gland, strengthening the organ function .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

37.12 Lymphadenitis, swelling of a lymph node ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.25 ATP production lymph .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete .....5 min.
36.20 Lymph nodes .....5 min.

37.12 Lymphadenitis, swelling of a lymph node ..... 5 min.
37.30 Spleen, strengthening the organ function ..... 5 min.
37.40 Thymus gland, strengthening the organ function ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

37.13 Lymph flow disorder ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.25 ATP production lymph ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
37.13 Lymph flow disorder ..... 5 min.
37.15 Lymphatic oedema ..... 5 min.
37.30 Spleen, strengthening the organ function ..... 5 min.
37.40 Thymus gland, strengthening the organ function ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

37.14 Tonsillitis, acute ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.25 ATP production lymph ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
70.16 Upper respiratory system ..... 10 min.
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
37.12 Lymphadenitis, swelling of a lymph node ..... 5 min.
37.13 Lymph flow disorder ..... 5 min.
37.14 Tonsillitis, acute ..... 5 min.
43.17 Pharyngitis ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

37.15 Lymphatic oedema ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.25 ATP production lymph .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete .....5 min.
37.13 Lymph flow disorder .....5 min.
37.15 Lymphatic oedema .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

37.30 Spleen, strengthening the organ function ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.25 ATP production lymph .....5 min.
32.05 Bone marrow stem cell .....5 min.
32.20 Leukocytes complete .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
36.10 Lymphatic tracts .....5 min.
36.20 Lymph nodes .....5 min.
36.60 Spleen .....5 min.
37.30 Spleen, strengthening the organ function .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

37.40 Thymus gland, strengthening the organ function ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.25 ATP production lymph .....5 min.
32.05 Bone marrow stem cell .....5 min.
32.20 Leukocytes complete .....5 min.
34.00 Immune system, physiology complete .....5 min.
36.20 Lymph nodes .....5 min.
36.50 Thymus gland .....5 min.

37.40 Thymus gland, strengthening the organ function ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

37.50 Appendicitis ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
20.10 Coccobacilli complete ..... 5 min.
20.40 Rod-shaped bacteria complete ..... 5 min.
21.10 Enterobacteriaceae complete ..... 5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
37.50 Appendicitis ..... 5 min.
46.51 Appendix (caecum) ..... 5 min.
46.52 Vermicular appendix ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

18.5 CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

39.10 Impairment of the arterial blood supply ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.39 ATP production blood vessels ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
38.00 Circulatory system, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
38.10 Arteries ..... 5 min.
39.10 Impairment of the arterial blood supply ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

39.15 Arteriosclerosis ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.39 ATP production blood vessels .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
38.00 Circulatory system, physiology complete .....5 min.
38.10 Arteries .....5 min.
39.10 Impairment of the arterial blood supply .....5 min.
39.15 Arteriosclerosis .....5 min.
39.40 Degeneration of the blood vessels .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

39.20 Impairment of the venous blood supply (varicosis) ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.39 ATP production blood vessels .....5 min.
31.87 Oedema .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete .....5 min.
38.00 Circulatory system, physiology complete .....5 min.
38.50 Veins .....5 min.
39.20 Impairment of the venous blood supply (varicosis) .....5 min.
39.40 Degeneration of the blood vessels .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

39.30 Inflammation of the blood vessels ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.39 ATP production blood vessels .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
70.25 Artery and vein system .....10 min.
38.00 Circulatory system, physiology complete .....5 min.

39.30 Inflammation of the blood vessels ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

39.40 Degeneration of the blood vessels ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.39 ATP production blood vessels ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
38.00 Circulatory system, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
38.10 Arteries ..... 5 min.
39.10 Impairment of the arterial blood supply ..... 5 min.
39.40 Degeneration of the blood vessels ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

39.50 Disorders of blood pressure regulation ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.39 ATP production blood vessels ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
38.00 Circulatory system, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
39.50 Disorders of blood pressure regulation ..... 5 min.
64.00 Hormonal system, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

39.60 High blood pressure (hypertension) ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.39 ATP production blood vessels ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
70.47 Blood pressure reduction ..... 10 min.

38.00 Circulatory system, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
39.10 Impairment of the arterial blood supply ..... 5 min.
39.40 Degeneration of the blood vessels ..... 5 min.
39.50 Disorders of blood pressure regulation ..... 5 min.
39.60 High blood pressure (hypertension) ..... 5 min.
64.00 Hormonal system, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

39.65 Renal hypertension ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.39 ATP production blood vessels ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
70.47 Blood pressure reduction ..... 10 min.
38.00 Circulatory system, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
39.50 Disorders of blood pressure regulation ..... 5 min.
39.65 Renal hypertension ..... 5 min.
64.60 Kidney ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

39.70 Low blood pressure (hypotension) ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.39 ATP production blood vessels ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
38.00 Circulatory system, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
39.50 Disorders of blood pressure regulation ..... 5 min.
39.70 Low blood pressure (hypotension) ..... 5 min.
64.00 Hormonal system, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

18.6 HEART

41.10 Strengthening the myocardium ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.15 ATP production heart .....5 min.
31.39 ATP production blood vessels .....5 min.
31.40 ATP production muscles .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 Min.
70.18 Heart .....10 min.
38.00 Circulatory system, physiology complete .....5 min.
40.00 Heart, physiology complete .....5 min.
41.10 Strengthening the myocardium .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

41.11 Increasing cardiac capacity ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.15 ATP production heart .....5 min.
31.39 ATP production blood vessels .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
70.18 Heart .....10 min.
38.00 Circulatory system, physiology complete .....5 min.
40.00 Heart, physiology complete .....5 min.
41.11 Increasing cardiac capacity .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

41.20 Cardiac insufficiency, left ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.15 ATP production heart .....5 min.

31.39 ATP production blood vessels ..... 5 min.
31.87 Oedema ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
70.18 Heart ..... 10 min.
38.00 Circulatory system, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
39.60 High blood pressure (hypertension) ..... 5 min.
40.00 Heart, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
41.20 Cardiac insufficiency, left ..... 5 min.
41.30 Cardiac insufficiency, right ..... 5 min.
42.70 Lung complete ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

41.30 Cardiac insufficiency, right ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.15 ATP production heart ..... 5 min.
31.39 ATP production blood vessels ..... 5 min.
31.87 Oedema ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
70.18 Heart ..... 10 min.
38.00 Circulatory system, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
39.15 Arteriosclerosis ..... 5 min.
39.40 Degeneration of the blood vessels ..... 5 min.
39.60 High blood pressure (hypertension) ..... 5 min.
40.00 Heart, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
41.20 Cardiac insufficiency, left ..... 5 min.
41.30 Cardiac insufficiency, right ..... 5 min.
42.70 Lung complete ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

41.40 Angina pectoris ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.

31.15 ATP production heart ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
38.00 Circulatory system, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
40.00 Heart, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
41.40 Angina pectoris ..... 5 min.
41.50 Psychogenic heart disorder ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

41.50 Psychogenic heart disorder ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.15 ATP production heart ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
40.00 Heart, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
41.50 Psychogenic heart disorder ..... 5 min.
72.00 Psyche ..... 5 min.
75.00 Stress ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

18.7 RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

43.10 Cough, acute ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.11 ATP production lung ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
70.17 Lung system ..... 10 min.
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
42.60 Bronchial tubes complete ..... 5 min.
43.10 Cough, acute ..... 5 min.
43.30 Excessive mucus production ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

43.11 Rhinitis, acute (common cold) ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
70.16 Upper respiratory system .....10 min.
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete .....5 min.
42.10 Nose / olfactory organ complete .....5 min.
43.11 Rhinitis, acute (common cold) .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

43.12 Nasal polyps ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
42.00 Respiratory system, physiology complete .....5 min.
42.10 Nose / olfactory organ complete .....5 min.
43.12 Nasal polyps .....5 min.
42.20 Sinuses complete .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

43.13 Bronchitis, acute ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.11 ATP production lung .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
70.17 Lung system .....10 min.
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete .....5 min.
42.60 Bronchial tubes complete .....5 min.
43.13 Bronchitis, acute .....5 min.
43.30 Excessive mucus production .....5 min.

31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

43.14 Bronchitis, chronic ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.11 ATP production lung ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
70.17 Lung system ..... 10 min.
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
42.60 Bronchial tubes complete ..... 5 min.
43.14 Bronchitis, chronic ..... 5 min.
43.30 Excessive mucus production ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

43.15 Sinusitis, acute ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.25 ATP production lymph ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
70.16 Upper respiratory system ..... 10 min.
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
42.10 Nose / olfactory organ complete ..... 5 min.
42.20 Sinuses complete ..... 5 min.
43.11 Rhinitis, acute (common cold) ..... 5 min.
43.15 Sinusitis, acute ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

43.16 Sinusitis, chronic ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.

31.25 ATP production lymph ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
70.16 Upper respiratory system ..... 10 min.
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
42.10 Nose / olfactory organ complete ..... 5 min.
42.20 Sinuses complete ..... 5 min.
43.11 Rhinitis, acute (common cold) ..... 5 min.
43.16 Sinusitis, chronic ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

43.17 Pharyngitis ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
70.16 Upper respiratory system ..... 10 min.
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
42.30 Throat ..... 5 min.
43.17 Pharyngitis ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

43.18 Laryngitis ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
70.16 Upper respiratory system ..... 10 min.
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
42.40 Larynx complete ..... 5 min.
43.18 Laryngitis ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

43.20 Bronchial asthma ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.11 ATP production lung .....5 min.
34.00 Immune system, physiology complete .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
35.20 Allergy complete .....5 min.
70.16 Upper respiratory system .....10 min.
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete .....5 min.
42.60 Bronchial tubes complete .....5 min.
42.70 Lung complete .....5 min.
43.10 Cough, acute .....5 min.
43.20 Bronchial asthma .....5 min.
43.30 Excessive mucus production .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

43.30 Excessive mucus production ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.11 ATP production lung .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
70.17 Lung system .....10 min.
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete .....5 min.
42.60 Bronchial tubes complete .....5 min.
42.70 Lung complete .....5 min.
43.30 Excessive mucus production .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

43.40 Pleuritis sicca / exsudativa ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.11 ATP production lung .....5 min.

35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
70.17 Lung system ..... 10 min.
43.40 Pleuritis sicca / exsudativa ..... 5 min.
42.81 Pulmonary pleura (pleura visceralis) ..... 5 min.
42.82 Costal pleura (pleura parietalis) ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

43.50 Pneumonia, bacterial ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.11 ATP production lung ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
70.17 Lung system ..... 10 min.
42.70 Lung complete ..... 5 min.
42.80 Pleura complete ..... 5 min.
43.50 Pneumonia, bacterial ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

43.51 Pneumonia, atypical ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.11 ATP production lung ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
70.17 Lung system ..... 10 min.
42.70 Lung complete ..... 5 min.
42.80 Pleura complete ..... 5 min.
43.51 Pneumonia, atypical ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

43.52 Coronavirus infections / Long-COVID syndrome ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.11 ATP production lung .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
22.93 Coronaviruses .....5 min.
70.17 Lung system .....10 min.
42.70 Lung complete .....5 min.
43.10 Cough, acute .....5 min.
43.30 Excessive mucus production .....5 min.
43.50 Pneumonia, bacterial .....5 min.
43.52 Coronavirus infections / Long-COVID syndrome .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

18.8 KIDNEY / URINARY ORGANS

45.05 Kidney insufficiency ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.23 ATP production kidney .....5 min.
31.87 Oedema .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
44.10 Kidney complete .....5 min.
44.17 Renal glomeruli .....5 min.
70.21 Kidneys, ureter .....10 min.
45.05 Kidney insufficiency .....5 min.
45.10 Glomerulonephritis .....5 min.
45.80 Water removal .....5 min.
31.51 Detoxification blood system .....5 min.
31.52 Detoxification lymphatic system .....5 min.
31.62 Detoxification kidney .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

45.10 Glomerulonephritis ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.23 ATP production kidney .....5 min.
31.87 Oedema .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
44.10 Kidney complete .....5 min.
44.17 Renal glomeruli .....5 min.
45.05 Kidney insufficiency .....5 min.
45.10 Glomerulonephritis .....5 min.
45.80 Water removal .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

45.11 Membranous glomerulonephritis ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.87 Oedema .....5 min.
31.23 ATP production kidney .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
44.10 Kidney complete .....5 min.
44.17 Renal glomeruli .....5 min.
45.11 Membranous glomerulonephritis .....5 min.
45.80 Water removal .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

45.12 Tubulo-interstitial glomerulonephritis ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.23 ATP production kidney .....5 min.
31.87 Oedema .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
70.21 Kidneys, ureter .....10 min.

44.10 Kidney complete ..... 5 min.
44.17 Renal glomeruli ..... 5 min.
45.12 Tubulo-interstitial glomerulonephritis ..... 5 min.
45.80 Water removal ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

45.15 Nephrosis (protein-losing kidney) ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.23 ATP production kidney ..... 5 min.
31.87 Oedema ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
44.10 Kidney complete ..... 5 min.
44.17 Renal glomeruli ..... 5 min.
45.15 Nephrosis (protein-losing kidney) ..... 5 min.
45.80 Water removal ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

45.16 Glomerulopathy ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.23 ATP production kidney ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
31.87 Oedema ..... 5 min.
70.21 Kidneys, ureter ..... 10 min.
44.10 Kidney complete ..... 5 min.
44.17 Renal glomeruli ..... 5 min.
45.05 Kidney insufficiency ..... 5 min.
45.16 Glomerulopathy ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

45.20 Renal artery stenosis ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.23 ATP production kidney .....5 min.
31.39 ATP production blood vessels .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
31.87 Oedema .....5 min.
39.40 Degeneration of the blood vessels .....5 min.
44.10 Kidney complete .....5 min.
45.20 Renal artery stenosis .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

45.25 Nephrolithiasis (kidney stones) ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.23 ATP production kidney .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
44.00 Kidney / urinary organs, physiology complete .....5 min.
44.21 Ureter .....5 min.
39.65 Renal hypertension .....5 min.
45.25 Nephrolithiasis (kidney stones) .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

45.30 Pyelonephritis (kidney pelvis and kidney parenchyma inflammation) ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.23 ATP production kidney .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
70.21 Kidneys, ureter .....10 min.
44.10 Kidney complete .....5 min.
44.11 Renal pelvis .....5 min.

44.20 Urinary organs complete ..... 5 min.
45.30 Pyelonephritis (kidney pelvis and kidney parenchyma inflammation) ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

45.35 Cystitis (inflammation of the bladder) ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.17 ATP production urinary bladder ..... 5 min.
31.23 ATP production kidney ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
70.21 Kidneys, ureter ..... 10 min.
44.10 Kidney complete ..... 5 min.
44.20 Urinary organs complete ..... 5 min.
45.35 Cystitis (inflammation of the bladder) ..... 5 min.
45.40 Urethritis (inflammation of the urethra) ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

45.40 Urethritis (inflammation of the urethra) ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.17 ATP production urinary bladder ..... 5 min.
31.23 ATP production kidney ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
70.21 Kidneys, ureter ..... 10 min.
44.10 Kidney complete ..... 5 min.
44.20 Urinary organs complete ..... 5 min.
45.35 Cystitis (inflammation of the bladder) ..... 5 min.
45.40 Urethritis (inflammation of the urethra) ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

45.45 Diabetic nephropathy ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.23 ATP production kidney .....5 min.
31.87 Oedema .....5 min.
33.21 Renal anaemia .....5 min.
34.00 Immune system, physiology complete .....5 min.
44.10 Kidney complete .....5 min.
45.45 Diabetic nephropathy .....5 min.
45.80 Water removal .....5 min.
51.40 Diabetes mellitus .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

45.50 Renal diabetes ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.23 ATP production kidney .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
70.21 Kidneys, ureter .....10 min.
44.10 Kidney complete .....5 min.
45.50 Renal diabetes .....5 min.
64.00 Hormonal system, physiology complete .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

45.80 Water removal ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete .....5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete .....5 min.
31.87 Oedema .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete .....5 min.

38.80 Capillaries ..... 5 min.
39.50 Disorders of blood pressure regulation ..... 5 min.
44.10 Kidney complete ..... 5 min.
44.20 Urinary organs complete ..... 5 min.
45.80 Water removal ..... 5 min.
64.10 Hypothalamus complete ..... 5 min.
64.20 Pituitary gland complete ..... 5 min.
64.60 Kidney ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

18.9 DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

47.10 Oesophagitis ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
30.90 Mucous membranes complete ..... 5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
70.19 Digestive organs ..... 10 min.
46.20 Oesophagus ..... 5 min.
47.10 Oesophagitis ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

47.20 Gastritis, acute ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.13 ATP production stomach ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
70.19 Digestive organs ..... 10 min.
46.30 Stomach complete ..... 5 min.

47.20 Gastritis, acute ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

47.30 Gastritis, chronic ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.13 ATP production stomach ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
70.19 Digestive organs ..... 10 min.
46.30 Stomach complete ..... 5 min.
46.40 Small intestines complete ..... 5 min.
47.30 Gastritis, chronic ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

47.31 Gastritis type A ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
07.49 Vitamin B12 (cobalamin) ..... 5 min.
09.34 Enzymes, digestive system complete ..... 5 min.
31.13 ATP production stomach ..... 5 min.
33.25 Vitamin B12 deficiency anaemia ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
70.19 Digestive organs ..... 10 min.
46.30 Stomach complete ..... 5 min.
47.31 Gastritis type A ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

47.32 Gastritis type B ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.

31.13 ATP production stomach ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
70.19 Digestive organs ..... 10 min.
70.41 Helicobacter pylori infection ..... 10 min.
46.30 Stomach complete ..... 5 min.
47.32 Gastritis type B ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

47.33 Gastritis type C ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
30.92 Mucous membranes, trunk ..... 5 min.
31.13 ATP production stomach ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
70.19 Digestive organs ..... 10 min.
48.20 Gall complete ..... 5 min.
46.30 Stomach complete ..... 5 min.
47.33 Gastritis type C ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

47.40 Gastric ulcer ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.13 ATP production stomach ..... 5 min.
31.70 Degeneration cell tissue ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
70.19 Digestive organs ..... 10 min.
70.41 Helicobacter pylori infection ..... 10 min.
46.30 Stomach complete ..... 5 min.
46.40 Small intestines complete ..... 5 min.
47.40 Gastric ulcer ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

47.45 Duodenal ulcer ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
30.92 Mucous membranes, trunk .....5 min.
31.16 ATP production small intestines .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
31.70 Degeneration cell tissue .....5 min.
70.19 Digestive organs .....10 min.
70.41 Helicobacter pylori infection .....10 min.
46.30 Stomach complete .....5 min.
46.40 Small intestines complete .....5 min.
47.45 Duodenal ulcer .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

47.50 Crohn's disease ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.12 ATP production colon .....5 min.
31.16 ATP production small intestines .....5 min.
31.70 Degeneration cell tissue .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
70.19 Digestive organs .....10 min.
46.00 Digestive system, physiology complete .....5 min.
47.50 Crohn's disease .....5 min.
64.55 Adrenal cortex .....5 min.
72.00 Psyche .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

47.60 Ulcerative colitis ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
30.92 Mucous membranes, trunk .....5 min.

31.12 ATP production colon ..... 5 min.
31.16 ATP production small intestines ..... 5 min.
31.70 Degeneration cell tissue ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
70.19 Digestive organs ..... 10 min.
46.00 Digestive system, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
47.60 Ulcerative colitis ..... 5 min.
64.55 Adrenal cortex ..... 5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

47.65 Diverticulitis ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.12 ATP production colon ..... 5 min.
31.16 ATP production small intestines ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
46.00 Digestive system, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
70.19 Digestive organs ..... 10 min.
47.65 Diverticulitis ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

47.70 Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.12 ATP production colon ..... 5 min.
31.16 ATP production small intestines ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
70.19 Digestive organs ..... 10 min.
46.00 Digestive system, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
47.70 Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) ..... 5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

47.80 Intestinal polyps ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.12 ATP production colon .....5 min.
31.16 ATP production small intestines .....5 min.
31.70 Degeneration cell tissue .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
46.00 Digestive system, physiology complete .....5 min.
47.80 Intestinal polyps .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

47.85 Flatulence ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.12 ATP production colon .....5 min.
31.16 ATP production small intestines .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
70.19 Digestive organs .....10 min.
46.00 Digestive system, physiology complete .....5 min.
47.85 Flatulence .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

47.86 Constipation ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.12 ATP production colon .....5 min.
31.16 ATP production small intestines .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
70.19 Digestive organs .....10 min.
46.00 Digestive system, physiology complete .....5 min.
47.86 Constipation .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

18.10 LIVER / GALL / PANCREAS

49.10 Hepatitis ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete.....5 min.
31.29 ATP production liver .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
70.20 Liver / gall / pancreas .....10 min.
48.10 Liver complete .....5 min.
49.10 Hepatitis .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

49.15 Degeneration of the liver ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.29 ATP production liver .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
31.70 Degeneration cell tissue .....5 min.
70.20 Liver / gall / pancreas .....10 min.
48.10 Liver complete .....5 min.
49.15 Degeneration of the liver .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

49.30 Bile formation disorder ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.27 ATP production gall bladder .....5 min.
31.28 ATP production biliary tract .....5 min.
31.29 ATP production liver .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.

49.30 Bile formation disorder ..... 5 min.
50.00 Metabolism, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
51.30 Fat metabolism disorder ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

49.34 Bile flow disorder ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.27 ATP production gall bladder ..... 5 min.
31.28 ATP production biliary tract ..... 5 min.
31.29 ATP production liver ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
70.20 Liver / gall / pancreas ..... 10 min.
48.20 Gall complete ..... 5 min.
49.34 Bile flow disorder ..... 5 min.
49.37 Gall bladder bile duct inflammation ..... 5 min.
49.38 Gallstones ..... 5 min.
50.00 Metabolism, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

49.37 Gall bladder bile duct inflammation ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.27 ATP production gall bladder ..... 5 min.
31.28 ATP production biliary tract ..... 5 min.
31.29 ATP production liver ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
70.20 Liver / gall / pancreas ..... 10 min.
48.20 Gall complete ..... 5 min.
49.34 Bile flow disorder ..... 5 min.
49.37 Gall bladder bile duct inflammation ..... 5 min.
49.38 Gallstones ..... 5 min.
50.00 Metabolism, physiology complete ..... 5 min.

31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

49.38 Gallstones ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.27 ATP production gall bladder ..... 5 min.
31.28 ATP production biliary tract ..... 5 min.
31.29 ATP production liver ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
70.20 Liver / gall / pancreas ..... 10 min.
48.20 Gall complete ..... 5 min.
49.34 Bile flow disorder ..... 5 min.
49.37 Gall bladder bile duct inflammation ..... 5 min.
49.38 Gallstones ..... 5 min.
50.00 Metabolism, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

49.50 Pancreas, exocrine functional disorder ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.14 ATP production pancreas ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
09.34 Enzymes, digestive system complete ..... 5 min.
09.47 Enzymes, liver / gall / pancreas complete ..... 5 min.
49.50 Pancreas, exocrine functional disorder ..... 5 min.
50.00 Metabolism, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

18.11 METABOLISM

75.15 Weight reduction ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete .....5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete .....5 min.
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete .....5 min.
38.00 Circulatory system, physiology complete .....5 min.
44.00 Kidney / urinary organs, physiology complete .....5 min.
46.40 Small intestines complete .....5 min.
48.10 Liver complete .....5 min.
50.00 Metabolism, physiology complete .....5 min.
64.00 Hormonal system, physiology complete .....5 min.
72.05 Psyche strengthening .....5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction .....5 min.
75.15 Weight reduction .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

51.10 Protein metabolism disorder ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete .....5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
44.10 Kidney complete .....5 min.
46.40 Small intestines complete .....5 min.
48.10 Liver complete .....5 min.
50.00 Metabolism, physiology complete .....5 min.
50.10 Protein metabolism .....5 min.
51.10 Protein metabolism disorder .....5 min.
51.50 Gout .....5 min.
64.00 Hormonal system, physiology complete .....5 min.

31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

51.11 Prions ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete ..... 5 min.
34.00 Immune system, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
35.11 Increase in non-specific defence ..... 5 min.
35.12 Increase in specific defence ..... 5 min.
35.13 Phagocytosis ..... 5 min.
51.11 Prions ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

51.20 Carbohydrate metabolism disorder ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete ..... 5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
44.10 Kidney complete ..... 5 min.
46.40 Small intestines complete ..... 5 min.
48.10 Liver complete ..... 5 min.
48.30 Pancreas complete ..... 5 min.
50.20 Carbohydrate metabolism ..... 5 min.
51.20 Carbohydrate metabolism disorder ..... 5 min.
51.40 Diabetes mellitus ..... 5 min.
64.00 Hormonal system, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

51.30 Fat metabolism disorder ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
09.00 Enzymes complete .....5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
44.10 Kidney complete .....5 min.
46.40 Small intestines complete .....5 min.
48.10 Liver complete .....5 min.
48.20 Gall complete .....5 min.
50.30 Fat metabolism .....5 min.
51.30 Fat metabolism disorder .....5 min.
64.00 Hormonal system, physiology complete .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

51.40 Diabetes mellitus ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete.....5 min.
31.14 ATP production pancreas.....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
70.20 Liver / gall / pancreas.....10 min.
48.35 Islet cells .....5 min.
50.20 Carbohydrate metabolism.....5 min.
51.20 Carbohydrate metabolism disorder .....5 min.
51.40 Diabetes mellitus .....5 min.
64.70 Pancreas .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

51.50 Gout ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
30.70 Connective tissue complete .....5 min.

31.10 ATP production complete ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
50.00 Metabolism, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
51.10 Protein metabolism disorder ..... 5 min.
51.50 Gout ..... 5 min.
52.60 Joints complete ..... 5 min.
71.11 Pain receptors ..... 5 min.
71.50 Pain relief ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

18.12 MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM

53.11 Bone injury / fracture ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.39 ATP production blood vessels ..... 5 min.
31.41 ATP production bones ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
70.51 Fracture, closed or 70.52 Fracture, open ..... 10 min.
52.00 Musculoskeletal system, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
53.11 Bone injury / fracture ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

53.12 Inflammation of the bone ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.40 ATP production muscles ..... 5 min.
31.41 ATP production bones ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.

70.28 Skeleton I and/or 70.29 Skeleton II - insert depending on localisation* ..... 10 min.
52.00 Musculoskeletal system, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
53.12 Inflammation of the bone ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

* 70.28 treats the skeleton skull, shoulder, upper extremities, hands, thorax and spine.
* 70.29 treats the skeleton of the spine, hips, lower extremities and feet.

53.21 Sprain (distortion) ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.39 ATP production blood vessels ..... 5 min.
31.40 ATP production muscles ..... 5 min.
31.41 ATP production bones ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
52.00 Musculoskeletal system, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
53.21 Sprain (distortion) ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

53.22 Bruise / haematoma ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.39 ATP production blood vessels ..... 5 min.
31.40 ATP production muscles ..... 5 min.
31.41 ATP production bones ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
52.00 Musculoskeletal system, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
53.22 Bruise / haematoma ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

53.23 Muscle tension ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.40 ATP production muscles .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
52.20 Musculature complete .....5 min.
53.23 Muscle tension .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

53.24 Injury of the muscle / fibre rupture ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.39 ATP production blood vessels .....5 min.
31.40 ATP production muscles .....5 min.
31.87 Oedema .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
52.20 Musculature complete .....5 min.
53.24 Injury of the muscle / fibre rupture .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

53.25 Inflammation of the muscle ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.40 ATP production muscles .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
70.26 Musculature I and/or 70.27 Musculature II - insert depending on localisation* .....10 min.
52.20 Musculature complete .....5 min.
53.25 Inflammation of the muscle .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

* ‘70.26 Musculature I’ contains the musculature of the head, neck and upper extremities. The nerves running through these areas are also treated.

* '70.27 Musculature II' contains the trunk muscles and the muscles of the lower extremities and the nerve pathways in this area.

53.26 Ligament injury ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
30.70 Connective tissue complete ..... 5 min.
31.39 ATP production blood vessels ..... 5 min.
31.40 ATP production muscles ..... 5 min.
31.87 Oedema ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
52.20 Musculature complete ..... 5 min.
53.26 Ligament injury ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

53.27 Stretched ligament ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
30.70 Connective tissue complete ..... 5 min.
31.39 ATP production blood vessels ..... 5 min.
31.40 ATP production muscles ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
52.20 Musculature complete ..... 5 min.
53.27 Stretched ligament ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

53.28 Ligament inflammation / tendonitis ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
30.70 Connective tissue complete ..... 5 min.
31.39 ATP production blood vessels ..... 5 min.

31.40 ATP production muscles ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
70.26 Musculature I and/or 70.27 Musculature II - insert depending on localisation* ..... 10 min.
52.20 Musculature complete ..... 5 min.
53.28 Ligament inflammation / tendonitis ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

* '70.26 Musculature I' contains the musculature of the head, neck and upper extremities. The nerves running through these areas are also treated.
* '70.27 Musculature II' contains the trunk muscles and the muscles of the lower extremities and the nerve pathways in this area.

53.29 Inguinal hernia ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
30.70 Connective tissue complete ..... 5 min.
31.39 ATP production blood vessels ..... 5 min.
31.40 ATP production muscles ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
52.20 Musculature complete ..... 5 min.
53.29 Inguinal hernia ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

53.31 Carpal tunnel syndrome ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
52.24 Musculature / ligaments hands ..... 5 min.
53.31 Carpal tunnel syndrome ..... 5 min.
54.20 Peripheral nervous system complete ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

53.51 Joint injury ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.39 ATP production blood vessels .....5 min.
31.41 ATP production bones .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
52.00 Musculoskeletal system, physiology complete .....5 min.
52.60 Joints complete .....5 min.
53.51 Joint injury .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

53.52 Joint inflammation (arthritis) ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.40 ATP production muscles .....5 min.
31.41 ATP production bones .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
70.28 Skeleton I and/or 70.29 Skeleton II - insert depending on localisation* .....10 min.
52.00 Musculoskeletal system, physiology complete .....5 min.
53.52 Joint inflammation (arthritis) .....5 min.
53.53 Joint degeneration (arthrosis) .....5 min.
53.54 Shortage of hyaluronic acid .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

* 70.28 treats the skeleton skull, shoulder, upper extremities, hands, thorax and spine.
* 70.29 treats the skeleton of the spine, hips, lower extremities and feet.

53.53 Joint degeneration (arthrosis) ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.40 ATP production muscles .....5 min.
31.41 ATP production bones .....5 min.

35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
70.28 Skeleton I and/or 70.29 Skeleton II - insert depending on localisation* ..... 10 min.
52.00 Musculoskeletal system, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
52.61 Capsular ligament ..... 5 min.
52.62 Synovial fluid (joint fluid) ..... 5 min.
53.53 Joint degeneration (arthrosis) ..... 5 min.
53.54 Shortage of hyaluronic acid ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

* 70.28 treats the skeleton skull, shoulder, upper extremities, hands, thorax and spine.
* 70.29 treats the skeleton of the spine, hips, lower extremities and feet.

53.54 Shortage of hyaluronic acid ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
62.10 Skin complete ..... 5 min.
52.40 Spinal discs complete ..... 5 min.
52.60 Joints complete ..... 5 min.
53.54 Shortage of hyaluronic acid ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

53.55 Polymyalgia rheumatica ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.40 ATP production muscles ..... 5 min.
31.41 ATP production bones ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
70.26 Musculature I and/or 70.27 Musculature II - insert depending on localisation* ..... 10 min.
52.20 Musculature complete ..... 5 min.
53.55 Polymyalgia rheumatica ..... 5 min.

* 70.28 treats the skeleton skull, shoulder, upper extremities, hands, thorax and spine.
* 70.29 treats the skeleton of the spine, hips, lower extremities and feet.

31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

53.61 Bursa injury ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
52.00 Musculoskeletal system, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
52.50 Bursa (knee) ..... 5 min.
52.60 Joints complete ..... 5 min.
53.61 Bursa injury ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

53.62 Bursitis ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.40 ATP production muscles ..... 5 min.
31.41 ATP production bones ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
70.26 Musculature I and/or 70.27 Musculature II - insert depending on localisation* ..... 10 min.
52.00 Musculoskeletal system, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
53.62 Bursitis ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

* '70.26 Musculature I' contains the musculature of the head, neck and upper extremities. The nerves running through these areas are also treated.
* '70.27 Musculature II' contains the trunk muscles and the muscles of the lower extremities and the nerve pathways in this area.

53.70 Backaches complete ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.40 ATP production muscles .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
71.11 Pain receptors .....5 min.
71.50 Pain relief .....5 min.
52.00 Musculoskeletal system, physiology complete .....5 min.
52.20 Musculature complete .....5 min.
53.23 Muscle tension .....5 min.
53.25 Inflammation of the muscle .....5 min.
53.41 Backbone pain / tension .....5 min.
53.70 Backaches complete .....5 min.
72.05 Psyche strengthening .....5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

53.71 Backache cervical spine ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.40 ATP production muscles .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
71.11 Pain receptors .....5 min.
71.50 Pain relief .....5 min.
52.00 Musculoskeletal system, physiology complete .....5 min.
52.20 Musculature complete .....5 min.
53.23 Muscle tension .....5 min.
53.25 Inflammation of the muscle .....5 min.
53.41 Backbone pain / tension .....5 min.
53.71 Backache cervical spine .....5 min.
72.05 Psyche strengthening .....5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

53.72 Backache thoracic spine ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.40 ATP production muscles .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
71.11 Pain receptors .....5 min.
71.50 Pain relief .....5 min.
52.00 Musculoskeletal system, physiology complete .....5 min.
52.20 Musculature complete .....5 min.
53.23 Muscle tension .....5 min.
53.25 Inflammation of the muscle .....5 min.
53.41 Backbone pain / tension .....5 min.
53.72 Backache thoracic spine .....5 min.
72.05 Psyche strengthening .....5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

53.73 Backache lumbar spine ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.40 ATP production muscles .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
71.11 Pain receptors .....5 min.
71.50 Pain relief .....5 min.
52.00 Musculoskeletal system, physiology complete .....5 min.
52.20 Musculature complete .....5 min.
53.23 Muscle tension .....5 min.
53.25 Inflammation of the muscle .....5 min.
53.41 Backbone pain / tension .....5 min.
53.73 Backache lumbar spine .....5 min.
72.05 Psyche strengthening .....5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

53.80 Osteoporosis ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.41 ATP production bones ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
50.00 Metabolism, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
52.00 Musculoskeletal system, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
52.05 Bone cells complete ..... 5 min.
53.80 Osteoporosis ..... 5 min.
64.00 Hormonal system, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
64.81 Oestrogens ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

53.81 Osteomalacia / rachitis ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
07.32 Vitamin D ..... 5 min.
31.41 ATP production bones ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
50.00 Metabolism, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
52.00 Musculoskeletal system, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
52.05 Bone cells complete ..... 5 min.
53.81 Osteomalacia / rachitis ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

53.82 Sciatica ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
52.43 Spinal discs of the lumbar spine (L1/L2 - L5) ..... 5 min.
53.82 Sciatica ..... 5 min.

54.36 Sciatic nerve (ischiadicus nerve) ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

53.83 Lumbago ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.40 ATP production muscles ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
52.25 Musculature / ligaments lower extremities ..... 5 min.
53.23 Muscle tension ..... 5 min.
53.41 Backbone pain / tension ..... 5 min.
53.73 Backache lumbar spine ..... 5 min.
53.83 Lumbago ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

53.84 Fibromyalgia ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.38 ATP production skin ..... 5 min.
31.40 ATP production muscles ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
70.26 Musculature I ..... 10 min.
70.27 Musculature II ..... 10 min.
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
52.00 Musculoskeletal system, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
53.23 Muscle tension ..... 5 min.
53.25 Inflammation of the muscle ..... 5 min.
53.28 Ligament inflammation / tendonitis ..... 5 min.
53.62 Bursitis ..... 5 min.
53.84 Fibromyalgia ..... 5 min.
62.10 Skin complete ..... 5 min.
64.00 Hormonal system, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

55.46 Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) / muscle atrophy ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.40 ATP production muscles .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
52.20 Musculature complete .....5 min.
54.00 Nervous system, physiology complete .....5 min.
55.42 Nerve degeneration .....5 min.
55.46 Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) / muscle atrophy .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

71.60 Pain syndrome cervical spine ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete .....5 min.
54.15 Medulla oblongata, respiratory / cardiovascular / vomiting centre .....5 min.
54.31 Cranial nerve XI (accessory nerve) .....5 min.
64.56 Cortisol .....5 min.
70.28 Skeleton I .....10 min.
70.29 Skeleton II .....10 min.
70.40 Borreliosis, Rickettsiosis (Lyme disease) .....10 min.
70.43 Infectious mononucleosis, chronic .....10 min.
70.46 Influenza .....10 min.
70.48 Disease of the blood system .....10 min.
70.58 Intensive detoxification program .....10 min.
70.59 Diseases at the cellular level (intracellular) .....10 min.
71.50 Pain relief .....5 min.
71.60 Pain syndrome cervical spine .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

18.13 NERVOUS SYSTEM

55.10 Sleep-onset insomnia (9pm - 11pm) - often hormonal disorders ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.21 Sanjiao meridian .....5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
70.10 Nervous system .....10 min.
54.00 Nervous system, physiology complete .....5 min.
55.10 Sleep-onset insomnia (9pm - 11pm) - often hormonal disorders .....5 min.
64.11 Sleeping-waking-centre .....5 min.
65.30 Hypothalamus .....5 min.
72.00 Psyche .....5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

55.20 Sleep disorder time 1 (11pm - 1am premature wakening) ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.22 Gall bladder meridian .....5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
70.20 Liver / gall / pancreas .....10 min.
48.20 Gall complete .....5 min.
54.00 Nervous system, physiology complete .....5 min.
55.20 Sleep disorder time 1 (11pm - 1am premature wakening) .....5 min.
64.11 Sleeping-waking-centre .....5 min.
65.30 Hypothalamus .....5 min.
72.00 Psyche .....5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

55.21 Sleep disorder time 2 (1am - 3am premature wakening) ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.19 Liver meridian .....5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
70.20 Liver / gall / pancreas .....10 min.
48.10 Liver complete .....5 min.
54.00 Nervous system, physiology complete .....5 min.
55.21 Sleep disorder time 2 (1am - 3am premature wakening) .....5 min.
64.11 Sleeping-waking-centre .....5 min.
65.30 Hypothalamus .....5 min.
72.00 Psyche .....5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

55.22 Sleep disorder time 3 (3am - 5am premature wakening) ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.11 Lung meridian .....5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
70.17 Lung system .....10 min.
42.70 Lung complete .....5 min.
54.00 Nervous system, physiology complete .....5 min.
55.22 Sleep disorder time 3 (3am - 5am premature wakening) .....5 min.
64.11 Sleeping-waking-centre .....5 min.
65.30 Hypothalamus .....5 min.
72.00 Psyche .....5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

55.30 Alzheimer's disease ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.34 ATP production cerebellum ..... 5 min.
31.35 ATP production cerebrum ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
70.10 Nervous system ..... 10 min.
38.10 Arteries ..... 5 min.
39.10 Impairment of the arterial blood supply ..... 5 min.
50.10 Protein metabolism ..... 5 min.
54.00 Nervous system, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
55.30 Alzheimer's disease ..... 5 min.
55.42 Nerve degeneration ..... 5 min.
72.00 Psyche ..... 5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

55.31 Parkinson's disease ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.34 ATP production cerebellum ..... 5 min.
31.35 ATP production cerebrum ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
70.68 Parkinson, restless legs syndrome, polyneuropathy ..... 10 min.
38.10 Arteries ..... 5 min.
54.00 Nervous system, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
55.31 Parkinson's disease ..... 5 min.
64.28 Dopamine ..... 5 min.
72.00 Psyche ..... 5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

55.40 Neuritis ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.

31.10 ATP production complete ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
70.10 Nervous system ..... 10 min.
54.20 Peripheral nervous system complete ..... 5 min.
55.40 Neuritis ..... 5 min.
55.41 Neuralgia ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

55.41 Neuralgia ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
70.10 Nervous system ..... 10 min.
54.20 Peripheral nervous system complete ..... 5 min.
55.41 Neuralgia ..... 5 min.
71.11 Pain receptors ..... 5 min.
71.50 Pain relief ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

55.42 Nerve degeneration ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
70.10 Nervous system ..... 10 min.
54.00 Nervous system, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
55.42 Nerve degeneration ..... 5 min.
72.00 Psyche ..... 5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

55.43 Multiple sclerosis ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.34 ATP production cerebellum .....5 min.
31.35 ATP production cerebrum .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
70.10 Nervous system .....10 min.
54.00 Nervous system, physiology complete .....5 min.
55.42 Nerve degeneration .....5 min.
55.43 Multiple sclerosis .....5 min.
72.00 Psyche .....5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

55.44 Restless Legs Syndrome ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
70.68 Parkinson, restless legs syndrome, polyneuropathy .....10 min.
54.00 Nervous system, physiology complete .....5 min.
54.10 Central nervous system complete .....5 min.
55.44 Restless Legs Syndrome .....5 min.
83.80 Neurotransmitters complete .....5 min.
72.00 Psyche .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

55.45 ADD / ADHD ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.

35.20 Allergy complete ..... 5 min.
70.10 Nervous system ..... 10 min.
54.00 Nervous system, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
54.10 Central nervous system complete ..... 5 min.
55.45 ADD / ADHD ..... 5 min.
64.27 Histamine ..... 5 min.
83.80 Neurotransmitters complete ..... 5 min.
72.00 Psyche ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

55.46 Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) / muscle atrophy ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.40 ATP production muscles ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
52.20 Musculature complete ..... 5 min.
54.00 Nervous system, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
55.42 Nerve degeneration ..... 5 min.
55.46 Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) / muscle atrophy ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

55.50 Cerebral concussion ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
72.05 Psyche strengthening ..... 5 min.
52.11 Skeleton skull ..... 5 min.
53.23 Muscle tension ..... 5 min.
53.71 Backache cervical spine ..... 5 min.
55.50 Cerebral concussion ..... 5 min.
55.55 Headaches ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

55.55 Headaches ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
70.45 Migraines, headaches, insomnia, psychic imbalance, pathogen-oriented .....10 min.
54.10 Central nervous system complete .....5 min.
55.55 Headaches .....5 min.
72.05 Psyche strengthening .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

55.56 Cluster headache (Bing-Horton syndrome) ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
31.89 Acute local inflammation .....5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement .....5 min.
70.45 Migraines, headaches, insomnia, psychic imbalance, pathogen-oriented .....10 min.
54.00 Nervous system, physiology complete .....5 min.
54.20 Peripheral nervous system complete .....5 min.
55.55 Headaches .....5 min.
55.56 Cluster headache (Bing-Horton syndrome) .....5 min.
64.10 Hypothalamus complete .....5 min.
71.65 Cervical detoxification / pain syndrome .....5 min.
72.05 Psyche strengthening .....5 min.
72.10 Depressionen .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

55.60 Migraine ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.

31.10 ATP production complete ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
70.45 Migraines, headaches, insomnia, psychic imbalance, pathogen-oriented ..... 10 min.
38.10 Arteries ..... 5 min.
39.10 Impairment of the arterial blood supply ..... 5 min.
39.40 Degeneration of the blood vessels ..... 5 min.
54.10 Central nervous system complete ..... 5 min.
54.25 Cranial nerve V (trigeminal nerve) ..... 5 min.
55.55 Headaches ..... 5 min.
55.60 Migraine ..... 5 min.
64.00 Hormonal system, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
72.05 Psyche strengthening ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

18.14 VISUAL ORGAN

57.10 Retinal detachment ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.31 ATP production eyes ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
70.12 Eye system ..... 10 min.
56.00 Visual organ, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
57.10 Retinal detachment ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

57.20 Cataract ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.31 ATP production eyes .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
70.12 Eye system .....10 min.
56.00 Visual organ, physiology complete .....5 min.
56.40 Lens, pupil, vitreous body complete .....5 min.
57.20 Cataract .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

57.30 Glaucoma ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.31 ATP production eyes .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
70.12 Eye system .....10 min.
56.00 Visual organ, physiology complete .....5 min.
56.60 Visual nerves complete .....5 min.
57.10 Retinal detachment .....5 min.
57.30 Glaucoma .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

57.40 Wet macular degeneration ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.31 ATP production eyes .....5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression .....5 min.
31.87 Oedema .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
70.12 Eye system .....10 min.
38.10 Arteries .....5 min.

39.10 Impairment of the arterial blood supply ..... 5 min.
54.22 Cranial nerve II (optic nerve) ..... 5 min.
56.34 Retina ..... 5 min.
56.61 Visual nerve ..... 5 min.
56.62 Yellow spot ..... 5 min.
57.40 Wet macular degeneration ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

57.41 Dry macular degeneration ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.31 ATP production eyes ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
70.12 Eye system ..... 10 min.
38.10 Arteries ..... 5 min.
39.10 Impairment of the arterial blood supply ..... 5 min.
54.22 Cranial nerve II (optic nerve) ..... 5 min.
56.34 Retina ..... 5 min.
56.61 Visual nerve ..... 5 min.
56.62 Yellow spot ..... 5 min.
57.41 Dry macular degeneration ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

57.50 Hordeolum ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.31 ATP production eyes ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
70.12 Eye system ..... 10 min.
56.00 Visual organ, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
57.50 Hordeolum ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

57.51 Chalazion ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.31 ATP production eyes .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
70.12 Eye system .....10 min.
56.00 Visual organ, physiology complete .....5 min.
57.51 Chalazion .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

57.52 Conjunctivitis ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.31 ATP production eyes .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
70.12 Eye system .....10 min.
56.00 Visual organ, physiology complete .....5 min.
57.52 Conjunctivitis .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

18.15 ACOUSTIC ORGAN / ORGAN OF EQUILIBRIUM

59.10 Tinnitus ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
70.15 Hearing organ and organ of equilibrium .....10 min.
38.10 Arteries .....5 min.
39.10 Impairment of the arterial blood supply .....5 min.
58.30 Middle ear complete .....5 min.
58.40 Inner ear complete .....5 min.
59.10 Tinnitus .....5 min.
59.40 Acute hearing loss .....5 min.
72.00 Psyche .....5 min.
75.00 Stress .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

59.20 External otitis ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.25 ATP production lymph .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
70.15 Hearing organ and organ of equilibrium .....10 min.
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete .....5 min.
58.10 Auricle complete .....5 min.
58.20 External ear complete .....5 min.
59.20 External otitis .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

59.21 Otitis media, acute (inflammation of the middle ear) ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.25 ATP production lymph .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
70.15 Hearing organ and organ of equilibrium .....10 min.
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete .....5 min.
38.10 Arteries .....5 min.
58.30 Middle ear complete .....5 min.
59.21 Otitis media, acute (inflammation of the middle ear) .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

59.30 Menière's disease ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
70.15 Hearing organ and organ of equilibrium .....10 min.
38.10 Arteries .....5 min.
39.10 Impairment of the arterial blood supply .....5 min.
58.30 Middle ear complete .....5 min.
58.40 Inner ear complete .....5 min.
59.10 Tinnitus .....5 min.
59.30 Menière's disease .....5 min.
72.00 Psyche .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

59.40 Acute hearing loss ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.

70.15 Hearing organ and organ of equilibrium ..... 10 min.
38.10 Arteries ..... 5 min.
39.10 Impairment of the arterial blood supply ..... 5 min.
58.30 Middle ear complete ..... 5 min.
58.40 Inner ear complete ..... 5 min.
59.10 Tinnitus ..... 5 min.
59.30 Menière's disease ..... 5 min.
59.40 Acute hearing loss ..... 5 min.
75.00 Stress ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

18.16 SKIN / HAIR

63.10 Psoriasis ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.38 ATP production skin ..... 5 min.
30.65 Epithelial tissues complete ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
70.24 Skin system ..... 10 min.
62.10 Skin complete ..... 5 min.
62.20 Skin glands complete ..... 5 min.
62.60 Nails complete ..... 5 min.
63.10 Psoriasis ..... 5 min.
72.00 Psyche ..... 5 min.
75.00 Stress ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

63.20 Neurodermatitis ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.

30.65 Epithelial tissues complete ..... 5 min.
31.38 ATP production skin ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
70.24 Skin system ..... 10 min.
54.20 Peripheral nervous system complete ..... 5 min.
54.50 Autonomic nervous system ..... 5 min.
62.10 Skin complete ..... 5 min.
62.20 Skin glands complete ..... 5 min.
63.20 Neurodermatitis ..... 5 min.
72.00 Psyche ..... 5 min.
75.00 Stress ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

63.25 Sunburn ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
30.65 Epithelial tissues complete ..... 5 min.
31.38 ATP production skin ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
70.50 Skin allergy ..... 10 min.
62.10 Skin complete ..... 5 min.
63.25 Sunburn ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

63.30 Contact dermatitis (allergic) ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
30.65 Epithelial tissues complete ..... 5 min.
31.38 ATP production skin ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
70.50 Skin allergy ..... 10 min.
35.20 Allergy complete ..... 5 min.
62.10 Skin complete ..... 5 min.

63.30 Contact dermatitis (allergic) ..... 5 min.
64.27 Histamine ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

63.40 Urticaria ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
30.65 Epithelial tissues complete ..... 5 min.
31.38 ATP production skin ..... 5 min.
31.87 Oedema ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
70.50 Skin allergy ..... 10 min.
62.10 Skin complete ..... 5 min.
63.40 Urticaria ..... 5 min.
64.27 Histamine ..... 5 min.
75.00 Stress ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

63.50 Skin mycoses ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
30.65 Epithelial tissues complete ..... 5 min.
31.38 ATP production skin ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
70.24 Skin system ..... 10 min.
62.10 Skin complete ..... 5 min.
63.50 Skin mycoses ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

63.60 Lichen (ruber planus) ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.38 ATP production skin ..... 5 min.
30.65 Epithelial tissues complete ..... 5 min.
30.90 Mucous membranes complete ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
70.24 Skin system ..... 10 min.
62.10 Skin complete ..... 5 min.
63.60 Lichen (ruber planus) ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

63.61 Mycosis fungoides ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.38 ATP production skin ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
70.57 Changes of cell structures ..... 10 min.
32.05 Bone marrow stem cell ..... 5 min.
32.20 Leukocytes complete ..... 5 min.
62.10 Skin complete ..... 5 min.
63.61 Mycosis fungoides ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

63.70 Skin depigmentation ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.38 ATP production skin ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
70.24 Skin system ..... 10 min.
62.10 Skin complete ..... 5 min.
62.15 Melanocytes (melanin forming cells) ..... 5 min.
63.70 Skin depigmentation ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

63.80 Black hairy tongue (lingua nigra) ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.38 ATP production skin .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
70.13 Tongue, oral cavity, salivary glands .....10 min.
46.12 Tongue .....5 min.
63.80 Black hairy tongue (lingua nigra) .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

63.90 Androgenetic alopecia (females) ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
48.10 Liver complete .....5 min.
50.00 Metabolism, physiology complete .....5 min.
54.00 Nervous system, physiology complete .....5 min.
63.90 Androgenetic alopecia (females) .....5 min.
64.00 Hormonal system, physiology complete .....5 min.
65.10 Female hormonal balance, basic regulation .....5 min.
70.11 Hair and scalp .....10 min.
75.10 Stress reduction .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

18.17 HORMONAL SYSTEM

65.10 Female hormonal balance, basic regulation ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
70.22 Female sexual organs .....10 min.
64.00 Hormonal system, physiology complete .....5 min.
65.10 Female hormonal balance, basic regulation .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

65.20 Male hormonal balance, basic regulation ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
70.23 Male sexual organs .....10 min.
64.00 Hormonal system, physiology complete .....5 min.
65.20 Male hormonal balance, basic regulation .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

65.30 Hypothalamus ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
01.30 Pre-control .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
54.10 Central nervous system complete .....5 min.
64.00 Hormonal system, physiology complete .....5 min.

65.30 Hypothalamus ..... 5 min.
65.31 Anterior pituitary gland ..... 5 min.
65.32 Posterior pituitary gland ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

65.31 Anterior pituitary gland ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
01.30 Pre-control ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
54.10 Central nervous system complete ..... 5 min.
64.00 Hormonal system, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
65.30 Hypothalamus ..... 5 min.
65.31 Anterior pituitary gland ..... 5 min.
65.32 Posterior pituitary gland ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

65.32 Posterior pituitary gland ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
01.30 Pre-control ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
54.10 Central nervous system complete ..... 5 min.
64.00 Hormonal system, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
65.30 Hypothalamus ..... 5 min.
65.31 Anterior pituitary gland ..... 5 min.
65.32 Posterior pituitary gland ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

65.33 Hyperthyroidism ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.33 ATP production thyroid gland .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
70.54 Thyroid / parathyroid .....10 min.
64.10 Hypothalamus complete .....5 min.
64.20 Pituitary gland complete .....5 min.
64.30 Thyroid gland .....5 min.
65.33 Hyperthyroidism .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

65.34 Hypothyroidism ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.33 ATP production thyroid gland .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
70.54 Thyroid / parathyroid .....10 min.
64.10 Hypothalamus complete .....5 min.
64.20 Pituitary gland complete .....5 min.
64.30 Thyroid gland .....5 min.
65.34 Hypothyroidism .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

65.35 Parathyroid hyperfunction ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.33 ATP production thyroid gland .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
70.54 Thyroid / parathyroid .....10 min.
64.35 Parathyroid gland .....5 min.
65.35 Parathyroid hyperfunction .....5 min.

31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

65.36 Parathyroid hypofunction ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.33 ATP production thyroid gland ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
70.54 Thyroid / parathyroid ..... 10 min.
64.35 Parathyroid gland ..... 5 min.
65.36 Parathyroid hypofunction ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

65.37 Hyperfunction of the adrenal cortex ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.26 ATP production adrenal gland ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
64.00 Hormonal system, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
64.55 Adrenal cortex ..... 5 min.
64.64 Aldosterone ..... 5 min.
65.37 Hyperfunction of the adrenal cortex ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

65.38 Hypofunction of the adrenal cortex ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.26 ATP production adrenal gland ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
64.00 Hormonal system, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
64.21 ACTH (from anterior lobe of the hypophysis) ..... 5 min.

64.55 Adrenal cortex ..... 5 min.
65.38 Hypofunction of the adrenal cortex ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

65.39 Hyperfunction of the adrenal medulla ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.26 ATP production adrenal gland ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
54.50 Autonomic nervous system ..... 5 min.
64.50 Adrenal medulla ..... 5 min.
65.39 Hyperfunction of the adrenal medulla ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

65.40 Hypofunction of the adrenal medulla ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.26 ATP production adrenal gland ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
54.50 Autonomic nervous system ..... 5 min.
64.50 Adrenal medulla ..... 5 min.
65.40 Hypofunction of the adrenal medulla ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

65.45 Premenstrual syndrome (PMS) ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.

64.10 Hypothalamus complete ..... 5 min.
64.20 Pituitary gland complete ..... 5 min.
64.80 Ovaries complete ..... 5 min.
65.10 Female hormonal balance, basic regulation ..... 5 min.
65.45 Premenstrual syndrome (PMS) ..... 5 min.
65.50 Menstruation programs complete ..... 5 min.
66.00 Female sexual organs, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
72.00 Psyche ..... 5 min.
75.00 Stress ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

65.50 Menstruation programs complete ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
64.10 Hypothalamus complete ..... 5 min.
64.20 Pituitary gland complete ..... 5 min.
64.80 Ovaries complete ..... 5 min.
65.10 Female hormonal balance, basic regulation ..... 5 min.
65.50 Menstruation programs complete ..... 5 min.
65.61 Female gonads - endocrine functional disorder ..... 5 min.
65.62 Female gonads - exocrine functional disorder ..... 5 min.
66.00 Female sexual organs, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
72.00 Psyche ..... 5 min.
75.00 Stress ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

65.51 Amenorrhea ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete ..... 5 min.

35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
64.10 Hypothalamus complete ..... 5 min.
64.20 Pituitary gland complete ..... 5 min.
64.80 Ovaries complete ..... 5 min.
65.10 Female hormonal balance, basic regulation ..... 5 min.
65.51 Amenorrhea ..... 5 min.
65.61 Female gonads - endocrine functional disorder ..... 5 min.
65.62 Female gonads - exocrine functional disorder ..... 5 min.
66.00 Female sexual organs, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
72.00 Psyche ..... 5 min.
75.00 Stress ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

65.52 Oligomenorrhea ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
64.10 Hypothalamus complete ..... 5 min.
64.20 Pituitary gland complete ..... 5 min.
64.80 Ovaries complete ..... 5 min.
65.10 Female hormonal balance, basic regulation ..... 5 min.
65.52 Oligomenorrhea ..... 5 min.
65.61 Female gonads - endocrine functional disorder ..... 5 min.
65.62 Female gonads - exocrine functional disorder ..... 5 min.
66.00 Female sexual organs, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
72.00 Psyche ..... 5 min.
75.00 Stress ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

65.53 Polymenorrhea ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
64.10 Hypothalamus complete ..... 5 min.
64.20 Pituitary gland complete ..... 5 min.
64.80 Ovaries complete ..... 5 min.
65.10 Female hormonal balance, basic regulation ..... 5 min.
65.53 Polymenorrhea ..... 5 min.
65.61 Female gonads - endocrine functional disorder ..... 5 min.
65.62 Female gonads - exocrine functional disorder ..... 5 min.
66.00 Female sexual organs, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
72.00 Psyche ..... 5 min.
75.00 Stress ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

65.54 Hypermenorrhea ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
64.10 Hypothalamus complete ..... 5 min.
64.20 Pituitary gland complete ..... 5 min.
64.80 Ovaries complete ..... 5 min.
65.10 Female hormonal balance, basic regulation ..... 5 min.
65.54 Hypermenorrhea ..... 5 min.
65.61 Female gonads - endocrine functional disorder ..... 5 min.
65.62 Female gonads - exocrine functional disorder ..... 5 min.
66.00 Female sexual organs, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
72.00 Psyche ..... 5 min.
75.00 Stress ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

65.55 Hypomenorrhea ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
64.10 Hypothalamus complete ..... 5 min.
64.20 Hypophyse ..... 5 min.
64.80 Ovaries complete ..... 5 min.
65.10 Female hormonal balance, basic regulation ..... 5 min.
65.55 Hypomenorrhea ..... 5 min.
65.61 Female gonads - endocrine functional disorder ..... 5 min.
65.62 Female gonads - exocrine functional disorder ..... 5 min.
66.00 Female sexual organs, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
72.00 Psyche ..... 5 min.
75.00 Stress ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

65.56 Metrorrhagia ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
64.10 Hypothalamus complete ..... 5 min.
64.20 Pituitary gland complete ..... 5 min.
64.80 Ovaries complete ..... 5 min.
65.10 Female hormonal balance, basic regulation ..... 5 min.
65.56 Metrorrhagia ..... 5 min.
65.61 Female gonads - endocrine functional disorder ..... 5 min.
65.62 Female gonads - exocrine functional disorder ..... 5 min.
66.00 Female sexual organs, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
72.00 Psyche ..... 5 min.
75.00 Stress ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

65.60 Menopause complaints ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
70.22 Female sexual organs .....10 min.
64.10 Hypothalamus complete .....5 min.
64.20 Pituitary gland complete .....5 min.
65.10 Female hormonal balance, basic regulation .....5 min.
65.60 Menopause complaints .....5 min.
66.00 Female sexual organs, physiology complete .....5 min.
72.00 Psyche .....5 min.
75.00 Stress .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

65.61 Female gonads - endocrine functional disorder ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
64.10 Hypothalamus complete .....5 min.
64.20 Pituitary gland complete .....5 min.
64.80 Ovaries complete .....5 min.
65.10 Female hormonal balance, basic regulation .....5 min.
65.61 Female gonads - endocrine functional disorder .....5 min.
72.00 Psyche .....5 min.
75.00 Stress .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

65.62 Female gonads - exocrine functional disorder ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.22 ATP production ovaries ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
64.10 Hypothalamus complete ..... 5 min.
64.20 Pituitary gland complete ..... 5 min.
64.80 Ovaries complete ..... 5 min.
65.10 Female hormonal balance, basic regulation ..... 5 min.
65.62 Female gonads - exocrine functional disorder ..... 5 min.
66.31 Ovaries ..... 5 min.
72.00 Psyche ..... 5 min.
75.00 Stress ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

65.65 Male gonads - endocrine functional disorder ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.19 ATP production testicles ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
64.86 Testosterone ..... 5 min.
65.20 Male hormonal balance, basic regulation ..... 5 min.
65.65 Male gonads - endocrine functional disorder ..... 5 min.
68.11 Scrotum ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

65.66 Male gonads - exocrine functional disorder ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.19 ATP production testicles ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
64.85 Testicles complete ..... 5 min.
65.20 Male hormonal balance, basic regulation ..... 5 min.
65.66 Male gonads - exocrine functional disorder ..... 5 min.

68.00 Male sexual organs, physiology complete .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

18.18 SEXUAL ORGANS

67.10 Salpingitis ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.22 ATP production ovaries .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
70.22 Female sexual organs .....10 min.
36.10 Lymphatic tracts .....5 min.
66.32 Fallopian tubes .....5 min.
67.10 Salpingitis .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

67.20 Ovaritis ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.22 ATP production ovaries .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
70.22 Female sexual organs .....10 min.
36.10 Lymphatic tracts .....5 min.
64.80 Ovaries complete .....5 min.
66.31 Ovaries .....5 min.
67.20 Ovaritis .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

67.30 Endometriosis ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.20 ATP production uterus .....5 min.
31.22 ATP production ovaries .....5 min.
31.81 Scar interference suppression .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
70.22 Female sexual organs .....10 min.
36.10 Lymphatic tracts .....5 min.
64.80 Ovaries complete .....5 min.
65.10 Female hormonal balance, basic regulation .....5 min.
65.30 Hypothalamus .....5 min.
65.31 Anterior pituitary gland .....5 min.
65.50 Menstruation programs complete .....5 min.
66.00 Female sexual organs, physiology complete .....5 min.
67.30 Endometriosis .....5 min.
72.00 Psyche .....5 min.
75.00 Stress .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

67.40 Mastitis ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.36 ATP production mammary gland .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
70.53 Disease breast tissue / mammary glands .....10 min.
36.10 Lymphatic tracts .....5 min.
66.15 Mammary glands with mamillae .....5 min.
66.16 Lactiferous glands .....5 min.
66.17 Lactiferous tubules .....5 min.
67.40 Mastitis .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

67.50 Vaginitis ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
70.22 Female sexual organs .....10 min.
30.93 Mucous membranes, genitals .....5 min.
36.10 Lymphatic tracts ..... 5 min.
66.36 Vagina .....5 min.
67.50 Vaginitis ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

69.10 Prostate gland, functional disorder ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.18 ATP production prostate gland .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
68.26 Prostate gland .....5 min.
69.10 Prostate gland, functional disorder .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

69.30 Prostatitis ..... Time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.18 ATP production prostate gland .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
70.23 Male sexual organs .....10 min.
68.26 Prostate gland .....5 min.
69.30 Prostatitis .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

18.19 BLOOD

33.10 Haemorrhagic anaemia ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
07.21 Iron .....5 min.
31.41 ATP production bones .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
32.06 Formation of blood (haematopoiesis) .....5 min.
32.10 Erythrocytes complete .....5 min.
33.10 Haemorrhagic anaemia .....5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

33.21 Renal anaemia ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.23 ATP production kidney .....5 min.
31.41 ATP production bones .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
32.06 Formation of blood (haematopoiesis) .....5 min.
32.10 Erythrocytes complete .....5 min.
33.21 Renal anaemia .....5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement .....5 min.
44.10 Kidney complete .....5 min.
64.65 Erythropoietin (kidney hormone) .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

33.22 Aplastic anaemia ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.37 ATP production bone marrow ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
32.00 Blood, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
33.22 Aplastic anaemia ..... 5 min.
33.50 Degeneration bone marrow ..... 5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement ..... 5 min.
52.06 Bone marrow cells ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

33.23 Anaemia caused by the myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.37 ATP production bone marrow ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
32.00 Blood, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
33.23 Anaemia caused by the myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) ..... 5 min.
33.50 Degeneration bone marrow ..... 5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement ..... 5 min.
52.06 Bone marrow cells ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

33.24 Iron deficiency anaemia ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
07.21 Iron ..... 5 min.
31.39 ATP production blood vessels ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
32.06 Formation of blood (haematopoiesis) ..... 5 min.
32.10 Erythrocytes complete ..... 5 min.
33.24 Iron deficiency anaemia ..... 5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement ..... 5 min.

31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

33.25 Vitamin B12 deficiency anaemia ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
07.49 Vitamin B12 (cobalamin) ..... 5 min.
09.37 Pepsin (stomach) ..... 5 min.
09.53 Trypsin (pancreas) ..... 5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
32.00 Blood, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
33.25 Vitamin B12 deficiency anaemia ..... 5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement ..... 5 min.
46.00 Digestive system, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
47.31 Gastritis type A ..... 5 min.
54.00 Nervous system, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

33.26 Vitamin B6 deficiency anaemia ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
07.46 Vitamin B6 (pyridoxine) ..... 5 min.
31.41 ATP production bones ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
32.00 Blood, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
33.26 Vitamin B6 deficiency anaemia ..... 5 min.
52.05 Bone cells complete ..... 5 min.
54.00 Nervous system, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

33.27 Folic acid deficiency anaemia ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
07.48 Vitamin B9 (folic acid) .....5 min.
31.41 ATP production bones .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
32.00 Blood, physiology complete .....5 min.
32.10 Erythrocytes complete .....5 min.
33.27 Folic acid deficiency anaemia .....5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

33.28 Vitamin C deficiency anaemia ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
07.41 Vitamin C .....5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
32.00 Blood, physiology complete .....5 min.
33.28 Vitamin C deficiency anaemia .....5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

33.29 Protein deficiency anaemia ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
32.00 Blood, physiology complete .....5 min.

33.29 Protein deficiency anaemia ..... 5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

33.50 Degeneration bone marrow ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
31.37 ATP production bone marrow ..... 5 min.
31.41 ATP production bones ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
32.00 Blood, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
33.50 Degeneration bone marrow ..... 5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement ..... 5 min.
52.06 Bone marrow cells ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

33.55 Inflammation bone marrow ..... time
00.00 Analysis preparation ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete ..... 5 min.
20.19 Staphylococcus aureus ..... 5 min.
31.37 ATP production bone marrow ..... 5 min.
31.41 ATP production bones ..... 5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program ..... 5 min.
32.00 Blood, physiology complete ..... 5 min.
33.55 Inflammation bone marrow ..... 5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement ..... 5 min.
52.05 Bone cells complete ..... 5 min.
53.12 Inflammation of the bone ..... 5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program ..... 5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete ..... 5 min.

33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
32.00 Blood, physiology complete .....5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

33.70 Polycythaemia ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.11 ATP production lung .....5 min.
31.15 ATP production heart .....5 min.
31.41 ATP production bones .....5 min.
35.10 Increase in defence capacity, basic program .....5 min.
32.00 Blood, physiology complete .....5 min.
33.60 Oxygen supply / utilisation improvement .....5 min.
33.70 Polycythaemia .....5 min.
38.00 Circulatory system, physiology complete .....5 min.
39.10 Impairment of the arterial blood supply .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

18.20 PSYCHE

75.10 Stress reduction ..... time

00.00 Analysis preparation .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete .....5 min.
31.10 ATP production complete .....5 min.
48.10 Liver complete .....5 min.
50.00 Metabolism, physiology complete .....5 min.
64.05 Pineal gland (epiphysis) complete .....5 min.
64.10 Hypothalamus complete .....5 min.
64.20 Pituitary gland complete .....5 min.
64.28 Dopamine .....5 min.
64.29 Serotonin .....5 min.
64.30 Thyroid gland .....5 min.
64.35 Parathyroid gland .....5 min.
64.40 Thymus .....5 min.
64.50 Adrenal medulla .....5 min.
72.05 Psyche strengthening .....5 min.
75.10 Stress reduction .....5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program .....5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete .....5 min.

19. TEST PROTOCOLS FOR CHILDHOOD DISEASES

Infectious diseases such as hand-foot-and-mouth disease, scarlet fever, or chickenpox are considered classic childhood illnesses. They are usually caused by viruses, less commonly by bacteria, and are so contagious that most people contract them during childhood. In this chapter, you will find ten newly compiled Test Protocols for the most common childhood diseases. These Test Protocols consist of a non-specific part that covers the general route of infection of a respiratory and direct contact infection, and a specific part that relates to the corresponding childhood disease.

CHILDHOOD DISEASES

Non-specific part of the Test Protocol	Specific part of the Test Protocol
Route of infection: Respiratory and direct contact transmission	73.01 Diphtheria
	73.02 Hand-foot-and-mouth disease
	73.03 Whooping cough
	73.04 Measles
	73.05 Mumps
	73.06 RSV infection
	73.07 Fifth disease
	73.08 Rubella
	73.09 Scarlet fever
	73.10 Chickenpox

An exception is the Test Protocols for chickenpox and hand-foot-and-mouth disease: In these cases, the specific part of the Test Protocols has been supplemented with the route of infection through the skin, as further explained in the following details about the infection route.

19.1 NON-SPECIFIC PART OF THE TEST PROTOCOLS: EXPLANATION OF THE ROUTE OF INFECTION

The non-specific part of the Test Protocol describes the typical route of infection in the organism by droplet or direct contact transmission of viruses or bacteria.

Once the virus or bacteria enters the body, it initially infects the respiratory system, targeting the mucous membranes of the airways. From there, it quickly spreads throughout the body via the lymphatic system and bloodstream. Viruses and bacteria infect various types of cells, including immune system cells.

As the pathogens spread, they multiply and trigger an immune response. The first phase of the disease, known as the incubation period, typically lasts around 10 - 12 days, but this can vary depending on the individual.

After the incubation period, the first symptoms of the disease begin, such as sudden fever, coughing, a runny nose, and/or red and inflamed eyes (conjunctivitis). A few days later, a characteristic rash, common in some childhood diseases, may develop, spreading across the face, neck, torso, arms, and legs.

During this phase of the illness, the person is highly contagious, as the viruses and bacteria are excreted through saliva, nasal mucus, and the rash.

The infection can be transmitted through direct contact with these bodily fluids or by inhaling infectious droplets. The direct transmission of pathogens via the skin is specifically addressed in the specific part of the Test Protocols for chickenpox and hand-foot-and-mouth disease.

TEST PROTOCOL ROUTE OF INFECTION RESPIRATORY AND DIRECT CONTACT TRANSMISSION

Program no. / Description	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete	5 min.
09.01 Enzymes, basis complete	5 min.
09.07 Enzymes, cytochrome detoxification complete	5 min.
20.05 Bacteria I complete	5 min.
21.05 Bacteria II complete	5 min.
22.05 Viruses I complete	5 min.
23.05 Viruses II complete	5 min.
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	5 min.
30.20 Cell membrane	5 min.
30.26 Laminins	5 min.
30.67 Ciliated epithelium	5 min.
30.91 Mucous membranes, head	5 min.
31.11 ATP production lung	5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program	5 min.
31.89 Acute local inflammation	5 min.
32.00 Blood, physiology complete	5 min.
32.20 Leukocytes complete	5 min.
34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	5 min.
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete	5 min.
36.10 Lymphatic tracts	5 min.
36.20 Lymph nodes	5 min.
36.50 Thymus gland	5 min.
42.00 Respiratory system, physiology complete	5 min.
42.10 Nose / olfactory organ complete	5 min.
42.20 Sinuses complete	5 min.
42.30 Throat	5 min.
42.50 Windpipe	5 min.
42.60 Bronchial tubes complete	5 min.

TEST PROTOCOL ROUTE OF INFECTION RESPIRATORY AND DIRECT CONTACT TRANSMISSION

Program no. / Description	Time
42.70 Lung complete	5 min.
46.00 Digestive system, physiology complete	5 min.
62.00 Skin / hair, physiology complete	5 min.
In cases of chickenpox and hand-foot-and-mouth disease, the route of infection through the skin is also considered by the following programs.	
07.80 Fatty acids complete	5 min.
30.65 Epithelial tissues complete	5 min.
31.38 ATP production skin	5 min.
31.80 Open wounds / wound healing	5 min.
62.10 Skin complete	5 min.

19.2 EXAMPLE OF A COMPLETE TEST PROTOCOL: 73.01 DIPHTHERIA

EXAMPLE OF A COMPLETE TEST PROTOCOL: 73.01 DIPHTHERIA

Program no. / Description	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete	5 min.
09.01 Enzymes, basis complete	5 min.
09.07 Enzymes, cytochrome detoxification complete	5 min.
20.05 Bacteria I complete	5 min.
21.05 Bacteria II complete	5 min.
22.05 Viruses I complete	5 min.
23.05 Viruses II complete	5 min.
30.00 Cell and tissue, physiology complete	5 min.
30.20 Cell membrane	5 min.
30.26 Laminins	5 min.
30.67 Ciliated epithelium	5 min.
30.91 Mucous membranes, head	5 min.
31.11 ATP production lung	5 min.
31.50 Detoxification, basic program	5 min.
31.89 Acute local inflammation	5 min.
32.00 Blood, physiology complete	5 min.
32.20 Leukocytes complete	5 min.
34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	5 min.
36.00 Lymphatic system, physiology complete	5 min.
36.10 Lymphatic tracts	5 min.
36.20 Lymph nodes	5 min.
36.50 Thymus gland	5 min.
42.00 Respiratory system, physiology complete	5 min.
42.10 Nose / olfactory organ complete	5 min.
42.20 Sinuses complete	5 min.

EXAMPLE OF A COMPLETE TEST PROTOCOL: 73.01 DIPHTHERIA

Program no. / Description	Time
42.30 Throat	5 min.
42.50 Windpipe	5 min.
42.60 Bronchial tubes complete	5 min.
42.70 Lung complete	5 min.
46.00 Digestive system, physiology complete	5 min.
62.00 Skin / hair, physiology complete	5 min.
+ Specific part of the Test Protocol	**Time**
30.90 Mucous membranes complete	5 min.
31.66 Detoxification of endotoxins	5 min.
31.67 Detoxification of exotoxins	5 min.
31.80 Open wounds / wound healing	5 min.
32.23 Macrophages	5 min.
32.40 Blood coagulation system complete	5 min.
36.40 Tonsils	5 min.
36.80 Appendix	5 min.
40.10 Heart layers complete	5 min.
40.20 Heart interior complete	5 min.
40.43 Conduction system	5 min.
42.40 Larynx complete	5 min.
44.10 Kidney complete	5 min.
45.05 Kidney insufficiency	5 min.
45.10 Glomerulonephritis	5 min.
46.10 Oral cavity / tongue complete	5 min.
73.01 Diphtheria	5 min.

19.3 SPECIFIC PART OF THE TEST PROTOCOLS

19.3.1 73.01 DIPHTHERIA

Diphtheria, caused by the bacterium Corynebacterium diphtheriae, mainly affects the throat and airways. The diphtheria toxin causes inflammation and damage to the mucous membranes of the throat and pharynx, leading to symptoms such as sore throats, difficulty swallowing, a greyish-white coating on the tonsils and swelling in the throat. Respiratory difficulties, shortness of breath, and respiratory failure are possible. The toxin can also affect the cardiovascular system, potentially leading to heart problems such as arrhythmias, heart failure, or myocarditis. In severe cases, it can impact the central nervous system, resulting in neurological complications such as paralysis.

73.01 DIPHTHERIA

Program no. / Description	Time
30.90 Mucous membranes complete	5 min.
31.66 Detoxification of endotoxins	5 min.
31.67 Detoxification of exotoxins	5 min.
31.80 Open wounds / wound healing	5 min.
32.23 Macrophages	5 min.
32.40 Blood coagulation system complete	5 min.
36.40 Tonsils	5 min.
36.80 Appendix	5 min.
40.10 Heart layers complete	5 min.
40.20 Heart interior complete	5 min.
40.43 Conduction system	5 min.
42.40 Larynx complete	5 min.
44.10 Kidney complete	5 min.
45.05 Kidney insufficiency	5 min.
45.10 Glomerulonephritis	5 min.
46.10 Oral cavity / tongue complete	5 min.
73.01 Diphtheria	5 min.

19.3.2 73.02 HAND-FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

Hand-foot-and-mouth disease (HFMD), caused by various enteroviruses such as Coxsackievirus A16 and Enterovirus 71, initially presents with fever, sore throat, and a painful rash in the mouth that develops into blisters. These blisters may appear on the tongue, cheeks, gums, and palate. A few days later, skin rashes may appear on the hands and feet, accompanied by redness, swelling, and sometimes itching. In rare cases, Enterovirus 71 can cause neurological complications such as meningitis or encephalitis. Respiratory symptoms such as coughing or a runny nose are less common and are usually mild.

73.02 HAND-FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

Program no. / Description	Time
30.92 Mucous membranes, trunk	5 min.
31.87 Oedema	5 min.
36.40 Tonsils	5 min.
36.70 Peyer's plaques	5 min.
42.71 Alveoli (air sacks)	5 min.
46.59 Intestinal flora	5 min.
54.13 Lobe of cerebrum, corpus callosum, cerebellum, pons	5 min.
54.14 Pyramidal and extrapyramidal system	5 min.
54.20 Peripheral nervous system complete	5 min.
62.60 Nails complete	5 min.
73.02 Hand-foot-and-mouth disease	5 min.

19.3.3 73.03 WHOOPING COUGH

Whooping cough, caused by the bacterium Bordetella pertussis, primarily affects the respiratory system and is characterised by a dry, persistent cough that can lead to uncontrollable coughing fits. Severe coughing episodes may result in temporary neurological symptoms such as loss of consciousness or seizures. Some individuals also experience digestive symptoms such as vomiting or gastrointestinal discomfort. Muscle aches and fatigue may occur due to the strain from the coughing fits. An ear infection is a common complication, especially in children. In severe cases, pneumonia, weight loss, and respiratory failure can occur, particularly in infants.

73.03 WHOOPING COUGH

Program no. / Description	Time
42.40 Larynx complete	5 min.
43.50 Pneumonia, bacterial	5 min.
43.51 Pneumonia, atypical	5 min.
54.15 Medulla oblongata, respiratory / cardiovascular / vomiting centre	5 min.
73.03 Whooping cough	5 min.

19.3.4 73.04 MEASLES

Measles, caused by the measles virus, is characterised by a distinctive skin rash that typically starts behind the ears and spreads to the face, neck, torso, arms, and legs. The virus can affect the respiratory system, leading to symptoms such as cough, runny nose, sore throat, and difficulty breathing. Severe cases may result in pneumonia. It can also cause neurological complications, including encephalitis, meningitis, or seizures. Additionally, the virus can infect the eyes, leading to conjunctivitis, which is marked by red, itchy, and watery eyes.

73.04 MEASLES

Program no. / Description	Time
30.86 Myelin sheath	5 min.
32.30 Thrombocytes complete	5 min.
32.31 Fibrinolysis	5 min.
34.10 Interleukins	5 min.
34.20 Cytokines	5 min.
36.40 Tonsils	5 min.
36.70 Peyer’s plaques	5 min.
37.40 Thymus gland, strengthening the organ function	5 min.
40.10 Heart layers complete	5 min.
44.00 Kidney / urinary organs, physiology complete	5 min.
44.10 Kidney complete	5 min.
45.10 Glomerulonephritis	5 min.
54.14 Pyramidal and extrapyramidal system	5 min.
54.20 Peripheral nervous system complete	5 min.
55.42 Nerve degeneration	5 min.
56.00 Visual organ, physiology complete	5 min.
56.31 Conjunctiva	5 min.
73.04 Measles	5 min.

19.3.5 73.05 MUMPS

Mumps, caused by the mumps virus, primarily affects the salivary glands, leading to swelling and pain around the cheeks and lower jaw. In rare cases, it can cause inflammation of the central nervous system, such as meningitis or encephalitis, which are characterised by symptoms like headache, neck stiffness, and confusion. In post-pubertal men, it can lead to orchitis, an inflammation of the testicles, while in post-pubertal women, it can cause ovarian inflammation. In some cases, the virus may also infect the pancreas, leading to pancreatitis, which is marked by abdominal pain, nausea, and vomiting.

73.05 MUMPS

Program no. / Description	Time
30.80 Nerve tissue complete	5 min.
46.10 Oral cavity / tongue complete	5 min.
46.13 Salivary glands	5 min.
46.14 Parotid gland	5 min.
46.15 Submandibular gland	5 min.
46.16 Sublingual gland	5 min.
48.30 Pancreas complete	5 min.
54.11 Brain, cerebral membranes, cerebral cortex, nuclei	5 min.
54.17 Blood-cerebrospinal fluid barrier (BCSFB)	5 min.
55.40 Neuritis	5 min.
56.00 Visual organ, physiology complete	5 min.
56.31 Conjunctiva	5 min.
66.30 Internal female genitalia complete	5 min.
68.20 Internal male genitalia complete	5 min.
77.50 Oral mucosa swabs complete	5 min.
73.05 Mumps	5 min.

19.3.6 73.06 RSV INFECTION

Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) infections primarily affect the respiratory system, especially in infants and young children. The virus can cause symptoms such as cough, runny nose, sore throat, and difficulty breathing. In severe cases, RSV can lead to bronchiolitis or pneumonia. In some instances, RSV may also cause a middle ear infection.

73.06 RSV INFECTION

Program no. / Description	Time
42.71 Alveoli (air sacks)	5 min.
42.80 Pleura complete	5 min.
42.81 Pulmonary pleura (pleura visceralis)	5 min.
42.82 Costal pleura (pleura parietalis)	5 min.
43.20 Bronchial asthma	5 min.
54.15 Medulla oblongata, respiratory / cardiovascular / vomiting centre	5 min.
58.30 Middle ear complete	5 min.
73.06 RSV infection	5 min.

19.3.7 73.07 FIFTH DISEASE

Fifth disease, caused by Parvovirus B19, is primarily characterised by a ring-shaped rash on the cheeks, arms, legs, and torso, which may itch and gradually fade. The virus can cause temporary anaemia by inhibiting red blood cell production in the bone marrow. In rare cases, it may lead to muscle inflammation (myositis), joint pain, cardiovascular problems such as myocarditis or pericarditis, and neurological complications like encephalitis or meningitis. Respiratory symptoms like cough or pneumonia are less common. Mild liver and kidney function disturbances can occur.

73.07 FIFTH DISEASE

Program no. / Description	Time
32.01 Stem cells complete	5 min.
32.06 Formation of blood (haematopoiesis)	5 min.
33.20 Anaemia due to impaired erythrocyte formation complete	5 min.
33.55 Inflammation bone marrow	5 min.
73.07 Fifth disease	5 min.

19.3.8 73.08 RUBELLA

Rubella, caused by the rubella virus, is primarily characterised by a rash. In rare cases, the virus can infect the central nervous system, leading to symptoms like headaches, encephalitis, or meningitis. It can also affect the cardiovascular system, especially in individuals with pre-existing heart conditions. The infection may also cause conjunctivitis, characterised by red, itchy, and watery eyes.

73.08 RUBELLA

Program no. / Description	Time
36.70 Peyer's plaques	5 min.
40.10 Heart layers complete	5 min.
58.30 Middle ear complete	5 min.
58.40 Inner ear complete	5 min.
73.08 Rubella	5 min.

19.3.9 73.09 SCARLET FEVER

Scarlet fever, caused by Streptococcus bacteria, is typically characterised by a rash consisting of red, sandpaper-like spots that can spread rapidly. Severe cases can lead to cardiovascular complications, such as rheumatic fever and damage to heart structures. A late complication of scarlet fever can be acute glomerulonephritis, which may cause high blood pressure, swelling, and kidney problems. Neurological complications, such as meningitis, are rare. Abdominal symptoms like stomach pain, nausea, and diarrhoea can occur. In some cases, respiratory complications like bronchitis or pneumonia may develop.

73.09 SCARLET FEVER

Program no. / Description	Time
07.61 Lactobacillus rhamnosus	5 min.
30.92 Mucous membranes, trunk	5 min.
31.66 Detoxification of endotoxins	5 min.
31.67 Detoxification of exotoxins	5 min.
34.10 Interleukins	5 min.
34.20 Cytokines	5 min.
34.30 Lymphokines	5 min.
35.20 Allergy complete	5 min.
39.30 Inflammation of the blood vessels	5 min.
40.13 Myocardium	5 min.
40.14 Endocardium	5 min.
44.10 Kidney complete	5 min.
52.60 Joints complete	5 min.
53.55 Polymyalgia rheumatica	5 min.
53.84 Fibromyalgia	5 min.
54.11 Brain, cerebral membranes, cerebral cortex, nuclei	5 min.
54.14 Pyramidal and extrapyramidal system	5 min.
73.09 Scarlet fever	5 min.

19.3.10 73.10 CHICKENPOX

Chickenpox, caused by the Varicella-Zoster virus (VZV), primarily presents with a skin rash consisting of red spots that develop into itchy blisters and can spread across the entire body. The virus can also affect the peripheral nervous system, leading to symptoms such as itching, pain, or sensory disturbances. In some cases, the virus may enter a dormant phase and reemerge years later as shingles, characterised by painful rashes along specific nerves. Respiratory symptoms such as cough and runny nose may occur since the virus spreads through the air. Scratching the blisters can lead to bacterial infections, often caused by Staphylococcus or Streptococcus.

73.10 CHICKENPOX

Program no. / Description	Time
30.42 Mitochondria	5 min.
30.80 Nerve tissue complete	5 min.
30.86 Myelin sheath	5 min.
31.29 ATP production liver	5 min.
31.60 Detoxification liver	5 min.
34.10 Interleukins	5 min.
34.20 Cytokines	5 min.
34.30 Lymphokines	5 min.
35.20 Allergy complete	5 min.
38.43 Vascular endothelium	5 min.
38.44 Vascular permeability	5 min.
48.10 Liver complete	5 min.
54.17 Blood-cerebrospinal fluid barrier (BCSFB)	5 min.
54.20 Peripheral nervous system complete	5 min.
54.10 Central nervous system complete	5 min.
73.10 Chickenpox	5 min.

20. THE C-MODULE

20.1 FUNDAMENTALS

One reason for the significant success of Bioresonance according to Paul Schmidt is its focus on a cause-oriented approach to treatment, which Rayonex Biomedical is committed to promoting. The goal is not to rely on a symptom-oriented approach for diagnosis and therapy, but rather to identify sources of stress before initiating treatment or harmonisation. There is little point in treating people without first reducing the causal burdens of their condition. For example: Electromagnetic pollution is often associated with insomnia, fatigue, migraines or hormonal imbalances. But how can we treat migraines if we do not know if the person is affected by electromagnetic pollution? A common example is a radio alarm clock on a bedside table, which can create a significant alternating magnetic field. Only after identifying and eliminating the original source of stress can we expect a sustainable solution.

Following this holistic approach, Bioresonance according to Paul Schmidt intensively addresses causal influences such as electromagnetic pollution, geopathy, acidity, imbalanced intestinal flora, vitamin, mineral and trace element deficiencies, toxins, detoxification, nutrition and more. The Bioresonance devices according to Paul Schmidt serve as a development platform, providing fundamental frequency values and frequency spectra related to both physiological and pathological processes. This fulfils two specific tasks:

1. Test for effectiveness:
If the frequency spectra applied to a human or animal organism exhibit linear movement during the energetic testing procedure (such as with a Rayotensor), this indicates a regulatory disturbance. When substances are introduced into the Protection Cup (oscillating circuit) of the bioresonance device, and they result in a direct rotation in the energetic test, it can be concluded that the substance is beneficial for the organism and its regulatory disturbance. Example: In the bioresonance device, the frequency spectrum of minerals (RAH program number 07.10) is selected. A linear movement is observed during the test with the Rayotensor. When the Rayobase® mineral supplement is placed into the Protection Cup and the previous linear movement changes to a rotation, this indicates that the mineral supplement is energetically beneficial for this organism (see also the book ‘Bioresonance according to Paul Schmidt’ by Dietmar Heimes, Chapter on Supplement and Medication Testing).

2. Test for side effects:
When frequency spectra are applied to a human or animal organism during energetic testing with the Rayotensor, a rotational movement indicates healthy functioning. If an unsuitable substance is introduced into the Protection Cup, or if the organism is exposed to a stressor - such as the pulse-modulated field of a mobile phone - it can

reveal whether the organism is affected. If there is stress, the rotation stops and changes to a linear movement. Another example: In the bioresonance device, the frequency spectrum of the kidneys (RAH program number 44.10) is selected. If the test with the Rayotensor shows a rotational movement, it indicates that the kidneys are functioning well. However, if paracetamol is placed in the Protection Cup, the previous rotational movement changes to a linear movement. From an energetic perspective, this suggests that paracetamol places stress on the kidneys, which is a known side effect.

Staying with development for a moment. The extent to which electromagnetic pollution can cause cell degeneration is a frequently discussed question. There are countless studies, application observations and reports on this subject. Using Bioresonance according to Paul Schmidt, interesting correlations can be drawn. For example, the fundamental frequency values of various cell structures and organelles have been determined. This allows the test for side effects described above to be carried out. For this purpose, the RAH program **‘30.00 Cells and tissue, physiology complete‘** is set. If a rotation is observed during testing with the Rayotensor, it indicates healthy cellular functions in the organism. When the organism is exposed to a specific field, such as the pulse-modulated field of a cordless phone, energetic testing can determine whether the previous rotational movement changes into a linear movement. From an energetic perspective, this would suggest that the pulse-modulated field stresses the cellular system.

Although many types of stress and physiological and pathological processes in the body have been identified in terms of their frequencies, further specification has been limited by the lack of frequency spectra for specific types of cell degenerations.

20.2 THE TERM C-MODULE AND THE ASSOCIATED GOALS

The C-Module (Cell-Module) is a development platform within the RAH that offers frequency spectra of various cellular degenerations based on energetic (bioresonance) principles. Given the public debate and regulatory concerns surrounding this topic, the name C-Module was chosen. This term can be used for research, testing, and harmonisation without misleadingly suggesting that it involves cancer diagnosis or treatment in the context of conventional medicine.

The C-Module contains 87 programs, which only appear as numbers in the bioresonance devices, e. g. C-17. This is to prevent analyses from being printed out that could be mistaken by the patient for a conventional medical diagnosis.

The aim of the C-Module is to develop yet unknown connections (risks, causes) of cell degeneration and to examine previously known or suspected connections. Another aim is to gain new insights into a cause-oriented approach to treatment (e-smog, geopathy, pathogens, nutrition, deficiencies, pollutants, etc.)

The RAH is an open expert system that integrates the knowledge and experience of numerous national and international experts. This also applies to the C-Module. Any findings related to the development of the C-Module, such as new risk factors for specific diseases, are greatly appreciated and will be shared with all energetically working therapists in the future through software updates. The hope behind the C-Module is for the thousands of national and international therapists of Bioresonance according to Paul Schmidt to be able to advise and treat their patients more effectively in the long run.

20.3 OVERVIEW OF THE DIFFERENT C-MODULE PROGRAMS

The following table shows the correlation between the names in the RAH C-Module and the individual diseases and is therefore a guide to working with the C-Module.

RAH program	Description	Specific Test Protocol on page
79.00 C-Module, blood / lymphatic system complete	**79.00 C-Module, blood / lymphatic system complete**	
79.01 C-01	79.01 Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia (ALL)	746
79.02 C-02	79.02 Acute myeloid leukaemia (AML)	747
79.03 C-03	79.03 Burkitt's lymphoma (BL)	748
79.04 C-04	79.04 Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (CLL)	749
79.05 C-05	79.05 Chronic myeloid leukaemia (CML)	750
79.06 C-06	79.06 Hairy cell leukaemia (HCL)	751
79.07 C-07	79.07 Hodgkin's lymphoma (HL)	752
79.08 C-08	79.08 Lymphoma, malignant	753
79.09 C-09	79.09 Mycosis fungoides (MF)	754
79.10 C-10	79.10 Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL)	755
79.11 C-11	79.11 Plasmacytoma	756
79.12 C-12	79.12 Thymoma	757
79.13 C-Module, respiratory tract complete	**79.13 C-Module, respiratory tract complete**	
79.14 C-14	79.14 Lung carcinoma / bronchial carcinoma	758
79.15 C-15	79.15 Laryngeal papilloma	759
79.16 C-16	79.16 Laryngeal carcinoma	759
79.17 C-17	79.17 Paranasal sinus tumour	760
79.18 C-18	79.18 Nasal tumour	760
79.19 C-19	79.19 Pharyngeal carcinoma	761

RAH program	Description	Specific Test Protocol on page
79.20 C-Module, kidney / urinary organs complete	**79.20 C-Module, kidney / urinary organs complete**	
79.21 C-21	79.21 Bladder carcinoma	762
79.22 C-22	79.22 Bladder papilloma	762
79.23 C-23	79.23 Urethral cancer	763
79.24 C-24	79.24 Nephroblastoma	763
79.25 C-25	79.25 Renal cell carcinoma (RCC)	764
79.26 C-26	79.26 Urothelial carcinoma	764
79.27 C-Module, digestive system complete	**79.27 C-Module, digestive system complete**	
79.28 C-28	79.28 Anal carcinoma	765
79.29 C-29	79.29 Small intestine tumour	765
79.30 C-30	79.30 Duodenal tumour	766
79.31 C-31	79.31 Colorectal carcinoma	766
79.32 C-32	79.32 Gastric carcinoma	767
79.33 C-33	79.33 Oral cavity carcinoma	767
79.34 C-34	79.34 Lip angioma	768
79.35 C-35	79.35 Oesophageal carcinoma	768
79.36 C-36	79.36 Rectal carcinoma	769
79.37 C-37	79.37 Salivary gland tumour	770
79.38 C-38	79.38 Tongue carcinoma	771
79.39 C-Module, liver / gall bladder / pancreas complete	**79.39 C-Module, liver / gall bladder / pancreas complete**	
79.40 C-40	79.40 Gall bladder tumour	771
79.41 C-41	79.41 Gall bladder carcinoma	772
79.42 C-42	79.42 Bile duct carcinoma	773
79.43 C-43	79.43 Hepatocellular adenoma (HCA)	774
79.44 C-44	79.44 Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), primary	775

RAH program	Description	Specific Test Protocol on page
79.45 C-45	79.45 Pancreatic adenoma	775
79.46 C-46	79.46 Pancreatic carcinoma	776
79.47 C-Module, locomotor system complete	**79.47 C-Module, locomotor system complete**	
79.48 C-48	79.48 Chondrosarcoma	776
79.49 C-49	79.49 Ewing's sarcoma	777
79.50 C-50	79.50 Osteochondroma	777
79.51 C-51	79.51 Osteosarcoma (OS)	778
79.52 C-Module, nervous system complete	**79.52 C-Module, nervous system complete**	
79.53 C-53	79.53 Acoustic neuroma	778
79.54 C-54	79.54 Astrocytoma	779
79.55 C-55	79.55 Ependymoma	779
79.56 C-56	79.56 Glioblastoma	780
79.57 C-57	79.57 Medulloblastoma	780
79.58 C-58	79.58 Meningioma	781
79.59 C-59	79.59 Neurinoma (schwannoma)	781
79.60 C-60	79.60 Neuroblastoma	782
79.61 C-61	79.61 Oligoastrocytoma	782
79.62 C-62	79.62 Oligodendroglioma	783
79.63 C-63	79.63 Choroid plexus carcinoma (CPT)	783
79.64 C-Module, visual organ complete	**79.64 C-Module, visual organ complete**	
79.65 C-65	79.65 Lid carcinoma (eyelid cancer)	784
79.66 C-66	79.66 Retinal tumour	784
79.67 C-67	79.67 Retinoblastoma	785

RAH program	Description	Specific Test Protocol on page
79.68 C-Module, skin complete	**79.68 C-Module, skin complete**	
79.69 C-69	79.69 Actinic keratosis (AK)	785
79.70 C-70	79.70 Basal cell carcinoma (BCC)	786
79.71 C-71	79.71 Melanoma, malignant	786
79.72 C-72	79.72 Spinalioma / squamous cell carcinoma (SCC)	787
79.73 C-Module, hormone system complete	**79.73 C-Module, hormone system complete**	
79.74 C-74	79.74 Pituitary adenoma	787
79.75 C-75	79.75 Craniopharyngioma	788
79.76 C-76	79.76 Thyroid adenoma	788
79.77 C-77	79.77 Thyroid carcinoma	789
79.78 C-Module, female sexual organs complete	**79.78 C-Module, female sexual organs complete**	
79.79 C-79	79.79 Endometrial carcinoma	790
79.80 C-80	79.80 Corpus carcinoma	791
79.81 C-81	79.81 Mammary carcinoma	792
79.82 C-82	79.82 Ovarian fibroma	792
79.83 C-83	79.83 Ovarian carcinoma	793
79.84 C-84	79.84 Uterine myoma	793
79.85 C-85	79.85 Uterine carcinoma	794
79.86 C-86	79.86 Uterine sarcoma	795
79.87 C-87	79.87 Vaginal carcinoma	795
79.88 C-88	79.88 Vulvar carcinoma	796
79.89 C-89	79.89 Cervical carcinoma	797

RAH program	Description	Specific Test Protocol on page
79.90 C-Module, male sexual organs complete	**79.90 C-Module, male sexual organs complete**	
79.91 C-91	79.91 Testicular adenoma	797
79.92 C-92	79.92 Testicular carcinoma	798
79.93 C-93	79.93 Penile carcinoma	798
79.94 C-94	79.94 Prostate carcinoma	799
79.95 C-Module, miscellaneous	**79.95 C-Module, miscellaneous**	
79.96 C-96	79.96 CUP syndrome	799
79.97 C-97	79.97 Carcinoid	800
79.98 C-98	79.98 Neuroendocrine tumour (NET)	800
79.99 C-99	79.99 Soft tissue sarcoma (STS)	800

20.4 NOTES ON THE ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION AND THE TEST PROTOCOLS

20.4.1 TEST PROTOCOLS IN THE C-MODULE

According to the current state of scientific knowledge, Test Protocols for testing and harmonisation can be derived from the 87 programs in the C-Module. The initial software version of the C-Module already included these highly useful Test Protocols, which are available on the RAH of the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the module M12 of the Rayocomp PS 10.

Test Protocols are compilations of various RAH programs, which are automatically suggested by the Rayocomp devices so that the individual RAH programs do not have to be entered one after the other.

20.4.2 THE NON-SPECIFIC AND SPECIFIC PART OF THE TEST PROTOCOLS IN THE C-MODULE

The specific part of the Test Protocol is based on risk factors while it also considers the individual physiological structure, and the specific cell degeneration involved. As a result, the Test Protocol consists of two components: A non-specific part that applies to all C-programs, and a specific part that is customised for each individual C-program. When you access a Test Protocol in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 or Rayocomp PS 10, both the non-specific and specific parts of the entire Test Protocol are presented for testing. Once completed, this information can then be transferred for harmonisation. The aim is to provide the research-oriented user with a tool that is as comprehensive as possible. The compilation of the Test Protocols cannot, of course, claim to be exhaustive. This is precisely what the C-Module is intended to help develop.

20.4.3 THE NON-SPECIFIC PART OF THE TEST PROTOCOLS IN THE C-MODULE

The non-specific part of the Test Protocols represents the intersection of those RAH programs that can be broadly applied to any type of cellular degeneration.

Here is the overview of the non-specific part of the Test Protocols in the C-Module:

Program no. / Description	Time
00.00 Analysis preparation	5 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.
02.00 Acupuncture meridians complete	5 min.
We recommend testing the cause-oriented RAH programs 04.00 / 05.00 / 06.00 / 08.00 / 20.05–27.05 before starting the individual C-protocol.	
30.10 Cell nucleus	5 min.
30.20 Cell membrane	5 min.
30.30 Cytoplasm	5 min.
30.41 Endoplasmic reticulum	5 min.
30.42 Mitochondria	5 min.
30.43 Golgi apparatus	5 min.
30.44 Ribosomes	5 min.
30.45 Lysosomes / lysozyme	5 min.
30.65 Epithelial tissues complete	5 min.
30.70 Connective tissue complete	5 min.
30.80 Nerve tissue complete	5 min.
30.90 Mucous membranes complete	5 min.
31.51 Detoxification blood system	5 min.
31.52 Detoxification lymphatic system	5 min.
31.53 Detoxification acidosis	5 min.
31.54 Detoxification extracellular	5 min.
31.55 Detoxification intracellular	5 min.
31.56 Detoxification mucous membrane	5 min.
31.57 Detoxification lung	5 min.

Program no. / Description	Time
31.58 Detoxification stomach	5 min.
31.59 Detoxification pancreas	5 min.
31.60 Detoxification liver	5 min.
31.61 Detoxification intestines	5 min.
31.62 Detoxification kidney	5 min.
31.63 Detoxification bladder	5 min.
31.64 Detoxification woman / female-specific	5 min.
31.65 Detoxification skin	5 min.
31.66 Detoxification of endotoxins	5 min.
31.67 Detoxification of exotoxins	5 min.
31.70 Degeneration cell tissue	5 min.
36.10 Lymphatic tracts	5 min.
36.20 Lymph nodes	5 min.
36.40 Tonsils	5 min.
36.50 Thymus gland	5 min.
36.60 Spleen	5 min.
36.70 Peyer's plaques	5 min.
36.80 Appendix	5 min.
04.30 Radiation	5 min.
08.50 Pesticides complete	5 min.
31.24 ATP production thymus	5 min.
31.25 ATP production lymph	5 min.
31.37 ATP production bone marrow	5 min.
32.00 Blood, physiology complete	5 min.
34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	5 min.
79.01 C-01	10 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The non-specific part of the C-Module Test Protocols focuses on the areas that are already known: Energy, meridian balance, physiological structures and detoxification.

It is required that especially the cause-oriented test programs 04.00 / 05.00 / 06.00 / 08.00, as well as the pathogen-related sections of the RAH program 20.05-27.05, have been tested and evaluated prior to start.

20.4.4 THE SPECIFIC PART OF THE TEST PROTOCOLS IN THE C-MODULE

The specific part of the Test Protocols is tailored to the particular form of the disease and considers the risk factors for the diseases. For example, research in the C-program '79.07 Hodgkin's lymphoma (HL)' identifies a correlation between Hodgkin Lymphoma and certain viral infections, such as with the Epstein-Barr virus. As a result, the specific part of the Test Protocol for the C-program 79.07 includes the RAH program '22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)'.

Note: If specific illnesses related to the C-Module have identifiable causes, these will be listed in the specific part of the Test Protocols as a precaution.

20.5 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

20.5.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

As stated in the previous chapter, the C-Module is not intended to be used for diagnosis or therapy in the conventional medical sense.

Conventional medicine regularly requires placebo-controlled clinical studies as proof of efficacy, whereas the mechanisms presented in the C-Module are intended to provide a scientific basis for discussion. Consequently, the company offering the C-Module also requires a declaration of consent for its use.

An example of this declaration of consent can be found on the following pages. This is intended to prevent potential misunderstandings.

20.5.2 DECLARATION OF CONSENT FOR USE OF THE C-MODULE IN THE RAYOCOMP PS 1000 POLAR, POLAR 4.0, RAYOCOMP PS 10 AND PS 10 PLUS

The signing of this declaration of consent form is required for the activation and use of the C-Module in the above mentioned bioresonance devices.

- ☐ The C-Module (Cell-Module) is a development platform within the RAH that provides frequency spectra of various cellular degenerations on an energetic basis, i. e. using bioresonance technology. I have understood this and agree (✓) .

- ☐ The C-Module aims to uncover previously unknown correlations (risks, causes) related to cell degeneration, as well as to investigate known or suspected correlations. In particular, it should help to gain new insights in the field of cause-oriented treatment approaches (e. g. e-smog, geopathy, pathogens, nutrition, deficiencies, pollutants, etc.) in order to contribute to oscillation medicine for the benefit of people. I agree with the objectives of the C-Module (✓).

- ☐ It is not the aim of the C-Module to offer diagnoses and therapies in the sense of conventional medicine. It is therefore prohibited to present the patient with a cancer diagnosis based on the C-Module, to offer any form of 'cancer' therapy or to make any promises of a cure. Please also take note of the relevant national legislation. Conventional medicine requires regular placebo-controlled clinical studies as proof of efficacy, while the mechanisms presented here in the C-Module are intended only to provide a basis for scientific discussion. The aim is to test and harmonise the C-Module with a wide range of therapists to gain insight into the resonance behaviour of the C-programs. I have understood this and agree (✓).

- ☐ The current version of the C-Module contains 87 programs, which appear in the bioresonance devices only as numbers, e. g. C-17. This is to prevent analyses from being printed out that could be mistaken by the patient for a conventional medical diagnosis. I have understood this and agree (✓).

- ☐ The relationship between a C-Module program number and its description cannot be found in the bioresonance devices. The description is only found in the RAH Compendium in the human field. I have understood this and agree (✓).

- ☐ Only expert groups, doctors, alternative practitioners, therapists, research institutions, building biologists, oecotrophologists, researchers, etc. are granted access to the C-Module. This special publication will therefore not be made available to the general public on the internet. As a user of the C-Module, I will also adhere to this and not make the special publication available to the general public. I have understood this and agree (✓).

☐ The RAH is an open expert system that combines the experience of many national and international experts. This also applies to the C-Module. Findings related to the development of the C-Module, such as new risk factors for individual diseases, are therefore very welcome and will be made available to all therapists working energetically in the future via new software updates. I have taken note of this (✓).

With my signature, I declare my agreement with the above terms.

First name, last name: _____

Street, house number: _____

Postcode, city: _____

Country: _____

_____

Place, date, signature

20.6 SPECIFIC TEST PROTOCOLS FOR THE VARIOUS PROGRAMS OF THE C-MODULE

20.6.1 79.01: C-01 ACUTE LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKAEMIA (ALL)

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
	04.30 Radiation	5 min.
	08.50 Pesticides complete	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
*	22.91 Human T-lymphotropic virus 1	5 min.
*	22.92 Human T-lymphotropic virus 2	5 min.
	31.24 ATP production thymus	5 min.
	31.25 ATP production lymph	5 min.
	31.37 ATP production bone marrow	5 min.
	32.00 Blood, physiology complete	5 min.
	34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	5 min.
	79.01 C-01	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.2 79.02: C-02 ACUTE MYELOID LEUKAEMIA (AML)

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
	04.30 Radiation	5 min.
	08.50 Pesticides complete	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
*	22.91 Human T-lymphotropic virus 1	5 min.
*	22.92 Human T-lymphotropic virus 2	5 min.
	31.24 ATP production thymus	5 min.
	31.25 ATP production lymph	5 min.
	31.37 ATP production bone marrow	5 min.
	32.00 Blood, physiology complete	5 min.
	34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	5 min.
	79.02 C-02	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.3 79.03: C-03 BURKITT'S LYMPHOMA (BL)

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
	04.30 Radiation	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
	22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)	5 min.
*	22.91 Human T-lymphotropic virus 1	5 min.
*	22.92 Human T-lymphotropic virus 2	5 min.
	31.24 ATP production thymus	5 min.
	31.25 ATP production lymph	5 min.
	31.37 ATP production bone marrow	5 min.
	32.00 Blood, physiology complete	5 min.
	34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	5 min.
	79.03 C-03	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.4 79.04: C-04 CHRONIC LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKAEMIA (CLL)

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
	04.30 Radiation	5 min.
	08.50 Pesticides complete	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
*	22.91 Human T-lymphotropic virus 1	5 min.
*	22.92 Human T-lymphotropic virus 2	5 min.
	31.24 ATP production thymus	5 min.
	31.25 ATP production lymph	5 min.
	31.37 ATP production bone marrow	5 min.
	32.00 Blood, physiology complete	5 min.
	34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	5 min.
	79.04 C-04	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.5 79.05: C-05 CHRONIC MYELOID LEUKAEMIA (CML)

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
	04.30 Radiation	5 min.
	08.50 Pesticides complete	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
*	22.91 Human T-lymphotropic virus 1	5 min.
*	22.92 Human T-lymphotropic virus 2	5 min.
	31.24 ATP production thymus	5 min.
	31.25 ATP production lymph	5 min.
	31.37 ATP production bone marrow	5 min.
	32.00 Blood, physiology complete	5 min.
	34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	5 min.
	79.05 C-05	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.6 79.06: C-06 HAIRY CELL LEUKAEMIA (HCL)

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
	04.30 Radiation	5 min.
	08.52 Herbicides (weeds)	5 min.
	08.53 Insecticides (insects)	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
*	22.91 Human T-lymphotropic virus 1	5 min.
*	22.92 Human T-lymphotropic virus 2	5 min.
	31.24 ATP production thymus	5 min.
	31.25 ATP production lymph	5 min.
	31.37 ATP production bone marrow	5 min.
	32.00 Blood, physiology complete	5 min.
	34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	5 min.
	79.06 C-06	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.7 79.07: C-07 HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA (HL)

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
	04.30 Radiation	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
	22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)	5 min.
*	22.91 Human T-lymphotropic virus 1	5 min.
*	22.92 Human T-lymphotropic virus 2	5 min.
	31.24 ATP production thymus	5 min.
	31.25 ATP production lymph	5 min.
	31.37 ATP production bone marrow	5 min.
	32.00 Blood, physiology complete	5 min.
	34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	5 min.
	79.07 C-07	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.8 79.08: C-08 LYMPHOMA, MALIGNANT

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
	04.30 Radiation	5 min.
	08.50 Pesticides complete	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
	22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)	5 min.
*	22.91 Human T-lymphotropic virus 1	5 min.
*	22.92 Human T-lymphotropic virus 2	5 min.
	31.24 ATP production thymus	5 min.
	31.25 ATP production lymph	5 min.
	31.37 ATP production bone marrow	5 min.
	32.00 Blood, physiology complete	5 min.
	34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	5 min.
	79.08 C-08	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.9 79.09: C-09 MYCOSIS FUNGOIDES (MF)

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
	04.30 Radiation	5 min.
	08.50 Pesticides complete	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
	22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)	5 min.
*	22.91 Human T-lymphotropic virus 1	5 min.
*	22.92 Human T-lymphotropic virus 2	5 min.
	31.24 ATP production thymus	5 min.
	31.25 ATP production lymph	5 min.
	31.37 ATP production bone marrow	5 min.
	32.00 Blood, physiology complete	5 min.
	34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	5 min.
	79.09 C-09	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.10 79.10: C-10 NON-HODGKIN’S LYMPHOMA (NHL)

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
	04.30 Radiation	5 min.
	08.50 Pesticides complete	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
	20.69 Helicobacter pylori	5 min.
	22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)	5 min.
*	22.91 Human T-lymphotropic virus 1	5 min.
*	22.92 Human T-lymphotropic virus 2	5 min.
	31.24 ATP production thymus	5 min.
	31.25 ATP production lymph	5 min.
	31.37 ATP production bone marrow	5 min.
	32.00 Blood, physiology complete	5 min.
	34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	5 min.
	79.10 C-10	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.11 79.11: C-11 PLASMACYTOMA

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
	04.30 Radiation	5 min.
	08.50 Pesticides complete	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
	31.24 ATP production thymus	5 min.
	31.25 ATP production lymph	5 min.
	31.37 ATP production bone marrow	5 min.
	32.00 Blood, physiology complete	5 min.
	79.11 C-11	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.12 79.12: C-12 THYMOMA

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
	04.30 Radiation	5 min.
	08.50 Pesticides complete	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
	31.24 ATP production thymus	5 min.
	31.25 ATP production lymph	5 min.
	31.37 ATP production bone marrow	5 min.
	32.00 Blood, physiology complete	5 min.
	33.20 Anaemia due to impaired erythrocyte formation complete	5 min.
	33.22 Aplastic anaemia	5 min.
	34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	5 min.
	36.50 Thymus gland	5 Min
	53.52 Joint inflammation (arthritis)	5 min.
	79.12 C-12	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.13 79.14: C-14 LUNG CARCINOMA / BRONCHIAL CARCINOMA

	Program no. / Description	Time
	08.00 Harmful substances complete	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
*	20.76 Mycobacterium tuberculosis	5 min.
*	22.18 Human papillomavirus (HPV)	5 min.
*	22.19 Papilloma virus	5 min.
	31.11 ATP production lung	5 min.
	34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	5 min.
	42.60 Bronchial tubes complete	5 min.
	42.70 Lung complete	5 min.
	85.04 Beryllium (Be)	5 min.
	85.24 Chrom (Cr)	5 min.
	85.28 Nickel (Ni)	5 min.
	85.33 Arsen (As)	5 min.
	85.48 Cadmium (Cd)	5 min.
	85.86 Radon (Rn)	5 min.
	79.14 C-14	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.14 79.15: C-15 LARYNGEAL PAPILLOMA

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
	22.18 Human papillomavirus (HPV)	5 min.
	22.19 Papilloma virus	5 min.
*	22.91 Human T-lymphotropic virus 1	5 min.
*	22.92 Human T-lymphotropic virus 2	5 min.
	34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	5 min.
	42.40 Larynx complete	5 min.
	42.60 Bronchial tubes complete	5 min.
	79.15 C-15	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.15 79.16: C-16 LARYNGEAL CARCINOMA

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
*	22.18 Human papillomavirus (HPV)	5 min.
*	22.19 Papilloma virus	5 min.
	42.40 Larynx complete	5 min.
	42.60 Bronchial tubes complete	5 min.
	85.24 Chromium (Cr)	5 min.
	85.28 Nickel (Ni)	5 min.
	85.33 Arsenic (As)	5 min.
	79.16 C-16	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.16 79.17: C-17 PARANASAL SINUS TUMOUR

	Program no. / Description	Time
	08.00 Harmful substances complete	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
*	22.18 Human papillomavirus (HPV)	5 min.
*	22.19 Papilloma virus	5 min.
	42.10 Nose / olfactory organ complete	5 min.
	42.20 Sinuses complete	5 min.
	85.24 Chromium (Cr)	5 min.
	85.28 Nickel (Ni)	5 min.
	79.17 C-17	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.17 79.18: C-18 NASAL TUMOUR

	Program no. / Description	Time
	04.30 Radiation	5 min.
	08.00 Harmful substances complete	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
	22.13 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)	5 min.
*	22.18 Human papillomavirus (HPV)	5 min.
*	22.19 Papilloma virus	5 min.
	34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	5 min.
	42.10 Nose / olfactory organ complete	5 min.
	79.18 C-18	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.18 79.19: C-19 PHARYNGEAL CARCINOMA

Program no. / Description	Time
08.00 Harmful substances complete	5 min.
* 08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
22.18 Human papillomavirus (HPV)	5 min.
22.19 Papilloma virus	5 min.
34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	5 min.
42.10 Nose / olfactory organ complete	5 min.
42.30 Throat	5 min.
42.40 Larynx complete	5 min.
46.10 Oral cavity / tongue complete	5 min.
85.24 Chromium (Cr)	5 min.
85.28 Nickel (Ni)	5 min.
79.19 C-19	10 min.
01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.19 79.21: C-21 BLADDER CARCINOMA

	Program no. / Description	Time
	08.00 Harmful substances complete	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
*	22.18 Human papillomavirus (HPV)	5 min.
*	22.19 Papilloma virus	5 min.
	24.63 Schistosoma haematobium	5 min.
	24.64 Schistosoma mansoni	5 min.
	31.17 ATP production urinary bladder	5 min.
	34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	5 min.
	44.20 Urinary organs complete	5 min.
	79.21 C-21	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.20 79.22: C-22 BLADDER PAPILLOMA

	Program no. / Description	Time
	08.00 Harmful substances complete	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
*	22.18 Human papillomavirus (HPV)	5 min.
*	22.19 Papilloma virus	5 min.
	31.17 ATP production urinary bladder	5 min.
	44.22 Urinary bladder	5 min.
	79.22 C-22	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.21 79.23: C-23 URETHRAL CANCER

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
*	22.18 Human papillomavirus (HPV)	5 min.
*	22.19 Papilloma virus	5 min.
	31.17 ATP production urinary bladder	5 min.
	34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	5 min.
	44.23 Urethra	5 min.
	45.40 Urethritis (inflammation of the urethra)	5 min.
	79.23 C-23	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.22 79.24: C-24 NEPHROBLASTOMA

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
*	22.18 Human papillomavirus (HPV)	5 min.
*	22.19 Papilloma virus	5 min.
	31.23 ATP production kidney	5 min.
	31.26 ATP production adrenal gland	5 min.
	44.10 Kidney complete	5 min.
	34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	5 min.
	79.24 C-24	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.23 79.25: C-25 RENAL CELL CARCINOMA (RCC)

	Program no. / Description	Time
	08.00 Harmful substances complete	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
*	22.18 Human papillomavirus (HPV)	5 min.
*	22.19 Papilloma virus	5 min.
	31.23 ATP production kidney	5 min.
	31.26 ATP production adrenal gland	5 min.
	44.10 Kidney complete	5 min.
	45.05 Kidney insufficiency	5 min.
	85.48 Cadmium (Cd)	5 min.
	85.82 Lead (Pb)	5 min.
	79.25 C-25	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.24 79.26: C-26 UROTHELIAL CARCINOMA

	Program no. / Description	Time
	08.00 Harmful substances complete	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
*	22.18 Human papillomavirus (HPV)	5 min.
*	22.19 Papilloma virus	5 min.
	31.17 ATP production urinary bladder	5 min.
	44.20 Urinary organs complete	5 min.
	45.30 Pyelonephritis (kidney pelvis and kidney parenchyma inflammation)	5 min.
	79.26 C-26	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.25 79.28: C-28 ANAL CARCINOMA

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
	22.18 Human papillomavirus (HPV)	5 min.
	22.19 Papilloma virus	5 min.
	23.73 Condyloma	5 min.
	31.12 ATP production colon	5 min.
	34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	5 min.
	46.50 Colon complete	5 min.
	46.60 Colon (rectum)	5 min.
	46.70 Anus	5 min.
	79.28 C-28	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.26 79.29: C-29 SMALL INTESTINE TUMOUR

	Program no. / Description	Time
	08.00 Harmful substances complete	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
*	22.18 Human papillomavirus (HPV)	5 min.
*	22.19 Papilloma virus	5 min.
	31.16 ATP production small intestines	5 min.
	34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	5 min.
	46.40 Small intestines complete	5 min.
	47.50 Crohn’s disease	5 min.
	79.29 C-29	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.27 79.30: C-30 DUODENAL TUMOUR

	Program no. / Description	Time
	08.00 Harmful substances complete	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
*	22.18 Human papillomavirus (HPV)	5 min.
*	22.19 Papilloma virus	5 min.
	31.16 ATP production small intestines	5 min.
	34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	5 min.
	46.41 Duodenum	5 min.
	47.50 Crohn's disease	5 min.
	79.30 C-30	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.28 79.31: C-31 COLORECTAL CARCINOMA

	Program no. / Description	Time
	08.00 Harmful substances complete	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
*	22.18 Human papillomavirus (HPV)	5 min.
*	22.19 Papilloma virus	5 min.
	31.12 ATP production colon	5 min.
	46.50 Colon complete	5 min.
	46.60 Colon (rectum)	5 min.
	46.70 Anus	5 min.
	47.50 Crohn's disease	5 min.
	47.60 Ulcerative colitis	5 min.
	79.31 C-31	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.29 79.32: C-32 GASTRIC CARCINOMA

	Program no. / Description	Time
	08.00 Harmful substances complete	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
	31.13 ATP production stomach	5 min.
	20.69 Helicobacter pylori	5 min.
	34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	5 min.
	46.30 Stomach complete	5 min.
	79.32 C-32	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.30 79.33: C-33 ORAL CAVITY CARCINOMA

	Program no. / Description	Time
	08.00 Harmful substances complete	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
*	22.18 Human papillomavirus (HPV)	5 min.
*	22.19 Papilloma virus	5 min.
	31.13 ATP production stomach	5 min.
	20.69 Helicobacter pylori	5 min.
	34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	5 min.
	46.30 Stomach complete	5 min.
	79.32 C-32	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.31 79.34: C-34 LIP ANGIOMA

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
	04.30 Radiation	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
	46.10 Oral cavity / tongue complete	5 min.
	79.34 C-34	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.32 79.35: C-35 OESOPHAGEAL CARCINOMA

	Program no. / Description	Time
	08.00 Harmful substances complete	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
	26.41 Aflatoxin	5 min.
	22.18 Human papillomavirus (HPV)	5 min.
	22.19 Papilloma virus	5 min.
	20.69 Helicobacter pylori	5 min.
	31.81 Scar interference suppression	5 min.
	34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	5 min.
	46.20 Oesophagus	5 min.
	47.10 Oesophagitis	5 min.
	79.35 C-35	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.33 79.36: C-36 RECTAL CARCINOMA

	Program no. / Description	Time
	08.00 Harmful substances complete	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
*	22.18 Human papillomavirus (HPV)	5 min.
*	22.19 Papilloma virus	5 min.
	31.12 ATP production colon	5 min.
	46.60 Colon (rectum)	5 min.
	47.50 Crohn's disease	5 min.
	47.60 Ulcerative colitis	5 min.
	79.36 C-36	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.34 79.37: C-37 SALIVARY GLAND TUMOUR

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
	04.30 Radiation	5 min.
	08.00 Harmful substances complete	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
	22.18 Human papillomavirus (HPV)	5 min.
	22.19 Papilloma virus	5 min.
	34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	5 min.
	46.13 Salivary glands	5 min.
	46.14 Parotid gland	5 min.
	46.15 Submandibular gland	5 min.
	46.16 Sublingual gland	5 min.
	85.24 Chromium (Cr)	5 min.
	85.28 Nickel (Ni)	5 min.
	79.37 C-37	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.35 79.38: C-38 TONGUE CARCINOMA

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
*	22.18 Human papillomavirus (HPV)	5 min.
*	22.19 Papilloma virus	5 min.
	34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	5 min.
	46.12 Tongue	5 min.
	79.38 C-38	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.36 79.40: C-40 GALL BLADDER TUMOUR

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
	21.18 Salmonellae	5 min.
	21.19 Salmonella enteritidis	5 min.
	21.20 Salmonella paratyphi	5 min.
	21.21 Salmonella typhi	5 min.
	31.27 ATP production gall bladder	5 min.
	31.28 ATP production biliary tract	5 min.
	48.20 Gall complete	5 min.
	49.37 Gall bladder bile duct inflammation	5 min.
	49.38 Gallstones	5 min.
	79.40 C-40	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.37 79.41: C-41 GALL BLADDER CARCINOMA

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
*	20.69 Helicobacter pylori	5 min.
	21.18 Salmonellae	5 min.
	21.19 Salmonella enteritidis	5 min.
	21.20 Salmonella paratyphi	5 min.
	21.21 Salmonella typhi	5 min.
	31.27 ATP production gall bladder	5 min.
	31.28 ATP production biliary tract	5 min.
	48.20 Gall complete	5 min.
	49.37 Gall bladder bile duct inflammation	5 min.
	49.38 Gallstones	5 min.
	79.41 C-41	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.38 79.42: C-42 BILE DUCT CARCINOMA

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
*	22.14 Hepatitis B virus	5 min.
	24.50 Trematodes / leeches complete	5 min.
*	24.51 Clonorchis sinensis	5 min.
	31.27 ATP production gall bladder	5 min.
	31.28 ATP production biliary tract	5 min.
	47.60 Ulcerative colitis	5 min.
	48.20 Gall complete	5 min.
	48.22 Bile ducts	5 min.
	49.37 Gall bladder bile duct inflammation	5 min.
	49.38 Gallstones	5 min.
	79.42 C-42	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.39 79.43: C-43 HEPATOCELLULAR ADENOMA (HCA)

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
*	22.14 Hepatitis B virus	5 min.
*	22.75 Hepatitis C virus	5 min.
*	26.28 Aspergillus flavus	5 min.
*	26.41 Aflatoxin	5 min.
	31.29 ATP production liver	5 min.
	48.10 Liver complete	5 min.
	64.81 Oestrogens	5 min.
	64.82 Progesterone / gestagens	5 min.
	64.86 Testosterone	5 min.
	79.43 C-43	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.40 79.44: C-44 HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA (HCC), PRIMARY

	Program no. / Description	Time
	08.50 Pesticides complete	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
	22.14 Hepatitis B virus	5 min.
	22.75 Hepatitis C virus	5 min.
*	26.28 Aspergillus flavus	5 min.
	26.41 Aflatoxin	5 min.
	31.29 ATP production liver	5 min.
	48.10 Liver complete	5 min.
	49.15 Degeneration of the liver	5 min.
	64.81 Oestrogens	5 min.
	64.82 Progesterone / gestagens	5 min.
	64.86 Testosterone	5 min.
	79.44 C-44	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.41 79.45: C-45 PANCREATIC ADENOMA

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
	31.14 ATP production pancreas	5 min.
	47.40 Gastric ulcer	5 min.
	48.30 Pancreas complete	5 min.
	79.45 C-45	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.42 79.46: C-46 PANCREATIC CARCINOMA

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
	31.14 ATP production pancreas	5 min.
	47.40 Gastric ulcer	5 min.
	48.30 Pancreas complete	5 min.
	79.46 C-46	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.43 79.48: C-48 CHONDROSARCOMA

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
	04.30 Radiation	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
	31.37 ATP production bone marrow	5 min.
	31.41 ATP production bones	5 min.
	52.05 Bone cells complete	5 min.
	52.10 Skeleton complete	5 min.
	52.60 Joints complete	5 min.
	79.48 C-48	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.44 79.49: C-49 EWING'S SARCOMA

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
	04.30 Radiation	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
	31.37 ATP production bone marrow	5 min.
	31.41 ATP production bones	5 min.
	52.05 Bone cells complete	5 min.
	52.10 Skeleton complete	5 min.
	79.49 C-49	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.45 79.50: C-50 OSTEOCHONDROMA

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
	04.30 Radiation	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
	31.37 ATP production bone marrow	5 min.
	31.41 ATP production bones	5 min.
	52.05 Bone cells complete	5 min.
	52.10 Skeleton complete	5 min.
	79.50 C-50	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.46 79.51: C-51 OSTEOSARCOMA (OS)

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
	04.30 Radiation	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
	31.37 ATP production bone marrow	5 min.
	31.41 ATP production bones	5 min.
	52.05 Bone cells complete	5 min.
	52.10 Skeleton complete	5 min.
	79.51 C-51	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.47 79.53: C-53 ACOUSTIC NEUROMA

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
*	22.21 JC viruses	5 min.
	31.34 ATP production cerebellum	5 min.
	31.35 ATP production cerebrum	5 min.
	54.10 Central nervous system complete	5 min.
	54.20 Peripheral nervous system complete	5 min.
	79.53 C-53	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.48 79.54: C-54 ASTROCYTOMA

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
	04.30 Radiation	5 min.
	08.00 Harmful substances complete	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
*	22.21 JC viruses	5 min.
	31.34 ATP production cerebellum	5 min.
	31.35 ATP production cerebrum	5 min.
	54.00 Nervous system, physiology complete	5 min.
	79.54 C-54	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.49 79.55: C-55 EPENDYMOMA

	Program no. / Description	Time
	04.00 Electromagnetic pollution complete	5 min.
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
	04.30 Radiation	5 min.
	08.00 Harmful substances complete	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
	22.00 Viruses complete	5 min.
*	22.21 JC viruses	5 min.
	31.34 ATP production cerebellum	5 min.
	31.35 ATP production cerebrum	5 min.
	54.00 Nervous system, physiology complete	5 min.
	79.55 C-55	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.50 79.56: C-56 GLIOBLASTOMA

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
	04.30 Radiation	5 min.
	08.00 Harmful substances complete	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
*	22.21 JC viruses	5 min.
	31.34 ATP production cerebellum	5 min.
	31.35 ATP production cerebrum	5 min.
	54.00 Nervous system, physiology complete	5 min.
	79.56 C-56	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.51 79.57: C-57 MEDULLOBLASTOMA

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
*	22.21 JC viruses	5 min.
	31.34 ATP production cerebellum	5 min.
	31.35 ATP production cerebrum	5 min.
	54.00 Nervous system, physiology complete	5 min.
	79.57 C-57	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.52 79.58: C-58 MENINGIOMA

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
	04.30 Radiation	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
*	22.21 JC viruses	5 min.
	31.34 ATP production cerebellum	5 min.
	31.35 ATP production cerebrum	5 min.
	54.00 Nervous system, physiology complete	5 min.
	79.58 C-58	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.53 79.59: C-59 NEURINOMA (SCHWANNOMA)

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
*	22.21 JC viruses	5 min.
	31.34 ATP production cerebellum	5 min.
	31.35 ATP production cerebrum	5 min.
	54.00 Nervous system, physiology complete	5 min.
	79.59 C-59	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.54 79.60: C-60 NEUROBLASTOMA

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
*	04.30 Radiation	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
*	22.21 JC viruses	5 min.
	31.34 ATP production cerebellum	5 min.
	31.35 ATP production cerebrum	5 min.
	54.00 Nervous system, physiology complete	5 min.
	79.60 C-60	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.55 79.61: C-61 OLIGOASTROCYTOMA

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
	04.30 Radiation	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
*	22.21 JC viruses	5 min.
	31.34 ATP production cerebellum	5 min.
	31.35 ATP production cerebrum	5 min.
	31.81 Scar interference suppression	5 min.
	54.00 Nervous system, physiology complete	5 min.
	55.43 Multiple sclerosis	5 min.
	79.61 C-61	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.56 79.62: C-62 OLIGODENDROGLIOMA

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
	04.30 Radiation	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
*	22.21 JC viruses	5 min.
	31.34 ATP production cerebellum	5 min.
	31.35 ATP production cerebrum	5 min.
	31.81 Scar interference suppression	5 min.
	54.00 Nervous system, physiology complete	5 min.
	55.43 Multiple sclerosis	5 min.
	79.62 C-62	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.57 79.63: C-63 CHOROID PLEXUS CARCINOMA (CPT)

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
*	04.30 Radiation	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
*	22.21 JC viruses	5 min.
	31.34 ATP production cerebellum	5 min.
	31.35 ATP production cerebrum	5 min.
	54.00 Nervous system, physiology complete	5 min.
	79.63 C-63	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.58 79.65: C-65 LID CARCINOMA (EYELID CANCER)

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
	04.30 Radiation	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
	31.31 ATP production eyes	5 min.
	56.00 Visual organ, physiology complete	5 min.
	79.65 C-65	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.59 79.66: C-66 RETINAL TUMOUR

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
*	04.30 Radiation	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
	31.31 ATP production eyes	5 min.
	56.34 Retina	5 min.
	79.66 C-66	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.60 79.67: C-67 RETINOBLASTOMA

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
*	04.30 Radiation	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
	31.31 ATP production eyes	5 min.
	56.34 Retina	5 min.
	79.67 C-67	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.61 79.69: C-69 ACTINIC KERATOSIS (AK)

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
	04.30 Radiation	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
*	22.18 Human papillomavirus (HPV)	5 min.
*	22.19 Papilloma virus	5 min.
	31.38 ATP production skin	5 min.
	31.81 Scar interference suppression	5 min.
	34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	5 min.
	62.10 Skin complete	5 min.
	79.69 C-69	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.62 79.70: C-70 BASAL CELL CARCINOMA (BCC)

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
	04.30 Radiation	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
*	22.18 Human papillomavirus (HPV)	5 min.
*	22.19 Papilloma virus	5 min.
	31.38 ATP production skin	5 min.
	31.81 Scar interference suppression	5 min.
	34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	5 min.
	62.10 Skin complete	5 min.
	79.70 C-70	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.63 79.71: C-71 MELANOMA, MALIGNANT

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
	04.30 Radiation	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
*	22.18 Human papillomavirus (HPV)	5 min.
*	22.19 Papilloma virus	5 min.
	31.38 ATP production skin	5 min.
	34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	5 min.
	62.10 Skin complete	5 min.
	79.71 C-71	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.64 79.72: C-72 SPINALIOMA / SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA (SCC)

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
	04.30 Radiation	5 min.
	08.00 Harmful substances complete	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
*	22.18 Human papillomavirus (HPV)	5 min.
*	22.19 Papilloma virus	5 min.
	31.38 ATP production skin	5 min.
	31.81 Scar interference suppression	5 min.
	34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	5 min.
	62.10 Skin complete	5 min.
	79.72 C-72	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.65 79.74: C-74 PITUITARY ADENOMA

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
	04.30 Radiation	5 min.
	08.00 Harmful substances complete	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
	31.34 ATP production cerebellum	5 min.
	31.35 ATP production cerebrum	5 min.
	64.20 Pituitary gland complete	5 min.
	79.74 C-74	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.66 79.75: C-75 CRANIOPHARYNGIOMA

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
*	04.30 Radiation	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
*	22.21 JC viruses	5 min.
	31.34 ATP production cerebellum	5 min.
	31.35 ATP production cerebrum	5 min.
	64.20 Pituitary gland complete	5 min.
	79.75 C-75	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.67 79.76: C-76 THYROID ADENOMA

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
	04.30 Radiation	5 min.
	07.26 Iodine	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
	31.32 ATP production parathyroid gland	5 min.
	31.33 ATP production thyroid gland	5 min.
	64.30 Thyroid gland	5 min.
	64.35 Parathyroid gland	5 min.
	79.76 C-76	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.68 79.77: C-77 THYROID CARCINOMA

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
	04.30 Radiation	5 min.
	07.26 Iodine	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
	31.32 ATP production parathyroid gland	5 min.
	31.33 ATP production thyroid gland	5 min.
	64.30 Thyroid gland	5 min.
	64.35 Parathyroid gland	5 min.
	79.77 C-77	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.69 79.79: C-79 ENDOMETRIAL CARCINOMA

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
	04.30 Radiation	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
*	22.18 Human papillomavirus (HPV)	5 min.
*	22.19 Papilloma virus	5 min.
	31.20 ATP production uterus	5 min.
	31.21 ATP production uterine cervix	5 min.
	39.60 High blood pressure (hypertension)	5 min.
	51.30 Fat metabolism disorder	5 min.
	51.40 Diabetes mellitus	5 min.
	64.81 Oestrogens	5 min.
	66.33 Uterus	5 min.
	79.79 C-79	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.70 79.80: C-80 CORPUS CARCINOMA

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
	04.30 Radiation	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
*	22.18 Human papillomavirus (HPV)	5 min.
*	22.19 Papilloma virus	5 min.
	31.20 ATP production uterus	5 min.
	31.21 ATP production uterine cervix	5 min.
	39.60 High blood pressure (hypertension)	5 min.
	51.30 Fat metabolism disorder	5 min.
	51.40 Diabetes mellitus	5 min.
	64.81 Oestrogens	5 min.
	66.33 Uterus	5 min.
	79.80 C-80	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.71 79.81: C-81 MAMMARY CARCINOMA

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
*	04.30 Radiation	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
	31.36 ATP production mammary gland	5 min.
	64.81 Oestrogens	5 min.
	64.82 Progesterone / gestagens	5 min.
	66.15 Mammary glands with mamillae	5 min.
	66.16 Lactiferous glands	5 min.
	66.17 Lactiferous tubules	5 min.
	79.81 C-81	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.72 79.82: C-82 OVARIAN FIBROMA

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
*	04.30 Radiation	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
	31.22 ATP production ovaries	5 min.
	66.31 Ovaries	5 min.
	79.82 C-82	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.73 79.83: C-83 OVARIAN CARCINOMA

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
*	04.30 Radiation	5 min.
	08.00 Harmful substances complete	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
	31.22 ATP production ovaries	5 min.
	65.10 Female hormonal balance, basic regulation	5 min.
	66.31 Ovaries	5 min.
	79.83 C-83	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.74 79.84: C-84 UTERINE MYOMA

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
*	04.30 Radiation	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
*	22.18 Human papillomavirus (HPV)	5 min.
*	22.19 Papilloma virus	5 min.
	31.20 ATP production uterus	5 min.
	31.21 ATP production uterine cervix	5 min.
	64.81 Oestrogens	5 min.
	66.33 Uterus	5 min.
	79.84 C-84	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.75 79.85: C-85 UTERINE CARCINOMA

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
	04.30 Radiation	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
	22.18 Human papillomavirus (HPV)	5 min.
	22.19 Papilloma virus	5 min.
	31.20 ATP production uterus	5 min.
	31.21 ATP production uterine cervix	5 min.
	34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	5 min.
	39.60 High blood pressure (hypertension)	5 min.
	51.30 Fat metabolism disorder	5 min.
	51.40 Diabetes mellitus	5 min.
	66.33 Uterus	5 min.
	79.85 C-85	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.76 79.86: C-86 UTERINE SARCOMA

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
	04.30 Radiation	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
*	22.18 Human papillomavirus (HPV)	5 min.
*	22.19 Papilloma virus	5 min.
	31.20 ATP production uterus	5 min.
	31.21 ATP production uterine cervix	5 min.
	31.84 Myomata	5 min.
	66.33 Uterus	5 min.
	79.86 C-86	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.77 79.87: C-87 VAGINAL CARCINOMA

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
*	04.30 Radiation	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
	22.18 Human papillomavirus (HPV)	5 min.
	22.19 Papilloma virus	5 min.
	34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	5 min.
	66.36 Vagina	5 min.
	79.87 C-87	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.78 79.88: C-88 VULVAR CARCINOMA

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
*	04.30 Radiation	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
	21.69 Treponema pallidum	5 min.
	21.82 Chlamydiaceae	5 min.
	21.86 Chlamydia trachomatis	5 min.
	22.15 Herpes simplex	5 min.
	22.18 Human papillomavirus (HPV)	5 min.
	22.19 Papilloma virus	5 min.
	34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	5 min.
	63.60 Lichen (ruber planus)	5 min.
	66.11 Labia majora	5 min.
	66.12 Clitoris	5 min.
	66.13 Labia minora	5 min.
	66.14 Bartholin glands	5 min.
	66.36 Vagina	5 min.
	79.88 C-88	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.79 79.89: C-89 CERVICAL CARCINOMA

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
*	04.30 Radiation	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
	20.17 Neisseria gonorrhoeae	5 min.
	22.18 Human papillomavirus (HPV)	5 min.
	22.19 Papilloma virus	5 min.
	31.20 ATP production uterus	5 min.
	31.21 ATP production uterine cervix	5 min.
	34.00 Immune system, physiology complete	5 min.
	66.33 Uterus	5 min.
	66.36 Vagina	5 min.
	79.89 C-89	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.80 79.91: C-91 TESTICULAR ADENOMA

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
*	04.30 Radiation	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
	31.19 ATP production testicles	5 min.
	64.85 Testicles complete	5 min.
	79.91 C-91	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.81 79.92: C-92 TESTICULAR CARCINOMA

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
*	04.30 Radiation	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
	31.19 ATP production testicles	5 min.
	64.85 Testicles complete	5 min.
	79.92 C-92	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.82 79.93: C-93 PENILE CARCINOMA

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
*	22.18 Human papillomavirus (HPV)	5 min.
*	22.19 Papilloma virus	5 min.
	68.12 Penis	5 min.
	79.93 C-93	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.83 79.94: C-94 PROSTATE CARCINOMA

	Program no. / Description	Time
	07.32 Vitamin D	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
	31.18 ATP production prostate gland	5 min.
	64.86 Testosterone	5 min.
	65.20 Male hormonal balance, basic regulation	5 min.
	68.26 Prostate gland	5 min.
	79.94 C-94	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.84 79.96: C-96 CUP SYNDROME

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
	79.96 C-96	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.85 79.97: C-97 CARCINOID

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
	79.97 C-97	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.86 79.98: C-98 NEUROENDOCRINE TUMOUR (NET)

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
	79.98 C-98	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).

20.6.87 79.99: C-99 SOFT TISSUE SARCOMA (STS)

	Program no. / Description	Time
*	04.22 5G	5 min.
	04.30 Radiation	5 min.
	08.00 Harmful substances complete	5 min.
*	08.95 Glyphosate	5 min.
	79.99 C-99	10 min.
	01.00 Vitalisation complete	5 min.

The RAH programs marked with an asterisk are included in the Rayocomp PS 1000 polar 4.0 and the Rayocomp PS 10 plus (with Extension Kit).