niques for diagnosis of afflicted body parts—but rather to identify those body parts which are in need of in-depth diagnosis. There is a substantial need for a diagnostic screening method as furnished in accordance with the present invention. For example, such screening examinations are useful for rapid diagnosis in emergency or remote locations, at sea, under battlefield conditions, and the like, and have the dual advantage that:

(1) the person administering the test need not be a diagnostic physician, but may have only limited medical knowledge; and

(2) the administration of the test requires no electrical power and, therefore, is particularly appropriate for remote location and emergency condition situations.

In its broad form, the present invention pertains to the detection or identification of animal or human ailments, afflictions, abnormalitites, diseased or damaged body organs, glands, bones and other body parts. To practice the diagnostic screening examination, a single magnetic pole is applied to various parts of the body under examination, such as by scanning the body with the magnetic pole. When the proper pole of suitable strength is applied to a body part in which there exists some malfunction, as hereinbefore described, there is a bioelectrical interaction between the malfunctioning body part and the applied magnetic pole field. A physical manifestation of the interaction results which can be observed and utilized as an indicator of the existence of the malfunctioning body part at the magnetic pole location at the time the physical manifestation is observed. At the same time, the interaction causes a change in the flow of normal electrical body current, which change can be detected and measured by suitable electronic instrumentation attached to the body under examination. The magnitude of the measured voltages and/or currents is indicative of the existence and of the severity of the malfunction or abnormal condition when compared to the known normal voltage and/or current for the particular body part.

The physical manifestation of the bioelectrical interaction which is most readily observed is a tensioning or relaxation of the leg on the body side (i.e., left or right) corresponding to the location of the malfunctioning body part. The south pole of a magnet, when applied to any ailing or afflicted body part causes the appropriate leg to tension and to appear to shorten. On the other hand, the north pole of the magnet, when applied to an ailing or afflicted body part, causes, in the present procedure, a relaxation of the appropriate leg. At the same time, the leg appears to lengthen. Thus, for example, should there exist an infected or poorly operating right kidney, upon application of the south pole of a suitable magnet to the body adjacent the right kidney, there will be a contemporaneous physical reaction, an involuntary nerve response, manifested by a muscle pull and tensioning of the right leg. If the north pole of the same magnet is applied to the body adjacent the right kidney, there will be another involuntary nerve response, this time manifested by a contemporaneous relaxation of the right leg. The tensioning and relaxation of the right leg are readily observable and serve to provide valuable diagnostic information as to the existence of a defective body part. Without wishing to be bound to any particular theory, it is nevertheless believed that the observed responses can be explained when it is appreciated that the body's own bioelectrical supply system is sending negative energy to the malfunctioning right kidney. When the south pole end of the magnet (positive energy) is applied to the right kidney, there is an involuntary automatic, reflex reaction of the nervous system to pull away from the applied positive energy, causing the observed tensioning. When the north pole of the magnet (negative energy is applied to the right kidney area, there is an arresting action as the negative body energy and the negative applied energy interact, causing the observed relaxation.

The observed tensioning and/or relaxation of the leg is accompanied by an observable, apparent shortening and/or lengthening of the leg. Thus, in addition to the muscle pull as an indicator of a malfunctioning body part, there is also the observable result that one leg appears to become longer than the other. While no actual lengthening or shortening of the physical leg takes place, the muscles of the leg are caused by the nerveous system to tension or relax, giving the visual indication of a corresponding shortening (tensioning) or lengthening (relaxation) of one of the legs. In order to assure that the lengthening/shortening observation is an accurate indicator, it is recommended that each foot be physically lifted and leveled before and after, and the apparent lengths of the legs equalized before, the application of the respective magnetic pole energies. By lifting and leveling each foot before and after the magnetic pole is applied to each body part, the resulting difference in length can be readily and accurately seen. Leg length changes of from ¼-inch and greater have been consistently observed.

In order to conduct a diagnostic evaluation in accordance with the present invention, place the patient on his back on a table, couch, bed or floor, place a pillow or other soft material under the head for comfort and straighten out the legs. Next, lift each leg by the ankles and, without pulling on the legs, adjust the position of the feet so that both heels are even. Place the magnet adjacent to, with the appropriate pole directed at and preferably in contact with, the body part to be examined. For example, if the right kidney is to be examined, have the patient roll slightly onto his left side and place the magnet under the body and against the right kidney.

With the magnet in place, move to the patient's feet and gently lift both feet about 18-inches by placing a hand under each ankle, press feet together, and observe if there is any noticeable difference in the length of either leg. Lower the feet to the surface. If the length of the leg on the side the magnet has been placed, e.g., the right leg corresponding to the right kidney, is shorter than the other leg, and the south pole has been applied to the kidney, then the proper diagnosis is that the right kidney is malfunctioning. FIG. 9 generally outlines in diagrammatic fashion (solid lines), this method of practicing the invention.

Remove the magnet from its initial position (e.g., adjacent the right kidney); lift and adjust the position of the legs to again make them even; place the magnet in position adjacent another body part; and then again lift and observe the legs to determine whether there has been a length change. Repeat this procedure with all body parts of interest to obtain a complete diagnosis.

An alternative indicator of the bioelectrical interaction which takes place between the malfunctioning body part and the applied pole energy is the measurable change in voltages and currents in the electrical energy flowing in the legs. Thus, when suitable electrodes of bioelectrial sensitive electronic instrumentation, as is conventionally available and well known, are attached