

About mistakes
Matison A.N.
(Firm "Matisons" SIA, Riga, Latvia)

does. " "The one who is nothing is not mistaken.

Since the most difficult thing is "doing nothing", it is common for a person to make mistakes in his life path. Each of us comes to this world to learn and be realized in our development. Life is a constant school that provides the lessons we need, and we cannot leave it before we understand the task given to us by nature. A person goes to school, where the teacher tries to teach him the wisdom that is provided by the program, and it is so accepted that he is given appropriate marks. And then life teaches him. But if he did not understand his lessons in life, then nature points out to him his mistakes with diseases. The disease is sent to a person for edification, in order to stop him and force him to find what he is doing wrong. It is important for a person to find, realize, correct the mistake and return to a normal, happy life. But most do not want to figure out what they are doing wrong, but rather run to the doctor, considering their illness a punishment, from which they could be saved with a pill or other therapeutic measures. And I was wrong before that I could cure my patients.

If a disease is a mistake, then perhaps the biggest human mistake that is most difficult to diagnose and treat is a disease called "Cancer", which is mistakenly translated into Russian as "Cancer." In fact, the correct translation of this word is crab, claw or trellis. If human actions do not conform to the laws of society, he is sent to prison, if he does something inappropriate in his life, he has a lattice in the form of Cancer.

It is human nature to make mistakes, and to the doctor as well. But it is always easier to see a speck in someone else's eye than to see it in your own log.

It is more important for a thinking doctor to understand and correct his own mistake than to have numerous success. Success doesn't teach. In this work, I would like to share an analysis of my own mistakes and failures.

In order to understand our mistakes, admitting patients and treating them with the BRT method, we have to delve deeper into what we do with our patients. Is the patient always healthy, if he has indicators when measured by the Voll method in the range of 50–65 conv. units. Unfortunately, not always. And very often, treating superficial, visible symptoms, we translate them into deeper and less manifested layers, but from this they become more dangerous. When the imaginary well-being of indicators of 50–65 conv. units, but in fact the disease only goes underground.

One of my frequent mistakes was that I trusted only the readings of the device, but did not undress to examine the patient. But the body can tell so much about who it belongs to.

Of course, the importance of other clinical research methods should not be neglected. Although we currently have one of the brilliant and

very subtle research methods - VRT and, especially, VRT +, but they also have an error due to the force of pressing the probe.

It is necessary to be very careful about the tactics of treatment with the cancellation of something, especially the disease. Sometimes, it is extremely rare to apply it, but one should not forget that the disease is a mistake, and the doctor is called not to eliminate it, but to help a person understand it and correct it, so that the next one is not even greater. And usually it turns out like this: instead of correcting the mistake, it is covered with some kind of drug, or figuratively speaking, the sheet on which it was written is torn out. But this mistake was made by a person, and he needed it for development, but we did not give him this opportunity. I very often do not notice my mistakes, even when I write this article, and my "smart" computer finds them and highlights them so that I can correct them myself. This is what the doctor should do, pointing out and helping the patient to correct mistakes, and not do it for him.

I would also like to warn about the appointment of informational drugs using pointers to the problem. This potentized remedy serves as an indication of the problem, and, from the point of view of classical homeopathy, is most often paleotive, that is, we use an allopathic approach and treat the symptom, not the root or essence of the disease. It would be nice for every doctor to read at least once the sixth ORGANON of S. Hahnemann, and even better several times and understand that it is necessary to treat not the disease, but the patient and find in him what causes his ailments. For this we are equipped with the most advanced technology, which was developed and implemented by the staff of the IMEDIS Center and its outstanding person - Yu.V. Gotovsky.

The systematic approach, which Yuri Valentinovich himself and his outstanding colleagues - scientists from other countries of the world - so sought to teach us, is important. It must be remembered that for a competent approach to treating a patient, one must be armed with the philosophy of Chinese acupuncture, Western homeopathy, the methods of materialism with its dialectical approach, knowledge of the laws or principles of metaphysics and adherence to the principles of ethics and morality, understanding and accepting the theological manifestations of the diversity of life.

Non nocere (Do no harm)! This is the main thing to remember whenever we treat our patients. And the most important thing to remember is that any of our manipulation and prescription of drugs always causes a response in the body, for which the necessary energy is expended, which, unfortunately, our patients have very little. Therefore, the appointment of our drugs should be as optimal as possible. Do not forget that the smaller the dose, the better the therapeutic effect it has.

The use of ART and ART + is especially important here for determining the indicators of adaptation reserves.

And the last thing. I often wanted the patient to become healthy immediately at my appointment. Remember to give your body time to heal.

Do not forget to share your experience, but remember also that other people's experience and knowledge needs to be verified. Since each of us can take wishful thinking. Truth is helped to determine different points of view on the same problem, and this may be the view of a colleague or an opponent.

There is no need to be afraid to admit a mistake, and more importantly, to correct it in

to yourself.

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