

Study of asymmetry in electropuncture diagnostics according to R. Voll  
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In electropuncture diagnostics, asymmetry was introduced by R. Voll as a pathological sign with a difference in indicators on symmetrical points on the right and left. The objective of the presented study is to determine the quantitative parameters of asymmetry.

The study used the indicators of control points of measurement (CMP) of 100 primary patients (50 males and females). The average age of the patients was 40.3 years - from 18 to 73 years.

The asymmetry was defined as the difference of 5 or more units according to R. Voll (eF) (taking into account the sign) between the points on the right and on the left. With a positive value of the difference, the asymmetry was designated as "right asymmetry" (PA), with a negative value - "left asymmetry" (LA).

In 100 primary patients, the asymmetry of the mean values was found in 41% of patients, of which PA - in 22%, and LA - in 19%. The mean values of 40 CTI in patients without asymmetry were 52 fU, in the PA group - 46 fU, in the LA group - 49 fU. In the group with no asymmetry, the mean values of the points on the right and left were equal - 52 fF, with right-sided asymmetry - 51 and 41 fF, respectively, in the group with left-sided asymmetry - 45 and 53 fF, respectively.

On average, the percentage of asymmetry along individual meridians was  $75 \pm 4$ . The most symmetrical were the meridians of connective tissue degeneration (asymmetry was found in 65% of all meridians), nervous degeneration and endocrine (70%). The most asymmetric meridians were the colon (82%), kidney (80%), and gallbladder (79%) meridians.

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N.Yu. Kashtanova, O. G. Yanovsky, M.O. Yanovsky Study of asymmetry in electropuncture diagnostics according to R. Voll // - M.: "IMEDIS", 2014, v.2 - P.210-210

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