

Kinesiology Muscle Testing and Metals

Muscle testing, commonly known as “kinesiology” test, invented by the American chiropractor Dr. Goodheart, can be a very useful tool to determine the functional status of a person. The test reveals whether a muscle is "strong" or is "weak". In reality is tested the "responsiveness" of the muscle, or rather the muscle's ability to adapt to a slight variation of the force applied on it.

If a muscle is reactive, and therefore has the ability to adapt to the change of pressure applied on it, this will be functional and therefore we can say that the communication brain-muscle is intact and undisturbed, while if the tests do show a lack of reactivity, this suggests a functional problem, and therefore it is important to understand the cause for which the nervous system is not able to adequately control the contraction of the muscle.

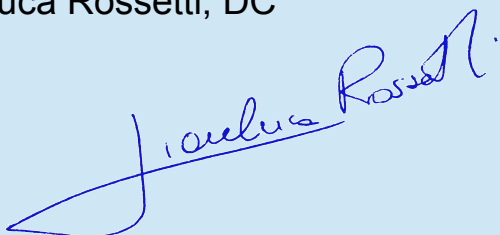
The kinesiology test is commonly used by a variety of professionals that help people in maintaining their health and well-being (chiropractors, homeopaths, doctors, dentists, dentists, osteopaths, acupuncturists, etc.).

Often the kinesiology test reveals a malfunction created by metals when they are in direct contact with the body. These metals can be of various types, gold, silver, etc.. and have different use, such as rings, necklaces, watches, earrings, body piercings, dental implants, dental fillings, the metal underwire of the bras etc.

The kinesiology test has repeatedly confirmed that the alloys consisting of noble metal elements 60% palladium and 32% silver, subjected to an atomic stabilization process according to the protocol TTSVGEL, are not dysfunctional for the body, since the reactivity of the muscle is preserved also when these alloys are in direct contact with the skin of the examined person.

Gianluca Rossetti, DC

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A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Gianluca Rossetti". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal stroke at the end.