

BIOMAGNETISM MANUAL

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The Biomagnetic Pair is a non-invasive **technique**, developed by the Mexican scientist, Dr. Isaac **Goiz** Durán. It consists of scanning and the positioning of **magnets** in specific points of the body to maintain or restore the internal **balance**.

Remember always to use the four keywords that define the Biomagnetic Pair Systems:

1. **Technique**
2. **Goiz**
3. **Magnets**
4. **Balance**

A simpler way to explain the Biomagnetic Pair would be:

"The Biomagnetic Pair is a technique discovered by Dr. Isaac Goiz. It consists of placing magnets to facilitate the body's internal balance."



Scanning Methodology

Scanning specific areas of the body utilizing a magnet coupled with kinesiological testing, allows us to find alterations or imbalances in the organism.

The most used kinesiological test in BMP is called magnetopodal reflex, which consists of an involuntary and sustained contraction of a certain group of muscles on the right half of the body, being produced by the presence of a magnetic field in one of the altered points of the body. This reflex is more evident in the pelvic limbs because they are symmetrical, of great length, with a greater contractile response and have better technical management when utilizing both feet.

In order to verify the contraction reaction, it is necessary to follow a procedure that will be explained in detail later in chapter 7, which is replicated by positioning a (negative) magnet at each of the scanning points (chapters 9 and 15).



Impacting Methodology

A BMP session is composed of three main procedures:

1. Full scan
2. Impacting
3. Depolarization

1. Full Scan

Using kinesiological testing, 160 anatomical points on the human body are scanned with a magnet. (chapters 9 and 15).

2. Impacting

The corresponding resonating points are identified (chapter 16), and when the corresponding pair is placed, the active points have been impacted.

3. Depolarization

The magnets remain on the body long enough (15-30 minutes) until the active points regain a balanced state, completing the depolarization process.

Final Results

Once the depolarization process is completed, we expect to meet short, medium and long term objectives.

Short Term Objectives (once session is finalized)

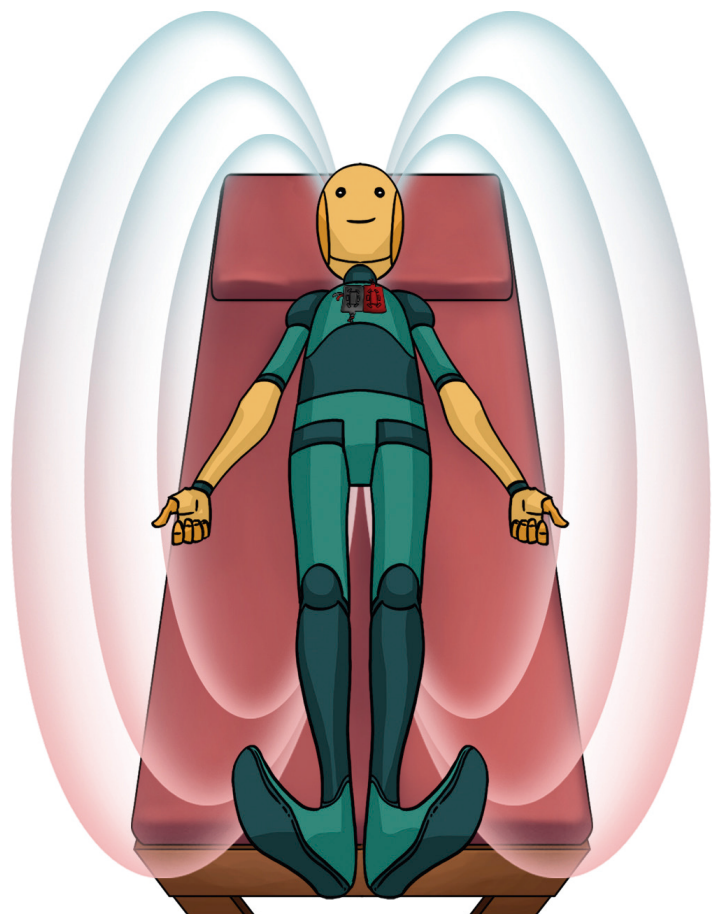
- The entire body surface has been examined
- All altered points have been identified and properly impacted
- Depolarization of each impacted pair is verified (chapter 12)

Medium Term Objectives (5-20 days)

- Prevention
- Improvement of symptoms
- Specific follow-up

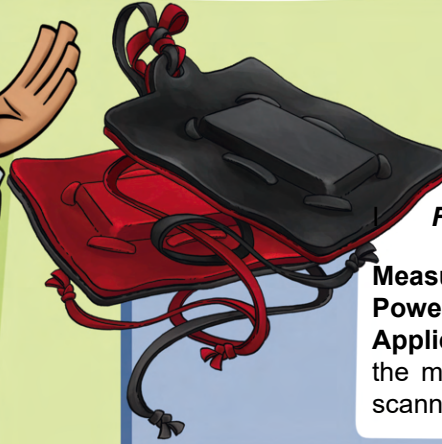
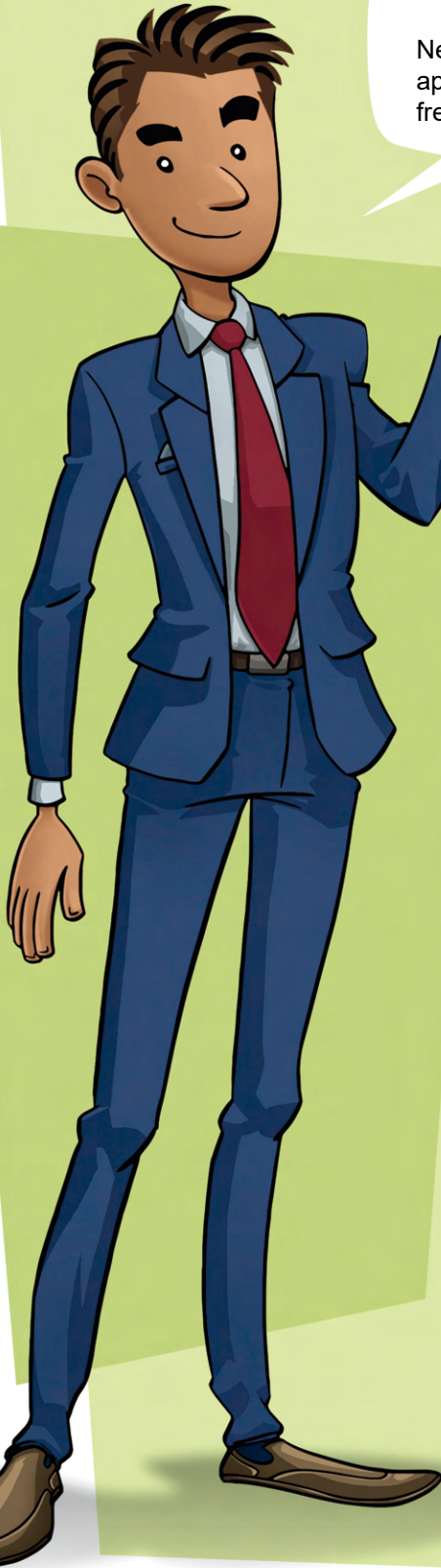
Long Term Objectives (3-6 months)

- Definite improvement
- Rehabilitation
- Avoid relapse



Magnets are solid materials capable of generating a magnetic field.

Next, we will explain the characteristics and therapeutic applications of the magnets that are used more frequently in biomagnetism scanning.



Ferrite (domino)

Measure: 5 x 2.5 x 1 cm

Power: Medium (1000 gauss)

Application: It is considered the most suitable magnet for scanning and impacting.

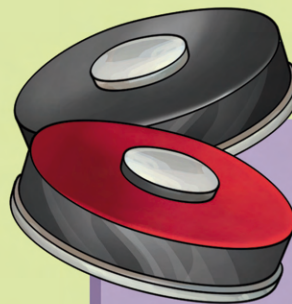


Neodymium

Measure: Variable

Power: High (> 2000 gauss)

Application: It is possible to use in magneto-resistant points and tumoral processes.



Ferrite (inductor)

Measure: 8 x 2.5 cm

Power: Medium (1000 gauss)

Application: It is possible to use in scanning areas with double polarity (e.g. scapula).

5. CONTRAINDICATIONS

Absolute contraindications

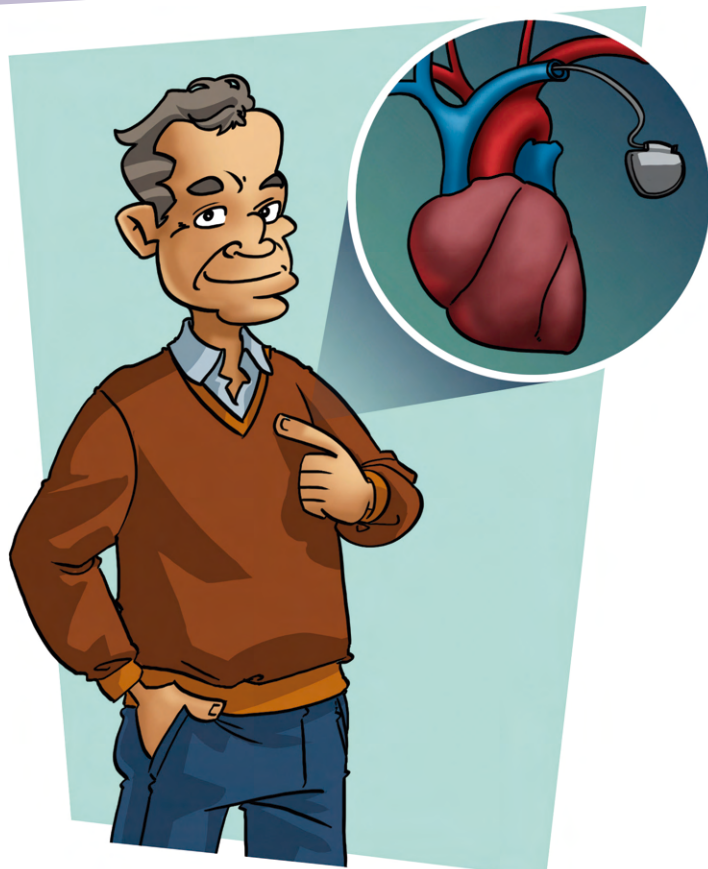
Unstable health conditions where life is at risk.

Relative contraindications

Situations with high legal risk that require remote scanning or where experience and / or medical knowledge is needed.

Pregnancy (relative)

It is recommended to avoid placing magnets directly on a pregnant woman or on clients who have paid large sums of money for fertility treatments, for legal reasons. Treatments are possible through remote scanning (Telebioenergetics).



Pacemaker (relative)

It is recommended to avoid placing magnets directly on clients with pacemakers and intracorporeal electronic devices, due to the risk of damage to circuits and batteries. You may treat them through remote scanning (Telebioenergetics).

Prosthesis and implants

There are no contraindications in the case of prostheses and implants (orthopedic, aesthetic, dental) because they are mostly made of non-ferro-magnetic materials.

CLIENT RELAXATION



Having the client in a relaxed state is essential to having a good scan and read, in addition to increasing the effectiveness when the magnetic fields have an impact on the body.

We recommend you use the following five phrases for therapeutic preparation:

1. We are going to relax.
2. We are going to focus on your scan.
3. Let your thoughts float by as if they were clouds.
4. This time and space are for you and your benefit.
5. Calm your mind.

We can relax the client by asking them to place their attention, for a moment, on the natural flow of their breathing.

It is worth mentioning that the mind can sometimes omit the word “don’t.” An example would be to ask:

Don’t think about a giraffe!
What was the first thing you think about?

For the same reason we recommend you avoid these five sentences:

1. Don’t stress.
2. Don’t think about others.
3. Don’t worry.
4. Nothing bad will happen.
5. Keep your mind blank.

Point five can be misinterpreted, so the use of “calm your mind” is recommended.

It is possible to play classical or environmental music to relax the client. Water sounds are not recommended, as they stimulate diuresis (urination) during the session.





Verification Technique

To begin gently hold both feet, placing the pinky finger on the upper edge of the sole of the shoe, to avoid touching the bottom part of the sole. The following three steps describe the verification technique, which will be positive if a dissymmetry between both heels is observed.



1

Bring the heels and tips of the toes close together.



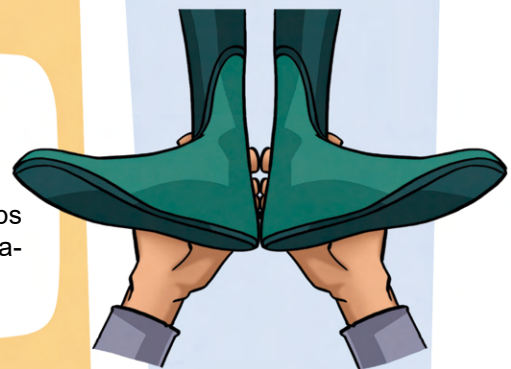
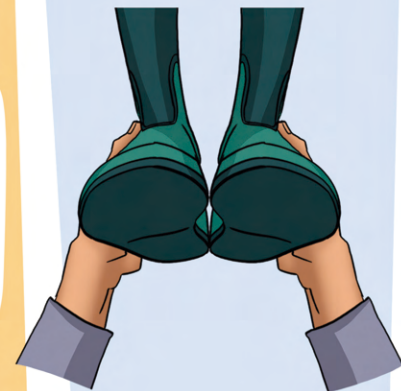
2

Raise both feet about 5 to 15 degrees.



3

Then spread open the tips of the toes, without separating the heels.

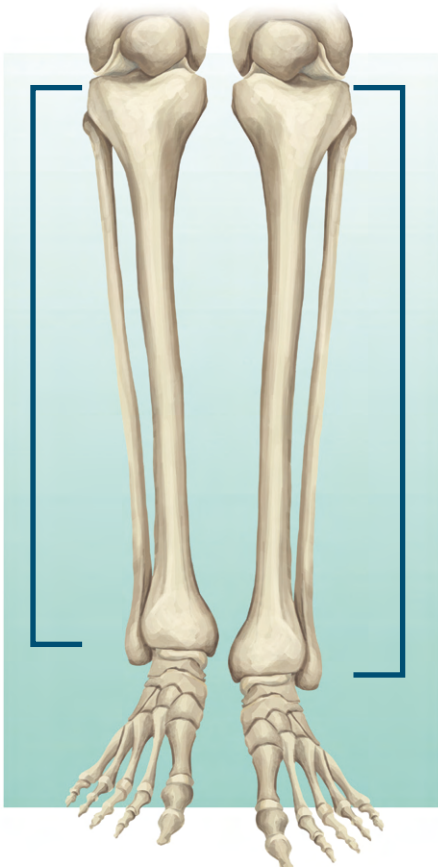
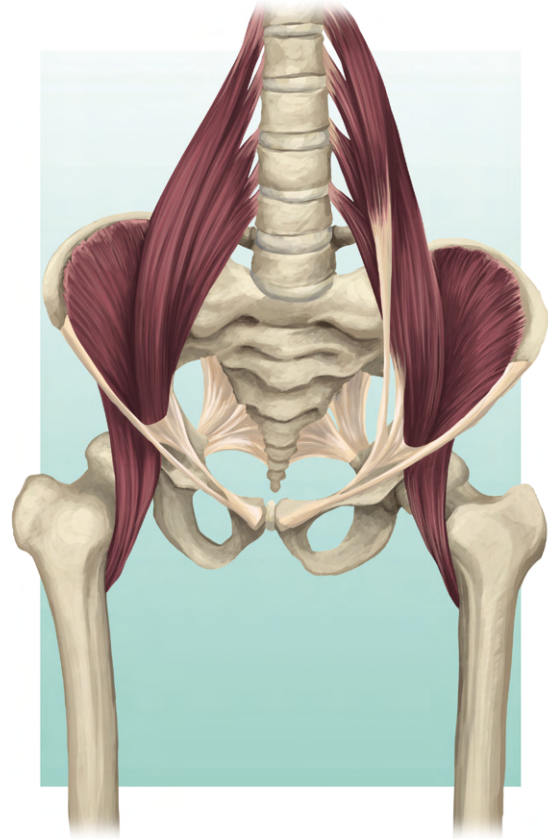


Each time we perform the Kinesiological Test, we can find different types of pelvic limb contractions, which are classified as follows:

- **Physiological Contraction** (90%)
- **Anatomical Shortening** (1-5%)
- **Mixed Shortening** (5-10%)

Physiological Contraction (Muscular)

They represent 90% of the contractions you will see. They are produced by the involuntary and sustained contraction of a group of muscles that are inserted in the area of the back, waist and legs, the psoas muscle being the most important in the traction of the bones to allow tilting of the pelvis. There are variable degrees of contraction, which depend on the exact position of the magnet, the state of hydration, and the emotional stability of the client. It also is possible for the Biomagnetist to influence the contraction of the pelvic limb mentally.



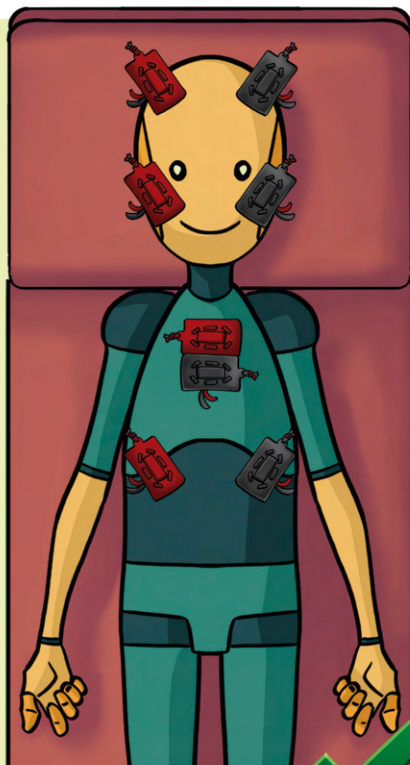
Anatomical Shortening (Osseous)

Anatomical or structural contractions/shortenings represent 1 to 5% of pelvic limb dissymmetries (PLD). They are caused by a birth anomaly, where a bone (femur or tibia) is smaller in relation to its opposite. In these cases, it is not possible to correct such contracting with the application of magnetic fields.

Mixed Shortening (Musculoskeletal)

This type of contraction represents 5 to 10% of the PLD. They are produced at the same time by the anatomical difference and the muscular contraction between both legs. That is, a leg can be shortened by 5 cm, of which 2 cm can be structural, and 3 cm can be muscle contraction; its correction with magnetic fields is only partially possible.

The procedure on how to correct a PLD prior to scanning will be explained in the following chapter.



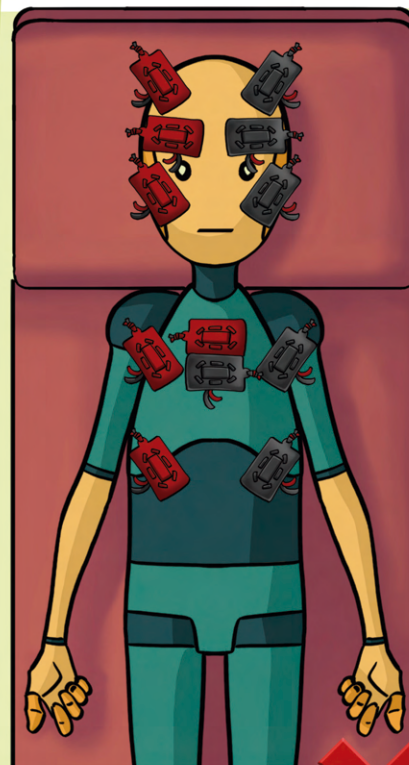
Magnets tend to lower the energy of the cells (pg.11), so we recommend avoiding any interference such as:

Blockage due to over-positioning/overlap

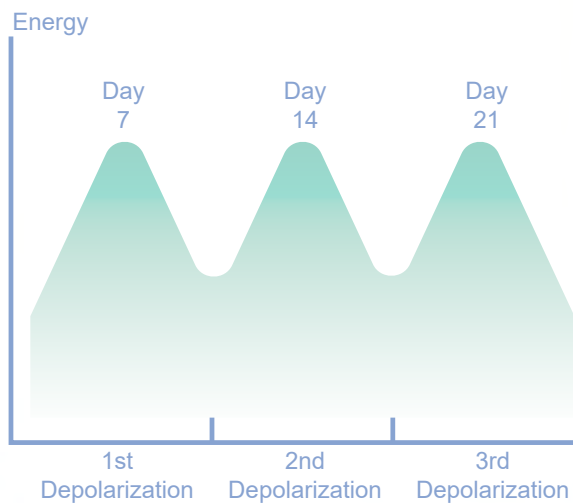
It refers to the excessive placement of magnets on the same anatomical area of the body.

Blockage due to overexposure

It refers to a prolonged and constant application of magnetic fields on the body.



The recovery and detox time for a client following a Biomagnetism session must be between five to 10 days. However, it is fine to perform a scan earlier if necessary. Depolarization will be less affected if there is a proper amount of time between sessions.



TOPOGRAPHIC REGIONS



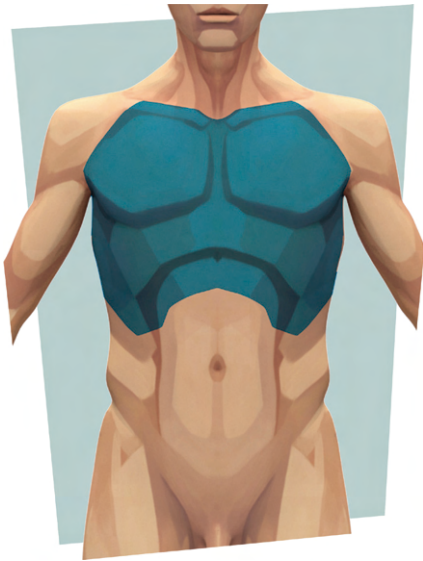
Prepineal	Pineal	Pospineal	Parietal
Mastoid Bone	Brainstem	Cerebellum	Occipital
Temporal	Temporooccipital	Pole	Optic Chiasm
Circle of Willis			



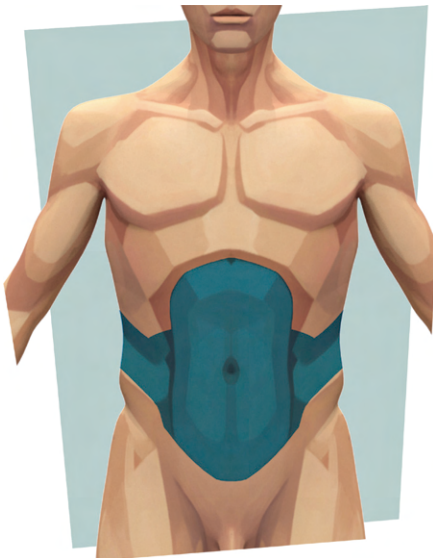
Pituitary Gland	Eye	Temple	Inner Ear
Outer Ear	Cheekbone	Tongue	Mandible
Parotid Gland	Frontal Sinus	Paranasal Sinus	Malar
Cranial	Lacrimal	Nose	Interciliary
Supraciliary	Comissure	Canthus of the Eye	Eyelid
Orbital Floor	Angle		



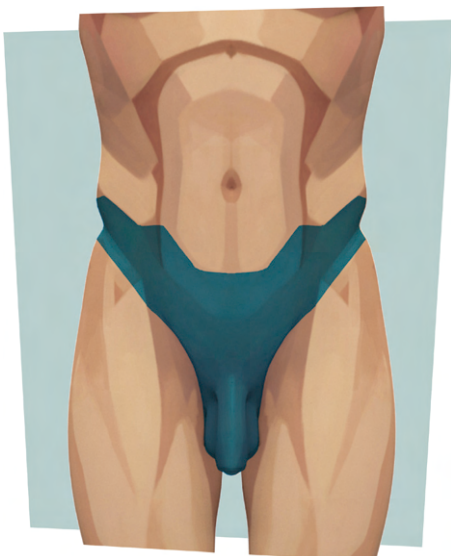
Thyroid	Parathyroid	Neck	Cervical Plexus
Cervical	Atlas	Tonsil	Larynx
Vagus Nerve	Sternocleidomas- toid	Carotid	



Thymus	Mediastinum	Pancreatic Ligament	Spleen
Armpit	Subclavian Artery	Supraspinatus	Pleura
Suprahepatic	Liver	Retrohepatic	Costohepatic
Gallbladder	Bile Duct	First Rib	Manubrium
Carina	Sternum	Trachea	Esophagus
Chondral	Costal	Falciform Ligament	AV Node
Pericardium	Coronary Arteries		



Cardia	Stomach	Head of Pancreas	Body of Pancreas
Tail of Pancreas	Tip of Pancreas	Perihepatic	Costodiaphragmatic
Pylorus	Pancreatic Duct	Duodenum	Ascending Colon
Transverse Colon	Descending Colon	Ureter	Esophageal Hiatus
Diaphragm	Omentum	Peritoneum	



Ileocecal Valve	Sigmoid Colon	Uterus	Ovary
Fallopian Tube	Testicle	Vagina	Prostate Gland
Clitoris	Cecum	Contracecum	Bladder
Urethra	Pubis	Suprapubic	Appendix
Adnexa	Pudendum	Ilioinguinal Nerve	Hip
Iliac Crest			