

RESEARCH STUDY

Treatment for lymph gland, using bio-energiser detox quaver phase applied to the hands and feet.

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INTRODUCTION

Small lymph glands (sometimes called lymph nodes) occur throughout the body. Lymph glands that are near each other often form into groups or chains. Examples of where lymph glands group together are: the sides of the neck, the armpits, and the groins. In figure 1 shows the main groups of lymph glands in the head and neck. But, lymph glands occur in many places in the body.

Lymph glands are joined together by a network of lymph channels. Lymph is a fluid that forms between the cells of the body. This watery fluid travels in the lymph channels, through various lymph glands and eventually drains into the bloodstream.

Lymph and lymph glands are major parts of the immune system. They contain white blood cells (lymphocytes) and antibodies that defend the body against infection.

What causes swollen lymph glands?

Lymph glands are normally pea-sized. You can sometimes feel some under the skin. Lymph glands under the skin become more noticeable and easier to feel if they swell.

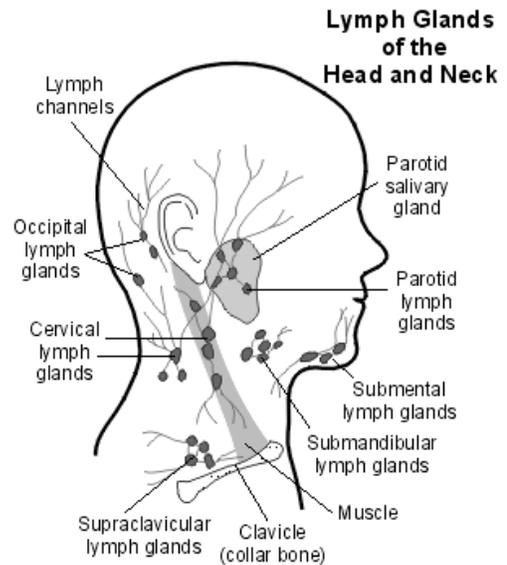


Figure 1

They can swell to the size of marbles or even bigger. (You cannot see or feel lymph glands deeper in the chest or abdomen if they swell.) Causes of swollen lymph glands include the following.

Swollen lymph glands due are to virus infections are common. For example, lymph glands in the neck may go 'up and down' if you have frequent throat infections. This is of little concern. Swollen lymph glands are more of a concern if there is no apparent reason for them to swell.

Key words: bio energiser, quaver, symptom questionnaire,

Abbreviations: QV = quaver (mJ), BE = bio energiser, Q = questionnaire

Infection is the common cause. The lymph glands near to an infection swell quickly and become tender as the immune system 'fights off' infecting germs (bacteria, virus, etc).

The lymph glands usually go back to their normal 'pea size' when the infection is over. It can take up to two weeks or so for them to gradually go back to normal after the infection. Examples include the following.

Throat infections and tonsillitis may cause lymph glands in the neck to swell.

Skin infections of the arm may cause lymph glands in the armpit to swell.

Infections of the leg or genitals may cause lymph glands in the groin to swell.

Virus infections such as glandular fever affect the whole body. You may then develop swollen lymph glands in various parts of the body such as the neck, armpit and groins.

Other causes are less common. A cancer can 'seed' (spread) to nearby lymph glands. The cancer then grows in the lymph gland and causes it to swell. For example, breast cancer may seed to the lymph glands in the armpit.

Throat cancer may seed to lymph glands in the neck. Lung and gut cancers may seed to lymph glands that you usually cannot see or feel in the abdomen and chest. Cancer of the lymphatic and blood systems (lymphomas and leukaemias) can cause many lymph glands to swell. As a rule, these other causes of swollen lymph glands develop more slowly than infections, and tend to be painless at first.

What is the treatment for swollen lymph glands?

The treatment depends on the cause. Swollen lymph glands are like a 'marker' of various conditions, all with different outlooks and treatments. So, for example, the common cause is due to a viral infection when no specific treatment may be advised. However, swollen lymph glands caused by a cancer or leukaemia may need quite extensive treatment.

METHOD

Subjects

A total of 20 patients were referred for bio-energiser treatment to the feet and hands between the Malvern Integrated Health Centre, New Milton Clinic and The Wessex Nuffield Hospital, Hampshire, between December 2003 and January 2004. The use of the BE system was considered as alternative therapy when patients swollen lymph glands were not improved by conventional methods.

After the expected benefits and risks of the treatment were explained, the patient signed an informed consent.

The BE therapy was administered in a standardised fashion as per protocol (Appendix I). Parameters recorded included measured water and low sodium salt, the starting time, polarity intervals and quaver cumulative pulses (all measured as millijoules per square centimeter in the water).

Questionnaire

Patients completed a questionnaire at the beginning and again at the completion of the course of the therapy.

The questionnaire (Table 1) used 15 questions based upon those devised by Finlay and co-workers (quality of life).

We omitted some of the questions and rephrased others to make them more appropriate for our swollen lymph gland sufferers.

We used a four-point Likert scale to rate the questions. We did not use the scoring system of any disability index. However, as with the index, we asked the patients to rate the impact of the swollen lymph gland on their functioning and interactions over the preceding 2 weeks. Our final question requested the patient to rate his/her lymph glands at that point in time.

In addition, in the post-therapy questionnaire, the patients were asked to rate the improvement of their swollen lymph glands on a scale of 1 to 10 on a visual analogue scale. one represented no improvement while 9 represented considerable improvement (Fig. 1).



Figure 1

In order to analyse the effects of the BE treatment, Patients responded by rating the questionnaire (Table 1).

Table 1 : Questionnaire

Over the past two weeks:

1. How much has your swollen gland interfered with you carrying out work around the house or garden?
2. How often did you find the infection interfering in your vocals?
3. How much do you have to drink or eat to help ease the suffering?
4. Has your swollen lymph gland been much of a problem while socialising?
5. Has your swollen lymph glands resulted in your having to take more baths or showers than usual?
6. Has your mood been affected by your swollen lymph glands?
7. Is your swollen lymph glands making it difficult for you to do Sport or any other activity?
8. Have you been criticised or stopped from using communal pools or changing facilities?
9. Have you avoided swimming or going to the beach because of your condition?
10. Has your swollen lymph glands resulted in you smoking or drinking alcohol more than you would do normally?
11. To what extent has your swollen lymph glands or treatment made you untidy or disorganised?

12. As a result of having swollen lymph glands, have you felt aggressive, frustrated or embarrassed?
13. Has your swollen lymph glands interfered with your daily social life, social events or relationships?
14. How have you felt about your condition over the last two weeks?
15. How bad do you think your swollen lymph glands are now?

RESULTS

Results from 18/20 subjects were analysed; 11 were women. Two patients left the clinic without completing the questionnaire and were excluded from the study.

The analogue scale rating revealed that patients thought this novel method of therapeutic treatment significantly improved and reduced their swollen lymph gland within two weeks.

Eighteen patients (90%) thought their swollen lymph glands were improved by the bio-energiser system within two weeks, while two patients (10%) thought the swollen lymph gland showed no improvement and left the therapeutic protocol.

There were no reported adverse events recorded from the treatments.

CONCLUSION

The results obtained from this research study would suggest that the Bio-energiser D-Tox system should be subjected to further long term clinical evaluation to see possible potential capabilities in the lymphatic system.

APPENDIX I

The BE system was developed and built by Xecare Ltd. It contained quaver technology from Q Science. Prior to each treatment the patient's condition was established by severity of the patients feedback of throat discomfort for pre-preparation doses of quaver electrolysis energy. Starting doses for treatment were estimated on basis of the severity of the swollen lymph glands. Dosage increments for determining the correct quaver mJ and milliamps were 0.5 times the preceding dose. For example, in this system to establish the quaver and amperage for approximate cm² area of swollen lymph glands felt under the skin we would start with 0.5amps. The second square would be exposed to $1 \times 0.5 = 0.5$ amps with 1mJ, then $2 \times 0.5 = 1$ amp with 2.0mJ, then $3 \times 0.5 = 1.5$ amps with 3 mJ. It should be noted that the numerical number of amps or millijoules delivered does not represent a figure transferable to other or similar systems. We have previously presented data demonstrating that under current calibration methodology the dose measured in amps or millijoules in one machine is not equivalent to that measured in millijoules in another machine.²

Treatment was given every day. The starting therapeutic dose was applied. At each subsequent treatment, the dose was increased by 10% unless there was improvement when the dose was adjusted as per the protocol. Hands were given a full 30 minute treatment. A maximum of 14 treatments were given in any one course. All patients were asked to drink one litre of water a day and prior to receiving the BE therapy. Treatment was terminated when the swollen lymph glands no longer be of concern to the patient, or a maximum of 14 treatments had been given. Missed treatments were handled as per protocol.

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