The EAP Treatment for the School Children's Diseases

- (1) The Improvement of the Colour-Sense of the Colour-Blind Children
 (2) The Improvement of the Vision-Power of Pseudomyopia

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I. Introduction

24 years ago at Kyoto University while studying the resistance of electric current in skin, Dr. Y. Nakatani discovered by his Neurometer Ryodo Points, Ryodoraku and Hanno-Ryodo Points (Reactive Electro Permeable Points); and applying stimulation with an electric needles at his Hanno Ryodo Points, he has had good results in treating newralgia, colour blindness, psendramyopia, and many other chrinic diseases. This is called Ryodoraku Autonomous Nerve Regulatory Therapy. In 1963 at Rome, in 1967 at Prague, and in 1971 at Lisbon Dr. Y. Nozu made a report regarding the improvement of the colour sense of the Ryodoraku Treatment at the International Congress of School and University Health and Medicine.

Last Year (1973) Prof. N. Sato made a report of Ryodoraku Therapy at the International Symposium On Pain at Seattle, Washington, U.S.A.

II. Method

We treat with the doctrine of Ryodoraku Therapy, which acupunctures at Nakatanis 4 points on the face and foot, and turn on a direct current of 12 V & 200 M.A. for 7 seconds. With this method, the colour vision are getting better.

(Table I)

Ishiwara 10 Tables	The num- ber of total pupils	The num- ber of the colour blindness	The num- ber of correct reading	After 15th treatment	Increased number of correct reading	Average treatment required for correct read- ing of each Table
Elementary School Pupils	1. 693 2. 1291 3. 1063	14 11 13	63 20 35	100 54 97	37 34 62	5.68 4.85 3.15
High School Pupils	4. 460 5. 752	14 10	30 26	89 59	59 33	3.56 4.54
Total	4259	62	174	399	225	4.13

III. The Results

In the next tables, it is quite clear that the colour sense of the colour blind school children has improved.

- (1) The topics applied for the school children as group.
- (2) Dr. Y. Tuyama's investigation for 145 middle school pupils.

(Table II)

Result	Ishiwara's 10 Tables	1968	1969	Total
Improved	10/10	34 (68%)	65 (69%)	99 (68%)
Half improved	5/10	9 (18%)	28 (30%)	37 (25%)
Favourable	1~4/10	7 (14%)	2 (2%)	9 (7%)
Total		50 cases	95 cases	145 cases

- (3) Dr. Y. Narimiya's investigation for elementary, middle, and high school pupils, college students and adults.

(Table III)

School groups	Ishiwara Tables	No. of colour blindness	No. of correct reading	After 15th treatment	All No. of correct reading	No. of total treatment	Average treatment required for reading of each Table
Elementary school pupils	10	11	20	79	83	175	10.2
	12	4	24	42	60	61	16
	14	6	19	48	81	101	10.5
Middle school pupils	10	11	34	74	158	94	11
	12	8	28	72	141	87	8.9
	14	6	24	56	174	105	10.3
High school pupils	10	8	24	57	64	209	6.3
	12	8	28	51	57	196	10.2
	14	8	32	53	67	212	6
College students	10	7	23	61	79	148	7.8
	12	4	11	42	54	102	9.9
	14	5	19	41	63	128	9.8
Adults	10	9	17	51	91	232	12.1
	12	6	13	27	48	269	16.5
	14	9	18	58	141	325	15.4
Total	10	45	118	433	475	858	9.8
	12	30	104	346	360	715	11.8
	14	34	112	256	526	871	10.6

(4) Total of Dr. Y. Nakatani and other 21 doctor's investigation for 1039.

(Table IV)

Ishiwara Tables	Number of colour blindness	Number of treatment	Number of correct reading	Average treatment required for correct reading of each Table
10 Tables	1039	16939	5396	3.13
12 Tables	304	4355	1645	2.64
14 Tables	552	9628	3705	2.59

III' Follow-up Tests by Ishiwara Colour-blind Tables.

It is clear that the colour sense of the school children will be remained improved after 1, 2 and 3 years.

(1) Dr. Y. Tsuyama's investigation for 21 middle school pupils (Ishiwara 10 Tables)

(Table V)

After	100%	Percentage of correct reading							
		90	80	50	40	30	20	10	Total
1 year	1		1	1	1	6		1	11
3 years	2								2
6 years	3	1		1		2	1		8

(2) Dr. Y. Narimiya's investigation for elementary, middle & high school pupils, and college students. (total 8)

(Ishiwara 10, 12, 14 Tables)

c. f. one of them, a middle school pupils. (Table VI)

(Table VI)

After	10 Tables			12 Tables			14 Tables		
	No. of correct reading before treatment	No. of treatment	No. of correct reading after treatment	No. of correct reading before treatment	No. of treatment	No. of correct reading after treatment	No. of correct reading before treatment	No. of treatment	No. of correct reading after treatment
	3	8	9	5	8	8	4	8	10
1 year	8	3	<u>10</u>	7	7	<u>12</u>	8	7	13
3 years	8	3	10	11	3	<u>12</u>	10	3	13
6 years	<u>10</u>	4	<u>10</u>	<u>12</u>	5	<u>12</u>	13	4	<u>14</u>

IV. Pseudomyopia

In the next graph (12 doctor's, study for 280 pupils), it is quite clear that the vision power of pseudomyopia will be improved by Ryodoraku Treatment (Table VII).

(Table VII)

V. Summary

This time, we report the results of the group treatment of the colour blind and pseudomyopia. Perhaps we can say that the improvement of colour sense and pseudomyopia is possible by Ryodoraku Treatment. As the result, many colour blind school children can pass the entrance examination of a medical college, and also the examination to be automobile drivers. Although, they can read the Ishiwara Colour Blind Tables, we cannot say that they are completely cured.

Prof. R. Seki, an ophthalmologist examined some of them (14 cases) by annaloscope, Ishikawa's lantern test, Ishiwara's Tables, Okuma's Tables, TOKYO Medical College Tables, 100 hue test and Panel D-15 test; and the improvement of the colour sense is observed, but the result is not yet perfect afterwards, we show you some demonstration, and I hope, all of you will try this method.