



4. What is VAS and how to use VAS perception?

The observation, diagnosis and control system: the neurovegetative system, with the Vascular Autonomous Signal (VAS)

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The VAS emission is based on an original feature of biology: the existence of the neurovegetative system, which offers us these dimensions of observation, diagnosis and control.

It is a neurovegetative property that is not taken into account or used today.

The limbic system represents the central and functional structure of the brain, through which all sensory information passes on its way to the cortex. Here, this information is sorted, analyzed, indexed, and pre-memorized, prioritized or discarded. It allows the cortical areas to play their integrative role of recognition and memory.

It can induce the actions and reactions best suited to the functional harmony of living beings. Instincts, attitudes, behaviors, and reflexes depend on it.

The limbic structures therefore represent the most essential functional centers for the integration of information in a living organism.

From this perspective, **the auricle (the outer ear) can be considered the collateral and external anatomical manifestation of the limbic brain.**

It would then constitute the radar system that the organism needs, as well as the **relational interface between the limbic system and the entire somatic structure of the organism.**

The autonomic nervous system plays a crucial role in photonic medicine and pulse-assisted auriculotherapy, and is fundamental to the practice of these disciplines.

Indeed, the preeminence of this autonomic nervous system stems from its mechanisms as a watchdog, a functional pilot, a repairer, and a normalizer of the body's physiological harmony.

The control boxes of this internal nervous system are located at the geometric convergence point of all the “control cameras” in the nuclei of the hypothalamus.

It is from this control panel that all the body's biological commands and functional orders are issued.

The "command center" of physiology and the biology of living organisms is indeed located at this command gateway.

Through limbic stimulation, the hypothalamus becomes the organizing center for autonomic functions, sleep, and wakefulness. It regulates cortical activity.

While it is difficult to deny the fundamental role of the hypothalamic nuclei in expressing the tissue-soothing or calming messages provided by the autonomic nervous system (ANS), it is equally logical to attribute to them the implementation of all the electronic and electromagnetic regulatory processes initiated by the bursts of energy-providing photons.

The hypothalamus therefore plays a major role regarding photon emissions.

Through its anterior, posterior, and mammillary nuclei, it implements autonomic nervous system activity, its integration, and its diffusion from the smallest distal cell of the anatomy to the centers of suffering and action, even of reflection and thought.

This is a general phenomenon that expresses the participation of the entire autonomic nervous system, mobilized by the reticular network, in all the pathological or disruptive stimuli to which the various tissues or organs are subjected.

ANS allows for a direct exploration of the tissue reactivity of the concerned areas.

VAS can only operate within an area of electromagnetic blockage.

This blockage reflects the inability of the energy emission to transfer—via electronic projection—the enzymatic activation signal to a level sufficiently distant from the thermal bath to trigger the activation of **dissipative structures**, that is, **a biochemical reaction that can occur and spread wherever it is needed.**

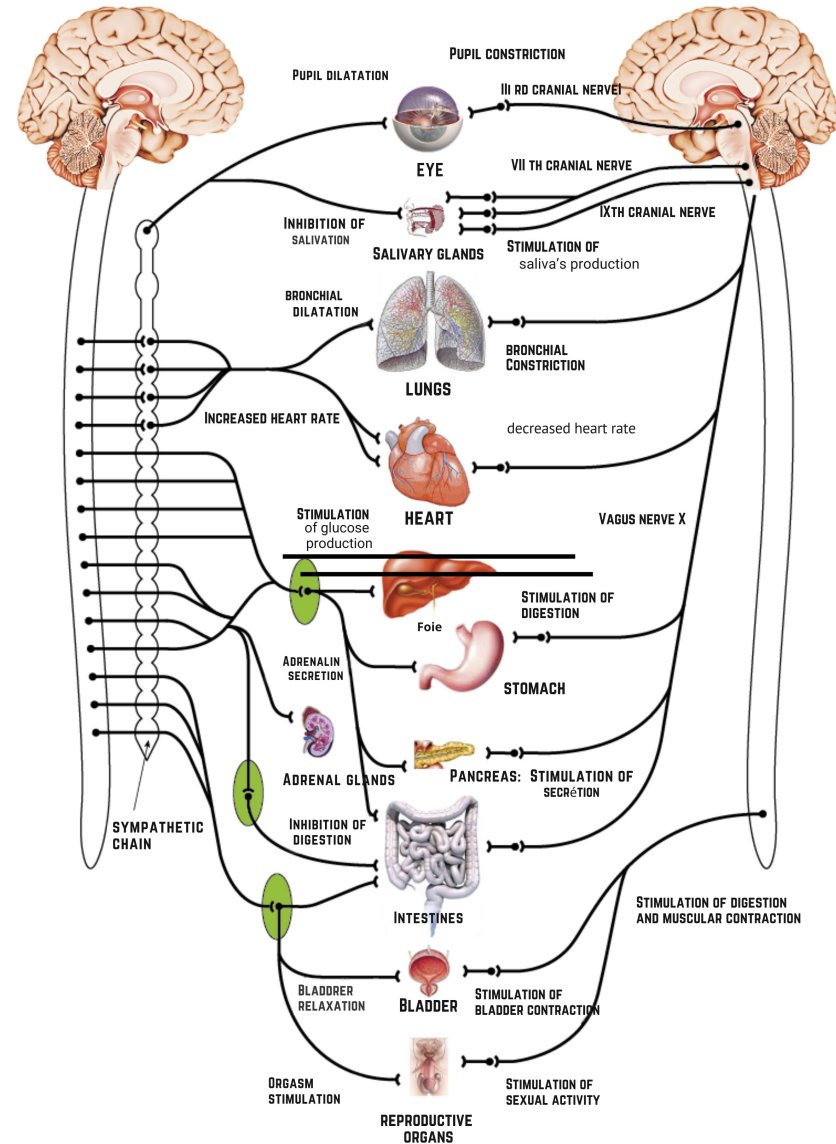
VAS thus constitutes the echo of stress, tension, or oscillation, generated at the level of impact or tissue by the regulatory and repairing autonomic nervous system.

Therefore, the simultaneous use of photons and VAS represents a novel therapeutic method, as it does not specifically target either basic biochemical and metabolic mechanisms or the biochemical organization of tissue structures.

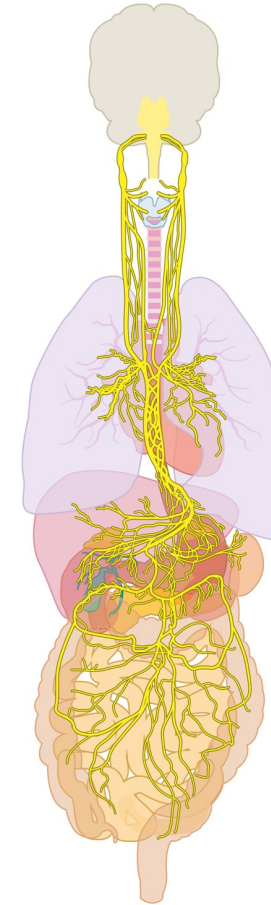
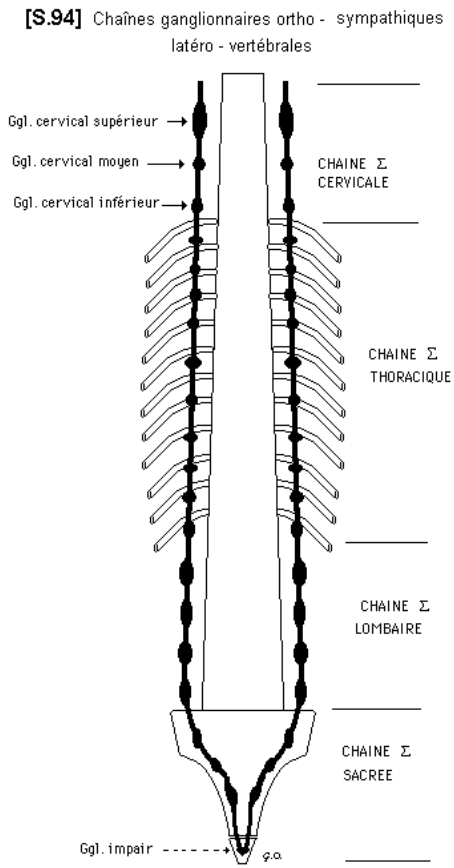
Its potential impact in these areas stems simply from an energetic and functional reorganization of the number and activity of electrons.

SYMPATHETIC SYSTEM

PARASYMPATHETIC SYSTEM



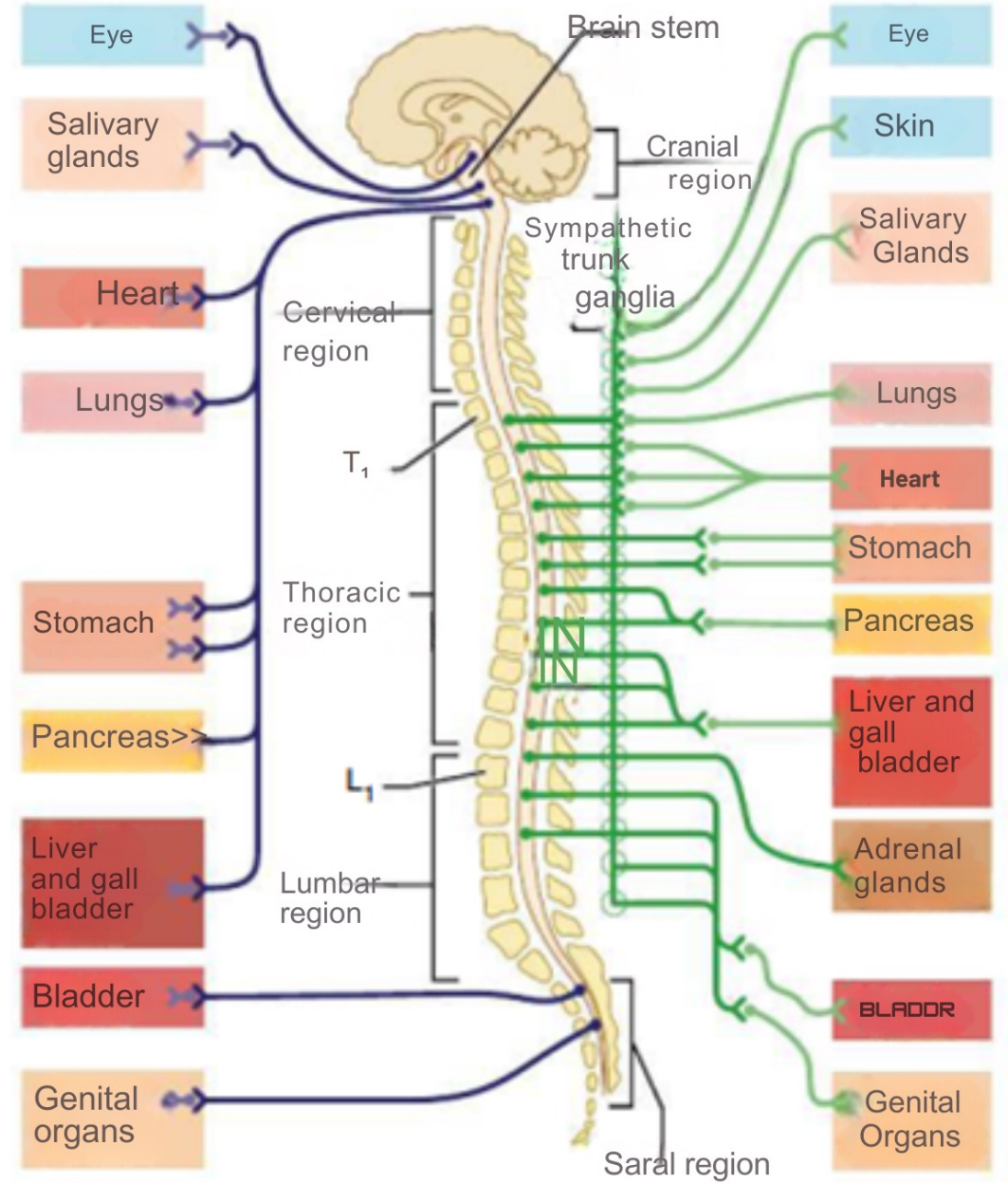
Sympathetic system and vagus nerve



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Parasympathetic nervous system

SYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM

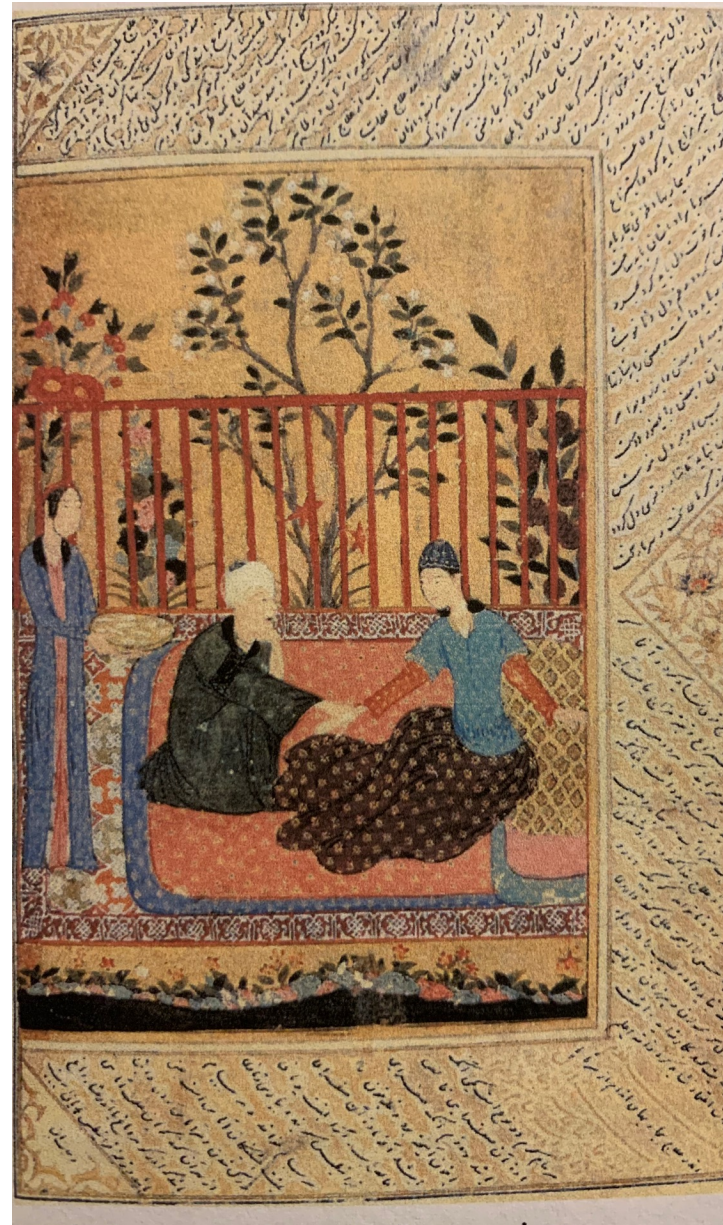


There is a basic health and a basic metabolism, which can be linked to systems regulated by the parasympathetic system, which is responsible for good digestion, good sleep and rest, and which also manages tissue repair and the maintenance of the body so that it functions efficiently and optimally.

In the same way, we can say that there is a health of adaptation, action and intervention with its corresponding metabolism, which are comparable to systems regulated by the sympathetic system, also having an alert function.

There is complementarity and a permanent functional balance between the sympathetic and parasympathetic systems.

Disruptions to this precious balance will lead to functional disorders, which in the absence of efficient correction, may in time lead to lesional disorders.



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VAS is known since long ago, and is quite well described in the Mathnawi (or Mesnevi), the main poem of Jalaladin Rumi(1207-1273)

« 101: How the king led the physician to the bedside of the sick girl, that he might see her condition.

He rehearsed the tale of the invalid and her illness, and then seated him beside the sick (girl).

The physician observed the colour of her face, (felt) her pulse, and (inspected) her urine;

he heard both the symptoms and the (secondary) causes of her malady.

160:

He listened to her story (while) he continued to observe her pulse and its beating, So that at whosoever's name her pulse should begin to throb, (he might know that) that person is the object of her soul's desire in the world. He counted up the friends in her native town; then he mentioned another town by name.

He said: “When you went forth from your own town, in which town did you live mostly?” She mentioned the name of a certain town and from that too she passed on (to speak of another, and meanwhile) there was no change in the colour of her face nor in her pulse.

Masters and towns, one by one, she told of, and about dwelling-place and bread and salt. She told stories of many a town and many a house, (and still) no vein of her quivered nor did her cheek grow pale. Her pulse remained in its normal state, unimpaired, till he asked about Samarcand, the (city) sweet as candy.

Thereat her pulse jumped and her face went red and pale (by turns), for she had been parted from a man of Samarcand, a goldsmith. When the physician found out this secret from the sick (girl), he discerned the source of that grief and woe »

VAS emission is a vascular signal that can be detected throughout the arterial network when the pulse is taken, a phenomenon linked to the action of the sympathetic system on vessel tissue.

It was described by Professor René Leriche (1917) and rediscovered by Paul Nogier in 1968.

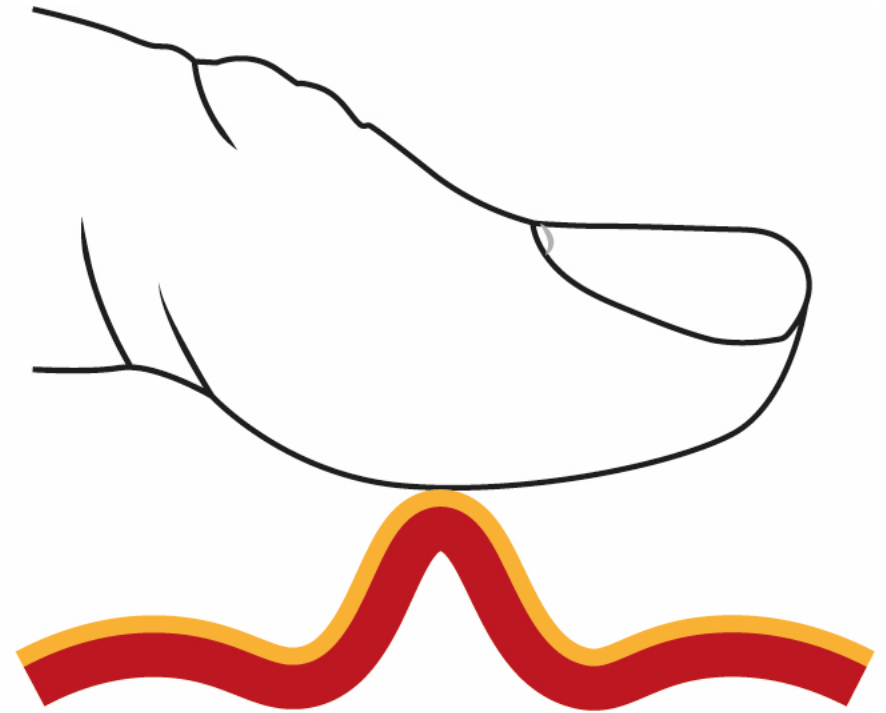
It is a variation in the amplitude of the pulse wave dependent on the sympathetic system, which finds its anatomical explanation in the exclusively sympathetic innervation of the walls of the body's arteries and arterioles in all its territories.



VAS perception



No VAS perception



VAS perception

The proof of VAS in a recent study



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Professor Leriche discovered that **any alert** in a particular area of the body was **transmitted to the nuclei of the hypothalamus** in the form of this perceptible change throughout the arterial system, due to the metameric distribution of the sympathetic system.

The oxidative stress of any tissue attack develops cell chaos in the affected area one step at a time. The information is immediately transmitted to the brain.

The switching of the metamorphism concerned with the limbic system puts the body's **entire sympathetic system on alert.**

Any direct or indirect questioning, excitation or interference from the injured tissue, whether mediated or immediate, **due to the change in the nerve sensitivity threshold at this level**, is immediately reflected throughout the sympathetic network.

Interpretation is possible wherever this effect can be perceived, i.e. wherever the pulse can be felt.

The rate at which the pulse varies reflects the time taken for the incidence to manifest itself, its intensity and the periodicity of its effect, expressed as VAS emission.

The tool for our exploration and control is therefore the VAS perception, which comes from the nuclei of the hypothalamus responsible for the sympathetic system, since it is a strictly an arterial information process and is in no way linked to blood flow.

The VAS emission, i.e. the neurovegetative alert, **can only arise in a territory that is electromagnetically blocked.**

VAS enables direct exploratory analysis of tissue reactivity in the areas concerned. It is a general phenomenon which expresses the participation of the entire neurovegetative system, mobilised by the reticular network, to all the pathological or disruptive stresses to which the various tissues or organs are subjected.

VAS emission can be used to detect, identify and locate points and areas of pathological tissue disturbance. It can also be used to monitor the therapeutic activity of photons.

This method can be applied both to the auricle, the interface with the limbic system, and to the patient's body.

The mastery of the VAS perception, because of the wealth of information it provides, is the corner stone of photonic medicine.

The controlled use of VAS perception enables dysfunctions or pathologies to be detected even before they become apparent, allowing personalised treatment and monitoring of the effects of the therapy and the evolution of the disease process or functional disorder.

In a healthy subject, there will be no information at the entry point, nor on the auricular pinna or on the soma.

This corresponds to situations where redox is normal, arterial paO_2 greater than 98%, $\text{paCO}_2 = 40\%$ and $\text{pH} = 7.42$.

In the case of acute and simple localized pathology of the territories situated below the pyramid, the VAS will be perceived on the contralateral ear.

In the case of complex and/or chronic pathologies involving different systems, the VAS can be perceived bilaterally.

Healthy tissue does not normally give VAS emission during exploration, but it has been observed that healthy tissue can be disturbed incidentally and generate VAS discharges up to 5 pulses.

Beyond that, we enter the pathological sphere.

Experience has shown that any dysfunction triggers VAS discharge.

Any organic or tissue lesion or enzymatic disruption of molecular transfer disrupts metabolic processes and triggers VAS emission.

All disorders induced or resulting from sub-cellular electromagnetic mechanisms trigger VAS emission.

Fatigue, depression and psycho-somatic dystrophies, as well as Invasive pathologies and tumours trigger VAS emission.

In photonic medicine, we can observe different types of VAS reactions, depending on the colours used, the type of lesion or functional or metabolic impairment, whether it is acute or chronic, and the tissue involved.

The VAS also allows us to control the treatment applied : once the necessary energy has been received, this disturbance in pulse amplitude is completely normalised.

This extremely precise tool makes it possible to deliver an individualised treatment to each person, without any recipes.

There can be no "recipe" for a specific pathology, only suggestions to guide treatment.

Here are some milestones for counting VAS reaction :

- Without serious health problems, the count is less than 25 VAS ;
- From 25 to 50 VAS, we are dealing with an aggressive or acute pathology;

- Up to 80 VAS are generally due to nervous or degenerative pathologies.
- Above 100 VAS, we are in the presence of a serious pathology, such as a pathology that is perpetuated and maintained over time, or a tumour pathology.

Structural disorders or pathologies (fractures, trauma, etc.) cause strong, sometimes violent VAS emission. The VAS of trauma are always hard, significant, characteristic, solid and indisputable.

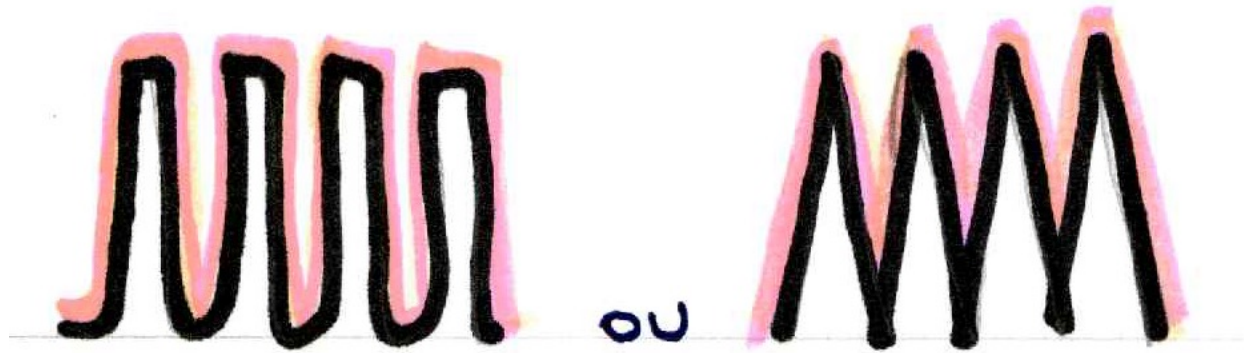


Small local inflammation

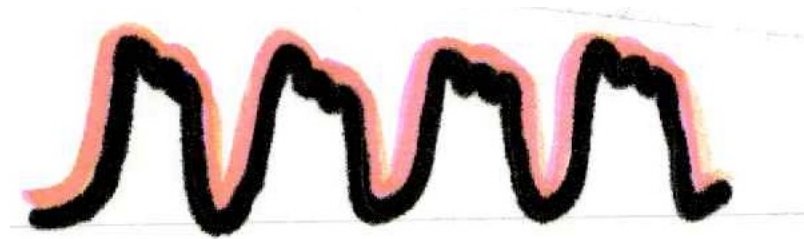


Tendinitis

In case of bone fracture



In cases of joint pathology with effusion



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In case of lower back pain with painful muscle spasms



So-called "chronic", nervous or psychological pathologies lead to very thin, tight, deep VAS...

Tumour pathologies produce faint, inexhaustible bursts that can be repeated *ad infinitum*.

The VAS of cancerous tumours are discreet, fine, extremely polished, but totally inexhaustible.



Cancer

Perpetuated vascular and circulatory pathologies are systematically characterised by discomfort or suffering, accompanied by VAS (arteritis, phlebitis, coronary damage).

Circulatory VAS are generally good, which is important because they are significant and enable us to identify and locate areas of atheromatosis.

In metabolic pathologies, there is generally a metabolic and tissue accompaniment.

These are generally modified VAS, attenuated or muffled and lengthened.

Each type of colour can produce a RAC-VAS that is more specific to that colour than to another.

For example, the colour turquoise generally produces a fairly fine VAS, whereas Red 25 usually gives well-marked VAS.

The VAS represents a considerable exploratory enrichment, and is a tool that can be generalised to all pathological or therapeutic research, whatever its nature.

The colors triggering VAS should be applied during treatment till VAS emission disappears.

What is the meaning of VAS disappearance?

The application of light on VAS emission areas stops whenever the transmission of information is complete, and that means that the transfer of energy (and information) through a resonance transfer is complete.