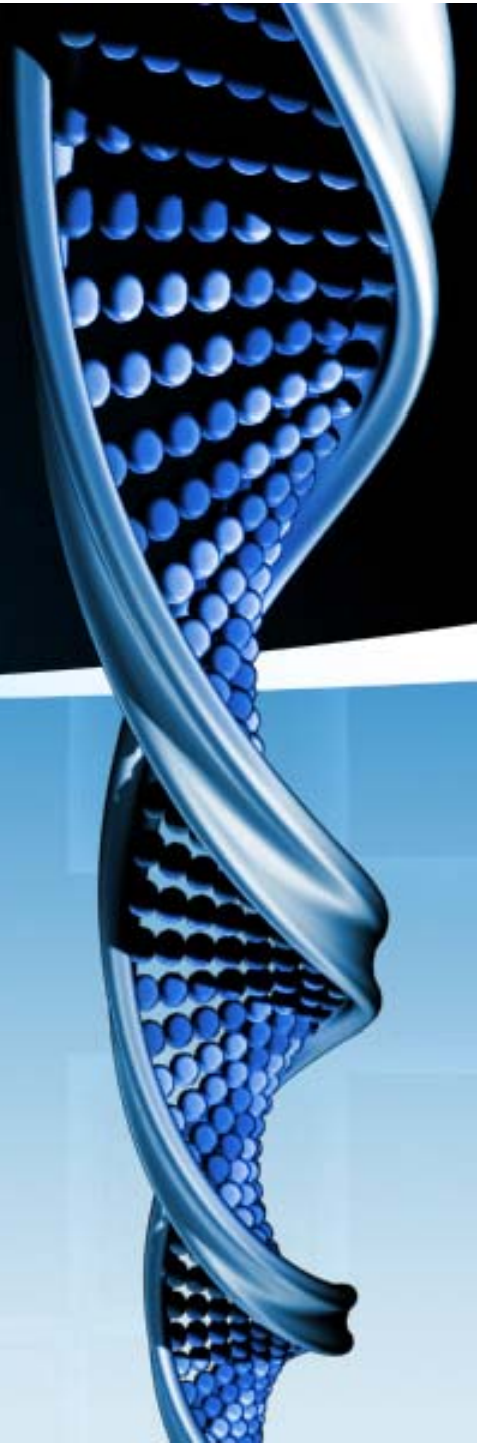


Eidam Diagnostics Corporation

CRT 2000 Thermographic System

Training Program
Segment 2: The History and Science of Thermography

The History of Thermography

The first known use of heat physiology to diagnose patients was in Ancient Greece.

Mud was spread over a patient, and the areas that dried first were thought to indicate regions of concern.

eidam
DIAGNOSTICS CORPORATION

The History of Thermography

1954	E. Schwamm founds the German Society of Thermography & Regulation Medicine.
1975	Dr. Arno Rost partners with Werner Eidam to explore temperature changes on health conditions, over time.
1980	Werner Eidam and Dr. Rost build the Eidatherm, a predecessor to the CRT Thermographic System.
2003	Eidam compiles 22 years of research data, including thermographic data, case files, and patient pathologies.
2005	Eidam Diagnostics Corporation founded. Purchases intellectual property and rights
2006	Eidam Diagnostics re-engineers the Contact Regulation Thermographic System, focusing on evaluation tools, operator independence, and ease of use.

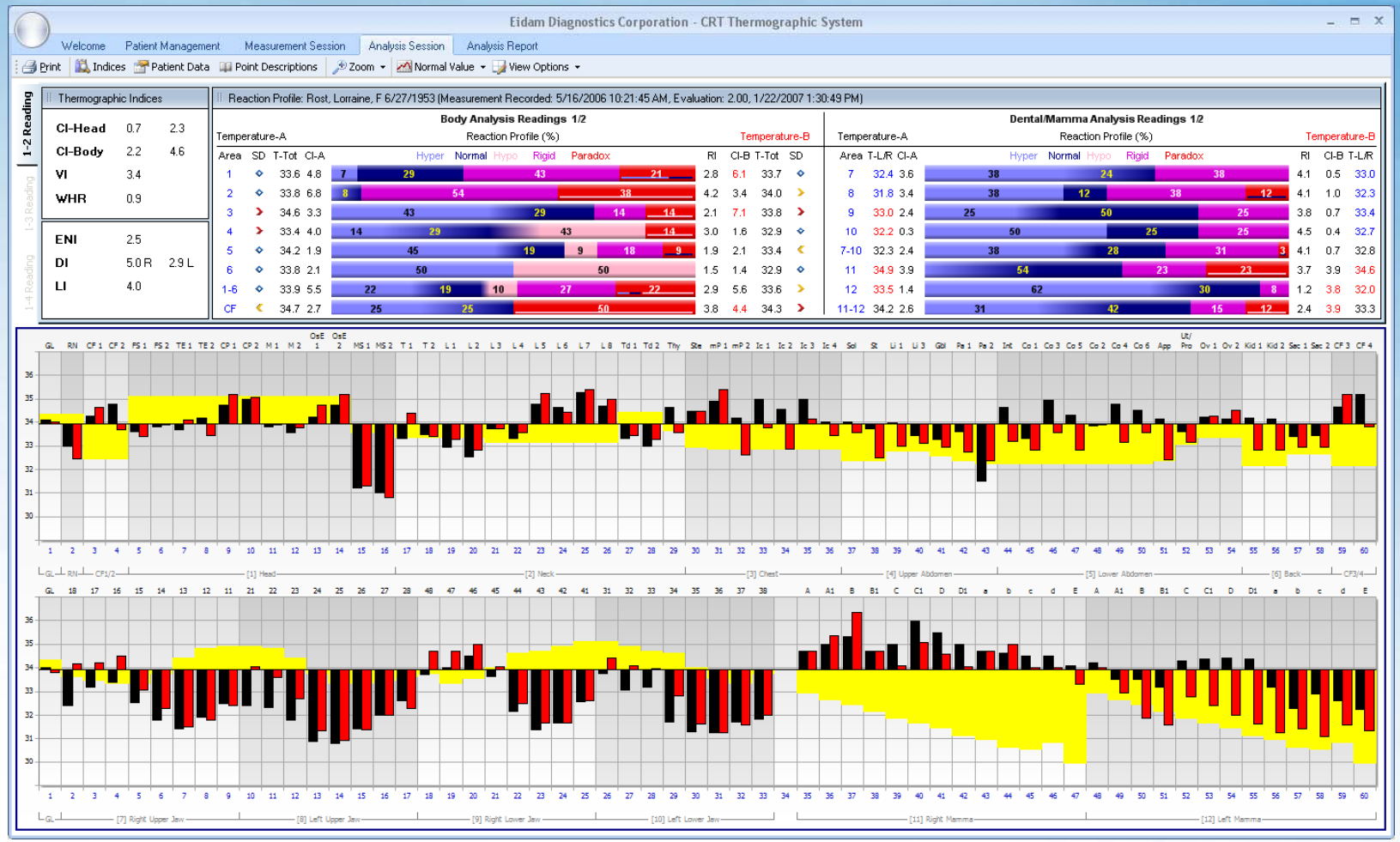
eidam
DIAGNOSTICS CORPORATION

Measuring Physiological Response

- Thermography measures temperature from the surface of the body, and is therefore a test of physiology.
- Empirical data allows us to identify likely disease processes, by comparing patients' physiological responses to profiles of patients who have progressed to specific diseases.
- Thermography does not image anatomy or measure structural tissue damage.

eidam
DIAGNOSTICS CORPORATION

Sample Thermogram



The Science of Thermography

- The regulation of dermal circulation is neurovascular, controlled by the autonomous nervous system.
- When an organ is subjected to stress, the nervous system causes a localized response to that stress.
- The heat of muscles, joints, or bones is not conducted to dermal tissues, and is therefore not directly measured by thermography.

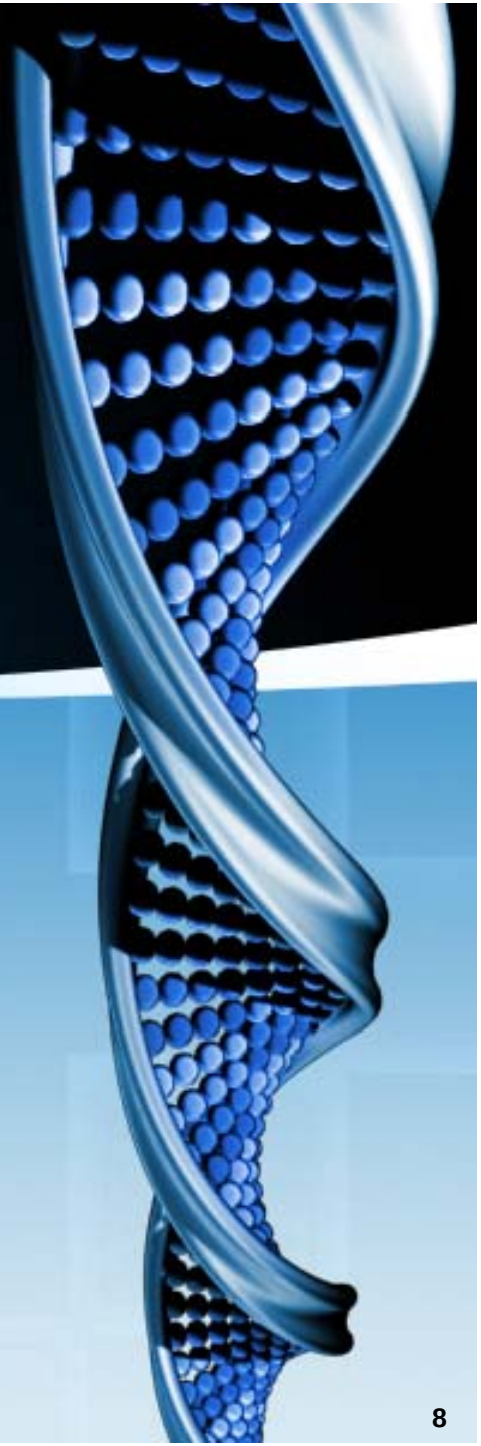
eidam
DIAGNOSTICS CORPORATION

The Body as a Whole

- Diseases often cause patterns of disturbance across several organ systems.
- Separately, these disturbances may be insignificant, but together, they may point to, or support, the suspicion of a disease process.
- The CRT allows a physician to visualize these patterns in the thermogram and regulation profile.
- The CRT evaluates these patterns automatically in the patient evaluation report.

eidam DIAGNOSTICS CORPORATION

eidam
DIAGNOSTICS CORPORATION

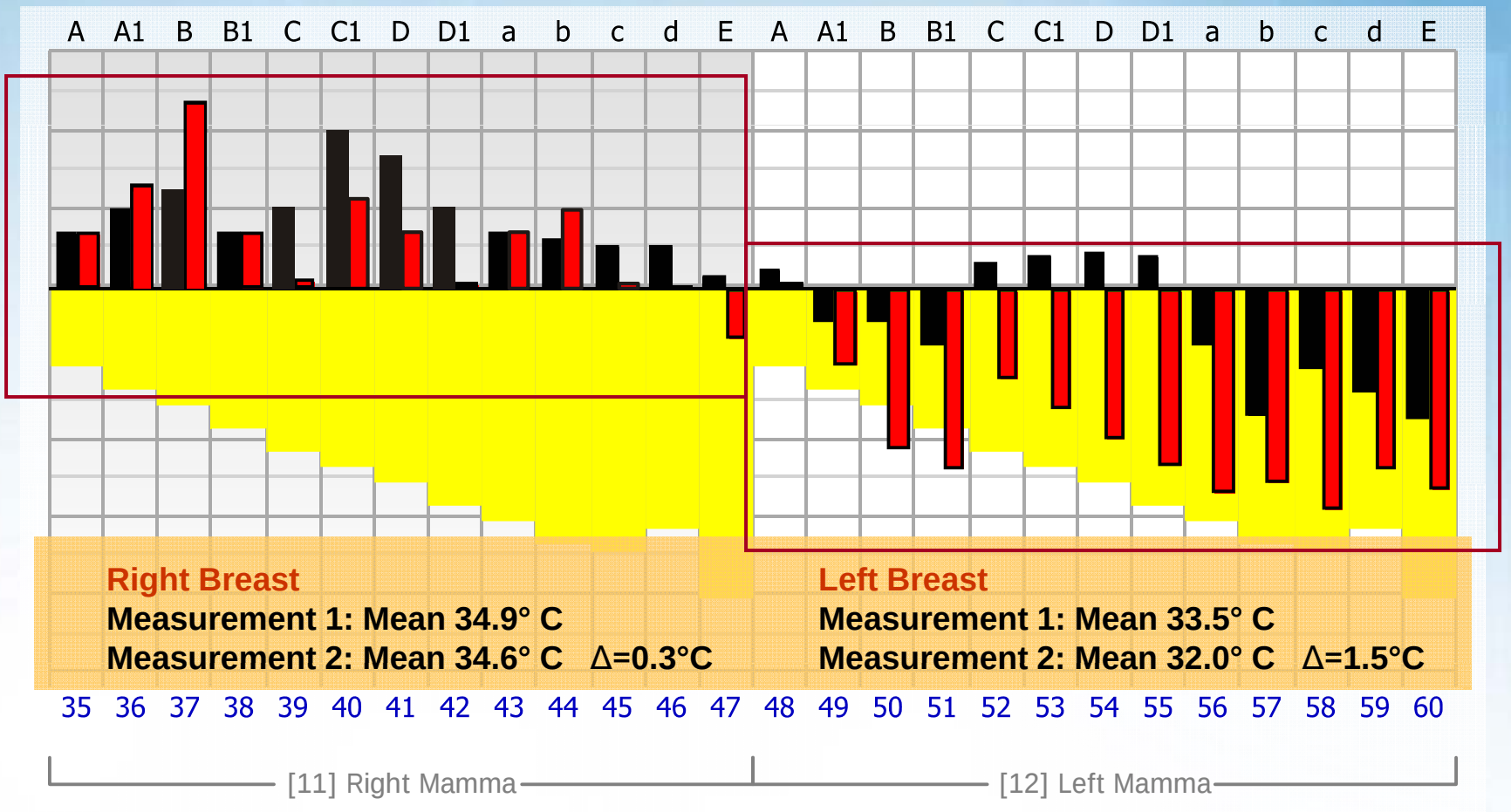


Breast Cancer: Thermography in Practice

To illustrate the complexity of the evaluation process, we will use the Thermogram of an actual breast cancer patient.

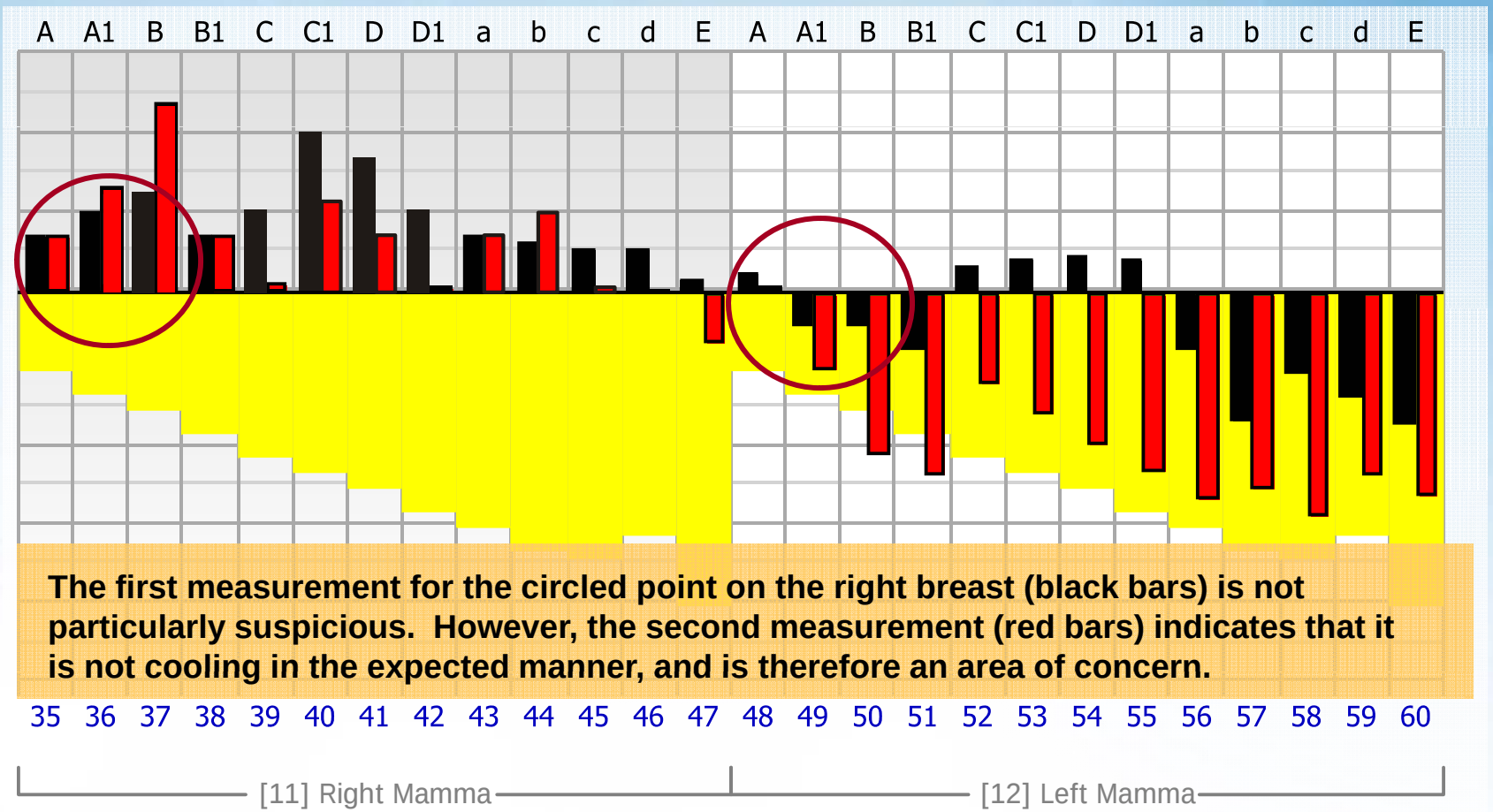
Breast Cancer Example

Before cells can become cancerous, new blood vessels form in the surrounding tissue. The additional circulation causes a measurable side difference, and is one of the simplest ways of identifying a suspicious breast terrain.



The Cancer Terrain

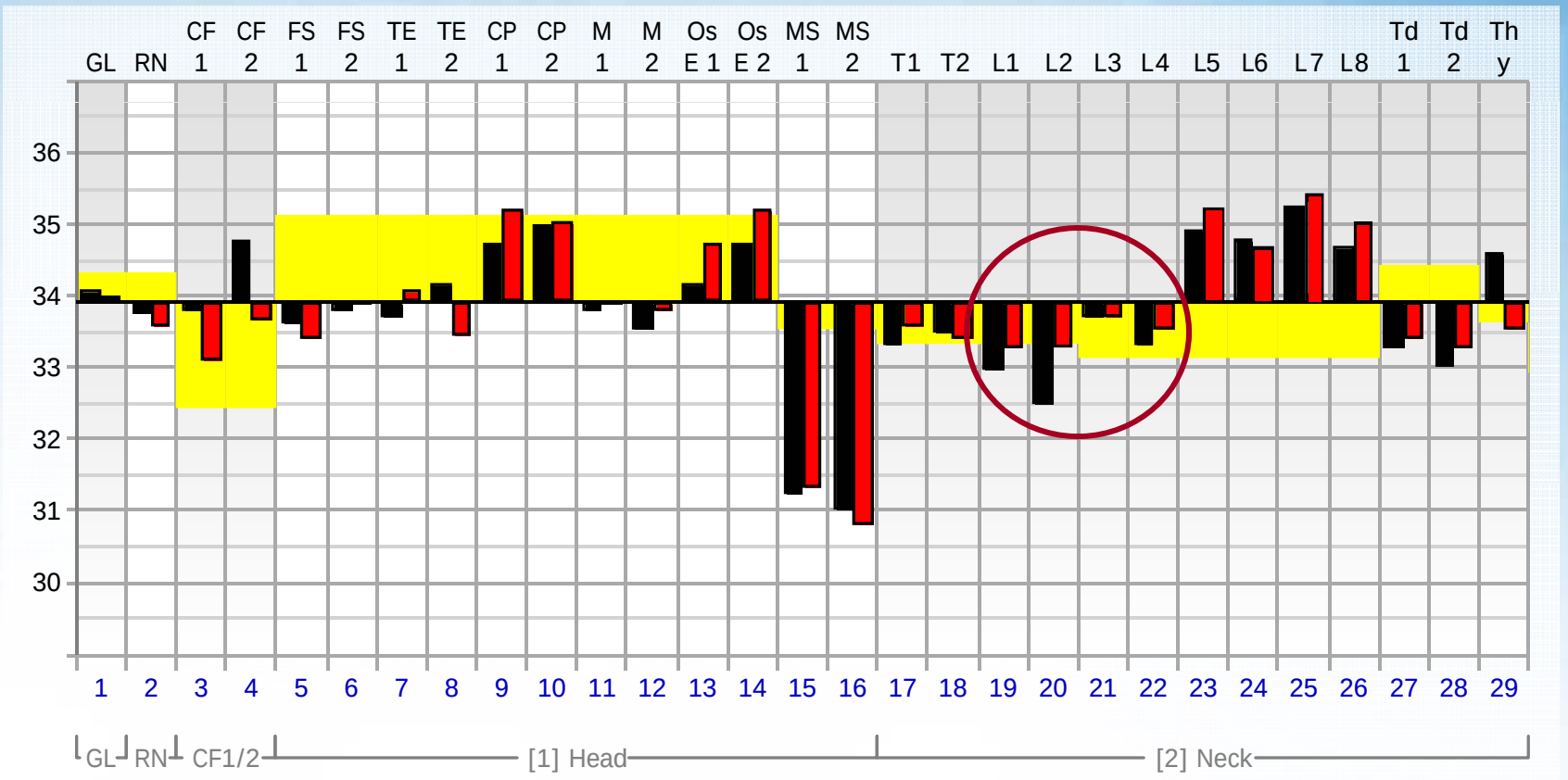
Also note the rigid measurement point, or "hot spot". Cancerous cells do not cool in the same manner that healthy cells do and therefore exhibit this pattern.



The first measurement for the circled point on the right breast (black bars) is not particularly suspicious. However, the second measurement (red bars) indicates that it is not cooling in the expected manner, and is therefore an area of concern.

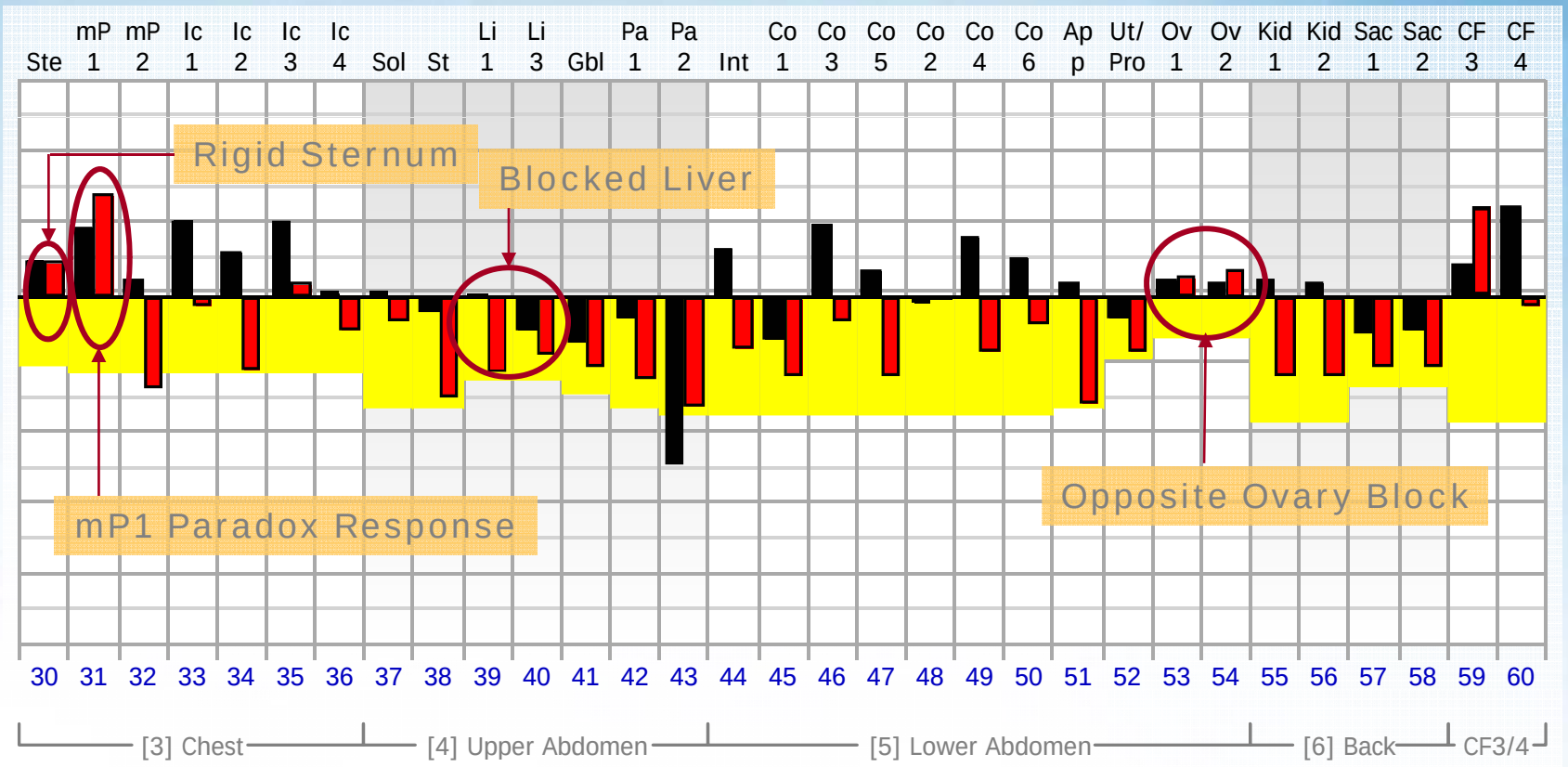
Breast Cancer Example

Patients who are have breast cancer, or who have progressed to develop breast cancer, often have Thermograms that exhibit a number of other characteristics. For example, this patient has a blocked cervical lymph.



Breast Cancer Example

These other characteristics of the patient's physiological response in the chest and abdominal regions are of additional consideration.



The Reaction Profile

Each Thermogram also includes a Reaction Profile. This is a summary of the data presented in the physiological Thermogram, and can provide important information at a quick glance. In a later presentation, we will explore the reaction profile in much greater detail.

High Chest Chaos after cooling stimuli

Body Analysis Readings 1/2

Temperature-A				Reaction Profile (%)						Temperature-B			
Area	SD	T-Tot	CI-A	Hyper	Normal	Hypo	Rigid	Paradox	RI	CI-B	T-Tot	SD	
1	◇	33.6	4.8	7	29		43	21	2.8	6.1	33.7	◇	
2	◇	33.8	6.8	8	54			38	4.2	3.4	34.0	›	
3	›	34.6	3.3		43		29	14 14	2.1	7.1	33.8	›	
4	›	33.4	4.0	14	29		43	14	3.0	1.6	32.9	◇	
5	◇	34.2	1.9		45	19	9	18 9	1.9	2.1	33.4	‹	
6	◇	33.8	2.1		50		50		1.5	1.4	32.9	◇	
1-6	◇	33.9	5.5	22	19	10	27	22	2.9	5.6	33.6	›	
CF	‹	34.7	2.7	25	25		50		3.8	4.4	34.3	›	

Dental/Mamma Analysis Readings 1/2

Temperature-A			Reaction Profile (%)					Temperature-B		
Area	T-L/R	CI-A	Hyper	Normal	Hypo	Rigid	Paradox	RI	CI-B	T-L/R
7	32.4	3.6	38	24			38	4.1	0.5	33.0
8	31.8	3.4	38	12		38	12	4.1	1.0	32.3
9	33.0	2.4	25	50			25	3.8	0.7	33.4
10	32.2	0.3	50		25		25	4.5	0.4	32.7
7-10	32.3	2.4	38	28		31	3	4.1	0.7	32.8
11	34.9	3.9	54		23		23	3.7	3.9	34.6
12	33.5	1.4	62			30	8	1.2	3.8	32.0
11-12	34.2	2.6	31	42		15	12	2.4	3.9	33.3

High Breast Chaos

Regulation Thermography

We will be returning to the subjects of Regulation Thermography and Thermogram Evaluation, but we will first turn to operating the CRT and the measurement procedure in order to provide the proper context for understanding the CRT measurement results.

eidam DIAGNOSTICS CORPORATION