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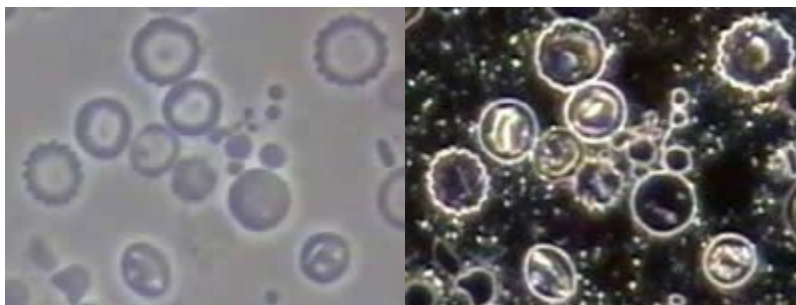
## DIAD Ecological Microscopy: *Visualizing The Body's Interior Ecology*

EcoBiotics grows from the idea that the body is best understood as an ecological system - a dynamic web of living relationships. When these critical relationships are in balance, the many interlocking elements of our inner ecology literally create the conditions of health from moment to moment. But when these relationships become disturbed, the resulting imbalances manifest as illness.

With this in mind, it makes sense that we need a powerful way to understand and visualize these important ecological relationships taking place deep within the body. We need a way to observe which factors are in balance and therefore contribute to our health, and which are out of balance, potentially setting the stage for distress.

In the early part of the 20th Century, a number of innovative biologists created a system of visual blood analysis using a special instrument called a Darkfield Microscope. The darkfield scope was originally invented in 1909 to assist chemists studying colloidal reactions - but it was soon used to look at blood in its living state instead of adding chemical dyes that degrade and alter its life processes. It's interesting to note that many hematologists, including professors in the most elite medical schools, have *never* studied blood in its living state and are often surprised by the simplest observations made through the darkfield scope.

The following pictures compare a view of live blood cells seen through a phase contrast microscope with the identical cells seen through a darkfield microscope. Note how much more detail can be seen in the darkfield picture, especially the fine points and filaments, as well as details on the the surface of the cells.



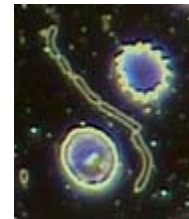
Today, a number of practitioners offer "Live Blood Cell Analysis" based on the techniques originally developed in Germany in the 1920s and 1930s. But this classical work, while often valid and brilliant, has several important limitations.



First of all, when pioneers like Dr. Gunther Enderlein (the imposing gentleman in the picture at left) originally developed darkfield blood analysis, people tended to live simpler lives than we do today. From a biological perspective, their blood was much less complex. For the most part, people only ate food grown on their own property or on nearby local farms, and they seldom traveled more than a few dozen miles from home in an entire lifetime. Foods were not laced with antibiotics, hormones, and artificial ingredients - and the airwaves were not choked with a silent cacaphony of radio and microwaves signals.

When examined under the microscope, healthy people showed healthy blood and sick people tended to show disturbances that were clearly related to the nature of their illness.

But in our modern world, with the extraordinary levels of stress, chemical toxicity, artificial and adulterated foods, electromagnetic pollution and other factors that have become commonplace in our lives, the collective health of our entire species is under siege. And one very practical result is that almost no one has healthy looking blood anymore! Even healthy people tend to have blood that looks like the blood of seriously ill people back in Enderlein's heyday.



Today's health challenges demand that we find a way to dig deeper, to get below the biological pollution of our "21st Century Malaise" and reveal the actual sources of ecological disturbance. Being able to do this is part of what makes DIAD Ecological Microscopy unique - but there is also much more.

Another limitation of classical darkfield analysis is that it provides few if any clues about the biological origins of distress we see reflected in the blood, even when meaningful disturbances are observed. Therefore, even knowledgeable and well meaning practitioners must use some other means to choose remedies, including kinesiology (muscle testing), EAV ("Electro-acupuncture after Voll"), or symptom checklists. Quite often, this results in a kind of "hit-or-miss" approach whose results are less than completely satisfying.

In contrast, DIAD Ecological Microscopy is able to home in on specific sources of ecological distress and actually identify the families of microorganisms that are responsible. Because we obtain this precise level of information, we can choose natural therapeutic options that are specifically targeted to harmonize your unique inner ecology. Over time, we can repeat the DIAD testing and follow the exact pattern of changes that take place within your system, making adjustments as required.

## **How Does DIAD work?**

A typical DIAD Ecological Microscopy analysis consists of a panel of 10 microscope slides. Each slide contains a small drop of capillary blood, sandwiched between two pieces of glass to make the cells lay down in a single, easily observed layer. The blood is usually drawn from the fingertip and the process is nearly painless - in fact, children who

were anticipating a painful shot are often so relieved that they ask their parents if they can do it again!

Of the 10 slides, the first two are simply plain blood. These slides give us information about what is actually taking place in the body, and they serve as a basis of comparison for the other 8 slides. These slides show the combined results of the body's imbalances, as well as all the ways the body strives to contain and transform them.

On each of the remaining slides, the blood is mixed with an equal volume of a special biological solution called a "DIAD developer." Each DIAD developer contains standardized dilutions of substances derived from particular species of mold fungi.

What happens when the blood mixes with one of the DIAD developers is similar to what happens when a picture is placed into a photographic developer. The instant you take a picture with your camera, the photo is recorded on the film. But that picture doesn't become visible until it's put into a developer that chemically reacts in those places where light has hit the film.

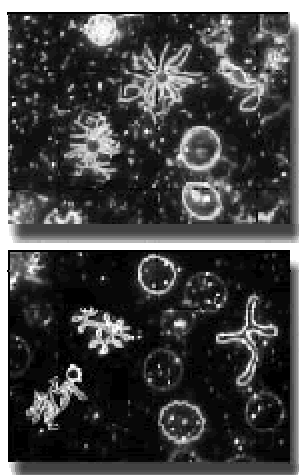
Similarly, each of our bodies contains countless biochemical and genetic "building blocks" that are normally invisible. However, when mixed with the DIAD developer, they link together and create structures that can easily be seen through the darkfield microscope. I like to explain what I believe is taking place by comparing the DIAD developers to Tinkertoys. Remember them? Tinkertoys are construction sets (made by Hasbro Toys) that let you connect sticks and other parts to round wooden "hubs" with holes in them, as shown in the picture below.

To understand how the DIAD process works, let's pretend that we can actually have many different shapes of Tinkertoy hubs in addition to the traditional round type. Perhaps there is another variety of hub that can only fit triangular sticks, and another that only links with square sticks. If you think of the different DIAD developers as molecular versions of these different shapes of Tinkertoy hubs, we can see how the process works.



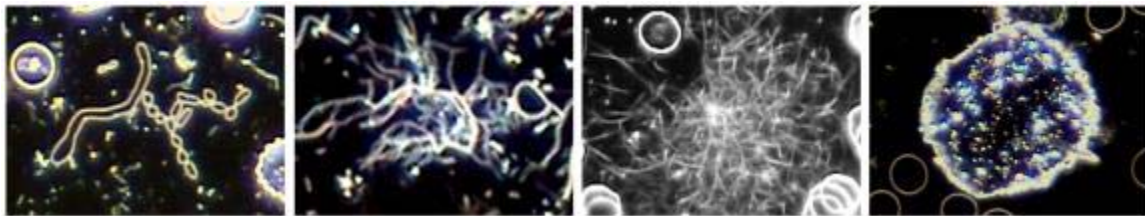
When we mix the blood with the DIAD developer that's like our round hubs, only round sticks can fit into the hub and link with it. When they do, they will create new objects in the blood, big enough to see with our microscope! Of course, the "sticks" we're talking about are really molecules and colloids associated with a particular type of bacterium or fungus. There may be other "sticks" present in the blood, that is, molecules from other species of microorganisms, but they can't hook up with this developer's particular shape of molecular Tinkertoy.

However, on another slide we mix the blood with a different type of DIAD developer - the one that we're thinking of as the triangular hubs. On this slide, only the "triangular" sticks link together, while the round ones that were so interesting on the previous slide just float around. Since the "sticks" that link with the "hubs" make various kinds of new objects in the blood, by watching which developers cause objects to form we can figure



our which species of microorganisms are active within your internal ecology. If we add a DIAD developer to the blood and nothing much changes, we know that that species is not causing a significant imbalance. If we add a different developer and the blood changes radically, creating large numbers of highly complex forms, we know that species of microorganism is likely to be contributing a large degree of ecological stress.

The following images show the different major forms that can appear in the same person's blood in response to different DIAD developers. From left to right they are: 1. Membrane bound forms, 2. Filamentous forms, 3. Crystalline forms, and 4. Massive, or Sympylastic forms



We use typically use 8 to 10 different types of DIAD developers - each derived from a different family or "vector" of possible ecological imbalance. When your blood is mixed with a developer corresponding to a microorganism that is imbalanced within your body, the blood changes very little. But when we mix a drop of your blood with the developer for an organism that is causing distress, remarkably complex forms will appear.

But analyzing which DIAD developers cause these reactions, and by gauging the quantity of the reaction and the biological complexity of the forms, we can accurately prioritize the ecological imbalances within your own unique EcoBiotic Terrain. We can then create a very specific plan of action that targets the actual underlying causes of distress.

As seen in these actual DIAD photos, when samples of blood are mixed with various DIAD developers, they will produce visibly different forms on the slide. By comparing and analyzing these forms, we can structure a program of biological therapy that is both precise and effective. EcoBiotics and DIAD are not a substitute for necessary medical diagnosis and treatment. Instead, they work to identify and rebalance disturbances within the body's natural ecology, enhancing the body's profound capacity for self-healing.

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