

167/06 - "A Study to Assess the Validity of Applied Kinesiology (AK) as a Diagnostic Tool and as a Nonlocal Proximity Effect"

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Abstract: Is there a difference in muscle strength when individual holds substance inimical to life (poison), compared to substance essential (normal saline)? Does effect involve person measured, and kinesiologist measuring, or only person measured? Is result the same when different kinesiologists take measurement, or when no kinesiologist involved? Does belief, expectation, gender, or time cognition influence response? 51 participants tested three trials, first one kinesiologist, then another finally by grip strength using hand dynamometer. Each trial: two randomly numbered sealed vials in randomly numbered bag. Bag: one vial saline solution, second saline and ionic hydroxylamine hydrochloride (NH₃OH)⁺. All at trial blind to toxin vial. All preparing vials blind to trials. Kinesiologist force measured by pressure pad. No kinesiologist present dynamometer trials. Results: 151 sets of trials toxic vial identified 80 (53%), one-tailed exact binomial p-value 0.258. Two kinesiologists almost exactly at chance. Third kinesiologist produced one-tailed exact binomial p-value 0.18 (unadjusted multiple testing). Dynamometer results almost exactly chance. Testing difference participants for whom AK test worked based on belief whether would work non-significant chi-square, 0.6 (p = 0.439) AK trials, and 2.222 (p = 0.136) for dynamometer trials. Gender: no significant difference males and females for male kinesiologist trials, or the hand dynamometer. Combined data two female kinesiologists revealed difference. 33 female sessions 15 successful (45%); 18 sessions males, 14 successful (78%) resulting in chi-square 4.96, p = 0.026. Given multiple chi-square tests results seen with caution. Belief in whether or not AK test will work not significantly related whether did work. Chi-square test of relationship between time perception and correct vial choice no significant relationship. Chi-square relationship using dynamometer 0.927, p-value = 0.629. Literature review from AK field itself (Klinkoski and Leboeuf, 1990), 50 papers published, 1981 and 1987 by the International College of Applied Kinesiology, survey by Hall, Lewith, Brien, and Little (2008), using standard evaluation criteria (QUADAS, STARD, JADAD and CONSORT), plus Radin 1984, Quintanar and Hill 1988, Braud 1989, Arnett, Friedenber, and Kendler 1999, and Kendler and Keating 2003, suggests: Research published AK field not reliable; experimental studies by others to accepted standards AK not reliable diagnostic tool.

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Keywords: Applied Kinesiology, Muscle Testing, Diagnostic Test