

ABSTRACT

EGG ALLERGY ELIMINATION THROUGH NAET®

A RANDOMIZED, DOUBLE BLIND, PLACEBO-CONTROLLED CLINICAL TRIAL

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Background: Although several standard clinical techniques are used to detect and treat common allergic conditions, each one is limited in scope and requires to follow repeated treatment protocols. The non-invasive system known as NAET® does not generally have such limitations and has over the last twenty-three years been demonstrated to be effective clinically in thousands of cases.

Objective: We sought to determine the efficacy of NAET® in permanently eliminating egg allergy for a sample of patients. NAET® is a natural treatment that utilizes standard medical diagnostic measures along with kinesiologic, chiropractic and oriental testing, procedures to identify the allergens, as well as the intensity of reactions to the allergens which vary from individual to individual. Treatment consists of a sequence of spinal manipulations at specific thoracic and lumbar spinal levels along with acupuncture acupressure on configurations of standard acupuncture points.

Methods: In a double blind study, 26 patients with diagnosed egg allergy (13 males, 13 females, age range between 18-65 years) were randomly assigned to 2 groups:

- (1) NAET®/Experimental group, and
- (2) Placebo/control group

The study was conducted by 12 volunteer-clinicians from NAET® research associates, divided into six investigator groups. Each group conducted a designated sequential part

of the study independently from all other groups, that is, was blinded from all other groups for the duration of the study. Subjects from both groups (Experimental and Control) were evaluated immediately before treatment and eight weeks thereafter using the following ten diagnostic measures: Subjective history (Allergy Symptom Rating Scale or ASRS); ALCAT Test; antibodies to milk protein in the blood serum by Immunoglobulins G, Immunoglobulins A, Immuno-globulins M, and Immunoglobulins E (IgG, IgA, IgM, IgE) by Elisa method (enzyme linked Immunosorbent Assay); EAV (electroacupuncture by Voll); Intradermal testing for egg sensitivity. NSTRS (Kinesiologic muscle response testing also known as Neuromuscular Sensitivity Testing) and Pulse difference Rating Scale (PDRS) were tested by two well trained NST clinicians at two different times before and after the treatments. Both groups demonstrated allergic sensitivities to whole egg test sample in varying degrees. After completing the evaluations, the Experimental group received 2 NAET® treatments on whole egg, on two consecutive Saturdays. The Placebo group received two treatments on placebo samples on the same days along with the experimental group on two consecutive Saturdays as well. At the end of the treatment phase, once again both groups were evaluated for whole egg test sample using all of the nine diagnostic measures.

RESULTS

Arithmetic Mean of before and after treatment of ten Evaluations of both groups are given below:

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THE EXPERIMENTAL GROUP

Before	After
ALCAT (before): 0.69	ALCAT (after): 0.31
IgG (before): 725	IgG (after): 594
IgA (before): 450	IgA (after): 429
IgM (before): 1699	IgM (after): 1207
IgE (before): 18	IgE (after): 16
ID (before): 12	ID (after): 10.6
ASRS (before): 9	ASRS (after):6
NST-1 (before): 1.9	NST-1(after):1.2
NST-2 (before):1.92	NST-2(after):1.23
EAV (before): 99	EAV (after): 61
PDRS-1 (before):7.6	PDRS-1 (after): 2.7
PDRS-2(before):7.6	PDRS-2 (after): 2.68

THE PLACEBO/CONTROL GROUP

Before	After
ALCAT (before): 0.30	ALCAT (after): 0.23
IgG (before): 716	IgG (after): 694
IgA (before): 675	IgA (after): 138
IgM (before): 1646	IgM (after): 2423
IgE (before): 10	IgE (after): 10.38
ID (before):14	ID (after): 13.42
ASRS (before): 8	ASRS (after): 8
NSTRS-1 (before): 2	NSTRS-1 (after):2
NSTRS-2 (before): 2	NSTRS-2 (after): 2
EAV (before): 100	EAV (after): 99
PDRS-1 (before):7.7	PDRS (after): 8.3
PDRS-2 (before):7.7	PDRS-2 (after): 8.3

P-value of the differences of EXP group

P-value: Alcat=.04; IgG=0.12; IgA=0.12; IgM=0.0003; IgE=0.21; ID=<.0001; ASRS=<0.0001; NSTRS-1=<0.0001; NSTRS-2=<0.0001; EAV=<.0001; PDRS-1=<0.0001; PDRS-2=0.0001

Control Group was tested for all initial evaluations using the whole egg sample, then was treated for distilled water (placebo sample instead of egg), and final evaluations were done using whole egg sample. The control group did not have any measurable differences when compared with the before and after placebo treatments.

On the ten diagnostic measures there was a significant difference in the means of the before and after measures of the Experimental group, while they remained almost the same for the Placebo group. At 95% CI, p-values were less than 0.05 in all tests except for IgG, IgA & IgE studies (IgG=p-value=0.12, IgA study=0.12; IgE=0.21); NSTRS and PDRS were evaluated by two clinicians at different time to evaluate the intertester reliability among two clinicians for these two tests. A significant correlation was noticed with the results both testers received on these two testing—NST and PDRS (p-value <0.0001).

CONCLUSION

The study demonstrated the efficacy of eliminating or reducing egg allergy using the NAET® treatment protocol. This study also evaluated the reliability of performing two testing procedures (NST & PDRS) by two independent examiners in testing the subjects for egg at two different times. There was a significant correlation in the results they received as shown above, when the two clinicians tested the subjects independently, demonstrating that there is a good reliability between these well trained clinicians in their performance while doing these two evaluations.

Location of the study:

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