# Q & A - MONICOR

Frequently asked questions when using the MONICOR software “ROFES”, version 4.

## What do the percent figures in the error counter mean?

If the sensors are not touching the patient, then this counter is turned on.

If it goes higher than 5, the program will restart the diagnostics automatically .

## How should I use the electrodes when I keep getting a negative contact message?

Moisten small cotton balls or cosmetic tissues of 1 cm in size with saline solution and place them under the electrodes. Make sure that the cotton balls are not touching adjacent acupuncture points. If you still recieve an error message or the message that the contact with the body is insufficient, then this is due to the individual condition of the patient, i.e. severe stress. The resistance in the acu points is too high and the program will give you a negative contact message. So, if you have checked and connected everything correctly, the negative contact message is indicating that the body is too stressed, either mentally or physically. If so, uncheck the box next to "Monitoring the contact of the sensor."

Also make sure that the patched electrode’s pad is not touching the adjacent electrode’s metal plate, this would shortcircuit the patched electrode and create a negative contact message.

## The column height increases after correction, why?

In the table of columns in the Fcp graph: If the column height decreases after correction, and moves further away from the normal range, it is a sign of an individual response to the treatment - some may increase, some may not.

## Is it correct, while correcting the meridians’ acupuncture points, to stop the correction after a few seconds if the program indicates values below the normal range, or if there is a minus impact in the graph with Fcp?

No it is not. The program disables the frequency diagnostics and correction of stress states if it sees that the bar has reached the normal range, or if the column has exceeded the normal range, which is a reactivation. When indicators fall below the normal range, it is an individual response.

The program is self-adjusting: when the indicators hit normal range, the program stops the correction, but the session continues and the health status is continuously monitored. When the indicators fall again, the program will turn on automatically. When a reactivation occurs, the

program will stop the correction, but the session will continue and so will the monitoring. When the reactivation is over, the correction will restart automatically.

## When correcting a condition, both improvements and deterioration in the colored light values appear, maybe changing a green into a flashing yellow or a pink color. Why is that?

The colored lights are indicators of the body's energy resources, which reflect the state of the body's self-regulating mechanisms (i.e. the adaptation ability to environmental factors).

If an indicator falls below the normal range during a session, then this indicates that the patient is initially low on energy resources, which are immediately exhausted during the correction. If the light indicators remain the same, then this indicates that the energy supply is consistently sufficient and able to provide the self-regulating mechanisms with sufficient amounts of energy.

If the colored light indicators have improved during a session, this means that there is a sufficient supply of energetic resources for the self-regulating mechanisms and also indicates that the body's state is optimal for the chosen therapy and able to control the effect of physical procedures (especially if the indicator becomes stable at the end of the treatment). I.e., the patient has the energy potential for performing a stress correction, for normalizing the function of organs and systems as well as for replenishing the body's total energy reserve.

Thus, the dynamics of the changing light indicators is another diagnostic indication and not a "better-worse" rating.

Conclusion: use the algorithms as described in the manual, in the section "Algorithms of use." for adults and children. The program self-adjusts for each patient.

## An example: a patient of 87 years old is in a satisfactory condition, but his energy resources are low. Should I perform the correction? And will this not exhaust his already low energy resources?

If the light indicator falls during a session and the organs' activation stabilizes (pink and red evaluations disappear), then this is means that the patient initially has low energetic resources which were immediately exhausted during the correction.

The procedure is aimed to strenghten the energy channels by harmonizing and remove stress from the organs connected to the energy channels. Thus, deterioration is only the case when the analysis of the these dynamics remain consistent for several sessions. I.e., you need to check the trend and compare the light indicators in the "Expert" mode. If the number of flashing yellow indicator lights continue appearing frpm session to session, then you need to change your tactics. If the trend shows that the color ratings are moving from yellow lights to green lights, then the course of action is correct.

## I did the substance check for my homeopathic remedies, which seems to work well for me, but after the frequency correction everything changes quickly, and not always for the better. Why?

You used MONICOR to analyze the effect of an external substance - did you uncheck ”Correction?

## In connection to the above, how can I predict the correction result in the weak, sick and elderly? Is there a universal methology for them?

**You will find your answer in paragraph 4.**

## Why do we enter the age of the client before testing? Is it because the program simply contains age-related disease statistics and just shows the most probable result?

No. We enter the date of birth into the program in order to compare the electro-punctural indicators of a person with the base rate for his age and show the estimated deviations from normal values. Every age has its own normality indicators.

If you compare client data with a base for a different age, the result will be unreliable. For example: the heart rate of a small child is 120 beats per second - this is the norm, and for an adult it is tachycardia. If the program simply showed results for each age, then we would not see, for example, changes under stress, stress after drinking a cup of coffee or taking medications.

## MONICOR shows a good functioning of organs where I know there are problems. Why is that?

MONICOR performs a functional test, which shows the functional state of organs and systems at a given moment, taking into account all the compensatory factors such as medication, physical procedures, physical exercises, etc.. Therefore, even in the presence of an existing chronic disease, thanks to the treatment, the organs are in a compensatory state. MONICOR correctly shows satisfactory levels because the goal of the treatment is to restore the functional state of the organs. If the assessment after the treatment is satisfactory, then the treatment is effective and is achieving its goal.

## Why does MONICOR show one test ratings in the morning, and another in the evening? How can this be?

When testing in the morning and evening, the results differ. That is how it should be. The human body has rhythms to optimize its functions: Our resources have been recovered when we wake up in the morning, and by the end of the day, many of these resources have been consumed. Nature has given us these ryhthms in order to give the body the chance to restore itself during the night. During the day, a person is exposed to many different external factors - with both positive and negative effects - and the body and all its parts use resources to compensate for these effects. MONICOR records the changes in the resources, both in organs and in the general energy status. This is a great tool to use to understand which environmental factors are beneficial or detrimental to us.

## MONICOR indicates a kidney problem, but my physician says everything is in order. Why is that?

First of all, let us define what MONICOR means by "problem". MONICOR shows the levels of activation of organs and is able to dedect signs of problems which may develop in a person. Therefore, you should pay attention to the low marks if they are repeated, and if so, consult a physician. Part of the answer is in the previous questions. The condition of many organs and systems may deteriorate under the influence of temporary factors. But this is not a pathology or a disease, but a change in functions.

## The patient uterus is completely removed, and MONICOR shows a good functional rating. How can this be?

Click on the text “Uterus” and you will find the explanation there. It is an indicator of how well the body has adapted to the missing organ, or how well the body has been able to compensate for functions of the missing organ. If the scores are green, then it is OK.
If the parameters for the removed organ are in the low range (red or brown), then it is necessary to analyze the Disease Risks tab. in the ES and, if there are any conclusions on the Gynecology section with significant coefficients, visit a specialist and find out if there are any problems in the area of surgery.

## Why is it that sometimes the assessment of the general condition of the body differs from the indicators of the state of organs and systems? For example, the parameters in the organs and systems are all green and pink, but in the general status condition it is flashing yellow or pink.

An assessment of the general state of the body is not an arithmetic average of the indicators of organs and systems. It is gathered from the autonomous data corresponding to the integral state of the whole organism, which the system collects during testing. And the assessments of organs and systems are autonomous data for each organ, which MONICOR receives.

If the assessments of organs and systems are satisfactory, but the overall assessment is weak, it is likely that the person has been subjected to serious physical stress or psychological stress. He should rest and you should postpone the testing.

## If there are pains, for example, in the lumbar region or a high fever and cough, and the table scores are green or pink. What does that mean?

The system tests the functions or dysfunctions of organs and systems. If, at the time of testing, a person takes drugs or undergoes pain therapy - these actions will compensate for their state of distress and the test scores will be green. The same situation can be observed if a person does not take any drugs to improve the condition, but the organism itself mobilizes its internal compensatory mechanisms. This is often the case when the light indicators are green.

This means that there is a good potential for the body to fight disease. However, if the organs' assessments are green but the overall score is low (yellow, red), the situation could be alarming and you should contact a specialist.

## The general condition of the patient is satisfactory, but the assessments in the Expert System are alarming. Why is that?

This question refers to the dynamic observation of the patient. The immune system can influence the overall scores. In particular, during a dynamic, every day, observation, we have noticed one paradoxical situation: when analyzing the next test, the specialist suddenly finds that the assessments have deteriorated sharply - instead of green indicators, red and brown appear. At the same time, a person's state of health is normal and it is not possible to find any noticeable stressors. It seems that the device is faulty, however, 6–12 hours after the first low marks, the person's condition changes noticably and signs of acute respiratory viral infection appear. Now, the estimates are reflecting to the actual situation. This suggests that the mechanisms of the immune system are involved, and the fight against infection has begun.

If the person continues to do the tests, after 2-4 days, the grades suddenly deteriorate again. As a rule, this coincides with the normalization of temperature and the beginning of recovery. The body is still in a state of weakness as it has spent all its resources to overcome the disease. However, sometimes the estimates deteriorated and the temperature did not drop. In this case, complications of a viral infection should be suspected. But in any case, if there are any uncertainties or signs of indisposition, it is necessary to see a doctor!

## When testing several drugs, one diagram shrunk in relation to the first one, although the light indicator is green. Why is that?

You will find the reply to this in the previous questions. The light indicator is not an average assessment for every diagnostic result, but an absolutely autonomous assessment. The size of the diagram, its area, affects the Integral Assessment "Psycho-emotional status." When the whole diagram is pulled to the center, it shows the total tension of the living biological system. But, NB, tension within certain limits is just a normal reaction to the provocative effects of the environment (in our case, the reaction to the test drug). If you read the commentary on the assessment of "Psycho-emotional status" carefully, you will find a phrase describing this state: "... Syndrome of

pre-launch readiness, if the AP is above 30%." What does the "Prelaunch Syndrome" mean? This is the mobilization of the body to perform any task assigned to it, i.e., a normal physiological response to overcoming any obstacles.

Imagine: “The lion is preparing to jump” - is it bad or good? It is probabely normal and natural in order to achieve the goal. In MONICOR, in the Adaptation Potential, the light indicator is the current estimate. And the green estimate is much higher than the middle one. Accordingly, the test result of the drug showed that when it is used, the body will mobilize resources to overcome the condition. In this case, it is also necessary to analyze the corresponding meridians.