May 1936 Issue
Vol. 3 No. 14
College of Syntonic Optometry

SOME ODDITIES WITH μυ

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In the face of contradictory statements concerning cataracts, especially a statement that such opacities cannot be cleared up any more than the white of a cooked egg can be cleared, and knowing of the successful conclusions of opacity cases treated by Syntonics, I often wonder why some of us do not become more serious in this one subject.

We do contend that syntonics is a sure "cure" for all or any type of opacity; too many complications enter into the cause of these conditions and besides we do not see them in lots of cases until after the lens fibers have become badly damaged or destroyed, but we can easily contend that no other profession can do any more or show any way near the high percentage of satisfactory results in treatment and prevention of these opacities.

Only one statement have I seen that agrees in any way with our beliefs and the results obtained by us, is that which appeared in the press under the date of September 6, 1935, to quote:

> "VITAMIN C IS USED SUCCESSFULLY TO TREAT CATARACT – HERETOFORE REQUIRING SURGERY"

"New York, Sept. 6, the use of Vitamin C to successfully treat cataract – eye affliction which heretofore could be treated only by surgery – was announced today by Dr. Amanuel M. Josephson.
"Cataract, the gradual clouding of the lens of the eye, has been chiefly a scourge of old age. Once a cataract began to form, medical men could do nothing but watch its slow development while the vision of the victim grew dimmer and dimmer.

"Finally, when the lens grew hard and completely opaque – and the victim blind – the surgeon could step in and operate, removing the lens completely and supplying the patient with thick eye-glasses to take the place of the natural lens of the eye.

"Dr. Josephson has successfully treated cataract by giving the patient .01 to .3 of a gram of Vitamin C daily in the form of ascorbic acid. He reported that where blindness had already set in, vision returned after a few days sufficiently to permit the patient to count fingers. Cataracts which had not progressed so far responded to treatment at an equal rate and showed proportional improvement. In no case yet has the treatment been administered sufficiently long to determine whether a 100 percent cure can be obtained, he reported."

Such a statement from a leader in another profession should at least ALPHA us to sit up and take notice.

What is ascorbic acid? The word does not appear in any of the medical dictionaries, therefore it is a coined word. First mention in print was made in "Treatment in General Practice" by Beckman, second

edition, published in 1934, used in the treatment of scurvy. Therefore it is an antiscorbutic. Vitamin C is an antiscorbutic. What then is μυ? An antiscorbutic, or we might say in our case antipruritic as prurigo and scurvy are much the same, only one is general and the other localized.

What has Dr. Josephson discovered that we have not been doing since the birth of syntonics?

Now, let's go a little farther. Just what is this vitamin C? In what foods is it found and how does it get into certain foods more than in others. I have no authority on that subject but by referring to standard and accepted diet charts I find this information, mentioning only a few of the principle foods.

It is not found in any quantities in butter, mutton, beef fats lard, most extracts and eggs. It is found in large quantities in fresh cabbage, tomatoes, lemon and orange juice. The vegetables and fruits that require sunshine and plenty of it for their production contain this vitamin C. While it may be a coincidence it is interesting to note that these products high in vitamin C are produced or thrive better in acid or sour soil. Information given me by an agricultural agent showed soil classified into five groups. For instance, Group 1 is high in calcium; Group 2 is lower in calcium; Group 3 still lower; and Group 4 very low in calcium (on the acid end); Group 5 the acid or sour quality. Cabbage and tomato soil does not require calcium. When used in the soil for cabbage it is for the purpose of combatting the diseases of cabbage, such as club root, etc. No calcium is necessary at all for growing tomatoes. No response of whatsoever is noted in tomatoes, only they seem to ignore it.

Now, since we know vitamin C foods thrive only in sunlight and store that particular element of sunlight, which when taken into the body is a big factor in controlling the lime distribution within the body, we can readily see the possibility of its relation to that particular part of sunlight administered to the body through the eyes, which we as syntonists call μυ (Mu Upsilon).

I am not going to give a series of case reports. Only a few of the odd experience I have encountered up the application of μυ shall I mention.

Mrs. Frank D., age 73. Health always good.
History: Noticed left eye failing more than two years ago, and for the past year or so only light perception. Noticed vision gradually failing in right eye for about the last two months. Wears an average correction.

V. A. O.D. 20/140
O. S. Light perception only.

Lens inspection: O.D. the queerest incipiency I have ever encountered. Could be described better I believe by comparing with a shot gun target. Completely specked uniform in size and closely spaced. None of the peripheral radiating lines so familiar in senile incipiencies present. O. S. Very dense bluish white. No reflex whatsoever.

After eight syntonizations of L-μυ the specks in the right formed into two lines starting from the center to the periphery forming perfect angle of about 30 degrees. These lines were perfectly straight as if drawn by a pencil, and vision up to about 20/50. In the left, beginning to get narrow reflex around periphery.

After twelve syntonization upon checking found continued improvement in the right lens, but the reflex ring in the left much wider.

After twenty-one syntonizations taken at the rate of three a week, the angle lines in the right eye were still there but less dense. The V. A. 20/40. The left eye had cleared up to 2-/40 plus. The patient takes an occasional syntonization and reports "eyes good."

Mrs. X. Age 68. Reported general health good.
History: Vision bad for several years but during the past years seems to be getting worse.

On examination of the lenses I found they showed an even gray sheen. While they were too dense to examine the fundus, I could get a fairly good reflex.

V.A. with corrections she had worn for several years showed:
O.D. 20/4140 with +.50 S. and +2.50 add.
O.S. 20/140 with same correction.

I put her on μυ three times a week until twenty-four syntonizations had been given and found no improvement or change upon checking at the end of that time. I found I could make no change in the lenses to bring about any improvement. The case was discharges as a failure.

This case was some of my first and caused a little discouragement. A few months later I leaned that she had, until a few years ago, been a very heavy narcotic user. It was quite a surprise to many that she had finally been able to bet away from the habit.

Experimental.

A sick and blind canary bird, age 15 years.
History: The bird was purchased from a pet shop conducted by a German who claimed to be a bird breeder. He had used this bird as a breeder and to train younger birds to sig, it having thirty distinct notes and was a constant singer. It never ceased singing during its molting season.

In the early part of May 1935 its owner noticed it was acting a little dauncy at times and later discovered it was blind in he left eye, but still it sang. On June 4th the bird was discovered stick, drooping on the bottom of its cage. Bird remedies were given ut no improvement made and both eyes had taken on the appearance of two white pears, and it was unable to locate the perches or seen cups. It was then fed by its owner from his hand. The owner expected to find it dead on any visit to the cage.

On the morning of June 12th I decided to do a little experimenting. I took the canary to my office, constructed a small box with open end to set in the end of the syntonizer. I gave the bird 8 minutes of μυ and the same thing again in the evening. I continued the same routine for the next five days, when, possibly by stretch of my imagination, the opacities seemed less dense, but without doubt the patient was stronger and somewhat livelier.

On June 20th a very noticeable improvement in both opacities and in the general health was discerned. The droppings in the bottom of the cage were very watery. Thinking possible I might be working too fast I changed he syntonization to just one a day, for 10 minutes at a time.

On June 22nd upon hearing a chirping in the waiting room where the bird was now being kept, I investigated and found the patient on the upper perch for the first time. Before the day was over I had the pleasure of being entertained with a short song. The examination before the syntonization on this day showed the right eye looking very good with the exception of a very small sport in the center. The left eye showed a narrow ring around a very small spot in the center. The left eye showed a narrow ring around the edge and it was less dense in the center. Daily syntonizations continued.

On June 27th the patient was very active. It wanted to play or fight with anyone who would approach he cage and point his finger at it.

After June 30th I syntonized only three times a week.

On July 3rd, check-up showed continued improvement. The bird was taken home and upon the its arrival and being placed among two other birds, his peculiar chirping and wing fluttering indicated very much that he was again enjoying living.

On July 10th, here syntonizations of 15 minutes each had been given since the last check up on July 3. Any sign of opacity in the right eye must have been very faint. The upper half of the left eye as good, but a mottled haziness was still in the lower half.

Oct 5th. The bird had started molting. This began about two months later than usual but it seemed in normal health, and the eyes remained the same as at the time of the last check-up.

Another interesting feature of this case was that for possibly three years prior to the time syntonizations were started it was necessary to trim or cut off the upper beak every month in order that he could pic up his seed. This was unnecessary during the whole term of the syntonizations. Since August 1st, 1935 it has been trimmed once.