

Welcome to DarkfieldStudies.com!

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Darkfield microscopy is a special form of microscopy in which the light beam is split in such a way that the edges of objects in the samples are illuminated so that they appear as silhouettes against a dark background — as opposed to brightfield microscopy which allows the examination of specimens against an illuminated field — and which washes out the tiny and faint objects that can be seen only in darkfield. Historically, this form of microscopy has most often been associated with two critical ideas, usually attributed to Claude Bernard (1813-1878) and Antoine Béchamp, (1816-1908): that the milieu determines the risk of pathogenicity; and pleomorphism, the belief or doctrine that bacteria have multiple forms (depending on the milieu). Bernard held the first chair in physiology at the Sorbonne and was highly regarded as a true scientist, emphasizing the need to accept facts, even if they are opposed by prevailing opinions.

Béchamp is perhaps best known for losing the debate with Louis Pasteur, thus predisposing 20th century medicine to wage a war on germs at the expense of cultivating the internal conditions that support healthy immunity. The insights of these illustrious Frenchmen influenced the work of Prof. Gunther Enderlein, Royal Raymond Rife, Wilhelm Reich, Gaston Naessens, Virginia Livingston-Wheeler, Dr. Alan Cantwell, and Prof. Erik Enby. The method of observation is just that: a technological modification of a basic light microscope that allows one to view live samples as well as objects that are usually obscured by the bright illumination of other microscopes. There is nothing inherent in the construction of the microscope that predisposes one to believe in pleomorphism over monomorphism. A person with integrity will report what he or she observes and not allow professional biases to influence what is reported. Perhaps to avoid identification with pleomorphists, some refer to darkfield microscopy as live blood analysis. Other euphemisms are also to be found, but the fact is that the microscope itself is just a piece of laboratory equipment, albeit a somewhat addictive instrument. Like any other tool, it can be used in a neutral manner to make clear observations, or it can be misused or deprecated by those who probably never had any hands on experience with such microscopes. It goes without saying that an open mind combined with discernment are more apt to lead to Truth than are minds influenced by a century-old acrimonious debate that happened to have a fateful effect on 20th century medicine. Therefore, on this site, you can expect to find: images accompanied by detailed descriptions of what is seen using this method of viewing. This site will also be a place where interested individuals can share pictures, where they can comment in a dignified and professional manner on observations, and where they can share experiences and strategies for correcting conditions that are amenable to improvement. Read the story of my first exposure to darkfield microscopy .