



## CASE STUDY #1

### BRONCHIAL ASTHMA

**DATE:** November 2016

**CLIENT:** 10 year-old right-handed male

**Subjective Complaint:** Mom stated that client was diagnosed with asthma and allergies to plants and trees at age 7, but had gotten worse over the past year. Client has had symptoms of breathing difficulties (wheezing) and a dry cough which got worse at night. Over the past three years, there were at least ten doctor visits, two emergency room visits, and one hospital stay. Client was prescribed two types of inhalers and used them from time to time when he had difficulty breathing. Mom stated that there was no relief from medication or from any of the various other treatments; therefore, had almost given up. She was referred to the office and thought she would give it one more try as she was seeking answers to help her son. Note: although the father wanted his son to get better, he did not want to son to continue to endure office visits/treatments because nothing in the past had worked.

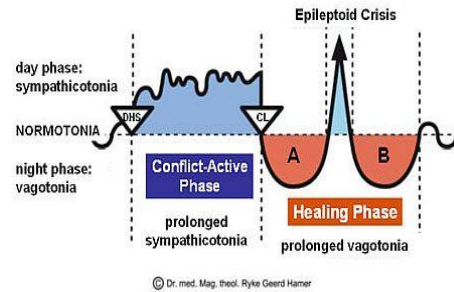
**Observation:** Client appeared to have slightly heavy breathing with an occasional dry cough.

**Organs Affected:** **Bronchia Musculature**

Embryonic Germ Layer: New Mesoderm  
Brain Control Center: Cerebral Medulla  
Motor Cortex (in the temporal lobe)

**GNM Explanation:** The biological conflict linked to the bronchial muscles is a male territorial fear conflict (or a female scare-fright conflict), depending on a person's gender, laterality, and hormone status. The distinguishing aspect of the conflict related to the muscle tissue is the additional distress of "not being able to escape", "not being able to (re)act", feeling "rooted to the ground" (petrified), or "feeling stuck". During the **Conflict-Active Phase**, cell loss (necrosis) of bronchial muscle tissue (controlled from the cerebral medulla) proportional to the degree of conflict activity, increasing paralysis of the bronchial muscles (controlled from the motor cortex). The paralysis causes breathing difficulties, explicitly, difficulties inhaling - exhaling is extended because of the reduced function of the bronchial muscles that control inhaling. During the **Healing Phase**, the bronchial muscles are reconstructed with paralysis reaches into PCL-A. The Epileptoid Crisis presents as coughing fits with bronchial spasm and convulsions. The cough is dry, the client is currently in a **Hanging Healing**; therefore, must identify the conflict and bring to his awareness in order to complete the healing.

**GNM Understanding:** The client understood the GNM explanation and immediately realized that his asthma had gotten worse after the accident which occurred in Saudi Arabia, Mecca over a year ago. His father had traveled to Saudi Arabia to perform Hajj in the holy city of Mecca. The client stated that he was watching the news on the television when he heard that a crane collapsed in Mecca, killing and injuring thousands of people (**his DHS**). He stated that he was scared and that he and his mom called his father to confirm that he was okay. They were not able to make contact with his father until the next day where they received the news that he was okay.



Making the connection that his asthma was related to the fear of hearing the news and how he felt when not knowing allowed him to complete the healing. He let his subconscious mind know that everything is okay and that his father is home and is safe.

**Results:** Mom stated that she noticed that his breathing improved on the drive home and that he fell asleep peacefully in the car. She said, "I was so happy that he finally got some restful sleep." One week later during a follow up call, the client's mom stated that her son was doing fine and that her husband thanked me as well.

*For clarification of specific terms, visit the glossary or site search feature in our GNM website.*

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