

Medical Intuition: A Science Whose Time Has Come

“It is wisdom to believe the heart.”

– George Santayana

We are living at a time that has seen a quantum leap in the field of human consciousness, a time when our interior sense of self is radically changing. We are being invited to look at life intuitively – to trust in chaos beyond logic – and to become partners with spirit for a truly extraordinary life.

This acceleration in consciousness began in the 1960s, when the intuitive capacity of humanity was unlocked in a great “download of perception.” In this decade, we developed a passion for freedom from longstanding narrow perceptions that limited our exploration of ourselves. We said “no more” to social rituals, and instead declared our readiness to explore that which is coming from *within*. When we use the skills of medical intuition, this is exactly where we go – within.

From the *revolution* of the 1960s we moved to the *involution* of the 1970s. Once we decided what we *didn’t* want, we had to discover what we *did* want. Concepts like intuitive energy, intuitive language, channeling, being in rapport with nonphysical teachers, and so on, began to surface in the mainstream.

In the 1980s we moved to *evolution*, when we began to realize the power of our thoughts and emotions – and their effect on our biology. We recognized that as individuals we are each an extraordinary system. We began to see the interconnection between our spiritual biology, our physical biology,

and our intuitive biology. We knew we had what it takes to become highly intuitive and aware of our inner guidance.

This led to the 1990s, the decade of *revelation* when we decided, “I want now to respond. I simply want to respond. I want to receive guidance. I want to have the courage to surrender and follow my guidance without a divine agenda.”

Here we are in the first decade of the 21st century. It is now our goal to become truly integrated. We want to live, finally, in an intuitive harmony in which inner guidance no longer intimidates us but becomes the sweetest voice we have. In entering a course like this you’re on the cutting edge of what we think will become a major, integrated part of medicine in the 21st century.

As you will soon see, intuition is an innate capability, specific for each individual, and serving as a guide, counselor, and informer. It is an abstract quality of mind programmed from a higher level of consciousness. It is a segment of a universal mind from which all knowing and physical manifestations are derived. Each and all of our bodily cells and systems respond to this direction with intelligence. Just as in developing any skill, daily practice and training are needed to work with this intelligence and master the tools of medical intuition. Let us, then, begin.

The History of Medical Intuition

“Psychic ability is best achieved through spiritual development.”

– Edgar Cayce

Although medical intuition did not exist as a formal course of study until some time after the revolutionary period of the 1960s, *intuition* itself is as old as humanity. In the days of the ancient Greeks, there was an organized system of oracles that were looked to for hidden insights and guidance. Later, in the Judeo-Christian tradition, prophets were believed to be the medium for higher knowledge. And to this day, in indigenous cultures, we can find the role of the shaman or medicine man or woman as the conduit for intuitive information.

It wasn't until the 18th century that we saw the introduction of intuition to the medical field, with the work of Anton Mesmer. Here now are some of the key figures in the history of medical intuition. You may wish to pursue further study of their work.

Anton Mesmer (1733-1815) – Austrian-born physician who gained fame through the development of a healing technique he called “animal magnetism.” Mesmer was one of the first to use hypnosis in his practice, and is considered by many to be the father of modern psychotherapy.

John Elliotson (1791-1868) – British physician who introduced the stethoscope, narcotics, and Mesmerism to England. Noted for inducing a trance state in patients who could then use clairvoyance to make medical diagnoses.

James Esdaile (1818-1859) – British physician noted for his work in India in which he used Mesmerism as a form of “hypnotic anesthesia” during surgery.

Alice Bailey (1880-1949) – one of the first and best-known “mediums,” Bailey wrote more than 40 books based on transmissions she said to have intuitively received from a Tibetan sage named Djwhal Khul.

William James (1842-1910) – considered by many the pioneer of modern psychology, he was very active in the study of psychic abilities as well.

Carl Jung (1875-1961) – considered by many the greatest psychiatrist of all time, Jung is noted among other things for his contribution of the concept of synchronicity to the study of intuition.

J. B. Rhine (1895-1980) – first professor of parapsychology, coined the term “extrasensory perception.” Noted for his research into psychic abilities such as clairvoyance and psychokinesis.

Edgar Cayce (1877-1945) – performed approximately 15,000 psychic readings, 10,000 of which were related to medical diagnoses.

Robert Leichtman (1934-) – physician and psychic who studied “psychic attack” among other psychic abilities.

Elmer Green (1917-) – the father of biofeedback training, Green cofounded ISSSEEM (the International Society for the Study of Subtle Energies and