

The Reich Blood Test - Summary

The Reich Blood test developed by Wilhelm Reich, M.D. is a method for determination of the health of an individual by subjecting red blood cells to environmental stress after removal of the cells from the body and observing and recording the changes that occur, i.e. how well the cells hold up under adverse conditions. The test is performed in 3 parts.

The first part of the test consists of introducing red blood cells into physiological saline situated on a microscope slide. The disintegration process is observed with a timer in hand using a bright field microscope at a magnification of approximately 400x over a certain period of time predicated by the development of bion vesicles in the cell membranes; up to 1 hour. Observations of the cells are recorded on test sheets including cell structure, quality of movement or lack of, changes in the cell shape, periodic counting of cells showing bion appearance with the corresponding time recorded and any unusual features and morphology noted.

The second part of the Reich Blood test is the autoclavation test which determines the cohesive quality of the blood. A small amount of blood is aspirated into a glass pipette up to the wider neck region and transferred to a test tube of approximately 10 cc of 50% potassium chloride solution and 50% nutrient broth. The sample is autoclaved for 20 minutes at 120 degrees C. at 15psi., then removed. Macroscopic observations are made and recorded of the fluid, quality of the clot or flakes including size and color. The test tube is then shaken and the size, shape, color and speed the flakes settle is observed and recorded.

Microscopic examination of the autoclaved blood is performed by transferring a small amount of the autoclaved specimen onto a glass slide with coverslip sealed and examined at approximately 400x. Observations are recorded on the test sheet including size, density and color of flakes, quality of fluid, size, location and approximate population of bion vesicles. Liveliness of field is also noted.

The third part of the test is performed using sterile technique by flaming a glass pipette, taking a single drop of blood and transferring to a previously autoclaved test tube containing 5 cc of nutrient infusion broth, flaming the mouth of the test tube, capped and placed in an incubator at 37 degrees C. for at least 2 days and then examined. If the fluid appears turbid after this time, microscopic examination at 2000 to 3000x is performed to determine the presence of bacteria and/or sub-micron T-bacilli.