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Quick screening of a potential mass murderer in less than 10 minutes by non-invasively measuring acetylcholine, \( \beta\)-amyloid (1-42), infections, etc of the brain or from medical analysis of the signature or photograph of the face of a specific individual with actual analysis examples of recent famous cases

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Recently there are many cases of mass murdering by individuals suddenly killing many people in schools or former working places. Many of these potential mass murderers can be detected quickly, non-invasively and can be treated once following common abnormal finding in brain is detected: 1) Significant reduction of Acetylcholine to less than 0.5 ng and markedly increased \( \beta\)-amyloid (1-42) to 7 ng or higher in the forehead and the Hippocampus area of the brain, often accompanied by significant infection of Cytomegalovirus with a combination of other bacteria or viruses and increase in Chrysotile asbestos. According to the previous study, non-invasively measured parameters on surface of the individual's brain can be also detected from the signature or handwritings or facial photograph of the same individual taken around the same time. Using Electromagnetic Field Resonance Phenomenon between 2 identical substances in the hand and the same substance exists in the brain, when both of them are identical amount; non-invasively we can measure these parameters quantitatively. Using this principle, almost any molecules & neurotransmitters inside the brain can be measured non-invasively from the surface of the head without removing any sample of the brain tissue. When acetylcholine in forehead or hippocampal area reduces to less than 0.5 ng, the brain can no longer function properly. When \( \beta\)-amyloid (1-42) is increased to 7ng or higher they often resemble Alzheimer's finding and can't remember recent events but still remember old things. Individuals with these abnormalities and unpleasant old memories can be good candidates for mass murdering.

## **Biography**

Yoshiaki Omura received Oncology Residency Training and Doctor of Science Degree through research on Pharmaco-Electro Physiology of Single Cells in vivo and in vitro from Columbia University. He has published over 250 articles and 7 books. Using his new diagnostic method, which received U.S. patent, he can non-invasively, rapidly measure many neurotransmitters, other chemicals, asbestos, viruses, and bacteria. He developed non-invasive, quick diagnostic methods of malignancies, Alzheimer's disease as well as a method of evaluating the effects of any treatment. He is Diplomate of the American College of Forensic Examiners and Diplomate of the American Board of Forensic Medicine.

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