

ABOUT DERMATOGLYPHICS

Dermatoglyphics, derived from ancient Greek words “derma” meaning skin and “glyph” meaning carving, is the scientific study of the fingerprints. It is a proven scientific method to decode the brain’s potential and talent through the physical formation of fingerprints, which has linkage to brain development. It is not Palmistry and is not future telling.

Dermatoglyphics is a professional industry that combines neurobiology, genetics, brain science and embryology coupled with clinical studies. In developing this system, Dermatoglyphics experts conducted psychological pattern profiles with more than 500 thousand individuals since 1985 across China, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Singapore and Malaysia to generate a database for cross comparison study which can help individuals to learn the way to discover their inner potential.

Dermatoglyphics Multiple intelligences test is scientifically proven. Besides, data acquisition process is computerized. Therefore, we can achieve an accuracy of more than 90%. Body prints formation & formation of brain are synchronized with the fetus in the mother’s body in first 13 weeks and first 19 weeks. It has been medically & clinically proven that body prints and existence of multiple intelligences are completely linked.

Further in relation to Dermatoglyphics, the multiple intelligences theory by Professor Howard Gardner states that multiple intelligences exist in the brain system and further identify the brain structures which are in charge of the intelligence area.

DERMATOGLYPHICS FEATURES

Uniqueness : There are no two identical fingerprints. A person's 10 fingers are not the same. Dermatoglyphics style, striate height, density, quantity and location of the point is not the same for everyone. No individual has ever displayed the same fingerprint from another digit even if taken from the same hand.

Invariance : The raised pattern network during a person's lifetime from birth to death will not change.

Hereditary : According to science statistics, immediate family members will have similar striate. Normal human cells have 23 pairs of chromosomes. If the chromosomes of the tree or structure are changed, it will cause the corresponding striate mutation. Therefore, the striate have inherited the mutation.

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