: Have we faith in our healers?

Despite little scientific evidence that faith healing helps cure illnesses, some people find it works where conventional medicine fails

HE SHIFT in Irish people's at-titudes to religion in recent years has been dramatic. At the same time, society has become more rational. Superstitions are dying out and there are fewer tales of statues crying tears of blood or banshees wailing in the night. But even in this sceptical age, do Irish people still believe in miracles when their health is in danger?

Research shows

express dissett

Faith healers have been around since an-tiquity and genera-tions of Irish people believed that certain people have God giv-en gifts to cure disease. Aidan Wrynn is a

based in Leitrim. Ac-cording to old Irish folklore, the seventh son of a

seventh son has special healing powers the American Indians hold the same belief). Even in pre-contraception Ire-land when couples churned out huge families, "seventh sons" were a freak currence and people flocked to them

to faith healers. "There is demand for what I do . . . it varies depending on how many clinics you do, but I would He recommends a course of three

treatments and charges €20 for a con-sultation in his home or €30 for a call People come to him with everything

reopie come to him with everything from minor aches and pains to serious illnesses.
"I see a lot of people these days suf-fering from anxiety and depression be-cause of the nature of society at the moment. The most common problem with younger children is digestive imbalanc-

es. Colic is up dramatically. He says that faith healers are not the first port of call, but a last option for people who have exhausted conventional treatment.

About 10 per cent of the people he deals with have a life-threatening or terminal illness.

"With anyone who is diag nosed with a terminal illness, the first most obvi-ous thing is that you that people with strong belief in faith don't make a promise that you can't keep. I shudder to say anything about success rates with cancer or terminal illhealers are less likely to take prescribed medicing and more likely to ness because it can give

the wrong impression.
"I also see people
who are having radiowith their GP herapy or chemotherapy and they come primarily to get through the treatment in as comfortable a way as

He has noticed that belief in faith healers is stronger in certain areas. "The east of the country has less understanding of it and they probably haven't been exposed to healing as much as the west of Ireland. There are

areas like south Armagh that are highly responsive to healers and have a great trust in it. Rural areas in general tend to be more permanent in their be-Religion and belief in God has gone. What I do is very hard to understand, maybe very hard to believe lief structures. and people have become more Dublin-based Finbarr Nolan was one of Ireland's most famous faith healers sceptical . . . they think it is a con job before he retired. While thousands of people came to him for cures during his heyday in the 1970s and 1980s, he

noticed a dramatic fall-off in numbers

seeking faith healing in recent years. He puts this down to the decline of reli-

gion rather than any urban rural di

"Religion and belief in God has gone. What I do is very hard to under-stand, maybe very hard to believe, and

people have become more scepti-cal... they think it is a con job." Certainly a major concern about faith healing is that people desperate for a cure are easily preyed upon. The multi-million dollar faith healing "in-dustry" in the US is booming and

thought to be rife with fraud.

During the 1980s, investigator
James Randi exposed a famous American healer. Peter Popoff, as a con artist

His party piece was to stun members of his audiences by giving them person-al details – perhaps their home address or specific details about their illnesses – daiming he was receiving the infor-

However, it was not God, but his wife who was feeding him this informa-tion through an ear piece.

Faith healers have been credited

with miraculous cures, but their pow-ers are usually dismissed by scientists



Aidan Wrynn: a "seventh son" healer based in Leitrim. Photographs; Willie Farrell

as a myth. So far, there is little hard evince from clinical trials that faith heal-

cures are hard to verify because the evidence is anecdotal and there are no before and after medical reports kept. Sceptics claim miracle cures can be explained by spontaneous remi

Edzard Ernst conducted hundreds of studies on alternative therapies during his time as professor of complementary medicine at the University of Exe-

ter in England.
While he says faith healing can alleviate stress, his research suggests it causes nothing more than a placebo effect. In one of his studies, 110 chronic pain patients were given eight treat-ments by either a faith healer or a

trained actor. The reduction in symptoms was remarkable, but the trained actors got re-sults which were just as good as those achieved by the healers, suggesting

that there is a placebo effect at play.

Research also shows that people with strong belief in faith healers are less likely to take prescribed medicine

and more likely to express dissatisfaction with their GP.

Placebo effect or not, faith healers do appear to have satisfied customers who found relief where conventional medicine failed. Those who believe in it argue that scientific thinking is too line-ar and too limited to explain what is go-ing on with faith healing.

If science can't explain it, how do

faith healers understand their gift?

"My hands feel hot [during a healing]...my interpretation is that it is the transfer of healing energy, which enhances the immune system in the body which gives the person a chance to recover," says Wrynn. Finbarr Nolan also spoke of having a

healing energy that some people re-spond to while others do not. All of this sounds very like popular al-ternative therapies such as reiki or plexus-bio healing, which claim to heal

Is this more or less the same "healing energy" used in faith healing, but stripped of the religion for our new sec-