On some results of an experiment aimed at identifying the suitability of bioresonance therapy (BRT) methods for studying energy-information processes in human and animal viruses
(Preliminary data)

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Purpose: implementation of the transfer of energy-informational signals from virions (dormant virus) to a virus that multiplies in eukaryotic cells cultured in vitro. Determination of the biological transfer effect.

Materials and methods

The object of the study was the vesicular stomatitis virus (VVS) and the cells susceptible to it - transplantable human skin fibroblasts (PFKCH).

The source of energy-informational signals was an air force suspension with an infectious titer of 10 5.3 TCD / 50 in 0.05 ml (TCD - tissue cytopathogenic dose). The virus was grown on PFKCH. Medium 199 with growth supplements and antibiotics was used as a supporting medium (PS) during its cultivation. The energy-informational signal from the viral suspension was recorded on a carrier (homeopathic sugar crumbs) using an apparatus for adaptive bioresonance therapy using BAP and BAZ "IMEDIS-BRT-A" and then potentiated. The following prepared potencies of the VVS energy-information signal were investigated: 1. INHV # 1, 2. INHV # 2, 3. INHV # 3, 4. D12, 5. D30, 6. D200, 7. D1000, 8. C1000, 9. M1, 10. INHV No. 3, 11. D10, 12. D8, 13. D6, 14. D3, which were overwritten on a freshly prepared nutrient medium (PS). The first three drugs were created by adjusting the potency to adapt the body to the nosode load of the virus. Thus, 14 BR preparations were obtained, designated by serial numbers from 1 to 14.

The biological activity of the preparations was determined in monolayer cultures of PFKP grown in 24-well panels in a CO_2 thermostat. The growth medium was removed from the wells and replaced with a test preparation of 1.0 ml per well, i.e. added the PS with the potentiated energy-informational signal of the BBC. Further, decreasing tenfold dilutions of VVS from 10-one to 10-five in volume 0.05 ml. Initial infectious dose (dilution 10-one) was 10 4.3 TCD / 50 per well. For infection with each dilution of the virus, 4 wells (4 repetitions) were used. Four wells, in which no virus was added, served to monitor the effect of the drug on the cells. A control virus titration was performed. In this case, the wells with PFKCH were filled with conventional PS instead of BR-preparations.

Culture plates were placed in a CO_2 thermostat and incubated at 37 degrees for 6 days. Cultures were microscoped daily. The state of the cells and the degree of destruction of the culture during viral infection were determined. The results were evaluated on a 4-point scale.

Thus, the condition of the experiments performed was the constant action of the drugs on the cells and infection with the virus following the introduction of the test drug.

Results and Discussions

As follows from Table 1, the following biological effects were observed when testing BR-preparations in PFKCH cultures during VVS infection:

- slowing down the destruction of cells during a viral infection;
- their repopulation;
- toxic effect on cells.

The deceleration of cell destruction under the influence of the virus was most pronounced when testing drug # 2 (adapted drug) and drug # 4 (BBC nosode in D12 potency). On the third day of the experiment, at least 75% of the cells were retained in the infected cultures. In contrast to this, in the control titration, complete cell death occurred already on the 2nd day of the experiment.

Repopulation consisted in the rapid growth of preserved cells and the formation of a continuous cell monolayer. In the case of drugs # 2 and # 4, this happened already on the 4th day.

In general, the slowing down of cell destruction and their repopulation were coupled and observed in experiments with the same drugs (Table 1). It is important to note that the ability to cause these phenomena in drugs No. 4-6 lined up in a decreasing series, and the drugs themselves were successive homeopathic dilutions of the BBC nosode in the D12, D30 and D200 potencies

Judging by the state of the control cultures flooded with BR-preparations, the most pronounced toxicity was shown by preparation No. 14. It was a BBC nosode in the D3 potency. Further, as the Air Force nosode dilutes, the toxicity of the drugs decreased.

Outcomes

Received experimental data allow approve, what use of BRT promising in virology. This is evidenced by the fact that Many of the studied BR drugs inhibit the cytodestructive effect of the virus in cell cultures and create conditions for cell repopulation. Some of them have a pronounced toxic effect on cells. A pattern is traced. The protective properties and toxicity depend on the degree of homeopathic dilution of the material. Fundamentally, continued research can provide information on the mechanisms (including molecular genetic) of the observed phenomena. This is of interest not only for the problem of "energy-informational processes in virology", but also for BRT. In this area, among a huge body of knowledge, data on the causes of the phenomena, in our opinion, are in short supply. Involvement of viral models (relatively simple and well-studied objects) can advance the solution of these issues.

Table 1

Biological activity of drugs

No. of drugs	Deceleration cell destruction	Cellular repopulation	Toxicity to cells
one	+	+	-
2	+ +	+ +	-
3	+	+	-
	+ +	+ +	-
	+	+ -	-
	+ -	+ -	-
7	-	-	-
eight	-	-	-
nine	-	-	-
10	?	?	?
eleven	?	?	?
12	NS	NS	+ -
13	NS	NS	+
fourteen	NS	NS	+ +

Legend:

Deceleration: ++ 75% of cells are retained; + 25-50%; + - separate islands are preserved; - No.

Repopulation: ++ formation of a complete monolayer on day 4; + for 5-6 days; + - separate islands; - No.

Toxicity: ++ - complete destruction of the culture after 24 hours; + - after 48–73 hours; + - partial; - No.

Uncertain results:? Accounting is impossible: x.

Literature

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