

Energy information copies (indicator objects) of energy information objects,
methods for their preparation, use and their application in medicine

Kudaev A.E., Mkhitarian K.N., Khodareva N.K.
(RANS, Moscow; CIT "Artemida", Rostov-on-Don; Russia)

1. Introduction. Some basic concepts of the energy-informational paradigm

Traditional information theory studies the processes of information transmission over a noisy channel, assuming that the source of this information and its receiver have the ability to unambiguously (objectively) restore and use it.

The energy-information paradigm (in essence, one of the directions of information theory) studies the processes of transmission, reception, storage and processing of information under the additional assumption that the receiver of information has internal sources of energy that allow it to carry out, under the influence of the transmitted information, transform itself and the environment into which energy is expended, significantly exceeding the energy with which this information itself was transmitted. Thus, the effect of "semantic resonance" arises - an object that perceives an information packet reacts to it as if additional energy was transferred to it along with this packet (although in fact the information packet itself contains a command to extract this energy from internal sources receiver).

The energy information paradigm is the main paradigm of modern energy information medicine - color therapy, aromatherapy and even acupuncture and moxibustion. whether it be bio- or multiresonance therapy, homeopathy, energy-informational understanding of Zhen-Chiu-therapy, i.e. However, the conceptual apparatus developed within energy-informational paradigm, today lags behind not only its practical achievements, but even just from the explanatory needs of practice. Suffice it to note that the very concept semantic resonance - fundamental theoretical concept energy information medicine was introduced by the authors in [1], while practice its use goes back to the work of Voll and Morel.

This work is devoted, first of all, to the definition of some basic concepts of the energy-informational paradigm, which have been used in practice for more than half a century. energy-informational therapy, but not theoretically defined. Then we show how these basic concepts can be used to effectively solve some of the very practical problems of modern energy information medicine.

For the subsequent presentation, it will be convenient for us:

- to fix the definition of some preliminary concepts used explicitly or implicitly within the energy-informational paradigm;
- to discuss in advance some of the features of studying the interaction of systems within the framework of these concepts.

The concepts, the definitions of which we want to fix within the framework of the energy-informational paradigm, are as follows.

Energy information exchange, or, what is the same, energy-informational interaction, which is understood as the interaction of two systems, for example, A and B, usually understood as transmitting and receiving systems, described in the framework of the apparatus of cybernetics [2] and information theory [3].

In energy-informational medicine, which today is the main application of the energy-informational paradigm, the patient usually acts as system B. As for system A, very different systems can be considered in its quality in energy-informational medicine: various energy-informational preparations (EIP), electronic or other selectors of such drugs, bioresonance modules, persons with extrasensory abilities, complexes "operator-device that enhances its effect" and others.

Under information, transmitted from the system A, participating in the interaction, to the system B, is understood the control signal $S (A \rightarrow B)$, generated by the system A, and controlling the change in the state of the system B.

Measure information transmitted from system A to system B (or, which in this case is the same, the information assimilated by system B) in the process of energy-information interaction $\mu (S) = \mu (S) (A \rightarrow B)$, is one or another measure $\mu = \mu (B)$ changes in the state of system B under the influence of the control signal $S (A \rightarrow B)$ generated by system A and used to change the state

system V.

Thus, within the energy-information paradigm, information transmitted from one system to another is not necessarily measured in bits (bytes, etc.), and moreover, neither the expediency nor even the possibility of measuring this information in such units. This difference between the traditional theory of information and the energy-informational paradigm is due to the fact that within the framework of information theory we are interested in the characteristics of information, manifested by it when it is transmitted through any communication channel. The main characteristic of a communication channel is its bandwidth. Measuring information in bits is the definition of a measure of what can be lost from a transmitted signal in a communication channel, provided that it (this communication channel) has certain characteristics. Within the framework of the energy-informational paradigm, we are not interested in the transformation of information in the communication channel, but in its influence on the system controlled with its help. In this case, situations are possible in which it is advisable to assess the measure of information transmitted from system A to system B in a system of units different from that used to assess its losses in the communication channel, for example, taking into account the thesaurus (significance) of this information for system B.

For example, in a comparative assessment of the effect of two energy-information drugs:

- recorded from the electronic selector and
- native, i.e. original, drug,

on the patient's body, the doctor should not, and cannot assess the quality of the selector's reproduction of electromagnetic oscillations corresponding to the native sample. However, it is in his power to assess the similarity or difference in the patient's reactions to the native drug and its electronic copy (using the methods of functional testing, which will be discussed below) and draw a conclusion about the identity or non-identity of these two drugs as signals to control the body. At the same time, any of the two situations is not excluded:

- form The electronic copy of the original control signal differs significantly from the original, but as the control signals, the copy and the original are identical (strictly speaking, with respect to the selected identity criteria).
- form the electronic copy of the original control signal slightly differs from the original, but as control signals, the copy and the original are not identical (with respect to the selected identity criteria).

Such a seemingly paradoxical situation arises due to the fact that in reality we do not always know what exactly from the received signal the organism uses to change its state, i.e. self-management.

Source and receiver of information. Returning again to the energy-informational interaction of systems A and B, we note that in the general case of interaction, both control signals are nontrivial: signal $S(A \rightarrow B)$ generated by system A and controlling the behavior of system B, and signal $S(B \rightarrow A)$ generated by system B and governs the behavior of the system A. In most modern applications, however, one of these signals is neglected. In other words, it is assumed that one of the systems, for example, A, changes under the action of the control signal much more slowly (or to a much lesser extent) than the other, for example, B, and its change can, accordingly, be neglected. In this case, we say that system A is source, and system B - receiver of information in the process of their energy-informational interaction (energy-informational exchange between them). In the case when it is advisable to consider simultaneously both control signals: $S(A \rightarrow B)$ and $S(B \rightarrow A)$, i.e. two-way information exchange, we use the notation $S(A \leftrightarrow B)$.

In energy-information medicine, for example, the patient's effect on the devices with which he is treated is neglected (for example, his effect on electronic copies of drugs from the selector), as well as his effect on the doctor performing this treatment (unless we are talking about protecting this doctor).

Energy information identity two control signals. Control signals

$S_{one}(A \rightarrow B)$ and $S_2(A \rightarrow B)$ are called energy-informational identical if their influence on system B is the same, i.e. under their influence, system B undergoes the same change in its state.

At the same time, from other points of view (with respect to other criteria for assessing the similarity), the signals $S_{one}(A \rightarrow B)$ and $S_2(A \rightarrow B)$ can be different. Energy-informational identity of signals relative to their impact on system B is denoted by $S_{one}(A \rightarrow B) = I N S_2(A \rightarrow B)$ or $S_{one}(A \rightarrow B) = S_2(A \rightarrow B) \pmod{B}$.

Strictly speaking, the very energy-informational identity of two control signals is necessary considered taking into account the criterion K, in accordance with which it is determined whether it is identical or

the influence of these signals on system B is not identical: $(A \rightarrow B) = S_2(A \rightarrow B) \pmod{B / K}$.

In energy information medicine, as such criteria for identity data from functional tests are used. In this case, it may turn out that, according to one of the used functional tests, two control signals of energy-information are identical, but otherwise not, i.e. $S_{one}(A \rightarrow B) = IN S_2(A \rightarrow B) (FT_{one})$ but $S_{one}(A \rightarrow B) = IN S_2(A \rightarrow B) (FT_2)$. For example, an energy-informational preparation and its electronic copy can be identical according to the criterion of the Voll drug test [5], but different from the point of view of the criteria of the autonomic resonance test [6].

Reference source and receiver of information. In most cases, within the framework of the energy-informational paradigm, we are interested in:

- or general reactions (to a particular control signal) from a certain class systems B1, B2, ..., having a general class of characteristics, allowing to identify these systems in terms of their response to a certain type of control signals,
- or the same general features of the control signal generated by systems A1, A2, ..., Allowing to identify this entire class of systems - sources of information - in relation to a certain class of receiving systems.

In this case, the class {B1, B2, ...} is called the reference information receiver, and the class {A1, A2, ...} is called its reference transmitter.

For example, within the framework of the theory of obtaining energy-informational drugs (EIP) in energy-informational medicine, the effect of such a drug (in other words, its management) in a number of cases should be considered in relation to the human body, regardless of its individual characteristics. In this case, the class of all human organisms is considered as a reference receiver of information, in other words, the human organism as such. For example, in relation to EIPs made without taking into account the individual characteristics of any human body, such as drugs from Hel or OHOM, its reference receiver is arbitrary human body.

However, another situation is possible, when the natural class of reference receivers for an energy-informational preparation is rather narrow. For example, in relation to For chronosemantic drugs (CGS, see [4]), such a reference receiver will no longer be any human organism, but only the organism of that person, taking into account the individual characteristics of which (in this case, information received from his mantic points and processed in accordance with their reactions) this chronosemantic preparation was obtained.

An intermediate transmitter (respectively, a reference intermediate transmitter) of information or an information filter. An intermediate information transmitter (information filter) C from system A to system B participating in energy-information interaction is understood as an object-system that carries out an intermediate transfer of the control signal $S(A \rightarrow B)$ from system A to system B and / or the control signal $S(B \rightarrow A)$ from system B to system A. In the same way as in the case of a source and a receiver of information, when we are interested in the features of energy-informational interaction carried out through any class of intermediate transmitters C1, C2, ..., which have general characteristics of transmission of a control signal, we call this class of intermediate transmitters by a reference intermediate information transmitter from system A to system B.

To state the fact that information transmitted from system A to system B is transmitted through the information filter U, it is convenient to introduce the following notation: $S(A \rightarrow B | U)$. In the case when the information filter is some material object C that retransmits the signal S from system A to system B, it is often convenient to use the notation $U = S(C)$ for it and write the transmission condition as $S(A \rightarrow B | S(C))$.

In many practical tasks of energy information medicine, it is important to establish the identity: $S(A \rightarrow B | S(C)) = S(A \rightarrow B)$, assumed for some classes of reference objects A, B and intermediate transmitters (filters) S(C). For example, when using energy-information drugs recorded from a drug selector to treat a patient, it is essential to assume that their action with some accuracy coincides with the action of the original drugs that were recorded in the selector. In other words, the information signal from the original energy-information preparation and the signal transmitted through the additional transmitter - selector coincide. The standard of the transmitter is set here by the type of selector used, and the standard of the receiver is an arbitrary human body.

In some cases, the transfer of information from system A to system B occurs through 2 (or more) material intermediate transmitters $C_{one}, WITH_2 \dots$. In this case, the transfer condition

signal (i.e., the filter itself) can be conveniently written in the form $S(C_{one} \rightarrow C_2 \rightarrow \dots)$, and the control signal transmitted from system A to system B through transmitters C_{one} and C_2 , as $S(A \rightarrow B \mid S(C_{one} \rightarrow C_2 \rightarrow \dots))$. For example, for two transmitters it looks like $S(A \rightarrow B \mid S(C_{one} \rightarrow C_2))$. In the case when information is transmitted from system A to system B through the chain of transmitters $C_{one}, WITH_2, \dots, WITH_n$, the condition for the transmission of the control signal through these transmitters is written as $S(C_{one} \rightarrow C_2 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow C_n)$, and the control signal transmitted through this chain of transmitters is $S(A \rightarrow B \mid S(C_{one} \rightarrow C_2 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow C_n))$.

Establishing energy-information identity $S(A \rightarrow B \mid S(C_{one} \rightarrow C_2)) = BS(A \rightarrow B)$ other in other words, the identity of the impact on system B of signals $S(A \rightarrow B \mid S(C_{one} \rightarrow C_2))$ and $S(A \rightarrow B)$ is one of the main tasks of the energy-informational paradigm when working with indicator objects, described below.

Under energy-informational process any process of energy-informational (occurring in accordance with the principles of semantic resonance) interaction between the source of information and its reference receiver (carried out through a number of intermediate transmitters or without them) is understood.

In technical systems, the receiver of information remains, as a rule, unchanged. In biological systems, which are usually reference receivers in the case when energy-informational interaction is considered, their state, on the contrary, usually changes in the process of energy-informational interaction between them and the source of information. This allows in a number of cases to speak about the beginning and end of a certain energy-informational process determined by the given parameters of the state of the reference receiver (by a given change in its state).

Energy information model of some fixed source of information A (energy information object), we call such a packet of information A' , when introduced into the reference receiver B, the control effect on it is the same (up to a given standard of accuracy), as if this receiver B entered the information interaction directly with the system - the source of the information under consideration - A. The energy-informational model of some energy-informational process in this definition is, generally speaking, an abstract concept of information theory.

We call an energy-informational copy of a source of information a pair consisting of:

- a carrier object, neutral with respect to the considered energy-informational interaction;

- energy-informational model of some energy-informational process, any image recorded (fixed) on this medium. Examples of energy information copies used in modern

energy information medicine are:

- energy-informational rewriting of one or another energy-informational preparation - traditional homeopathy, organopreparations, Bach flowers, etc.;
- holographic copies of the energy-informational preparation; and
- some others...

The possibility of the existence of energy-informational copies of certain sources of information is a consequence of the general provisions of information theory.

Energy information object is a given source of information or a given transmission system A, i.e. an object that performs some standard interaction with a reference receiver of information, provided that it itself is considered as the source of this interaction.

2. Features of studying the interaction of systems within the energy-information paradigm

There are certain features of studying the interaction of systems that distinguish the approach within the framework of the energy-informational paradigm from the approach adopted in other disciplines.

In mathematics, issues of control and information exchange between systems are studied abstractly. The question of the carrier of the control signal - a field, or another mechanism for transmitting a control signal from one of the systems under consideration to another - is not raised in mathematics.

In any natural or applied science, when considering the interaction between two systems the carrier of the transmission of the control signal between them (the level of the interaction under consideration) is negotiated in advance. This approach allows even before studying

the specifics of the transmission of the control signal describe the patterns of its transmission, reception, processing and storage. At the same time, the approach, in which the carrier of the control signal is negotiated in advance, turns out to be inappropriate when studying the actual energy-information exchange between systems.

Within the framework of the energy-informational paradigm, an approach is considered expedient, in which at first the very fact of energy-informational interaction between two systems is experimentally established, regardless of its carrier, and only then the question of the nature of its carrier is considered as one of the particular tasks of studying this interaction.

To clarify the difference in these two approaches, here's an example.

The "classical" paradigm of physiology assumes two levels of transmission of the control signal in the body: nervous and humoral. Both of these levels can be used to describe information processes in the body, but they are not enough for full description such processes. Modern research has shown that there is at least one more level of information transmission in the body - the field level, on which information is transmitted using the spectral characteristics of weak electromagnetic fields. The use of a physiological paradigm instead of an energy-informational one for the study of informational processes in the body led academic physiology to ignore the phenomenon of a whole class of effects on the body, superior in strength to the effects of antibiotics and hormones, namely, effects using weak electromagnetic oscillations with a specially selected spectrum, in particular, homeopathic drugs. This ignorance was justified within the framework of the paradigm of academic physiology by the absence of a bearer of the control signal. As a result, for example, in our country in the mid-90s, a situation developed when a whole group of effective methods of treatment, such as: the Voll method, ART, classical homeopathy, bioresonance therapy, etc. were recognized and widely used by practical medicine, but at the same time, they did not fall into the field of vision of academic science.

3. Objects-indicators - the phenomenon of their existence and methods of obtaining them

You can introduce the definition of the energy-informational copy of the information source, dual given in clause 1.

Namely, - energy-informational representation object A, we will call object B, such that the energy-informational impact on B as a reference source of information leads to the same (up to the standard of accuracy) changes in object A, as if this energy-informational impact was carried out directly on object A.

Let us consider some object of reality A, which can be considered both as a source and as a receiver for a certain class E of energy-informational processes. Let's call it

object-phenomenon. Indicator object for the considered object-phenomenon (with respect to class E of energy-informational processes) is called any energy-informational object different from it, which is at the same time its energy-information copy and his energy-informational representation in relation to energy-informational processes belonging to the class E.

The very fact of the existence of indicator objects for a phenomenon object is highly non-trivial and, moreover, a contested phenomenon, at least for a number of (types) indicator objects, usage which turns out effective in energy information medicine.

One of the alleged indicator objects, the existence of which is recognized in "Unofficial" and denied in "academic" science, is Photo object-phenomenon.

Another hypothetical indicator object for a phenomenon object is its (phenomenon object) hologram.

At the same time, the very fact that a photo of an energy-informational object can be used both to determine the state of this object and to influence it has been widely discussed (see, for example, [7-8]).

Until recently, there have been serious methodological objections to any rigorous verification of the fact that a photograph of a phenomenon object can be regarded as its indicator object. In particular:

1. The methodological problem is the verification of the assumption of identity (or at least commensurability) of the energy-informational influence of the object-phenomenon and its object-indicator on the reference receiver - in other words, that the object-indicator is energy-information copy object-phenomenon. Until recently, it did not exist at all

the correct way to directly track the influences of an energy-informational object on a reference receiver - for example, on the human body. Indirect methods of tracking and fixing the influence of an energy-informational object on a reference receiver, which existed until now, for example, prolonged in time and / or tied to the expected result of the impact, raised serious methodological objections. Their use did not allow to strictly single out from the huge set of possible factors of the influence of the energy-informational object on the reference receiver, including the random factors of influence on it, which are inevitably present in every experiment on the energy-informational influence.

2. An equally serious methodological problem is the verification of the assumption about the fact that the object-phenomenon represents its object-indicator, in other words, is its energy-informational representation. This verification is further complicated by the fact that in a number of cases the object-phenomenon is an object generally inconvenient for measuring the subtle parameters of its state, in particular, a non-biological object.

3. The methodological problem of checking the connection between the object-phenomenon and the object-indicator makes a clear highlight class E energy information processes, relative to which the indicator object is an information copy and, accordingly, represents its object-phenomenon. In other words, it is not clear what information and under what conditions can and what cannot be transferred from an object-phenomenon to an object-indicator and vice versa. Accordingly, the technologies for constructing, using and evaluating the effectiveness (as well as applicability to solving certain problems) of the indicator object become vague, becoming uncertain. It becomes unclear how concretely it is possible to conduct an objective experiment on its (indicator object) existence.

4. The mechanism of interaction between the object-phenomenon and an object-indicator, moreover, until recently the very existence of such an interaction seemed to contradict the provisions of the modern physical paradigm.

Recently, the situation described above began to change:

1. Highly sensitive methods of express diagnostics of the state of biological objects, such as, in particular, electrophysiological and other functional tests: autonomic resonance test (ART), Voll's method (MF), oxyhemodiagnosics, etc. Functional (in particular, electrophysiological) tests make it possible to catch rapid changes in the state of the organism, which arise in it during the assimilation of information transmitted by a signal with an arbitrarily low carrier energy. Essential for the effective study of the signal using functional tests is only the fact that this signal is not indifferent to the body, i.e. is for him manager, transfers information to him. In other words, functional tests allow directly to track the dynamics of changes in the state of an organism as a result of its energy-informational interaction with a certain source of information, including an indicator object for a certain object-phenomenon. Comparing with the help of this or that method of functional testing the energy-informational impact on the reference organism of a certain object-phenomenon and its (this object-phenomenon) supposed object-indicator, it is possible to conclude whether this effect is identical or not, i.e. establish whether the alleged object-phenomenon is energy-information copy indicator object.

2. The concept and methodology of indirect measurement of the state of some (including number of inanimate) object through the auxiliary (trial) biological object. The methodology of indirect measurement through a test biological object is that the measured object, functional testing of which cannot be carried out directly, is introduced into the circuit of energy-information exchange with a test biological object, and then functional testing of the latter is carried out. This makes it possible to recognize change of state tested object by changes in results functional testing of a test biological object that has entered into energy-information exchange (contact) with the tested object. In particular, with the help of indirect testing through an auxiliary biological object, it is possible to track the change in the state of the object-phenomenon under the condition of the energy-informational impact on its indicator-object, and thereby show that the indicator-object is really an energy-informational representation of the object-phenomenon.

The concept of functional testing makes it possible to correctly identify the classes of energy-informational processes, in relation to which the assumption of the presence of energy-informational exchange between the object-phenomenon and the object-indicator is tested. Namely, the classes of energy-informational processes E, in relation to which are considered

the supposed phenomenon object and its indicator object are classes semantic resonances [1], produced by them (object-phenomenon and object-indicator) on a test biological object. Thus, the alleged object-phenomenon and the object-indicator really are such within the framework of the energy-informational paradigm, if they:

- cause the same semantic resonances in a reference receiver (for example, a living organism);
- changes in the state of the object-phenomenon caused by the energy-informational impact on the indicator object coincide with changes in the indicator object: each of these changes induces the same semantic resonances in a test biological object, used for indirect measurement of the phenomenon object and / or indicator object.

Thus, combining the methods of functional (in particular, electrophysiological) testing and indirect measurement, through a test biological object it is possible to find approaches to solving all of the above experimental methodological problems (p. 1–3), i.e. develop correct methods for verifying that some object B is both an energy-informational copy and an energy-informational representation of some other object A, relative to the class of energy-informational processes E.

The situation with the theoretical substantiation of the possibility of the existence of the indicator object has also changed. Recently, modern science has been increasingly discussing the possibility of non-local interaction of objects or systems. Various mechanisms of this interaction are discussed - from the correlation of the state of two parts of a quantum-mechanical system spaced apart in space, predicted by the so-called Einstein-Podolsky-Rosen paradox and / or Pauli's theorem [9, 10], to the formation of special MPVCs in the mind of an operator observing two different systems (Dubov A.P.).

Thus, at the modern level of development of methodology, an experimental study of the possibility of the existence of objects-indicators for an object-phenomenon, such as: its photograph or its hologram, seems to be a natural and expedient scientific research.

4. Photo of an energy-informational object as its indicator object. Experimental study of photography as an indicator object, on examples of patients' treatment through their photograph

Experimental verification that a photograph is indeed an object-indicator of the photographed object involves essentially two different experiments.

In the first of these experiments, it is necessary to verify the fact that a photograph, considered as an indicator object of the photographed object-phenomenon, actually causes the same semantic resonances in the test biological object, on which the indirect measurement is carried out, as the original object-phenomenon.

In the second experiment, it is necessary to check that when a photograph is influenced as an indicator object of a photographed object-phenomenon, semantic resonances, generated in the indicator object coincide with the semantic resonances generated in it by the direct exertion of the same energy-informational influence on it, which was exerted on the indicator object. It is assumed that the semantic resonances generated in an object-phenomenon can be measured directly if it is a biological object, especially a human body, or indirectly through an auxiliary biological object, in an auxiliary biological object, if the object-phenomenon is inconvenient for direct measurements, for example, is not a biological object.

A convenient platform for such experiments is the treatment of people from their photographs.

Traditionally, human treatment has two aspects. Firstly, it is possible to carry out his diagnosis based on a photograph of a patient (indirectly, with the help of an auxiliary human body - an assistant participating in the experiment). From an experimental point of view, this aspect of the patient's treatment is a check that the photograph is his energy-information copy.

Secondly, it is possible to influence the photograph with weak electromagnetic oscillations, as if the impact was carried out directly on the patient, and at the same time record the changes that have occurred in this patient. This aspect of the patient's treatment is a check that the photograph is his energy-informational

representation.

In the experiments carried out by the authors, the computer hardware-software medical-diagnostic complex "IMEDIS-EXPERT" of the firm "IMEDIS" was used as technical support. The ART technique was used as a method of functional testing. Test markers, as a rule, were the standard markers of the ART test, namely, the following were used for testing:

- "chakras" 1-7 (in fact, a set of potentiated heavy metals);
- chromosomes (frequency fluctuations written off from individual human chromosomes);
- regeneration preparations;
- "determinants of nosology" (preparations of the firm "OHOM", ordered in a certain way);
- indicators of psychogenic load and other markers of ART.

The therapy of the patient "from a photograph" was carried out by exposing her to weak electromagnetic fields of energy-informational preparations taken from an electronic selector, as well as by performing BRT and RFT of this photograph. As an "auxiliary biological object" for indirect testing of photography, an assistant was used, which was one of the experiment participants who had the status of a "healthy person", in particular, low biological indices and high adaptation resources in the terminology of ART.

In the course of the study, a total of 48 patients were diagnosed. Patients diagnosed distantly were divided into two equal groups, and the patient's hit in one of them was determined randomly (by throwing a coin, or pulling out a piece of paper). Patients from the first group (24 people) received a "distant placebo", in other words, they were informed that distant treatment was being carried out, but in fact, it was either not carried out at all, or the "Reiki method" was used (one of the authors has a Reiki dedication 2 th step). The second group (also 24 people) of patients received distant treatment in accordance with the results of ART, obtained by indirect measurement of their photographs, and the subsequent exposure to the selected energy-information drugs on this photograph.

The results of distant treatment of the patient were assessed by an expert doctor on the clinical manifestations of the disease. On a scale consisting of three grades of satisfactory impact:

- a pronounced clinical effect was obtained;
- a satisfactory clinical effect was obtained;
- there is no clinical effect.

Comparative results of these two forms of distant treatment of patients are given in

Table 1.

	Expressed clinical the effect	Satisfactory clinical effect	Absence clinical effect	Total patients
Group 1: the patients, receiving Distant placebo "	$\mu_1 = 2$	$\mu_2 = \text{five}$	$\mu_3 = 17$	$m = 24$
Group 2: the patients, receiving distant treatment "by photos"	$v_1 = 12$	$v_2 = \text{nine}$	$v_3 = 4$	$n = 24$

Alternative medical / statistical hypotheses are as follows:

1. Distant treatment of a patient "according to a photograph" does not have an efficiency different from the effectiveness of its treatment with the "distant placebo" method. In this case, the empirical distributions of patient groups 1 and 2 shown in Table 1 are in fact two random realizations of the same distribution.

2. Remote treatment of a patient based on a photograph has an efficiency different from

the effectiveness of its treatment with the "distant placebo" method. In this case, the empirical distributions of patient groups 1 and 2 are realizations of two different distributions.

Thus, it is convenient to process the results of the described experiment using the criterion χ^2 Pearson's homogeneity of the given samples (group 1 and group 2). By calculating quantity χ^2_{mp} according to the formula given on p. 485 of the manual [11], we obtain $\chi^2_{mp} = mn (\sum_{i=1,2,3} (1 / (\mu_i + v_i)) (\mu_i / m + v_i / n))^2 > 17.28 > 13.815 = \chi^2_{theor}$, where the theoretical value is calculated with a confidence level of 0.001. Therefore, the statistical hypothesis that both the given samples are two different realizations of the same distribution, we have to discard, and, accordingly, we discard the medical hypothesis that the treatment of a patient "from a photograph" does not have an efficacy different from the efficacy of his treatment with the "distant placebo" method.

In 25 of these cases, patients previously diagnosed distantly were then examined directly (17 people from the first group and 8 people from the second). In both cases, the examination was carried out using ART. At the same time, confirmation of the patient's clinical diagnosis, previously made by the doctor during his distant examination, was obtained in 21 cases. To process the results of this, the latter, research, it is also possible to apply the apparatus of mathematical statistics (in particular, the criterion χ^2 Pearson, to check the homogeneity of the two samples) and statistically reliably confirm the existence of a relationship between the photograph and the patient, i.e. between the phenomenon object and the indicator object. However, in this case, the preliminary processing of the results is much more complicated (due to the need to accurately formulate the concept of coincidence of the diagnosis, and due to the lack of a "natural" distribution of patient diagnoses). Therefore, the authors intend to describe this part of the experiment in a separate work.

5. The nature of the emergence of the object-indicator and its connection with the object-phenomenon

The interpretation of the results obtained in the course of the experiment described above is ambiguous.

There are at least four fundamentally different approaches to explaining the mechanism of interaction between an indicator object (in this case, a photograph of a patient) and a phenomenon object (in this case, the patient himself).

The first of these can be called the Orthodox Psychological Approach (POP). In accordance with it, the phenomenon of interaction between an object-phenomenon and an object-indicator (for example, a person and his photograph) is an artifact of psychological origin. There is no real energy-information exchange between the object-phenomenon and the object-indicator, and the numerous noted facts of influence on the object-indicator through the object-phenomenon (for example, treatment of a person according to his photograph) are explained by the effects of self-hypnosis (placebo effect) or suggestion induced by one of the participants in the study or a medical procedure. It should be noted that the explanation of the interaction between the object-phenomenon and the object-indicator within the framework of the OPP in the experiments carried out by the authors seems to be excluded,

The second of the considered approaches can be called parapsychological or psychophysical (PPP). In this case, it is assumed that the mechanism responsible for the emergence of the phenomenon of the indicator object is the intervention of the consciousness of some observer of the process of energy-informational interaction between the indicator object and the phenomenon object. The indicator object itself (in this case, a photograph of a patient) within the framework of this approach is not recognized as a real carrier of an energy-informational connection with an object-phenomenon (in this case, a patient). The indicator object becomes such only due to the fact that the consciousness of the considered observer - in this case, the physician-operator of ART somehow "gropes" in space-time according to it a genuine object-phenomenon and then directly diagnoses this object-phenomenon or even affects it. In the scientific literature, this approach to distant diagnosis and treatment has been discussed and discussed very widely, for example, this approach is implied as paradigmatic in the already mentioned work [8]. A detailed discussion of this approach and a bibliography of relevant works can be found in [12]. A somewhat different and also deep consideration of the problem of interaction between consciousness and matter and the corresponding bibliography are given in [13]. In accordance with this approach, it is all the same - to draw or photograph an object of the phenomenon, since both the drawing and the photograph will be its objects as indicators to the extent that the energy-informational connection between these objects is provided by consciousness

operator.

The third of the considered approaches should be called physical, although it undoubtedly includes an extension of the existing physical paradigm. In accordance with this approach, the energy-informational interaction of the object-phenomenon and the object of the indicator is due to purely physical, i.e. processes that take place between the object-phenomenon and the object-indicator, independent of the consciousness of any observer of this interaction. As physical interactions that condition the transfer of information between the object-phenomenon and the object-indicator, various authors suggest:

- quantum mechanical correlation between two spaced apart parts of a single quantum mechanical system, allowing one to act on one of its parts, changing the parameters of the other [7, 8];
- quantum-mechanical correlation between two spaced parts of the vacuum, based on the concept of vacuum as a superfluid liquid, developed by Boldyreva and Sotina [14];
- hypothetical torsion fields, the theory of which is being developed, in particular, by Akimov, Moskovsky, Shipov and other authors, see, for example, [15];
- hypothetical intentional nonlocal in time fields, the theory of which was proposed in general terms by one of the authors [16, 17];
- other models of nonlocal weak physical interaction (theory of partons, hyperstrings, etc.).

Finally, the fourth of the considered approaches should be called synthetic. It is the least developed within the framework of the modern paradigm and, in fact, is the worst compatible with it, since it presupposes the rejection of the Decartian dualism “the observer is an objective physical process” , on the use of which the mechanism of all modern science is built in one way or another. In accordance with this approach, the existence of an energy-informational connection between an object-phenomenon and an object-indicator is determined by the phenomenon complementarity according to Bohr at a certain energetic level of physical processes and processes of the influence of consciousness of observers of physical reality on this reality. In other words, it is assumed that:

- a) a physical description of the processes of interaction between the object-phenomenon and the object-predictor, and
- b) the description of this interaction with the help of the consciousness function of a certain operator can be considered only as insufficient in itself, but at the same time, mutually complementary descriptions of such an interaction, similar to the mutually complementary descriptions of a quantum particle as a wave and a corpuscle in Bohr's quantum mechanical dualism. In this case, in one class of experiments, physically conditioned (perhaps, taking into account nonlocal interactions) properties of the connection between the object-phenomenon and the object-indicator will appear, and in the other - the properties determined by the functions of the operator's consciousness, and these two types of properties will be divided into a certain the level of interaction will be impossible.

The objectives of this article do not include a discussion of experimental or theoretical arguments in favor of one of the last three (2–4) hypotheses presented to explain the existence of energy-informational interaction between an object-phenomenon and an object-indicator. It should only be noted that the very existence and even manifold. These hypotheses indicate the possibility of a consistent inclusion of the phenomenon of energy-informational interaction of the object-phenomenon and the object-indicator in the modern scientific paradigm.

6. Systemic spiritual adaptants as objects-indicators of Orthodox shrines. Hypothetical mechanism of action of SDA and possible areas of their application in energy-informational medicine (conductors of constructive changes)

The concept of the existence of energy-informational interaction between the object-phenomenon and the object-indicator led the authors to the development of a new class energy-informational preparations (EIP), namely - systemic spiritual adaptants (SDA) [1]. As already noted in [1] SDA, are energy-information copies some Orthodox shrines. In fact, however, the SDA was not obtained by directly rewriting these shrines, but by rewriting their (Orthodox shrines) photographs. It was assumed that:

- a photograph of an Orthodox shrine is its indicator object in the sense that it can record and convey healing or other information contained in it (shrine);

- healing or other information contained in an Orthodox shrine and recorded by its indicator object - a photograph, can be further saved, processed and introduced to the patient in the same way as it is done with other energy-informational preparations.

Thus, the algorithm for obtaining an SDA - an energy-informational copy from a shrine - included:

- photographing this shrine, i.e. making its indicator object;
- rewriting from the received indicator object to the carrier (into the selector), performed as follows, as if the indicator object was an ordinary EIP, i.e. device for magnetic therapy "loop" or electrodes.

The received energy-informational preparations were further tested in two ways:

- by testing them using the ART method (which can be compared with the in vitro method for conventional drugs);
- with the help of their treatment of patients with pathologies that are difficult to treat with using conventional energy-information drugs (which can be compared with the method in vivo for conventional drugs).

The materials obtained in the course of experiments on testing SDA are published in [1] in brief. The authors intend to give an additional detailed (including the statistical part) description of the study of at least one such drug - for example, the most frequently used in the medical practice of the SDA "Vivifying Cross".

Materials obtained in the course of treatment with SDA of patients with pathologies that are difficult to treat with conventional EIP are currently at the stage of statistical processing. It is already possible, however, to say that SDA steadily manifest themselves as stress protectors, harmonizers and protectors of the activity of the central nervous system, ANS, ES, IS - in other words, systems of the central response of the body, and in a very interesting role of "conductors" of the influence of other EITs. The authors also hope to describe the latter phenomenon separately.

Thus, the concept of the existence of energy-informational interaction between the object-phenomenon and the object-indicator turned out to be, among other things, a powerful heuristic method for the production of new classes of EIT.

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