

## Cellular mechanisms of the therapeutic action of multiresonance frequency therapy

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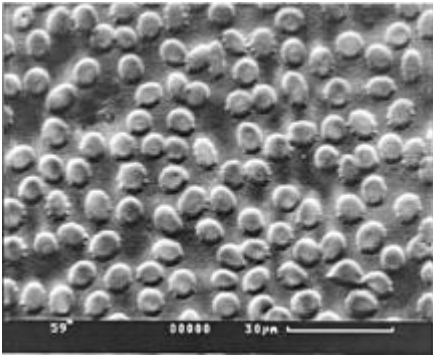
Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor of the Department of Pathological Physiology of the State Medical University, Academician of the Russian Academy of Medical Sciences Brill G.E. studied in experiments the influence low-intensity laser radiation (LLLT - quantum therapy) on platelets. He found that when exposed to quantum therapy, platelet adhesion is inhibited. In connection with this phenomenon, he concluded that quantum therapy has an anti-thromboembolic effect. In addition, Professor Brill G.E. studied the effect of quantum therapy on platelet adhesion to melanoma cells. He found that quantum therapy inhibits the adhesion of platelets to tumor cells, since it inhibits both adhesion and aggregation of platelets.

The doctors of our Center together with E.V. Alekseeva set the task: to check the effect of multiresonance therapy (devices of the firm "IMEDIS") on erythrocytes and various pathological elements of the blood. Studies on an electron microscope with a raster attachment made it possible to solve this problem. But especially valuable was the presence of an additional attachment to the microscope, which allows Alekseeva E.V. to carry out spectral chemical analysis of both blood plasma and pathological elements in the blood.

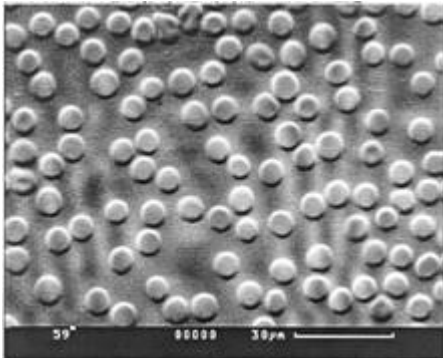
The following technique was carried out: under sterile conditions, blood was taken from the patient from a finger, a smear was prepared on a glass slide, and fixed with alcohol. Blood tests were performed before multiresonance therapy, in the middle and after treatment. The treatment was carried out according to the tested frequencies of diseases and microorganisms (programs F and E values) with an intensity of 80 to 100 cc. units The duration of the session is from 3 to 5 minutes, 2-3 times a day, daily, for a course from 7 to 10 sessions. Also, bioresonance therapy was carried out along the selected meridians, general and specific BR drugs were created, and induction therapy was carried out.

During the research, it was found that the chemical composition of blood plasma changes in patients, due to which the adhesion and aggregation of erythrocytes is significantly reduced (Fig. 1, 2). And the pathological elements in the blood plasma began to flatten and melt (Fig. 3, 4). The process of flattening of pathological elements occurred very slowly, even their partial disappearance was observed only after 10-15 sessions.

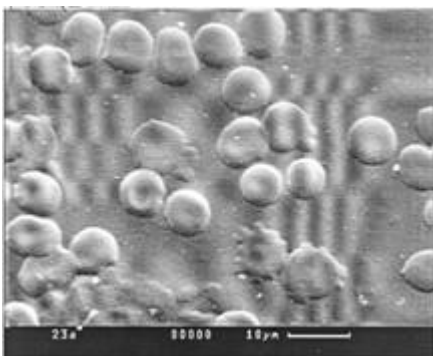
This allowed us to conclude that the improvement of patients' well-being occurs not so much as a result of the destruction of pathological elements, but as a result of restoring the viability of erythrocytes, i.e. due to a decrease in their adhesion and aggregation. And to a lesser extent after some suppression of the aggressiveness of pathological elements in the blood.



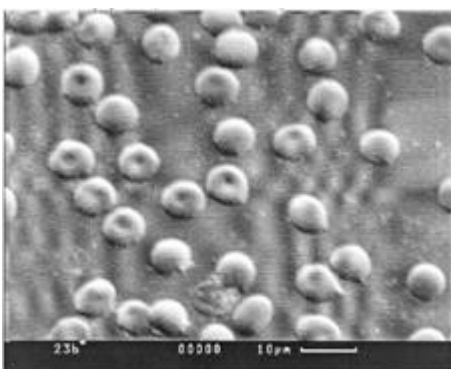
Rice. one. There is marked adhesion and aggregation of erythrocytes (before treatment).



Rice. 2. There is no adhesion, and there is no aggregation of erythrocytes (after treatment).



Rice. 3. There are many pathological elements in the blood plasma. Single healthy erythrocytes (before treatment).



Rice. 4. Partial melting of pathological elements in blood plasma. Red blood cell recovery (after 5 treatment sessions)

Conclusions:

1. Resonant frequency therapy reduces adhesion and aggregation

erythrocytes.

2. Multiresonant frequency therapy causes flattening and decay pathological blood elements.

Literature:

1. Alekseeva E.V. Microcosm in human blood. - M .: New Center, 2003.

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Eliseeva O.I., Alekseeva E.V., Sutyagin V.N. Cellular mechanisms of therapeutic action of multiresonant frequency therapy // XI

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