

Electromagnetic and geopathic stress from different perspectives of modern medicine: the results of a study of 395 workers

Austrian Federal Railways

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Introduction

The process of full legitimization and implementation of energy information technologies in the health care system of the European Union requires an answer to many questions related to:

1) nosodiagnostic validity and presentability of one or another techniques;

2) cross-reproducibility of the tested method in comparison with reference classical methods (including regardless of the "human factor");

3) economic benefits for the health care system. One of the most interested parties in this case is preventive medicine, motivated by the receipt of methods for diagnosing diseases at the preclinical stage with the ensuing possibility of individual primary prevention.

Objectives of the project

1) Determination of the health status of employees of the Austrian Federal Railways.

2) The dependence of the health status of personnel on the specifics of the worker place, duration of work on it, time of the working day.

3) Determination of the frequency of observability of the electromagnetic syndrome hypersensitivity due to the above factors.

4) Assessment of the possibility of using some energy information technologies in the routine practice of working medicine.

five) Creation of an individualized catalog preventive events for railway workers.

Research methods

395 workers were examined at their workplaces using the following techniques: 1) electrocardiography, 2) spirometry, 3) vegetative resonance test, 4) determination of body electrical conductivity for impulses of negative and positive polarity with a frequency of 10 Hz (integral diagnostics), 5) measurement of arterial pressure, 6) determination of the frequency of electromagnetic hypersensitivity syndrome according to the questionnaire, proposed by Hillert et al, 2002. The study was conducted completely anonymously and voluntarily without violations of human rights stipulated by the Declaration of Helsinki.

results

Statistical analysis of the data obtained indicated the presence of links between the diagnostic

information, as well as with such basic parameters of human health as blood pressure and heart rate. Concepts "Geopathic" and "electromagnetic" stresses (burdens) were associated with other parameters of the studio (blood pressure, type of workplace, etc.), which indicated the objectivity and sensitivity of their determination by the methods used, as well as their practical value in preventive diagnostics.

Discussion and conclusions

The largest project of its kind in Western Europe has shown the promise of using energy-informational medicine methods - along with others - in the field of preventive and occupational medicine. Especially expedient at this stage is the creation of a catalog of protocols in various fields of application in order to standardize approaches to the assessment of diagnostic information, strengthening the actual database on the generality of this information with different approaches. This will make the studied methods more acceptable in many conservative circles of health care systems. Specific ways of how to do this are suggested.

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