Bioresonance approach in the restoration of cardiac function

A.T. Serobabin, E.A. Serobabin
(LLC "Bioinformation Center", St. Petersburg, Russia)

Cardiovascular diseases occupy a leading position among all human diseases. Therefore, the improvement of methods for early diagnosis and restoration of cardiac function at the initial stage of the development of the disease is important in modern cardiology.

The heart is a generator of acoustic fluctuations that are registered by the doctor by ear, and the use of special amplifying devices [1] allows you to perceive the acoustic signals generated by the heart in a wider frequency range, which makes it possible to diagnose the functional work of the heart. Violation of the functional activity of the heart leads to a change in the spectral characteristics of the heart. Restoration of the acoustic properties of cardiac activity leads to stable heart function. This message is devoted to the solution of this problem.

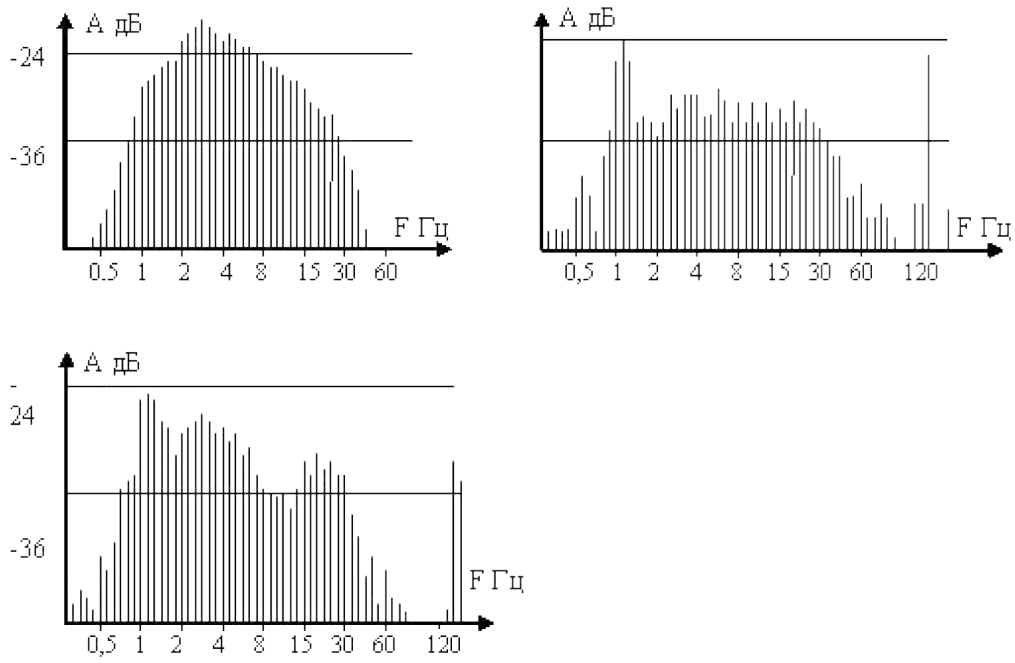
purpose of work - restoration of cardiac function bioresonance method based on the use of synthesized acoustic signals of a healthy heart for a given person.

If we consider physiological activity person, then back to the postulate that all human organs work under the control of the brain. Two zones are responsible for the work of the heart, the leading zone is located in the right frontal zone closer to the right temple, and the reserve zone is located symmetrically, only on the left side. Disruption of these zones will lead to disruption of the heart, a change in its physical parameters, and this, in turn, will lead to a malfunction of the heart and various types of diseases.

Materials and methods

The study included 45 patients aged 21 to 65 years, of which 30 people were diagnosed, they were patients of the regional hospital of the cardiology department of Stavropol. 15 people underwent both diagnostics and restoration of cardiac function.

Diagnostics. At the acoustic level, diagnostics consists in recording acoustic signals and processing them on a computer. In fig. 1a shows the spectrum of the acoustic signal of a healthy heart recorded from point V_3 at the level of the fourth rib along the left parasternal line. In fig. 1b shows the spectrum of the acoustic signal from the same point in ischemic disease, and in fig. 1c - the spectrum of the acoustic signal in sinus tachycardia.



Rice. 1. The spectrum of the acoustic signal a) a healthy heart; b) with ischemic disease; c) hearts with sinusoidal tachycardia.

Analysis of the spectra of acoustic signals shows that, depending on the form of the disease, the structure of the spectrum of the acoustic signal changes. For a healthy heart, the spectrum of the acoustic signal is compact and occupies a frequency band from 0.5 Hz to 40 Hz. The main energy of the spectral components is concentrated in the frequency band from 2 to 8 Hz. With ischemic heart disease, the spectrum of the acoustic signal expands to 120 Hz or more, the level of spectral components decreases. Spectral components are clearly distinguished, which characterize the frequency of the lymphatic system and the frequency of the period of heart contractions. Sinusoidal tachycardia is also characterized by an expansion of the spectrum, the allocation of spectral components of the lymphatic system and the period of cardiac activity. The envelope of the spectral components is described by a sinusoidal law.

The theoretical provisions of the bioresonance technique are that when acoustic signals act on a set of cells located in one or another zone, the cells begin to oscillate according to the law of an external source of acoustic signals, that is, enter into resonance with an external source. Repeated exposure to acoustic signals in a certain area leads to the fact that cells begin to vibrate according to the law of an external source already without its influence. The collection of cells restores their energy and acoustic balance, and this zone works like a healthy zone.

The restoration of the functional activity of the heart begins with the restoration of the functional activity of the brain and

directly those zones that are responsible for the work of the heart. Further recovery is aimed at restoring the work of the seventh cervical vertebra and the fifth thoracic vertebra, through which the signals for controlling cardiac activity pass. To restore the physical parameters of the heart, it is necessary to act with acoustic signals on the zones on the right and left under the left scapula, on the chest in the area of the thymus gland and in the area of the thyroid gland. The impact of 8 acoustic signals does not lead to discomfort and painful sensations, the person does not physically feel their effect. Listening to acoustic signals in these zones for 10 days leads to the removal of pain in the heart area, the heart begins to work rhythmically. Further listening to signals even leads to a change in the physical parameters of the heart.

ranges from one to four months. Acoustic signals recorded on a magnetic or holographic carrier can be used in the future as a prophylaxis to maintain the functional activity of the heart.

Practical results

Of the 15 people who underwent the restoration of the functions of cardiac activity by the bioresonance method, the main diagnosis was tachycardia, leading to pain in the region of the heart, discomfort, and shortness of breath. After restorative procedures and complete restoration of the structure and spectrum of acoustic signals in the area of the heart, the symptoms of the disease disappeared. Additional diagnostics: ECG, echocardiography did not reveal any cardiac abnormalities. At the same time, the physical parameters of the heart changed after the procedures.

Clinical example

Patient, 51 years old. The main diagnosis is tachycardia. The indications of echocardiography before and after restoration of cardiac function (indicators after recovery are given in brackets) are as follows: aortic diameter - 2.7 cm (3.0); the size of the left atrium - 3.4 cm (3.1); the end diastolic size of the left ventricle is 4.2 cm (4.4); the final systolic size of the left ventricle is 2.5 cm (2.7). The thickness of the interventricular septum -

1.0 cm (0.9); the thickness of the posterior wall of the left ventricle is 0.9 cm (0.9).

It is quite possible that the new physical parameters of the heart parameters are genetically inherent in the human body, which, after restorative procedures, recovered, thereby removing the symptoms of the disease and thereby restoring the functional functioning of the heart.

conclusions

The considered method of bioresonance restoration of the functional activity of the heart allows you to completely restore the physical parameters of the heart, remove violations and stop the development of the disease. This approach allows you to keep the heart functionally in a normal state. Due to the fact that the area of the brain responsible for the work of the heart is located next to the emotional area, any emotional disorders will affect the work of the heart. The rapid restoration of the functional activity of the brain area will help maintain the heart in a normal state.

Literature
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