Water structure and mechanisms of action of homeopathic medicinal funds

S.V. Zenin

(Federal Scientific Clinical and Experimental Center for Traditional Methods

diagnostics and treatment of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation, Moscow)

SUMMARY
THE STRUCTURE OF WATER AND THE
MECHANISM OF HOMOEOPATHY DRUGS
ACTION "
SVZenin

The main positions of the bioenergyinformatic science as the base for clearing up the mechanism of homoeopathy have been described. The charge drawing on the shell of the water cage reflects the charge drawing of homoeopathy drugs. After that reflection the process of the potentiating transfers the same charge drawing to the shells for all water cages. Water becomes quite another substance which is like drug. All stages of the informational transition of the water solution from the initial state to the final one are considered. The first potentiating includes all these stages. Every step gives the next charge drawing on the shell of the water cage.

The presentation of molecular and field ideas about the mechanism of homeopathy is inextricably linked with the basic concepts of bioenergy informatics.

When considering the bioenergy informational foundations of medicine in academic publications [1] and works of bioenergy therapists [2], as well as in numerous publications and speeches [3], the term "bioenergyinformatics" is used quite often and in many cases rather vaguely and not in essence.

For the first time to the rigor of the definition of terms "Energy", "information", "Energy informatics" and "bioenergy informatics" managed to come up in some works [4; 5].

Energy informatics as a science about the new informational-phase state of material systems and bioenergyinformatics as a science about the informational-phase state of the aquatic environment of organisms can be considered in these formulations as academic sciences.

Information-phase states of material systems constitute a new class of phenomena. A clear idea of the informational-phase state can be obtained with a specific presentation of the main provisions on the structured state of water - the first material system, where there was

the information-phase state was found.

It turned out that water consists of cells of a half-micron size, and this type is the main one for the new information-phase state.

Each cell consists of a large number (about 2.8 million) of structural elements of water, which have a completely deterministic arrangement in the cell, identical for all cells. This interdependence of the structural arrangement of elements in different cells is determined by the process of molecular information retransmission [6], when the charge pattern of water elements on the cell surface is transferred to the shells of neighboring cells.

If the combination of structural elements of water in a cell has changed under the influence of external factors that have arisen, for example, when the substance of a homeopathic preparation is dissolved in water, and this change turned out to be irreversible, then due to molecular information retransmission, all cell shells can pass into a new state, which means the transition of the aqueous medium into another microphase with other properties (in the given example, with the properties of the substance of a homeopathic preparation). Since the transfer of the shell's charge pattern can be considered as an information process, each such microphase of the aqueous medium actually becomes an information-phase state.

Due to the fact that the number of combinations of 2.8 million elements in a cell is immensely large, the number of different structured states of the aquatic environment is also extremely large. The transition from one combination of elements in a cell to another means movement along a phase trajectory, which is carried out when the substance of a homeopathic preparation is potentiated.

The water cell acts as a powerful biocomputer that programs the transfer of information from the substance to the shell of the water cell. With this consideration, the structural element of water acts as a logical element of a biocomputer, and it becomes more important for it not the number of water molecules in it (912 molecules), but its shape in the form of a hexagonal rhombic cube, each face of which has a corresponding charge pattern, which makes the logical element biocomputer multifunctional.

A fundamental feature of the information-phase state of the aquatic environment is the practically absence of hydrogen bonds between structural elements in the cell. There remains only the so-called charge-complementary interaction of elements, which, by the nature of the mutual influence, should be attributed to field interactions, in this case of the Coulomb type, when a certain arrangement of positive and negative charges on the edge of one element seeks out such a face of another element on which there is a corresponding complementary arrangement of negative and positive charges.

A structural element literally suspended in an electrostatic field turns out to be extremely labile and sensitive even to ultra-weak electromagnetic influences.

The presence of a cooperative relationship of elements in a cell avoids the seeming instability of the element's position. Accordingly, irreversible

processes can arise only with a simultaneous multi-point (matrix) impact on a set of elements that are in a single interconnection. Then there will be a transition to a new information-phase state.

The presence of field interaction of elements in a cell also has a fundamental informational feature. The point is that the mutual orientation and arrangement of structural elements in the cell depend on the state of the electromagnetic environment of the physical vacuum. Therefore, if we assume that the structure of the physical vacuum that determines its state, by analogy with the water environment, consists of spatial cells, then we can expect that information from the shells of these spatial cells is able to be transmitted and affect the location of the structural elements of the aqueous medium. This assumption seems to be quite reasonable due to the available data on the existence of a distant-targeted bioenergetic effect, in which it is impossible to do without field information retransmission in a physical vacuum.

For a homeopathic drug, this means the presence of its informational influence on the surrounding space, which is recorded using a water sensor [7]. In practice, taking into account this feature of homeopathic preparations leads to the need for their separate storage.

Based on the above basic provisions of bioenergy informatics, the mechanism for obtaining homeopathic preparations is reduced to the following stages.

1. The presence of the drug in an aqueous solution can be represented as a picture (Fig. 1), Distilled water, which has not yet been under the influence of any external factors (ideal case), can be considered as a set of water cells with shells of zero charge.

In fig. 1 shows the neutral shell of the water cell in a conventionally expanded form and the charge pattern of the active center of the drug molecule, on the basis of which the homeopathic remedy is prepared. When they interact, the charges of the active center "pull out" the faces with the complementary charge from the water cell. A charge imprint is obtained on the shell of the water cell. Then, both the repeated interaction of the active center charge pattern and the interaction of the already existing charge imprint on the shell of the water cell with the shells of other cells occurs. Thus, the prints multiply. With a large number of cells appearing with one fingerprint, interaction already occurs between them, which leads to two fingerprints, etc. according to this scheme until saturation of the shell with imprints. Experimentally, for example, by the change over time in the electrical conductivity of water, adding an imprint leads to the appearance of a corresponding step on the kinetic curve. Usually there are 5-7 steps on the curve. Figure 2 shows, for example, a shell saturated with seven prints, i.e. after the completion of the first potentiation.

2. The shell of water after the first potentiation due to the combination The superimposed charge patterns also have other charge patterns (shown by the dotted line), which may be the main ones for the formation of prints during the second potentiation (Fig, 2).
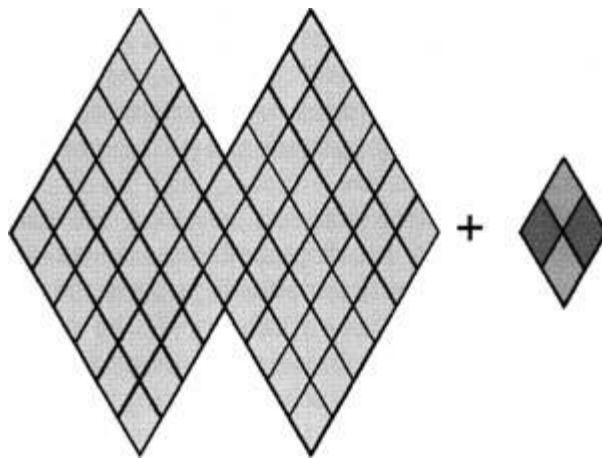
Fig. 1. The shell of a water cell in a conditionally expanded form, composed ofcharge-neutral faces of structural elements, and a charge pattern active center of the drug molecule, on the basis of which the homeopathic remedy
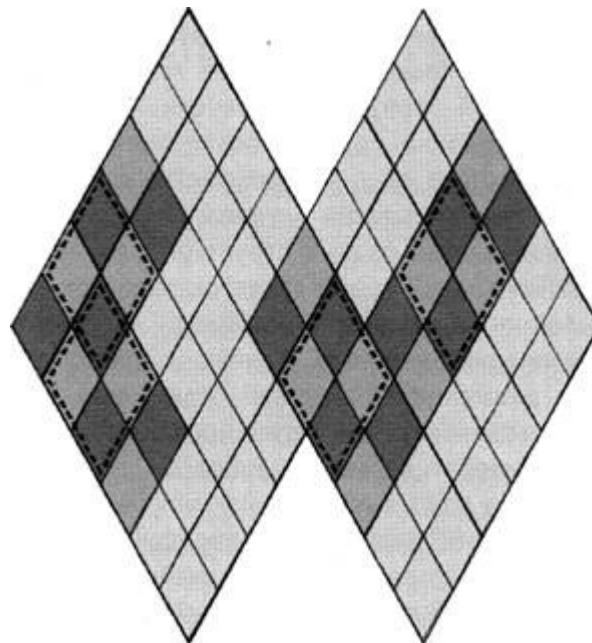

Fig. 2. The shell of a water cell in a conditionally unfolded form in a saturated presumably seven prints condition, i.e. after the completion of the first potentiation. The dotted line shows the occurrence of one of the possible charge patterns that differ from the original.

3. Water, consisting of cells with a new imprint, in the ratio 1:10 or 1: 100 is mixed with the original distilled water (Fig. 3). There is a process of stepwise appearance of imprints on the cell shells of distilled water, again leading to saturation of the cell shells with new prints (Fig, 4).

4. The shell of the cell of water after the second potentiation due to the new

Combinations of overlapping charge patterns can have several different charge patterns (shown by dotted lines). For example, below fig. 4 shows three types of new patterns that have arisen.

It is not hard to imagine the subsequent process of preparing any potency. It is important to understand that each time in the process of the next potentiation, its own specific charge matrix may appear on the shell of the water cell, and the informational properties of the aqueous medium in each potency will be specific.

For practical differentiation of potencies, one can use the method of comparing kinetic curves, for example, changes with time in the electrical conductivity of water. In work [8], this method made it possible to distinguish and determine the potencies D15, D20 and D25.
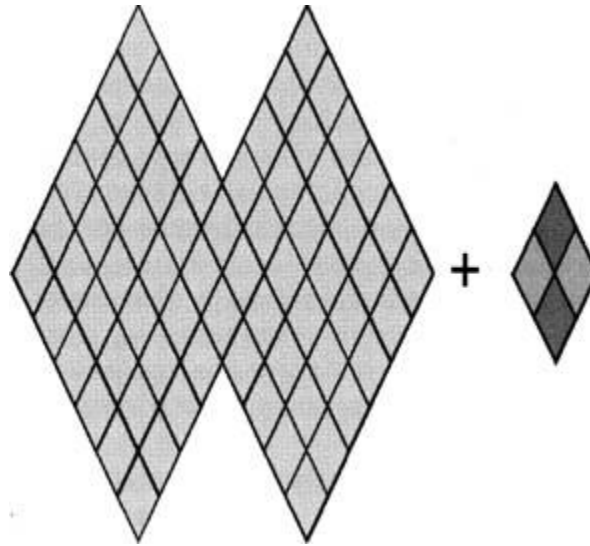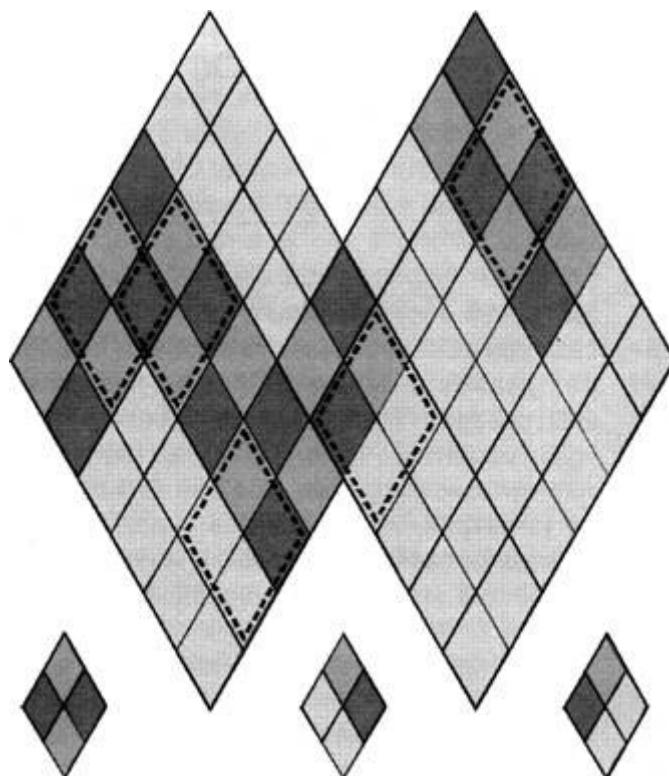

Fig. 3. The shell of a water cell in a conditionally unfolded form and a new charge drawing of the active center of the shell of the water cell after the first potentiation. The ratio of "neutral" water and water after the first potentiation is 10: 1 or 100: 1, i.e. obtaining a decimal or centesimal dilution.

Rice. 4. The shell of a water cell in a conditionally unfolded form in a saturatedpresumably seven prints condition, i.e. after completing the second potentiation. The dotted line shows the emergence of new and repeating the previous pattern of possible charge patterns. Below they are rendered separately as active centers participating in subsequent potencies for the formation matrix charged water cell

LITERATURE

1. Zilov V.G., Sudakov K.V., Epshtein O.I. Elements of information biology and medicine. - M .: MGUL, 2000 .-- 248 p.

2. Yusupov G.A. Energy information medicine. - M: Moscow news, 2000 .-- 335 p.

3. "Traditional medicine 2000 ": Sat. materials of the Congress, Elista, 27-September 29, 2000.

4. Zenin S.V. "Energy", "information" // Terminological aspects medical and pharmaceutical activities in the field of traditional medicine and homeopathy. Sat. scientific. Proceedings of FNKETsTMDL MH RF - M., 2000. - T. 1. - P. 66-69.

5. He's the same. Energy information processes // Terminological aspects of medical and pharmaceutical activities in the field of traditional medicine and homeopathy. Sat. scientific. Proceedings of FNKETsTMDL MH RF - M., 2000. - T. 1. - P. 69-70.

6. He's the same. Molecular and field information relaying (MIR-PIR) as the basis of energy-informational interactions // "Traditional medicine 2000": Sat. materials of the Congress, Elista, September 27-29, 2000. - WITH.

502-503.

7. He's the same. PatentNo. 2109301 "Method for measuring the intensity of physical fields "with a priority of September 30, 1996.

8. He's the same. Informational essence of the action of homeopathic medicines // Homeopathic medicine and acupuncture. - 1997. - No. 2. - S. 39-42.

Zenin, S.V. The structure of water and the mechanisms of action of homeopathic medicines / S.V. Zenin // Traditional medicine. - 2004. - No. 2 (3). - S. 52-55.

To favorites