

Study of the informational preparation "Cholesterol plaque"
adsorption spectroscopy
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The possibility of transferring (recording, imprinting) information about the medicinal properties of various drugs (homeopathic remedies, nosodes, organopreparations, toxins, etc.) from an object to various carriers (water, saline, alcohol, homeopathic grits, etc.) with the help of technical devices - "transfers" (reprinters) have recently found practical application and are actively discussed ...

The change in the physicochemical properties of the carrier substance in the process of creating an information product using electronic transfer has not yet been theoretically analyzed.

The reason for this is the insufficient experimental study of the properties of such drugs, as a result of which many biological effects of action have not been properly explained. All this significantly limits the practical use of such informational preparations both in experimental and clinical and physiological studies, and in practice. The recently undertaken study of the adsorption spectra of electronic copies of homeopathic nosodes and electronic homeopathic copies of biologically active substances obtained using M. Rey's device made it possible to objectively confirm the very fact of obtaining such drugs [1-3].

At the same time, it remains unclear to what extent similar drugs correspond in their physicochemical properties to homeopathic remedies, as well as how different copies obtained by means of analog or digital transfer of information from the main drug to a carrier differ. Despite the fact that, for example, a biochemical model shows a unidirectional effect of a homeopathic preparation (Kalium cyanatum) in the dilution of D8 and its electronic copy, the physicochemical properties from these positions have not been studied or analyzed [4].

In this regard, the goal of our research was a preliminary study of the adsorption spectra of an information preparation obtained using analog transfer, in comparison with its original carrier. As the latter, a physiological (0.9%) NaCl solution in 10 ml ampoules was used. The ampoule was opened immediately before the measurement and was poured into 2 glass test tubes, 5 ml each, one of which served as a control, and on the basis of the other (experimental), using the IMEDIS-BRT-A apparatus in the "transfer" mode, an information preparation "Cholesterol plaque" was created at 3 gains associated with dilutions D3, D12 and D60. Then both samples (experimental and control) were placed in quartz cuvettes 10 mm thick of a UV-VIS M40 double-beam spectrophotometer (Zeiss, Germany) and recorded a difference spectrum in the UV and visible regions in the wavelength range of 190–640 nm). Thermostating of both samples was carried out during the measurement directly in the spectrophotometer; the temperature was 20 ° C. In each series of measurements, their number was at least 10. The reliability of differences between control and experimental samples of the drug was assessed using the Student's t-test using statistical

functions of the program "Microsoft Excel". Differences were considered significant at $p < 0.05$.

The spectrum was recorded using a difference measurement scheme at the maximum sensitivity of the spectrophotometer. With this scheme, the difference in the absorption spectra between the experimental and control samples manifested itself as a deviation of the curve from the initial (zero) level in the corresponding wavelength range. If there was no difference in the absorption spectra between these two samples, a straight line was recorded that coincided with the initial level. The position of the zero line was checked immediately before each series of measurements by using the same samples in both cuvettes of the spectrophotometer.

The nature of the obtained values of the difference absorption spectra of the experimental and control samples of the information preparation "Cholesterol plaque" showed the absence of significant differences in most of the investigated wavelength range. A significant difference was observed only in the UV part of the spectrum at wavelengths of 200–220 nm, while statistically significant results were not observed in the rest of the UV and visible regions. A nonlinear dependence in the value of the absorption coefficient of the experimental samples of the information preparation in comparison with the control ones, depending on the dilutions used in the experiments, was noted. Obtained in this experimental series, the results are in accordance with the literature data concerning homeopathic preparations in 3 similar dilutions, where the maximum absorption was also observed in the UV region [5]. The absence of significant differences in the visible part of the spectrum is explained by the limitation of the wavelengths used in these experiments, starting from 640 nm and less, since in the previously mentioned studies the differences were noted in the range of 750–850 nm [2]. The analysis of the obtained results testifies to the generality of the physicochemical properties of the information preparations obtained with the help of the device "IMEDIS-BRT-A" operating in the "transfer" mode and homeopathic remedies.

Literature

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