# The use of a sweat-fat autonosode for electropunctural diagnostics and bioresonance therapy on the "IMEDIS" equipment

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> "The best
> pantocrine -
> from their own horns. "
> Folk joke

Signs of human properties are determined by the specific composition of the substance of sweat secretions (sweat trail - PZhS, sweat substances - PZhV), which determines the individual smell of a person, as well as the bacterial flora on the surface of human skin.

The individual specificity of the composition of the human PZhS substance is confirmed by the possibility of identifying a person by his smell, i.e. by volatile components of traces of sweat or blood. Considering that the composition of sweat is determined mainly by blood plasma, it can be explained why both sweat and blood are the source of the individual smell of a person. It is obvious that the same substances (or substance) are contained in the traces of blood and PZhS and determine the individuality of a person. Thus, the individual scent of a person is a genetically determined property of sweat and blood substances, perceived by detector dogs as its specific, unique characteristic.

It was also found that taking medications such as cardiovascular drugs, pain relievers, sedatives, and others also did not affect the performance of the detector dog in the sample, which indicates the stability of the main component of the sweat substance (blood serum), which carries individualizing information. Thus, to the factor,
the individualizing subject does not include the entire complex of human secretions, but only its stable, unchanging part, controlled by the genetic program located in the DNA.

The composition of the substance of human sweat traces is determined mainly by the secretions of sweat and sebaceous glands on the surface of human skin.

### Qualitative and quantitative component composition of human life expectancy

The sweat secretions of a person include substances of different chemical classes: lipids, protein components, simple organic and inorganic substances.

The chemical composition of sweat depends on the characteristics of metabolism, the state of the neuropsychic sphere, the nature and intensity of muscle activity. Sweat contains the most water (97–99%), which contains sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, copper, manganese, iron in the form of chlorides, iodides, phosphates and sulfates, as well as organic substances: protein (traces), lipids , urea, creatinine, creatine, uric acid, aromatic acids, cholesterol, sugar and its transformation products, ascorbic acid and amino acids.

The lipid composition of the human PZhS substance is mainly due to

secretions of the sebaceous glands

Sweat secretions on the surface of human skin may contain substances of an exogenous nature (tobacco, oil products, alcohol, drugs), as well as phthalates, which are widely used in production.

state of plastics, resins.

Microflora of the skin surface

An important role in the study of individualizing features sweat discharge plays inherent (intrinsic) and brought in microflora of human skin, which, interacting with PZhV, is able to change their composition. The resident flora is represented by staphylococci, micrococci, aerobic and anaerobic coryneform organisms (Propionibacterium acnes), gram-negative (Acinetobacter) bacteria. Their growth and development depend on temperature, humidity, area of the body, age, gender and chronic diseases. All of these factors greatly influence the composition of sweat.

The main factors of variability in the composition of sweat secretions of a person can be considered:

- genetic (individual characteristics of the human hormonal and metabolic systems);
- pathological (caused by various diseases)
- age-related;
- temporary.

There are numerous data on changes in the composition of the substance of human sweat secretions caused by various diseases, both congenital and acquired. These changes can affect the protein, lipid or inorganic components of human perspiration.

It is also of interest that by the composition of the substance PZhS it is possible to determine:

- gender and age of a person;
- possible diseases (most often pathologies of internal organs, obesity, etc.);
- the relative time of leaving the PZhS by the same person (the prescription of the formation of the trace);
- establishing traces of drugs and perfumery products in PZhS.

Practice application sweat trace autonosode at electropuncture diagnostics and bioresonance therapy.

Obtaining the patient's sweat substances for use as an autonosode is a non-invasive method (unlike blood autonosodes) and can be used both by direct and indirect methods. Direct method involves the removal of sweat secretions on various relatively inert carriers - napkin, paper, cotton wool, etc., including using a volatile solvent, for example, ethyl alcohol, ether, etc. directly from the patient. Indirect method allows you to work with PZhS left by the patient (without his presence) on various objects, moreover, the best PZhS samples can be obtained from a flat, smooth and clean surface - such as

such as glass, metal, wood, etc. To transfer PZhV, the "adhesive tape" method was used, that is, removal and transfer of PZhS onto an adhesive tape such as "scotch tape". The indirect method can be used both for anonymous diagnosis and anonymous treatment of a patient, as well as for obtaining autonosodes of the patient's PZHV from environmental objects left by him before the moment of any disease or after in time.

The obtained PZhV in the mode of the autonomic resonance test (ART) are evaluated according to the criterion of application as a nosode, i.e. Zn met. D12 ↓ + PZHV ↑, while PZHV are placed in the 2nd container of the device, either in the passive electrode or on the medication plate, and in the case of a positive reaction when testing the PZHV placed in the 3rd container of the apparatus, this drug is regarded as an anti-autonosode.

Testing in the ART mode is carried out according to a standard algorithm to assess the leading problems of an external or internal nature. In the case of using an autonosode obtained by an indirect method, testing is carried out on a patient with a preliminary assessment of its initial state according to the ± factor principle.

The use of a sweat-fat autonosode (anti-autonosode) is possible according to 3, 4 and 5 strategies of bioresonance therapy for any pathology or physiological condition. An interesting approach to the use of multiple inversions of the lifespan.

We have tested the method of using PZhV as autonosodes:
1) for athletes to correct the state of water-salt metabolism and increase endurance: 2) in patients with disorders of mineral metabolism for its correction; 3) in the selection of cosmetics and procedures.

Clinical examples

1. Patient G.I.A., 16 years old, athlete, student of the Olympic School Reserve. Complaints about severe sweating, instability of the psyche during intense training, leading to a disruption of the results of the competition. Testing by the ART method showed a predominance of psycho-vegetative load and a violation of the acid-base balance in the acidic direction. Bach flowers and GUNA preparations were selected. The PLVs were collected from the plates onto foil and placed in the 2nd container and tested through the nosode indicator. Endogenous BRT was performed in the feedback control mode with recording of the preparation on the carrier. Result: according to the patient, sweating has decreased. According to the coach, the patient's psycho-emotional state is more stable. The patient even started reading books. Took a prize in the competition.

2. Patient S., 56 years old. After a car injury and an operation the installation of the implant in the rehabilitation period complained of severe pain in the shoulder-shoulder joint, impaired sensitivity, thermoregulation and sweating. Were taken PZhV with foil covering the hand electrodes. A total preparation was prepared by multiple odd inversion (up to 41). The drug was prescribed to the patient without testing. TO

To the surprise of the patient, an improvement in the function of the flexors of small joints and a significant decrease in pain were noted during the day. The patient was able to independently write documents and drive a car.

3. Patient F.A.G., 18 years old, athlete, student of the Olympic School Reserve. Complaints about severe furunculosis of the skin of the face, back, fetid sweat. The constitutional homeopathic drug Merkur was selected through the autonosode PZhV. solub. 6. Result: a significant improvement in the condition of the skin, the smell of sweat changed, which was noted by others, the mental state returned to normal and the sports results significantly increased.

4. Patient V., 35 years old. Appealed with complaints of painful urination, decreased sexual function, depression. Was observed by a urologist for acute prostatitis. In the ART mode, in addition to the selected drugs, the LHV of a practically healthy athlete (according to the 5th BRT strategy), who was at the previous visit, was tested and added. Result: the patient noted an improvement in urinary excretion and, especially, an increase in sexual function.

5. Patient S., 48 years old. At the reception, a patient contacted us about the son's alcohol dependence and his absolute unwillingness to be treated. She was asked to bring material that preserved her son's PZhS. It was a glass beaker, from which the PZhV were removed by the adhesive tape method, and a preparation containing multiple inversions of the initial material was recorded in the transfer mode. Result: against the background of anonymous prescription of the drug, the patient for the first time in recent years developed a pronounced negative reflex reaction in response to alcohol intake (nausea, dizziness, palpitations and fear of death). The patient considered the alcohol to be of poor quality and tried other types of alcohol, which each time caused a similar negative effect.

Conclusions:

1. Prospectively widespread use of PZhV as an autonosode, obtained in a non-invasive way with electropunctural diagnostics and bioresonance therapy on the equipment of the firm "IMEDIS".

2. The pancreas autonosode has a number of specific, genetically determined characteristics for the individual selection of medicines and non-drug treatment methods using the vegetative resonance test "Imedis-test", including anonymous way.

3. The use of PZhV autonosode requires adherence to a special technique work both in relation to the patient and the doctor.

Literature

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