Differential diagnosis of radiation in the vegetative resonance test

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Research on the vegetative resonance test (ART) ultimately assumes the correct choice of a drug (MP) aimed at restoring the homeostasis of the human body, taking into account its reserve capabilities.

For high-quality diagnostics, the necessary conditions are both the professional skill of the doctor and his knowledge of the patterns of radiation taken from representative points, zones, organs and systems of a person, as well as drug radiation intended for therapy.

It is now known that all biological objects, substances, electromagnetic waves have superweak radiation that carries information about the object. This radiation has a wave character and linear polarization, is refracted at the interface of the media, and also freely penetrates through obstacles and is transferred over a distance.

The human body is represented by complex and diverse wave signals. Each person is the only and unique harmony of multiple oscillators, creating a wave image of the individual.

Radiation can be represented in terms of its resonant frequency, left and right polarization, polarization coefficient (CP), as well as the curve of resonance with the STK when the microelector is raised above it. From any point and area of the patient using a conventional probe, plate, laser beam, you can remove the signal and transfer it to a secondary carrier.

Table 1 shows the characteristics of the radiation of the point of conception (TZ), the point of birth (TP), the end point on the life line (CT), radiation collected from the whole body before therapy (BRT - 10 s), and after BRT for 20 minutes (BRT - 20 m).

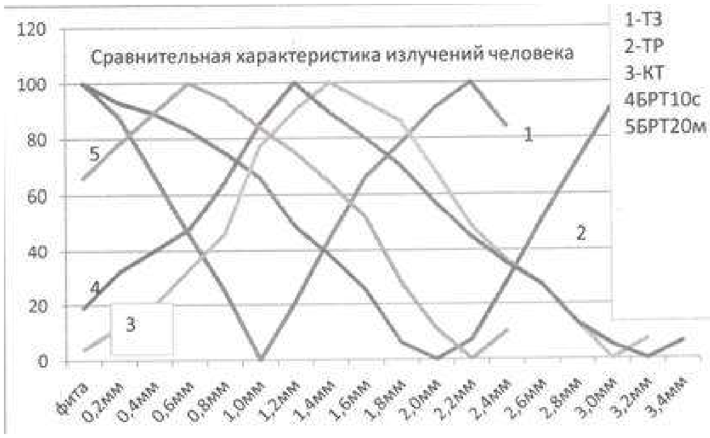
Table 1

Comparative characteristics of radiation taken from a patient

	TK	TR	CT scan	BRT - 10 s	BRT - 20 min.
frequency Hz	81	52	2.2	twenty	44
Left rotation	300	130	5	50	110
Right rotation	2.5	2.5	5	2.5	2.5
KP	120	52	1	twenty	44
BI	2/7	4/8	17/20	11/15	6/9
FI	1	2	twenty	12	3

As you can see from the table. 1, TZ and TR emissions differ from the rest by high resonant frequencies (81 and 52 Hz), left-handed rotation (300 and 130 degrees) and high anisotropy (KP 120 and 52).

In fig. 1 shows the curves of the resonance of the same radiation with the STC when the microelevator is raised above them with a step of 0.2 mm.



Rice. 1. Comparative characteristics of human radiation

Resonance curves with STK TZ and TP start from 100 and imitate the curve of a healthy person, but differ in length (TZ ends at 2.2 mm, and TP ends at 3.2 mm). CT radiation is represented by the lowest values (resonant frequency 2.2 Hz, left rotation 5 degrees, KP-1.) 1 it looks like a convex upward curve starting with STK 5. The radiation taken from the patient before and after the adaptive bioresonance therapy reflects his current state before and after the treatment. Their resonance frequencies are, respectively, 20 and 44 Hz, left rotation 50 and 110 degrees, CP 20 and 44. The patient's radiation curve before treatment begins with a resonance of a lower potency STK (19) and ends at 3.2 mm, and after treatment the resonance with STK rises to 66 and ends at 2.2 mm.

Emissions of substances are displayed with similar parameters. Table 2 shows a comparative characteristic of the radiation of some elements of the table D.I. Mendeleev as their serial number increases.

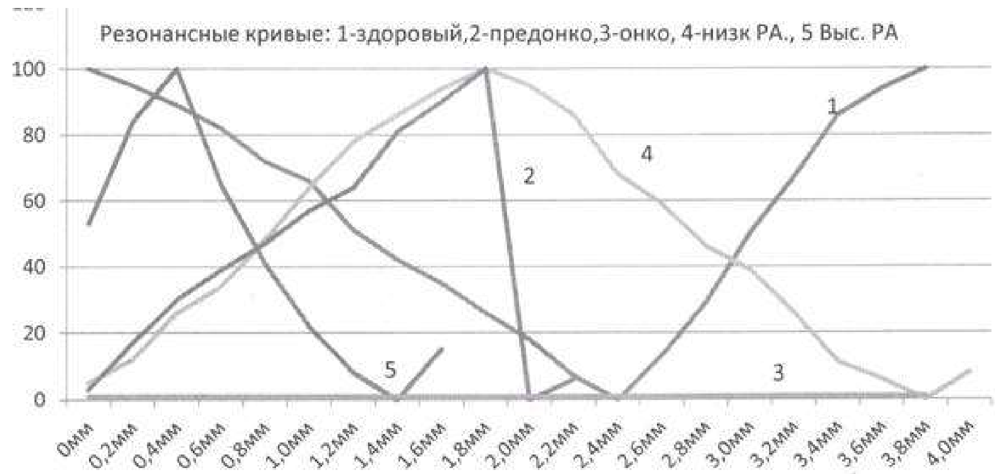
table 2

Element	Serial number	frequency Hz	Left rotated.	Right. rotated.	KP
Hydrogen	1	1.1	ten	5	2
Oxygen	eight	2.1	twenty	5	4
Tin	50	13.2	25	5	5
Lead	82	28.2	thirty	5	6
Rawdon	86	93	60	5	12

From table. 2, it can be seen that with an increase in the serial number of an element, its radiation is accompanied by an increase in the resonance frequency, an increase in the degrees of left rotation of the polaroid and the CS.

For comparison: emissions of basic colors are distinguished by high resonant frequencies, which significantly increase with their polarization. For example, the red color has a frequency of 708 Hz and KP - 18, and the first red polarized color has a resonance frequency of 1234 Hz and KP - 112. Some precious stones, along with a high resonance frequency, have a very strong dissymmetry. The resonant frequency of the emerald radiation is 1300 Hz, and the KP is 124.

Differential-diagnostic curves of radiation of various states of a person are shown in Fig. 2.



Rice. 2. Differential diagnosis of human radiation

In fig. 2 clearly shows the differences in human radiation in the state of health and in different pathological conditions.

For the radiation of a healthy person, the resonance curve with the STK when the microelevator is lifted has an arc bent downward, which starts from the STK 100 resonance, gradually reaches 0 and gradually returns to 100. At the same time, resonance with high frequencies, a large degree of left rotation of the polaroid and a high CP are noted.

In a patient with pre-oncology, the STK resonance curve begins with low resonance frequencies of the STK, gradually rises to 100 and drops sharply to STK 0, there is a relatively low resonance with frequencies, degrees of left rotation are reduced, and low CP.

The radiation of an oncological patient is represented by a gentle straight line at the level of resonance with STK from 2 to 5, low resonance with frequencies, CP - 1.

The resonance curve of a patient with low adaptation reserves (RA) looks the opposite of that of a healthy person. In a patient with high RA, already at the initial point of resonance with the STK, we can say that this curve looks more optimistic in comparison with 2 and 4.

Since radiation affects the body remotely, in order to study their properties, we used various conductors: an ordinary metal cable, a laser beam (where a copper wire was connected to the power supply circuit of the laser LED), polymer tubes of different diameters (from 12 to 0.3 mm) and lengths (from 0.5 to 20 meters) made of polyethylene, polystyrene, silicone. All three types of conductors transmitted radiation optimally, and on the secondary carrier it corresponded to the original. Moreover, the test was positive even if the end of the tube was located at a distance of 10 cm and closer to the secondary carrier or passive electrode in the patient's hands, and the grain with the drug was at the opposite end of the 20-meter tube. This effect is possible due to a narrowly directed wave torch emanating from the end of the waveguide. When the polymer tube was squeezed during the experiment, the passage of waves from the drug stopped. A similar effect was observed after the polymer tube was cut to length and formed into a groove.

In the presence of a permanent magnet at different distances from the conductor (flexible wire, laser beam, polymer waveguide), a change in the frequency spectrum of the initial radiation towards higher frequencies was noted with increasing magnetic induction. By its nature, the observed effect corresponds to the manifestation of electron paramagnetic resonance.

The propagation of laser radiation through polymer waveguides of minimum diameters indicates a very small wavelength of this radiation, since the wavelengths transmitted by waveguides with a circular cross section cannot exceed its diameter. And the transmission of radiation is associated with multiple wave reflection from the walls of the waveguide. This is also evidenced by the free passage of radiation through the wall of a steel cylinder 10 mm thick, as well as through a parallel polaroid pair, where the first polaroid polarizes the radiation, and the second regulates the radiation in intensity and width.

the transmitted frequency spectrum.

Thus, during transmission of laser radiation, the effects of absorption, reflection, polarization, and electron paramagnetic resonance are observed. Analysis of the results of the experiments and their comparison with the radiation known in physics, which have the properties described above, allowed us to assume that the LS radiation, like the radiation recorded from the BAP, BAZ, etc., are de Broglie waves.

The wave nature of radiation is one of the properties of matter, which is represented simultaneously by matter and field, which are inextricably linked. Any physical object consists of a multitude of elementary particles moving at different speeds, generating frequency bunches and rarefaction and generating hyperhigh frequency radiation (noise) with amplitude and frequency modulation characteristic of each substance. De Broglie waves here play the role of a carrier frequency, and the modulating components of the signal, which form a whole harmonic of frequencies from low to ultrahigh, have periods corresponding to the frequencies of the resonant response of organs and systems of the human body.

With the resonance test (stochastic resonance), we can differentiate the radiation through its resonant frequency (which is the initial envelope), according to the degree of dissymmetry (CP), as well as according to the curve of the radiation resonance with the STC when the microelector is lifted. When examining a patient by ART, taking into account the specific parameters of the patient's radiation and the selected drug, it becomes possible to prepare the optimal drug.

Methodological methods of diagnostics and therapy with clinical examples will be presented at the seminar.

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