

Diagnostics and therapy in the ART system "IMEDIS-TEST"
using the spectral complement method

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Over the past years, working at the HSC "IMEDIS-EXPERT" with a polarizer-amplifier, we have managed to reveal a number of properties of background radiation inherent in both biological objects and all objects of the surrounding world. First of all, these are the properties inherent in light waves: interference, diffraction, refraction at the boundary of media, polarization, etc. In addition, the emissions have an ultra-weak wave character and each of them has a unique spectrum, covering the range from low to hyperhigh frequencies. They propagate along the cable, along the hollow metal and polymer waveguides, by means of a laser beam.

In the course of experiments, we found that the hyperhigh frequencies present in the radiation freely pass through the metal filter.

The studies carried out allow us to conclude that the radiation removed from the patient, as well as the radiation of medicinal preparations, is caused by moving particles of substances (electrons, protons, atomic nuclei, etc.). Waves emanating from particles of substances moving at different speeds (de Broglie waves) have different frequencies, which, when added and subtracted, create a unique spectrum, which is a wave portrait of this radiation. Such a spectrum is uneven in frequency and amplitude, has low-frequency repetition periods and has the properties of a frequency and amplitude modulated signal corresponding to the frequencies of the resonant response.

In this work, the task was set: to reveal the patterns that occur with radiation when it passes through a polarizer-amplifier, the upper part of which is a controlled volumetric pass-through wave resonator (PRVR), and to assess the possibility of its application in the method of spectral additions to improve the quality of diagnostics and therapy. ...

ROSVR is a length-adjustable pass-through resonator for ultrahigh and hyperhigh frequencies with waveguide sections at the input and output. The diameter of the resonant volume is made larger than the inner diameter of the waveguide inlet and outlet. In the studies carried out, the ROPVR was used as a blocking (notch) filter, which selectively cut out from the spectrum of the radiation passing through it, the half-wave frequencies of which fit along the length of the resonant volume an integer number of times (the so-called standing waves), and changed the spectrum of this radiation according to the volume change resonator.

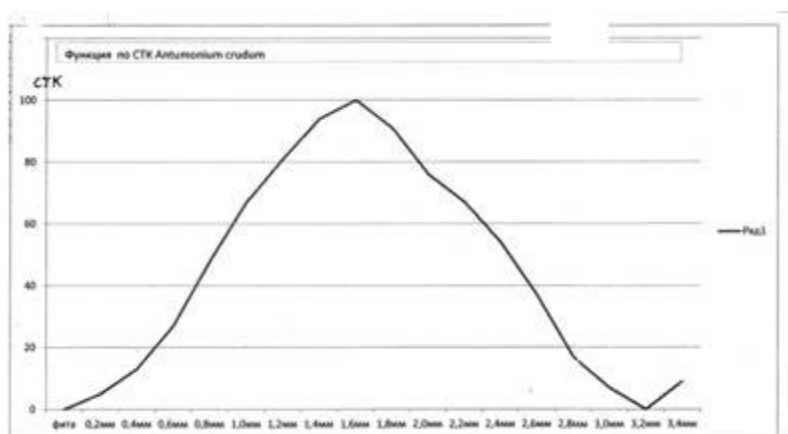
The implementation of the method of spectral additions is the construction of the dependence of the potency value of the complementary drug on the length of the resonance volume of the ROPVR.

For this purpose, a medium with an initial radiation spectrum recorded on it is installed at the input of the ROSVR. As a complementary drug, the required drug in various potencies is selected from the drug selector. An increase in the potency of any drug leads to a narrowing and

shift of its spectrum towards high frequencies. When the length of the resonator is changed, multiple frequencies are cut out from the original spectrum, and to restore the spectral sufficiency, a frequency addition with a certain potency of the complementary drug is necessary. With a step-by-step increase in the length of the resonator by equal segments and the selection of the appropriate potency of the complementary drug, a curve of the functional dependence of the potency of the complementary drug on the length of the resonance volume of the ROPVR is plotted.

For the purpose of differential diagnostics of radiation, a carrier with radiation recorded on it is installed under the polarizer, and a 100-point STK scale turned out to be convenient as an additional preparation.

The above can be demonstrated by the example of the function of the Antimonium crudum preparation with a sequential increase in the resonator volume and, accordingly, an increase in the potency of the complementary STK preparation (Fig. 1).

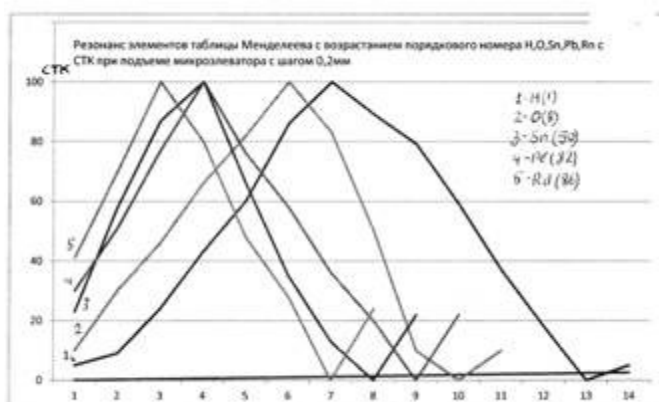


Rice. 1

At zero volume of the resonator, all waves emanating from the analyzed preparation leave the ROPVR. With a step-by-step increase in the length of the resonance volume of the ROPVR, its highest-frequency and then ever lower-frequency components are cut out from the radiation spectrum of Antimonium crudum, while the potency of the complementary drug STK increases accordingly.

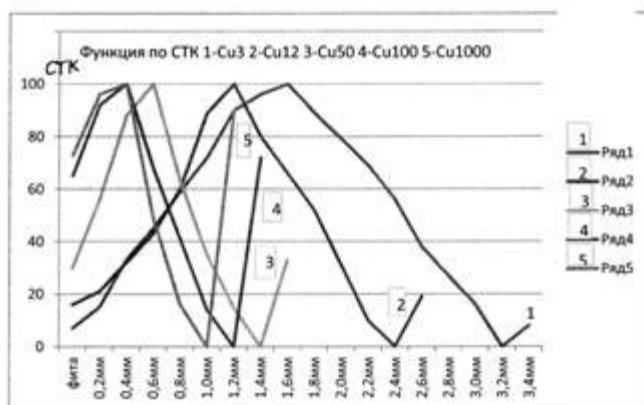
The potency of the complementary drug (CTK), having reached its maximum equal to 100 units, begins to decrease, despite the increase in the length of the resonant volume of the ROPVR. Further cutting out of the radiation spectrum of the analyzed drug of ever lower-frequency components leads to the need to expand the radiation spectrum of the complementary drug (STK) by progressively decreasing its potency and reaching its initial zero level with a resonant volume length of 3.2 mm. In this state, ROPVR from the spectrum of the analyzed drug is neutralized most of the frequencies perceived by the patient and the predominant wave effect on the patient is exerted by the complementary drug STK, which is in the lowest initial potency and, accordingly, has a relatively wide latitude of radiation.

Thus, due to the possibility to cut out the frequency components of the spectrum of the analyzed preparation, multiple to the length of its resonant volume, with the help of the ROPVR, we were able to implement the method of spectral addition in the verification of the spectra of various radiation. When analyzing the frequency spectra of the elements of the periodic table, we established a direct dependence of the function of a substance on its atomic weight (serial number in the table). The large atomic mass of a substance determines a relatively narrower and higher-frequency shifted spectrum of its radiation (Fig. 2). It should be noted that each of the elements of the periodic table (both low and high atomic weight) generate both low and high frequencies.



Rice. 2

With the potentiation of any drug, the number of particles per unit volume decreases. Analysis of the given functions of the Cu preparation in different potencies shows a direct dependence of the shift of the emission spectrum to narrowing and shift in the direction of high frequencies on the potency of the preparation (Fig. 3).



Rice. 3

Functions of various radiations in the case of sequential cutting out of their spectrum of frequencies trapped in the resonator in the form of standing waves, and supplementation with a spectrum

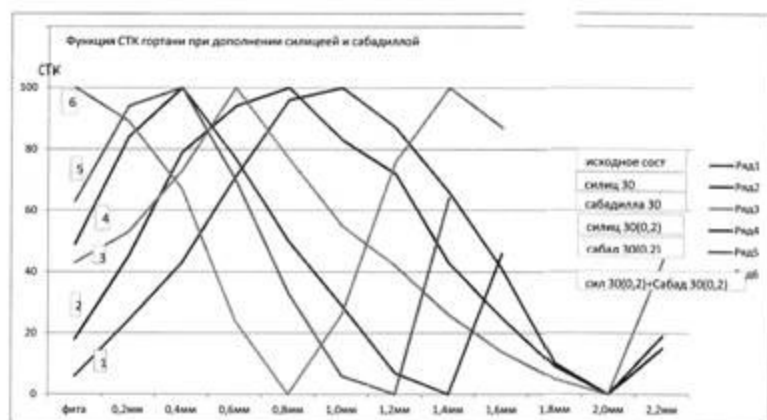
STK waves can be represented by a wide variety of curves.

The ideal curve both for the organism as a whole, organ, system, and for any radiation is close to a sinusoid, starting with STK 100. For the state of pre-oncology, the curve starts from the lower potencies of STK and has a sawtooth character. A straight horizontal line with low potency STK is characteristic of the oncological process. In all cases, an indicator of the quality of health is the initial state of the STK.

For the preparation of a medicinal product that restores the spectrum of the organism as a whole and (or) the most affected organ, either the sum of the most significant impaired components of the patient's health or the radiation of the most affected organ in appropriate potencies is taken into the load. The selected drug in a certain potency is placed under the polarizer. By increasing the volume of ROPVR, we change the spectral composition of the radiation of the drug, which complements the spectrum of the patient (organ) before the onset of spectral harmony, and record it on the carrier.

Clinical example

Girl, 12 years old. Infected with adenovirus infection, temperature 37.9 degrees, severe cough.



Rice. 4

The immune system is good, the most affected organ is the larynx. STK of the larynx - 6, the immune system of the larynx has severe disorders and depletion of 4 tbsp. The preparations Silicea 30 and Sabadilla 30 were selected (Fig. 4). The first of these preparations raises the state of the larynx according to the STC only up to 18, and the second - up to 43. Each of the preparations was placed under a polarizer and the preparations Silicea 30 (0.2) and Sabadilla 30 (0.3) were prepared by the spectral addition method, which raised, respectively, the state of the larynx to STK 49 and 63, narrowed the spectrum and shifted it towards higher potencies. With the addition of both drugs, the state of the larynx according to the STK becomes optimal, the immune system of the larynx is excellent. The girl recovered two days later.

Thus, the spectral complement method is based on the principle

constructing an aggregate spectrum by modifying and adding the spectra of two or more selected initial information preparations. The patient is simultaneously exposed to radiation sources with different methods of adjusting the width and frequency composition to ensure spectral sufficiency.

The method objectively confirms the existence of superweak background radiation as a natural phenomenon, allows one to analyze the spectral characteristics of radiation from patients and radiation from drugs, and to choose the optimal treatment option.

Literature

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