

Connections of memory and emotions. Bioresonance signal inversion

Yu.V. Markin

("Center LRB", Moscow, Russia)

In 1937, the American neuropathologist J. Peipets put forward the concept of a system that constitutes the brain substrate for the appearance of emotions and includes a number of anatomical structures of the brain. This concept was substantiated by experiments on the destruction or stimulation of certain parts of the brain and the study of the human brain with organic and inorganic damage, operations, and made it possible to obtain information about the anatomical substrate of the emergence of certain types of emotions. This system has been called the limbic circle, or Peipetz's emotional circle.

According to E.P. Ilyin, the state of the body is the reaction of functional systems to external and internal influences. Taking into account such a concept as a state, it is worth highlighting and clearly distinguishing two important sides in it: the first side is emotional, which is reflected in the form of emotional experiences; the second, physiological, is an effector of changes in motor and autonomic functions. Recognition of an object or phenomenon occurs in the process of its perception. At the same time, the body must already have a personal experience of acquaintance with this object, presented from memory, or an approximate idea of it in the imagination. K. Izard writes that information processing by the brain can take place not only consciously, but also unconsciously. This means that emotional processes may not always be cognitive.

Through processes such as emotional memory and emotional mood, a person can evoke emotions associated with both already experienced and future events. Emotional memory is memory associated with remembering feelings and sensations. As T. Ribot points out in his theory, this type of memory manifests itself in two different ways of reproducing emotions: an affective state that arises in the process of purposeful memory of emotional situations, or under the direct influence of a stimulus leading to the activation of a memory trace. Ribot also singled out the concept of false affective memory, during which a person remembers an emotion, but does not feel it himself.

P.P. Blonsky writes about the special effect of a trace of a strong emotion experienced by the body. This emotion can be stored in memory and excited by weaker stimuli, similar in nature to the original. The scientist identifies three types of emotions (suffering, surprise, fear) that are most likely to be fixed in memory, and makes it clear that negative emotions are remembered by the body better than positive ones. One of the main properties of emotional memory, according to E.A. Thunderous, is its development in the process of evolution of the organism. When recalled from memory, the emotionality of a vivid event gradually weakens and leads it to a complete unemotional recollection. The memory of the primary stimulus spreads to others and can lead to instability of the psychoemotional state of the body.

By itself, figurative memory is a process of preservation, recollection and

reproduction of various phenomena and objects previously perceived by the brain. Together with imagination, they have a direct and very close connection with each other, because, when presenting something, we refer to our already experienced experience through its figurative reproduction from our memory.

It was found by Dietmar Kremer that the application of Bach colors to different areas of the body is only partially consistent with the relationship expressed by organ language from traditional Chinese medicine.

In our practice, we conducted research aimed at comparing the survey, examination and segmental diagnostic data. Later, during bioresonance therapy, the projection of emotions was inverted (in accordance with the map of the projection of emotions on the body).

The data obtained showed a change in the patient's emotional background with regression of physical symptoms and laboratory data.

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