

Discussion issues of terminology in the field of modern traditional medicine.

III. Information transfer and electronic homeopathy

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#### SUMMARY

The article is of a controversial nature and is devoted to the discussion of such terms that have developed recently and are quite often used in traditional medicine, such as "information transfer" and "electronic homeopathy". A description of the basic principles and methods underlying the emergence and formation of these terms is given, modern ideas related to these concepts and definitions are determined.

Key words: information transfer, electronic homeopathy.

This article, which is a continuation of the previously published [1, 2], discusses controversial issues of terminology used in modern traditional medicine and related fields. The discussion will touch upon such widely used terms as: "energy-informational transfer" and "electronic homeopathy", as well as derivatives from them. The priority of the discoverer in the field of energy-informational transfer (in modern terminology) belongs to the author of the currently widely known method of electroacupuncture diagnostics and therapy, R. Voll. In 1954, R. Voll, together with M. Gleser-Türk, accidentally discovered that various medications located near acupuncture points, during measurements, have a noticeable effect on their electrical parameters [3]. This phenomenon, which later received the name "drug test" or "drug testing", served as a starting point and became the basis for the study and further practical application of the transfer of informational properties of drugs. The idea of the possibility of non-contact (remote) action of drugs due to the transfer of their properties was formulated by F. Kramer, who suggested the electromagnetic nature of drug radiation, which actually was the forerunner for the development of appropriate technologies. Further development and hardware design of the method of remote transfer of the properties of drugs belongs to the authors of MORA-therapy - F. Morel and E. Rasche, who, using the idea of F. Kramer, in 1974. designed the first device for drug testing and transfer of information (medicinal) properties of drugs to liquid carriers [4]. And it was E. Rasche who began to use the term "electronic homeopathy", which then firmly entered the circulation among specialists in the field of traditional medicine and developers of diagnostic and therapeutic equipment [5]. If we touch on even earlier sources of this term, it turns out that C. Matei used it as early as 1876 to denote his "electro-homeopathic" method of treatment, in which

used specific means [6]. Subsequently, electro-homeopathy began to be considered as a system of healing, although it did not receive further development [7]. However, one cannot but pay tribute to the intuitive empirical ideas of C. Matei, who spoke about electro-homeopathy long before the discovery of the ability of electromagnetic fields to transmit information, which, according to modern concepts, is one of the probable mechanisms of the biological and therapeutic action of homeopathic medicines.

Before proceeding with further analysis, I would like to draw your attention to the previously expressed provisions and some terms proposed on their basis. To denote the transfer of the properties of drugs, the most widespread term is "energy-information transfer". Instead of the term "energy-informational transfer", its synonym "imprinting" or "electronic imprinting" is often used. The mechanism of information transfer from a physical point of view is not yet explainable. In a previously published article, the authors' point of view was stated, and the differentiation of the concepts of "energy" and "information" used in traditional medicine was substantiated [1], in connection with which it seems most correct to use the term "information transfer".

The biological effect of homeopathic remedies and their clinical efficacy have been demonstrated and confirmed fairly objectively, although the mechanism of action is still unclear. The latter position does not allow academic science to share the point of view held by the supporters of homeopathic methods of treatment. Within the framework of this article, it would be inappropriate to discuss the correctness or proof of this or that mechanism, if only because numerous disputes and debates about homeopathy arose almost two centuries ago during the life of the founder of the method of homeopathic treatment, S. Hahnemann (1755-1843) and continue and at present [8]. However, if we consider not the mechanism of the therapeutic action of the homeopathic method, but the terminology, then, apparently, the name "electronic homeopathy" was formed as a result of

The current ambiguity in determining what is meant by substances in ultra-low doses (dilutions): true solutions or homeopathic solutions, in the preparation of which a different principle of dilution (dynamization) is used, was considered in the previous article [2]. Based on this, information transfer is considered as the creation of informational analogs (copies) of true homeopathic remedies, i.e. prepared using dynamization, which is in accordance with the term "electronic homeopathy".

Currently, there are many patents for devices for information transfer of the properties of substances to various secondary carriers and thus obtaining information copies [9, 10]. The classification of such methods and devices for their practical implementation is rather complicated; however, several characteristic groups can be distinguished among them, having illustrated

each of them with typical patents. The first group includes methods and devices for transferring information properties by placing the primary and secondary media on two electrically interconnected metal contact pads [11]. The second and more representative group consists of methods and devices using both permanent magnetic and alternating magnetic and / or electromagnetic fields, due to which information transfer of properties is carried out [12]. However, despite the existence of many technical solutions for devices for information transfer, the most famous is the device of V. Falk and D. Ashof, presented in the FRG patent and declared in 1978 [13]. This device, which is based on an oscillating LC circuit, is designed to transfer the properties of homeopathic remedies, nosodes and organ preparations. Unlike other devices, a characteristic feature of such devices, which are most widespread, is the absence of any power sources.

In the process of transferring the informational properties of the original drug, both liquid and solid carriers are used as secondary carriers. Distilled water, physiological solution (0.9% NaCl), ethanol are used as liquid carriers. Homeopathic grits (milk sugar) are the most common secondary solid carriers. A special group among secondary solid-phase carriers are those substances that are able to "preserve" information properties during the transition from one phase state to another, for example, during the temperature change (melting-solidification), or during crystallization. Such substances include paraffin, wax, some metals and alloys with a low melting point (tin, Wood's alloy), chloride compounds of copper, sodium, etc. Also used are secondary carriers based on smectic or nematic liquid crystals, including those in an immobilized form (liquid crystal films). Such secondary carriers are used mainly in diagnostic systems (information copies of nosodes and organ preparations) for drug testing.

In one of the previous articles, the experiments of the group led by J. Benveniste (1935-2004) were considered, in which biological effects (degranulation of basophils) were demonstrated, obtained using the dynamization of antiserum dilutions from  $1 \times 10^2$  to  $1 \times 10^{120}$ , when already at potencies above  $10^{24}$  it is possible with full a guarantee to assert that there is not a single antibody molecule in the solution [2]. In addition to these results, control experiments were carried out, which showed that the biological activity of dilutions can be inhibited by exposure to an alternating magnetic field. It is likely that these results played a certain role in shaping the direction of future research by J. Benveniste. Since 1992, experiments have been carried out in the laboratory he heads, in which information from biologically active substances was transferred to water, which then non-contact evoked a response in the biological test system [14, 15]. Somewhat later, in many experiments, the possibility of transmitting information for more than 30 names of substances with biological

activity [16-18]. Thus, from the experiments of J. Benveniste follows a completely logical conclusion about the electromagnetic nature of such biologically active signals, which have been empirically used by homeopathy for a long time. However, despite the fact that the main results of these experiments were confirmed by other independent laboratories [19-21], the attitude of the academic scientific community towards these exotic studies was negative. In 1997, J. Benveniste founded his own company Digibio, in which he continued his research in this direction, in particular, he recorded biological information on electronic media (for example, CD-ROM), its storage and transmission at any distance using electronic means of communication, for example, by telephone and even via the Internet [22-24]. All this direction of J. Benveniste regarded it as "digital biology", in substantiating the mechanisms of which he drew on the "memory of water" and the principles of quantum electrodynamics [25]. In 2000, the Advanced Research Projects Directorate of the US Department of Defense became interested in J. Benveniste's research. With its funding, an independent test was carried out to prove the possibility of transmitting information properties at a distance using equipment similar to that used in the experiments of J. Benveniste [26]. Nevertheless, the results of the experiments turned out to be negative - the American group could not reliably detect the phenomenon described by J. Benveniste. Along with this, it was noted that a positive effect was observed only in those cases when at least one employee from the laboratory of J. Benveniste participated in the experiment.

However, following the principles of objectivity, one cannot fail to mention some, moreover, quite reliable, results of such studies, which are published in some peer-reviewed international journals. For example, inhibition of enzymatic activity under conditions *in vitro* potassium cyanide in homeopathic potency D8 and its electronic counterpart in identical potency was statistically significant for both experimental samples [27]. In orthopedic dentistry, the methods of "electronic homeopathy" are successfully used to test patients for the compatibility of metals that make up denture materials and alloys [28].

At present, to create information copies (analogs) of homeopathic preparations in the required potency, special devices - "reprinters" or "transfers" have been developed and produced both in our country and abroad. Technical means of transferring informational properties of drugs are constantly being improved, and at present there are contactless communication systems between banks of informational copies of homeopathic drugs (selectors) and computer diagnostic and therapeutic complexes.

Due to the insufficient volume of work carried out, the materials obtained do not allow making unambiguous conclusions, and therefore it is necessary to continue further research on experimental verification and theoretical substantiation of the action of drugs obtained as a result of information transfer of the properties of homeopathic drugs. As a result of these studies

the term "electronic homeopathy" can acquire a real scientific basis, and the results obtained will significantly expand the currently existing theoretical understanding of the general laws of the human body's response to therapeutic factors.

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