BICOM® bioresonance method

Use of therapy programs in dentistry

Contents

Introduction				
Therapy programs Pre- and post-operative treatment Jawbone, temporomandibular joint and muscles				
			Pain	
			Implantology	
Additional application				
Proven program combinations				
Treatment following abscess lancing				
Pain following extraction				
Pain following grinding trauma				
Inflammation of the gums				
Accompanying treatment with periodontosis				
Pre- and post-operative treatment				
Toothache				
Test programs				

Introduction

Bioresonance is being used to test and treat patients in an increasing number of dental practices.

Just like homeopathy, acupuncture and other naturopathic methods bioresonance is a form of empirical medicine. The fundamental principles of bioresonance have been confirmed by the latest discoveries in quantum and biophysics, but have yet to be accepted by current expert opinion within mainstream medicine. All claims made regarding effects, properties and indications are based on findings and empirical values from Bicom bioresonance itself.

According to our research, dental practices where bioresonance is used report that bioresonance assists acceptance of anaesthetics, for example, so that fewer incidents occur, less anaesthetic is required and fewer attempts to anaesthetise patients fail.

Prior to surgery the patient can be stabilised with appropriate programs. After surgery swelling can frequently be prevented and, in many cases, wounds heal more quickly and the patient experiences less pain. It is also reported that fewer antibiotics need to be prescribed and fewer painkillers are required.

But bioresonance is also used in dental and orthodontic practices in the area of gnathology and for disorders of the jaw, temporomandibular joint and for problems with the jaw musculature.

Allergies are on the increase and a growing number of patients are also intolerant of dental materials, prosthetic materials and crowns, experiencing an adverse reaction. Consequently it is standard practice in dental surgeries which work with Bicom bioresonance to test materials for tolerance before using them, especially in the case of patients with multiple allergies. This also applies to anaesthetics and medicines.

If the patient is suspected of being intolerant of material which has already been incorporated in their body, this is also tested and treated appropriately. Thus it may arise, for example, that intolerance of prosthetic materials leads to inflammation and thereby to swelling, reddening and pain in the oral mucosa. Due to the swelling the prosthesis never seems to fit properly and constantly needs readjusting without this being able to solve the problem. In this situation Bicom dentists also use bioresonance to test and treat the patient.

In implantology, once the bone material has been fitted, the hope is that the wound will heal rapidly and the bone will grow quickly. Once the implant has been fitted, it is important that the wound heals well and the implant soon becomes resilient. This is another instance where bioresonance is used in Bicom practices.

Test and therapy programs are pre-installed in the Bicom device.

Therapy programs

Gums, oral mucosa and inflammations

Therapy program:	<u>A</u>	pplication:
Infection with pathogens (viruses, fungi, bacteria)	0	corresponding infections of the oral mucosa
Mycosis therapy	0	mycoses of the oral mucosa
Increasing powers of resistance	0	to stabilise resistance in infections of the oral mucosa
Tissue processes, acute	0	treatment of acute inflammatory processes of gums and oral mucosa
Tissue processes, chronic-	0	as accompanying therapy with degenerative periodontosis treatment to regenerate gingival areas
Gum disease	0	adjuvant therapy for periodontopathy progressing acutely /subacutely
Periodontosis	0	to accompany periodontosis treatment
Sinusitis	0	with complaints of the teeth of the upper jaw, caused by maxillary sinusitis
Cell regeneration	0	general use for inflammation
Contamination with synthetic and heavy metals	0	to eliminate contaminating materials materials with inflammation of the oral mucosa
	0	to detoxify the mouth-jaw-lymph area
Allergy therapy	0	inflammation of the oral mucosa due to allergic reactions to dental materials, prosthetic materials or crowns
	0	to detoxify the mouth-jaw-lymph area following amalgam removal

Pre- and post-operative treatment

Therapy program:	Applications:
Pre-operative treatment	° prior to surgery to stabilise the patient
Post-operative treatment	° follow-up therapy after the operation
Lymph activation	 preliminary and follow-up therapy after surgery to stimulate lymphatic flow and prevent swelling
Meridian program lymph acute	° immediately after surgery to prevent haematoma and oedema
Meridian program lymph chronic	 for pre-operative lymph treatment in the surgical area – important with tonsillectomy patients
Increasing powers of resistance	 following surgery to prevent the surgical wound becoming infected
Wound healing	° as follow-up treatment after surgery to accelerate wound healing
	 to stimulate wound healing with post-extraction pain
Cell regeneration	 for general post-operative use, especially where wound healing is delayed or impaired
Acute-inflammatory tissue processes	° with inflammation following surgery
Dental root disease	 with problems with and to stabilise root-filled teeth, e.g. following root treatment due to periapical irritation

Jawbone, temporomandibular joint and muscles

Therapy program:	Applications:
Mandibular joint correction	° with myoarthropathy of the temporomandibular joint
	 as accompanying therapy for gnathological procedures or where gnathological treatment has not been sufficiently effective
	 to treat muscular tension in patients who grind their teeth (additional service to splint treatment)
	 to prepare for determining occlusal position following lengthy preparation work
Discopathy of the temporomandibular joint	 for discopathy of the temporomandibular joint
Myalgia	 for spasms and myalgia e.g. after holding the mouth open for a long period
	$^{\circ}$ for patients with parafunction of the jaw
Impaired muscular coordination	 to treat myopathy of the masticatory muscles
	 to improve coordination when determining occlusal position
Cell regeneration	° to treat residual osteitis
Acute-inflammatory tissue processes	° to treat residual osteitis

Pain

Therapy program:	Applications:
Ostalgia	with neuralgiform pain in the toothless jawtreatment of residual osteitis
Myalgia	 for spasms and myalgia of the jaw muscles (e.g. after holding the mouth open for a prolonged period, with patients who grind their teeth)
Neuralgia	° with neuralgiform pain, phantom pain
Pain in vital tooth	° with hyperaesthesia after treatment of deep caries or open pulp
	 with irritation due to pulpitis e.g. following preparation work or cementing of implant
	° also proved effective with post-operative wound treatment
Convulsive pain	with trigeminal neuralgiaadjuvant with pulpitis

Implantology

Testing:

Test implant for tolerance before implanting (e.g. titanium intolerance?)
If patients are sensitive or hyperallergic, test out anaesthetic prior to the operation

Treatment:

If bone material is being implanted to build up the jawbone:

<u>immediately before the operation:</u>

program: pre-operative treatment to prepare for surgery

immediately after the operation:

program: post-operative treatment follow-up treatment to prevent haematoma

program: lymph activation and oedema and to accelerate

program: wound healing wound healing

once wound has healed:

program: elimination of scar interference as a scar interference field can impair bone

growth

program: cell regeneration to accelerate bone growth

and also restorative magnetic

field therapy

If teeth are being implanted:

before the operation:

see above

after the operation:

see above

once wound has healed:

program: elimination of scar interference as a scar field can impair

the implant's growing in process

program: cell regeneration to accelerate the implant's growing in

process and thereby enable it to become

resilient more quickly

Additional application

Anti-smoking therapy: as smoking is the main risk factor in

periodontosis

Treatment following abscess lancing

1st treatment step in this therapy session:

Basic therapy following conductivity testing

Input cup:salivaOutput cup:emptyStorage device:chip

<u>Input</u>: hand plate electrode
Output: modulation mat on back

2nd treatment step in this therapy session:

Stimulate wound healing program 931

Input cup:unchangedOutput cup:unchangedStorage device:unchanged

<u>Input</u>: roll roller electrode over site of operation from outside

Output: unchanged

3rd treatment step in this therapy session:

To eliminate pathogens

and toxins program 999

Input cup: pus on cotton wool

Output cup: unchanged Storage device: unchanged

<u>Input</u>: <u>no</u> input electrode on patient modulation mat on back

and also roll roller electrode over wound area from outside (roller electrode connected to red output cable)

Stick chip to thymus area after therapy.

Therapy can be repeated 3 times at brief intervals, however basic therapy should only be used once a week.

Pain following extraction

1st treatment step in this therapy session:

Basic therapy following conductivity testing

Input cup: wound secretion

Output cup: empty Storage device: chip

<u>Input</u>: hand plate electrode
Output: modulation mat on back

2nd treatment step in this therapy session:

Neuralgia program 911
Ostalgia program 650
Stimulate wound healing program 931

(enter all programs

separating with a comma)

Input cup:unchangedOutput cup:emptyStorage device:unchanged

Input: small flexible electrode over painful area from outside

Output: modulation mat on back

Stick chip beneath angle of mandible.

Pain following grinding trauma

Program 998 therapy time 4-8 minutes

(pre-set therapy time 3 minutes; press start button again once

program has run)

Input cup:salivaOutput cup:emptyStorage device:empty

Input: hand plate electrode on opposite hand

Output: modulation mat on back;

goldfinger on tooth area (connected

with red cable)

In most cases 4-8 minutes therapy time is sufficient to treat the patient.

Inflammation of the gums

Basic therapy following conductivity testing

Lymph activation program 930 Gum disease program 511

(enter all programs

separating with a comma)

Input cup: saliva, earwax, nasal secretion

Output cup: Bicom minerals

Storage device: chip

<u>Input</u>: hand plate electrode, goldfinger in themucobuccal fold

Output: modulation mat on back

Apply 4-6 drops of Bicom minerals on the tongue several times a day; stick chip to thymus area.

In acute cases repeat therapy very 2-3 days, otherwise treat once a week

Accompanying periodontosis treatment

1st treatment step in this therapy session:

Basic therapy following conductivity testing

Input cup:salivaOutput cup:emptyStorage device:chip

<u>Input</u>: hand plate electrode
Output: modulation mat on back

2nd treatment step in this therapy session:

Tissue processes program 923
Toxin elimination program 970

Accompanying

periodontosis treatment program 542

(enter all programs

separating with a comma)

Input cup:unchangedOutput cup:unchangedStorage device:unchanged

<u>Input</u>: stroke gum with goldfinger electrode

Output: modulation mat on back

Repeat treatment at weekly intervals.

Stick chip to thymus area.

Pre- and post-operative treatment

e.g. with wisdom tooth operations, extractions, osteotomy of the jaw, curettage of periodontal pockets

Pre-operative treatment (on day of operation):

Basic therapy following conductivity testing

Pre-operative

treatment program 951

Input cup:salivaOutput cup:emptyStorage device:empty

<u>Input</u>: hand plate electrode

<u>Output</u>: modulation mat on back

Post-operative treatment

Post-operative

treatment program 920 Lymph activation program 930 Activate wound healing program 931

(enter all programs

separating with a comma)

<u>Input cup</u>: depending on surgery: e.g. tooth, pocket secretion,

concretion, cyst belly, pus, blood, etc.

Output cup: empty
Storage device: chip

Input: roll roller electrode over site of operation from outside

Output: modulation mat on back

Stick chip two finger widths below the navel.

Toothache

1st treatment step in this therapy session:

Basic therapy program 133
Pain in the vital tooth program 510
program 517

(enter all programs

separating with a comma)

Input cup: saliva

Output cup: Bicom drops and Bicom oil

Storage device: empty

<u>Input:</u> roll roller electrode over painful area from outside or

appropriate small flexible electrode on painful area

Output: modulation mat on back

2nd treatment step in this therapy session:

Neuralgia program 911

possibly program for

dental root disease program 542

(enter all programs

separating with a comma)

Input cup:unchangedOutput cup:unchangedStorage device:emptyInput:unchangedOutput:unchanged

In acute cases take 4-6 drops of Bicom minerals hourly and rub Bicom oil into painful area.

Test programs

- ° to test incorporated materials if a material is suspected of not being tolerated
- ° to test materials before they are used. Particularly important with patients with multiple allergies and with complete cleansing
- ° to test pathogens which have attacked the oral mucosa
- ° to test the best tolerated medications (anaesthetics, etc.)
- ° to test whether there is residual ostitis in the toothless jaw area. (An implant should not be used in this situation. Risk: implant rejection
- ° to test whether teeth are making the patient's body ill