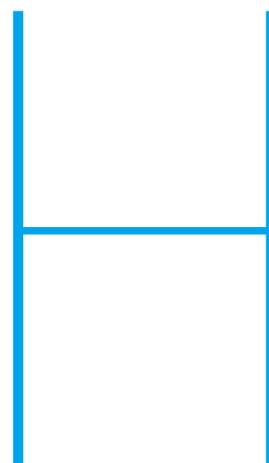


Feeling the force

The idea that our body sends out electrical frequencies is inspiring a new healing technology that could revolutionize the way we treat disease



Have you ever noticed that you can physically affect a programme you're listening to on a small, battery-operated radio just by standing up and walking around? The signal can get stronger or weaker depending on where you stand, or if you move your hand closer or further away from the radio.

This happens because you are sending out a tiny electromagnetic field (EMF) all the time, generated by minute electrical charges that power your body's billions of cells. And if your EMF can affect the radio and other electrical devices, can EMFs from other sources affect us?

It's an idea that has tantalized scientists and doctors for more than a century. Dr Albert Abrams, a successful heart doctor in San Francisco, developed a machine he called the Dynamizer in 1916. He claimed it could diagnose any disease from a single drop of blood, but he was caught out by the medical authorities, who sent him samples of blood from various animals like a sheep, which Abrams said had syphilis, and a rooster that was diagnosed with a sinus infection and bad teeth.

But despite the possible fakery, Abrams was clearly on to something, as the eminent Sir James Barr, former president of the British Medical Association, presciently predicted in 1922: "When every important member of the community has a wireless telephone in his house and on his person, then medical editors and medical men will begin to perceive that there was more in Abrams' vibrations than was dreamed of in their philosophy. Dr Abrams' discoveries have come to stay, whether you like them or not."

Several decades later, Royal Raymond Rife constructed a high-powered microscope that he said showed how microbes are destroyed by specific frequencies; with this knowledge, it was also possible to reverse disease with different frequencies. Despite being honoured by doctors at a special dinner to celebrate his discoveries, within a year, government officials had forced their way into his clinic and wrecked his machines with sledgehammers. Rife died in 1971, penniless and

embittered, convinced he had been the victim of a conspiracy that wanted to silence him.

Healing bone

These faltering starts failed to diminish interest in the role that EMFs could play in our health. By the 1960s, American orthopaedic surgeon Robert Becker had postulated that electricity could heal bone. He pioneered the use of electrotherapy to help heal fractures that weren't knitting properly, and his iontophoretic system, as he called it, has now been adopted by other orthopaedic surgeons throughout the US.

But how does it work? Becker scientifically established something you demonstrate every time you walk past a radio: living organisms generate an electrical charge that is measurable and our bones do the same, he discovered. Healthy bones and cells emit a certain frequency, and it's not a big step from that to suggest that unhealthy bones and cells send out a different one. Becker's electrotherapy transmits electrical reminders of what a healthy frequency 'sounds' like, so encouraging unhealthy cells and bones to get back in tune.

In his private life, Becker was one of the leading

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campaigners against electrical pollution, especially the effect that high-voltage power lines may have on our health.

Less is more

But when it comes to electropollution and our health, less can also be more. While it's natural to think in terms of power and strength, the electrical interference that makes us ill merely has to 'tune in' to our frequency to have an effect, and this can be just a slight variation from our own healthy 'tune', or coherence, as physicists call it. A WiFi network with weak signals can have as damaging an impact on our health as a high-voltage power line close to our home.

This has been demonstrated by a number of physicists, but most notably by Herbert Fröhlich at the University of Liverpool. In his theory, now called Fröhlich Coherence, he demonstrated that our body uses different EM frequencies to transmit information from cell to cell that keep the body

Pulses in time

Scientists and doctors have been fascinated by the idea of the 'body electric'—and the impact EMFs may have on our health—for the past 100 years or so.

1900
Dr Albert Abrams, a heart surgeon in San Francisco, claims that he could diagnose any disease from electrical impulses...
...but his Dynamizer machine was discredited by medical authorities

1922
Sir James Barr supports Abrams. "Dr Abrams' discoveries have come to stay," he wrote

1930s
American inventor Royal Raymond Rife proclaims his high-powered microscope could show how microbes were destroyed by frequencies. But a year after being lauded, his machines were destroyed by government officials

1960s
Orthopaedic surgeon Robert Becker pioneers the use of electrotherapy to heal fractures with 'healthy' signals

1960s
Herbert Fröhlich demonstrates that our cells use different frequencies to transmit information

2000s
Paediatrician Peter Schumacher tests bioresonance on a group of 200 patients with allergies; 83 per cent became free of symptoms

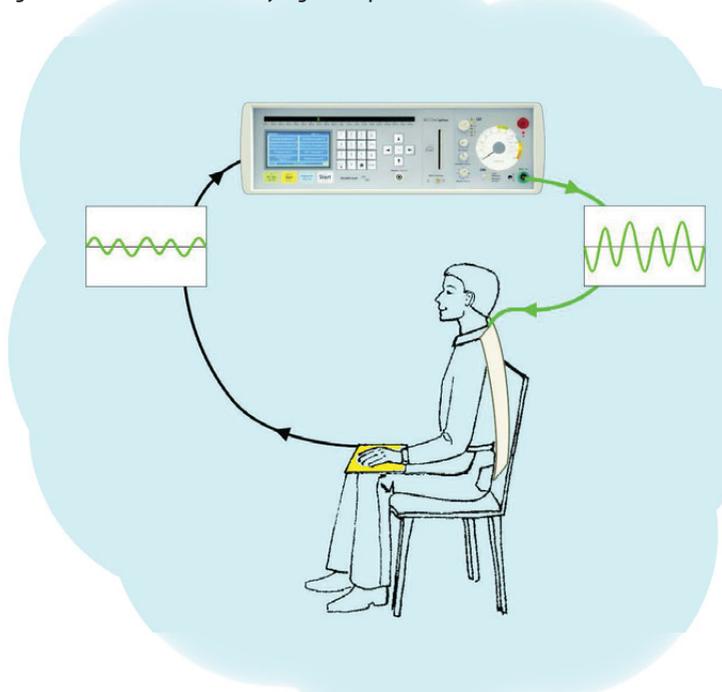
2000s
The Biocom bioresonance system is widely used in Russia and Germany

2000s
Prof Cyril Smith at Salford University tests the Biocom system, and pronounces it can counteract pathogens and allergies

2020

How it works

Bioresonance works on the theory that our cells are constantly transmitting electrical signals that can be altered by stress, diet and environmental pollutants of all kinds. When the signalling changes, we become ill. Bioresonance is a feedback loop that reads the 'unhealthy' signal and feeds back the healthy one, so reminding the cells of what a healthy signal or pulse should be.



Detecting the allergy

Ann Bing, 48, a secretary for a Croydon newspaper, was struck down with juvenile arthritis, which gave her constantly recurring bouts of severe pain in the knee. Ten years later, she began to have sinus problems. These soon became so chronic and debilitating that she was considered for major surgery. After repeated courses of antibiotics that failed to work, she sought help from various forms of alternative medicine but without success.

When the arthritis moved to her hands and her job was on the line, she knew she had to get it sorted.

After a colleague had done a story on a local bioresonance therapist, Ann decided to try the treatment herself. The therapist quickly discovered that Ann was intolerant to cereals, milk and citrus, and the treatment aimed to neutralize wheat—her worst allergy—by using phase-reversed electromagnetic signatures of wheat. "I immediately started noticing an improvement," says Ann.

Treatment continued for about 12 more sessions as the therapist gradually detoxified Ann's body and neutralized her other intolerances. Within a few weeks, the arthritic pain in her hands had disappeared, followed by a huge reduction in the knee pain. At the same time, almost without her noticing it, the sinus problems stopped.

Today Ann continues to have one treatment session every three months—"just to keep myself detoxed". Her food allergies, although not totally cured, are much improved. "I still have to watch that I don't eat too much bread," she says, "but for the first time since I can remember, I'm largely pain-free and my nose works properly—I can blow it like other people."

healthy. This coherent transmission is easily lost, especially when exposed to weak EMFs in the environment, but can be reestablished through feedback, or electrical reminders.

Using the force

Orthopaedic surgeons are not the only ones in medicine to use electrical signalling to speed the healing process; in Germany and Russia especially, practitioners have been using systems like Vega and bioresonance technology for decades. Regumed, which manufactures one of the most popular bioresonance systems, the Bicom, says that more than 10,000 practitioners in Germany, including alternative therapists, vets and dentists, are using their machines, whereas only 50 are in use in the UK.

Bioresonance is an umbrella term that describes any technology that uses external frequencies or patterns to resonate with the body's own EMF, or biofield. While Vega is used as a diagnostic tool, bioresonance claims to both diagnose and heal by transmitting healing 'reminders'. A bioresonance machine analyzes the waveform variations from

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the patient, then generates equal and opposite waveforms. When these are transmitted back to the patient, they are said to create an 'interference effect' with the out-of-tune frequencies, cancelling them out and starting the healing process.

Prof Cyril Smith at Salford University, who tested the Bicom system, concluded that it can counteract pathogens and allergies.

Allergies first

Strangely, for a technology that should tackle many systemic and chronic health problems, bioresonance seems to be most effective in reversing food allergies, hormonal imbalances, menstrual problems, and pollen and hay fever symptoms.

What small amount of research there is supports this. One study of 79 patients with skin conditions like eczema, dermatitis, nettle rash and psoriasis found that the Bicom device had a "visible effect" in 71 participants, and achieved full recovery in 77 of them.¹¹

Austrian paediatrician Peter Schumacher was so impressed by the results he was getting from



his Bicom device that he analyzed the results from around 200 patients who had allergy-related problems like asthma, skin rashes and dermatitis. After six months, 166 of the patients (83 per cent) were able to live with their allergy to the point of becoming symptom-free, and 22 (11 per cent) were still allergic but saw their symptoms recede, while 12 (6 per cent) saw no improvement or relapsed after an initial success.

The most common allergens detected by Bicom were wheat, cow's milk, goose feathers and preservatives, which patients had to avoid or eliminate from their diets or surroundings to achieve improvement in symptoms.

Doctors at the Jinan Paediatric Clinic in Shandong Province, China, had similar success with bioresonance when they treated 213 asthmatic children with either the Bicom or conventional asthma medication. Both methods achieved similar success rates—43.8 per cent in the Bicom

Bioresonance is widely used in Russia, where it's been found to be particularly effective for arthritis. One study showed that, when combined with conventional treatment, bioresonance had a 94 per cent success rate

group and 42.5 per cent in the drug group became free of asthma symptoms. But 43 per cent in the Bicom group also reported some improvement or reduction in symptoms compared with 33 per cent in the drug group.²

Bioresonance is widely used in Russia, where it's been found to be particularly effective for arthritis. One study showed that, when combined with conventional treatment, bioresonance had a 94 per cent success rate compared with only 58 per cent using conventional therapy alone.²

Scientists at Russia's prestigious Academy of Sciences have carried out research to determine how bioresonance might work in arthritis. They found that it "activates [the body's] protective mechanisms" by "normalizing the activities" of key

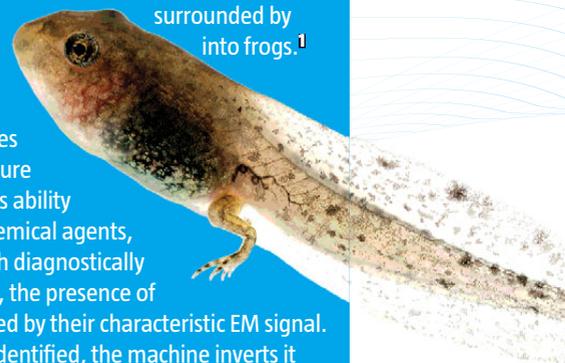
Animal sense

Animal experiments too have had positive results. A standardized stress test using fruit flies involves heating them to a temperature that is slightly above blood heat for two hours, a procedure that normally results in infertility as well as a high death rate.

But when scientists at the Institute for Experimental Pathology in the Ukraine treated fruit flies with bioresonance while heating them up, the flies' fertility was maintained and their mortality rate drastically reduced.

Equally impressive are the results of an experiment on the effect of bioresonance on tadpoles. It's well known that tadpoles can be artificially prevented from metamorphosing into frogs by adding the thyroid hormone thyroxine to their aquarium water. Using a bioresonance machine, scientists at the University of Graz in Austria recorded the EM signals from a solution of thyroxine and played the signals to the tadpoles. The effect was dramatic: the tadpoles behaved as if they were surrounded by the hormone and failed to turn into frogs.¹

This experiment, which is strikingly similar to research findings by French scientist Jacques Benveniste, displays another feature of the bioresonance machine—its ability to detect the EM signatures of chemical agents, information that can be used both diagnostically and therapeutically. For example, the presence of toxins like mercury can be detected by their characteristic EM signal. Once the waveform of a toxin is identified, the machine inverts it and replays the waveform to the patient, thus eliminating the toxin through the interference effect. A similar technique is used to kill gut parasites.



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natural lymphocyte antioxidants like superoxide dismutase and glutathione peroxidase, important to our immune system.²

Despite these interesting discoveries, our understanding of our EMFs and the emergence of bioresonance technology is still in its infancy, and there's considerably more we don't know than know. Bioresonance seems to be a pointer, but to where no one is quite sure. As Nobel-prize-winning physiologist Albert Szent-Györgi once put it: "It is as if there is still a missing piece, defying our full understanding of biology, in the jigsaw puzzle of life sciences."

For more information

Bicom UK LLP
www.bioresonance.com
www.bioresonancetherapy.com
Call 07833241401

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