

1. Ter Arkh. 2001;73(4):40-5.

[New approaches to diagnosis and treatment of fibromyalgia in spinal osteochondrosis].

[Article in Russian]

Gogoleva EF.

AIM: To compare effectiveness of manual and bioresonance therapies for fibromyalgia (FM) in spinal osteochondrosis (SO).

MATERIAL AND METHODS: The trial enrolled 60 FM patients with x-ray diagnosis of SO. In addition to routine clinical examination all the patients have undergone kinesthetic study with estimation of the muscular syndrome index, brain echoscopy, neurological examination, electropuncture diagnosis. Group 1 patients received manual therapy (MT) and point massage (PM); group 2 patients received MT, PM and bioresonance therapy (BRT). The treatment took 5-6 weeks. The examinations were made before the treatment and 1-1.5 months after it.

RESULTS: The response was observed in both the groups, but in group 2 it occurred more frequently and earlier, was higher and longer. BRT produces no side effects, has no contraindications, acts on the body systemically. It is rather effective against symptoms of neurocirculatory dystonia frequently diagnosed in FM patients.

1. Forsch Komplementmed. 2007 Oct;14(5):289-96. Epub 2007 Oct 25.

[Study on the clinical effectiveness of electronically stored nosodes from tooth diseases and articular rheumatism on persons with rheumatic diseases].

[Article in German]

Schuller J, Galle M.

Zahnarztpraxis in Peggau/Ganzheitliche Medizin in Graz, Austria.

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVE: For about 15 years, one of the authors (JS) has successfully treated patients suffering from rheumatic diseases with individually tested and electronically stored nosodes from tooth diseases and articular rheumatism using exogenic MORA bioresonance therapy. Until today no human study has tested that kind of nosode therapy. The present, partially controlled study aims to test the effectiveness of that type of nosode therapy.

PARTICIPANTS AND METHODS: A partially placebo-controlled study was carried out on 15-21 participants (depending on the parameter) who suffered from rheumatic diseases. The main outcome parameter was the mean EAP(electro acupuncture)-40 value (controlled), i.e. the mean difference of the 40 final measured values from the norm of scale division 50. Secondary outcome parameters (not controlled) were the perceived state of health as well as biochemical, physicochemical and cellular parameters of the blood.

RESULTS: The mean EAP-40 value was significantly reduced ($p < 0.01$) by the verum treatment. The placebo treatment also yielded slight results but these were not significant ($p > 0.05$). The mean perceived state of health, the sedimentation of blood cells, the mean calcium value and the redox potential of the blood improved significantly ($p < 0.01$). The other parameters indicated no or only slight changes ($p > 0.05$).

CONCLUSION: The results suggest that therapy with electronically stored nosodes is effective in patients with rheumatic diseases.

1. Ter Arkh. 2000;72(12):50-3.

[Outpatient bioresonance treatment of gonarthrosis].

[Article in Russian]

Maïko Olu, Gogoleva EF.

AIM: Comparative effectiveness of gonarthrosis treatment with standard methods alone and in combination with bioresonance.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: The trial entered 75 patients with verified osteoarthritis of the knee joints (stage I-III by Y. Kellgren). They were divided into two groups. 40 patients of group I received standard combined therapy with nonsteroid antiinflammatory drugs, reducers of trophic processes, physiotherapy. 35 patients of group 2 received the above standard therapy plus bioresonance treatment (BRT). The treatment course in both the groups took 5-6 weeks. There were no statistical differences between the groups in age, sex, duration and severity of the disease. The response was assessed by changes in clinical and laboratory, arthrological and arthrosonographic parameters before the treatment and 3, 5-6 weeks, 12 months after it.

RESULTS: The response to treatment was significantly higher in group II (57.5 against 94%). Symptoms of synovitis and tendinitis relieved more also in group 2 (32.5 against 75%). Group 2 patients retained mild pain at rest for a year, while in group I pains intensified by month 6 after the treatment.

CONCLUSION: The addition of BRT to standard therapy of gonarthrosis potentiates anesthetic, antiinflammatory and antiexudative effects; prolongs therapeutic action. BRT was well tolerated. Side effects were absent.

1. Versicherungsmedizin. 2007 Dec 1;59(4):179-85.

[Quantum physics, medicine and insurance].

[Article in German]

Lambeck M.

Optisches Institut, Berlin.

Comment in

Versicherungsmedizin. 2008 Jun 1;60(2):90.

Medicine based on natural sciences explains the action of remedies by the chemical bonding of the molecules of the remedy and of the body. This bonding takes place at distances of about 10^{-10} m. Several insurance companies pay all medical treatments listed in the Hufeland catalogue of special therapeutical methods. Many of these methods contradict the mechanism mentioned above: Homoeopathy and anthroposophical medicine use substances in which the remedy is not present as matter. Bioenergetic methods like electroacupuncture according to Voll (EAV) and bioresonance use the remedies not inside the body but outside of it. They claim to substitute the chemical bonding of matter waves with the information of electromagnetic waves. The explanation given in the Hufeland catalogue by means of quantum physics is discussed and further investigations are proposed.

1. Forsch Komplementmed. 2006 Feb;13(1):28-34. Epub 2006 Jan 3.

[Placebo-controlled study of the effects of a standardized MORA bioresonance therapy on functional gastrointestinal complaints].

[Article in German]

Nienhaus J, Galle M.

Internistisch-naturheilkundliche Praxis, Mülheim, Deutschland.

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVE: Many practitioners of natural medicine as well as a non-controlled study have reported about positive effects of MORA bioresonance therapy on psychosomatic diseases. The present placebo controlled study aimed to test the effects of MORA bioresonance therapy on non-organic gastro-intestinal complaints.

PATIENTS AND METHODS: A randomized, placebo controlled study was carried out on 20 participants (10 in the placebo group, 10 in the verum group). The main outcome parameters were the patients' and the physician's estimation of the intensity and frequency of gastro-intestinal complaints as well as the examination results recorded by the physician: stomach pain by palpation, meteorism by percussion and intestinal noise by auscultation, assessed pre and post treatment. Secondary outcome parameters were the electric resistance between hands and feet, data from feces, urine and blood, and the subjective general condition of body, mind and soul.

RESULTS: According to the participants' and the physician's estimation the intensity and frequency of the gastro-intestinal complaints were markedly and significantly reduced in the verum group ($p < 0.01$). This was also true for stomach pain ($p < 0.01$) and meteorism ($p < 0.05$), but not for intestinal noise ($p > 0.05$). The main outcome parameters in the placebo group changed only slightly ($p > 0.05$).

CONCLUSION: The MORA bioresonance therapy can markedly improve non-organic gastro-intestinal complaints.

1. J Altern Complement Med. 2004 Apr;10(2):251-60.

Low-frequency electromagnetic stimulation may lead to regression of Morris hepatoma in buffalo rats.

Fedorowski A, Steciwko A, Rabczynski J.

Department of Family Medicine, Wroclaw Medical University, Syrokomli Wroclaw, Poland. artur.fedorowski@orebroll.se

OBJECTIVE: The influence of low-frequency electromagnetic (LF-EM) waves on the processes of carcinogenesis and tumor growth has been the subject of experimental investigations for more than two decades and the results are promising. In parallel, an interesting method of complementary medicine, biophysical-information therapy (BIT) or bioresonance therapy (BRT), which in principle is based on LF-EM stimulation, has emerged. BRT has been known since the late 1980s but is still poorly studied. The idea of applying BRT to tumors is based on two main premises: (1) endogenous biophotonic emission in the case of tumors is different from that produced by healthy tissues/cells and (2) BRT effects are believed to be primarily manifested at the immune-system level. Consequently, we decided to study the influence of BRT on a dynamic and well-known process: the expansion of transplantable hepatoma in rats.

DESIGN: The study was carried out on female Buffalo rats with implanted Morris tumors (three experimental and one control group). Fourteen (14) consecutive in vivo exposures using a BRT device (BICOM B15, REGUMED Regulative Medizintechnik GmbH, Graefelfing, Germany), were made from the third day after inoculation of the tumors. Biometric observations, intra vitam (tumor volume, growth ratio), were completed with histologic investigation (implantation locus, selected internal organs [lungs]).

RESULTS: Thirty-one (31) cases (69%; n = 45) of total tumor regression were observed in experimental groups and these individuals were anesthetized to enable histologic verification to be made. No lung metastases--usually observed in

tumor-bearers--could be detected. Moreover, in the inoculation loci, traces of former implantation and tumor absorption were found to be associated with high activity of cell-mediated immune response. No regressions were observed in the control group.

CONCLUSIONS: We cannot exclude the possibility that LF-EM signals transmitted via BRT into the tumor-bearers may stimulate two separate processes: effective immunological response and/or tumor-cell death. The method appears to be capable of inducing the regression of transplantable hepatoma in vivo, thus is a potential subject of further studies.

1. Przegl Lek. 2005;62(10):1176-9.

[Alternative methods of nicotine dependence treatment].

[Article in Polish]

Koszowski B, Goniewicz M, Czogała J.

Kolo Studenckiego Towarzystwa Naukowego przy Katedrze Chemii Ogólnej i
Analitycznej, Sosnowiec. bartoszkoszowski@wp.pl

The methods of tobacco dependency treatment, which are alternative to pharmacological ones, have in recent years increasingly gained popularity. The most popular include: acupuncture, laser therapy, electrostimulation, hypnosis and autohypnosis, bioresonance, as well as herbalism, aromatherapy and homeopathic methods. The above mentioned methods have been shortly characterized in this paper. Their effectiveness and usefulness of application have as well been brought up for discussion on the basis of available specialist literature. The aspects related to safety of particular methods of therapy for the patient have also been presented. The analysis showed that effectiveness of the methods is often disputable and the main advantage of those methods is a support effect to patient who wants to give up smoking. Thus, it seems that alternative methods may be applied in combination with pharmacological ones because they increase the smoker's motivation to stop smoking and at the same time increase the chance to overcome the addiction in general.

1. Bull Exp Biol Med. 2002 Sep;134(3):248-50.

Effect of bioresonance therapy on antioxidant system in lymphocytes in patients with rheumatoid arthritis.

Islamov BI, Balabanova RM, Funtikov VA, Gotovskii YV, Meizerov EE.

Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Biophysics, Russian Academy of Sciences, Pushchino, Russia.

We measured activities of superoxide dismutase, catalase, and glutathione peroxidase and content of nonprotein thiol groups (reduced glutathione) in blood lymphocytes from patients with rheumatoid arthritis before and during bioresonance therapy. The state of the antioxidant system in lymphocyte from patients receiving standard pharmacotherapy was characterized by activation of the key antioxidant enzymes and decreased content of thiol groups. Bioresonance therapy increased the content of thiol groups and normalized activities of superoxide dismutase and glutathione peroxidase. However, catalase activity remained above the control. Changes in the lymphocyte antioxidant system indicate that bioresonance therapy activates nonspecific protective mechanisms in patients with rheumatoid arthritis.

1. Crit Rev Biomed Eng. 2001;29(3):482-92.

Application of millimeter waves in treating chronic prostatitis patients.

Matveev AG.

Research Institute of Balneology and Physiotherapy, Tomsk, Russia.

A comparative analysis was made of various EHF therapy treatments applied in chronic prostatitis patients. The therapeutic efficiency of these treatments was assessed on a large number of patients. Besides general clinical examination, we employed ultrasonography, seminal analysis, local immununoassay, and the Voll diagnosis technique. It was found that, when millimeter waves were tuned to bioresonance, rectal treatment provided the highest clinical efficiency.

1. Int Arch Allergy Immunol. 1997 Mar;112(3):238-46.

Efficacy trial of bioresonance in children with atopic dermatitis.

Schöni MH, Nikolaizik WH, Schöni-Affolter F.

Alpine Children's Hospital Davos, Switzerland. Mhschoeni@smb.sams.ch

Single case reports and uncontrolled studies claim significant improvements in patients with atopic diseases treated with bioresonance therapy, also called biophysical information therapy (BIT). To assess the efficacy of this alternative method of treatment, we performed a conventional double-blind parallel group study in children hospitalized for long-lasting atopic dermatitis. Over a period of 1.5 year, 32 children with atopic dermatitis, age range 1.5-16.8 years and hospitalized for 4-6 weeks at the Alpine Children's Hospital Davos, Switzerland, were randomized according to sex, age and severity of the skin disease to receive conventional inpatient therapy and either a putatively active or a sham (placebo) BIT treatment. Short- and long-term outcome within 1 year were assessed by skin symptom scores, sleep and itch scores, blood cell activation markers of allergy, and a questionnaire. Hospitalization and conventional therapy in a high altitude climate resulted in immediate and sustained amelioration of the disease state in both the BIT-treated and sham-treated groups. BIT had no significant additive measurable effect on the outcome variables determined in this study. The statement by protagonists of this alternative form of therapy that BIT can considerably influence or even cure atopic dermatitis was not confirmed using for the first time a conventional double-blind study design. Considering the high costs and false promises caused by the promoters of this kind of therapy, it is concluded that BIT has no place in the treatment of children with atopic dermatitis.

1. Med Hypotheses. 2010 Mar;74(3):505-7. doi: 10.1016/j.mehy.2009.09.056. Epub 2009 Nov 8.

Bioresonance hypothesis: a new mechanism on the pathogenesis of trigeminal neuralgia.

Jia DZ, Li G.

Department of Neurosurgery, Qilu Hospital of Shandong University, Jinan 250012, China.

Trigeminal neuralgia (TN) is an uncommon disorder characterized by recurrent attacks of lancinating pain in the trigeminal nerve distribution. To date, the precise mechanism for TN remains unclear. Among a variety of causes of TN, the microvascular compression (MVC) hypothesis is the most popular one, but controversies still focus on the origin and pathogenesis of the disorder. A number of clinical phenomena still cannot be well explained. We propose a new hypothesis on the pathogenesis of TN - bioresonance. The bioresonance hypothesis states that when the vibration frequency of a structure surrounding the trigeminal nerve becomes close to its natural frequency, the resonance of the trigeminal nerve occurs. The bioresonance can damage trigeminal nerve fibers and lead to the abnormal transmission of the impulse, which may finally result in facial pain. Under the guidance of the bioresonance hypothesis, we hope to explore more non-invasive methods to treat or even cure TN.

1. Acupunct Electrother Res. 2000;25(2):91-9.

Experimental study on the low-intensity millimeter-wave electro-magnetic stimulation of acupuncture points.

Lysenyuk VP, Samosyuk IZ, Kulikovich YN, Kozhanova AK.

Ukrainian National Medical University, Kiev.

The aim of this study was to investigate the effects of the millimeter-wave bioresonance therapy on acute inflammation and stressful conditions in experimental models. Licking reaction in mice as a component of the hypersensitive state evoked by subcutaneous formalin (0.03 ml of 1% solution) injection into the right hind paw was monitored. Different parameters of electro-magnetic stimulation (frequencies 43 GHz and 61 GHz, intensities from 0.1 to 7 mW/cm², the exposure time for 3 min. or 10 min.) applied to ipsilateral acupoint St.36 were studied. It was found that the millimeter-wave bioresonance therapy improved the condition of experimental animals, accompanying by diminution of licking reaction which was registered for every 10 min. during 2 hours after the formalin test start. Effect of 10 min. irradiation was more demonstrative than 3 min. (frequency 61 GHz, intensity 0.1 mW/cm²). Stimulation with frequency of 61 GHz suppressed licking reaction more deeply than 43 GHz under equal intensities. Most beneficial effects have been observed when minimal (0.1 mW/cm²) intensity of electromagnetic stimulation was used.

