

See discussions, stats, and author profiles for this publication at: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/292162844>

# An Introduction to Impact of Bio-Resonance Technology in Genetics and Epigenetics

Chapter · March 2015

DOI: 10.1007/978-94-017-9639-2\_16

---

CITATIONS

5

READS

2,057

4 authors, including:



Mohammad Ebrahimi

Research center For New Technologies In life Science Engineering,, Tehran univer...

6 PUBLICATIONS 12 CITATIONS

[SEE PROFILE](#)



Maryam Salili

Iran University of Medical Sciences

2 PUBLICATIONS 16 CITATIONS

[SEE PROFILE](#)

Dear Author/Editor,

Here are the proofs of your chapter as well as the metadata sheets.

### Metadata

- Please carefully proof read the metadata, above all the names and address.
- In case there were no abstracts for this book submitted with the manuscript, the first 10-15 lines of the first paragraph were taken. In case you want to replace these default abstracts, please submit new abstracts with your proof corrections.

### Page proofs

- Please check the proofs and mark your corrections either by
  - entering your corrections online
  - or
  - opening the PDF file in Adobe Acrobat and inserting your corrections using the tool "Comment and Markup"
  - or
  - printing the file and marking corrections on hardcopy. Please mark all corrections in dark pen in the text and in the margin at least  $\frac{1}{4}$ " (6 mm) from the edge.
- You can upload your annotated PDF file or your corrected printout on our Proofing Website. In case you are not able to scan the printout , send us the corrected pages via fax.
- Please note that any changes at this stage are limited to typographical errors and serious errors of fact.
- If the figures were converted to black and white, please check that the quality of such figures is sufficient and that all references to color in any text discussing the figures is changed accordingly. If the quality of some figures is judged to be insufficient, please send an improved grayscale figure.

# Metadata of the chapter that will be visualized online

Book Title	Epigenetics Territory and Cancer	
Chapter Title	An Introduction to Impact of Bio-Resonance Technology in Genetics and Epigenetics	
Copyright	Springer Science+Business Media Dordrecht 2015	
Corresponding Author	Family name	<b>Ebrahimi</b>
	Particle	
	Given name	<b>Mohammad</b>
	Suffix	
	Division	The Bio-signal and Immunculus Scientific Group, No4
	Organization	The Research Center for New Technologies in Life Science Engineering
	Address	Shahid Oroji all, 16th Azar St, Keshaverz, Tehran, Iran
	email	dr.mohamadebrahimi@gmail.com
Author	Family name	<b>Sharifov</b>
	Particle	
	Given name	<b>Sabokhi</b>
	Suffix	
	Division	
	Organization	Center of Intellectual Medical Systems IMEDIS
	Address	Moscow, Russia
Author	Family name	<b>Salili</b>
	Particle	
	Given name	<b>Maryam</b>
	Suffix	
	Division	Firoozgar Hospital
	Organization	Iran University of Medical Sciences
	Address	Tehran, Iran
Author	Family name	<b>Chernosova</b>
	Particle	
	Given name	<b>Larysia</b>
	Suffix	
	Division	
	Organization	Center of Intellectual Medical Systems IMEDIS
	Address	Moscow, Russia
Abstract	<p>According to the WHO, chronic diseases have major economic and social impacts. Despite the increasing scientific efforts to identify the etiology and mechanisms of chronic diseases and to treat them, the prevalence of these diseases in the world is expanding. One concept describing the etiology and mechanisms of chronic diseases is based on "Epigenetic Changes". Epigenetic changes are permanent changes in gene expression due to Chromatin conformation changes that do not involve any change in DNA sequence. Depending on the time-scale these changes can be persistent through DNA replication. In the eukaryotic nucleus, the nuclear chromatin cluster has electric oscillation capacity. The natural frequency of an oscillating chromatin region is determined by the physical properties of DNA-protein complexes in that region, which can be changed by its epigenetic state and associated protein factors. These changes can be detected using Bio-resonances method and therefore be used to early detection of chronic diseases. It works on the basis of spectral analysis of magnetic fields of living organisms which enables therapist to differentiate normal from abnormal conditions. It is proposed that the electromagnetic waves as epigenetic factors could effect on chromatin dynamic changes and activate or suppress biochemical processes in organism and play a critical role in development or treatment of chronic diseases. This chapter has attempted to demonstrate the opinions of the authors on this issue and its relationship with genetic, epigenetic and also its application in medicine.</p>	
Keywords	Bioresonance therapy - Biophoton - Epigenetics - Genetic	

# Chapter 16

## An Introduction to Impact of Bio-Resonance Technology in Genetics and Epigenetics

Mohammad Ebrahimi, Sabokhi Sharifov, Maryam Salili and Larysia Chernosova

### Contents

16.1	Introduction.....	2
16.1.1	History of Electrophysiology, Bioresonance and Biophoton.....	3
16.2	What is the Logic of Bio-Energy Methods? .....	8
16.3	Epigenetics and Bioresonance .....	12
16.4	Conclusion .....	14
	References.....	16

**Abstract** According to the WHO, chronic diseases have major economic and social impacts. Despite the increasing scientific efforts to identify the etiology and mechanisms of chronic diseases and to treat them, the prevalence of these diseases in the world is expanding. One concept describing the etiology and mechanisms of chronic diseases is based on “Epigenetic Changes”. Epigenetic changes are permanent changes in gene expression due to Chromatin conformation changes that do not involve any change in DNA sequence. Depending on the time-scale these changes can be persistent through DNA replication. In the eukaryotic nucleus, the nuclear chromatin cluster has electric oscillation capacity. The natural frequency of an oscillating chromatin region is determined by the physical properties of DNA-protein complexes in that region, which can be changed by its epigenetic state and associated protein factors. These changes can be detected using Bio-resonances method and therefore be used to early detection of chronic diseases. It works on the

---

M. Ebrahimi (✉)

The Bio-signal and Immunculus Scientific Group, No 4,  
The Research Center for New Technologies in Life Science Engineering,  
Shahid Oroji all, 16th Azar St, Keshaverz, Tehran, Iran  
e-mail: dr.mohamadebrahimi@gmail.com

S. Sharifov · L. Chernosova

Center of Intellectual Medical Systems IMEDIS, Moscow, Russia

M. Salili

Firoozgar Hospital, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

© Springer Science+Business Media Dordrecht 2015

P. Mehdiipour (ed.), *Epigenetics Territory and Cancer*,

DOI 10.1007/978-94-017-9639-2\_16

1

basis of spectral analysis of magnetic fields of living organisms which enables therapist to differentiate normal from abnormal conditions. It is proposed that the electromagnetic waves as epigenetic factors could effect on chromatin dynamic changes and activate or suppress biochemical processes in organism and play a critical role in development or treatment of chronic diseases. This chapter has attempted to demonstrate the opinions of the authors on this issue and its relationship with genetic, epigenetic and also its application in medicine.

**Keywords** Bioresonance therapy · Biophoton · Epigenetics · Genetic

## 16.1 Introduction

If one searches the Internet about Bioresonance, he or she may find the definition of Bioresonance as a pseudo-scientific medical concept. Pseudoscience describe as a claim or practice which is presented as scientific, but does not adhere to a valid scientific method and lacks supporting evidence or acceptability. In contrast, science is “a set of methods designed to understand, describe and interpret and aimed at building a testable body of knowledge open to rejection or confirmation”. Does the Bioresonance really have the Pseudoscience or it has the scientific character? Medical literature provides the following differences between science and pseudoscience:

1. The primary goal of science is to achieve a more complete and more integrated understanding of the physical world. But, Pseudoscience is more likely to be determined by ideological, cultural, or even commercial goals.
2. As a rule, most of the scientific areas are the subjects of intense study and research which result in the continual expansion of knowledge in the discipline. The field of Pseudoscience has evolved very little since it was first established. The small amount of research and experimentation that has been carried out is generally done more to justify the belief than to extend it. (Nearly every new finding raises new questions that beg exploration. There is little evidence of this in the pseudoscience.)
3. Scientific explanations must be stated in clear, unambiguous terms. But, pseudo-scientific explanations tend to be unclear and ambiguous, often invoking scientific terms in uncertain contexts.
4. Scientific ideas and concepts must stand or fall on their own facts, based on existing knowledge and on scientific evidence. Pseudoscientific concepts tend to be made by individual egos and personalities, almost always by individuals who are not in contact with mainstream science.
5. Science is a process in which each principle must be tested in the crucible of experience and remains subject to being questioned or rejected at any time. But for pseudoscience, the major beliefs and principles of the field are often not falsifiable, and are unlikely ever to be altered or shown to be wrong. (Allchin 2004; Martin 1994; Phelan 2001).

60 In relation to the above-mentioned, in general, in the basic and clinical level,  
61 numerous positive studies have been derived from Bioresonace method that has  
62 been conducted by international and scientific workgroups. (Gernert 2008; Grass  
AQ1 and Kasper 2008; Imaizumi et al. 1984; Kobayashi et al. 1999; Mansfield 2005;  
64 Popp et al. 1984; Quickenden and Que Hee 1974; Tilbury and Cluickenden 1988;  
65 OJu and Gogoleva 2000; Gogoleva 2001; Islamov et al. 2002; Huang et al. 2005;  
66 Nienhaus and Galle 2006; Rahlfs and Rozehnal 2008; Schuller and Galle 2007;  
67 Adamo et al. 1989; Pihtili et al. 2009; Chen et al. 2010; Prelević 2011). However,  
68 few researchers did not confirm the therapeutic effectiveness of the bioresonance  
69 method (Schöni et al. 1997). Therefore, the continuous controversial debates in  
70 this field are going on. In this review article, we discuss the scientific aspects of  
71 Bioresonance and Biophoton technology in relation to Genetic and Epigenetic  
72 Science.

### 73 16.1.1 *History of Electrophysiology, Bioresonance 74 and Biophoton*

75 Most people are now familiar with ECG, EEG and MRI Scans. None of these diag-  
76 nostic apparatuses would work if we were not energetic organisms.

77 Carlo Matteucci was a physicist and neurophysiologist who was a pioneer in the  
78 study of Bioelectricity. Carlos Matteucci, in the 1830's, proved that an electrical  
79 current is generated by injured tissues.

80 Emil du Bois-Reymond was a physician and physiologist, he is known as the fa-  
81 ther of experimental Electrophysiology because of the discovery of "Nerve reaction  
82 potential". In 1843, Dubois-Reymondin constructed a galvanometer for detecting  
83 electrical current and used the terms "Muscular current" and "negative variation"  
84 for first time.

85 Nikola Tesla in 1920 developed the Tesla coil during his experimentations with  
86 high frequency phenomena. A Tesla coil is an electrical resonant transformer cir-  
87 circuit. It is used to produce high-voltage, low-current, high frequency alternating-  
88 current electricity. Tesla coil is used in the production of the Multi-Wave Oscillator  
89 apparatus (MWO). (Carlson 2005; Roland Hans Penner 1995).

90 Tesla collaborated with French engineer, Georges Lakhovsky to complete The  
91 Multi-Wave Oscillator. Tesla and Lakhovsky thought the nucleus of the cell with its  
92 "filament strands" is similar to an electronic oscillating circuit, capable of sending  
93 and receiving vibratory information. Lakhovsky believed that every cell in the body  
94 has its own rate of internal vibration. He postulated that all living cells (plants, peo-  
95 ple, bacteria, parasites, etc.) possess resonance. Lakhovsky proposed that not only  
96 do all living cells produce and radiate oscillations of very high frequencies, but also  
97 they receive and respond to oscillations imposed upon them from outside sources.

98 According to Lakhovsky, the approach to stand microbial vibrational disturbance  
99 in body is to produce harmonic broad spectrum radio frequency electromagnetic  
100 waves and send them into the system and then, through the principle of sympathetic

101 vibration, each cell in body responds to external vibrations to which it has a har-  
102 monic likeness. Therefore, the healthy cells would be more resistant to vibrational  
103 attack from virus and bacteria.

104 This method resulted in the invention of the Multi-Wave Oscillator (MWO)  
105 apparatus. The MWO and other similar devices continued to be used in clinics  
106 throughout Europe, but the technology seems to have been almost forgotten in  
107 America. MWO's have been documented to be of value in treating cancer, arthritis,  
108 and other illnesses. *Lakhovsky's* article and patents can be found online at:<http://www.rexresearch.com/lakhov/lakhusps.htm>.

110 In 1920, *RR Rife* who was an American inventor had finished building the  
111 world's first universal microscope. *Rife* was an optical engineer and technician with  
112 great skills. With this unbelievable microscope, He could see a live virus for the first  
113 time. *Rife* carefully identified the individual spectroscopic characteristic (reflected  
114 or absorbed) of each microbe, using a split spectroscope attachment. In his study,  
115 he gradually rotated block quartz prisms in order to focus a single wavelength light  
116 upon the examined micro-organism. In this way, he established that every molecule  
117 oscillates at its own distinct frequency. *Rife* claimed to have documented a "Mortal  
118 Oscillatory Rate" for various pathogenic organisms, and to be able to destroy the  
119 organisms by vibrating them at this particular rate. (Rosenow 1965; Montgomery  
120 2003; Wade 1994).

121 In 1937, *Harold Burr* a Professor of Anatomy at the Yale University began a se-  
122 ries of experiments to find characteristics of the bio-magnetic field of living organ-  
123 isms. *Dr. Burr* discovered that all living things—from men to animals and plants—  
124 have electro-dynamic fields, which can be measured and mapped with standard  
125 voltmeters. *Dr. Burr* was able to demonstrate a specific technique for measuring the  
126 microvolt levels in living organisms. (Burr et al. 1936).

127 In 1939, *Semyon Valentina Kirlian*, a Russian inventor and researcher, discov-  
128 ered an approach for visualizing bio-fields in living organisms. It is known as *Kir-*  
129 *lian* photography. In this method if an object on a photographic plate is connected  
130 to a high-voltage source, an image is produced on the photographic plate. The tech-  
131 nique has been variously known as "electrography", "electrophotography", "corona  
132 discharge photography".

133 *Kirlian* photography involves emitting a high frequency, high voltage, ultra-low  
134 current to the object being photographed. It travels through and reacts with the  
135 complex systems of living organisms. This influx of electrical energy amplifies and  
136 makes the organisms biologically visible. The subject and the film interact to pro-  
137 duce a corona of multi-frequency energy waves, which are captured by the camera  
138 (Andrew et al. 1979). Although acupuncture therapy began in China in the seven-  
139 teenth century, it has been under investigation since the 1900s in the West. In 1951,  
140 a Russian researcher *Jean Niboyet* found out that acupuncture points have a lower  
141 skin resistance than other points of the body (Helene et al. 2002).

142 In 1953, *Dr Reinhold Voll*, a German medical doctor, developed an electronic  
143 testing device for finding acupuncture points electrically. He was successful in find-  
144 ing acupuncture points and demonstrating that these points have different resis-  
145 tance from the adjacent tissues when facing an electrical current. *Dr. Voll* made up

146 a diagnostic system based on electro-conductivity of acupuncture points. He also  
147 introduced a special scale to interpret the results efficiently.

148 He found out that, for example, patients with lung cancer have abnormal readings  
149 on the acupuncture points referred to as lung points.

150 He also was successful in combining the ancient acupuncture knowledge with  
151 western medicine in order to introduce electro-acupuncture as a novel method. Ac-  
152 cording to *Voll*, the resistance of the acupuncture point is the measuring scale of  
153 energy in a particular organ and an indicator of its ability to function. This method  
154 makes measuring and registering of the condition and function of the body organs  
155 possible.

156 The overall function of a person can be recorded in this way and the source of  
157 the cause can be located. The system that has been developed on the basis of these  
**AQ2** findings is called "Electro Acupuncture according to *Voll*" (Voll 1975, 1978; Peter  
159 1984).

160 In 1941, *Albert Szent-Gyorgyi*, who won the Nobel Prize in Physiology in 1937  
161 published an article entitled, "Towards a New biochemistry," Which suggested that  
162 energy, in living systems, may be transmitted by conduction bands.

163 He suggested that the double bonds in the protein backbone provide free or  
164 mobile electrons and these electrons (energy) can move through proteins. He pro-  
165 posed that these electrons belong to the whole system and not to one or two atoms.  
166 A great number of molecules can join together to form an energy continuum, along  
167 which, energy may travel. This is a "whole-system" perspective on energy transfer,  
168 and offers a basis for a variety of bio-energy diagnostics and therapies (Szent-  
169 Gyorgyi 1960).

170 Professor *Kim Bong Han* (1960) was a North Korean medical surgeon at Pyong-  
171 yang Medical University. He discussed "the primo-vascular system" in reports that  
172 were published during the early 1960s. *Kim* was able to show the existence of neu-  
173 ro-anatomical basis of acupuncture meridians by injecting radioactive phosphorous  
174 (P32) into acupuncture points on a rabbit's abdomen and tracing its flow.

175 He traced the uptake of the substance into the nearby tissue and discovered that  
176 the isotope was actively taken up along a fine duct-like tubule system (approxi-  
177 mately 0.5–1.5 microns in diameter). The energy conduit followed the path of the  
178 classical acupuncture meridians. Later, researchers in South Korea replicated *Han*'s  
179 work. They discovered novel threadlike structures in the cerebral ventricles of rab-  
180 bbits that are proposed as sites of quantum communication. (Soh et al. 2013; Avijgan  
181 and Avijgan 2013).

182 *Dr. Helmut Schimmel* (1960) designed a simplified form of *Dr Voll's* device,  
183 which is known as the Vegatest or the "Photon Resonance Test". The original  
184 technique started in 1953 by *DrVoll*, was a complex procedure involving measur-  
185 ing hundreds of acupuncture points. But, with the Vegatest, all measurements are  
186 carried out using one single acupuncture point instead of hundreds, as the system  
187 is based on measuring against test ampoules rather than against the organ-linked  
188 points themselves (Schimmel and Penzer 1997; Katelaris et al. 1991).

189 In the 1950's, *Dr. George Goodheart*, discovered that the muscles of the body,  
190 in the presence of certain substances, would become either weaker or stronger. This

finding is part of a diagnostic system called “Applied Kinesiology”. Its basic idea is that every organ dysfunction is accompanied by a specific muscle weakness, which enables diseases to be diagnosed through muscle-testing procedures. Based on this phenomenon, a simple arm or leg check can monitor the body’s response to any given substance (Haas et al. 1994).

*Dr. Hunt* is a retired Professor in the UCLA Department of Physiological Sciences. She was the first to discover the relationship between variations in bio-energy patterns and human behavior. Dr. Hunt began to quantify human bio-energy, and found that it contains information related to physiological and conscientious levels of human body. In 1970’s, she recorded the electrical energy from the body’s surface (Hunt 1996).

In 1977, *Dr. Franz Morell* and an electronics engineer *Mr. Erich Rasche* developed the “MORA-Therapie”, (for MOrell and RAsche), which is a medical device for bioresonance therapy. The MORA system, which is one of the bioresonance modification devices can analyze the healthy oscillations, amplify them and returns them to the patient’s body. Abnormal oscillations are omitted and changed via a process of filtration and wave inversion (Herrmann and Galleb 2001; Chen et al. 2010; Schöni et al. 1997).

Scientific observations showed that salamanders are able to regenerate limbs, while frogs, that are only one evolutionary stage before salamanders, have lost this potential. In 1980, *Dr. Robert O. Becker* tried to find the reason for these differences. He measured the electrical differences between the two animals at the end of a limb and found that both showed a positive potential. However, the salamander’s limb stump soon reversed in polarity to a negative potential, which gradually returned to zero over the days that the limb re-grew. When *Becker* artificially used a negative potential on the frog’s healing limb stump, the frog grew a new limb. *Dr. Becker* also predicted that living organisms could be influenced by external electromagnetic fields as the fields interacted with the direct currents that flow within the organism (Becker 1963, 1972; Becker et al. 1962, 1974).

**AQ3**

During the last years of the Russian Soviet Union, the country’s space medical program concentrated on sending men into space for long periods of time. These cosmonauts were in space with no access to medical services. This led to the Russian Government having to develop electronic devices to treat their cosmonauts’ health issues in space. Using principles of Bioresonance therapy they developed a device called the Skenar. This is a small, computerized electro-therapy device that sends an electric impulse into the body, reads the impulse coming back from the body and then alters the next impulse it sends out to the body. This is repeated until the body reaches a state of electrical normality. The Skenar is certified by the European Common Market for pain control. In the US the Skenar is also registered with the FDA as a biofeedback device for muscular disorders (Dunwell 2011; Grinberg 1996; Nozdrachev 1996; Zavitaev 1996).

*Dr. Bruce Lipton* is an American developmental biologist, is best known for promoting the idea that genes and DNA can be manipulated by the person’s beliefs. *Dr. Br. Lipton* began examining the principles of quantum physics and how to integrate them into the understanding of the cell’s information processing systems and

internal bio-signaling. He's spent his life studying human biology and behavior. He produced breakthrough findings on the cell membrane, which revealed this outer layer of the cell was an organic homologue of a computer chip, the cell's equivalent of brain. His research at Stanford University's School of Medicine, between 1987 and 1992, showed that the environment, co-operating though the membrane, controlled the behavior and physiology of the cell, turning genes on and off. His discoveries, which ran counter to the established scientific view that life is controlled by the genes, presaged one of today's most important fields of study, the science of Epigenetics. Results derived from these studies defined the molecular pathways connecting the mind and body. According to *Dr. Lipton*, gene activity can change on a daily basis. If the perception in your mind is reflected in the chemistry of your body, and if your nervous system reads and interprets the environment and then controls the blood's chemistry, then you can literally change the fate of your cells by altering your thoughts. Many subsequent papers by other researchers have since validated his concepts and ideas (Lipton and Konigsberg 1972; Lipton and Jacobson 1974; Konigsberg et al. 1975; Lipton 1977, 1998; Lipton and Schultz 1979; Lipton et al. 1991).

**AQ4** It is now recognized that the environment, can control the activity of our genes. Environment controls gene activity through a process known as epigenetic control.

Today many medical centers use electro-diagnostic devices to improve diagnostic and select their recommended treatments. Bioresonance is named in different terminology. The diagnostic procedure is most commonly referred to as Electroacupuncture according to *Voll* (EAV) or Electro Dermal Screening (EDS), but some practitioners call it bioelectric functions diagnosis (BFD), bio resonance therapy (BRT), bio-energy regulatory technique (BER), Biocybernetic Medicine (BM), computerized electro dermal screening (CEDS), computerized electro dermal stress analysis (CDCSA), electro dermal testing (EDT), limbic stress assessment (LSA), meridian energy analysis (MEA), or point testing.

Recently, the term INFORMATIVE MEDICINE has established itself as a very appropriate description of the complementary medical therapy. This means, that in contrast to the classical medicine, healing is achieved here through INFORMATION FROM BODY rather than material substances.

## 268 16.2 What is the Logic of Bio-Energy Methods?

269 Some of the complementary and alternative medical device and approaches are  
270 based in part on energetic aspects of life. Bioresonance testing is based on the sci-  
271 ence of biophysics (see below and Fig. 16.1).

272 Bioresonance therapy (BRT) is based upon the knowledge that the entire body is  
273 held together at the subatomic level by waves and photons.

274 Every material is made up of atoms, whether it is a virus, bacteria or a human  
275 being. Atoms themselves are made up of subatomic particles—protons, neutrons  
276 and electrons. All subatomic particles share a fundamental property: They have “in-

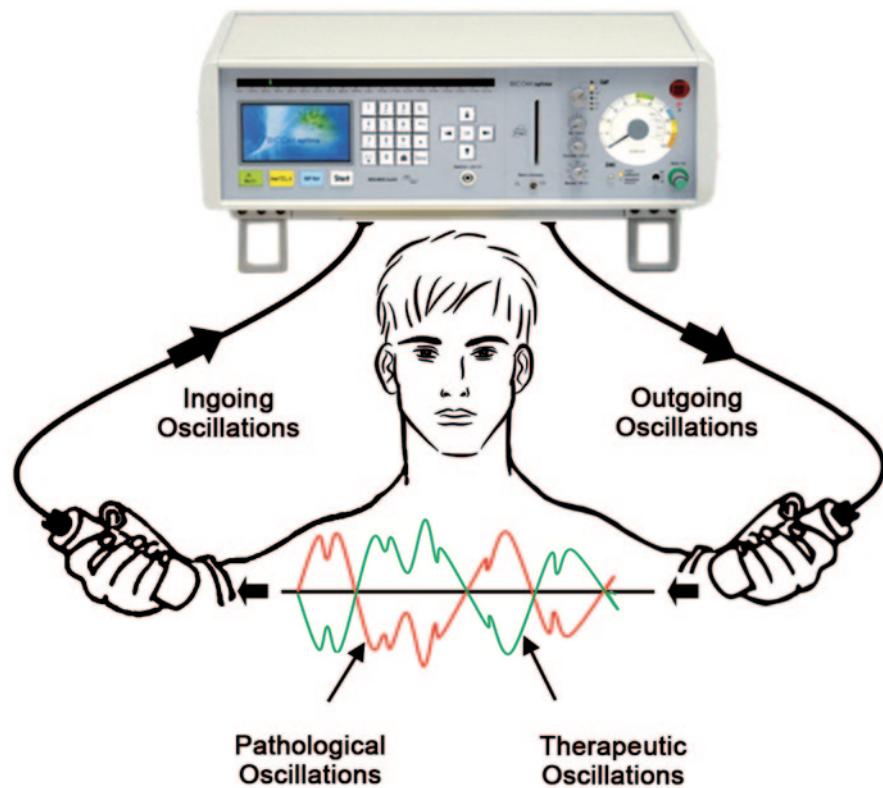


Fig. 16.1 Schematic diagrams of Bioresonance therapy

277 trinsic angular momentum," or spin. This means they rotate in one direction, just  
278 like a planet. Physicists discovered that subatomic particles behave like energy and  
279 radiate energy into their surroundings in specific patterns, called waves.

280 Subatomic particles have dual characteristics as both particles and wave forms.  
281 Subatomic particles vibrate at different rates or frequencies based in part on changes  
282 in temperature and thermodynamics. In their waveform state, quantum particles  
283 emit a frequency vibration that extends indefinitely. In this state, subatomic par-  
284 ticles are present in all space in what is known as superposition. In the superposition  
285 state, they are also in contact with every other subatomic particle in the universe.  
286 This interconnection provides a huge amount of information transfer between all of  
287 the building blocks of our universe, including our own body. Each bacterium, each  
288 virus, organic substance has its own specific resonant frequency. (Cottingham and  
289 Greenwood 2007).

290 One kind of biological resonance is sunlight. If light, as the electro-magnetic  
291 oscillation of a defined frequency touches skin, it triggers regulatory reactions,  
292 such as pigmentation or the formation of vitamin D. Light's effect on the circadian  
293 rhythms of all or most animals has been well documented. Clearly, that huge num-

294 ber of other frequencies encountered during life also has some kind of effect on the  
295 organism. (Baehr et al. 1999; Holick 2004).

296 Researchers have been able to study the distinct wave patterns of normally-functioning  
297 body systems and organs as well as the oscillations of allergens, viruses,  
298 bacteria, and toxins.

299 *Dr. Franz Morell* is the father of bioresonance therapy. At the beginning of 1953  
300 Dr. *Morell* was a member of the group investigating electro-acupuncture testing  
301 under the direction of *Dr. Voll*. *Voll* discovered that by making measurements of  
302 skin resistance at acupuncture points, diagnoses about the condition of the merid-  
303 ian energies could be made. He also revealed that this technique could be used to  
304 test allergic reactions to allergens. This is a way of testing the effects of harmful  
305 substances, allergens as well as drugs on the body. This test and therapy method is  
306 known as electro-acupuncture.

307 *Morell* developed electro-acupuncture further by discovering that the reversal of  
308 polarity in a body or material oscillations using the appropriate type of device led  
309 to “obliteration phenomena” in the body. This resulted, for example, in a form of  
310 allergy therapy which was practiced as “allergy obliteration”. This rotation of the  
311 information on an allergy or a body’s own oscillation is known as inversion (Her-  
AQ5 rmann and Galleb 2001; Chen et al. 2010).

312 Biophotons were discovered in 1992, when the Russian embryologist *Alexander*  
313 *G.Gurwitsch* (1874–1954) performed an experiment with onion roots. He found  
314 that some effect from the dividing cells at the tip of one root stimulated the division  
315 of cells in the other root and called it “mitogenetic radiation” (Belousov 1997).

316 *Gurwitsch* was persuaded that this radiation is an expression of morphogenetic  
317 fields within the organism that structure and organize the life processes in the cell  
318 and the organism. In developmental biology, a morphogenetic field is a group of  
319 cells able to respond to discrete, localized biochemical signals leading to the devel-  
320 opment of specific morphological structures or organs. Later, many other research-  
321 ers, included *Popp* and his colleagues all over the world have not only demonstrated  
322 the existence and ubiquity of biophoton emission beyond any reasonable doubt, but  
323 also established its properties, developed and tested a number of hypotheses about  
324 its possible biological functions, done a lot of theoretical work towards explanation  
325 of biophoton theory and started to develop a number of practical applications for the  
326 use of biophoton measurements of microorganisms, plants, animals and humans.

327 *Popp* noted that a healthy cell stores light the longest. A healthy cell radiates co-  
328 herent light, while a diseased cell radiates chaotic light. A large increase in biopho-  
329 ton flux during mitosis arises from the generation of a large amount of information,  
330 while an increase at the time of death is due to the usual thermodynamic cooling  
331 that occurs at the sudden destruction of a large amount of information. (Cohen and  
332 *Popp* 1997; *Popp* et al. 2002).

333 A biophoton is a photon of non-thermal origin in the visible and ultraviolet spec-  
334 trum emitted from a biological system. The term biophoton used in this narrow  
335 sense should not be confused with the broader field of biophotonics, which studies  
336 the general interaction of light with biological systems.

338 Biochemical reaction via biotransformation phases and oxidative stress by reactive  
339 oxygen and nitrogen species and/or catalysis by enzymes is a common event  
340 in the biomolecular microenvironment. Such reactions can lead to the formation of  
341 triplet excited species, which release photons upon returning to a lower energy level  
342 in a process analogous to phosphorescence (Giuseppe and Waldemar 1995).

343 The study done by *Ankush Prasad* and *Pave Pospisil* revealed that the oxidation  
344 of linoleic acid by hydroxyl radical and intrinsic lipoxygenase results in the ultra-  
345 weak photon emission (Prasad and Pospisil 2011).

346 Actually, the human body emits biophotons, also known as ultra-weak photon  
347 emissions (UPE), with a visibility 1000 times lower than the sensitivity of our naked  
348 eye. While not visible to us, these particles of light or waves are part of the  
349 visible electromagnetic spectrum (380–780 nm) and are detectable via sophisticated  
350 modern instrumentation (Schwabl and Klima 2005; Niggli et al. 2005).

351 Seemingly biophotons are used by the cells of many living organisms to communicate,  
352 that facilitates energy/information transfer which is several orders of magnitude  
353 faster than chemical diffusion. According to Yan Sun and his colleagues, “Cell  
354 to cell communication by biophotons have been demonstrated in plants, bacteria,  
355 animals, neutrophil granulocytes and kidney cells (Sun et al. 2010).

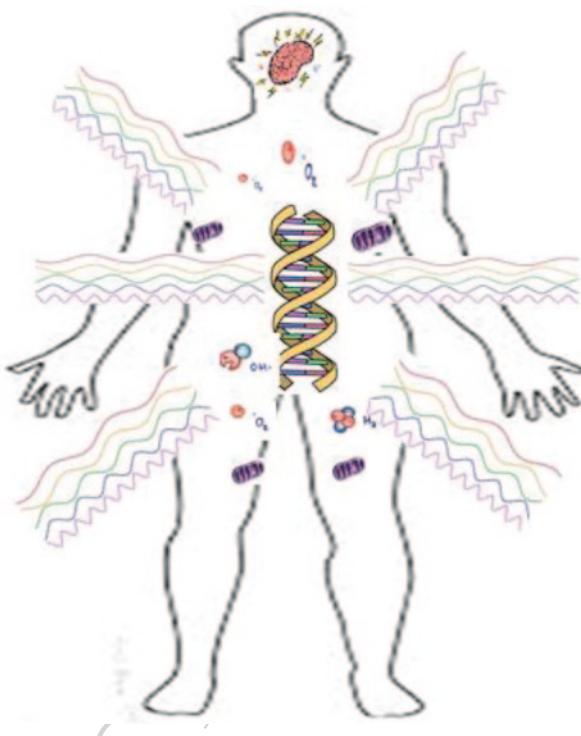
356 Researchers were able to demonstrate different spectral light stimulation at one  
357 end of the spinal sensory or motor nerve roots resulted in a significant increase in  
358 the biophotonic activity at the other end”. Researchers interpreted their finding to  
359 suggest that light stimulation can generate biophotons that conduct along the neural  
360 fibers, probably as neural communication signals. The change of biophotonic activity  
361 is noticeable under physiological and pathological conditions. For example,  
362 mechanical, thermal and chemical stresses, mitochondrial respiration, the cell cycle  
363 and cancer growth lead to these biophotonic activities (Sun et al. 2010; Tilbury  
364 1992; Slawinski et al. 1992; Niggli 1993; Amano et al. 1995; Kataoka et al. 2001;  
365 Nakano 1989; Yoon 2005).

366 While Reactive oxygen species (ROS) and radical theory of biophoton origin is  
367 relatively simple and easily understandable due to more or less common biochemical  
368 approach, DNA theory of biophoton origin is much more complex (Fig. 16.2).

369 Popp discovered that photons provided the vehicle for which information was  
370 transmitted. They transmit information within a cell and between cells. Popp demonstrated  
371 that DNA of living cells is the major source of biophoton storages and  
372 emissions. In this theory the DNA helix in cell nucleus is considered to be quantum  
373 electrodynamic cavity that is constantly excited by metabolic activity of cell.

374 According to the biophoton theory developed on the base of these discoveries,  
375 the biophoton light is stored in the cells of organism-more precisely, in the DNA  
376 molecules of their nuclei—and a dynamic web of light constantly released and ab-  
377 sorbed by the DNA may connect cell organelles, cells, tissues and organs within the  
378 body, and serve as the organisms main communication network and as the principal  
379 regulating instance for all life process. Popp believed that cancer cells can be detected  
380 by the biophoton emission of the cancerous cells and these cells can potentially

**Fig. 16.2** Sources of electromagnetic waves. Biophotons and electromagnetic waves are emitted by the human body and can be released through oxidative reaction, DNA configuration changing, mental intention, and may modulate fundamental processes within cell-to-cell communication and DNA



381 be destroyed by biophotons. Popp discovered cells of an organism communicate by  
 382 chemical-massager molecule or by light (Gisel 2009; Popp et al. 1984).

383 *A Bonghan duct*, also known as a primo vessel, was identified by *Bonghan Kim*  
 384 in the 1960s, is a thread-like structure found on the surface of mammalian organs,  
 385 blood vessels, lymphatic vessels and under the skin (Stefanov and Kim 2012).  
 386 *Bonghan ducts* renamed as Primo vascular system (PVS) by the Seoul National  
 387 University (SNU) research group in 2002 (Soh et al. 2011). More recently, the ves-  
 388 sels were isolated and observed using confocal laser scanning microscopy (CLSM)  
 389 and transmission electron microscopy (TEM), showing they were movable on the  
 390 endocardium of the bovine atrium and ventricle (Lee and Bae 2011). The liquid  
 391 carried within the PVS consists of various microparticles, such as DNA, proteins,  
 392 and hormones. It is proposed that the PVS is a circulatory system in which mic-  
 393 roparticles, such as extracellular DNA (eDNA) and microvesicles, are floating and  
 394 interacting (Lee and Lee 2013).

395 Experiment conducted by *Bonghan Kim* and *Sang-Hyun Park* showed that PVS  
 396 has electrical signals similar to those from smooth-muscle-like cells.

397 In 1791 *Galvan* observed that injured tissue would generate electrical currents  
 398 which was steady state or DC (direct current) in character (Piccolino 1998). *Burr*  
 399 (1972) established, with the aid of voltmeters and electrodes, that every living

400 organism possesses what he has termed as L-field (life-field)—a voltage difference  
401 between two points on, or close to, the surface of the living form. A complete listing  
402 of *Burr*'s articles can be found in the Yale Journal of Biology and Medicine (Burr  
403 1957).

404 Emission of photons in the visible range by animal cells and tissues has been de-  
405 scribed for a variety of organs and by many researchers. With the use of photomul-  
406 tiplier tubes, emissions of photons in the visible range have been already detected  
AQ6 from the liver, heart, lung, nerves, skin and muscles (Kim et al. 2003; Cadena-  
407 s 1967; Blokha 1968; Cohen and Popp 1997).

409 Modern research has confirmed the observations of *Burr*. Not only does every  
410 event in the body, either normal or pathological, produce electrical changes, it also  
411 produces alterations of the magnetic fields in the spaces around the body. This can  
412 guide to possible diagnostic applications in connection with bioresonance.

### 413 16.3 Epigenetics and Bioresonance

414 Epigenetic changes are continual changes in gene expression that do not involve  
415 any change in DNA sequence. They may last for varying times-within a long-lived  
416 cell, from cell to cell during development, or sometimes from parents to offspring.  
417 Arthur Riggs and colleagues defined Epigenetics as “the study of mitotically and/or  
418 meiotically heritable changes in gene function that cannot be explained by changes  
AQ7 in DNA sequence”. (Russo et al. 1996). In parallel to the term “genome” that de-  
419 fines the complete set of genetic information contained in the DNA of an organism,  
420 “epigenome” generally refers to the complete set of characteristics of epigenetic  
421 pathways in an organism. Researchers have identified four types of epigenetic path-  
422 ways: DNA methylation, histone modification, nucleosome remodeling, and non-  
423 coding RNA-mediated pathways.

424 These epigenetic pathways intertwine with each other to regulate expression of  
425 genes and it is likely that other pathways beyond these four known ones be dis-  
AQ8 covered in the future. (Van Vliet et al. 2007). Normal and abnormal physiological  
426 responses to environmental stimuli may be mediated by epigenetic mechanisms.  
427 Epigenetic states are reversible and can be modified by environmental factors.

428 The three-dimensional conformation of chromosomes in the nucleus is important  
429 for many cellular processes, including the regulation of gene expression, DNA rep-  
430 lication, and chromatin structure (Cremer and Cremer 2001).

431 Oscillation is the repetitive variation, typically in time, of a central value (often  
432 a point of equilibrium) or between two or more different states. Familiar examples  
433 include a swinging pendulum and AC power. Oscillations occur not only in physical  
434 systems but also in biological systems, from human society to the brain. Oscilla-  
435 tions occur when a system is disturbed from a position of stable equilibrium. This  
436 displacement from equilibrium changes periodically over time. Thus, Oscillations  
437 are said to be periodic, and display periodic motions in human and animal cells

and organs that connect with neighboring organs and environment. The harmonic oscillator has a single degree of freedom. More complicated systems have more degrees of freedom, for example two masses and three springs (each mass being attached to fixed points and to each other). In such cases, the behavior of each variable influences of the others. This leads to a coupling of the oscillations of the individual degrees of freedom. For example, two pendulum clocks (of identical frequency) mounted on a common wall will tend to synchronize. Coupled oscillators are oscillators connected in a way that energy can be transferred between them. As the number of degrees of freedom becomes arbitrarily large, a system approaches continuity; examples include a string or the surface of a body of water. Such systems have an infinite number of normal modes and their oscillations occur in the form of waves that can characteristically propagate. In the eukaryotic nucleus, DNA is packed into a periodic nucleoprotein complex, known as chromatin. The nuclear chromatin organized as clustered and has electric oscillation capacity. The coupling strengths of chromatin regions are determined by physical interactions among chromatin-associated proteins, the electromagnetic fields around the oscillating chromosomal regions, and the hydrogen and other bonds linking different chromatin regions within the same chromosome. The natural frequency of an oscillating chromatin region is determined by the physical properties of DNA-protein complexes in that region, which can be changed by its epigenetic state and the protein factors associated with it (Zhao and Zhan 2012). On the other hand, experiments confirmed that Biophotons can be absorbed by natural chromophores such as porphyrin rings, flavin, pyridinic rings, lipid chromophores and caromatic amino acids, etc. (Gao and Xing 2009; Mazhul' and Shcherbin 1999).

We now know that the photon can exchange between the bio-systems. It also was shown that the excision exchange supposedly constitutes the effective system of signaling and regulation of the bio-system development. It seems that such signaling to the large extent regulates the homogeneity of bio-system growth, preventing the large fluctuations of its global form and defines its morphogenesis.

Experimental results show that under the different stress conditions the photon rates from bio-system can rise in short time significantly, probably, as the consequence of intensive internal signaling (Mayburov 2009).

Experiment conducted by Peter P. Gariaev and co-workers in Moscow confirmed that the chromosomes and DNA produce "laser radiations". They suggested (1) that there are genetic "texts", similar to natural context-dependent texts in human language; (2) that the chromosome apparatus acts simultaneously both as a sender and receiver of these genetic texts, respectively decoding and encoding them; (3) the chromosome continuum acts like a dynamical holographic gate, which displays weak laser light and electro-acoustic fields. The distribution of the character frequency in genetic texts is fractal, so the nucleotides of DNA molecules are able to form holographic pre-images of biostructures (Gariaev 2001). He supposed that genetic information, except for the coding form, exists in a quantum (wave) form. This model enables a fundamentally different way to cure people who suffered from cancer, viral diseases, bacterial infections, and degenerative processes in organs and tissues. The disruption of the electromagnetic energy system can disrupt DNA trans-

485 scription; suppress T-cell and NK-cell activity all leading to chronic degenerative  
486 diseases, depression, and other problems. Electrons absorb and emit photons, which  
487 is why the DNA electrons are storage houses for biophotons. It is believed that the  
488 specific vibratory rate of each biophoton is what activates specific gene sequencing  
489 via resonance. It has been documented that DNA repair can be activated by using  
490 a frequency of 528 hz. At that precise frequency the clustered water molecules that  
491 surround the DNA structure form a perfect six-sided hexagon.

## 492 16.4 Conclusion

493 All cells have small electrically powered pumps inside of them. Healthy cells, ac-  
494 cording to Nobel Prize winner *Otto Warburg*, have cell voltages of 70–90 milli-  
495 volts. Bioelectric signals are generated by specific ion channels and pumps within  
496 cell membranes. The segregation of charges achieved by ion fluxes through such  
**AQ9** transporter proteins gives rise to a trans-membrane voltage potential (McCaig and  
497 Rajnicek 2005).

498 Meanwhile, all living cells of plants, animals and humans constantly emit ultra-  
499 weak biophotons in the optical range of the spectrum, which is associated with their  
500 physiological states. The intensity of biophotons is in direct correlation with, organ  
501 energy metabolism, organ activity, organ blood flow, organ health status and oxida-  
502 tive processes (Kobayashi et al. 1999).

503 The biophoton light is stored in the cells, almost exclusively inside the DNA  
504 molecules, managing processes, alike a dynamic web of light, which is constantly  
505 released and absorbed. *Frohlich* argued that as organisms are made up of strong bi-  
506 polar molecules packed rather densely together, electric and elastic forces can con-  
507 stantly interact. Cells and organisms display their own rhythms of activity that are  
508 partly internally regulated, but they also respond to external energy (Fröhlich 1980).

509 Bio-mechanical resonance is created when a small periodic stimulus of the same  
510 natural vibration period of a cell, tissue, or even a molecule, is used to produce a  
511 large amplitude vibration of the cell, tissue, or molecule.

512 Biophysicists view the body as an interconnected bio-energetic organism. The  
513 key to understanding bioresonance lies in understanding the fact that all vital pro-  
514 cesses in the organism are influenced and controlled by electromagnetic oscilla-  
515 tions. These electromagnetic oscillations are super-ordinate to the biochemical  
516 processes and control them. Cell associations and organs oscillate in particular fre-  
517 quency ranges. Thus, an oscillation spectrum arises in the organism.

518 Electrons also absorb and emit photons, which is why the electron rich DNA  
519 is storage house for biophotons. It is now thought that the unique vibratory rate of  
520 each biophoton is what activates specific gene sequencing through what is known  
521 as resonance. The vibratory energy of biophotons are able to induce responses in  
522 other biophotons—within the same cell and neighboring cells—in fact, throughout  
523 the entire organism.

525 DNA, RNA, ribosomes, and mitochondria are all proton, electron and photon  
526 apparatuses. Photons have the ability to knock electrons out of their atomic and  
527 molecular orbits. They are able to direct electrons to where they are needed to  
528 run metabolic processes. Enzymes capture and transfer electrons and protons  
529 along a path to various protein molecules in order to activate each protein's spe-  
530 cific function.

531 The nuclear chromatin has electric oscillation capacity and biophotons can be  
532 absorbed and emitted by chromosomes. It is known that cells receive, store, and  
533 emit quantum packets of light-photons. From a biological standpoint, the term "bio-  
534 photon" is more appropriate. Electrons also absorb and emit photons, which is why  
535 the electron rich DNA is storage house for biophotons. Calculations show that the  
536 helix form of the DNA molecule exhibits the ideal geometric form of a hollow  
537 resonator that allows it to store light very effectively. *Blank M* Supposed that DNA  
538 seems to possess the two structural characteristics of fractal antennas, electronic  
539 conduction and self-symmetry. (Blank and Goodman 2011).

540 The DNA is directly attached to the nucleus, specifically at the Telomeres—  
541 which is one of the reasons telomeres are so important, they receive and amplify the  
542 initial electric current received at the nuclear membrane—and at heterochromatin  
543 (highly condensed areas of DNA).

544 Molecular rearrangements in DNA are affected through epigenetic modifica-  
545 tions. Direct methylation of CpG residues as well as many different modifications  
546 modifiable to histones produces molecular rearrangements of nucleotide segments  
547 that will produce differential electron orbital configurations. A very important fea-  
548 ture of the molecular encoding of electromagnetic information within the atomic  
549 structure of DNA is the role played by Transposons. It is the Transposons that direct  
550 RNA-mediated DNA epigenetic regulation (Fedoroff 2012).

551 It is showed that weak electromagnetic (EM) fields interact with gene promoter  
552 in DNA can lead to the stimulation of protein synthesis. Scientific evidence con-  
553 firmed that weak electromagnetic fields have effect on electron transfer on DNA  
554 molecule that may change the transcription and translation process in cells (Blank  
555 and Goodman 2008).

556 It is now thought that the unique vibratory rate of each biophoton is what acti-  
557 vates specific gene sequencing through what is known as resonance. The vibratory  
558 energy of biophotons is able to induce responses in other biophotons—with the  
559 same cell and without to neighboring cells—in fact, throughout the entire organism.

560 Changes in environmental factors can lead to variation in electric oscillation in  
561 chromosome which in turn may result to the fluctuations in epigenetic pattern of  
562 organism.

563 Disease can be considered as the disturbance of biochemical sequences and elec-  
564 tromagnetic oscillations order in the body, which is triggered by exogenous and  
565 endogenous stimuli. It is at the energetic and vibrational level that the physical  
566 processes shape the transfer of energy and the flow of bio-energetic information in  
567 the living system.

568 **References**

- 569 Adamo AM, Llesuy SF, Pasquini JM, Boveris A (1989) Brain chemiluminescence and oxidative  
570 stress in hyperthyroid rats. *Biochem J* 263:273–277
- 571 Allchin D (2004) Pseudohistory and pseudoscience. *Sci Educ* 13:179–195
- 572 Amano T, Kobayashi M, Devaraj B, Usa M, Inaba H (1995) Ultraweak biophoton emission imaging  
573 of transplanted bladder cancer. *Urol Res* 23:315–318
- 574 Andrew AM, Becker R, Ullrich B (1979) Kirlian photography: potential for use in diagnosis.  
575 *Psychoenergetic Syst* 3:47–54
- 576 Artem'ev VV, Goldobin AS, Gus'kov LN (1967) Recording the optical emission of a nerve. *Bio-*  
577 *physics* 12:1278–1280
- 578 Avijgan M, Avijgan M (2013) Can the primo vascular system (Bong Han duct system) be a basic  
579 concept for qi production. *Int J Integr Med* 1:20
- 580 Baehr EK, Fogg LF, Eastman CI (1999) Intermittent bright light and exercise to entrain human  
581 circadian rhythms to night work. *Am J Physiol-Regul Integr Comp Physiol* 277:R1598–R1604
- 582 Becker RO (1963) Electron paramagnetic resonance in non-irradiated bone. *Nature* 28:1304–1305
- 583 Becker RO (1972) Stimulation of partial limb regeneration in rats. *Nature* 235:109–111
- 584 Becker RO, Bachman CH, Slaugheter WH (1962) Longitudinal direct-current gradients of spinal  
585 nerves. *Nature* 196:675–676
- 586 Becker RO, Chapin S, Sherry R (1974) Regeneration of the ventricular myocardium in amphibi-  
587 ans. *Nature* 248:145–147
- 588 Belousov LV (1997) Life of Alexander G Gurwitsch and his relevant contribution to the theory of  
589 morphogenetics field. *Int J Dev Biol* 41:771
- 590 Blank M, Goodman R (2008) A mechanism for stimulation of biosynthesis by electromagnetic  
591 fields: charge transfer in DNA and base pair separation. *J Cell Physiol* 214:20–26
- 592 Blank M, Goodman R (2011) DNA is a fractal antenna in electromagnetic fields. *Int J Radiat Biol*  
593 87:409–415
- 594 Blokha VV et al (1968) The ultraweak glow of muscles on stimulation. *Biophysics* 13:1084–1085
- 595 Burr HS, Lane CT, Nims LF (1936) A vacuum tube microvoltmeter for the measurement of bio-  
596 electric phenomena. *Yale J Biol Med* 10:65–76
- 597 Cadena E (1980) Spectral analysis of the hydroperoxideinduced chemiluminescence of the per-  
598 fused lung. *FEBS Lett* 111:413–418
- 599 Carlson B (2005) Inventor of dreams. *Sci Am* 292(3):66
- 600 Chen T, Guo ZP, Zhang YH, Gao Y (2010) Effect of MORA bioresonance therapy in the treatment  
601 of Henoch-Schonlein purpura and influence on serum antioxidant enzymes. *J Clin Dermato-*  
602 *logy* 139:283–285
- 603 Cohen S, Popp FA (1997) Biophoton emission of the human body. *J Photochem Photobiol B Biol*  
604 40:187–189
- 605 Cottingham WN, Greenwood DA (2007) An introduction to the standard model of particle physics.  
606 Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, pp 1–18
- 607 Cremer T, Cremer C (2001) Chromosome territories, nuclear architecture and gene regulation in  
608 mammalian cells. *Nat Rev Genet* 2:292–301
- 609 Dunwell R (2011) SCENAR technology. *NZ J Nat Med* 3:67–69
- 610 Fedoroff NV (2012) Transposable elements, epigenetics, and genome evolution. *Science*  
611 338:758–767
- 612 Fröhlich H (1980) The biological effects of microwaves and related questions. *Adv Electronics  
613 Electron Phys* 53:85–152
- 614 Gao X, Xing D (2009) Molecular mechanisms of cell proliferation induced by low power laser  
615 irradiation. *J Biomed Sci* 16:4
- 616 Gariaev PP (2001) The DNA-wave Biocomputer. <http://www.rialian.com/rnboyd/dna-wave.doc>
- 617 Gernert D (2008) How to reject any scientific manuscript. *J Sci Explor* 22:233–243
- 618 Gisel HR (2009) In foodture we trust. Xulon, Tallahassee, p. 264 (ISBN 1624199690)

- 620 Giuseppe C, Waldemar A (1995) From free radicals to electronically excited species. Free Radic  
621 Biol Med 19:103–114
- 622 Gogoleva EF (2001) New approaches to diagnosis and treatment of fibromyalgia in spinal osteo-  
623 chondrosis. Ter Arkh 73:40–45
- 624 Grass F, Kasper S (2008) Humoral phototransduction: light transportation in the blood, and pos-  
625 sible biological effects. Med Hypotheses 71:314–317
- 626 Grinberg YA (1996) SCENAR therapy: the effectiveness from the point of view of methods of  
627 electrotherapy. SCENAR therapy and SCENAR expertise. Compilation Art 2:18–33
- 628 Haas M, Peterson D, Hoyer D, Ross G (1994) Muscle testing response to provocative vertebral  
629 challenge and spinal manipulation: a randomized controlled trial of construct validity. J Manip  
630 Physiol Ther 17:141–148
- 631 Helene M, Langevin, Jason A (2002) Relationship of acupuncture points and meridians to connec-  
632 tive tissue planes. Anat Rec (NEW ANAT) 269:257–265
- 633 AQ11 Herrmann E, Galleb M (2011) Retrospective surgery study of the therapeutic effectiveness of  
634 MORA bioresonance therapy with conventional therapy resistant patients suffering from aller-  
635 gies, pain and infection diseases. Eur J Integr Med 3:e237–e244
- 636 Holick MF (2004) Sunlight and vitamin D for bone health and prevention of autoimmune diseases,  
637 cancers, and cardiovascular disease. Am J Clin Nutr 80:1678S–1688
- 638 Huang S, Sun Z, Fang Y (2005) Klinische Behandlung vom allergischen Schnupfen und Bronchi-  
639 alasthma der Kinder mit dem Bioresonanztherapiegerät. Zhejiang Med J 27:457–458
- 640 Hunt VV (1996) Infinite mind: science of the human vibrations of consciousness. Malibu Publish-  
641 ing, Malibu, p 364
- 642 Imaizumi S, Kayama T, Suzuki J (1984) Chemiluminescence in hypoxic brain—the first report. Cor-  
643 relation between energy metabolism and free radical reaction. Stroke 15:1061–1065
- 644 Islamov BI, Balabanova RM, Funtikov VA (2002) Effect of bio-resonance therapy on antioxidant  
645 system in lymphocytes in patients with rheumatoid arthritis. Bull Exp Biol Med 134:248–250
- 646 Kataoka Y, Cui Y, Yamagata A, Niigaki M, Hirohata T, Oishi N, Watanabe Y (2001) Activity-  
647 dependent neural tissue oxidation emits intrinsic ultraweak photons. Biochem Biophys Res  
648 Commun 285:1007–1011
- 649 Katelaris CH, Weiner JM, Heddle RJ, Stuckey MS, Yan KW (1991) Vega testing in the diagnosis  
650 of allergic conditions. Med J Aust 155:113–114
- 651 Kim JD, Choi C, Lim JK (2003) Biophoton emission from rat liver. J Korean Phys 42:427–430
- 652 Kobayashi M, Takeda M, Ito K, Kato H, Inaba H (1999a) Two-dimensional photon counting im-  
653 aging and spatiotemporal characterization of ultraweak photon emission from a rat's brain in  
654 vivo. J Neurosci Methods 93:163–168
- 655 Kobayashi M, Takeda M, Sato T (1999b) In vivo imaging of spontaneous ultraweak photon emis-  
656 sion from a rat's brain correlated with cerebral energy metabolism and oxidative stress. Neu-  
657 rosci Res 34:103–113
- 658 Konigsberg UR, Lipton BH, Konigsberg IR (1975) The regenerative response of single mature  
659 muscle fibers isolated in vitro. Dev Biol 45:260–275
- 660 Lee B-C, Bae KH (2011) Network of endocardial vessels. Cardiology J 118:1–7
- 661 Lee BC, Lee HS (2013) Evidence for the fusion of extracellular vesicles with/without DNA to  
662 form specific structures in fertilized chicken eggs, mice and rats. Micron 44:468–474
- 663 Lipton BH (1977) A fine structural analysis of normal and modulated cells in myogenic culture.  
664 Dev Biol 60:26–47
- 665 Lipton BH (1988) The evolving science of chiropractic philosophy. Today's Chiropr 27:16–19
- 666 Lipton BH (1998) Nature, nurture and the power of love. J Prenat Perinat Psychol Health 13:3–10
- 667 Lipton BH (2001) Nature, nurture and human development. J Prenat Perinat Psychol Health  
668 16:167–180
- 669 Lipton BH (2005a) Insight into cellular consciousness. Bridges ISSEEM Org 12:5–9
- 670 Lipton BH (2005b) The biology of belief: unleashing the power of consciousness, matter and  
671 miracles. Mountain of Love Productions, Inc and Elite Books, San Rafael
- 672 Lipton BH, Jacobson AG (1974) Analysis of normal somite development. Dev Biol 38:73–90

- 673 Lipton BH, Konigsberg IR (1972) A fine structural analysis of the fusion of myogenic cells. *J Cell  
674 Biol* 53:348–363
- 675 Lipton BH, Schultz E (1979) Developmental fate of skeletal muscle satellite cells. *Science* 205:1292–1294
- 676 Lipton BH, Bensch KG, Karasek MA (1991) Endothelial cell transdifferentiation: phenotypic  
677 characterization. *Differentiation* 46:117–133
- 678 Mansfield JW (2005) Biophoton distress flares signal the onset of the hypersensitive reaction.  
679 *Trends Plant Sci* 10:307–309
- 680 Martin M (1994) Pseudoscience, the paranormal, and science education. *Sci Educ* 3:357–371
- 681 Mayburov S (2009) Biophoton production and communications. Nanotechnology and nanomateri-  
682 als. MGOU, Moscow, pp 351–358
- 683 Mazhul' VM, Shcherbin DG (1999) Phosphorescent analysis of lipid peroxidation products in  
684 liposomes. *Biofizika* 44:676–681
- 685 McCaig CD, Rajnicek AM (2005) Controlling cell behavior electrically: current views and future  
686 potential. *Physiol Rev* 85:943–978
- 687 Montgomery S (2003) The rise and fall of a scientific genius: the forgotten story of Royal Ray-  
688 mond Rife. *NZ Med J* 116:1177
- 689 Nakano M (1989) Low-level chemiluminescence during lipid peroxidations and enzymatic reac-  
690 tions. *J Biolumin Chemilumin* 4:231–240
- 691 Nienhaus J, Galle M (2006) Placebokontrollierte Studie zur Wirkung einer standardisierten MORA  
692 Bioresonanztherapie auf funktionelle Magen-Darm-Beschwerden. *Forsch Komplementarmed  
693 13:28–34*
- 694 Niggli HJ (1993) Artificial sunlight irradiation induces ultra-weak photon emission in human skin  
695 fibroblasts. *J Photochem Photobiol* 18:281–285
- 696 Niggli HJ, Salvatore T, Lee AA, Scordino A, Musumeci F, Giuseppe P (2005) Laser-ultraviolet-A-  
697 induced ultraweak photon emission in mammalian cells. *J Biomed Opt* 10:24–26
- 698 Nozdrachev AD (1996) Chemical structure of the peripheral autonomic (visceral) reflex. *Usp  
700 Physiol Sci* 27:28–60
- 701 Oju M, Gogoleva EF (2000) Outpatient bioresonance treatment of gonarthrosis. *Ter Arkh* 72:50–53
- 702 Peter M (1984) The uses and limitation of acupuncturpoint measurement, German electroacu-  
703 puncture or electroacupuncture according to Voll. *Am J Acupunct* 12:33–42
- 704 Phelan SE (2008) What is complexity science, really. *Emergence* 3:120–136
- 705 Piccolino M (1998) Animal electricity and the birth of electrophysiology: the legacy of Luigi Gal-  
706 vani. *Brain Res Bull* 46:381–407
- 707 Pihtili A, Cuhhadaroglu C, Kilicaslan Z, Issever H, Erkan F (2009) The effectiveness of bioreso-  
708 nance method in quitting smoking. Clinical report 2009 University Istanbul, Turkey: Depart-  
709 ment of Medicine
- 710 Popp FA, Nagl W, Li KH, Scholz W, Weingärtner O, Wolf R (1984) Biophoton emission. New  
711 evidence for coherence and DNA as source. *Cell Biophys* 6:33–52
- 712 Popp FA, Chang JJ, Herzog A, Yan Z, Yan Y (2002) Evidence of non-classical (squeezed) light in  
713 biological systems. *Phys Lett A* 293:98–102
- 714 Prasad A, Pospisil P (2011) Linoleic acid-induced ultra-weak photon emission from *Chlamydo-*  
*715 monas reinhardtii* as a tool for monitoring of lipid peroxidation in the cell membranes. *Plos  
716 ONE* 6(7):e22345
- 717 Prelević R (2011) Quantum-informational medicine and bioresonance technology. Symposium of  
718 quantum-informational medicine QIM 2011: acupuncture-based & consciousness-based holis-  
719 tic approaches & techniques, Belgrade, 23–25 Sep 2011
- 720 Quickeenden TI, Que Hee SS (1974) Weak luminescence from the yeast *Sachcharomyces-Cervisiae*.  
721 *Biochem Biophys Res Commun* 60:764–770
- 722 Rahlf's VW, Rozenhal A (2008) Wirksamkeit und Verträglichkeit der Bioresonanzbehandlung. Er-  
723 fahrungsheilkunde 57:462–468
- 724 Rife R (2013) From Wikipedia. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal\\_Rife](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Rife)
- 725 Roland Hans Penner J (1995) The strange life of Nikola Tesla. Kolmogorov-Smirnov Publishing,  
726 Basingstoke

- 727 Rosenow E (1965) Observations with the Rife microscope of filter-passing forms of microorgan-  
728 isms. *Science* 76:192–193
- 729 Russo VA, Martienssen RA, Riggs AD (1996) Epigenetic mechanisms of gene regulation. Cold  
730 Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Woodbury, pp 5–27
- 731 Schimmel HW, Penzer V (1997) Functional medicine: the origin and treatment of chronic diseases,  
732 2nd edn. Alden, Oxford, p 356 (Title No 2639. ISBN 3-7760-1639-6)
- 733 Schöni MH, Nikolaizik WH, Schöni-Affolter F (1997) Efficacy trial of bioresonance in children  
734 with atopic dermatitis. *Int Arch Allergy Immunol* 112:238–246
- 735 Schuller J, Galle M (2007) Untersuchung zur Prüfung der klinischen Wirksamkeit elektronisch  
736 abgespeicherter Zahn- und Gelenksnosoden bei Erkrankungen des Rheumatischen Formen-  
737 kreises. *Forsch Komplementmed* 14:289–296
- 738 Schwabl H, Klima H (2005) Spontaneous ultraweak photon emission from biological systems and  
739 the endogenous light field. *Forsch Komplementarmed Klass Naturheilkd* 12:84–89
- 740 Slawinski J, Ezzahir A, Godlewski M (1992) Stress-induced photon emission from perturbed  
741 organisms. *Experientia* 48:1041–1058
- 742 Soh KS (2011) Current state of research on the primo vascular system. In: Soh KS, Kang KA,  
743 Harrison DK (eds) The primo vascular system, its role in cancer and regeneration. Springer,  
744 New York, pp 25–39
- 745 Soh K-S, Kang KA, Ryu YH (2013) 50 years of Bong-Han theory and 10 years of primo vascular  
746 system. Evid-Based Complementary Altern Med. doi:dx.doi.org/10.1155/2013/587827
- 747 Stefanov M, Kim J (2012) Primo vascular system as a new morphofunctional integrated system. *J  
748 Acupunct Meridian Stud* 5(5):193–200. doi:10.1016/j.jams.2012.07.001
- 749 Sun Y, Wang C, Dai J (2010) Biophotons as neural communication signals demonstrated by in situ  
750 biophoton autography. *Photochem Photobiol Sci* 9:315–322
- 751 Szent-Gyorgyi A (1960) Introduction to a submolecular biology. Academic, New York, pp 91–103
- 752 Szent-Gyorgyi AP (1894) Woods hole marine biological laboratory, Massachusetts. Papers from  
753 1894 to 1995, including photographs, oral histories, published articles, video recordings and  
754 lectures. profiles.nlm.nih.gov/WG/Views/
- 755 Tilbury RN (1992) The effect of stress factors on the spontaneous photon emission from microor-  
756 ganisms. *Experientia* 48:1030–1104
- 757 Tilbury RN, Cluickenden TI (1988) Spectral and time dependence studies of the ultraweak biolumi-  
758 nescence emitted by the bacterium *Escherichia coli*. *Photobiochem Photobiophys* 47:145–150
- 759 Van Vliet J, Oates NA, Whitelaw E (2007) Epigenetic mechanisms in the context of complex dis-  
760 eases. *Cell Mol Life Sci* 64:1531–1538
- 761 Voll R (1974a) Twenty years of electroacupuncture therapy using low-frequency current pulses.  
Am J Acupunct 3:291–314
- 762 Voll R (1974b) Verification of acupuncture by means of electroacupuncture according to Voll. Am  
J Acupunct 6:5–15
- AQ12 763 Wade G (1994) Dr Rife and the death of the cancer industry. [http://educate-yourself.org/gw/  
764 rifedeadofcancerindustry.shtml](http://educate-yourself.org/gw/rifedeadofcancerindustry.shtml)
- AQ13 765 Yoon YZ (2005) Changes in ultraweak photon emission and heart rate variability of epinephrine-  
766 injected rats. *Gen Physiol Biophys* 24:147–159
- 767 Zavitaev YA (1996) SCENAR examples of single SCENAR application. SCENAR therapy and  
768 SCENAR expertise. *Compilation Art* 2:81–82
- 769 Zhao Y, Zhan Q (2012) Electric oscillation and coupling of chromatin regulate chromosome pack-  
770 aging and transcription in eukaryotic cells. *Theor Biol Med Modelling* 9:27
- 771
- 772

## Chapter 16: Author Query

---

- AQ1.** Please specify whether the year "1999a" or "1999b" is valid for the citation "Kobayashi et al. 1999".
- AQ2.** The following authors are cited in the text but are not given in the reference list: "Burr 1957", "Cadenas 1967", "Phelan 2001", "Schimmel 1960", "Han 1960", "Herrmann and Galleb 2001", "Robert 1962", "Byung-Cheon 2011", and "Voll 1975, 1978". Please provide full references.
- AQ3.** "Robert 1962" is changed to "Becker et al. 1962" to match the reference list. Please confirm or correct the change.
- AQ4.** "Konigsberg 1975" is changed to "Konigsberg et al. 1975" to match the reference list. Please confirm or correct the change.
- AQ5.** "Chen 2010" is changed to "Chen et al. 2010" to match the reference list. Please confirm or correct the change.
- AQ6.** "Kim 2003" is changed to "Kim et al. 2003" to match the reference list. Please confirm or correct the change.
- AQ7.** "Russo 1996" is changed to "Russo et al. 1996" to match the reference list. Please confirm or correct the change.
- AQ8.** "Van Vliet 2007" is changed to "Van Vliet et al. 2007" to match the reference list. Please confirm or correct the change.
- AQ9.** "McCaig 2005" is changed to "McCaig and Rajnicek 2005" to match the reference list. Please confirm or correct the change.
- AQ10.** "Kobayashi 1999" is changed to "Kobayashi et al. 1999" to match the reference list. Please confirm or correct the change.
- AQ11.** The following authors are not cited in the text: "Artem'ey et al. 1967", "Becker et al. 1962", "Cadenas 1980", "Fedoroff 2012", and "Herrmann and Galleb 2011". Please provide the citations.
- AQ12.** The following authors are not cited in the text: "Lipton 1988, 2001, 2005a, 2005b", "Phelan 2008", "Rife 2013", "Szent-Gyorgyi 1894", and "Voll 1974a, 1974b". Please provide the citations.
- AQ13.** Please provide access dates for the following references: "Gariaev 2001", "Rife 2013", "Szent-Gyorgyi 1894" and "Wade 1994".