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Mellen-Thomas BENEDICT
Light Healing

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http://www.near-death.com/experiences/reincarnation04.html
http://www.near-death.com/experiences/experts05.html
http://www.near-death.com/experiences/experts04.html

Mellen-Thomas BENEDICT

Mellen-Thomas Benedict is an artist who survived a near-death experience in 1982. He was dead for over an hour and a half after dying of cancer.

At the time of his death, he rose up out of his body and went into the light. Curious about the universe, he was taken far into the remote depths of existence, and even beyond, into the energetic void of nothingness behind the Big Bang. During his experience, he was able to learn a great deal of information concerning reincarnation. Because of his near-death experience, he was able to bring back scientific discoveries. Mr. Benedict has been closely involved in the mechanics of cellular communication and research dealing with the relationship of light to life called Quantum Biology. This research is providing dramatic new perspectives on how biological systems work. Mr. Benedict has found that living cells can respond very quickly to light stimulation resulting in, among other things, high speed healing. He is a researcher, inventor and lecturer who holds six U.S. patents.

Mr. Benedict's NDE is reprinted here by the permission of the author's Dr. Lee Worth Bailey and Jenny Yates. Their excellent book entitled "The Near-Death Experience: A Reader", published by Routledge, New York, in 1996, is highly recommended by the webmaster. A portion of his near-death experience also appears in P.M.H. Atwater's book, "Beyond the Light".

http://www.mellen-thomas.com/index.html

Journey Through the Light and Back

After suffering from a terminal illness, in 1982 Mellen-Thomas Benedict ‘died’ and for an hour and a half he was monitored showing no vital signs. Miraculously he returned to his body with a complete remission of the disease – and what may be the most inspirational near-death experience story known to date.

While on the “other side” Mellen journeyed through several realms of consciousness and beyond the “light at the end of the tunnel”. He was shown during his NDE, in holographic detail, Earth’s past and a beautiful vision of mankind’s future for the next 400 years. He experienced the cosmology of our soul’s connection to Mother Earth (Gaia), our role in the Universe, and was gifted with access to Universal Intelligence.

Since his near-death experience, Mellen-Thomas has maintained his direct access to Universal Intelligence, and returns to the light at will, enabling him to be a bridge between science and spirit. He has been involved in research programs on life after death experiences and has developed new technologies for health and wellness. With humility, insight, and depth of feeling he shares his experience and insights.

He brings back a message of hope and inspiration for humanity about Life After Death and Reincarnation delivered with a joy and clarity that is refreshing. His depth of feeling and passion for life is a gift to be shared.

http://www.mellen-thomas.com/stories.htm

Rex-emmended reading ...

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http://www.iinnlighttherapy.com

Iinnlight pro

The talented research team at iinnLight Technologies, Inc. has dedicated more than ten years to the study of LED science with a focus on its health and cosmetic benefits. They found that activating the body's healing system through the use of LEDs provides a gentler way to achieve beneficial results without the potentially harmful side effects of lasers.

iinnLight's advanced LED technology stimulates a series of biological responses at the cellular level and releases healing enzymes, creating an increase in cellular metabolism. This is how the body "rejuvenates" itself. Because iinnLight technology uses safe and non-invasive LED light, the therapy is completely risk-free and energizes and rejuvenates with every session.

iinnLight Pro is a safe, affordable and non-invasive solution that treats the visible signs of aging and other degenerative issues of the body. Delivering the world's first Molecular Massage, iinnLight Pro represents the state-of-the art in facial and wellness rejuvenation services.

Molecular Massage sessions are just 30-minutes in length and do not require additional employees or a licensed technician. You simply choose which benefit you wish to address for your client, hit start on the iinnLight Pro equipment, and then walk away. It's that easy!

Because iinnLight Pro frees up your time for other services, you can increase spa revenue at no additional labor cost. What's more, light therapy increases the efficiency of other treatments, such as micro-dermabrasion, facials, and oxygen serums, giving you the opportunity to up-sell your spa's other services and products.

WO2006028461
CA2589505
LIGHT PROCESSING OF SELECTED BODY COMPONENTS

BENEDICT MELLEN-THOMAS
IINNLIGHT TECHNOLOGIES INC (US)

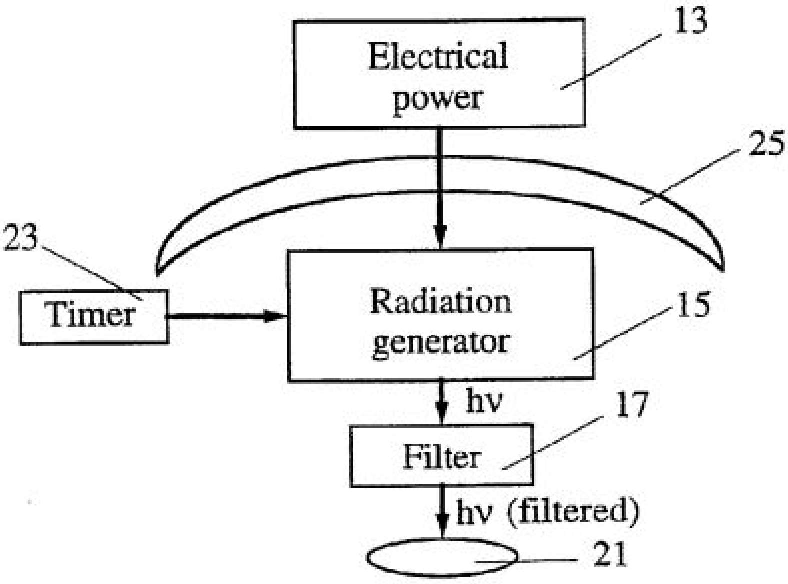
Classification: - international: A61B18/18; A61B18/18;- European: A61N5/06W
Also published as: WO2006028461 // WO2006028461 // CA 2589505

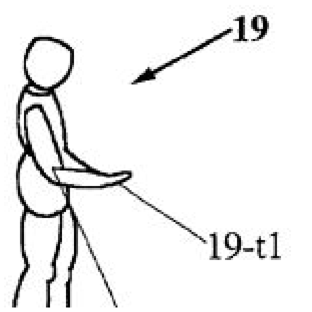
Abstract -- Method and system for illuminating a selected body component with light to encourage selected beneficial reactions of the body component as a result of such exposure and to provide phototherapy. Light is provided using a light delivery module (41) having one or more components (45) that fit around a body component (43), or are located at a particular site on or adjacent the body, where each light delivery component can be independently controlled. The body component is exposed to light in a first wavelength range and to light within a second wavelength range,
in a first time interval and in a second time interval, respectively, that are separated by a selected dark field time interval where substantially no light exposure occurs, except for ambient lighting. The first and second wavelength ranges may be the same, may partly overlap, or may be mutually exclusive and preferably lie within the combined visible and infrared ranges.

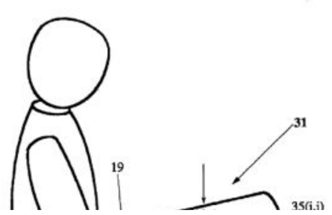
US7101384
Universal Light Processing for a Human Body

Classification: - international: A61N5/06; A61N5/06; (IPC1-7): A61N5/06;- European: A61N5/06C6

Abstract -- A system for illuminating selected body components of, or all of, a human body. A recliner apparatus is provided with a body support surface and a canopy that rotates over a portion of the body. A plurality of spaced apart light sources (near-uv, visible, near-ir) and/or spaced apart low frequency wave sources and/or spaced apart magnetic field sources is located on or adjacent to the body support surface and/or canopy to provide intermittent or continuous illumination of selected body components. The light sources provide two, three or more different wavelength ranges, in time intervals spaced apart by dark field time intervals. The recliner apparatus has a plurality of linear and curvilinear shapes and a shape adjustment mechanism that adjusts the recliner shape between sessions or during a session.







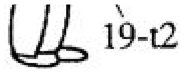


FIG. 1

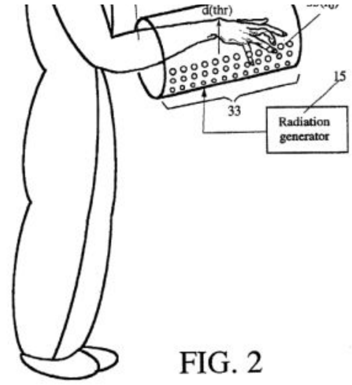


FIG. 2

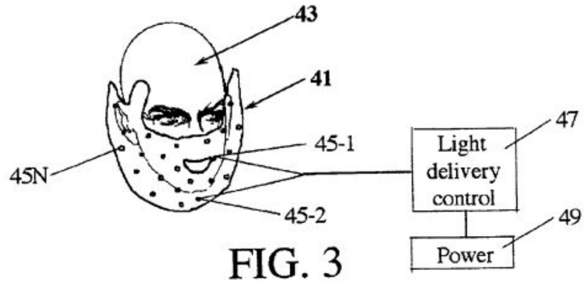


FIG. 3

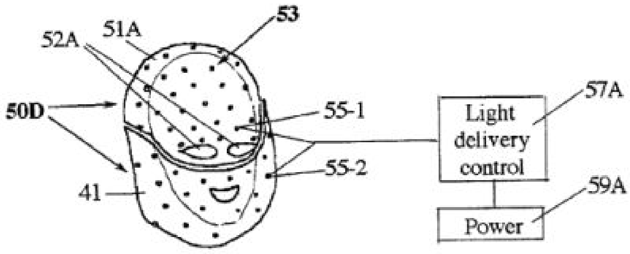


FIG. 4A

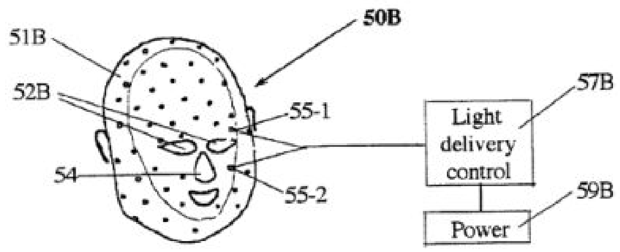


FIG. 4B

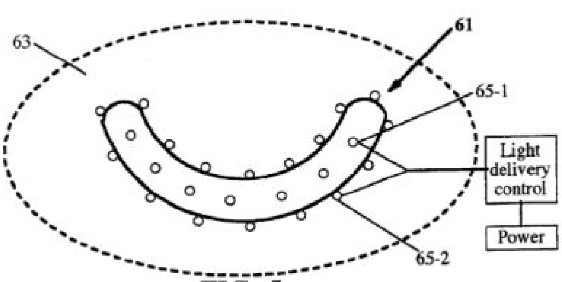


FIG. 5

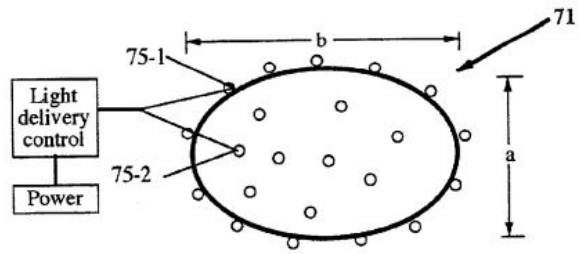
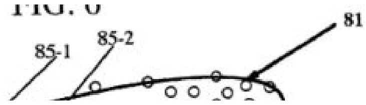
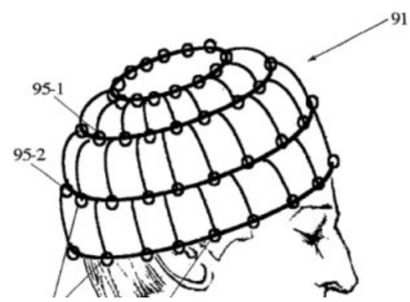


FIG. 6





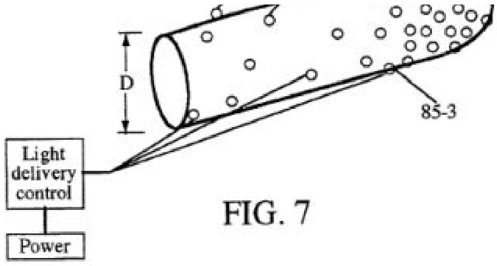


FIG. 7

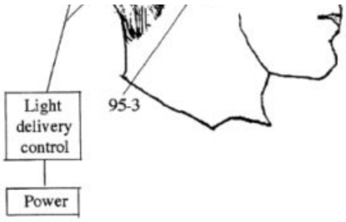
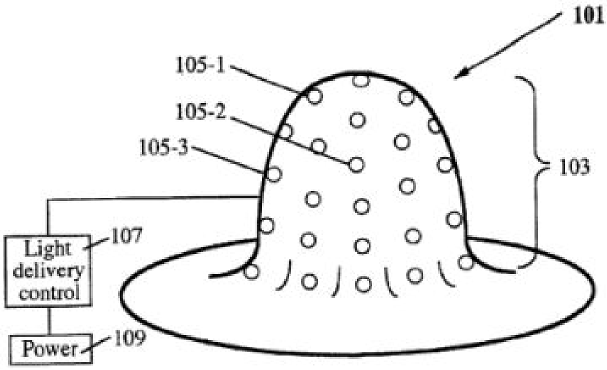


FIG. 8



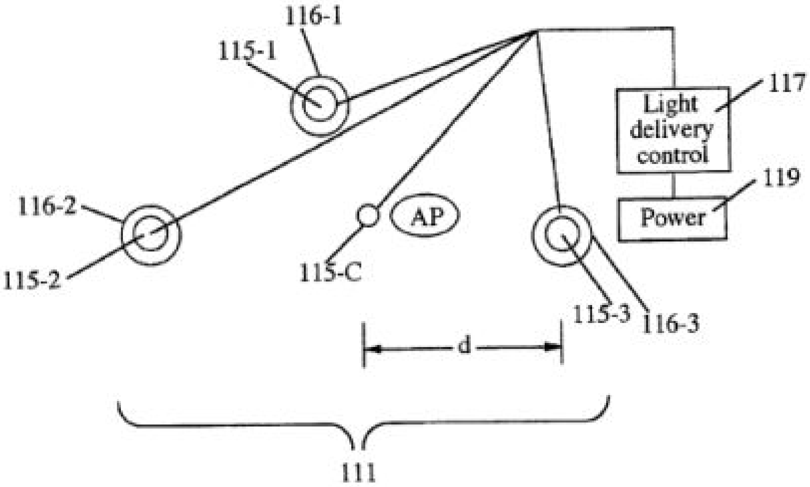


FIG. 10

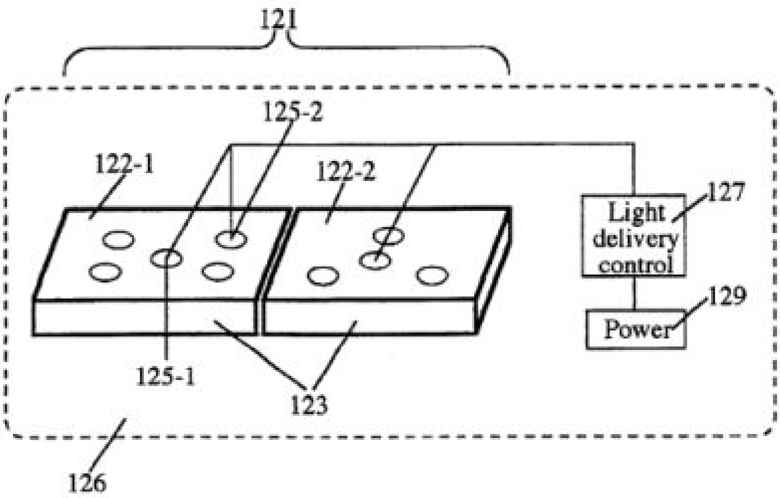


FIG. 11

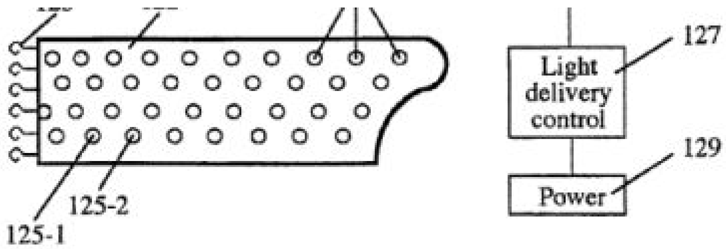


FIG. 12

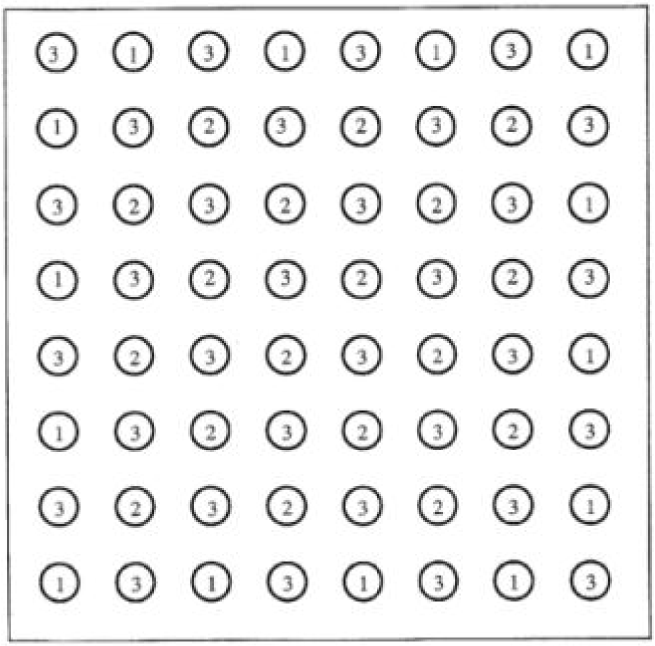


FIG. 13

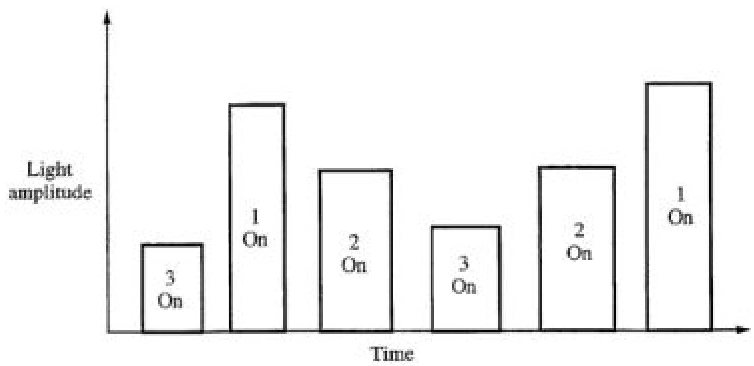
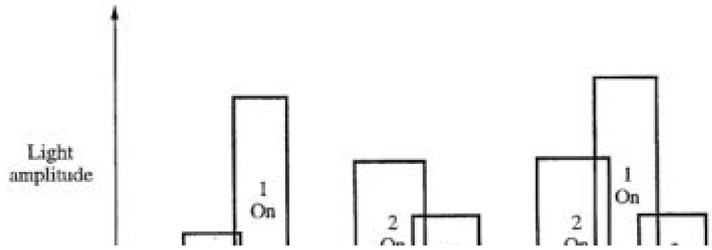


FIG. 14A



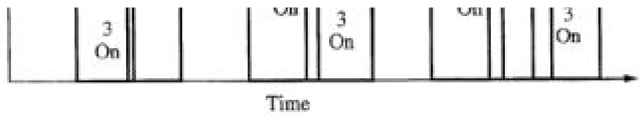


FIG. 14B

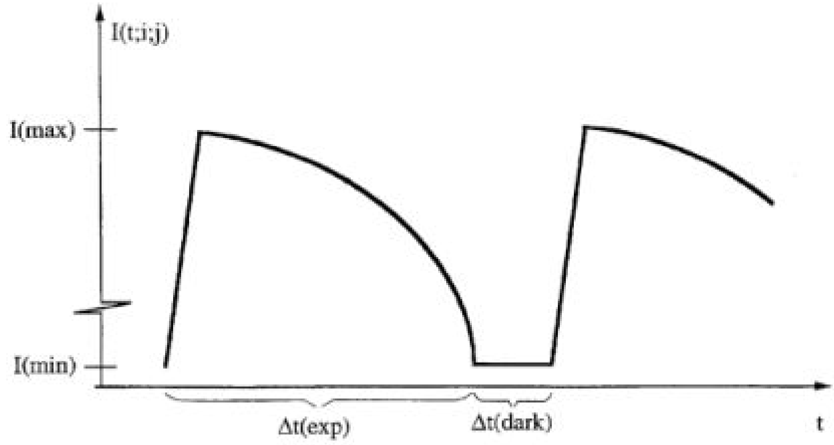


FIG. 15

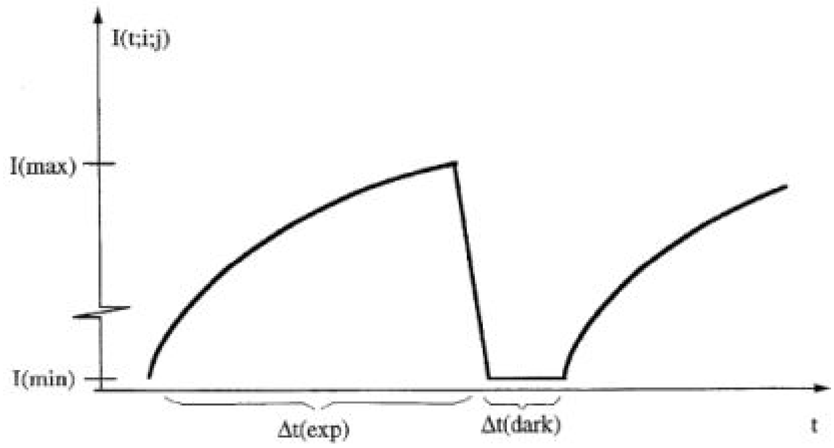


FIG. 16

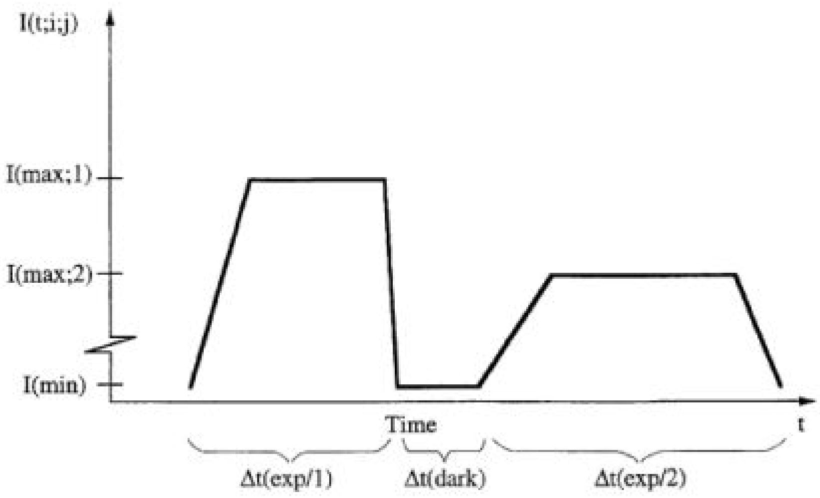


FIG. 17

FIG. 18

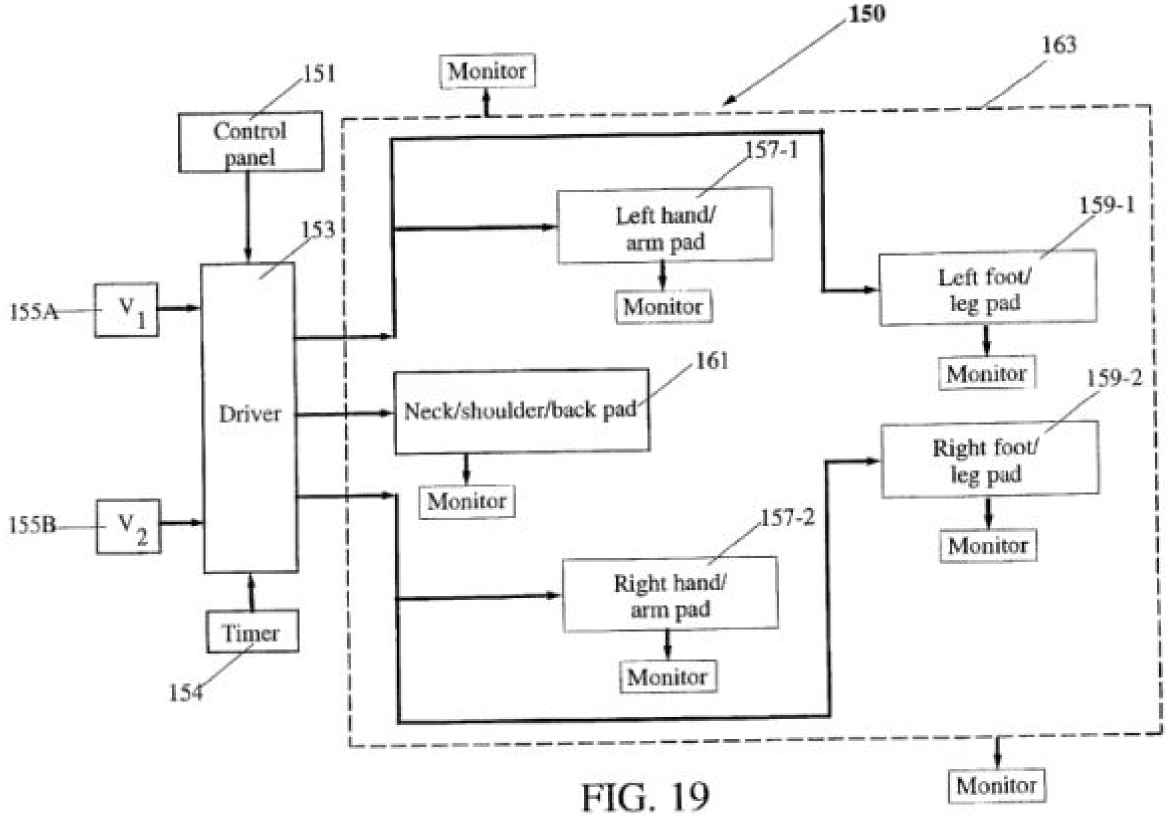


FIG. 19

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] This invention relates to illumination of body components using light with selected wavelength ranges and selected illumination time intervals.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0003] Phototherapy involves generation of light by suitable light sources, such as light emitting diodes (LEDs) in the visible and infrared ranges to provide various benefits for a patient's body. The photons produced are absorbed by the body through the skin, the eyes and acupuncture points. Connective tissues in the body conduct the light to deeper tissues and organs. By taking advantage of optical properties of biological tissues, suitable wavelengths of light can be delivered to, absorbed by and used by the body to activate metabolic functions.

[0004] Treatment of a body using light irradiation requires a choice of several important parameters, including wavelength range, relative distribution of the wavelengths within the range (spectrum), time interval for continuous exposure, time interval between two continuous exposures, time rate of energy delivered, accumulated energy density for exposures, body component(s) irradiated, and many others. Choice of the appropriate parameters for a given human or animal subject has proved elusive.

[0005] What is needed is a method and corresponding system that provides appropriate illumination for a body component and appropriate choice of the relevant parameters and that distinguishes between treatments for different medical purposes. Preferably, the method and system should provide for, and distinguish between, initial treatments and maintenance treatments for a given medical condition and should cover a large number of, if not all of, conditions that are believed to be treatable using illumination.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0006] These needs are met by the invention, which provides application of radiation in selected wavelength ranges to selected body components using a controlled sequence of exposures. Any two consecutive time intervals of continuous radiation exposure are spaced apart by a "dark field" time interval whose length is at least equal to a threshold value, in order to re-establish a randomization of electron transport and distribution resulting from application of photons during a continuous exposure interval. Radiation is delivered to one or more selected body components, and at selected points on a body, using an enhanced focussing system that increases the efficiency of delivery of the radiation.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 schematically illustrates apparatus for delivery of radiation to one or more selected body components according to the invention.

FIG. 2 illustrates a light delivery wrap that can be used to practice the invention.

FIG. 3 schematically illustrates a suitable pattern of light sources.

FIGS. 4A and 4B graphically illustrate time intervals for irradiation using different wavelength ranges according to two embodiments of the invention.

FIGS. 5, 6 and 7 illustrate suitable light intensity patterns versus time for delivery of radiation according to the invention.

FIG. 8 is a representative graphical view of an average number of free electrons produce by an incident photon with a specified energy E.

FIG. 9 is a schematic view illustrating apparatus that can be used to practice the invention.

DESCRIPTION OF BEST MODES OF THE INVENTION

[0014] FIG. 1 illustrates a system 11 suitable for generating and delivering radiation to one or more selected body components according to the invention. The system 11 includes an electrical power source 13 that delivers controllable power to a generator 15 of electromagnetic radiation in the form of light in the visible and near infrared ranges (e.g., with wavelengths [lambda] in a range 400 nm<=[lambda]<=950 nm). Optionally, the light generated by the radiation generator 15 also may have wavelengths in a near-ultraviolet range (e.g., 350 nm<=[lambda]<=400 nm) and may have longer wavelengths in a mid-infrared range (e.g., 950 nm<=[lambda]<=1500 nm), or in selected portions of one or more of these wavelength ranges. The radiation generator 15 may be a laser, a light emitting diode, an intense incandescent light source, an intense fluorescent light source or any other suitable intense light source, or a combination of two or more such light sources. If the generator 15 provides light in one or more unwanted wavelength ranges, one or more filters 17 (optional) may be positioned between the radiation generator 15 and the selected body component(s) 19 to be treated. The radiation generator 15 may produce a single or a few beams of light that are directed toward the body component 19, considered as a target. Preferably, the radiation generator 15 produces many light beams that are directed toward the body component 19. The system optionally includes a light focussing mechanism 21 that preferentially directs light produced by the radiation generator 15 toward one or more target sites 19-tj (j=1, 2, . . .) On the body component. In some situations, the light beams are produced in a pattern surrounding a selected body part, such as an arm or a leg, so that the selected body part and adjacent body parts are irradiated together in a (diffuse) field effect.

[0015] The radiation generator 15 includes a timer 23 that activates and deactivates (turns on and turns off) the radiation generator during selected exposure time intervals, with any two consecutive continuous exposure time intervals having a first selected length [Delta]t(exp), separated by a dark field time interval having a second selected length [Delta]t(dark). This activity (light/dark/light) and its inverse (dark/light/dark) are sometimes referred to as a "reciprocating chase." The first selected length lies in a preferred range 0.1 sec <[Delta]t(exp)<1 sec, and the second selected length [Delta]t(dark) is preferably between 0.1 sec and 1 sec.

[0016] A light reflecting mechanism 25 (optional) is positioned adjacent to the radiation generator 15 to capture and direct light toward the selected body component 19 to couple some or all of the generated light that would otherwise have been lost into that body component. A light concentrator, condenser or other light focussing mechanism 21 (optional) is positioned between the radiation generator 15 and the body component 19, to selectably concentrate (or to scatter within the body) the generated light on and around the body component 19 or selected sites on the selected body component.

[0017] In one mode of operation, a flexible light delivery wrap 31, illustrated in FIG. 2, is connected to the radiation generator 15 in FIG. 1 and is wrapped around (a portion of) an arm, a leg, a torso, a neck, a head or other body appendage of the patient. The light delivery wrap 31 includes a rectangular, triangular, polygonal, ovular or other array 33 of light delivery elements 35(i,j) (i=1, 2, . . . , J1;j=1, 2, . . . , J2; J1>1; J2>1) that are individually activated in a timed sequence that may be the same, or different, for each light delivery element. In a first version, where the array 33 is rectangular or triangular, each row of light delivery elements 35(i,j) (i=1, 2, . . . , J1; j fixed) is activated and is deactivated as a unit. In a second version, where the array is rectangular or triangular, the light delivery elements 35(i,j) (i=1, 3, 5, . . . ; j fixed) and 35(i,j) (i=2, 4, 6, . . . ; j fixed) are activated and are deactivated as separate units. Other patterns for light delivery activation and deactivation can also be used, depending upon the effect desired.

[0018] FIG. 3 illustrates a suitable light delivery pattern, in which selected light sources (e.g., light emitting diodes) deliver light in three distinct wavelength ranges (1) a moderately broad band, centered around [lambda]=550 nm; (2) a moderately broad band, centered around [lambda]=637 nm; and (3) a narrow band, centered around [lambda]=890 nm, respectively.

[0019] In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the light sources (1), (2) and (3) provide light in different time intervals, with or without a dark field time interval imposed between two consecutive irradiation time intervals. FIG. 4A is a graphical view of time intervals during which the first, second and third light sources (1), (2) and (3) are activated in a nonoverlapping manner. FIG. 4B is a graphical view of a second version, in which the light sources (1), (2) and (3) are activated in selected overlapping time intervals. More generally, N sets of independently activatable light sources (N=3 in FIG. 3) are provided, and N wavelength ranges are chosen within the visible, near-infrared and mid-infrared wavelengths.

[0020] Each light delivery element 35(i,j) may deliver light in one or more selected wavelength ranges, when this element is activated, and adjacent light delivery elements may deliver the same, or different, wavelength ranges. In a preferred embodiment, each light delivery element delivers one or more fixed ranges of light wavelengths, such as the ranges 400<=[lambda]<=550 nm and/or 600 nm<=[lambda]<=760 nm and/or 800 nm<=[lambda]<=1500 nm.

[0021] FIGS. 5, 6 and 7 illustrate representative light intensity patterns of light activation (exposure interval) and deactivation (dark field interval) that can be used for the individual light elements 35(i,j) in FIG. 2. In FIG. 5, the light intensity I(t;i;j) is (substantially) 0, then rises quickly to a maximum value I(max), then decreases monotonically to a lower value I(min) over an exposure time interval of length [Delta]t(exp), then goes to 0 for a dark field time interval of length [Delta]t(dark), then repeats this pattern at least once. In FIG. 6, the light intensity I(t;i;j) is (substantially) 0, then rises quickly to a minimum value I(min), then increases monotonically to a greater value I(max) over an exposure time interval of length [Delta]t(exp), then goes to 0 for a dark field time interval of length [Delta]t(dark), then repeats this pattern at least once. In FIG. 7, the light intensity I(t;i;j) rises to a first maximum value I(max;1), optionally continues at that level for a first selected time interval, falls to a first lower value I(min;1), goes to 0 for a dark field time interval of length [Delta]t(dark), rises to a second maximum value I(max;2), optionally continues at that level for a second selected time interval, falls to a second lower value I(min;2), then goes to 0. The maximum intensities I(max;1) and I(max;2) may be the same or may differ, the minimum intensities I(min;1) and I(min;2) may be the same or may differ, and one or both of the minimum intensities I(min;1) and I(min;2) may be 0. Light intensity patterns other than the patterns shown in FIGS. 5, 6 and 7 can also be used here.

[0022] Each photon delivered to the vicinity of the body component 19 (FIG. 1) is intended to produce one or more (preferably many) free electrons through photoelectric absorption and/or Compton scattering of the photon in its peregrinations through the body component and surrounding material. We have found, by analogy with the Einstein photoelectric effect in a metallic or crystalline material, that the photon energy E must be at least a threshold value E(thr), which lies in a range of about 1.3-3.1 eV, depending upon the atomic and/or molecular constituents of the selected body component and surrounding material, in order to produce at least one free electron as the photon undergoes scattering within the body. A photon with a wavelength [lambda]=500 nm has an associated energy of 2.48 eV, for example, and the wavelength range 400 nm<=[lambda]<=950 nm corresponds to an energy range 1.31 eV<=E<=3.10 eV. Not all photons with energies E just above the threshold value E(thr) will produce a free electron. A graph of average number Navg(E) of free electrons produced for a given incident photon energy E might resemble the graph in FIG. 8. This graph is similar to a graph of average number of free electrons produced by a photon incident on a metallic or crystalline material according to the Einstein model.

[0023] Another important parameter is the rate r at which energy (or photons) is delivered to a unit area (e.g., over 1 cm<2>) of body surface per unit time (e.g., in 1 sec), during an exposure time interval. Our experiments indicate that energy density rates r in a range 0.0013 Joules/cm<2>/sec<=r<=0.02 Joules/cm<2>/sec, averaged over a time interval of 5-45 min, is an appropriate range for many body components for green light ([lambda] 550 nm), red light ([lambda] 637 nm), white light and/or infrared light ([lambda] 890 nm). Delivery of energy at a rate lower than about 0.0013 Joules/cm<2>/sec will have some effect but will require much longer radiation application times than a typical application time of 5-45 min. Delivery of energy at a rate greater than about 0.02 Joules/cm<2>/sec may saturate the body's ability to distribute the photon energy and may produce bums, ionization or other undesired local sensitization of the body. The peak light intensity I(t;i;j), shown in the examples of FIGS. 5, 6 and 7, will determine, or will be determined by, the energy rate r.

[0024] Another important parameter is accumulated energy E(accum) delivered per unit area for the session in which radiation is applied. Our experiments indicate that an accumulated energy density range of 2.5 Joules/cm<2><=E(accum)<=20 Joules/cm<2 >is an appropriate range for many body components. Delivery of accumulated energy density greater than 20 Joules/cm<2 >may produce burns, ionization or other undesired local sensitization of the body.

[0025] FIG. 9 schematically illustrates apparatus 90 that can be used to practice the invention. A control panel 91 controls the exposure time intervals, the dark field time intervals, the maximum intensity(ies), the particular intensity pattern(s) to be applied, the wavelength or frequency range(s) to be applied, target body component(s) and/or other relevant parameters, through control panel output signals delivered to a driver module 93. The driver module receives timing signals from a timer module 94 and receives electrical power (preferably regulated power) from one or more voltage sources, 95A and/or 95B, that deliver voltage(s), V1 and/or V2, or electrical current. At least one of the control panel 91 and the driver module 93 includes a computer to process information and/or commands needed to provide appropriate light wavelengths in the appropriate time intervals according to the invention. The driver module 93 delivers power to one or more of a left hand/arm exposure pad 97-1, a left foot/leg exposure pad 99-1, a right hand/arm exposure pad 97-2, a right foot/leg exposure pad 99-2 a neck/shoulder(s)/back exposure pad 101, and/or a light exposure canopy 103 covering part or all of a patient's body, each of which has an optional associated cumulative exposure monitor and/or exposure rate monitor connected to the corresponding exposure pad or exposure canopy. Optionally, one or more of these exposure pads may have its own electrical power supply, received directly from the driver module 93. The exposure pads are individually controlled and can deliver different (or the same) exposure patterns and different (or the same) wavelength ranges to target body components associated with the different exposure pads, in the same time intervals or in different time intervals. In some situations, it is appropriate to provide at least two voltages sources, such as V1=5 volts and V2=12 volts.

[0026] We have found that insertion of a dark field time interval between two consecutive continuous exposure time intervals is useful in allowing the irradiated portion of the body to re-establish local equilibrium before the next pulse of photons arrives. The time interval required for re-establishing local equilibrium appears to vary from 0.1 sec to about 1 sec, depending upon variables such as the energy rate r, the accumulated energy E(accum) and the selected body component(s) irradiated. If the dark field time interval has a length less than [Delta]t(dark) (including a situation where no dark field interval is present), the additional photons delivered may encounter a body environment that is not at or near equilibrium and that "channels" these photons in particular directions or into particular reaction channels, which is generally undesirable. Where two consecutive exposure time intervals are separated by a dark field time interval of length at least [Delta]t(dark), the irradiated portion of the body is able to re-establish local equilibrium, or near-equilibrium, so that most or all photons within a given exposure time interval encounter substantially the same local environment, and a random or Monte Carlo type of photon scattering occurs within the next exposure time interval.

[0027] The free electrons thus produced ultimately come to equilibrium with the body component and adjacent material within the body, by attachment to a atom or molecule that can support attachment by another electron or by association with a assembly of substantially-free electrons that are weakly bound by the general electronic background of the local atomic and molecular constituents of the body. These equilibrated electrons have transferred substantially all their initial kinetic energy to one or more molecules in or adjacent to the body component, thus providing energy to promote certain healing processes in the body.

[0028] Phototherapy is the application of light from an artificial light source to stimulate or promote one or more therapeutic effects in the body of a human being or other animal. Photons from the, light source are absorbed by the body through the skin, through the eyes and through acupuncture points. Light absorbed through one or more acupuncture points is believed to be transported especially efficiently along channels, referred to as biologically closed electrical paths or "meridians", in the body, through a process similar to internal reflection of light in an optical fiber (whose refractive index is greater than the refractive index of the surrounding body material through which such a channel passes. These channels are believed to be connective tissue protein fibers having specialized optical properties, including refractive indices [eta] that are greater than the refractive indices [eta]' of surrounding tissues, organs and other body material (wherein [eta]'(avg) 1.4).

[0029] Only light in certain wavelength ranges will be transported efficiently through these channels. Absorption of light transported in one or more of these channels has the potential to increase cell metabolism from a depressed state to a normal level. Light in the 600-800 nm wavelength range appears to be transported with little absorption or scattering within these channels. Sergei Pankratov, of the Institute for Clinical and Experimental Medicine in Novosibirsk, Russia, has reported that marked light transporting properties of some of these channels, which easily transport light into tissues deeper within the body, "Meridians Conduct Light", Raum und Zeit, vol. 35(88) (1991) pp. 16-18. A terminus on the skin of such a channel often coincide, with an acupuncture point identified by Chinese physicians several millenia ago. In addition to its optical properties, a light transport channel has associated thermal properties, such as heat conductivity and heat capacity.

[0030] Phototherapy activates cell membranes within the body by increasing a membrane's natural electrical charge, sometimes referred to as "membrane capacitance." A body's natural electromagnetic field ("biofield") aids in organizing molecular structures in repair, regeneration and reproduction of cells and cell components and serves as a signal communication system in regulation of metabolic processes. The biofield may also serve as a power grid to provide electrical and/or chemical energy to drive and control biochemical and biphysical enzyme reactions that are part of a metabolic process. One such process is: (1) receipt and conversion of light in a channel; (2) activation of cell enzymes; and (3) enhanced production of adenosine triphosphate (ATP) from the activated enzymes, as the primary energy source for a body.

[0031] One researcher, Tiina Karu has determined that light absorption by cellular structures enhances a number of cell-related activities: cell replication, cell metabolism, protein synthesis, ATP production, mitochondria replication, phagocytosis, and photodissociation of oxygenated hemoglobin (The Science of Low-Power Laser Therapy, Gordon and Breach, 1998, "Photobiology of Low Power Laser Effects", Health Physics, vol. 56, May 1989). Karu has also found that absorption of light affects tissue-related activities, including: capillary formation, parasympathetic nervous system stimulation, increased endorphin release, increased production and release of adrenal steroids, reduction in pain and in inflammation, reduction of tissue edema, immune system stimulation, enhanced fibroblastic production and collagen synthesis, and accelerated healing of wounds.

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MODULARIZED LIGHT PROCESSING OF BODY COMPONENTS
