

Original Article



Three Directions in Resonance Medicine

Praznikov Viktor MD, PhD

Israel, Omer

Corresponding Author: Praznikov Viktor

Abstract:

In our previous publications, two directions in resonance medicine were presented - 1. resonance of destruction and 2. resonance of creation. This article discusses three directions in resonance therapy: 1. Resonance of destruction, 2. Resonance of creation, 3. adaptive-trophic role of the sympathetic division of the autonomic nervous system in restoring the functions of various organs and systems and in the resonance treatment of various diseases. Resonance of destruction is presented in the effective treatment of oncological diseases, HIV, stones, cysts in various organs, and inflammatory processes. The resonance of creation is realized in the effective treatment of degenerative diseases, mainly in the elderly and senile age - the treatment of type 1 diabetes, all autoimmune diseases, Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, multiple sclerosis and other diseases. The adaptive-trophic role of the sympathetic nervous system, its high importance for restoring the function of various organs and in the treatment of numerous diseases has been established.

Keywords: resonance therapy, resonance of destruction, resonance of creation, adaptive and trophic role of the sympathetic nervous system in the treatment of diseases

Introduction

What is resonance diagnostics and therapy?

In our previous publications, two directions in resonance therapy were presented [3-18]. In this article, three directions in resonance therapy are already considered: 1. destruction resonance, 2. resonance of creation and 3.

adaptive-trophic role of the sympathetic division of the autonomic nervous system in restoring the functions of various organs and systems and in the resonant treatment of various diseases.

From a scientific point of view, resonance is a phenomenon of the response of an oscillatory system to an external influence. When the periods of action and the response of the system coincide, a resonance occurs - a sharp increase in the amplitude of the considered oscillations.

Resonance was discovered by Galeleo Galelei in 1604 [1]. The resonance can be most clearly described as follows. A platoon of soldiers approaches a wooden bridge and the officer gives the command to go out of step because if a platoon of soldiers crosses the wooden bridge in step, the bridge may collapse from resonance. The vibrations of the bridge will coincide with the vibrations of the marching soldiers, a resonance will arise, from which the bridge will collapse.

In this review, the role of the bridge is "played" by the disease, and the role of marching soldiers is "performed" by the therapeutic effect. The commander of the soldiers did not want the bridge to collapse due to possible resonance. The doctor, by contrast, absolutely needs a resonance to destroy the disease.

Resonance methods for studying matter have found wide application in physics, chemistry, biology, and medicine. For example, Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR).

At the end of the 20th century, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) was developed on the basis of NMR. It is used to obtain images of the human brain, heart, and digestive tract organs. For the development of MRI in 2003, the American biophysicist Paul Lauterbur and his English colleague Peter Mansfield were awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine.

In 1975, the German physician Frank Morell came to the quite logical conclusion that if a disease of the organs of the human body is inevitably accompanied by disturbances in their frequency rhythm, then the essence of treatment should be to suppress the resulting "unhealthy" fluctuations and restore normal ones.

Vegetative resonance test - VRT, originally proposed in 1991 by the German scientist G. Schimmel [2], allows one-point examination. Testing by him only one biologically active point of a person makes it possible to assess the state of not only all organs and systems, but also their interconnections.

A device for resonance therapy based on a computer was created, which included both diagnostic and therapeutic parts. In a modern device for resonance therapy there is a large selector with diagnostic (they are also therapeutic) markers, information copies of diseases, which are called "nosodes" when it comes to the disease and "organ preparations" - information copies of healthy organs when the doctor deals with normal, not pathological organs or their parts. "Nosodes" are needed for the identification and treatment of diseases, and "organ preparations" for testing perfectly healthy organs or parts of them. Nosodes are electronic markers about a disease and "organ preparations" - information markers about a healthy organ or its part, recorded on a specific medium.

Each test drug exerts a wave effect on the patient. It is necessary to restore spectral (frequency) harmony in a patient [1].

Original test preparations (unlike their informational copies) are material objects, i.e. specific substances with their own atomic and

molecular structure. Movement is an essential property of matter. Everything moves: from galaxies, stars and planets to the smallest particles of matter.

3. The first direction in resonant medicine is Resonance of Destruction.

In the activity of a doctor who uses resonance therapy, a process takes place using modern technologies. First, a diagnosis is made. To do this, the nosode of the alleged disease is displayed on the screen of a computer connected to a device for resonance therapy and it is tested in a patient. If the nosode is "not tested", then there is no resonance and the arrow on the computer screen does not fall down in the middle of the screen. Therefore, the patient does not have the disease that is displayed by the nosode. In the same case, if the nosode is being tested, there is a resonance between the patient and the test drug - the arrow on the computer screen falls and indicates that the patient has the disease, the name of which is the nosode. This is a diagnostic resonance, but not a therapeutic one. This is how resonance diagnostics is carried out in resonance therapy.

4. Treatment using destruction resonance

To treat a detected disease, the doctor must destroy either the tumor or the infectious process with the help of resonance, and for this it is necessary to potentiate the nosode detected in the patient, i.e. to find that potency of the nosode that will cause resonance with the pathological process in the patient and destroy the disease, in other words, therapeutic resonance is needed. To do this, find that potency of the nosode (usually high), which leads to the fact that when testing this nosode in a patient, the arrow stops falling. Such a potency of the nosode leads to a resonant destruction of the structures of the disease. In other words, the information content of the nosode in a certain high potency is used for the resonant destruction of the structure of the disease, namely the treatment of the disease found. The doctor writes the informational content of the potentiated nosode on a sugar grain and the patient takes this sugar grain and is thus treated, i.e. resonant destruction of the structure of the disease occurs [3-18].

The use of only extremely low potencies for the treatment of various diseases of resonance therapy

did not allow and does not allow to effectively treat many diseases, including oncological diseases, many infectious diseases, etc. In other words, for many years there has been a crisis in bioresonance therapy, but, thus, and in general in resonant medicine. This can be seen in the materials of the annual scientific conferences on bioresonance therapy [46].

When it is said that high potency drugs are used in the works, they mean those potencies that are prepared electronically [3-18].

Since 2016, materials have been published on the use of high potency drugs for treatment [3-18]. It was found that drugs of high and ultra-high potencies do not cause any side effects, including toxic effects on sick and healthy people. But high potency preparations turned out to be extremely effective in the treatment of severe and extremely severe diseases such as cancer, infectious diseases, including HIV, stones and cysts in organs [3-18]. In particular, metastatic forms of oncology are effectively treated. It has been established that all those forms of oncological diseases that are in the selector of the device for bioresonance therapy are effectively treated with drugs of high and ultra-high potencies.

Treatment of patients with drugs of high potency nosodes was not an end in itself. This method was found in medical practice.

So, resonance medicine includes resonance diagnostics and resonance therapy. The treatment of patients in which the destruction of the structure of the disease occurs, for example, oncology, is called "destruction resonance".

5. The second direction in resonance medicine is the Resonance of creation

Since 2016, materials have been published on the use of the second direction of therapeutic resonance - the "resonance of creation" [3-18]. Resonance can not only destroy, for example, diseases, but also create lost biological structures. This made it possible to treat degenerative diseases.

We could not find a representation in the scientific literature that resonance can be not only a "resonance of destruction", but also a "resonance of creation". This is obviously due to the fact that it is not easy to imagine how the coincidence of

frequencies leads to a response that is not destructive, but creative. In this article, we have presented illustrations of how resonance can be not only destructive, but also constructive, in particular for the treatment of degenerative diseases, such as hypertension.

During the treatment with the help of resonance of destruction, the nosodes of diseases were used, from which preparations were prepared in high potencies. This principle has not been effective for the treatment of degenerative diseases. The creation and formation of the principle of "resonance of creation" became possible only as a result of the fact that not nosodes were used for treatment, but organ preparations of high potencies. Without high potency organ preparations, it is impossible to imagine the use of this principle.

Degenerative diseases can also be congenital. It is clear that a significant part of congenital diseases is the result of underdevelopment of an organ or organ system.

In practice, most often after a disease, for example, inflammation or as a result of the senile process, the level of health of the organ drops until it is destroyed. Such an organ requires restoration (rehabilitation). The resonance of creation makes it possible to restore an organ or part of it.

Organ preparations are wave preparations (wave copies) of healthy organs or their parts. Nosodes are wave preparations of the disease.

There are various organ preparations in the selectors of hardware-software complexes for resonance therapy. For the restoration and rehabilitation of organs, we used organ preparations, mainly of high potencies. They were made in exactly the same way as high potency nosodes.

6. The third direction in resonance medicine this is the adaptive-trophic role of sympathy chemical division of the autonomic nervous system in the treatment of various diseases

In our studies [3-18], various diseases are presented, mainly degenerative in elderly people - 50-80 years old, in whom resonance diagnostics is used to test extremely effectively: diseases of the stomach, pancreas, gallbladder, kidneys, adrenal

glands, thyroid gland, parathyroid delese, small and large intestines, bladder and many other human organs. And for each disease, pharmacology has its own specific drugs. It is important to pay attention to the fact that we are talking about the so-called substitution therapy. So, in case of thyroid disease, the patient receives for treatment, for example, the drug levothyroxine, a drug containing synthetic thyroid hormone. The patient takes this medicine throughout his life (for hypothyroidism). This is a classic example of replacement therapy. Why? Because this drug is not intended to cure this disease. And besides, in the arsenal of pharmacology there are no drugs that carry out not replacement therapy, but restorative therapy for degenerative diseases, i.e. cure diseases.

How does resonance therapy treat diseases? Our previous articles dealt with various diseases that can be cured with resonance therapy [3-18].

So, we repeat - in resonance therapy there are three directions in the treatment of diseases [3-18]. The first is the destruction resonance. With this method, the destruction of foreign structures that have arisen in the human body - tumors, cysts, stones, inflammatory processes. With the help of destruction resonance, the given pathological process is destroyed. The second direction is the resonance of creation. In this direction, those degenerative structures that have arisen as a result of the senile process are cured. . In addition to these two directions in resonance therapy, there is a third direction - the adaptive-trophic function of the sympathetic nervous system for the treatment of diseases. Degenerative processes in the senile organism occur due to the fact that the process of disintegration of those formations on which the normal functioning of various organs depends. For example, an elderly patient is diagnosed with cardiac arrhythmia. There are methods of treating this disease, which, unfortunately, do not cure the heart arrhythmia that has arisen, for example, a device is sewn under the skin for the rest of the patient's life to normalize the heart rhythm. It does not cure cardiac arrhythmias.

It turned out that in these patients there is a degeneration of the sympathetic structures of the brain stem. In other words, in the senile process there is a degeneration of not only the organs

themselves, but also the nervous formations - the Autonomic Nervous System (ANS). In the ANS, the most susceptible to degeneration are the sympathetic structures - the sympathetic thoracic trunk.

In various diseases that we have listed above, in patients of all ages, organ preparations - "sympathicus" and "sympathetic chest trunk" are tested as problematic formations. The parasympathetic nervous system (organ preparation "vagus") is tested very little. What does "tested" mean? This means that when testing some organ, the arrow falls in the middle of the screen, and this indicates that the drug under study has a deviation from the norm, i.e. being tested. We tested this change in all of our patients (14 patients). It is precisely those structures of the nervous system that have undergone degeneration, decay (for example, during stress) that are structures that are designed to normalize the physiological process. Thus, in patients with the onset of a disease, those structures that normalize, for example, arterial blood pressure, also underwent a process of degeneration, for example, the sympathetic thoracic trunk. And what? So, in modern pharmacological therapy for this disease, substitution (antihypertensive) therapy is needed, which is the only one that exists at the present time. Can replacement therapy restore degenerated structures of the nervous system in hypertension? The answer is simple - no. That is why patients are forced to take antihypertensive drugs for the rest of their lives.

Is there any alternative to substitution therapy for various diseases and, in particular, hypertension?

Naturally, the question also arises of whether it is possible to restore the structure and function of the formations of the sympathetic nervous system we have listed, namely the sympathicus, the sympathetic thoracic trunk, and thereby normalize, for example, blood pressure at the second stage?

Yes, it's possible. In this work, initially, organ preparations were tested - , "sympathetic" and "sympathetic chest trunk". As we have previously noted, these organ preparations were tested in all our patients, i.e. they were in a state of degeneration. In other words, it was necessary to carry out the process of restoring both numerous organs in elderly patients (heart, lungs, liver,

stomach, etc.), and the sympathetic thoracic trunk. Further, the restoration of degenerated structures (heart, lungs, liver, stomach, etc.) was carried out using the restored organ preparations "sympathicus" and "sympathetic chest trunk". We repeat, first of all it was necessary to restore the most sympathetic thoracic trunk. Why organopreparations "simaticus" and "sympathetic chest trunk"? The answer is in the next section of the article.

7. Adaptive-trophic function of the sympathetic nervous system. Phenomenon of Orbeli-Ginetsinsky.

L.A. Orbeli conducted a study of the functional significance of sympathetic innervation for skeletal muscles, which allowed him to formulate the doctrine of the adaptive-trophic influence of the sympathetic part of the ANS. In this influence, 2 components were distinguished: adaptation influences and trophic influences [20]. A.G. Ginetsinsky, studying the effect of sympathetic fibers on the skeletal muscle of a frog, found that a muscle, tired to the point of complete inability to contract, begins to respond to stimulation of motor nerves after stimulation of its sympathetic fibers, first with weak, and then with increasingly stronger contractions. It turned out that when sympathetic fibers were stimulated, the muscle acquired the ability to develop a stronger tension and maintain it for a longer time even under conditions of tetanic excitation. In the muscle at this moment, there is a shortening of chronaxy, facilitating the transition of excitation from the nerve to the muscle, an increase in sensitivity to acetylcholine, a change in elastic-viscous properties and electrical conductivity, and an increase in oxygen consumption. In the myocardium, under the influence of irritation of sympathetic fibers, there are changes in oxygen consumption, glycogen content, creatine phosphate, ATP, actomyosin, RNA, DNA, phospholipids, guanine-, adenine-, uracil nucleotides in the activity of a number of enzymes. The phenomenon of fatigued muscle contraction is caused by rhythmic (30 imp/min) stimulation of somatic motor fibers [19].

Adaptive refers to the influence of the sympathetic part of the ANS, as a result of which the organs adapt to the performance of certain functional loads. Shifts occur due to the fact that sympathetic

influences have a trophic effect on organs, which is expressed in a change in the rate of metabolic processes. The adaptive-trophic influence of the autonomic nervous system modulates the functional activity of one or another organ - reception, conduction of excitation, mediation, contraction, secretion, etc., and adapts it to the needs of the body.

8. The role of the sympathetic division of the autonomic nervous systems in the treatment of degenerative diseases in the elderly -in the third direction of resonant medicine

To what extent are the Autonomic Nervous System and its individual elements able to normalize the activity of the entire nervous system and numerous organs (liver, heart, lungs, stomach, and many others) under conditions of various diseases and cure this disease? A.G. Ginetsinsky in his experimental studies [19] mainly used the skeletal muscles of the frog. In contrast to this, in our clinical work, we conducted studies with a large number of diseases, with a large number of human organs, in which the diseased organ begins to function normally only after exposure to the restored sympathetic thoracic trunk or sympathus. So, in case of hypertension, the nosode "hypertension" is tested. Next, the potency of the drug "sympathetic chest trunk" is selected for the patient, which is recorded on sugar grains and the patient takes it. In this case, the nosode "hypertension" ceases to be tested. In other words, a selected organ preparation "sympathetic chest trunk" is used in order to prepare sugar grains from it, which the patient takes and cures hypertension.

Thus, A.G. Ginetsinsky in his studies [19] used only one, the only preparation, the frog skeletal muscle, and showed the high importance of the sympathetic nervous system for restoring the function of the frog skeletal muscle. In contrast, we conducted a study on a large number of human organs, as well as the brain and spinal cord, the arterial network of human vessels, namely what receives sympathetic innervation, in order to make sure that the sympathetic nervous system has an adaptive trophic function is extremely important for the human body. The use of the sympathetic nervous system leads to the restoration of pathological organs and organ systems.

We have already paid attention to the fact that in older people (60-80 years old), who were under our supervision and treatment, a very large number of organs are tested as organs that are not functioning normally. Is it possible to use sympathetic nerve formations to normalize the activity of all organs of the elderly that are tested, i.e. not functioning properly? Yes, we repeat, it is definitely possible.

Thus, modern pharmacology provides medicine with only replacement drugs for degenerative diseases, which are not capable of curing certain diseases. In contrast, resonance therapy carries out regenerative processes in degenerative diseases and, thereby, cures the disease.

9. Conclusion

In our previous publications, two directions in resonance medicine were presented - 1. resonance of destruction and 2. resonance of creation. This article discusses three directions in resonance therapy: 1. Resonance of destruction, 2. Resonance of creation, 3. adaptive-trophic role of the sympathetic division of the autonomic nervous system in restoring the functions of various organs and systems and in the resonance treatment of various diseases. Resonance of destruction is presented in the effective treatment of oncological diseases, HIV, stones, cysts in various organs, and inflammatory processes. The resonance of creation is realized in the effective treatment of degenerative diseases, mainly in the elderly and senile age - the treatment of type 1 diabetes, all autoimmune diseases, Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, multiple sclerosis and other diseases. The adaptive-trophic role of the sympathetic nervous system, its high importance for restoring the function of various organs, in the treatment of numerous diseases has been established.

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