

Alternating Electromagnetic Fields can be Both Therapeutic and Pathogenic

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Abstract

Using a sensitive crystallization method, it is literally shown here that under the influence of alternating electromagnetic fields, all conductors, including the human body, emit electrons and, therefore, acquire a positive charge. At the same time, given that positive electrification of the human body is a necessary condition for the division of its cells, it is proposed that both physicians and their patients realize that alternating electromagnetic fields are capable of simultaneously stimulating both the regeneration of human tissue and the growth of tumors. In this regard, they are also encouraged to realize that only the conscious use of alternating electromagnetic fields makes them exclusively therapeutic. In an effort to make this awareness practically relevant for physicians, they are advised to limit the regenerative effects of alternating electromagnetic fields using dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) and sodium chloride, which simultaneously stop cell division and promote their differentiation. At the same time, using the results obtained with the same sensitive crystallization method, it is clearly shown here that the use of air ionizers makes it possible to eliminate the undesirable effects of alternating electromagnetic fields.

Keywords: cell division; cancer; DMSO; torsion fields

Introduction

Given that water is a major intracellular component [1 – 3], McIntyre hypothesized that excessive hydration of cells is a necessary condition for their unlimited division and even for the development of cancer [4, 5]. During the development of McIntyre's hypothesis (which is essentially an axiom), it was discovered that cells can only accumulate positively charged water, and that only this type of water promotes both hydration and division of cells; During the development of McIntyre's hypothesis (which is essentially an axiom), it was shown that cells can only accumulate positively charged water, while negatively charged water is not retained by cells [6 – 8]. Given this difference in the properties of water with an opposite charge, it was suggested that positive electrification of the human body promotes both hydration and division of its cells, including cancer cells; simultaneously, it was suggested that negative electrification of the human body can hinder both hydration and division of its cells, including unwanted ones. Here, it is perhaps worth noting that the validity of both of these assumptions has been convincingly confirmed over time: so, it has been established beyond

doubt that the targeted removal of hydrogen ions from the bodies of cancer patients is usually accompanied by their recovery (in all these cases, it was believed that it is hydrogen ions that primarily determine the positive charge of all fluids in the human body) [9].

In an attempt to demonstrate the universality of the proposed view on the cause of cancer, it is shown here that the frequently noted carcinogenic effect of alternating electromagnetic fields (EMF) [10 – 13] is also provided by their ability to cause positive electrification of the human body. However, it is also demonstrated here that this same ability of an alternating EMF, in particular pulsed electromagnetic fields (PEMF), underlies their restorative effect on damaged tissues [14 – 17].

Materials and Methods

Since the sensitive crystallization method [18 – 20], which has long been used in medical diagnostics, allows one to actually visualize the electrification of aqueous media [21], it was used here; in particular, the high sensitivity of the crystal shape of some salts to the electrification of their solutions (Figure 1) was used.

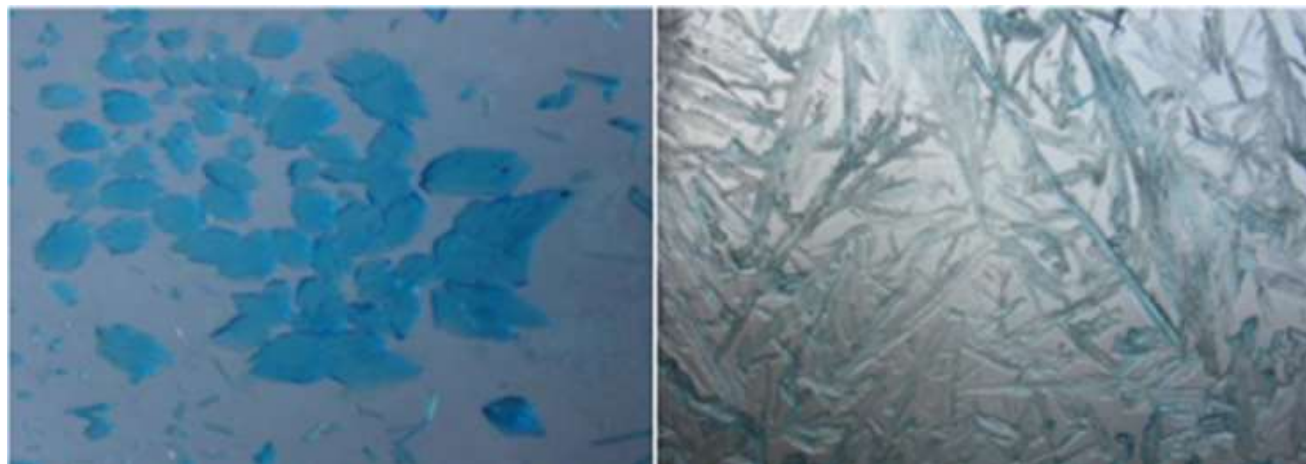


Figure 1: Left: intensely blue (i.e., more hydrated [22]) prismatic crystals formed in a CuSO_4 solution prepared with positively charged water. Right: pale blue or colourless (i.e., less hydrated or completely dehydrated [22]) vegetable crystals formed in a CuSO_4 solution prepared with negatively charged water [21, 23].

When studying the influence of alternating EMF on aqueous solutions of salts, various homemade sources of these fields were used.

All salts used were purchased from Ukrreahim (Ukraine) and recrystallized before use.

Results

Thus, using the method of sensitive crystallization [18 – 21], in particular, the high sensitivity of the forms of salt crystals to the electrification of their solutions (Figure 1), it was clearly shown that wires carrying alternating currents emit electrons outward (Figure 2).

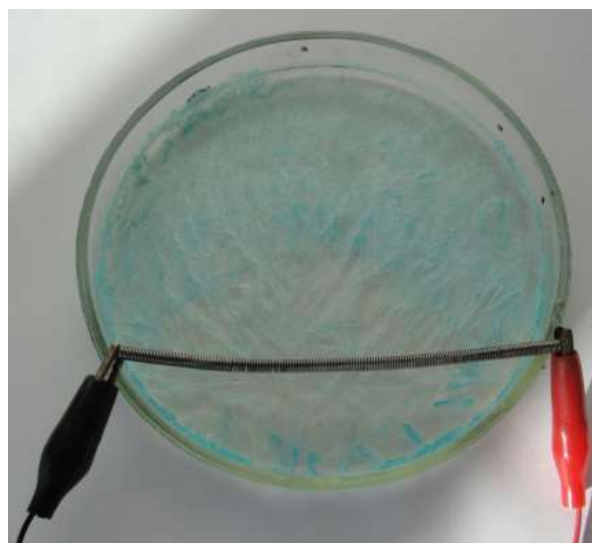


Figure 2: Needle-shaped crystals formed in a dried solution of CuSO_4 , initially placed under a metal wire through which an alternating electric current was passed for several minutes; apparently, the position of the needles clearly indicates the direction of the prevailing electron flows.

In fact, this result (Figure 2) indicates that electrons are not only able to concentrate on the surfaces of wires carrying changing currents (according to the generally accepted theory of the skin effect [24, 25]), but also to leave these wires, in particular in the downward direction, thereby promoting the formation of needle-like crystals in solutions placed under the wires (compare with Figure 1, right).

It should be added that the currently accepted theory of the skin effect does not even allow for the existence of such electron emission; given this, the observed crystallization (Figure 2) can be considered evidence of a previously unknown electrical phenomenon.

Discussion

Thus, given the relatively high conductivity of the human body [26 – 28], it is quite likely that it can emit electrons when exposed to alternating EMF, similar to metal wires (Figure 2). Based on this idea, it can be assumed that the impact of alternating EMF on the human body is accompanied by the loss of its electrons. Apparently, the fact that such exposure causes an aura in a person (Figure 3), which is actually the fluorescence of hydrogen atoms [29, 30], formed as a result of the reaction of electrons emitted by the human body under the influence of alternating EMF and hydrogen ions ($e + \text{H}^+ \rightarrow \text{H}\bullet$) [29, 30], fully confirms this assumption.



Figure 3: This diagram gives a completely adequate idea of the human aura that has arisen around his body under the influence of an alternating EMF. It is the blue color of the human aura that allows associating it with the fluorescence of atomic hydrogen, which occurs as a result of the reaction of electrons emitted by the human body under the influence of an alternating EMF and hydrogen ions surrounding the human body: $e + H^+ \rightarrow H^\bullet$ [29, 30].

Apparently, it is worth noting here that the human aura is currently considered a very real phenomenon [31, 32], the use of which in

diagnosing human health is completely justified [31 – 35]; in any case, the development of devices for recording the human aura by medical equipment manufacturers (Figure 4) also supports this rationale.

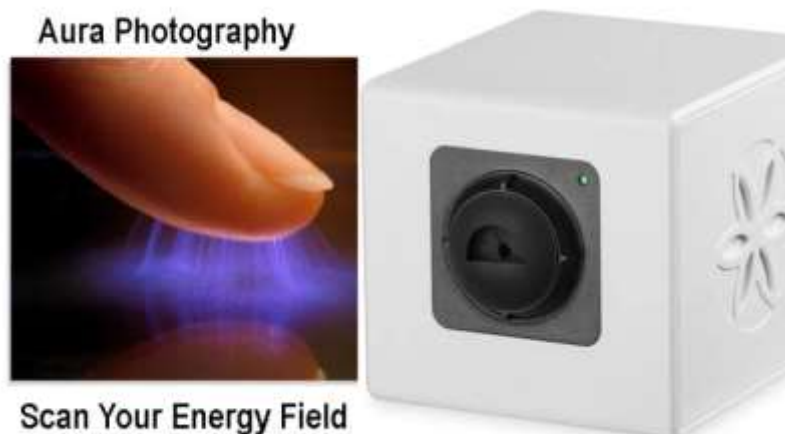


Figure 4: This is the aura surrounding a human finger (left) and the device for recording it (right).

So, considering the human aura as visual evidence of the emission of electrons by the human body under the influence of alternating EMF [29, 30], it becomes clear that these fields cause a positive electrification of the human body, which promotes the division of its cells, both normal and carcinogenic [7 – 9]. Thus, both the restorative and carcinogenic effects of alternating EMFs [10 – 17] can be considered as a result of their ability to cause positive electrification of the human body, stimulating, as proposed to be considered, cell division, that is, from one point of view.

Conclusion

Thus, the combination of McIntyre's hypothesis [4, 5] with data indicating that the accumulation of positively charged water by cells promotes their

division [7, 8] allows proposing a very plausible explanation for both the carcinogenic and restorative effects of alternating EMF [10 – 17].

Moreover, given that it is precisely this combination that allows the use of a unified approach to explain the formally opposite actions of EMF variables, it should be considered quite adequate.

At the same time, given the inability of cells to accumulate negatively charged water [7 – 9] and the presented visualization (Figure 2), there is hope that placing a person under alternating current wires will stop cell

division and stimulate their differentiation. In this case, the resulting effect is likely to be comparable to that observed with DMSO and sodium

chloride, which remove hydrogen ions from human tissues, thereby promoting their negative electrification and, as a consequence, cell differentiation in them [9, 36 – 40].

One way or another, the obtained result (Figure 2) clearly demonstrates that metal wires with alternating current, located above the human body, can be considered the simplest air ionizers, facilitating the negative electrification of the air inhaled by a person, and, consequently, of his entire body. In addition, it is worth considering that such negative electrification reduces a person's susceptibility to viral infections [41], as well as to the formation of blood clots [42] (it should be noted that all of this is highly relevant for most Americans and Japanese [43]). On the other hand, taking into account the same result (Figure 2), metal wires with alternating current, located above the human body, can be considered the most effective means of metal therapy, which uses the electron-donor properties of suitable metals, primarily copper [44 – 46].

In any case, it appears that the obtained result (Figure 2) may contribute to a deeper understanding of the phenomena underlying both the desirable and undesirable effects of alternating EMF on humans; at the same time, it can be hoped that the combination of this same result with the one obtained earlier (Figure 1) will allow realizing the fact that the results obtained using the sensitive crystallization method [18 – 20] really reflect the electrification of the biological objects being studied, as has recently been proposed [21].

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