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Various topics

Electronically stored information of nosodes in rheumatic degenerative diseases

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Objective

To explore whether electronically stored information of patients' own body substances (nosodes) is effective in rheumatic degenerative diseases.

Introduction

Nosodes are medicinal substances used in complementary medicine which are prepared through stepwise dilution and succussion of a patient's own body substances. The search for nosodes suitable for a given patient is performed using a method called bioresonance therapy. The information of a nosode is presented to the diseased organism either directly or subsequently to its interim electronic or quantum physical storage. The underlying physical and biophysical processes are unclear, but the method is widely practised. There have been no controlled studies on bioresonance therapy in humans to date.

Methods

The clinical effectiveness of individually tested, electronically stored tooth and joint-derived nosodes in patients with rheumatic diseases was investigated in a partially placebo-controlled trial. The primary target parameter (controlled, with 21 subjects in the verum and 21 in the placebo group) was the mean T40 value obtained by electroacupuncture, i.e. the averaged amount of deviation of the 40 terminal electroacupuncture measurement points from their standard values (defined arbitrarily as 50 scale units in each case). Furthermore, subjects' subjective sense of well-being as well as biochemical, physicochemical and cellular blood parameters were studied as secondary parameters (non-controlled, 21 subjects).

Results

In the verum group, measurements before and after nosode treatment showed significant changes towards the mean T40 value (standard value) ($p < 0.01$). Placebo treatment also occasioned a slight, but not statistically significant improvement of the T40 value ($p > 0.05$).

Subjects subjective sense of well-being as well as their blood redox potential, blood sedimentation rate and their serum calcium level improved significantly ($p < 0.01$), while their cellular blood parameters, serum cholesterol and blood magnesium levels remained unchanged or improved non-significantly ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion

The present study provides a first indication that individually matched, electronically stored information of nosodes can lead to desirable changes in subjects with rheumatic diseases.