Evidence for the Efficacy of a Bioresonance Method in Smoking Cessation: A Pilot Study

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Background: Since the 1970s, bioresonance therapy has globally been applied in the context of complementary medicine for various indications. In this regard, practitioners also report successful application in smoking cessation. The present study aims to verify these reports in a controlled study setting.

Methods: In order to achieve the aforementioned objective, we subjected the bioresonance method to a prospective, placebo-controlled, double-blind, parallel-group study involving 190 smokers. In both study groups (placebo n = 95; active bioresonance group; n = 95) the course of treatment and study conditions were standardized. Results: 1 week (77.2% vs. 54.8%), 2 weeks (62.4% vs. 34.4%), 1 month (51.1% vs. 28.6%), and 1 year (28.6% vs. 16.1%) after treatment, the success rate in the verum group differed significantly from the results in the placebo group. Also, the subjective health condition after treatment and subjective assessment of efficacy, polled after 1 week, were significantly more positive among participants in the active bioresonance therapy group than among those in the placebo group. Adverse side effects were not observed.

Conclusion: According to the findings attained by this pilot study, bioresonance therapy is clinically effective in smoking cessation and does not show any adverse side effects.

SOURCE: https://www.karger.com/Article/FullText/365742
Why hair mineral analysis is more reliable than blood and urine analysis

Hair tissue mineral analysis is unique in that it is non-invasive and an inexpensive way to give information directly about cellular activity—the main site of nutritional metabolism. It indicates the nutritional content of the body's tissue, toxic heavy metals, the ratio of nutrients to heavy metal toxins, and the metabolism type. Blood work provides different information.

Blood tests always will be valuable to determine cholesterol, hemoglobin levels, and many other parameters. However, blood tests cannot provide the information provided by the hair analysis. There are several reasons why...

Blood Mineral levels are ten times lower than they are in the tissues. Blood levels are kept within very narrow limits by the body for various reasons, so that readings vary, but little and less information can be learned. Blood tests are subject to daily fluctuations by the foods eaten the previous day, emotional states, etc. Doesn’t a blood or urine test tell me just as much as a hair analysis test?

Blood tests give information about your mineral levels at the time of the test only. If you’ve just eaten a banana, your test can indicate a high potassium level, even though you may actually need potassium supplementation. On the other hand, hair analysis result indicate your overall level of potassium – your actual storage levels over a period of time will only accurately report what is being transported in your blood at the time of the test.

Testing for minerals in the urine measures the minerals that are being excreted from your body – not necessarily what has been absorbed as fuel for your body. So blood and urine tests are like snapshots whereas a hair analysis is the video of your mineral retention.

Unlike blood tests, hair tissue mineral analysis will not vary from day to day, and provides a long-term metabolic blueprint. When you understand this difference, you can avoid confusion and use the long-term reading to a definite advantage. A hair analysis indicates the overall level of minerals stored in your body over a period of time. It reveals the metabolic activity that occurs within the cells of your body and provides a blueprint of the biochemistry occurring during the period of hair growth and development. In other words, hair provides a record of past as well as present levels of trace elements in your body.

A hair tissue mineral analysis is considered a standard test used globally for the biological monitoring of trace elements and toxic metals in humans and animal species. The same technology is used for soil testing and testing of rock samples to detect mineral levels.

Hair, like all other body tissues, contains minerals that are deposited as the hair grows. Although the hair is dead,
the minerals remain as the hair continues to grow. A sample of hair cut close to the scalp provides past health history information about the mineral activity in the hair because hair has the long-term memory of the body’s health status.

NOTE. Check our hair mineral analysis test and its role in natural regulating physiology in the following link: http://rmbiomed.com/hair-analysis-request-form/

SOURCE: http://energymedc.com/TMA.htm