



LIBRARY RESOURCES

A Collection of Articles

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Translation from Science & Vie, September 1998, a French magazine

"White cells (leukocytes) kill bacteria and pathogenic fungi by electrocuting them. Discovered by Jacques Schrenzel and Karl Heinz Krause, Geneva University Hospital, Switzerland, this defence mechanism is triggered as soon as receptors of the white cell detect the microbe's presence. This signal activates an enzymatic system on the leukocyte's membrane, composed of a "sleeping" enzyme (NADP II oxidise) and co-enzyme (NADP II), the reaction begins by the enzyme "waking up", receiving electrons from its co-enzyme, and transporting them through the membrane. Ejected out of the white cell, this electronic flux is focused toward the bacteria with oxygen molecules and the microbe dies. This discovery might open new lines of research on immunity deficiencies in patients who are deprived of this enzymatic system."

Translated from Science & Vie, Issue #972, September, 1998, page 44. Telephone: 01-46-48-48-48 and Fax: 01-46-48-48-67.

Looking at this totally as a "physics" or "engineering" problem, a few structured electrons can act as the equivalent of trillions of white cells and restore function to one's immune system! The electrons cost pennies.

The Weekly Newsmagazine of science Biomedicine

March 30, 1991 Page 207

Shocking Treatment proposed for AIDS

Zapping the AIDS virus with low-voltage electric current can nearly eliminate its ability to infect human white blood cells cultured in the laboratory, reports a research team at the Albert- Einstein College of Medicine in New York City. William D. Lyman and his colleagues found that exposure to 50 to 100 microamperes of electricity - comparable to that produced by a cardiac pacemaker - reduced the infectivity of the AIDS virus (HIV) by 50 to 95 percent. Their experiments, described March 14 in Washington, D.C., at the First International Symposium on Combination Therapies, showed that the shocked viruses lost the ability to make an enzyme crucial to their reproduction, and could no longer cause the white cells to clump together - two key signs of virus infection. The finding could lead to tests of implantable electrical devices or dialysis-like blood treatments in HIV-infected patients, Lyman says. In addition, he suggests that blood banks might use electricity to zap HIV, and vaccine developers might use electrically incapacitated viruses as the basis for an AIDS vaccine. For scientists working to create contraceptive devices that repel sperm with electricity, the new study also hints at a

US Patents:

Amazingly similar discoveries have been made by scientists and are a permanent record in the US Patent Office since the 1880's. Why don't we know of these? Many work far more effectively than expensive antibiotics and have no side effects and practically no costs. Since the Abraham Flexner propaganda funded by pharmaceutical company owner John D. Rockefeller in 1910 forbade accredited medical universities and

researchers from using or even investigating electromedicine, breakthrough discoveries are usually discredited and the public is forced to spend billions of dollars annually with "medicines" which may be worthless or vastly improved for almost nothing.

Here is a condensed reference list of US Patents which professional researchers may find interesting:

I Direct application of electricity to kill or attenuate microorganisms in liquid.

- 1) Kaali 5,188,738
- 2) Kaali 5,137,684
- 3) Lathrop 5,133,352
- 4) Ellis 4,019,510
- 5) Myers 3,753,886
- 6) Jones 592,735 (1897)
- 7) Dawson 3,965,008
- 8) La Comme 672,231 (1901)

II Applications of Magnetic Fields to Kill or Attenuate Micro-Organisms.

- 1) Hofmann 4,524,074
- 2) Middleton 5,645,697
- 3) Forrest 5,248,437

III Application of Magnetic Fields in the Treatment of Cancer.

- 1) Costa 4,665,898
- 2) Liboff 5,437,600
- 3) Gordon 4,106,488
- 4) Gordon 4,303,636
- 5) Gordon 4,622,952

iv Application of Electricity and Magnetic Fields to produce other Biological Effects.

- 1) Cadossi 4,683,873 (Fuse Bone)
- 2) Ryaby 4,266,532 (Modify Cells)
- 3) Findl 4,428,366 (Reduce Serum Glucose)
- 4) Chang 4,822,470 (Cell Electroporation)

Business Week/Science & Technology

April. 5, 1993 page 83

The Lack of Symptoms Doesn't Reflect Aids Early Strength

One of the great puzzles of AIDS is why the disease usually takes years to develop. During the long period between initial exposure to the HIV virus and the first symptoms, scientists have detected only small amounts of the virus in the blood. This suggested that the infection exists at a low, latent level before it flares up. But two new studies reported in the Mar. 25 issue of Nature overturn this theory. Researchers at the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, the National Institutes of Health, and other institutions have found massive amounts of the virus present during the early, symptomless stage of the disease. Up to 25% of the cells in the lymph nodes are infected with the virus, reports the team led by Minnesota's Ashley T. Haase. The results, raise questions about current treatment. If so many immune system cells are infected, drugs that are typically given later may not control the disease. The findings suggest that drugs should be started as soon as the infection is discovered. That "might reduce the amount of virus later," says oncologist Howard M. Tenin of the University of Wisconsin, who co-authored an analysis of the studies in Nature.

Outer Limits

"Electrocuting the AIDS Virus

Electrocuting the Aids Virus. A Safer Yet Blood Supply

Despite official reassurances about the safety of the nation's blood supply, concern lingers that small amounts of HIV-infected blood may be sneaking through, especially since current screening detects only antibodies to the virus, which can take months to form. But now a new electrical process for cleaning blood of viruses may solve the problem.

At the Albert Einstein College of Medicine in New York City, Steven Kaali, M.D., has found that most of the AIDS viruses in a blood sample will lose their infectious capability after being zapped by a very low-level current. Repeated exposure appears to leave blood virtually free of HIV, as well as hepatitis - without harming blood cells.

Kaali cautions that it will take years of testing before a virus-electrocuting device is ready for use. But, ultimately, he predicts, it could be used not just to purify blood, but to treat people with AIDS, by channelling their blood out of the body, exposing it to virus-

killing current and then re turning it. "By lowering the viral count," he says, "we may be able to lengthen and improve the quality of AIDS patients' lives.' -*Sharon McAuliffe*