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12) DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION TO THE PATENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

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(54) METHOD OF INCREASING RELIABILITY OF BIOLOCATION STUDIES

(57) Method of increasing reliability of biolocation studies refers to medicine, namely to labour physiology. The invention allows to increase degree of reliability of output of biolocation operators by impulse low-frequency unipolar magnetic field with adjustable values under condition of selection of characteristics of actuating magnetic field by the biolocation operator itself, provided that a biological object (an organism, a system of organisms) or its components (organs, tissues, cell elements, including blood and sperm) in the phase of irreversible changes (death) acting as initiator of the operator's intuitive abilities is placed between field source and temporal region of the operator. Using of biological initiators of high-level specific and biological organization actively functioning before starting of the initial phase of destruction with the application of methods of de-

struction of biological initiators with rough prolonged phases of final death thereof is possible. Formed by a generator magnetic impulses influence on both hemispheres of the brain of the biolocation operator synchronously with influence of factors causing irreversible destructions to the biological object used as initiator of intuitive abilities of the biolocation operator leading to its death.

The invention refers to medicine, namely to labour physiology, and can be used by biolocation operators for increasing reliability of biolocation studies being performed.

Biolocation studies are performed with the application of special indicators (accessories) – bifurcated tree twig, Г-shaped frame, pendulum etc. (Mizun Y.G. Biopathogenic zones – threat of disease. – Moscow, 1993).

A method of “rod detection” that lies in fact that such accessory as, for example, a twig of hazel-tree or willow, deviates or rotates in hands of some people coming over water-bearing, ore deposit or other abnormal zones. (Malakhov A.A. Along with the rod for minerals. – Questions and answers, 1973, No.3).

According to some researchers this ability is inherent to from 15 to 95% of people researched. Nevertheless, good results can be obtained by gifted biolocation operators after long-term painstaking training only. (Sochevanov N.N., Matveev V.S. Bi-

ophysical method in geological studies. — Geology of ore deposits. 1974, vol. 16, No.5; Bakirov A.G. Geological capabilities of biophysical method. — Collection of reports of the conference on psycho-tronic studies. Vol.1., Prague, 1973; Bondarev B.V. Biophysical effect and its application in exploration activity. — Scientific works of Tashkent State University, 1970, issue No. 372).

There is no equipment and methods increasing reliability of output of biolocation operators. This fact impedes broad application of biolocation testing nowadays.

It is highlighted in guides on rod detection that in order to get maximum reliability of prospecting works the tree twig used as accessory shall be newly-cut (Lomonosov M.V. About prospecting forks. — First foundations of metallurgy and ore craft. — 1763; Blaumang M. Why does the fork rotate? — Science and engineering, 1975, No.1; Morish Y.I., Turobov B.V. Rod detection without mysticism. — Nature, 1986, No.11).

The authors became interested in this claim and rod tests performed allowed to formulate working hypothesis that synchronized interaction of the biolocation operator with any actively functioning biological system or components thereof exposed to intensive destruction significantly increases reliability of biolocation studies. Percentage of increased reliability depends on intuitive abilities of the operator and level of biological organization of dying system or functional importance of used components thereof.

The authors analyzed historical data on appearance of "prophets" in the years of social or geophysical shocks, ritual features of sacrifices, shamanism and witchcraft from the positions of the theory of entropy logic by Theodore van Hoven.

The is a method of increasing working capacity of operators of aviation description and a device for its realization by influencing with series of mechanical stimuli with the help of needles on reflexogenic zones of the skin of breast, back, abdomen, hips and shoulders (author's certificate of the USSR No. 738226, A 61 No.1/32, 1981).

The given technical decision is not acceptable for biolocation operators due to peculiarities of their workplace, special equipment and operating algorithm. Besides, the prototype device does not allow to adjust degree of influence of mechanical stimuli on the organism of certain operator and does not exclude traumatism of cutaneous coverings.

There is a method of increasing working capacity of an operator of aviation description by affixing to the skin of back and hips electrodes connected to the generator of electrical impulses regulated by individually selected frequency and amplitude. Two

working modes are possible: periodical engaging of stimulation upon sleepiness and muscular discomfort or constantly in the working process (Russian patent No. 2,006,234 C1, class A 61 No.1/32).

The is a method of prophylaxis of peoples' over-fatigue and increasing their working capacity by deepening and increasing time of natural sleep at the expense of influence of electromagnetic oscillations on the brain in the form of impulse signals adjustable by form, frequency, duration, porosity and amplitude (author's certificate of the USSR No. 700140, class A 61 No.1/32, 30.11.79, the U.S. Patents No. 3,989,051, 4,334,525 dated 15.06.82, No. 4,383,522 dated 17.05.83 — "Lenar"-type devices).

The closest to the claimed one is the method of influence of pulse current on central nervous system (author's certificate of the USSR No. 904,720, class A 61 No. 1/34, 15.02.82, author E.M. Kastrubin) through four electrodes affixed to the skin of the frontal forehead and mastoid region.

The main drawback of the above prototypes is subjective setting of working mode by selecting strength of actuating current basing on unpleasant feelings of the specific probationer in the points of affixing of electrodes.

As a result of analysis of engineering level it was established that the task of increasing reliability of biolocation studies by using any physical factors has not been being solved yet.

The goal of the invention is to develop a method increasing reliability of output of biolocation operators by more than 80%.

The goal set is achieved by influence on both hemispheres of the brain of the biolocation operator by impulse low-frequency unipolar magnetic field with adjustable parameters under condition of selection of characteristics of actuating magnetic field by the biolocation operator itself, provided that a biological object (an organism, a system of organisms) or its components (organs, tissues, cell elements, including blood and sperm) in the phase of irreversible changes (death) acting as initiator of the operator's intuitive abilities is placed between field source and temporal region of the operator.

The method is based on discovery of the Nobel prize winner in physics Danny Gabor that regardless of type of death (mechanical destruction, overheating, undercooling or intoxication) at the moment of its death the biological object rapidly increases emission of photons, whether it is animal or plant organism (Parapsychology: Study course of Munich Institute of Parapsychology. Moscow, 1992).

Formed by a generator magnetic impulses influence on both hemispheres of the brain of the biolocation operator synchronously with influence of fac-

tors causing irreversible destructions to the biological object used as initiator of intuitive abilities of the biolocation operator leading to its death.

The essence of the invention lies in the following. The probationer tested as biolocation operator preliminarily selects optimal values of parameters of magnetic impulses causing maximum influence on him formed by inductors: polarity of magnetic field for right and left hemispheres, values of carrier frequency, magnetic induction, interruption frequency and porosity of generated unipolar magnetic impulses filled by current of carrier frequency.

For the purpose of oblective control over the value of reliability of output as biolocation operator the probationer was offered to guess one of three or five Zener cards containing different geometrical figures (square, triangle, cross, circle and two parallel lines).

Each card was previously placed to the envelope made of heavyweight opaque paper and then the envelopes were mixed in absence of probationers. This method is also known as the Rhine test.

Then the biological object used as biological initiator (solitary microorganisms or their colonies, different plants and animals) or parts thereof (biological liquids, cell elements and their homogenates) was placed between temporal region of the probationer's head and one of the magnetic inductors. The biological object shall be functionally active, but in the initial phase of irreversible destructions, that are inevitably shall end by its death.

The authors used already known influence factors leading to destruction and death of biological objects: mechanical injury, including decapitation and models of blood-letting, freezing, intoxication, multiple burns (thermal and acid ones), starvation, dehydration, hypoxia and asphyxia, influence by electric current, hard ionizing radiation and some own methods such as, for example, influence by laser beam.

Main test and statistic processing of the results obtained were performed against the background of artificially triggered destruction and death of the biological object or system used.

The essence of the invention is proved by the following examples.

A group of probationers ($n = 12$) was offered to perform the Rhine test in order to provide objective control over reliability of their work as biolocation operators, i.e. to determine one of five Zener cards containing different geometrical figures (square, triangle, cross, circle and two parallel lines).

Each card was previously placed to the envelope made of heavyweight opaque paper and then the envelopes were mixed in absence of probationers.

Upon control determination of Zener cards the biolocation operator preliminarily selected optimal

values of parameters of magnetic impulses formed by inductors causing maximum influence on him by deviation angle of Γ -shaped biolocation frame. Then Petri dish with *Escherichia coli* culture of microorganisms in the nutrient medium was placed between temporal region of the probationer's head and one of the magnetic inductors. Then Petri dish was filled by 10 ml of 1% phenol solution as antiseptic. The main study was performed in 5 (five) minutes after beginning of sterilization against the background of mass death of solitary specimens and all colony of microorganisms used.

When using this method the quantity of reliable information made up $68.4+/-6.18\%$ under mathematical expectation of 20%. Control studies showed $51.34+/-10.27\%$ accordingly under the same mathematical expectation of 20%. Probability of accidental obtaining of this result turned out to be less than 0.05.

In the next series of tests decapitation of laboratory animals (white mice, rats, guinea-pigs and dogs) was performed.

For decapitation of animals the authors constructed special guillotine which design philosophy is the subject of own invention.

Carcasses of agonizing animals and their cut-off heads were placed between one of the magnetic inductors and the head of the operator and then the Rhine test was performed. Control studies, when live animals were placed between inductor of magnetic field and operator in comparison with the initial control test – without using a biological object as biological initiator of abilities of the biolocation operator – were performed preliminarily.

When using this method the quantity of reliable information made up as follows:

Upon slaughter of white mice: $69.22+/-6.31\%$ (in control experiment, upon using live animals – $52.16+/-9.26\%$),

Upon using white rats: $80.14+/-6.42\%$ (in control experiment, upon using live animals – $64.53+/-8.17\%$),

Guinea-pigs: $69.89+/-8.41\%$ (in control experiment, upon using live animals – $55.34+/-7.13\%$),

Rabbits: $76.18+/-7.64\%$ (in control experiment, upon using live animals – $56.45+/-8.06\%$),

Dogs: $82.64+/-7.88\%$ (in control experiment, upon using live animals – $67.13+/-8.32\%$).

Experimental part of the work was performed in the laboratories of the chair of topographical anatomy and operative surgery of Omsk Medicine Academy (head of the chair professor, corresponding member of Academy of Medical-Technical Sciences doctor of medical-technical sciences Elomenko S.N.).

The highest results – $84.82+/-8.14\%$ (in control experiment, upon using live animal – $66.48+/-7.71\%$)

- were obtained during the experiment with rhesus monkey provided by a representative of HGY Company in Omsk financing studies of the authors.

The Rhine test without using biological objects as initiators made up 50.07+/-12.34% in average.

Upon analysis of results obtained the authors paid their attention to the fact that the Rhine test was in all cases higher with operators directly performing decapitation, upon slaughter of young actively functioning and healthy animals and depended on level of specific organization of the biological object used.

The Rhine test was maximum effective upon synchronization of the biolocation operator's work with influence of factors of destruction of biological system, i.e. upon using just slaughtered animals. Then the results have been gradually decreasing and rapidly declined in 1.5–2.5 days (with different species) provided that corpses were kept under indoor temperature.

The authors concurrently performed researches on studying possibilities of application of different organs, tissues and cell embryos taken from human and animal bodies, as well as tissues of embryos (fetal tissues after abortion) and newborns died in childbed or within first hours or days after the birth.

Animals were used as slaughtered and died as a result of modeling of fatal disease (peritonitis) or intoxication (overdose of narcosis) ones. Analogous researches were performed with organs taken from bodies of people died as a result of crash, accident, murder or suicide, as well as a result of serious incurable disease (oncopathology).

This part of work was performed on the base of pathologoanatomic building of Omsk Medicine Academy conjointly with employees of chairs of pathological anatomy and forensic medicine under control of the city department of Internal Affairs and Federal Security Service.

The lowest results were obtained upon work with bone tissue as biological initiator, the highest ones – with blood, cardiac and brain tissues.

As an example results of the Rhine test obtained upon using different tissues of rhesus monkey as initiator can be cited: bone tissue – 54.47+/-11.18%, muscular tissue – 56.34+/-12.31%, skin and hair – 67.13+/-12.59%, liver tissue – 67.84+/-12.64%, testicles – 74.69+/-18.35%, blood – 78.43+/-18.49%, cardiac tissue – 80.21+/-19.17% and, finally, brain tissue – 82.93+/-20.12%.

The results turned out to be higher upon work with fetal tissues, an organ's homogenate washed by concentrated sulphuric acid or placed under laser beam or between carbon electrodes periodically generating electric corona discharge synchronically with the work of the magnetic inductor and the biolocation operator rather than entire organ.

The highest result of the Rhine test was obtained upon work with the corpse of Mr. S., 36 years old. His death occurred as a result of multiple gunshot wounds in the area of abdomen and lower extremities from loss of critical volume of blood. In 9 (nine) hours after the death the Rhine test made up 96.42+/-12.34%, in a day its effectiveness decreased to 88.34+/-11.24%, in three days – up to 74.82+/-10.18%.

Upon work with the corpse of Mrs. Y., 76 years old pensioner, died from multiple metastases to mesenteric lymph nodes against the background of high-grade cachexia, with the clinical diagnosis of IV-degree cancer of stomach, the Rhine test performed in 4 (four) hours after the death made up 79.47+/-10.21%, in a day – 71.13+/-9.97%, in three days – 56.39+/-8.75%.

Finally, possibility of using patients with serious chronic (cancer) brain diseases was evaluated.

Thus, with patient N., 49 years old with the diagnosis of IV-degree cerebrum medulloblastoma (died in 9 weeks after research) the Rhine test made up 79.13+/-10.17%.

Upon work with patient C., 54 years old (diagnosis: extracerebral tumor of the brain) the Rhine test made up 72.26+/-10.11%.

Thus, the following conclusion was made. The younger and functionally more active the biological object used as biological initiator of intuitive abilities of biolocation operators the harder its destruction and death, then the higher percentage of guessing Zener cards by probationers as biolocation operators. Whether the biological object used as biological initiator of intuitive abilities of biolocation operators is functionally incomplete or has chronic diseases or intoxications or mechanism of its death is transient, then the lower percentage of guessing by probationers as biolocation operators.

In order to facilitate statistical processing of obtained data at the moment of adjustment of magnetic inductors the authors have developed a special software program.

In the work the authors used a conventional generator of magnetic impulses of "Gradient" type equipped with current breaker in the chain of magnetic inductors modified for separate adjusting parameters of N-S inductors and conjugated with computer control program and sound card.

The claimed method was tested by the authors during medical biolocation diagnostics with the purpose to determine possibilities of diagnosis verification of patients with oncopathology confirmed on surgical table and prognosis of lifetime of the patients tested (cancer of stomach, breast, head of pancreas, uterus and lungs). These researches were performed in pathologoanatomic building of Omsk Medicine

Academy by lecturer of the chair of topographical anatomy and operative surgery But Y.S.

Obtained increasing of reliability of biolocation studies using the claimed method allowed authors to successfully test it upon guessing winning numbers of cash and prize lotteries. Number of winnings in the group of probationers subjected to influence of magnetic field in the presence of a biological initiator (corpse material) was 3.7 times higher than in control group.

FORMULA OF THE INVENTION

1. Method of increasing reliability of biolocation studies by influence on both hemispheres of the brain of the biolocation operator by impulse low-frequency unipolar magnetic field with parameters adjustable

by the operator himself, provided that between one of field sources and temporal region of the operator the biological indicator of his intuitive abilities in the form of a biological system, biological object or components thereof in the initial phase of irreversible changes, inevitably ended by destruction and death of the used biological initiator, is placed; and the work of the biolocation operator shall be synchronized with the moment of maximum destruction of biological initiator.

2. Method as in clause 1 differing by selection of biological initiators of high-level specific and biological organization actively functioning before start of the initial phase of destruction and by using methods of destruction of biological initiators with rough prolonged phases of their final death.