

Technologies that challenge modern thinking: transmitting drug properties over communication lines

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Abstract—This paper presents The results of experimental and clinical studies of the technology of transmitting “information copies” (IC) of medicinal products (infoceuticals) via communication lines, as well as possible scientific premises underlying it, are presented. The results of a study of the effect of IC of medicinal products Arbidol, Preductal, Thyroxine and Dexon on the stimulated luminescence of hydrocarbonate drinking waters are presented. Comparative tests of the properties of IC of Arbidol, L-thyroxine or Galavit on laboratory animals revealed a similarity in the immunomodulatory effectiveness of the substances of the medicinal products and the corresponding IC. According to clinical observations of 5019 patients who took IC of pharmaceutical products/ medicinal plants/complexes, positive effects were noted in 92.6% of cases, while no side effects were detected. As an example, a study is given on the effectiveness of using IR in the complex therapy of duodenal ulcer.

I. Prerequisites of technology

In 2000, the renowned French immunologist Jacques Benveniste and coworkers reported the transfer of the biological activity of the leukocyte activator phorbol myristate acetate (PMA) to target cells via an electronic communication channel [1]. PMA was placed in an inductor coil connected to the input of a radio amplifier, and a neutrophil suspension was placed in an inductor coil connected to the output of the same amplifier (Fig. 1). The results of 20 blind experiments showed neutrophil activation. This did not occur if: 1) the amplifier was turned off, 2) the PMA was replaced with its own

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inactive analogue, 3) superoxide dismutase or protein kinase C inhibitors were added to neutrophils, which under normal conditions prevent their reaction to the action of the substance PMA. It was hypothesized that the PMA solution is a source of a specific signal that can be transmitted via an electronic communication channel and is capable of affecting neutrophils in the absence of chemical contact between PMA and the cells.

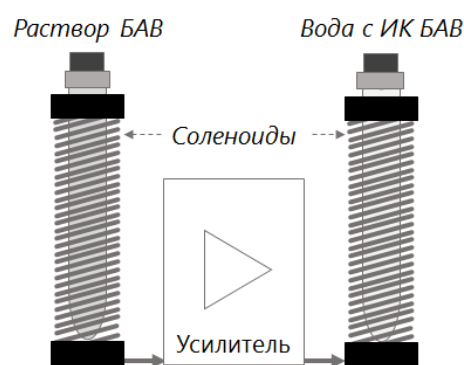


Fig. 1. Diagram of the device developed by J. Benveniste To transfer the IR of a biologically active substance (BAS) from a solution of the BAS to water or an aqueous system, which thereby acquires the properties of a biologically active medium. When the amplifier is turned on, the solenoids become sources of an electromagnetic field, exciting both the solution containing the BAS and water—the IR acceptor—and the information is transferred via the communication channel from the BAS solution to the water.

Benveniste and his colleagues also carried out transatlantic transmission via a telephone channel of digital signals obtained from acetylcholine, histamine, ovalbumin and other biologically active substances (BAS) [2]. Water treated with the transmitted IR of these BAS had a corresponding specific effect on biological test systems.

Endler et al. conducted a study of the effect of the IR hormone thyroxine on tadpoles [3], [4], [5], [6], [7]. Initially, it was found that thyroxine in concentrations up to 10^{-8} M causes and accelerates metamorphosis from li-chinok to tadpoles, and in dilutions in the range from

10^{-11}M to 10^{-30}M inhibits morphogenesis. Next was It has been shown that if the signal from a thyroxine solution in a concentration 10^{-8}M transmit through a radio amplifier to pure water, then such water accelerates metamorphosis. If diluted thyroxine in concentrations from 10^{-11}M to 10^{-30}M , then Water, after being in a coil connected to the amplifier output, inhibits morphogenesis. Placing normal (control) water or high dilutions of thyroxine, prepared without shaking, into the input coil produced no effect.

Other authors have similarly transmitted a signal to water from Amphotericin B, which has antifungal properties. They studied the inhibitory effect of "informed" water on the growth of *Candida albicans* cell cultures. It was found that approximately 60% of the cells survived in such "informed" water, while up to 20% survived in water containing Amphotericin B, with 100% survival in the control [8].

In the work of a group of Italian scientists, using the Benveniste method, a signal was transmitted from a solution of retinoic acid (a factor that promotes cell differentiation) to a nutrient medium in which cancer cells were then placed [9], [10], [11]. The medium prepared in this way inhibited the growth of cancer cells.

Luc Montagnier, using a device developed by Benveniste [12], established that highly diluted solutions of DNA from some pathogenic bacteria and viruses are sources of electromagnetic radiation in the range from several hundred hertz to several kilohertz [13]. Since the genomic DNA of most pathogenic bacteria contains such segments, this makes it possible to create a highly sensitive system for detecting chronic infections in humans and animals. Signals were obtained in a study of the following bacteria: *Streptococcus B*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Proteus mirabilis*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Salmonella*, and *Clostridium perfringens*. In 2012, a US patent application for this method was published [14].

In addition to the above, Luc Montagnier and colleagues discovered that active (emitting electromagnetic signals) dilutions of DNA fragments are capable of contact-free interaction with pure water [15]. A tightly sealed test tube with an active DNA dilution (test tube #1) was placed in a container shielded from external electromagnetic fields together with a sealed test tube with pure water (test tube #2). Inside the shielded container was a copper solenoid connected to an external low-frequency signal generator (7 Hz). After incubating both test tubes in this device with the generator turned on for at least 18 hours, water from test tube #2 was serially diluted from 10_2 to 10_{15} times. It turned out that some of the dilutions thus obtained

serve as sources of EM signals similar to those emitted by test tube No. 1. No changes in the properties of pure water occurred when exposed to the active DNA dilution without contact if, during the joint incubation of two test tubes in a container, the external low-frequency signal generator was not turned on, if the incubation lasted less than 18 hours, if, instead of the active DNA dilution, which is the source of EM signals, an inactive one was used in test tube No. 1.

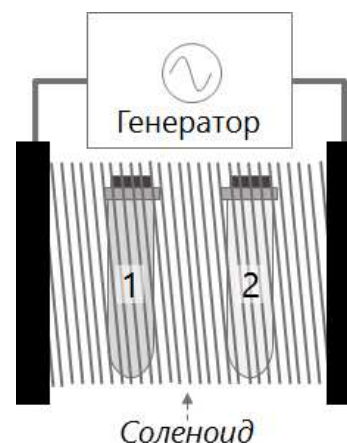


Fig. 2. Diagram of the device used by L. Montagnier for transfer of IR from the "active" aqueous solution with traces of DNA to water.

During the experiments described above, Luc Montagnier and his colleagues discovered a phenomenon of extraordinary importance. After the productive interaction of water from test tube #2 with water from test tube #1, all the ingredients necessary for DNA synthesis using the polymerase chain reaction (nucleotides, primer, DNA polymerase) were added to the dilutions of water from test tube #2 that served as sources of EM signals, and the PCR reaction was carried out. As a result, DNA of the same size and with the same nucleotide sequence as the DNA, traces of which were contained in test tube #1, was synthesized in the test tube, the information from which was transferred to pure water during joint incubation of the two test tubes in a container. This experiment was repeated multiple times with different DNA sequences, obtaining exact copies of the original DNA sequences in the "informed" water.

The results of all these experiments prove that biologically active substances are sources of information fields that can be transferred either via electronic communication channels or contactlessly over known distances and recorded on certain intermediate information carriers, the role of which in the described experiments is played by aquatic systems. These "informed" carriers are capable, in turn, of acting as a source of a specific signal that causes a physiological reaction in the living organism.

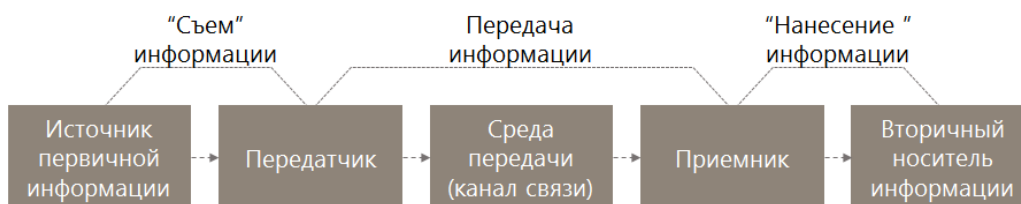


Fig. 3. Schematic diagram of the "transfer" of biologically active substances properties to a secondary carrier.

systems. However, to implement such a transfer of information by field, rather than substantial means, a number of conditions must be met, i.e., the implementation of a certain technological process, the basic principles of which were established by Jacques Benveniste and developed by his followers.

II. Technologies for transferring "properties" ("information copy") of biologically active substances into various secondary carriers

Jacques Benveniste's 2003 patent [12] presents the invention of a method and device for obtaining electrical signals coming from substances that possess biological activity. A 2004 patent [16] introduces the concept of an "informed" substance and, in particular, "informed" water, and registers a device that creates such substances. A 2010 patent describes a system for transmitting a signal over a distance and "recording" this signal on a substance, in particular water, an alcohol solution, or sugar granules [17].

Known methods and technical devices for "transferring" the properties of biologically active substances to substances – temporary carriers – have a common basic scheme (Fig. 1) [3], [13], [15], [18], [19], [20], [21], [22], [23], [24], [25], [26]. In the method used by Luc Montagnier (Fig. 2.), according to the diagram in Fig. 3, the electromagnetic field created by the solenoid excites the primary source, "removing" information from it, transmits it (carries it in space) and "applies" the information to the secondary carrier, the role of which in Luc Montagnier's experiments is played by water. Numerous works show that an external electromagnetic field is a necessary condition for the creation of IR and acts as a kind of carrier [3], [13], [15], [18]-[26]. In these same experimental works, scientists mention the following substances as possible temporary carriers: plastic, glass, tin, granulated sugar, distilled or boiled water, physiological and colloidal solutions, nutrient media, 30-40% ethyl alcohol, 20% aqueous glycerin solution, magnetic and photographic films, dextro- and levorotatory isomers of sugars, polysaccharides, wax, paraffin, metals, etc.

As can be seen in Fig. 1 and 2, the process flow charts are very simple and it would seem that "transfer of properties"

Anyone can "prepare a copy" of a medicinal drug at home. However, this process is not without its challenges. The "transfer" is influenced by numerous factors, both known and yet to be identified—from fields created by household appliances to all sorts of cosmophysical factors. It's important to understand that in this process, "everything influences everything." Therefore, these technologies are empirical in nature, and the experimental results yield new knowledge that allows for the adjustment and refinement of a specific technology.

III. Technology of "transfer" to large distances

For at least the last 25 years, practicing physicians around the world have been using various technical devices with the basic scheme described above to create IR drugs.

In his experiments, Jacques Benveniste recorded a signal from a substance, performed analog-to-digital conversion, transmitted the resulting file over a distance via the Internet, and reproduced the signal, affecting a secondary storage medium [2], [17]. To transmit IR, analog-to-digital conversion is not necessary, and it is even possible that this leads to the loss of some characteristics of the information being recorded. As was said above, to transfer IR, an external field is required – a carrier. That is, to transfer IR over long distances, one can, for example, use a very long solenoid inside which a field is created (Fig. 4). Thus, the solenoid is a communication channel between the primary source and the secondary storage medium.

Modern advances in Internet technology have made it possible to implement a more convenient technology for transmitting (receiving) IC. The main difference between IC Medicals technology and all existing ones is that IC is transmitted from a single center to a remote device, which, according to the diagram in Fig. 3, is a "receiver".

This technology makes it possible to prepare an IR of a medicinal substance on a secondary carrier, which can then act on water for some time, practically anywhere in the world. After exposure to the secondary carrier, the water changes some of its properties and is capable of exerting

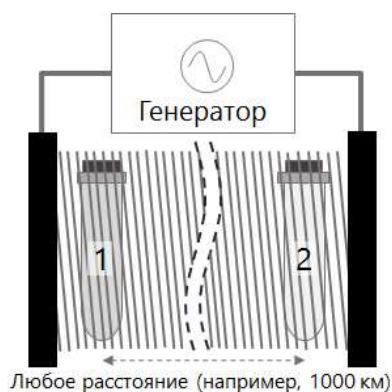


Fig. 4. Analogy of IC Medicals technology.

Living organisms have a specific effect. All of the above substances can be used as a secondary carrier, but this technology has been tested and proven using compact disc material (plastic, aluminum). Compact discs were chosen because they are widespread throughout the world and standardized (i.e., the technology is adapted to the existing infrastructure), which allows the technology to be used anywhere today. A diagram of the IC Medicals technology is shown in Fig. 5.

A secondary storage medium (compact disc) with the IR of a specific substance transferred to it is located in a cell of the technical center (TC), which is shielded from other cells. The transfer process is carried out as follows: the substance is placed on the compact disc and irradiated with a laser for a certain period of time; i.e., an electromagnetic field is used to “remove” information from the drug and “apply” the IR to the secondary storage medium.

To transfer the IC from the TC to a remote device (RD) connected to the Internet, at the request of the RD user, a connection is established between the TC cell and the RD, and some information packet (for example, an image file) is transmitted from the TC cell to the RD over the network, which in itself is simply an electromagnetic packet - a carrier field, i.e. it acts as an IC carrier. A compact disc that is in the receiving RD or close to

it (for example, in a CD drive or on a laptop keyboard) receives the transmitted IR.

Similar to the diagram shown in Fig. 4, the TC cell is one end of the solenoid, and the control unit, to which the IR is transmitted, is the other. The Internet infrastructure serves as the address communication channel through which the carrier field with the IR is transmitted.

At the moment, interaction between the user of the UU and the Shopping Center is carried out through the interface of the websites www.newpharm.ru, www.dst-fund.ru, www.icmedical.com, www.dst-fund.com and others.

It should be noted that the presented technology model is only one of many possible ones. Other technology options are currently being tested: various methods of establishing connections between the shopping center and the control unit, various materials as secondary carriers, etc. are being tested.

IV. Results of laboratory studies of the properties of “information copies” medicinal substances

A. The influence of “Information copies” of the medicinal products Arbidol, Preductal, Thyroxine and Dexon on the forced luminescence of hydrocarbonate drinking waters

The effect of IR of a number of drugs transferred to compact discs from the Internet on the stimulated emission of natural hydrocarbonate drinking waters incubated on these discs was studied. The amplitude of the stimulated emission reflects the intensity of free-radical processes involving active oxygen, spontaneously occurring in these waters, and characterizes their energetic activity. The biological activity of the selected drugs is associated with their influence on bioenergetic processes in the body, which include reactions involving active oxygen. A detailed experimental procedure is described in earlier works [27].

In most experiments with IR Arbidol and Thyroxine, after 2-4 hours of incubation of drinking water on disks, its activity increased relative to the control. The difference remained 24 hours after removing the water from the disks (an example of an experiment with IR Arbidol

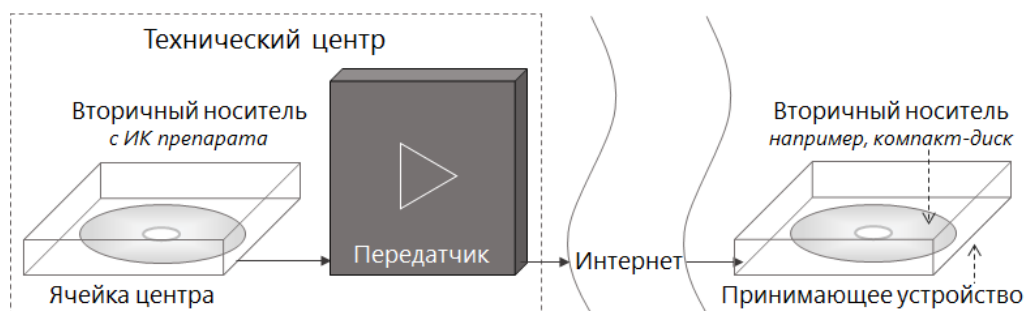


Fig. 5. Schematic diagram of IC Medicals technology for transmitting IR drugs over a distance.

– Fig. 6). In most experiments with IR Preductal and Dexon, a decrease in water activity was observed relative to the control (an example of an experiment with IR Dexon – Fig. 7). It is interesting that Dexon is an immunosuppressant, and Arbidol and Thyroxine are immunostimulants.

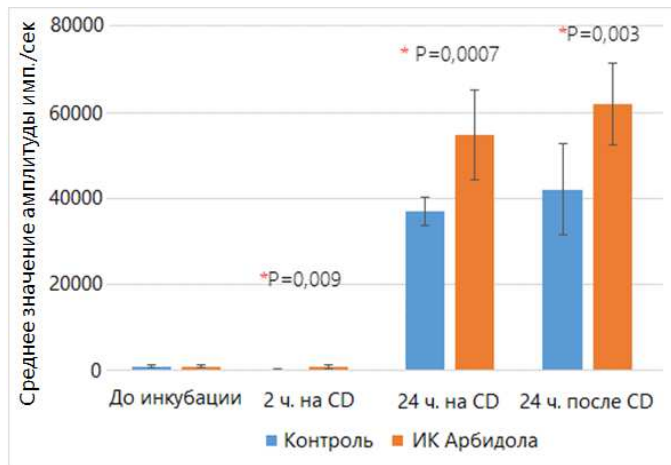


Fig. 6. As a result of incubation of hydrocarbonate water on CD with IR Arbidol for the specified time, an increase in the effect of forced luminescence compared to the control, recorded using the method described in [27]. Average values (±SD) of the stimulated luminescence amplitudes are calculated from 15 independent measurements for each case.

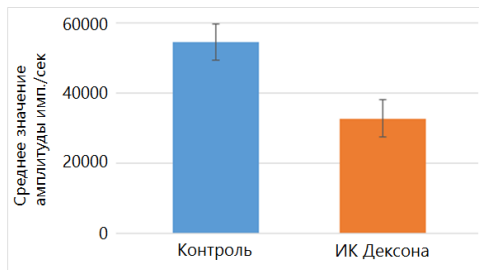


Fig. 7. After incubation of hydrocarbonate water for 24 hours on CD with IR Dexamethasone, there is a weakening of the forced luminescence compared to the control. Average values (±SD) of the stimulated luminescence amplitudes are calculated from 15 independent measurements for each case. P=6.4* E-7 (Student).

B. Testing the immunomodulatory properties of a physiological solution exposed to temporary media with “information copies” of Arbidol, L-thyroxine or Galavit

The studies were conducted in a “blind” manner using the methods of preclinical trials of the immunotropic activity of drugs [28]. Compact discs were used as secondary carriers.

In vivo experiments on laboratory mice have shown the following: If the introduction of a saline solution exposed to a clean CD disc does not change the immune function reduced by exposure to ionizing radiation

reactivity (number of antibody-producing cells – AOK – in the spleen of mice), then saline solution exposed on a disk with IR of the immunostimulating drug Arbidol (Informed CD) increases it, as does the solution of the Arbidol substance itself (Substance), and especially when saline solution with IR is administered together with the substance (inf+sub).

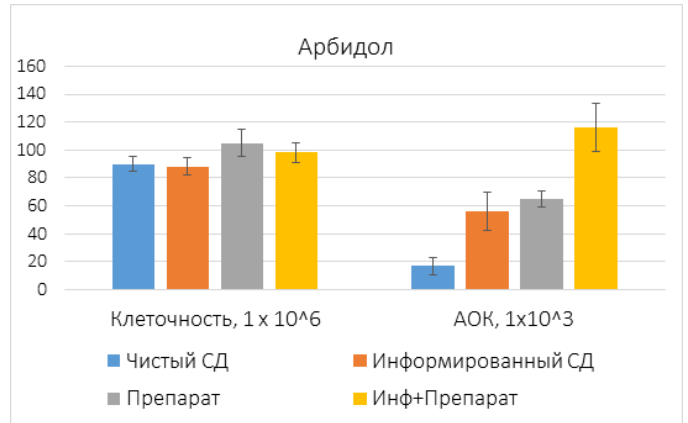


Fig. 8. Immunological parameters in irradiated (1 Gy) mice in comparison of the effects of “information copies” of Arbidol and the substance of this drug. The ordinate axis is the percentage of the control (intact mice). Each group contained 6 mice.

Administration of saline solution exposed to disks with IR Galavit or Thyroxine (stress, experience), which have an immunostimulating effect, to mice with reduced immunity as a result of stress, increases immunological parameters (including the number of antibody-forming cells) – AOK compared to control (stress, control - blank compact disc) almost to the level of intact mice (intact).

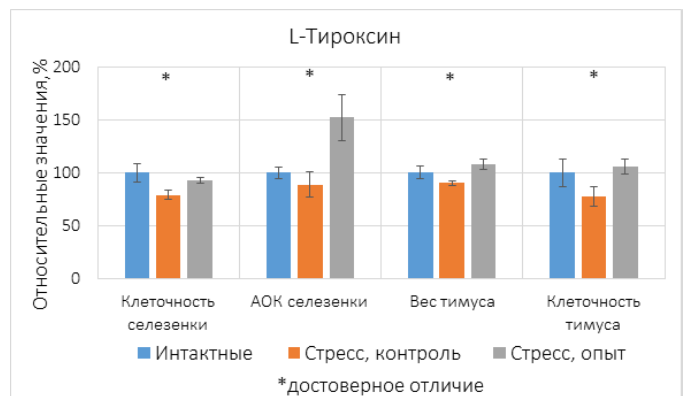


Fig. 9. The influence of “information copies” of L-thyroxine on immunological parameters of stressed mice. Each group included 6 mice.

The data presented above indicate that the IR drugs with immunomodulatory properties, Arbidol, Galavit and L-thioxine, reproduce the immunostimulating activity of the original substances. In mice, the immune reactivity

Table I
List of diseases and the most suitable drugs in the form of IR

| System | Diseases | Information copies of drugs |
|--------------------|---|---|
| Digestive | Gastric ulcer and duodenal ulcer | Omez, Duspatalin, No-Shpa, Hydrated Fullerene, Sumamed, Doxycycline, Ciprolet |
| | Biliary dyskinesia | Duspatalin, pancreatin, liver treatment complex, hydrated fullerene, heptral, ursosan, essentielle |
| | Gallbladder polyposis, Cholelithiasis, Cystic liver disease | Duspatalin, pancreatin, liver treatment complex, hydrated fullerene, heptral, ursosan, essentielle, galavit, guanabana, noni, valtrex, ciprolet |
| | Chronic gastroduodenitis / associated with Helicobacter infection | Omez, duspatalin, no-spa, hydrated fullerene / Omez, sumamed, doxycycline, ciprolet |
| Cardially-vascular | Irritable bowel syndrome with excess bacterial growth | Duspatalin, sumamed, doxycycline, valtrex, guanabana, ciprolet, linex |
| | Hyperglycemia | Glucophage, Victoza, weight loss complex |
| | Hypercholesterolemia | Atorvastatin, Crestor, weight loss complex |
| Immune | Arterial hypertension, vegetative-vascular dystonia, hypertension, cerebrovascular insufficiency, ischemic heart disease, angina pectoris | Dilacor, Crestor, Preductal, Atorvastatin, Sanval, Trental, Plavix, Weight Loss Complex |
| | Acute viral infections and their prevention | Arbidol, ambroxol, paracetamol, nurofen |

Table II
Groups and treatments used in the study

| Group 1 (16 people) Omeprazole 40 mg – 2 times a day | Group 2 (24 people) Omeprazole 40 mg – 1 time per day | Group 3 (20 people) Omeprazole 40 mg – 1 time per day |
|--|---|---|
| Amoxicillin 1000 mg – 2 times a day | IR Omeza – 2 times a day | |
| Klacid 0.5 – 2 times a day | IR Sumamed – 2 times a day | |
| Duspatalin – 2 times a day | IR Duspatalin – 2 times a day | |
| | IR Doxycycline – 1 time per day | |

walks reliably faster than the 1st and 3rd groups (Fig. 12); the effectiveness of Helicobacter Pylori eradication after 2 weeks is almost the same in patients of the 1st and 2nd groups, but significantly higher (three times) than in patients of the 3rd group (Fig. 13);

Examination after 6-8 months showed that patients in the 2nd group were significantly less likely to have Helicobacter Pylori colonization (Fig. 14).

Our data on the treatment of duodenal ulcers do not differ from the literature data regarding groups 1 and 3 [29], [30], [31]. The authors described the advantage of eradication therapy in relation to the anti-relapse effect over 3 years, but no difference in the rate of epithelialization and relief of clinical symptoms was found [32]. In addition, sensitivity to antibiotics used in eradication regimens decreased, which, according to Yu.A. Kucheryavy [33],

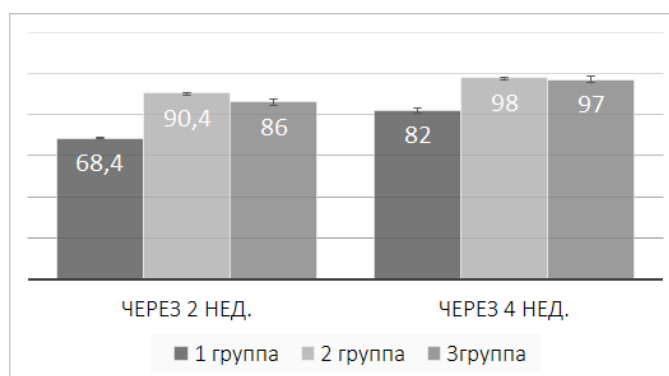


Fig. 11. Dynamics of the frequency of scarring of duodenal ulcers, % (p±mp).

led to a decrease in the effectiveness of this therapy. The use of IC Medicals allowed us to achieve better results in combination treatment with omeprazole in

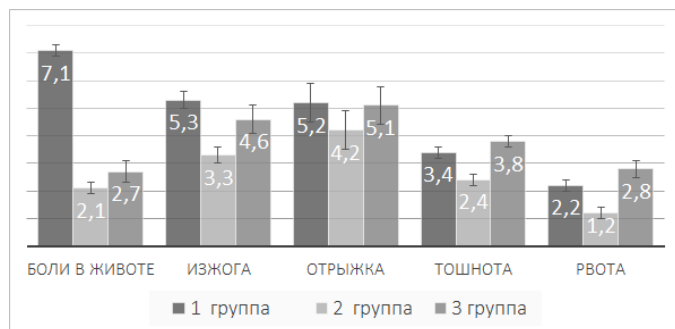


Fig. 12. Timeframe for relief of the main clinical symptoms during treatment, days.

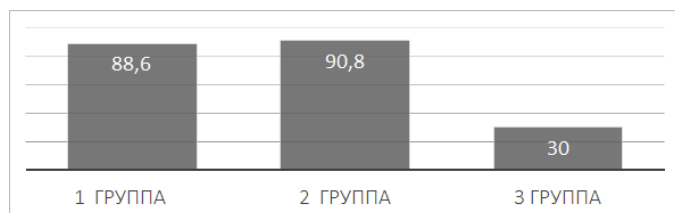


Fig. 13. Eradication efficiency of Helicobacter Pylori after 2 weeks, %.

as a result of the multifactorial action of this therapy.

V. Discussion

The phenomena and technologies discussed above initially seem incredible if we consider that water is an isotropic system in thermodynamic equilibrium with its environment. On the other hand, in 1988, a quantum electrodynamic (QED) group of Italian theoretical physicists – Emilio Del Giudice, Giuliano Preparata and Giuseppe Vitiello – put forward a theory of water based on examining the properties of the condensed phase of matter from the standpoint of quantum field theory, in particular, quantum electrodynamics [34]. In particular, this theory describes how water, or more precisely, a collective water system that unites at least several million water molecules into a single whole, can interact with external electromagnetic fields and other factors that excite it. When resonant interactions occur between an aqueous system (or a set of aqueous systems) and these factors, the water can change its state. Under certain conditions, the new state can be maintained for hours, weeks, and even years. From the perspective of the same theoretical QED approach, such materials, such as glass, crystals, and plastic, are also capable of storing a state altered by an external field in their internal coherent structures [35].

It also seems surprising at first glance that IR, which can essentially be spoken of as an ultra-weak field, can be transferred to almost any distance and have an impact on matter.

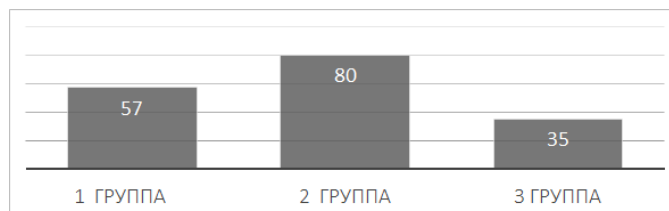


Fig. 14. Absence of Helicobacter Pylori colonization after 6-8 months, %.

environment against the background of many other fields, the intensity of which can be many orders of magnitude higher than the intensity of the useful signal. However, such a phenomenon is constantly realized in nature and in technical systems due to the existence of a fundamental physical principle - resonance [36]. For example, everyday experience shows that a remote control can control a television using resonant infrared signals despite thermal noise, the intensity of which in the IR region is several orders of magnitude stronger in energy than the intensity of the electromagnetic signals transmitted by the remote control.

As is known, the main problem of experiments with the “transfer” of the IR of biologically active substances to water is their reproducibility. A scientific approach to the study of natural phenomena requires the necessary degree of reproducibility of the experimental results in order to consider the phenomenon real and not a random artifact. In our opinion, when repeating an experiment multiple times while observing all the conditions that can be controlled by the experimenter and that can influence its results, only two possible options can be realized: 1) the phenomenon of “transfer” of the properties of biologically active substances is impossible under any conditions, 2) this phenomenon is recorded in some experiments, and not detected in others. Based on the totality of published experimental works, which nevertheless testify to the existence of this phenomenon, as well as on our own results, we can assume that “reproducibility is not always” associated with non-compliance with all the necessary conditions. For example, various cosmophysical factors, which in turn can affect aquatic systems, are usually not considered [37].

Let us assume that, as a result of the transfer of the IR of a particular biologically active substance to water, a change in the structural and dynamic properties of the aquatic system occurs; for example, its coherent domains are ordered or excited, which acquire specific frequency characteristics depending on the particular substance used as a source of IR. But in this case, one way or another, the question arises: how can such water affect biological systems and the specific life processes occurring in them?

There is an illusion of knowledge about the interaction between a cell and a drug, which is gradually dissipating.

Nowadays, it is generally accepted that a drug interacts with its target – the patient’s tissue structures – like a chemical reagent, interfering with biochemical reactions. This is a very simplified view. A more subtle mechanism suggests that the drug molecule interacts with cell receptors according to the “key-lock” principle, which was proposed by Emil Fischer back in 1894 [38]. This model helps explain why the desired pharmacological effect can only be achieved with drugs that match the receptor in their spatial structure. But for something to happen, not only is it necessary for the “key to fit the lock”; it is also necessary for the “key” to interact with the “lock”. In everyday life, for example, we turn a key and thus change the state of the lock. Traditional physiology or pharmacology, using the “key-lock” model, is not always able to describe the process of interaction between the “key” and the “lock”, i.e. how the process of changing the state of the “lock” occurs. It was precisely this shortcoming of the model that could have caused the dissatisfaction of the professor of pharmaceutical chemistry, Alfred Burger, which he expressed in his fundamental work, “The Chemistry of Drugs”: “Almost all the problems of drug chemistry would be conquered by us if we had even a remote idea of the interaction of drugs with the chemical components of the body” [39]. He made this statement back in 1960, but it is still relevant today.

Compared to the 19th century, biology today is united with other fields of science to explain deeper, physical processes occurring in biological systems. Gilbert Ling [40] described a physical theory of the living cell based on the association-induction theory. Based on this theory, Raymond Damadian made a breakthrough in medicine by creating magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) technology [41], [42]. Regarding the “key-lock” model, this theory proposes “turning the key” as electronic polarization or induction. Thus, a physical aspect is introduced – interaction via a field. Again, by analogy with modern electronic “key-lock” circuits, even for mutual “recognition” of the lock and key, their physical (more precisely, mechanical) contact is not required. The role of the key can be played by passive contactless plastic cards with an LC circuit and a microcircuit, which are used throughout the world and interact with the lock using an electromagnetic field, and the distance at which such interaction can be realized can be quite significant with very little energy expenditure.

One of the most striking confirmations of the possibility of highly specific electromagnetic interaction between individual molecules and their receptors is the already repeatedly reproduced research of Luc Thurin [43]. He proved that we can sense different smells thanks to vibrations

characteristics of molecules (the specificity of their electromagnetic spectra), rather than their shape in the ground (unexcited) state. He showed that molecules with nearly identical shapes can have completely different odors, while molecules with similar vibrational spectra and significantly different shapes can have the same odor.

VI. Conclusion

The information presented in this article indicates that the influence of biologically active substances on the body can be mediated by mechanisms that differ significantly from those traditionally recognized and underlying the modern scientific paradigm. This is currently supported by a sufficient number of diverse facts obtained using traditional scientific methods. Despite the limited research and the lack of generalized understanding of these properties, many of the phenomena related to this area are already finding practical application.

Based on the totality of available facts, the nature of the phenomena under consideration obviously lies in the realm of electromagnetic fields or radiation. The electromagnetic nature of the biological activity of chemical and natural substances makes it possible to transmit and reproduce their effects over a distance.

This is precisely the phenomenon that was discovered by previous researchers and objectively confirmed by the experimental data presented here, obtained in laboratory experiments, as well as by data from numerous clinical observations.

These data demonstrate the significant potential of this emerging medical field. The pharmacological effect is independent of chemical or physicochemical interactions due to direct contact between the drug and its target, and the effect is achieved through ultra-weak electromagnetic fields, suggesting the absence of the inevitable side effects in such cases. Preliminary experiments confirm this fact. This opens up new possibilities for the treatment of various diseases.

The possibility of “delivering” “information copies” of medicinal drugs over unlimited distances creates additional conveniences and prospects.

It should be noted, however, that the study of the range of phenomena under consideration is hampered not only by the bias of supporters of traditional ideas, but also by the lack of highly sensitive equipment for studying their physical basis.

Expanding the circle of specialists participating in the study of these phenomena will undoubtedly contribute not only to the creation of scientific ideas about their nature and patterns, but will also accelerate their implementation into practice.

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