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DESCRIPTION RU2163491C2

A device for remotely transferring information from a drug to the human body

[0001]

The invention relates to the field of medical technology and can be used for remote exposure of the human body to medicinal solutions.

[0002]

A device is known for transferring the properties of medicinal preparations to the human body, used for testing medicinal preparations and including a source of electric current, an

ammeter, a testing platform for the medicinal preparation, an active electrode brought into contact with it, and a passive electrode brought into contact with the patient (1).

The disadvantage of this device is the lack of the ability to directly transfer information from the drug to the human body.

[0003]

The closest to the claimed device is a device for energy exchange between objects (2), including an electromagnetic field generator, made in the form of an induction coil connected to a power source; a working platform made of conductive material for placing a medicinal product, electrically connected to the generator.

A disadvantage of the known device is that, in addition to transferring information from the drug to the human body, it has an undesirable direct effect on its organs and systems via an electromagnetic field.

[0004]

The objective of the claimed invention is to reduce the side effects of the device, ensure its environmental safety for humans, and simplify the design.

[0005]

The solution to the problem is achieved by introducing a hollow closed cylinder with a lid made of non-conductive material into the device, around which a light guide connected to a

light source is spirally twisted on the outside, and the medicinal product is located inside the cylinder.

[0006]

The drawing shows a diagram of the proposed device.

[0007]

The device includes a hollow closed cylinder 1 with a cover 2 made of a non-conductive material (for example, plastic), around which a light guide 3 is spirally twisted on the outside, connected to a light source 4; a medicinal preparation 5 is located inside the cylinder.

Light source 4 is connected to power source 6.

The light source can be an electric bulb, the power source - an electric battery or a 127-220 V electrical network. The light source can also be a helium-neon laser.

If necessary, the packaging of the medicinal product 5, if it does not ensure a stable position inside the cylinder 1, can be fixed in place.

[0008]

Depending on the light source and power source used, the design of the device can be made in different versions.

For example, when using a 2.8 V light bulb and an electric battery, the entire device can be located in a single housing made of a non-conductive material (plastic).

In this version, the cylinder diameter is 5 cm, the height is 10 cm. In this case, the device is placed entirely on the patient's body at the time of exposure.

[0009]

When using a helium-neon laser as a light source 4, the cylinder 1 can be placed in a separate housing, movably connected to the rest of the device, located in another housing.

In this case, the part of the device containing cylinder 1 is placed on the patient's body during the exposure session.

[0010]

The operating method of the device: A glass ampoule or vial with a solution of a medicinal product 5 is placed inside the cylinder 1, and the cylinder is closed with a lid 2.

Turn on light source 4. The device is switched to a three-minute readiness mode. After the specified period, the device or its part, in which cylinder 1 is located, is installed on the patient's body in the area of the diseased organ or pathological focus. The transfer of information is carried out over a period of time determined by the exposure table, if necessary, under the control of the dynamics of the corresponding physiological or biochemical parameters (heart rate, blood pressure, blood sugar, etc.) depending on the nature of the pharmacological action of the drug. After completing the procedure, turn off the light source 4; after 3-5 minutes the device is ready for reuse.

[0011]

Using one ampoule of a medicinal product - a carrier of corrective information - it is possible to carry out multiple procedures.

Turning on the device for 10-15 seconds allows us to identify signs of patient intolerance to the drug. The economic effect of repeated use of expensive medications in providing emergency, urgent, and outpatient care is very significant.

[0012]

Information confirming the possibility of implementing the invention 1.

Transfer of information from insulin to the human body A series of experiments was conducted to transfer the properties of insulin to the human body by acting on the liver projection area using the claimed device (option 2). The device used a helium-neon laser as a light source. The subjects were familiar with the nature of the effects being carried out, but did not feel the moment the device was turned on and off and were not warned about it.

[0013]

Before the start of the exposure, the subject was placed in a lying position, the blood sugar level was measured, after which an ampoule with insulin was placed in the working chamber of the device, the device was placed on the subject's body in the area of the liver projection, and the device was turned on.

The duration of exposure ranged from 5 to 23 minutes. After turning off the device, the blood sugar level was determined.

[0014]

Example 1.

Patient K. Blood sugar level before exposure - 113 mg/dL. After exposure for 8 minutes, the indicator decreased to 98 mg/dL.

[0015]

Example 2.

Patient S. Pre-exposure blood sugar level: 103 mg/dL. After the intervention, the sugar level dropped to 93 mg/dL.

[0016]

Thus, two patients experienced a reduction in blood sugar, which confirms the effect of remote information transfer from insulin to the human body.

[0017]

2.

Transfer of information from an adrenaline solution to the human body The subject was placed in a lying position, and an unactivated device was placed on the heart area (option 1).

After 15 minutes, the device was turned on and the exposure session was carried out for 5 minutes. Before, after and during the exposure, an ECG was recorded in a standard lead (100 complexes for each measurement), on the basis of which the R-R interval and the reliability of its change were determined. The value of this parameter was used as a control for the subject's reaction to remote exposure to adrenaline.

[0018]

Example 3.

Patient A. R-R interval values before exposure were 1.049 s, during exposure - 1.004 s, and after exposure - 0.967 s. Thus, a reliable decrease in the R-R interval value was obtained, which confirms the effect of remote transfer of information from adrenaline to the human body.

[0019]

List of information sources 1.

German Patent No. 3413540, cl. A 61 H 39/00,1989.

[0020]

2.

Patent of Russia 2033138, cl. A 61 H 39/00, 1995.