

Studies and Observations on Frequency-Treated Water, Electrolyzed Water, and Human Blood

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How does drinking water imbued with Schumann resonant frequencies affect the blood compared to ordinary drinking water? In a preliminary study to look for an effect, N=3 normal healthy adults were given 0.5 to 1 liter of commercial bottled spring water treated with Schumann resonant frequencies or untreated water (controls) to drink while fasting. Fresh peripheral blood droplets were taken from the fingertips of subjects using a sterile lancet. These blood samples were placed on a glass slide under a cover slip and were observed for 15 minutes using the technique of live blood analysis. Blood cells and plasma were magnified up to 10,000x using a dark-field microscope with video enhancement. Digital microphotographs and short videos of the blood were recorded.

Each subject underwent testing on two different days. For a given day, the subject had one preliminary blood test, followed by water drinking, and then post-blood tests at 15 min, 30 min, and 1 hour afterwards. Each subject consumed either control water or frequency-imbued water that was randomly assigned for the day. Both experimenter and subject were blinded as to the identity of each water sample.

Scoring of the microphotographs and videos was performed using a Likert scale on the following variables: (1) red blood cell stickiness and aggregation; (2) fibrin and cellular clotting; (3) pleomorphic microbial forms; (4) white blood cell motility; (5) red blood cell membrane integrity; (6) crystals and other formations in the plasma.

The results overall show that drinking Schumann resonant frequency-imbued water decreased the formation of red blood cell rouleau and aggregates, diminished protein linkage of the cells, and produced less clotting than blood from subjects drinking control water.

These results demonstrate very short term effects on blood. It is not known whether drinking such water over the long term would result in lasting changes.

On the other hand, observations on the blood of clients who switch to drinking alkaline electrolyzed water, which is characterized by a pH of 8.5 to 9.5, ORP = -150 to -250 mV, and microstructured with 5 to 8 water molecules per cluster, shows that blood cell aggregation and clotting factors such as fibrin and spicules become gradually reduced over time. This has been seen even in the elderly.

In conclusion, drinking water treated with Schumann frequencies and/or strong electric fields as used in electrolysis may be a useful intervention to combat the effects of the inflammatory biochemical cascade that leads to sticky blood and early clotting. It is possible that long term consumption of such drinking waters may improve the circulation and help prevent cardiovascular incidents by their natural blood thinning effects. Further studies to investigate whether there are changes in inflammatory markers with regular consumption of these drinking waters are recommended.