Bioelectrography research of water and water influence to the state of people

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Gas Discharge Visualization (GDV) technique is being used for many years as a method of monitoring water properties [1]. It is based on measuring and computer processing of stimulated by electromagnetic field photon emission from the water surface. Numerous experiments demonstrated high sensitivity of the EPC analysis for detecting weak transformations of water under the influence of electromagnetic fields, air, light, and other subtle factors. Difference between natural and synthetic stuff was detected by the EPC method. Different liquids, such as blood, saliva, microbiological cultures, and oils may be studied by this approach as well. There are a lot of evidences which allow to propose that GDV image properties is obviously determined by the structure of the near-surface clusters, which means that the GDV method is one of the informative methods for study of structural properties of liquids. A lot of experiments was conducted with water structured by different devices and filters. In many cases parameters of the GDV images of water and their time dynamics changed dramatically after the influence of these devices. This may be attributed to changes in water structure, in particular, formation of coherent domains in water.

At the same time this is not an indication that this structured water may have some special beneficial effects for human health, as we may often see in the claims of the producers. To demonstrate existence of these effects we need to conduct special studies. We are organizing integrated testing utilizing methods from physiology, psychophysiology, psychology, and biophysics. Herewith an example of the kind. The sample consisted of 40 athletes between the ages of 14 and 25, coming from the Olympic Reserve School in St. Petersburg. Their skill level ranged from first-class sportsmen (regional champions) to nationally ranked players and national champions in different kinds of sports - athletics, rowing, triathlon, basketball. Two 20-person groups were randomly selected - experimental and control. Groups were randomized by age, gender, skill level, and sports type. Subjects were aware of the goal of the experiment, but were not told which kind of water they would drink. For 30 days athletes in the experimental group drank water passed through an graphene filter. Athletes in the control group consumed bottled water. Athletes had the parameters of their condition measured initially as well as after a 30-day period. The results of the experiment have shown that after a month of drinking water passed through a graphene filter, athletes experienced statistically significant changes in their cardiovascular system parameters. The values of heart rate (HR) at rest, and diastolic blood pressure after exercise decreased, while HR recovery time following exercise decreased by 18% - and arterial blood pressure by 10%. These data indicate improvement in physical performance, optimization of the circulatory system, and enhanced exercise tolerance. Such trends were not observed in the control group. Based on variation pulsometry data, members of the experimental group had a tendency towards the optimization of the vegetative balance (increased parasympathetic effects and decreased sympathetic ones). In response to exercise athletes in the experimental group demonstrated an increase in the values of their mental strength factor, reflecting the level of competitive readiness. Data obtained using the GDV method suggest that the values of energy parameters for the athletes in the experimental group remained stable, whereas the control group exhibited a decline in the values of these parameters. At the same time, in the experimental group there was a significant increase in energy potential values pertaining to specific organs and organ systems.

1. Korotkov K, Orlov D. Analysis of Stimulated Electrophotonic Glow of Liquids. www.WaterJournal.org V 2, 2010.