

USE OF BEMER THERAPY FOR RESPIRATORY DISEASES

The heart- and circulatory system and the respiratory system are responsible for providing each cell in our body with a sufficient amount of oxygen at all times and that the carbon dioxide produced through metabolism can be released; this occurs through gas exchange in the lungs and between the blood and the individual cells.

In addition to a proper breathing technique and normal environmental conditions, the bronchi and lung tissues need to be healthy and well-functioning, the circulation in the lungs must be adequate, and the basic parameters that determine blood characteristics for good oxygenation, and thus the performance capacity of our body, need to be present.

If only one of these components becomes compromised through trauma or injury, the oxygen supply for the entire body will be negatively affected, which could have potentially life-threatening consequences.

On the contrary, an improvement of any of these parameters can have a positive influence on the oxygen supply of the body. In the areas of prevention and wellness there has been an increased emphasis on optimization of the oxygen supply as an added dimension to treatment of the actual causes and symptoms of disease.

The common basis of all bronchopulmonary diseases (allergies, degenerative or functional ailments, tumors, etc.) is the fact that somehow the body's supply of oxygen has been decreased.

By far the most common and frequent cause of a compromised respiratory system is the common cold or flu. This can reach from a simple runny nose to sinus infections to bronchitis and severe pneumonia.

Examples of illnesses:

Bronchial Asthma (shortness of breath/difficulty breathing) is a chronic inflammation of the bronchi. In those affected, the bronchi react to certain stimuli in such a way that they become swollen, their mucous membranes produce more fluid, and their muscles become spastic. The symptoms of an asthma attack are extreme difficulty breathing, especially exhaling, accompanied by whistling or rasping sounds. In addition there can be coughing that produces a sticky clear mucus, and in extreme cases a sense of suffocation and fear of death.

As the illness progresses, symptoms generally increase in severity and coughing with difficulties breathing can occur in between acute attacks. Long-term severe asthma can lead to emphysema and congestive heart failure.

Allergic Asthma is caused by specific stimuli. The most common allergens are pollen, animal hair, dust and dust mites, mold, chemicals, food, etc.

Non-allergic asthma can have a variety of causes like smoke, cold air, pollution, physical stress, etc.

Asthma can also be the result of viral or bacterial infections to the respiratory system.

Chronic Bronchitis, a permanent condition with almost constant coughing and thick mucus production, is caused by inhalation of cigarette smoke in 90% of the cases. Additionally, it can be the result of prolonged exposure to dust, gases, harmful vapors, or repeated infections.

Without timely therapy, which in most cases would be to stop smoking, the disease will progress to obstruction of the bronchi, with shortness of breath caused by the least amount of physical exertion, and therefore restrict the patient's activities significantly. In some cases, more severe conditions like emphysema and congestive heart failure will occur. The risk for developing bronchial carcinoma is increased as well.

Emphysema is caused by loss of elasticity of the lung tissue through destruction of structures supporting the alveoli and destruction of capillaries feeding the alveoli. The most common cause as mentioned above is cigarette smoking and the resulting chronic bronchitis. However, emphysema can also be caused by work-related exposure to chemicals, dust, or the constant pressure on the lungs for brass musicians or glass blowers.

The constantly disturbed intake of oxygen results in shortness of breath and a decrease in physical capacity. Furthermore, patients often will have a characteristic "barrel thorax" (a round, rather inflexible chest) or a bluish discoloration of the skin, which is indicative of a lack of oxygen.

BEMER-therapy improves circulatory parameters and supports natural self-regulating mechanisms. The following scientifically proven effects can lead to improvement or stabilization of general well-being parameters and contribute significantly to the treatment of bronchial and pulmonary diseases.

- § Positive physiological effect on the condition of microcirculation, and increased utilization of oxygen in the capillary tissue
- § Positive effect on the protein biosynthesis (repair proteins)
- § Improved micro-hemodynamic conditions for the first steps of immunological processes, and thereby in indirect strengthening of the body's own defense mechanisms
- § Positive effect on the vegetative nervous system

BEMER therapy is effective method, without side effects, that can compensate for individual, unavoidable risk factors and contribute to the support of other measures. The necessary conventional and complementary measures can be sensibly supported, and side effects of medications can be diminished.

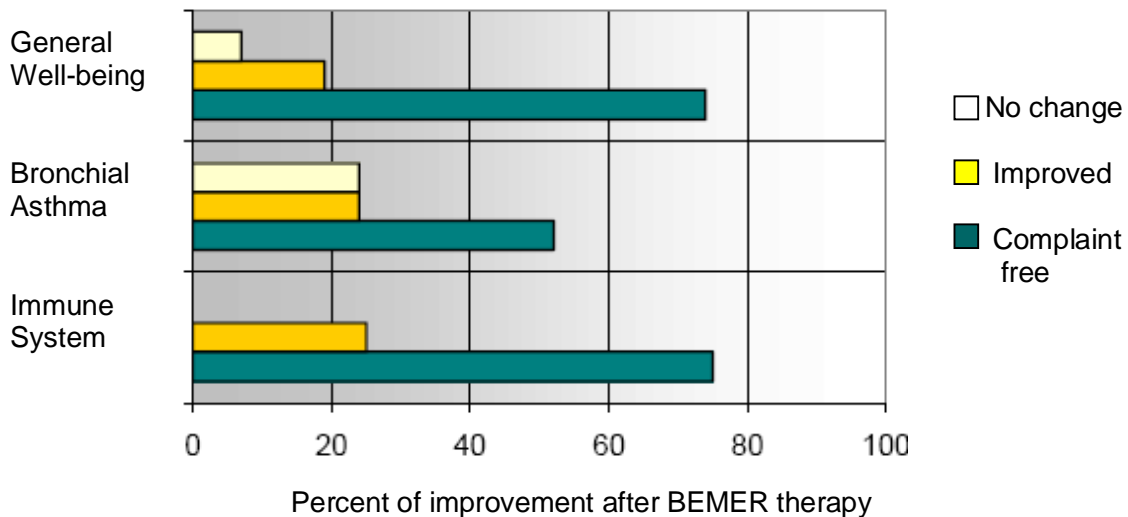
Since BEMER therapy has a relaxing and harmonizing effect on the vegetative nervous system and the muscles of the bronchi, it can be a significant factor in lowering the hyper-reactivity of the bronchi.

General recommendations for BEMER therapy with respiratory diseases

- § 1 to 2 times daily on the mat according to the basic plan
- § For infectious conditions: Once per day, in addition, the mat on level 10
- § For functional disorders of the lung tissue the use of the intensive applicator or the coil cushion with P4 over the lung is recommended
- § For acute infections, use the intensive applicator or coil cushion with P3 over the breast bone or between the shoulder blades.

A physician's user study under the direction of the Akademie für Bioenergetik documented the effects of BEMER therapy for a total of 2031 patients. For purposes of the following excerpt, 260 cases were studied for a period of 6 weeks.

Excerpt from the physician's user study for the BEMER 3000 system



Literature and studies:

Gesundheitsberichterstattung des Bundes: *Spezialbericht Allergien*. (2002)

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Michels-Wakili, S., Kafka W.A.: *BEMER 3000-typisch gepulste elektromagnetische Felder niedriger Energie reduzieren Zahnarztangst* (2003)

http://www.akdae.de/35/10Hefte/86_Asthma_2001_1Auflage_K.pdf

<http://www.universimed.com/stage/networkcenter.php>

Please note: Broad acceptance of medical products generally takes several years. We are committed by law to advise you that the effectiveness of electromagnetic fields is still being discussed controversially and has not been commonly accepted.