**SCIO’s Effect on Body Osmosis**

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**STUDY INFORMATION:**
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**Abstract:**

When we apply a micro charge electro-pulse through a process, Osmosis increases. Everything in the body depends on osmosis. When Osmosis increases enzymes work better, hormones work better, detox works better, nutrition works better, all cellular functions works better. This helps explain the tremendous results the SCIO patients get on all types of diseases. There is a universal stimulation of osmosis. The SCIO measures the body level of Voltage, Amperage, Resistance, Hydration, Oxidation and Ph (VARHOP). By stimulating an autofocusing cybernetic harmonic frequency to the body the SCIO can maximize the osmosis increasing effect without doing any damage. Since it is through Osmosis that the cells bring nutrition and remove toxins, all of life’s processes are improved. Injury improves from the Electrical field stimulation of the SCIO.

In this study 43 subjects were hooked to the SCIO with the SCIO off and a line drawn firmly on their forearm with a finger nail. Then we count the seconds it takes before the line turns red. This is an indication of osmosis as that the traumatized tissue will have histamine rush in the straumatized tissue of the forearm. The time it takes indicates the osmosis ability. Norms are 8 to 10 sec. Then the SCIO is turned on and the line drawn on the forearm again of the subject. In the control group there was an average of 12 seconds and 2 did not have the line appear after the 20 sec deadline. The SCIO group had an average of 9 seconds and all were under the deadline. This improvement of treatment group over control demonstrates the SCIO’s ability to increase osmosis thru its auto-focused electrical pulsation.
**Introduction:**

Osmosis is the movement of solvent molecules through a selectively permeable membrane into a region of higher solute concentration, aiming to equalize the solute concentrations on the two sides. It may also be used to describe a physical process in which any solvent moves, without input of energy, across a semipermeable membrane (permeable to the solvent, but not the solute) separating two solutions of different concentrations. Although osmosis does not create energy, it does release kinetic energy and can be made to do work, but is a passive process, like diffusion. Everything is made of atoms that never touch each other because of the charge of the outer electrons. The charge of the outer electrons allows for osmosis to occur. When we apply a micro charge electro-pulse through a process, Osmosis increases. Since it is through Osmosis that the cells bring nutrition and remove toxins, all of life’s processes are improved. It must be pointed out that the applied pulsed charge must be slightly different from the actual. This means a large charge is disruptive and harmful to the process. A slight correctly pulsed field works.

Net movement of solvent is from the less-concentrated (hypotonic) to the more-concentrated (hypertonic) solution, which tends to reduce the difference in concentrations. This effect can be countered by increasing the pressure of the hypertonic solution, with respect to the hypotonic. The osmotic pressure is defined to be the pressure required to maintain an equilibrium, with no net movement of solvent. Osmotic pressure is a colligative property, meaning that the osmotic pressure depends on the molar concentration of the solute but not on its identity.

Osmosis is important in biological systems, as many biological membranes are semipermeable. In general, these membranes are impermeable to organic solutes with large molecules, such
as polysaccharides, while permeable to water and small, uncharged solutes. Permeability may depend on solubility properties, charge, trans-membrane electropotential or chemistry, as well as solute size. Water molecules travel through the plasma cell wall, tonoplast (vacuole) or protoplast in two ways, either by diffusing across the phospholipid bilayer directly, or via aquaporins (small transmembrane proteins similar to those in facilitated diffusion and in creating ion channels). Osmosis provides the primary means by which water is transported into and out of cells. The turgor pressure of a cell is largely maintained by osmosis, across the cell membrane, between the cell interior and its relatively hypotonic environment.[8]

The body has its own bioelectric system. This system influences wound healing by attracting the cells of repair, changing cell membrane permeability, enhancing cellular secretion through cell membranes and orientating cell structures. A rationale for applying electrical stimulation is that it mimics the natural current of injury and will jump start or accelerate the wound healing process.
The CNS has two parts, the PNS and the ANS. The Autonomic Nervous System has two parts, the Sympathetic and Parasympathetic nervous systems. Stress causes an imbalance in the CNS. Through CNS interaction, we can reduce the stress.

Stress and bad lifestyle can cause an imbalance in the client, aggravating and or causing any disease. Lifestyle changes and stress reduction have universal benefits for everyone. Biofeedback, neurofeedback, helps to balance the CNS.
Every Cell membrane has an electro-potential across it.

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In medicine, the term *electrotherapy* can apply to a variety of treatments, including the use of electrical devices such as *deep brain stimulators* for neurological disease. The term has also been applied specifically to the use of electric current to speed wound healing.

Although a 1999 meta-analysis found that electrotherapy could speed the healing of wounds,[14] during 2000 the Dutch Medical Council found that it was widely used, there was sufficient evidence for its benefits. There was insufficient evidence to support laser therapies as effective or electro in nature and research on laser therapy is still scarce.[15] The laser therapies stories are more of an emotional link to sci-fi than a real description of therapy. Electro-therapy however has a more scientific evidence based scientific explanation and a lengthy history of evidence. Many recent publications have emerged to support electrotherapy efficacy.[16]

The use of electrotherapy has been researched and accepted in the field of rehabilitation[17] (*electrical muscle stimulation*). The recovery time is greatly reduced with electro therapy.

The *American Physical Therapy Association* acknowledges the use of Electrotherapy for:[18]

1. **Pain management**
   - Improves range of joint movement
2. **Treatment of neuromuscular dysfunction**
   - Improvement of strength
   - Improvement of motor control
   - Retards muscle atrophy
   - Improves local blood flow
3. **Improves range of joint mobility**
   - Induces repeated stretching of contracted, shortened soft tissues
4. **Tissue repair**
   - Enhances microcirculation and protein synthesis to heal wounds
   - Restores integrity of connective and dermal tissues
5. **Acute and chronic edema**
   - Accelerates absorption rate
   - Affects blood vessel permeability
- Increases mobility of proteins, blood cells and lymphatic flow

6. Peripheral blood flow

- Induces arterial, venous and lymphatic flow

7. Iontophoresis

- Delivery of pharmacological agents, or to assist natural agents.

8. Urine and fecal incontinence

- Affects pelvic floor musculature to reduce pelvic pain and strengthen musculature
- Treatment may lead to complete continence

Electrotherapy is used for relaxation of muscle spasms, prevention and retardation of disuse atrophy, increase of local blood circulation, muscle rehabilitation and re-education \textit{electrical muscle stimulation}, maintaining and increasing range of motion, management of chronic and intractable pain, post-traumatic acute pain, post surgical acute pain, immediate post-surgical stimulation of muscles to prevent venous thrombosis, wound healing and drug delivery.

Some of the treatment effectiveness mechanisms are little understood, with effectiveness and best practices for their use still anecdotal.

Electrotherapy devices have been studied in the treatment of chronic wounds and \textit{pressure ulcers}. A 1999 \textit{meta-analysis} of published trials found some evidence that electrotherapy could speed the healing of such wounds, though it was unclear which devices were most effective and which types of wounds were most likely to benefit.\textsuperscript{[14]} However, a more detailed review by the \textit{Cochrane Library} found no evidence that \textit{electromagnetic therapy}, a subset of electrotherapy, was effective in healing pressure ulcers\textsuperscript{[19]} or \textit{venous stasis ulcers} \textsuperscript{[20]}.\textsuperscript{[20]}

The SCIO has a long history of helping athletes with sport injuries. Starting with Boom Boom Mancini and Harry Arroyo in Youngstown, Ohio, and then the Cleveland Browns, Hungarian power lifting team, AC Milan, San Antonio Spurs, CU football team, the Chinese Olympics team, Li Na the recent winner of the French Open, and Novak Djokovic’s incredible tennis streak of wins, the list is incredible.\textsuperscript{[21]}
AC Milan recorded a 91% drop in injury time after getting two SCIO’s. Others have seen the recovery process quicken with the SCIO. This research study is to do a double blind challenge to see if a simple sport injury could be helped quicker with the SCIO.

He SCIO differs from other electro-therapies in that it autofocuses a signal through an autofocused loop of sending in energies and measuring responses to a signal so that the body electric guides an autofocusing pulse to maximize the effect.
The SCIO sends a signal to the client

The CNS of the client is guided into safe gentle Stress Reduction and Muscular ReEd

The client reacts and sends info to the SCIO. the SCIO reacts
Our Hypothesis is that the SCIO autofocusing pulse can stimulate and thus speed up osmosis. In a double blind test we will challenge the reported results.

**METHOD:**

43 subjects from ages 13 to 60 were chosen to participate over a period from Jan 2012 to March 2012. There was a control established before the test and then a test done with the SCIO operative.
In this study 43 subjects were hooked to the SCIO with the SCIO off and a line drawn firmly on their forearm with a finger nail. Then we count the seconds it takes before the line turns red. This is an indication of osmosis as that the traumatized tissue will have histamine rush in the s traumatized tissue of the forearm.

The time it takes indicates the osmosis ability. Norms are 8 to 10 sec. Then the SCIO is turned on and the line drawn on the forearm again of the subject. In the control group there was an average of 12 seconds and 2 did not have the line appear after the 20 sec deadline. The SCIO group had an average of 9 seconds and all were under the deadline. This improvement of treatment group over control demonstrates the SCIO’s ability to increase osmosis thru its auto-focused electrical pulsation.

Results:

Pre Test Control group average=12 seconds

SCIO treatment group average= 9 seconds

Increase in osmosis with the SCIO.

DISCUSSION:

The SCIO showed ability to increase osmosis than control test. It is proposed that the increase in osmosis increases the body’s natural ability to deal with pain, homeostasis and heal.

More in depth studies will need to be done to further understand the technology and its limitations.

References

2. ^Osmosis, Encyclopedia Britannica on-line
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9. L’Abbé Nollet (June 1748) “Recherches sur les causes du bouillonnement des liquides” (Researches on the causes of the boiling of liquids) *Mémoires de Mathématique et de Physique, tirés des registres de l’Académie Royale des Sciences de l’année 1748*, pages 57–104; see especially pages 101–103. The *Mémoires* (1748) were printed in: *Histoire de l’Académie Royale des Sciences Année 1748*, which was published in 1752 and which contains a condensed version of Nollet’s article on pages 10–19.


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