Crystallogenesis of bioliquid in the homoeopathy

Olga Borisovna Zhdanova¹, Scheshunov Igor Viacheslavovich¹, Andrei Kimovich Martusevich², Fernando Artese³

¹Kirov State Medicine Academy, Russia
²Institute of Traumatology and Orthopedics, Nizhny Novgorod, Russia
³Dental-center, Florence, Italy

ABSTRACT

The term “crystallogenesis” was primarily mentioned in 1730. Isaac. Newton in his research “Optics” described a phenomenon of regular structure formation from salt solutions. This is when crystallography started as a technical discipline of mineralogical origin. It was in XVIII-XIX centuries in Russia and many other countries that investigation of local mineral structure began developing. This period can be called a “mineralogical stage”. T.Y. Lovits (Russia), M.V. Lomonosov’s follower, gave crystallography a status of a research method. The investigator described two absolutely new approaches to solution analysis. One of them is microcrystallic reactions, the other is a “method of evaporated salts”. The latter proved to be the origin of nowadays biocrystallography. Later crystallography has been also applied in pharmacy (medication synthesis) and forensic medicine (toxicology). Moreover, a number of clinically oriented works on crystallography have been issued.

As for crystalloscopy, it has been used in medicine for about 35 years. The specialists offered a variety of basic matters to be used as crystal forming agents. Still the research has some weak points which are associated with application of the method in the so-called “classical” thesigraphy. The latter studies the above-mentioned co-crystal forming agent model alone. Hereafter, this method does not cover all the factors influencing the crystallogenesis dynamics and result. Crystals (quantity and quality) react to entering of liquids with homoeopathic preparations. The saliva is convenient object for crystallisation studying at preparation action. This method is simple and safe for investigated people and animals. The purpose of this new medico-biological science is to discover crystallogenesis mechanisms and further to work out the criteria for estimation of various substrates bioinformation and biocrystallisation management on the basis of up-to-date accomplishments in the homoeopathy. The targets of modern crystallogenesis are

1) To form basics of biocrystallogenesis – definition, nature, mechanisms,
2) To provide methodological basis for studying biocrystals,
3) To determine the diagnostic value of biocrystallisation investigation in the illness development,
4) To analyze theoretical and practical value of applied crystalloengineering in the homeopathy,
5) To study integrated aspects of crystallogenesis and to form new synthetic sciences – homeosinergetics, biocrystallomycs et al.
Data about modern methods of biological substrata crystallization scrutiny is systemized in this article. It is stated, that all technologies divide on sample preparing methods and modes for scrutiny of biological substrata crystallogenic and initiated properties. Each of these groups includes subdivision. That methods classification is proposed on the base of own prolonged investigations and world literature analysis. It is important, that all modus are disunited on static and dynamic. This technology has great perspectives for several biological systems status estimation by its crystallogenic and initiated properties investigation. It is useful different biomedical and biophysical aims.

Keywords: crystallogenic, bioliquid, homeopathy.