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Bioresonance therapy with children suffering from allergies—An overview about clinical reports

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In 1976, Morell and Rasche, the inventors of the classical bioresonance therapy (e.g. MORA, BICOM, IMEDIS, HOLIMED), postulated a weak, low-frequency electromagnetic field (1–10^5 Hz) in a human organism that was considered to induce important regulative functions. It is historically interesting that at the same time Popp and Ruth rediscovered the biophotons, an electromagnetic regulation field in the optical frequency range.

In the endogenous form of bioresonance the postulated oscillations are picked up by means of hand and foot electrodes and after an electronic inversion they are transmitted back to the body for therapeutic purposes. Within the exogenous form, the postulated oscillations of bio-active substances are transmitted after an electronic inversion (e.g. allergens) or amplification (e.g. nosodes) for therapeutic purposes in the human organism.

For about 30 years the exogenous bioresonance therapy has been used for therapy with children all over the world who were suffering from allergic diseases (e.g. bronchial asthma, allergic rhinitis, eczema).

As a summary and for the evaluation of clinical results in bioresonance therapy reports we have the following literature available: nine non-controlled and five controlled clinical studies, which give clear evidence of the clinical effectiveness in allergy therapy with children. These trials were carried out by physicians and scientists in universities, hospitals and medical practices all over the world.

The nine non-controlled (1050 patients) and three controlled studies (537 patients) are unrestrictedly positive according to the author's report. Two controlled studies (74 patients) had been evaluated negative according to the author's conclusion. However, even in these reports there is some evidence of the clinical effectiveness of bioresonance therapy.

Particularly remarkable in the results is the clear and strong dependence of the effectiveness with respect to the age of the probands in the trials. The younger the probands, the higher the effectiveness of bioresonance therapy.

In each trial no side effects were observed.

Conclusion

The greater majority of the performing scientists and physicians believe – on the basis of their investigations – that the classical bioresonance therapy is clinically effective in allergy therapy for children.