

The Treatment of all Diseases without Side Effects and Rejuvenation

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I. The treatment with the minigravitation, maxigravitation. The methods of the treatment heal and restore the damaged cells of the body and it is possible to control the cell cycle by an organism of the patients. The cancer diseases and other will treat without side effects and the work of the immune system is also improved.

II. The method of the genetic correction treats almost everything. All diseases are both congenital and acquired. An exception is an urgency surgical intervention for any bleeding trauma or when a foreign body (corpus alienum) is in the body. The method of treatment also allows rejuvenation of the body.

E.g., if any 90-years old person will be younger and look like 25 years old, than it's possible to do it. All organs are also rejuvenated. The method allows you not only to rejuvenate, but also completely block the aging process. The method allows you not only to rejuvenate, but also completely block and control the aging process. The methods allow blocks and unlock the aging processes. The process of rejuvenation and the blocking of aging processes can be fully controlled and can be fully used because are the methods of DNA correction. The both methods regenerate tissues and cells of the body. Regeneration can be made in full or in part.

The regeneration of tissues and body cells can be controlled. It is possible to control and correct two ways of cell death of the human body apoptosis (apoptosis) and necrosis (necrosis).

III. The combined light and sound treatment.

Phototherapy, or light treatment, is one of the most ancient and natural healing methods. It is known that sunlight is very widely used by many doctors to treat various diseases. "Light or light is electromagnetic wave within the portion of the electromagnetic spectrum which will be perceived by the human eye. Visible light is typically defined as having wavelengths in the range of 400–700 nanometers (nm), or 4.00×10^{-7} to 7.00×10^{-7} m, between the infrared (with longer wavelengths) and therefore the ultraviolet (with shorter wavelengths). This wavelength means a frequency range of roughly 430–750 terahertz (THz).

Beam of sun light inside the cavity of Rocca ill'Abissu at Fondachelli Fantina, Sicily

The main source of sunshine on Earth is that the Sun. Sunlight provides the energy that green plants use to make sugars mostly within the sort of starches, which release energy into the living things that digest them. This process of photosynthesis provides virtually all the energy employed by living things. Historically, another important source of sunshine for humans has been fire, from ancient campfires to modern kerosene lamps. With the event of electrical lights and power systems, electric lighting has effectively replaced firelight. Some species of

animals generate their own light, a process called bioluminescence. For example, fireflies use light to locate mates, and vampire squids use it to cover themselves from prey." (Wikipedia). My new light treatment for patients is a combination of white, red and orange lights. Healing the body with sounds. "In physics, sound may be a vibration that propagates as an sound wave, through a transmission medium like a gas, liquid or solid. In human physiology and psychology, sound is the reception of such waves and their perception by the brain. Only acoustic waves that have frequencies lying between about 20 Hz and 20 kHz, the audio range, elicit an auditory percept in humans. In air at air pressure, these represent sound waves with wavelengths of 17 meters (56 ft) to 1.7 centimeters' (0.67 in). Sound waves above 20 kHz are referred to as ultrasound and aren't audible to humans. Sound waves below 20 Hz are referred to as infrasound. Different animal species have varying hearing ranges. Sound is defined as: A.Oscillation in pressure, stress, particle displacement, particle velocity, etc., propagated during a medium with internal forces (e.g., elastic or viscous), or the superposition of such propagated oscillation. b. Auditory sensation evoked by the oscillation described in. Sounds are often viewed as a wave motion in air or other elastic media. In this case, sound is a stimulus. Sound also can be viewed as an excitation of the hearing mechanism that results in the perception of sound. In this case, sound is a sensation. Sound can propagate through a medium like air, water and solids as longitudinal waves and also as a transverse wave in solids (see Longitudinal and transverse waves, below). The sound waves are generated by a sound source, like the vibrating diaphragm of a stereo speaker. The sound source creates vibrations within the surrounding medium. As the source continues to vibrate the medium, the vibrations propagate far away from the source at the speed of sound, thus forming the acoustic wave. At a hard and fast distance from the source, the pressure, velocity, and displacement of the medium vary in time. At a moment in time, the pressure, velocity, and displacement vary in space. Note that the particles of the medium don't travel with the acoustic wave. This is intuitively obvious for a solid, and therefore the same is true for liquids and gases (that is, the vibrations of particles within the gas or liquid transport the vibrations, while the average position of the particles over time doesn't change). During propagation, waves are often reflected, refracted, or attenuated by the medium.

The behavior of sound propagation is usually suffering from three things:

A complex relationship between the density and pressure of the medium. This relationship, affected by temperature, determines the speed of sound within the medium.

Motion of the medium itself. If the medium is moving, this movement may increase or decrease absolutely the speed of the acoustic wave counting on the direction of the movement. For example, sound moving through wind will have its speed of propagation increased

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by the speed of the wind if the sound and wind are occupation an equivalent direction. If the sound and wind are occupation opposite directions, the speed of the acoustic wave is going to be decreased by the speed of the wind.

The viscosity of the medium. Medium viscosity determines the speed at which sound is attenuated. for several media, like air or water, attenuation thanks to viscosity is negligible. When sound is moving

through a medium that doesn't have constant physical properties, it may be refracted (either dispersed or focused).

Spherical compression (longitudinal) waves the mechanical vibrations which will be interpreted as sound can travel through all sorts of matter: gases, liquids, solids, and plasmas. The matter that supports the sound is named the medium. "(Wikipedia) properly combined treatment with light and sound will bring good results by the treatment of patients.