

Definitions of Symptom-Producing Reactions

Constitutive Reactions

Constitutive reactions are non-immunologic defenses reactions that are always present as a defense. They do not have to be evoked. They are such as the skin as a barrier to penetration. If the skin barrier has been breached then there are cellular defenses such as the phagocytes. There are chemical defenses such as histamine. There are given as examples. There are numerous other inflammatory substances that are barriers to further penetration of any substance beyond these constitutive barriers. Inflammation for numerous reasons is present.

Immunologic Reactions

Human Reactions

Humeral reactions use the production of antibodies as a neutralizing agent. These antibodies can develop against live organisms or equally, non-live substances.

Cellular Immunity

Cellular immunity is the evoking of specific cells that attack the invading antigen.

Allergic Reactions

Allergic reactions bridge the non-immune constitutive reactions as well as the immune reactions. The constitutive reactions often help to initiate the immune reactions. Allergies particularly noted for their inflammatory reaction to histamine that is evoked as a constitutive reaction is also termed allergy which is a hypersensitivity.

Addictive Reactions

Additive reactions do not evoke immune reactions. They can and do involve the constitutive reactions. They involve other biological reactions such as disordered carbohydrate metabolism which eventually can lead to maturity onset diabetes mellitus. Serious withdrawal symptoms occur from the addictive withdrawal phase.

Microbiology Invasion & Reactions

This involves all types of invading microorganisms, bacteria, viruses, fungi, parasites and so forth. These involve both the constitutive reactions and the immune reactions. Much of what we know about immunity has stemmed from an examination of the interaction between microorganisms and humans.

This treatise is not intended to be encyclopedic in the area of allergy, immunology and microbiology. The goal of this treatise is to emphasize the role of magnetism in the control over all of these sources of symptom production. A negative magnetic field is anti-inflammatory no matter how or why the inflammation has occurred. A negative magnetic field is an antibiotic and should logically be applied whenever there is an infection. A negative magnetic field is anti-cancerous and should be logically applied whenever there is a cancer. The negative magnetic field should be logically applied whenever there is an allergic reaction.

“Despite tremendous advances in our understanding of host-microbial interaction and in the development of new and varied anti-microbial drugs and therapies, infections still remains the greatest cause of human morbidity and mortality.” (1) page 367

Magnetic therapy provides a new dimension in this battle with microorganisms. The human response to a negative magnetic field has been demonstrated to provide an adequate defense

against microorganism invasion. Magnetic therapy deserves to be developed to the fullest extent in the human battle against microorganisms.