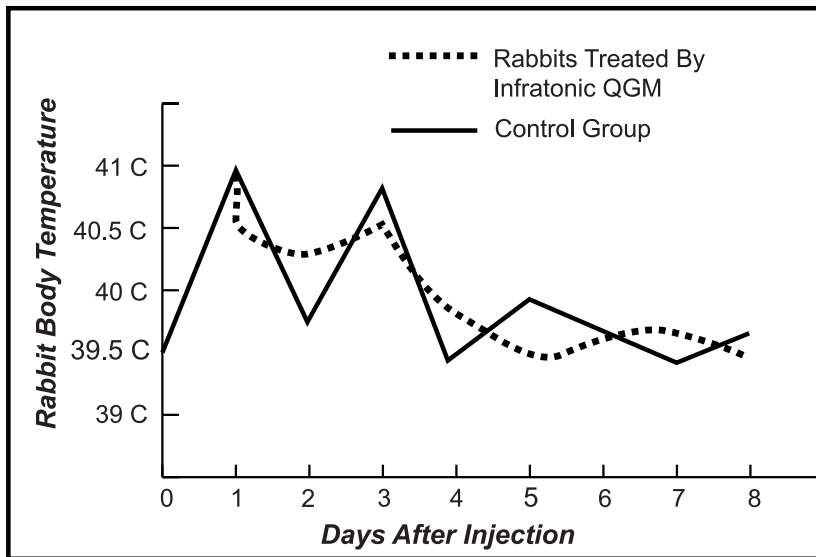


## Accelerated Immune Response in Rabbits

*A technical paper presented by  
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In one laboratory test, 12 rabbits were used, six in the control group, and six in the experimental group. A single 1 ml dose of bacteria was injected into the bronchial area of each rabbit. After the injection, the temperature rose rapidly during the first 24 hours, a fever resulting from a respiratory infection.

Treatment was started on the experimental group 24 hours after injection of bacteria. Based on traditional Chinese medicine Du 13 (between shoulder blades) and Ren 17 (sternum between nipples) were each treated for 15 minutes. For the first three days, treatments were twice per day, morning and afternoon. Thereafter, treatments were every day, once in the morning. Total treatment was 12 days.

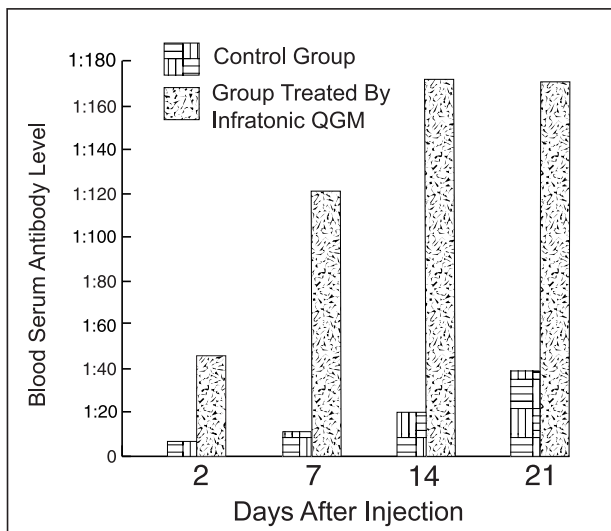


*Figure 1. Reduced fluctuation in body temperature of rabbits receiving emitted Qi indicates a strong immune response.*

Experimental and control group temperature changed after injection of bacteria according to Figure 1. From the figure we can see that, at a time of high fever, treatment resulted in a rapid initial drop in temperature, but that the temperature did not drop down too far. Gradually declining temperature without wild fluctuations means that the body's internal temperature regulation is functioning properly. This allows the body to sustain a strong self defense.

In the control group we see that the temperature fluctuated rapidly. This causes the defense ability of the body to be slow. Self-regulating temperature maintenance in the control group was poor throughout the first five days.

Blood samples were drawn from each rabbit to test for blood serum antibody concentration at two, seven, 14, and 21 days after the initial infection. This antibody value is a very important indicator of the function of the immune system to defend against outside invaders.



*Figure 2. Blood serum antibody level of rabbits after bacterial injections. Shows accelerated immune response in the rabbits treated with the Infratonic QGM.*

From Figure 2 we see that the blood serum antibody level in the experimental group receiving the Infratonic QGM rose much higher and much earlier than that of the control group. By the second day the experimental group's antibody level had increased by a factor of five over that of the control group. Even after three weeks, the control group hadn't reached this antibody level. After seven days the experimental group antibody level was seven times higher. This indicates that the QGM signal is similar to that of the Qigong master in its ability to strengthen the immune function.