

AIRNERGY + Study - Prof. Dr Klaus J. Schluter

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Practical Applications of the AIRNERGY process

Introduction

The atmospheric air that we inhale is a mixture of gases consisting mainly of nitrogen (79%) and oxygen (21%). The gases are dissolved in liquid in our lungs; the concentration depends on partial pressure. The maximum level of oxygen absorption is a measure for physical performance. The oxygen requirements depend to a great deal on the person's activity and health. Resting, a human being needs around 20 litres of oxygen per hour.

In case of illness we often observe an accumulation of oxygen metabolism products (e.g. carbon dioxide) in the cells and a depletion of energy-rich substances.

Consequently, the optimum therapy involves replenishing the body's energy reserves to achieve energetic super compensation. The Airnergy process produces a particularly energetic activated form of the vital substance oxygen (oxygen in the activated singlet state $-1O_2$ with paired valency electrons with anti-parallel spin as opposed to the basic state of molecular oxygen in triplet state $3O_2$ with two unpaired valency electrons with parallel spins). This energetic, reactive form of oxygen is very short-lived and, unlike ozone, is safe for humans. Active singlet oxygen destroys mould spores and can also be used to fight various types of bacteria.

Methods of the application study

In an application study with the AIRNERGY method I gathered and aggregated my experiences regarding the effects and side effects on 48 patients in my surgery.

The patient inhales the oxygen in the air, which the AIRNERGY device has converted into the singlet state via a luminescence process, through a nasal cannula (Kendall Lot: 111003) for 20 to 30 minutes. The energy of the highly active singlet oxygen is released to the water molecules in the air and is then inhaled. At least ten treatments were carried out within 14 days.

The singlet oxygen therapy reduces cell damage by reducing the free radicals and the optimised oxygen utilisation increases cell energy production and the immune stimulating effect. On the other hand, the oxidative stress, which is caused by free radicals, causes premature aging and worsens chronic illnesses.

Results

The results show that with hypertonic patients ($n = 11$) the blood pressure values normalised and remained stable for three to four months after ten applications of the AIRNERGY process with no change in medication.

In the case of hypotonic patients ($n = 7$) 6 patients experienced a normalisation (systolic above 100 mmHG, diastolic above 60 mmHG). This effect can be explained by the energy transfer of the singlet oxygen which can considerably increase blood circulation in the muscles.

The nervous system has the highest oxygen sensitivity of all the organs. Use of the AIRNERGY process especially benefits patients suffering from general mental and nerve-related illnesses. Sleeping problems (insomnia and disturbed sleep) improved in all patients and their mental state

also improved. This effect was especially confirmed in patients suffering from apoplexy and paresis and also patients with status post cerebral bleeding.

The most convincing experiences when using the AIRNERGY process were exhibited by patients with dyspnoea and heart insufficiency (NYHA II-IV) with hypoxia and reduced oxygen partial pressure and by patients (n = 6) with reduced oxygen saturation (approx. 90-95%) e.g. patients with metastasing bronchial carcinoma, pulmonal metastasis and bronchial asthma.

Summary

In summary it can be said that the simple use of the AIRNERGY process is a gain in the therapy for patients with acute and chronic illnesses. No side effects were observed with this process. The application study produced only positive results and experiences in patients with acute and chronic illnesses.

These positive results of the therapy should be scientifically and statistically underpinned by prospective studies.