

See discussions, stats, and author profiles for this publication at: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/335757175>

The bioresonance – is it going to replace parasitological diagnostics and therapy?

Conference Paper in *Annals of Parasitology* · September 2019

CITATIONS

0

READS

356

2 authors:



Wojciech Piasecki

University of Szczecin

72 PUBLICATIONS 644 CITATIONS

SEE PROFILE



Ruslan Sałamatin

Medical University of Warsaw

109 PUBLICATIONS 525 CITATIONS

SEE PROFILE

Some of the authors of this publication are also working on these related projects:



Influenza surveillance [View project](#)



One Health Biomonitoring and Dynamics of Pathogen Dissemination in Natural Ecosystems [View project](#)

The bioresonance —is it going to replace parasitological diagnostics and therapy?

Wojciech Piasecki¹, Ruslan Salamatin²

¹ Institute of Marine and Environmental Sciences, Faculty of Geosciences, University of Szczecin; ² Department of General Biology and Parasitology, Medical University of Warsaw; ³ Department of Parasitology and Vector-Borne Diseases, National Institute of Public Health – National Institute of Hygiene, Warsaw, Poland

In the wake of the success of “alternative medicine” methods, there has been a growing interest in so-called bioresonance (not to be confused with a legitimate method of magnetic resonance). This method was developed in 1977 in Germany by Franz Morel and Erich Rasche and marketed there as the MORA Therapie. The theory of “bioresonance” is based on the assumption that each organism, including pathogens, induces electromagnetic radiation of unique frequencies. Detecting those frequencies can allegedly help to identify parasitic infections and also allergies (especially “concealed allergies”). Electronic devices used in “bioresonance” employ the “reversed frequencies” that are allegedly capable of curing parasitic diseases (killing parasites?) or eliminating allergies (especially “concealed” ones). The electronic devices used by “bioresonance” practitioners are either based on measuring the electric resistance of the skin, similarly like the e-meter used by Scientologists, or on analysing the spectrum of the electromagnetic field. Diagnostic/therapeutic devices used in the “bioresonance” are labelled with various sophisticated names such as “Quantum Resonance Magnetic Analyzer” (QRMA) or “Quantum Resonance Spectrometry” (QRS). Unfortunately, no published results are available to confirm individual frequencies emitted by parasites. Furthermore, no spectrometers are known to be capable of distinguishing such frequencies from the background electromagnetic noise.

In recent years, “bioresonance” practitioners have been trying to target parasitic infections and they are very “effective” in detecting multiple infections, which cannot be otherwise confirmed using legitimate methods. Surprisingly, this quackery is well accepted by the general public. There are many reasons for this phenomenon. Among them are the growing accessibility of the Internet, the increasing popularity of conspiracy theories, and the official medicine focusing on pharmaceutical and mechanical aspects only, neglecting psychological interactions with the patient. Also, despite the increasing level of formal education of the Polish society, there are fewer and fewer people who can independently analyse information and distinguish the truth from false. Parasitology has become an easy target for quackery in this country because of the marginalization of Parasitology as an academic subject.

The majority of alternative medicine methods provide a positive result based on the placebo effect. This is probably also the case of “bioresonance”. We must be aware, however, that the latter, is also blamed on indirect harmful consequences. The mass-detection of parasites by “bioresonance” quacks increases the informal pressure on family physicians, who are asked to

prescribe anti-helminthic drugs. Many doctors, having limited knowledge of parasitology, are not capable on a merit discussion on the subject. Consequently, they give up and prescribe drugs for the imaginary parasites, despite obvious side effects of such pharmaceuticals.

The “bioresonance” has been banned in some countries, including the USA. Unfortunately, the liberal legal system in Poland is favouring the whole array of socially negative phenomena... This article outlines the extent of the “bioresonance”, its legal status, and suggested actions to be taken by parasitologists and laboratory diagnosticians before it is too late.

POLISH PARASITOLOGICAL SOCIETY

ANNALS OF PARASITOLOGY

volume 65 · supplement · 2019



PL ISSN 2299-0631

The XXVth Congress of the Polish Parasitological Society is organized by Executive Board of the Polish Parasitological Society and Warsaw Branch of the Society

Honorary committee

Prof. dr hab. Wanda Kocięcka
Prof. dr hab. Alicja Kurnatowska
Prof. dr hab. Andrzej Malczewski
Prof. dr hab. Przemysław Myjak
Prof. dr hab. Katarzyna Niewiadomska
Prof. dr hab. Anna Okulewicz
Prof. dr hab. Teresa Pojmańska
Prof. dr hab. Krzysztof Siuda
Prof. dr hab. Halina Wędrychowicz

Scientific Committee

Professor Anna Bajer
Professor Simone M. Cacciò
Professor Tomasz Cencek
Professor David Bruce Conn
Professor Maria Doligalska
Professor Elżbieta Gołąb
Professor Thaddeus Graczyk
Dr Joanna Hildebrand
Professor Johan Höglund
Dr Pikka Jokelainen
Professor Marta Kołodziej-Sobocińska
Dr Ivica Králová-Hromadová
Professor Piotr Kurnatowski
Professor Joanna Matowicka-Karna
Professor Bożena Moskwa
Dr Anu Näreaho
Professor Edoardo Pozio
Professor Jerzy Stefaniak
Professor Vasyl V. Tkach
Dr Mariella Vitale

Organizing Committee

General chair: Dr Katarzyna Goździk,
Vice chair: Dr Małgorzata Bednarska
Dr Agnieszka Pawełczyk
Dr Renata Welc-Fałęciak
Professor Daniel Młocicki
Aleksandra Kornacka, MSc
Dr Wioletta Rozej-Bielicka
Chair of Publication Committee: Professor Anna Rocka
Editor of Publication: Dr Ruslan Sałamatın
Secretary: Aleksandra Cybulska, MSc
Treasurer PPS: Maria Waloch, MSc

Authors are responsible for supplied abstracts.

Editor: Ruslan Sałamatın
Typefaces: BRYGADA 1918, Lato

The XXV Congress of the Polish Parasitological Society

9–12 September 2019, Warsaw

Abstracts