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Darkfield microscopic capillary blood tests from two racing drivers under actual race conditions

medforschung commissioned the Institut für medizinische Analytik [Institute for Medical Analysis] in Datteln (Address: Am Sutumer Graben 4, 45711 Datteln) to carry out a darkfield microscopic analysis of the finger tip blood taken from two racing drivers at the ADAC–GT Masters Race at the Sachsenring race track on both the 14 and 15 May 2011.

The question posed was whether any changes, and if affirmative, which changes in the blood quality might appear in the darkfield microscope in the case of racing drivers under actual race conditions, and whether these could be prevented or modified by the use of a memon® CARTransformer mounted in the racing car.

The Idea was to examine one blood sample from each before the race as a standard value and another directly after the race (duration in this case roughly 30 min.); on the first day without memon® Technology, on the second day with a memon® CARTransformer connected to the car battery.

On order to guarantee the same conditions at the outset, in each case the drivers were not allowed to consume any liquids after the race until the blood samples were taken.

The following comments can be made on the result by the Institute commissioned with the study:

Before the race, the capillary blood of both drivers on both race days presented a balanced hemogram with freely flowing red blood cells without signs of oxidative stress.

After the first race, without the use of the memon® device on 14 May, in the case of one of the drivers (Johannes Stuck) a moderate, and in the case of the other (Ferdinand Stuck) a massive deterioration of performance as regards the agglutination of red blood cells with markedly limited flowability and oxygen transport could be seen. In our experience this phenomenon appears in conjunction with all forms of increased stress (here psychological stress, electromagnetic pollution stress). The oxidative stress was increased in the case of both drivers.

In the case of Johannes Stuck, in addition, a considerable increase in the white blood cells was observed in terms of what is known as a left shift, which likewise can be triggered by high levels of stress and is equivalent to an acute inflammatory response.

After the second race on 15 May, with the memon® CARTransformer installed and connected to the car battery, the examination of driver Johannes Stuck showed that he was better than before starting the drive, in other words no agglutination of red blood cells and neither did the white blood cells show any variation, so that while having the best flow qualities and oxygen transport, no further signs of stress in the blood could be detected.

In the case of driver Ferdinand Stuck too, in contrast to the previous day, this time the blood characteristics remained practically unchanged. Thus here too, no consequences of stress of any kind were able to be demonstrated!

Conclusion:

The changes (in one case huge changes) in the capillary blood of both drivers caused by the car race and by the associated psychological and electromagnetic stress showed a tendency to agglutination of the blood with the consequent limited flowability and oxygen transport. This can result in reduced blood circulation and oxygen supply by the small blood vessels (capillaries) and as a consequence to all organs including to the brain.

In addition, signs of increased oxidative stress and inflammatory response appeared. This has a negative effect on the metabolism and the immune system.

memon® Technology produced a protective effect on all these changes. In a race under the same conditions with a CARTransformer installed, signs of stress were no longer able to be detected; in the case of one driver, his blood quality after the race was even better than before it.

From this one can conclude that the use of memon® Technology protects racing drivers from increased stress caused by electromagnetic and possibly by psychological influences, with the consequence of increased ability to concentrate and state of relaxation, better blood circulation to the organs, a more stable immune system and a lower potential for inflammatory response.



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Study:
Influence of a Memon-Transformer
in a racing car on the racing driver's hemogram

1. Problem definition:

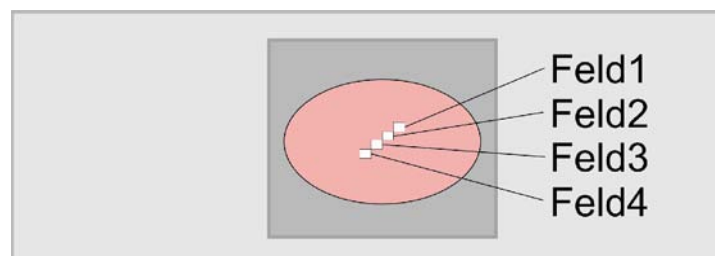
The aim was to find out whether the installation of a Memon Transformer in a racing car would show any influence on the racing driver's hemogram.

2. Method:

In order to ensure as neutral an assessment as possible, the following method was selected:

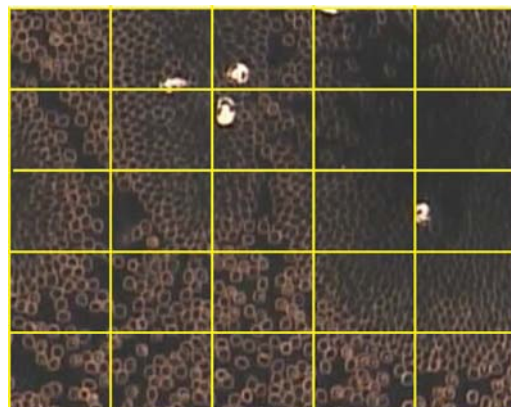
2 blood samples were taken from each test person and the samples compared with each other to avoid mistakes while taking them. If both samples showed the same profile, one of the two was selected for the assessment procedure. On this sample, an initial field was selected. Three more were selected, in each case offset on the X and Y axes so that in total four fields were available for assessment in order to cover the entire sample evenly. Picture 1 shows a sample arrangement

picture 1



Each of these four fields was again subdivided into 25 fields, so that in any one sample, a total of 100 fields were able for assessment: Picture 2 shows an example:

picture 2



Each field was assessed with regard to what is known as „rouleaux formation“. This is a phenomenon of erythrocytes which among other things is considered to be a measure of the flowability of the blood. The more freely the erythrocytes are distributed across the sample, the better the flow qualities. Both samples must be protected at all costs from possible sources of error, such as static charge, in order not to produce false results.

Furthermore the „oxidative stress“ was evaluated on the basis of what is known as „rouleaux formation“. * As a final parameter, the number of the neutrophile granulocytes on the entire sample was determined in order to evaluate any possible influence of the immune system.

The evaluation was carried out entirely at 400 x magnification using a Zeiss-Axiolab and an MADF 700 microscope with an ADK 1.3 camera.

3. Behaviour of the test persons:

Before and between both samples, the racing drivers were not supposed to drink excessive amounts of liquid. The first blood sample was taken from the test persons some 90 minutes before the race. The second sample was taken from the test persons at the latest 2 minutes after leaving the car. The drivers were allowed to drink only after the samples were taken. There were no other restrictions.

4. Organisational procedure:

The car race in question was a round of the ADAC-GT Masters Series on Saturday 14 and Sunday 15 May at the Sachsenring race track. The test vehicle was a Lamborghini Gallardo, The test persons were Johannes and Ferdinand Stuck. On Friday 13 May the drivers were allowed to take part in a free qualification practice without any measurements being taken. The measurements were carried out on 14 and 15 May. On both days there was an independent race of one hour's duration in each case in which the drivers changed over after half an hour. The procedure was the same on both days. The first blood sample was taken from both drivers around 10.30, before the race. In each case the race started at 12.00. The drivers changed over in a time window anywhere between 25 and 35 minutes after the start. In this time window, the second sample was taken from the first driver right at the race track within 2 minutes of leaving the car. At the end of the race, the sample was likewise taken from the second driver within 2 minutes of leaving the car. On the Sunday during the 2nd race the start was delayed some 13 minutes due to rain, during which period the drivers were not allowed to leave the cars. The first race on the Saturday was run with the original racing car. On the Sunday in the second race a Memon-Transformer was installed in the vehicle near the battery. No other changes were made.

5. Results:

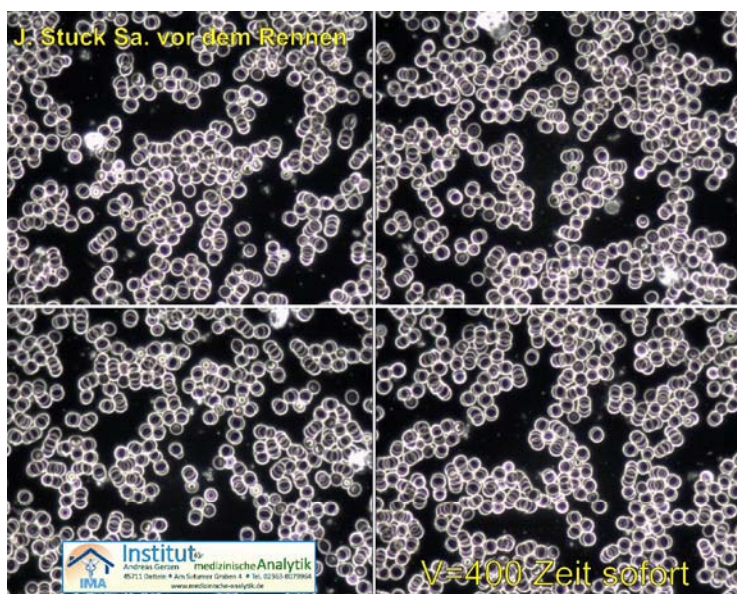
In order to be able to assess the basic condition of the two drivers, as previously described, the first sample was taken from both drivers some 90 minutes before the race. In order to see whether the drive and being in the racing car had had an effect on the blood, the second sample was taken rapidly within 2 minutes of leaving the car.

6. Evaluation:

In order to better illustrate and assess the results, in each case the four selected fields from the individual samples have been put together to form one picture as „before“ and „after“ pictures, and superimposed one on top of the other. For reasons of clarity the microscope grids have not been superimposed. The pertinent evaluation forms can be found in the Appendix.

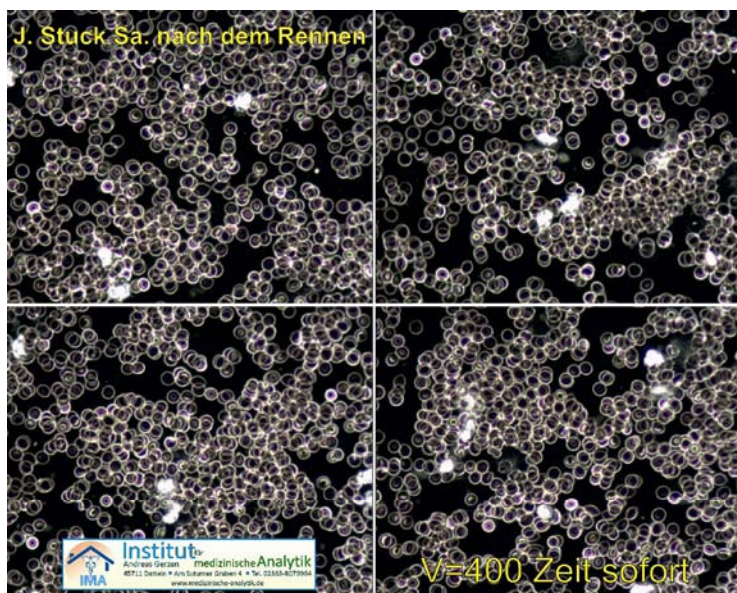
Evaluation:

Sat. 14.05.2011 Johannes Stuck, sample before the race without Memon-Transformer:



Test person: Johannes Stuck	
Characteristic	Value
Rouleaux formation and correlation	27%
Filite* (oxidative stress)	–
Neutrophile granulocytes	4

Sat. 14.05.2011 Johannes Stuck, sample after the race without Memon-Transformer:

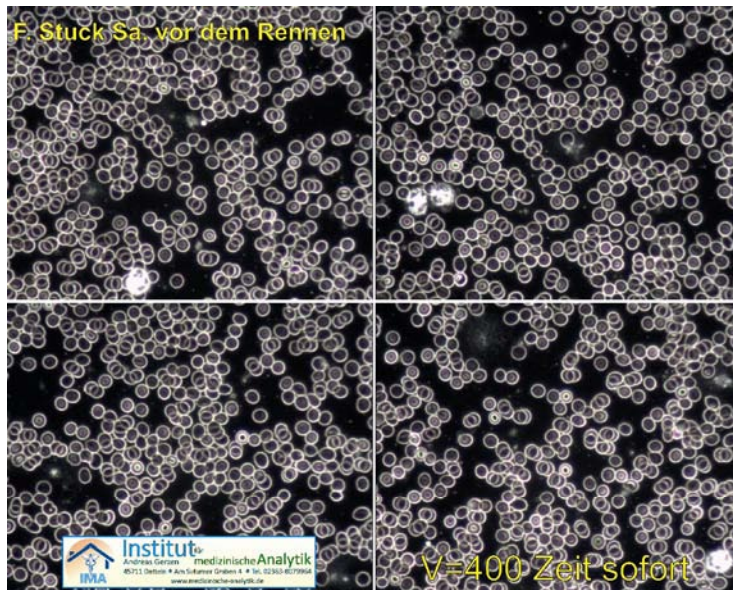


Test person: Johannes Stuck	
Characteristic	Value
Rouleaux formation and correlation	36%
Filite* (oxidative stress)	1%
Neutrophile granulocytes	21

Individual assessment

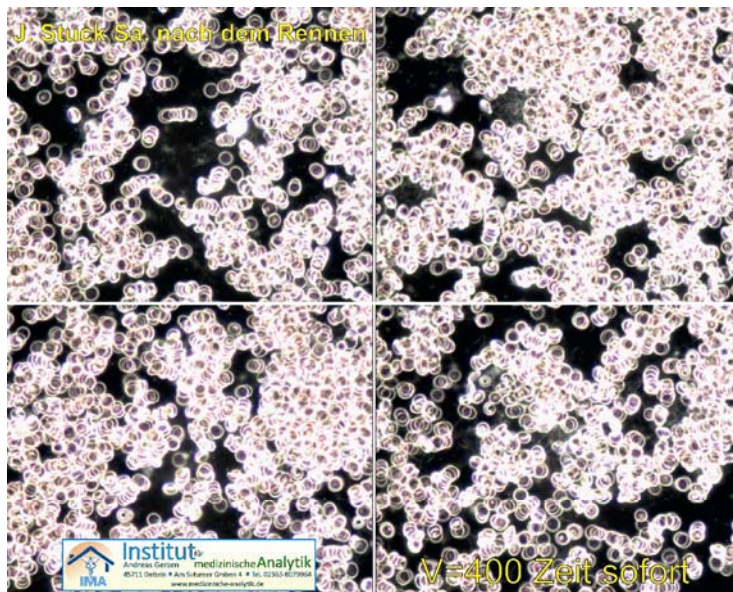
The rouleaux formation or the agglutination of erythrocytes has increased to a moderate degree in comparison with the first measurement. The flowability and the oxygen transport are moderately reduced. The oxidative stress is slightly higher. In the second sample the neutrophile granulocytes are markedly increased. While it is true that the test person indicated that he suffers permanent hay fever, a high pollen count at the race track during this period can largely be excluded; besides this, the values at the time of the first sample were normal. It seems more likely that the reserve granulocyte pool was activated as a reaction to stress, which would be explained by the car race.

Sat. 14.05.2011 Ferdinand Stuck, test before the race without Memon-Transformer



Test person: Ferdinand Stuck	
Characteristic	Value
Rouleaux formation and correlation	19%
Filite* (oxidative stress)	4%
Neutrophile granulocytes	4

Sat. 14.05.2011 Ferdinand Stuck, sample after the race without Memon-Transformer

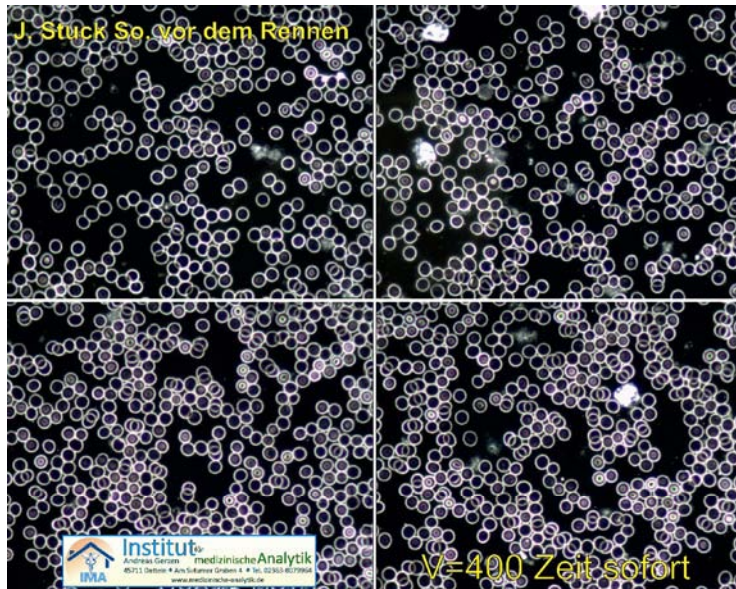


Test person: Ferdinand Stuck	
Characteristic	Value
Rouleaux formation and correlation	72%
Filite* (oxidative stress)	8%
Neutrophile granulocytes	2

Individual assessment

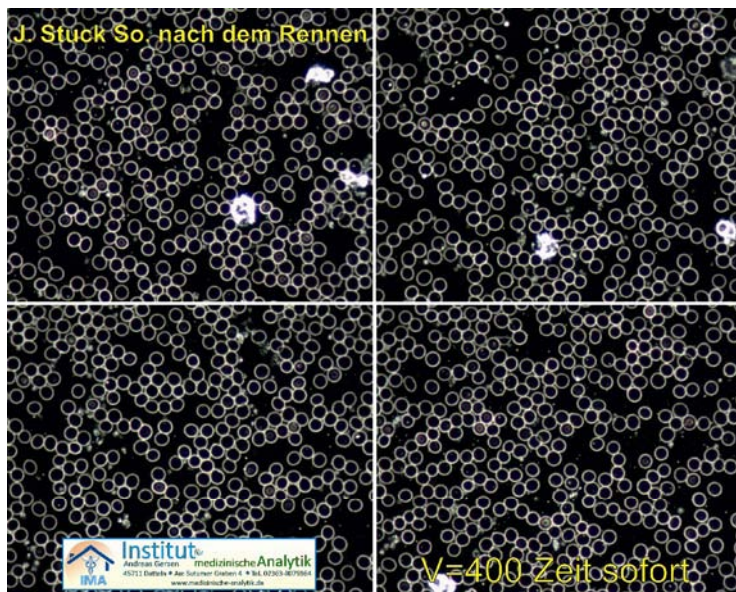
The rouleaux formation or the agglutination of erythrocytes has increased to a quite marked degree in comparison with the first measurement. The flowability and the oxygen transport of the blood are reduced. The oxidative stress is slightly higher. Based on the driver's statements and the conditions of place and time, a lack of liquid as a cause of this can largely be discounted. The best explanation of this hemogram would seem to be the stress arising from the race situation and possible exposure such as might arise in a racing car e.g.: due to electromagnetic influences (e.g.: electromagnetic pollution).

Sunday 15.05.2011 Johannes Stuck, sample before the race with Memon-Transformer



Test person: Johannes Stuck	
Characteristic	Value
Rouleaux formation and correlation	12%
Filite* (oxidative stress)	—
Neutrophile granulocytes	3

Sunday 15.05. Johannes Stuck, sample after the race with Memon-Transformer

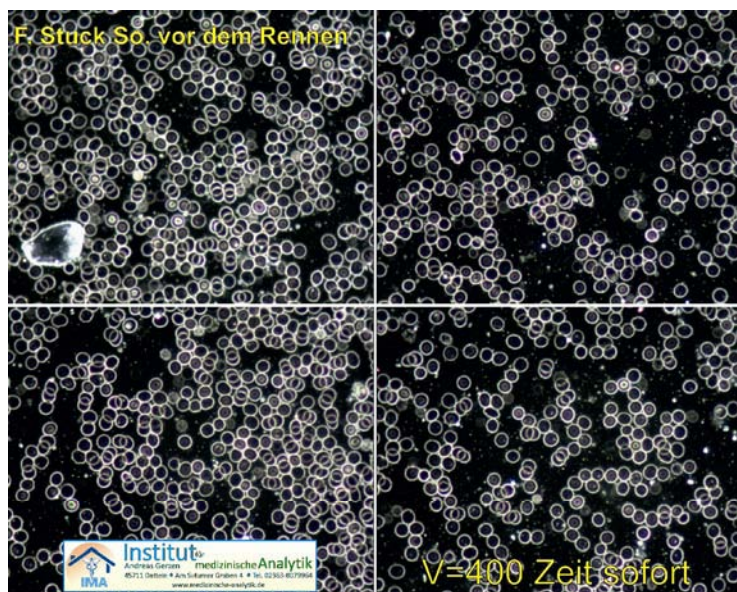


Test person: Johannes Stuck	
Characteristic	Value
Rouleaux formation and correlation	—
Filite* (oxidative stress)	—
Neutrophile granulocytes	6

Individual assessment

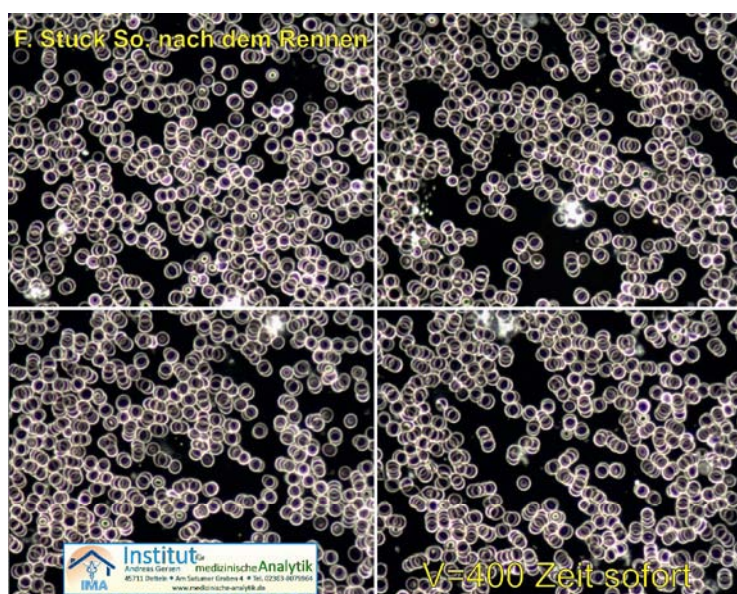
Rouleaux formation or agglutination of erythrocytes before the race was very low. Despite the enormous stress resulting from a car race, the hemogram in the darkfield microscope after the race is better than before the start. The flowability and the oxygen transport have not been impaired to the slightest degree. Oxidative stress is practically non-existent. The reserve granulocyte pool has not been activated due to stress. This hemogram is more consistent with that of a person who is enjoying a spa holiday than with someone who has just stepped out of a car race.

Sunday 15.05.2011 Ferdinand Stuck, sample before the race with Memon-Transformer



Test person: Ferdinand Stuck	
Characteristic	Value
Rouleaux formation and correlation	23%
Filite* (oxidative stress)	1%
Neutrophile granulocytes	1

Sunday 15.05.2011 Ferdinand Stuck, sample after the race with Memon-Transformer



Test person: Ferdinand Stuck	
Characteristic	Value
Rouleaux formation and correlation	36%
Filite* (oxidative stress)	—
Neutrophile granulocytes	6

Individual assessment

At the first sampling before the race, the rouleaux formation or agglutination of erythrocytes is comparable to the situation of the previous day before the race. After the race, however the situation this time has not changed so noticeably. A massive deterioration, such as was noted on the previous day has not taken place. The flowability and the oxygen transport are only moderately worse. Oxidative stress is practically non-existent. The increase in neutrophile granulocytes is within the normal range.

7. Concluding Assessment:

Since the only change in comparison with the previous day consisted in installing a Memon-Transformer in the racing car, the conclusion can be drawn that the evidently positive changes were due to this. The test procedures on both days as regards the blood sampling and the technical procedures were absolutely identical. The behaviour of the drivers too, was identical. The positive measurement results are more than astonishing. Using therapeutic-medicinal methods, it would be extremely difficult to bring about such enormous changes within so short a time. Thus, in my opinion, a tremendous effect on health can be attributed to the Memon-Transformer which I personally would not have expected. During the whole of my practical work up to the present using a darkfield microscope, I have never come across such clear, positive results.

Institut für analytische Medizin



Andreas Gerzen, May 2011



place of event



event organiser



test vehicle



CARTransformer