

How Biomagnetism Works

Biomagnetism works in the human body through the circulatory system, the nervous system and the endocrine system. magnetism is continuously penetrating every known particle, right down to the atom. Its ordering effect on living systems arise from the fact that magnetism is a blueprint of life itself. All known energies have as a base this electromagnetic field. The latest research indicates that magnetism has a very significant biological effect on human beings.

Dr. H.L. Bansel points out that magnetism increases the electrical conductivity of the blood. A weak current runs through it and the quantity of ions are increased. The newly ionized blood circulating throughout the body can significantly contribute to the efficiency of the blood flow as well as having a stabilizing effect on both high and low blood pressure.

Blood contains ferrous hemoglobin (iron) that functions as a carrier of oxygen and carbon dioxide. As the blood circulates in the lungs, fully magnetized ferrous hemoglobin is able to transport more oxygen to cell tissue as well as taking more carbon dioxide waste from cells back to the lungs for removal. This means more energy and less fatigue as tissue cells and internal organs stay substantially healthier.

Biomagnetism works to regulate and normalize hormone secretion in the glands. It is currently believed that the increased electrical current produced forms like a net around the glands and secretory ducts. An extra concentration of oxygen stimulates production while the electrical net regulates optimum secretion. As a result, conditions caused by a lack of hormone secretion or a hormone imbalance are affected through normalizing the hormone functions within the body. Hormones play a very important role in rejuvenation and in general energy levels while proper circulation ensures that the hormone level is evenly distributed to all parts of the body.

When magnetic flux passes through tissue, a secondary current is created around the flux lines in the tissue cells. This ionizes the protoplasm and rejuvenates the tissues by activating cell metabolism. The function of the cell becomes strengthened as the cell metabolism responds to the bioelectric currents initiated by the magnetic flux. This current induces muscle spasms to reduce and the activated cell metabolism lowers inflammation in the tissue. The increase of cellular metabolism aids in the regeneration as well as in new cell growth.

The negative pole energies of magnetism interferes with the nerve cells ability to send pain impulses to the brain cells ability to be registered. Blood cells have potassium in their center which has a positive bioelectric charge. The nerve cell differs in an opposite way. During a pain response the outside switches to potassium with a positive bioelectric charge. through attraction, the negative pole charge of a magnet creates a bleed off of the potassium's positive bioelectric charge as the natural flow of current is toward the negative pole.