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Human Biocommunication System and New Health Care System

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Abstract

Based on the latest advances in genetics and cell biology, as well as a proper understanding of the true functions of viruses in nature, it has become possible to revise the basics of human physiology and anatomy. There is an urgent need to understand and accept the presence of a new human body system – biocommunication system, which, along with the nervous and endocrine systems is the most important regulatory and integrating system of the human body. It is responsible for the formation of higher nervous activity and therefore the study of this system of the body can shed light on the correct understanding of the mechanisms of formation of various diseases.

Keywords: Biocommunication system; Alzheimer's disease; Viral theory; Nano-models theory; Biocommunication; The main genome; The acquired genome; Central biocommunication system; Peripheral biocommunication system

Introduction

On the basis of the latest achievements in genetics and cell biology (2018-2019), as well as the correct understanding of the true role and functions of viruses in nature, it became possible to revise the basics of human physiology and anatomy. This will make a scientific breakthrough in the field of biology and medicine. There is an urgent need to understand and accept the presence of a new human body system–biocommunication system (BS), which, along with the nervous and endocrine systems is the most important regulatory and integrating system of the human body and other biological species. Human BS is responsible for the formation of higher nervous activity and therefore the study of this system of the body will help to understand the mechanisms of formation of various diseases. Here we will discuss the human BS in normal and Alzheimer's disease. The main achievement of recent years in the field of genetics and cell biology, we believe the creation of new biological theories – 13 viral theories and one genetic theory, as well as a new classification of the genome (the main and acquired genome), (Table 1).

In our previous scientific papers [1,2] we concluded that viruses are migratory organelles of cells. They are actually a part of us – cellular life forms and perform numerous functions. Viruses are not independent forms of life and this is evidenced by cell theory.

As a result of scientific meta-analysis, the new biological theories presented in table 1 were created, which made a significant contribution to the development of fundamental science [3].

1	The Viral Theory of The Electromagnetic Reception
2	The Viral Theory of Biocommunication
3	The Viral Theory of Signal Transduction
4	The Viral Theory of Functioning of The Energy System of Cell
5	The Viral Theory of The Functioning of The Immune System
6	The Viral Theory of Perception of Information
7	The Viral Theory of Memory Formation
8	The Viral Theory of The Functioning of The Somatic Nervous System
9	The Viral Theory of The Functioning of The Autonomic Nervous System
10	The Viral Theory of The Functioning of The Endocrine System
11	The Viral Theory of The Functioning of The Cardiovascular System
12	The Viral Theory of The Functioning of The Reproductive System
13	The Viral Theory of Evolution of The Organic World and Homo Sapiens
14	The Nano-Model Theory of Genome Functioning

Table 1: Viral and genetic theories.

According to modern ideas, the virus (lat. virus — poison) is a non-cellular infectious agent that can be reproduced only inside living cells. Viruses affect all types of organisms, from plants and animals to bacteria and archaea [4,5]. Viruses are found in almost every ecosystem on Earth, and are the largest biological form. According to the old conservative beliefs viruses are obligate parasites, as they are not able to reproduce outside the cell.

In 2018, we proposed to replace the term "virus" term biocommunicator, which is certainly more consistent with their functions [2].

For a full understanding of the subsequent part of the scientific article it is necessary to get acquainted with viral and genetic theories, as well as with the new classification of the genome. And only after this begin to study BS.

Biocommunication System of Human

Biocommunication system is present in all multicellular organisms, but different species developed to varying degrees. Here will be presented the structure and functions of the human BS in normal and pathology. From all known science biological species man has the most a complex BS. Therefore, we have chosen as the object of human research. The cause of many diseases is the destruction or improper functioning of the BS. Neurodegenerative diseases – a vivid example of the destruction of human BS. The pathology of BS is represented by the example of Alzheimer's disease, since this disease is the most common. In addition, solving the problem of Alzheimer's disease will be another health revolution.

Structure of Human BS

The main components of the human BS are

Biocommunicators (with DNA and RNA)

Biocommunicators – migrating organelles of human cells.

The Microbiome

The totality of genes, diversity of the microbiota (microflora) of different ecological niches. Microbiota includes several thousand species of fungi, eubacteria, archaea and viruses (biocommunicators). This is the so-called bacterial human organ.

Ventricles of the Brain

Cavities in the brain filled with cerebrospinal fluid.

Spinal Canal

Longitudinal canal, located in the gray matter of the spinal cord, at the top it connects with the cavity of the fourth ventricle of the brain, and at the bottom forms a kind of expansion in the form of a final ventricle.

Glimfatic System

Liquors way of elimination of waste products of the tissues of the Central nervous system of mammals.

Blood and Lymph vessels, Nerves

Transport infrastructure for biocommunicators.

Terminals of Biocommunicators (Viral terminal)

Edge part of the Central Department of BS which provides the relationship of the visible body of the organism with the external environment.

Free-Living Microorganisms (Viruses/Biocommunication) Microbiome, Divorced from the Physical-Visible Body

They make up the human aura and are the physical-invisible body of the human body. Man is actually an ecosystem inhabited not only by cells derived from the zygote, but also by numerous representatives of the microbiome.

Departments of Human BS

Central BS

Biocommunicators and the microbiome within the physical visible body of the body; the ventricles of the brain; the spinal canal; glimfatik system; blood and lymphatic vessels, nerves; terminals of biocommunicators.

Peripheral BS

Free-living microorganisms (viruses/biocommunicators) of microbiome, divorced from the physical-visible body. They are the physical-invisible body of the human body, as they carry genetic information about the body.

Functions of Human BS

Human BS performs many vital functions. It is closely related to the nervous, endocrine, immune and other systems of the human body. Anatomically, the BS can be found within all other body systems. In fact, anywhere where there is an active biocommunicators can operate the biocommunication system.

Basic functions of BS known to date:

Function of the electromagnetic reception: This ensures remote communication with the environment. The main natural sources of electromagnetic radiation in nature are the Sun, the Earth and other celestial bodies. The human BS ensures the connection of the human body with the specified celestial bodies, ensures the full integration of man with the environment.

Function of biocommunication: One of the most important functions of a human BS. Thanks biocommunication there is effective communication between the various biological species in nature. This is a biological way of communication, when information from one organism to another is transferred in the form of ready-made bio-nano-models, with molecules of DNA, RNA and proteins. The function of biocommunication has two varieties – biological attack and bio-humanitarian support.

Function of the signal transduction: Biocommunicators within the physical body of a person provide well-established work of trillions of cells of the body. It is known that the signaling is provided not only physical and chemical interactions between cells of a multicellular organism, and the biological by – biocommunicators. Violation of this function leads to the formation of cancer and neurodegenerative diseases (e.g. Alzheimer's disease).

The function of monitoring the energy system of cells: It biocommunicators responsible for many energy processes in the cells of the human body. Violation of this function leads to dysfunction of the mitochondria and oxidative stress. This is one of the causes of Alzheimer's disease and many other diseases.

The function of monitoring of the immune system. Biocommunication actively managing numerous cells of the human immune system and cells of the human microbiome. This ensures the control and safe functioning of the human body, and its protection from aggressors from the environment.

Function of higher nervous activity. This is a very important function and is based on the perception of information, memory formation and functioning of the human somatic nervous system. In other words, the sensorimotor activity of the person. All this is achieved with the active participation of biocommunicators.

Function of control of activity of various systems of an organism. Biocommunicators control the functioning of the autonomic nervous system, endocrine, cardiovascular, reproductive, digestive, respiratory, excretory and other systems. This ensures the integration of all parts of the body into a single whole.

The function of human development. Biocommunicators responsible for the processes of

plasticity of the genome of the organism and the neuroplasticity (brain plasticity) [6,7]. This determines the development of man and it creates the basis for the process of evolution of man and the organic world.

Human BS Segments

BS has the following segments:

Segment of Present

This is the area of human consciousness where his real actions take place. They are based on information from numerous sensory receptors of the human body.

A segment of the Past

This segment is responsible for long-term human memory. It characterizes a person's personality.

The Segment of the Future

A place where a person makes plans for action in the future.

New Approaches in the Treatment of Alzheimer's Disease

Based on the above biological theories we can conclude that using biocommunicators possible to specifically manipulate the genome of an organism. This is made real by the plasticity of the genome. Therefore, we offer various modifications of gene therapy for the treatment of neurodegenerative (Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease and others), mental and oncological diseases [8]. We also offer a new instrumental method of influence on the physiological state of the body – a viral bioregulator [3].

Classical Gene Therapy

Biocommunicators – mobile genetic elements of eukaryotic cells, they can be used to transfer the necessary features and properties from one organism to another. We suggest using this opportunity in the treatment of Alzheimer's disease. Our previous scientific article describes in detail the formation of cancer and neurodegenerative diseases [8]. These diseases are formed due to the destruction or decrease in the activity of the corresponding biocommunicators and as a consequence of the deterioration of the functional activity of the biocommunication system of the body. This leads to a violation of the signal transduction and the functioning of the energy system of the cell. As a result, with the unauthorized growth of cells formed Oncology, and with the mass death of nerve cells – neurodegeneration. If you restore the composition of biocommunicators of a sick person with the help of the introduction of biomaterial from a healthy person (donor) to the patient, the BS of the body will be restored and the cause of the disease will be eliminated. This will lead to the recovery of the patient. It is also possible to conduct symptomatic treatment in parallel. The donor of the biological material must meet all the requirements demanded of the donors. As the donor of biological material, we offer you to use the saliva and cerebrospinal fluid. In the first I the patient takes, donor's biocommunication peroral, and cerebrospinal fluid can be administered into the spinal canal of the patient. There is still no data of experimental studies and clinical trials on this issue. Therefore, talking about the recommended doses is not possible. It is necessary to determine optimal and suitable donor of biological material (containing biocommunication) for the treatment of a disease. With proper use of side effects and contraindications according to assumptions based on theoretical data – almost no.

Conclusions

- On the basis of availability of biocommunicators– migrating organelles of cells must recognize the presence of a person biocommunications system (BS) of the body.
- Human BS contains Central and Peripheral departments.
- Human BS performs many vital functions, so responsible for the formation of higher nervous activity in humans.
- Human BS consists of a segment of the present, past and future.
- Understanding the mechanisms of human BS will lead to more effective treatment of many diseases, including treatment of Alzheimer's disease.

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