

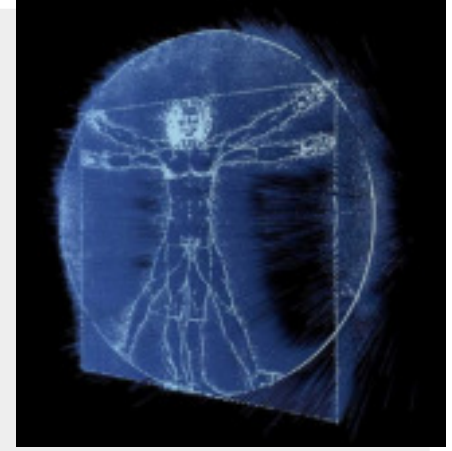
The human body as viewed in the past, present, and future..

Adapted from the writings of physicist and biophysicist Dr. Jerry Jacobson who discovered Jacobson Resonance Equation (Jacobson, J.I., 1979) and pioneered the developed of CMRT.

Leonardo da Vinci accurately detailed the observable parts of the human body in the 15th century. This helped form our understanding of human anatomy and surgical procedures.

With the later advent of the microscope, Anton van Leeuwenhoek observed smaller components - the cells that comprise organs and tissues.

Then, Louis Pasteur called attention to microorganisms that could produce disease despite being even smaller than cells. French surgeons in the 19th century believed the chemist's theory of disease to be preposterous.



In the 20th century, Einstein established that all ordinary matter in the universe is condensed electromagnetic field. Today, electron microscopes reveal the components of cells, molecules and electromagnetically charged atoms and particles, the constituents of molecules.

As in the 19th century, conventional medicine is not focussed on the next layer of the story of life. We do not generally think in terms of atomic and electromagnetic explanations for health and disease but are fixated upon the cellular and molecular levels of biochemistry.

The future of medicine must also look to the next layer of comprehension because the human body is a cooperative collection of trillions of atoms, and inter-atomic communications regulate the biochemical events that shape human function.

Magnetic resonance therapy affects biological structures at the atomic and particle level and the results are challenging what many considered possible with modern medicine.