ISSN 2457-063X (Online) www.ijisms.com Volume: 4 Issue: 5 | 2020

Space-Time Synchronization in Hyperbolic Medicine

Dr. Jesús M. González-González *

Doctor of Medicine and Surgery (University of Alicante), Specialist in Stomatology (University of Murcia). Practice in a Private Dental Clinic, in Salamanca, Spain.

Abstract

Introduction: *We name "Hyperbolic Medicine" (abbreviated "Medipérbola") the study of hyperbolic curves that occur in the physiology of a living being, especially in humans, in relation to other hyperbolic curves that may be in nature. The aim of this work is to determine which hyperbolic patterns occur in nature and how their space- time synchronization influences human physiology.*

Methods: *A bibliographic review of scientific works has been made about hyperbolic curves in medicine, electro-magnetic fields, circadian rhythms and space-time perpendicular to the movement of an organ. The articles considered of most interest in hyperbolic medicine that are related to space-time synchronization in human physiology have been selected.*

Results: *Images of nature are hyperbolas. The lines of force of a magnet and the Earth's magnetic field are also hyperbolas. In human physiology, hyperbolic curves are very frequent. Electro-magnetic fields have effects on this human physiology. Human circadian rhythms can be synchronized with the hyperbolic curves that occur in nature. There is a space-time relativity perpendicular to the axis of movement of an organ.*

Conclusions: *The reality we see is hyperbolic because the Earth's magnetic field lines deform the space in which we live until it becomes hyperbolic. This conditions human physiology and its circadian rhythms, giving hyperbolic adaptation patterns. The space-time relativity perpendicular to the movement of each organ is present in this hyperbolic adaptation.*

Keywords: *hyperbolic, medicine, space, synchronization, time*

1. INTRODUCTION

We name "Hyperbolic Medicine" (abbreviated "Medipérbola") to the study of the hyperbolic curves that occur in the physiology of a living being, especially in humans, in relation to other hyperbolic curves that may be in nature, such as electromagnetic fields, expansion-contraction systems in motion, circadian rhythms, and space-time relativity.

According to previous studies, the closest houses are perceived as larger than the ones further away. The image of each house is transferred to the human eye at the speed of light and it follows a hyperbolic curve that is similar to that caused by the lines of force of a magnetic field (1-5). Images of nature are hyperbolas, because the space in which we live is deformed to be hyperbolic (Figure 1).

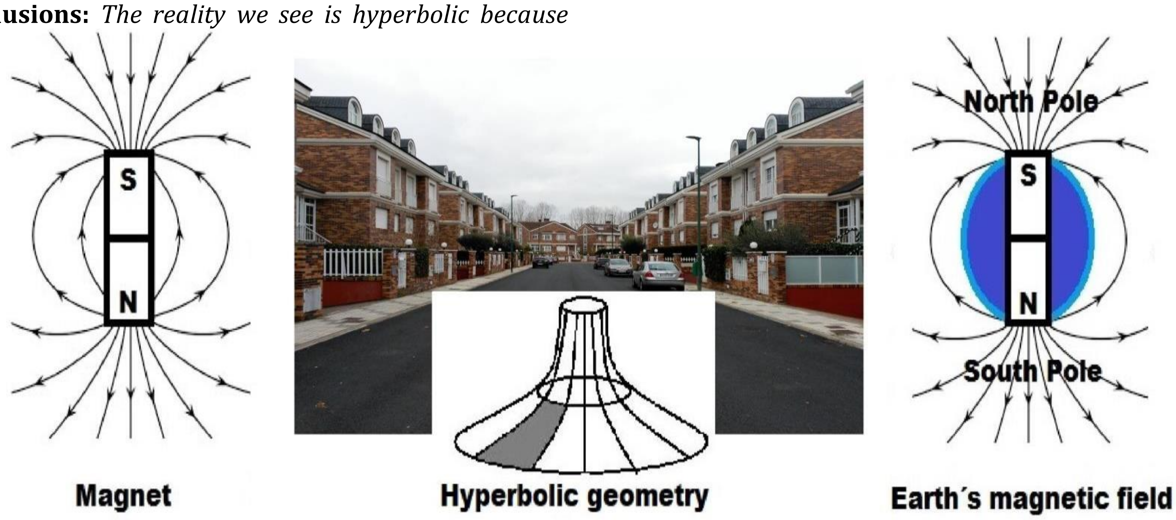

Figure1: Houses of the same size at different distances. When these images approach the observer, he perceives that they increase perpendicular to his line of sight following hyperbolic curves, in the same way that it happens with the hyperbolic lines of force of a magnet and the Earth's magnetic field.

In human physiology, hyperbolic curves are very frequent (4, 5) (Table 1) and various authors point out that electromagnetic fields have effects on human physiology. In fact, electromagnetic fields occur in nerves, heart tissue, skeletal muscle, and other body tissues. There are cells that move towards the cathode (fibroblasts, keratinocytes, chondrocytes, epithelial cells) and others towards the anode (corneal endothelial cells, granulocytes, vascular endothelial cells), but this depends on the animal species. Some molecules produce permanent dipoles that align with the applied electric field. Channels and ion receptors in the cell membrane can be altered and this modifies activation kinetics. Electromagnetic fields can regulate the speed and quantity of products of biochemical reactions. The Earth's magnetic field also influences the geomagnetic orientation and navigation of some fish, migratory birds, butterflies and bees (6-9).

Biological rhythms repeat themselves over time and are related to the rotation of the Earth on its axis and around the Sun (10). It has been described that time and the rhythms of the biological clock are in the genetic code. These are regulated by environmental signals (rest, sound, light, temperature, humidity) and are synchronized to approach the stimulus frequency (10,11). These human circadian rhythms can follow hyperbolic curves (12,13).

Table1: Some hyperbolic curves in physiology

- Sometimes dose-effect relationship curves.
- Glucokinase, fructokinase and Aspartate saturation curves.
- Oxygen saturation for hemoglobin and myoglobin in relation to partial oxygen pressure.
- Insulin sensitivity in oral glucose tolerance test.
- Heart rate responses during exercise.
- In aviation, periods of incapacitation in extreme gravitational stress.
- Strength-speed ratio of myocardial myosin isoenzymes.
- Force-speed ratio of shortening of skeletal muscle fibers.
- Descriptions of the perception of odors, in an olfactory space.
- The human eye perceives a hyperbolic image of reality.

A relativity space-time of a human organ in movement has also been described. But it is different if that organ moves perpendicular to the line of sight of an observer or if it approaches-moves away in the same line of sight (1-5). According to the Theory of Relativity, an object that moves on an X axis perpendicular to the line of sight of an observer contracts that length X and its time is dilated, while its dimensions Y and Z perpendicular to that direction of movement are not altered (14,15). Current studies indicate that when the object approaches an observer in his same line of sight, he perceives its height (Y) and width (Z) increasing in size. For that reason he interprets that these dimensions Y and Z perpendicular to the axis of movement of the object have been dilated. If the object moves away from the observer along the same line of sight, he perceives those dimensions Y and Z perpendicular to the movement each time smaller, so he interprets that there is a contraction (1-5) (Figure 2) (Table2).

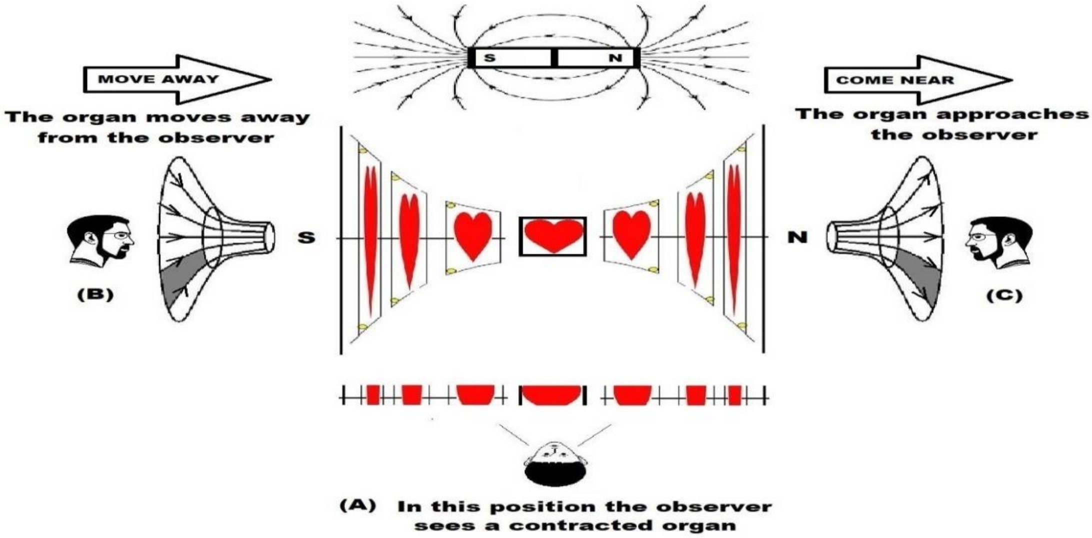

Figure2: When an organ (heart) moves perpendicular to the observer's line of sight, he sees it contracted (A). If the organ moves in his same line of sight, he sees a hyperbola moving away (B) or approaching (C). This is similar in a magnet with a south pole (S) and a north pole (N).

Table2: Classical theory of relativity and results of a previous study by the autor (1-5).

Classical theory of Relativity. Object moves perpendicular to the observer's line of sight	Length X parallel to the axis of movement contracts by a factor K= $\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}$; [$1/k^2=1- c^2/v^2$]
	Time t_x parallel to the axis of movement dilates by a factor $K=\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}}$; [$1/K^2=1-v^2/c^2$]
Results of a previous study by the author. Object approaches or moves away from the observer in his same line of sight	Lengths Y and Z perpendicular to the axis of movement: When the organ approaches the observer these lengths dilate by a factor $K=\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}}$; [$1/K^2=1-v^2/c^2$] When the organ moves away from the observer these lengths contract by a factor K= $\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}$; [$1/k^2=1- c^2/v^2$]
	Times t_y y t_z perpendicular to the axis of movement: When the organ approaches the observer these times contract by a factor K= $\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}$; [$1/k^2=1- c^2/v^2$] When the organ moves away from the observer these times dilate by a factor $K=\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}}$; [$1/K^2=1-v^2/c^2$]

The aim of this work is to determine which hyperbolic patterns occur in nature and how their space-time synchronization influences human physiology.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

In own files, Internet search engines and in various databases (Medline, Scielo), a bibliographic review of scientific works has been made about hyperbolic curves in medicine, electromagnetic fields, circadian rhythms and space-time perpendicular to the movement of an organ. The articles considered of most interest in hyperbolic medicine that are related to space-time synchronization in human physiology have been selected.

3. RESULTS

- Images of nature are hyperbolas (1-5). The lines of force of a magnet and the Earth's magnetic field are also hyperbolas (16-18) (Figure 1).
- In human physiology, hyperbolic curves are very frequent (4, 5) (Table 1). Electro-magnetic fields have effects on this human physiology (6-9).
- Human circadian rhythms can be synchronized with the hyperbolic curves that occur in nature (12, 13).
- There is a space-time relativity perpendicular to the axis of movement of an organ (1-5) (Figure 2) (Table 2).

4. DISCUSSION

We know from previous works that electromagnetic fields have effects on human physiology (6-9) and hyperbolic curves are very frequent in that physiology (4, 5). This is because the magnetic field that surrounds us deforms our space until it is curved. For this reason the trayectory of light is a hyperbolic curve. If we look at the lines of force of a magnet and the Earth's magnetic field, we see that they are hyperbolic images (16-18) (Figure 1). Some hyperbolic curves that occur in human physiology may be conditioned by the hyperbolic curves of the Earth's magnetic field. There is an adaptation of human physiology to the hyperbolic deformation of the space in which we live.

Geomagnetic rhythms can act as a time clock to organize physiological rhythms. This means that human biorhythms follow hyperbolic curves, synchronized with the hyperbolic lines of the Earth's magnetic field. When external stimuli are applied to modify the hyperbolic physiological curves, these synchronize and become hyperbolas again. Cell physiology has a permanent synchronization over time (13). Cells in the human body synchronize their physiological processes to create similar hyperbolic

ISSN 2457-063X (Online) **www.ijisms.com** *Volume: 4 Issue: 5 | 2020*

curves (4). Throughout evolution there is an interaction between the geomagnetic fields of the Earth and the biomagnetic fields of the cell (6-13). In the period from birth to death a "long biorhythm of life" may exist. At birth, this "long biorhythm of life" can appear in cell physiology. Later it becomes hyperbolic by synchronizing with the hyperbolic lines of force in the Earth's magnetic field.

If an organ in motion approaches an observer, he perceives its perpendicular dimensions to the movement (height Y, width Z) of greater size when the organ is closer to him. On the contrary, if the organ moves away from the observer, he perceives those perpendicular dimensions each time smaller. In both cases, the observer perceives hyperbolic images, when the organ approaches or when it moves away (Figure 2). It has been pointed out that when an organ approaches an observer it does so according to the hyperbolic lines of force that emerge from the north pole of a magnet. When the organ moves away from the observer, it does so according to the hyperbolic lines of force that enter through the south pole of a magnet (Figure 2).

The expansion factor perpendicular to the movement, calculated in previous works, is $K = 1/\sqrt{1- v^2/c^2}$ (1). If we transform it into $1 / K^2 = 1-v^2/c^2$ it gives us the hyperbola in approximation (4). The contraction factor perpendicular to the movement, calculated as $K = \sqrt{1- v^2/c^2}$ (1), can be transformed into $1 / K^2 = 1- c^2/v^2$, which is the hyperbola that move away (4).

5. CONCLUSIONS

We can conclude that the reality we see is hyperbolic because the Earth's magnetic field lines deform the space in which we live until it becomes hyperbolic. This conditions human physiology and its circadian rhythms, giving hyperbolic adaptation patterns. The space-time relativity perpendicular to the movement of each organ is present in this hyperbolic adaptation.

REFERENCES

[1] González-González JM. Teleportation of human and their organs in the treatment of cancer. International Journal of Current Research 2017; 9(6): 52659-52663.

[2] González-González JM. Teleportation of human organs in the treatment of diseases, hyperbolic spaces and unified fields. International Journal of Current Research 2017; 9(9): 57340-57342.

[3] González-González, JM. Physical Theory of Premonition in Medicine. International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR) 2019; 8(5): 1340-1344.

[4] González-González, JM. Hyperbolic curves in Medicine and the Earth´s magnetic field. International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR) 2020; 9(3): 1620-1624.

[5] González-González JM. Hyperbolic Medicine. A Space-Time Synchronization External to the Human. International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR) 2020; 9 (11): 234-239.

[6] Valentinuzzi ME. Magnetobiology: a historical view. IEEE Eng Med Biol Mag 2004; 23(3): 85-94.

[7] Sachiko Yamaguchi-Sekino, Masaki Sekino, Shoogo Ueno. Biological effects of electromagnetic fields and recently updated safety guidelines for strong static magnetic fields. Magn Reson Med Sci 2011; 10(1): 1-10.

[8] Richard H W Funk, Thomas Monsees, Nurdan Ozkucur. Electromagnetic effects - From cell biology to medicine. Prog Histochem Cytochem 2009; 43(4): 177-264.

[9] Zannella S. Biological effects of magnetic fields. (Accessed November 2, 2020 at https://cds.cern.ch/record/12 46526/files/p375.pdf).

[10] Barcia Salorio, D. Ritmos biológicos y periodicidad en psiquiatría. Murcia: Cuaderna editorial, 2007.

[11] Rojo Sierra, M. La asimetría cerebral y la experiencia psicológica y patológica del tiempo. Valencia: Sancho Artes Gráficas, 1984.

[12] González-González, JM. Circadian rhythms and dental caries. International Journal of Current Research 2018; 10(7): 71616-71618.

[13] González-González, JM. Psychological and physiological time, in childhood and old age. Synchronization with the Earth´s hyperbolic magnetic field. EAS J Med Surg 2020. 2(6): 140-145.

[14] Resnick R. Introducción a la teoría especial de la relatividad. Mexico: editorial Limusa, 1981.

[15] Andreu Tormo J. La relatividad descifrada. Valencia: Industrias Gráficas ECIR, 1978.

[16] Garcia Santemases, J. Física general. Octava edición. Madrid: Ed. Paraninfo, 1978.

[17] Halliday, D. & Resnick, R. Física. Parte 2. Mexico: Compañía Editorial Continental, S.A., 1990.

[18] Gorostizaga JC. Funciones hiperbólicas. Escuela técnica superior de náutica y máquinas navales. Universidad del País Vasco. (Accessed November 2, 2020 at http://www.ehu.eus/juancarlos.Gorostizaga/apoyo/func_ hiperbolic.htm).