

The Dove Clinic for Integrated Medicine

The Oberon Device

The Oberon device is a spin-off from the Russian space programme that was developed at the Department of Medicine, University of Omsk, Siberia. Most of the Russian scientific effort to support their space programme is based in Siberia.

The device is an unusual biomedical device outside of the current medical paradigm. It is based on 20 years of basic research done by a number of Russian teams who worked out, on normal individuals, patterns of frequency responses that correspond to particular organs. Also, they were able to work out what the normal frequency response would be for any particular age of either male or female subjects of each organ.

The device is used for assessing organ function and not structure. Therefore it is not like an MRI, CT or an Ultrasound scan. It is specifically measuring the magnetic vector potential which, those readers skilled in physics will recognise, as the \vec{A} field which runs in the direction of current. This is at right angle to the B field which cuts the lines of magnetic force at right angles and is what drives an electric motor. Living systems are very sensitive indeed to the \vec{A} field (the magnetic vector potential).

The device involves sitting in front of a receiver with headphones on the head. The relevant frequency patterns are projected through the headphones (these are inaudible as they are well above the audible frequency range). The sensor channels the information which comes off the test subject as a result of having the resonant frequencies passed through the headphones to a computer based device and the readings are shown. Then, relevant medications, which have also had their frequency response determined using the same methods, is titrated against the reading found and as a result, the patient goes away with an optimal set of medications which are most likely to help their current condition. Therefore, from a practical point of view, this is a method of determining ideal medication and is not fundamentally a diagnostic device. For example, it cannot diagnose whether a cancer is present or not.

I have carried out a study of 100 patients with known pathologies (mostly cancer patients) and tried to correlate these with the Oberon readings. The correlation between the Oberon readings and the patient's site of cancer, was just over 80%. In spite of that, this is not a device for cancer diagnosis.

The idea of frequency response being relevant in medicine has been given considerable scientific support by a range of recent research projects being carried out around the world. One team led by Alexandre Barbault from Switzerland,

reported on his study using amplitude-modulated electromagnetic fields in the treatment of cancer. He found tumour specific frequencies, these were large groups of frequencies, and then went on to assess a novel therapeutic approach based on his findings. This was published with several co-authors in the Journal of Experimental Clinical Cancer Research in 2009. He has been treating a number of latestage cancer cases who have failed all modalities of treatment, who were maintained with stable disease using Barbault's approaches; that is simply exposing the patient to a highly complex set of frequencies determined by painstaking measurements made on the subjects. Additional to this work there are projects being developed by a company called Novocure, a company based in Haifa, are using groups of resonant frequencies applied over brain tumours of patients with glioblastoma multiforme, which is the most malignant of all brain tumours. This company has been able to establish significantly increased survival of patients treated in this way, simply with a probe and electrode placed on the scalp over the tumour, compared to standard treatment approaches. What is more, this company has significant investment from several major pharmaceutical companies.

The readings shown by the Oberon equipment have more in common with a traditional Chinese medicine view of the way the body works, which is very much based on organ function, as opposed to a standard biomedical model, which is based more on structure. Integrating these conventional and non-conventional approaches, which is what we do in the consultation situation, we have found to be most helpful from a clinical point of view.

It is possible to conceive that with additional interest and research along the lines of the studies mentioned that these approaches may increasingly attract the interest of mainstream medicine.

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