

RETURN FROM OBLIVION

A therapy using magnetic impulses may be able to bring people suffering from long-term dementia back to the land of the living.

By Benjamin Seiler

Piece by piece the world sinks away until nothing remains but a cheerless, bleak island on which you are left stranded, searching in vain for the person you were. What remains of a person no longer in tune with his or her environment; just sitting there like an empty shell?

Just under 30 million people worldwide are affected by Alzheimer's to varying degrees—and it is thought that this figure will quadruple by 2050. In Germany alone there are more than 10,000 care homes, mainly for elderly people suffering from dementia. Quite apart from the fact that this lethargic stagnation not only robs the person of his or her dignity and is deeply painful for their relatives to watch, the growing incidence of senile dementia is costing our aging population increasingly more money; a situation that experts warn could soon explode.

The causes of Alzheimer's are still not fully understood. As is so frequently the case in these instances, conventional medicine holds that genetic mutations are to blame. These mutations allegedly lead to plaque forming on the nerve cord surfaces in the brain, which consist of beta-amyloid peptides that have folded abnormally. The pharmaceutical industry quickly developed a vaccine against

Alzheimer's, which indeed removed such plaque in the brains of those affected. Yet the vaccinated Alzheimer's patients only got worse, suggesting that the mis-folded proteins in the brain could not be the actual cause.

In fact, there are a few known reasons for dementia—but powerful interest groups don't want to talk about them. Chief among these is the microwave radiation caused by mobile telephony, which may also trigger Alzheimer's in young people, and whose specific mechanisms have long been documented. Vaccines containing auxiliary substances (such as mercury!) that are highly detrimental to health must also be mentioned at this point; as well as an ostensibly minor thing like drinking too little water. We cannot disregard the mental element, either: a rolling stone gathers no moss, as the saying appropriately goes. We must occupy our 'little grey cells' if we want to reach a grand old age *compos mentis*. Making music, brain jogging, reading, thinking, playing, etc. are all beneficial—and not on your own, but in company: social contact is just as important in order not to drift into isolation and ensuing depression—an emotional sickness that is common in dementia patients.

Hard to believe, but true, that hospitals have only recently come under the radar of Alzheimer researchers. In February 2010 a study published by the *American*

Medical Association and carried out by the University of Washington concluded that elderly people (over 65) almost doubled their risk of developing senile dementia if they entered hospital care. In comparison to those who had not been previously hospitalised, the Alzheimer's rate was 40% higher!

The medication administered could be responsible for this. At about the same time, the British health organisation *WDDTY* published a report which stated that ordinary, often non-prescription, medicines could trigger symptoms typical of Alzheimer's disease, for example loss of short-term memory or certain words. To blame are the nerve-blocking substances frequently contained in pharmaceutical drugs, which have a so-called "anticholinergic effect".

This article does not intend to go into the causes of Alzheimer's; we are more interested in its treatment, indeed even potential cure! Not only is it possible to delay or stop the degenerative course of dementia, it may even be possible to reverse it—just not by conventional methods. And absolutely not by vaccinations.

You may be wondering why you've never heard of the aforementioned Alzheimer's vaccine, and for good reason: the initial euphoria surrounding it had already ebbed even before the vaccine could be approved for sale due to the side effects, which included dizzy spells, disturbed mobility and altered awareness. It often even provoked a kind of meningitis, which could not be treated with cortisone

in all cases. The clinical trial was thus halted prematurely, and it was announced that Alzheimer's wasn't "yet treatable"¹. Print media and the TV all joined in and now repeatedly drill into us the idea that "You can't cure Alzheimer's"².

Successful Self-treatment

The Munich non-fiction writer Georges Bourbaki has campaigned tirelessly for many years for a promising therapy for dementia sufferers. His crusade against forgetfulness was prompted by his mother, whose inexorable slide into Alzheimer's deeply affected him. Today Bourbaki is himself an elderly gentleman of 75, who says fate had "deliberately placed a little Alzheimer's egg in my own nest." His own treatment lasted just two months, from August to September 2009, until all the symptoms of senile dementia had completely disappeared—yet probably not forgotten!

"Before, I had started to suffer from dreadful mental deficits, for example I would forget things that you really shouldn't, or I would no longer remember familiar street names, etc.," Bourbaki recalls. "Fortunately, I had a friend who pointed out my mental lapses."

His previous dealings with the subject of Alzheimer's meant that Georges Bourbaki had already acquired from Greek professor Panagiotis Pappas a magnetic impulse device known as *PAP-IMI* (similar devices are the *Rehatron* or *Theracell*). For about half an hour every day Bourbaki wore a magnetic coil linked to the device on his head; after just a few weeks, all signs of Alzheimer's had gone.

It was about this time that Bourbaki stumbled across a small advertisement in the *Münchner Abendzeitung* (Munich Evening Paper) in which German TV channel ZDF was looking for people with dementia willing to have the course of their disease documented on film. In naive enthusiasm, he registered immediately and explained that he had been able to cure the initial stages of Alzheimer's completely—at which the science journalist on the other end of the line bluntly replied that this claim rendered Bourbaki ineligible. Even the many well-documented and equally successful therapy cases from across the world wouldn't change the editor's mind. "I could have given him as many cases as I wanted; he still wouldn't believe me," recalls Bourbaki.

So the persistent pensioner issued a formal complaint with ZDF, and in November 2009 he received a letter from ZDF director Markus Schächter, which read: "Our research into the magnetic impulse therapy you described tells us that there isn't yet enough scientific data to substantiate your claims and therefore no general recommendation can be given. We therefore see no occasion for a report at this time."

A German Doctor Achieves the "Impossible"

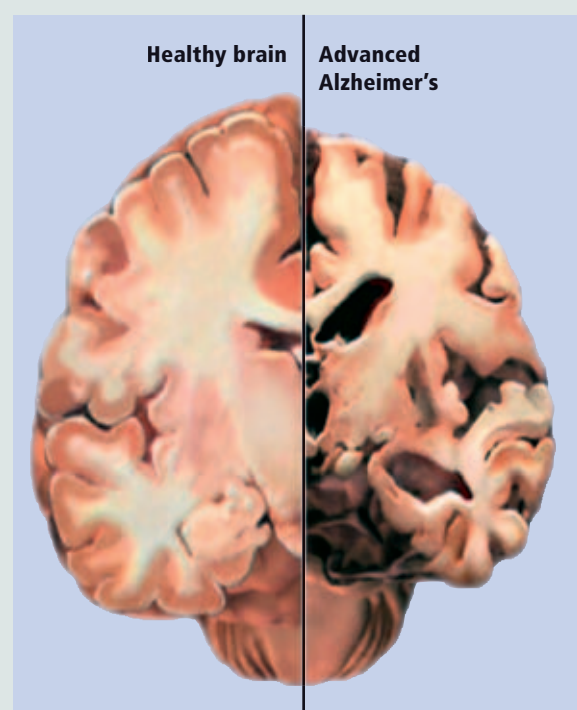
An excuse that's as old as corrupt science itself. And in this case it doesn't really add up. Take doctor, psychiatrist and psychotherapist Dr. Oliver Seemann, who today runs a successful practice in rural Bavaria, Germany, and also practises in the city of Munich. In March 2002 he was able to treat an Alzheimer's patient successfully with magnetic stimulation for the first time. Two years later the personal physician to Pope John Paul II also became interested in this form of energy medicine and came knocking at Seemann's door. Today the doctor is one of the leading experts in the field of **rTMS**, or *repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation*—essentially, repeated stimulation of the brain by magnets positioned near the head.

To date, Oliver Seemann has been able to treat "more than 200 patients with Alzheimer's and frontotemporal dementia as well as vascular dementia," in which very positive results using *rTMS* have been demonstrated. "In particular, this treatment had a positive effect on language skills, cognitive abilities, concentration and attention as well as general well-being in most patients. In some cases, it resulted in markedly increased social interest with improved ability to establish contact."

According to Seemann, his success rate lies at over 80 per cent—remarkable for an allegedly incurable disease.

Goodbye Depression!

Magnetic stimulation also acts as a mood enhancer. This is particularly important in Alzheimer's, as according to Seemann six out of ten dementia patients have suffered from depression at least once. *The psychiatrist therefore also uses rTMS to treat severely depressed people.* A year ago, the *Münchner Tageszeitung* reported the case of Annika F., a 29-year-old mother of a two-year-old son who had been suffering from severe, recurring depression since the age of 13. Heavy



Withered brain: almost 30 million people around the world suffer from dementia.

medication and hospitalisation hadn't helped. Annika's emotional life was pure hell—until she learned about Oliver Seemann, that is. After ten treatments over a course of five weeks, the young woman had a new lease of life—wholly without depression. And she is by no means an exception.

"The nerve cells in the brain were stimulated by the strongly pulsing magnetic fields," explains Oliver Seemann. "This increases blood flow through the brain, thus improving the supply of oxygen, as well as detoxification and regeneration of the brain. Hormones are also released. The

¹ Wikipedia

² ZDF, 21. September 2008: wasted brain: almost 30 million people worldwide suffer from dementia.



Harmless magnetic stimulation to the head: doctor and psychiatrist Dr. Oliver Seemann has successfully used rTMS therapy on people suffering from depression or dementia.



The PEMF 100 device from America.

magnetic waves penetrate about two centimetres deep and ensure that these brain areas are constantly switching from active to relaxed (states). It's as if a disrupted hard-drive in the brain was deleted and then re-played."

The relaxed patient doesn't feel anything except a mild tingling sensation. "The goal," according to Seemann, "is to retune the orchestra of vibrating nerve cells and *bring them back into harmony.*"

The psychiatrist's next words sum up the true magnitude of this cerebral orchestra: "100 billion nerve cells, more than 100 billion contacts and almost one million kilometres of pathways form the most complex material system in the universe. Our brain is like a gigantic cable network; each nerve cell is linked to up to 10,000 others."

Seemann describes in simple terms how communication in the brain is explained by conventional medicine: "Nerve cells are separated by a tiny gap through which information is transferred: we call them synapses. Low-voltage electrical impulses constantly flow in the brain, and the electricity is passed along the nerve fibres by tiny electrical discharges. At the end of every nerve cell is the synapse, to which transferring substances are distributed and through which information is forwarded to other nerve cells. We

need the best-possible interplay of these mechanisms for mental efficiency, memory formation and general well-being."

Also Effective in Down's Syndrome

Georges Bourbaki, however, believes that magnetic impulses do more than simply harmonise and "purify" the brain. How else can you explain the experiences of a dentist from Klagenfurt and owner of such a device—also sometimes called *PEMF (Pulsed Electro Magnetic Field)*—with a six-year-old Down's syndrome child? After magnetic therapy, the child, who had been mentally disabled from birth, displayed a 30 point higher IQ and had lost the typical facial features of Down's syndrome people. For Bourbaki, the answer lies in the blueprints for life

held in the energetic realm, which are still refuted by conventional medicine, but substantiated by new branches of research. This holds that every organism has an invisible energetic double—an etheric or vital body—which is the blueprint for the physical body, so to speak. This would explain, for example, the "phantom pains" experienced by amputees whose erstwhile limbs may cause tickling or pain even though they are no longer there. Special Kirlian photographs illustrate very well how the missing leg or snapped-off blade tip is still present in energetic terms as a light body.

The older you get, the more your physical body malfunctions or life experiences lead to wear and tear. This leads to a dissonance with the energetic blueprint. Bourbaki now believes that, "these blueprints for life, which are in the fourth dimension, are located very close to that etheric layer that helps to absorb magnetism. If you generate magnetic field impulses with strong-edge steepness, it shakes the blueprint layer of life—which is connected only weakly. This corrects any existing information errors and helps the affected person recover."

Whether or not this is how the mechanism really works, Bourbaki is of course not in a position to say. Yet it would explain why magnetic field impulses have such a broad range of positive effects. "The bond between magnetism and human health was already known to the

Georges Bourbaki

The author has been exploring the medical application of magnetic pulse devices for many years and is more than happy to answer any questions on the subject. **Georges Bourbaki:**

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Dr. Oliver Seemann

The doctor and psychiatrist specialises in the painless magnetic stimulation of nerve cells in the brain. He has successfully treated Alzheimer's patients and people suffering depression, among others (50 to 100 Euros per session, each lasting approx. 30 minutes). He also acts as agent for a new rTMS device, which is also intended for home use. Seemann practises in Wolfratshausen in Bavaria:

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ancient Egyptians," explains Bourbaki. "Cleopatra in fact very often suffered from headaches, which she could only conquer by wearing magnetic stones."

Field Reports

A small selection of case summaries proves the effectiveness of magnetic pulse stimulation. The following three people have all been treated by Dr. Oliver Seemann:

A 63-year-old woman **in the end stages of Alzheimer's** fell into a coma and had to undergo emergency medical treatment. Having awoken from her coma, the patient spent four weeks without giving any verbal response, at which point she was treated several times with TMS. After six magnetic stimulation sessions, the woman began to speak again and was able to express specific desires and feelings. Her appetite went back to normal and she was again able to raise a glass of water to her mouth and drink for the first time in many years.

A 57-year-old patient with **severe senile dementia** was only able to walk with assistance because she would constantly tumble over. She also no longer spoke. After just seven sessions, the woman was able to communicate with her husband again and, a short time later, walk unaided. Her mood was no longer gloomy and she appeared well-balanced.

An 85-year-old patient suffering from **severe cerebrovascular dementia** was barely mobile, aggressive, disoriented in terms of time and wouldn't speak. After four sessions he began to take a considerably greater interest in his environment and started to hold conversations again. Soon after that, he started looking after his appearance, read the newspaper, made himself useful at home and discussed politics and day-to-day affairs with his relatives. After the seventh therapy session his short-term memory slowly came back.

These further examples are from the website www.bourbaki.de: Prof. Dr. med. Reinhard Werner from Berlin describes the case of a 72-year-old patient who had been practically immobile in **bed for months**, had to wear adult incontinence diapers and no longer recognised her husband. After just three treatments she was calling her spouse by his first name again and turning herself from one side to the other during the night. A few days later she had regained control of her bladder. After four weeks she was able to go to the toilet with support from her husband and a month after that she was back in her old favourite armchair in the



Social contact and brain jogging help you stay mentally alert into old age.

living room after managing to negotiate a staircase.

As a result of an allergy to an amalgam filling, a 42-year-old American woman was suffering from **necrosis of the right half of the brain**. She was no longer able to read, could hardly speak and walked with a stick. After three magnetic pulse stimulation sessions she was walking on her own and twirling around in the clinic rooms. A further seven treatments later she was able to read the paper and speak normally again. MRI results confirmed changes in the brain tissue.

Lisbon doctor Dr. Delfim Malheiro reports on the case of a 67-year-old **Alzheimer's patient**: "She would sit in front of me droning to herself; spittle would run down the corner of her mouth and she seemed to be looking through me. She didn't react either to me or to various reflex tests. She also wasn't able to control her motor system, which resulted in urinary incontinence, among other things." The doctor decided on a course of treatment using acupuncture, homeopathy and pulsing magnetic fields. Three months later the patient was able to walk almost unaided and started to utter her first broken sentences, although these didn't make any sense. Six months after the start of therapy, the woman no longer needed diapers because she was able to go to the toilet on her own. It was also possible to hold simple conversations with her. In the ninth month of treatment, she decided she wanted to give her house a good clean and after a year, therapy was able to cease. The woman's condition has since remained stable. "Various tests showed that her brain functions could

hardly be distinguished from those of a healthy person," Malheiro remarked in conclusion.

Field reports such as this give hope. Despite the astronomical cost (up to 40,000 Euros), such magnetic pulse devices would be an excellent investment predominantly for retirement homes and care homes. Apart from the more intensive care required, Alzheimer's patients generate higher costs from their incontinence and diaper consumption alone. Treating patients "once a week on a constant basis" (Seemann) with an in-house magnetic pulse device would soon recoup the cost by saving on diapers, as experts have calculated. Despite that, home managers are still unfamiliar with this sort of therapy, mostly relying on the judgement of doctors who themselves have no experience with such devices and are sceptical about this method anyway.

Oliver Seemann hopes that this will change when a user-friendly device manufactured by a German company hits the market in summer 2010. Priced at approx. 15,000 Euros, it costs only half as much as the usual devices and is suitable for use at home. Information about this home care product can be obtained from Dr. Seemann (For contact details, please see previous page).

Georges Bourbaki, for his part, recommends the wearable *PEMF 100* device, which is now being imported from the USA to Germany and costs approx. 20,000 Euros per item. This is an easy way to treat yourself, although in order to reduce the high cost for personal use, it might be worth considering re-selling after you have finished your successful course of treatment, or loaning it out for a fee. Alternatively, several people could join together to buy one.

It would be wonderful if more doctors and therapists championed this method of treatment in clinics and retirement homes. That way, the journey into oblivion might not be such a dreadful one-way ticket for quite so many people. ■

Published in the online version of the "Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry" dated 24 June 2010 was an article by Maria Cotelli (from Brescia, Italy): it described how a small sample group of 10 patients with moderate dementia underwent a daily 50-minute rTMS treatment over a course of 4 weeks—which had positive results that were still present after a period of 8 weeks.