

# Study: hepatic dysfunction

**Prospective randomised study to check the success of treatment of hepatic dysfunction with patients' own electromagnetic fields (BICOM).**

**Assignment:** to test with a defined syndrome (chronic liver disease) whether bioresonance treatment can produce measurable changes in biochemical parameters.

**Target criterion:** reduction in the activity of enzymatic indicators (GOT, GPT, gamma GT) of liver cell damage in the blood of treated patients compared with the untreated control group. Reduction in GPT activity by at least one third 12 weeks after the end of treatment was the main criterion for evidence of the effectiveness of bioresonance therapy. The study results were sent by Dr Schottdorf's laboratory both to the practice and the Institut für Biometrie und Studienauswertung [Institute of Biometry and Study Analysis] idv-Gauting/Munich which was commissioned with the statistical data analysis.

## Results: GOT levels

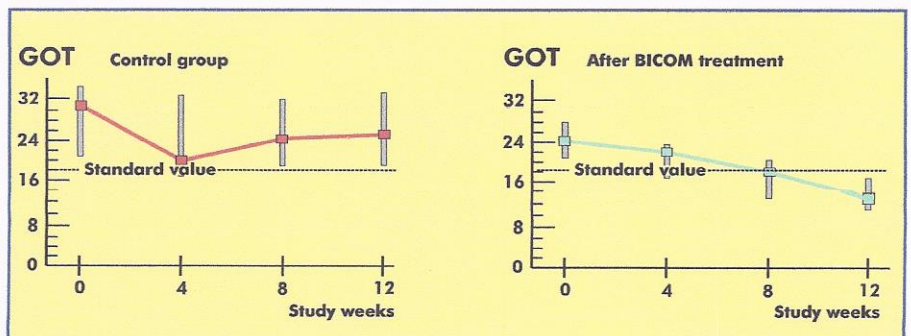
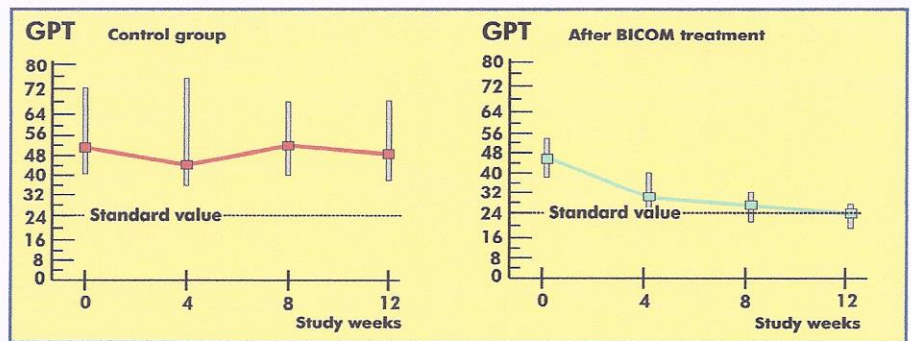
The average percentage decline in GOT activity after 12 weeks was 42% in the Bicom group as against 4% in the control group.

## Results: GPT levels

The median for the Bicom group lay within the normal range after 12 weeks' treatment. No normalisation in GPT activity was detected in the control group. The average percentage decline in GPT activity in the Bicom group was 50% after 12 weeks' treatment as against 5% in the control group.

## Results: gamma GT levels

Gamma GT activity also fell within the normal range (38% reduction) in the Bicom group after 12 weeks' treatment. However the levels for the control group remained practically unchanged (7% reduction).



Evidence level: Level 1

Confidence limit  
  Median  
 Upper normal range