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## Report summary on the examination of the impact of energy on QHRS ANTIMICROBIAL SYSTEM in the human organism

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### General examination data

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**Place:** Institute Bion, Ljubljana, Slovenija

**Aim:** Testing the influence of the whole QHRS ANTIMICROBIAL SYSTEM (that consists of 3 subsystems, see Figure 2 and protocol) on the physiology of the human organism.

**Protocol:** Testing designed and performed as scientific, clinical, studies (including double-blind test) as 4 (four) different treatments (Antibacterial subsystem, antiviral subsystem, antifungal subsystem and control, see Figures 1 and 2), 10 minutes of measurement during exposure to each QHRS subsystem or apparent exposure.

**Method:** measurement of different physiological parameters (see legend from table 1).

**Number of subjects:** 10 real exposures (test group), 10 false exposures (control group)



Figure 1: Exposure to QHRS ANTIMICROBIAL SYSTEM during measurements. Each system was covered to not reveal its nature.

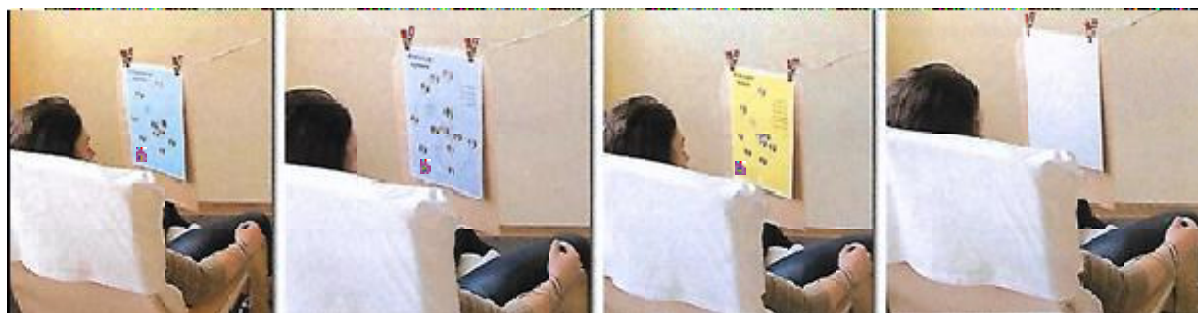


Figure 2: Antibacterial System, Antivirus System, Antifungal System, and Control.

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## Results and discussion

Statistical analysis of the examined physiological parameters of 10 tests showed there are statistically significant differences between the QHRS subsystem and control for the majority of parameters, during and after exposure (Friedman test, Table 1).

Post hoc analyzes showed that statistically significant differences were observed between each QHRS system and control; they also noted the system itself (Wilcoxon Signed-Rank test Table 2, Table 3). The antivirus system had the largest number of significant differences compared to the control (5), which suggests that it has **the highest energy impact** on the human body (Table 2).

The number of statistically significant results decreased slightly after the end of the QHRS ANTIMICROBIAL SYSTEM exposure, suggesting that all systems have consequences that may gradually decrease. In certain circumstances, they may differ from direct effects, see Figures 1-3.

The comparison of the 3 parts of the QHRS Antimicrobial System concluded there is a significant difference between the antiviral and antimicrobial systems (Table 3).

Leven's test exposed significant differences in data variability only between the antibacterial and antifungal systems compared to the control (Table 4), whilst the groups had the same basic variance.

Table 1. Summary of the Friedman test was reported based on 30 secondary medians for each parameter during and after exposure for all three parts of the QHRS ANTIMICROBIAL SYSTEM. P-values were corrected with Holm-Bonferroni correction for multiple comparisons. Values highlighted in green represent a statistical difference ( $p < 0.05$ ).

**Terms:** EMG electromyography, HR heart rate; HRV heart rate variations, RR - respiratory capacity, TED - depth of chest expansion, SC - skin conduction, TMP – finger temperature,

	during exp.	after exp.
EMG	0,0000	0,0000
HR	0,0001	0,0001
HRV	0,0072	0,7674
RR	0,0001	0,0330
SC	0,0000	0,0000
TED	0,0009	0,0053
TMP	0,0000	0,0000

Table 2: Summary post-Friedman test (Wilcoxon signed-rank test corrected by Holm Bonferroni correction for multiple comparisons) for comparison between each part of the ANTIMICROBIAL SYSTEM and the control group.

Terms: aVir- antivirus system, aBac- Antibacterial system, aFun- antifungal system, cont.- control group.

	during exposure			after exposure		
	aVir - cont	aBac - cont	aFun - cont	aVir - cont	aBac - cont	aFun - cont
EMG	0,0022	0,0019	0,0019	0,0019	0,0019	0,0019
HR	0,0319	0,0323	1,0000	0,1688	0,0324	0,2210
HRV	1,0000	0,0206	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000
RR	0,0101	1,0000	0,0038	0,1688	0,3657	0,0309
SC	0,0026	1,0000	0,0024	0,0019	0,0019	0,0382
TED	0,0019	0,0890	1,0000	0,0059	1,0000	0,2210
TMP	0,8810	0,0095	0,0214	0,0019	0,2210	0,0631

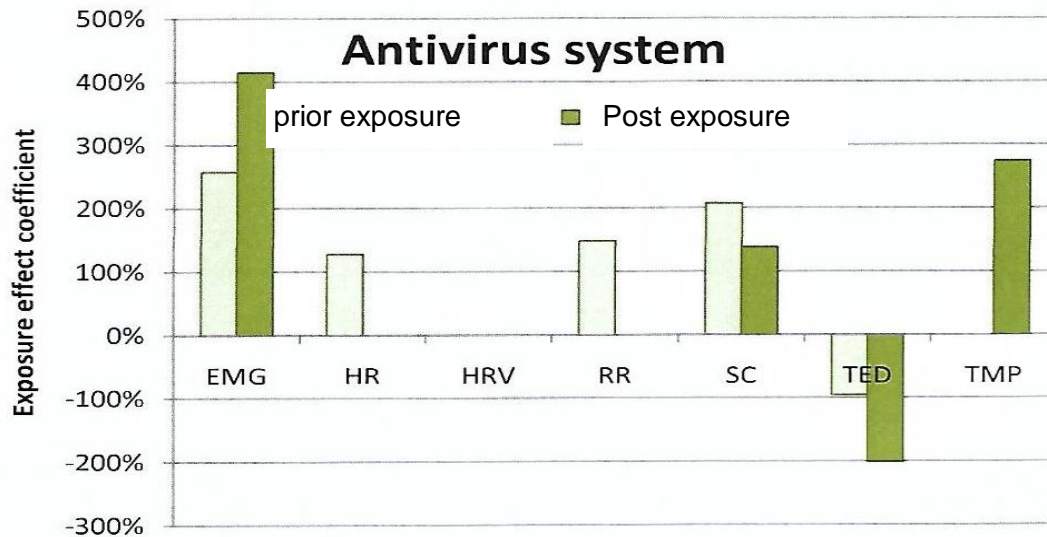
Table 3: Summary post-Friedman test (Wilcoxon signed-rank test corrected by Holm Bonferroni correction for multiple comparisons) for comparison between different parts of the QHRS ANTIMICROBIAL SYSTEM

	during exposure			after exposure		
	aBac - aVir	aFun -aVir	aFun - aBac	aBac - aVir	aFun -aVir	aFun - aBac
EMG	0,0309	0,0500	0,6506	0,0037	0,9041	0,1200
HR	0,0025	0,2667	0,0292	0,0117	0,0072	1,0000
HRV	0,0241	1,0000	0,0647	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000
RR	0,0485	1,0000	0,0309	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000
SC	0,0116	1,0000	0,0019	0,0019	0,0019	0,2054
TED	1,0000	0,0500	0,5120	0,0566	0,0664	1,0000
TMP	0,0019	0,0019	1,0000	0,0019	0,0019	0,4786

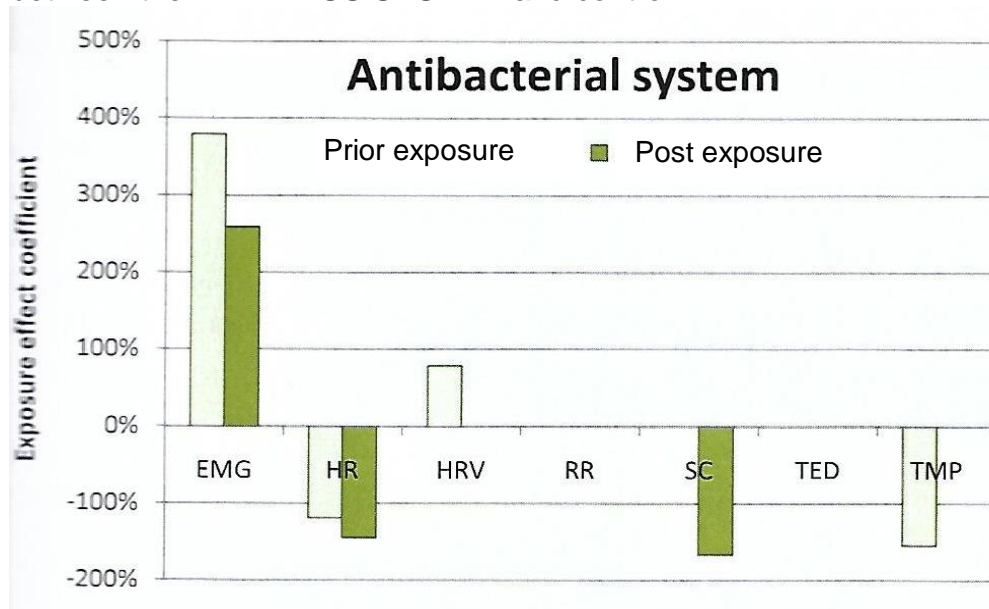
Table 4: Summary of Leven's comparison test between observed subjects with QHRS ANTIMICROBIAL SYSTEM and control group (values corrected with Holm Bonferroni correction for multiple comparisons)

	during exposure			after exposure		
	aVir - cont	aBac - cont	aFun - cont	aVir - cont	aBac - cont	aFun - cont
EMG	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
HR	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
HRV	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
RR	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
SC	0,142	0,021	0,028	1,000	1,000	0,629
TED	0,908	1,000	0,908	1,000	1,000	0,190
TMP	1,000	0,002	0,003	1,000	1,000	1,000

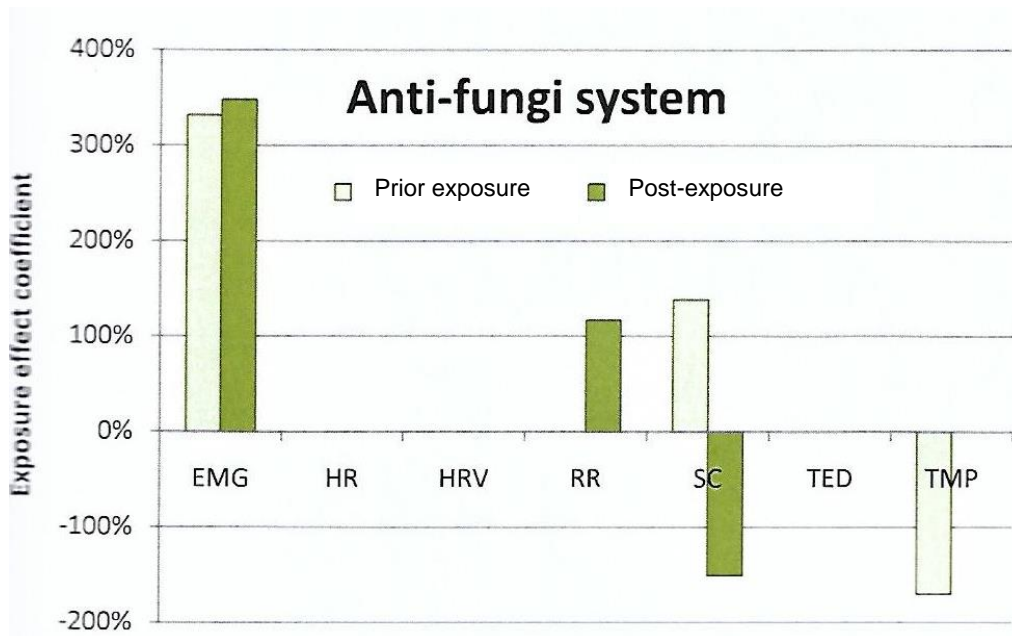
Graphs 1-3 show the coefficient of the effect of exposure during and after exposure for the measured parameters. In general, positive values indicate a stimulating effect, while negative values indicate a relaxing effect.



Graph 1: an overview of the exposure effect coefficient for the QHRS ANTIVIRUS SYSTEM compared to the control group. The coefficient measures the relative effect of mean values for each measured parameter for the ANTIVIRUS SYSTEM in comparison to control. It is standardized to the mean standard deviation of control. The shown coefficients were the Wilcoxon test with the statistical significance between the ANTIVIRUS SYSTEM and control.



Graph 2: Overview of the exposure effect coefficient for the QHRS ANTIBACTERIAL SYSTEM compared to the control group. The coefficient measures the relative effect of the mean values for each measured parameter for the ANTIBACTERIAL SYSTEM compared to the control and is standardized to the mean standard deviation of the control. The coefficients where the Wilcoxon test demonstrated a statistically significant difference between the ANTIBACTERIAL SYSTEM and the control.



Graph 3 Overview of the exposure effect coefficient for the QHRS ANTIFUNGAL SYSTEM compared to the control group. The coefficient measures the relative effect of the mean values for each measured parameter for the ANTI-FUNGAL SYSTEM compared to the control and is standardized to the mean standard deviation of the control.

## CONCLUSION

QHRS ANTIMICROBIAL SYSTEM analysis demonstrated that they affect the tested individual and we were able to show statistically significant differences between the tested system and the control group, by monitoring different physiological parameters in 10 tested individuals versus 10 individuals from the control group. The highest effect is manifested by the QHRS ANTIVIRUS SYSTEM subsystem, which showed the purest energy (energizing) effects; the effect of the other two subsystems (ANTIBACTERIAL SYSTEM, ANTIFUNGAL SYSTEM) were partially energizing and partially calming-relaxing.

QHRS AMS product corresponds to the necessary criteria according to the award of *the Certificate for energy impact on the human body*.