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PRODUCT TESTING REPORT
WITH GDV CAMERA

QHRS Biopyramid

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SUMMARY

1. INTRODUCTION

This study is to check the mechanism of the chip found in the product "QHRS BIOPIRAMIDA" on half of the rest of the subjects. Using a GDV camera, we recorded the health condition of ten subjects with a GDV camera prior and after a half-hour rest on a comfortable wooden chair under which the pyramid was placed. By the application of different statistical methods, we compared and estimated the values before and after sitting above the pyramid with the chip (hereinafter the chip) and without it (control).

If the top of the pyramid in which the chip is directed at a person (while testing, the individuals sat directly above the pyramid), according to the manufacturer, it should have a refreshing and stimulating/regenerative effect. As a result, the individuals sitting above the pyramid with the chip are expected to have an average increase in discharge area (indicating human energy) and a decrease in entropy (meaning more precise coherence).

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

2.1 Study protocol

Testing "QHRSBIOPYRAMIDE" Bion on ten subjects aged between 25 and 75 years, of which 8 were female and 2 male sex. Before testing, individuals were instructed not to eat large meals at least 1 hour before the agreed time and not to drink alcohol, coffee, or energy drinks at least 3 hours earlier. Measurements on each subject were performed at two different times at the same time of day, thus the effects of other daily activities were eliminated as much as possible (e.g., that the subject was tired both times after the end of the eight-hour workday). Tested individuals were positioned on a comfortable wooden chair under which a pyramid was placed for half an hour in both terms. However, in one term he had a pyramid with a chip under his chair, and in another, a pyramid without a chip (control), the order of which was randomly determined. A double-blind test was performed, so that neither the respondent nor the contractor knew whether the chip was present at the time.

Before recording, we thoroughly explained the procedure in detail to each subject, so that the recording itself was clear as possible and went as smoothly as possible. For each subject, we performed four series of recordings, two per term. We noted the initial state (before the pyramid was placed in the space) and after we sat on it for half an hour.

Physiological parameters were monitored simultaneously while sitting, but the analysis of these data is the subject of a separate report. In each image, we took 10 photos of the discharge tips of all ten fingers without a filter and 10 photos with a filter.

Upon completion of the tests, the images were processed by a specific program with the numerical parameters exported to a text file. Further processing was performed in the Gnumeric and RKWard programs. Those programs subtracted the values of the individual parameters prior for each person separately; before resting above the pyramid then those after rest.

The obtained values were finally compared (chip pyramid with the one without chips) and statistically analyzed (Wilcoxon test of predicted ranks).

 Since we have compared several different parameters, the value of p must be corrected in the Wilcoxon test. The Holm-Bonferroni correction was used in the majority of cases.

2.2. GDV CAMERA RECORDING – data method

GDV (Kirlian) camera recording is a method for measuring and analyzing conditions in the acupuncture network canals in humans. It is based on the discharge of plasma between the object (subjects' fingers) and the glass electrode measurement, which is the basic mechanism for creating images of the energy field. The light of this discharge is recorded by a digital camera, and the images are then processed by a special (dedicated) computer program. The condition in the acupuncture network channel is measured on the ten fingers of the tested person. According to traditional Chinese medicine, each of the ten fingers is connected to the twelve meridians of the body. Based on the analysis of photographs, information is processed about the emotional, mental and physical state of the organism.

The free photons and electrons on the skin (and in the upper layers of the skin) of the finger are excited under high voltage and the frequency of the electromagnetic field. During the excited state, in the area between the measuring object and the electrode, photons and electrons hit air molecules, which affects the electronic excitation and the production of new photons and free electrons. The properties of the emission of particles from the skin surface depending on the physiological and biochemical processes in the body of the tested person. Each disorder of plasma discharge provides useful information about the oral, mental and physical condition of the tested subject. The energy response of the tested individual is photographed by a special optical system of the device that records the distribution and intensity of the light around the finger. The images are then analyzed using specialized computer programs.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Statistical analysis of the general parameters (activation, entropy, and discharge region) showed certain differences between the pyramid with the chip and the control (Table 1). A statistically significant difference (Wilcoxon test of predicted ranks, $p < 0.05$) between the two data groups (filter images) was presented on the discharge surfaces. For images without filters, the data between the chip and the control are statistically different ($p < 0, l$). Similar differences were shown by Leven's test, which shows whether there are differences in the dispersion (variability) between the two groups of data. The differences between the pyramid with the chip and the control are shown in entropy, in the images without filters the differences in data scattering were statistically significantly different, and in the images, with filters, they were significantly different.

The discharge area increased slightly in relation to the control both in the images with the filter (Figure 2) and without it (but decreased in relation to the initial state on both the controls and the chip, except that it decreased more on the controls! This suggests greater vitality (refreshment) as the individuals were above the pyramid with the chip. Thus in entropy, statistical analysis showed some differences in both images without filter and with it, in both cases the dispersion of data relative to control increased slightly (Figure 2). This suggests certain processes that began to occur in some subjects in the presence of the chip pyramid. Because probably not all subjects responded to the presence of the chip within half an hour, there was a slight increase in data variability in all subjects.

Table 1: P-values of statistical analysis (Wilcoxon test of predicted ranks and Leven test) according to the three general parameters, Wilcoxon test of predicted ranks searches for differences in values between two groups of data (chip against control), slow when Leven test checks whether the data groups have different dispersion (variability). Cells were stained with a green background, where the differences between the control and the chip

were statistically significantly different (p <0.05). Values in the Wilcoxon test were corrected by Holin-Bonferroni correction for multiple comparisons (Holm, 1979). Tags: BF - without filter; SF with filter. Cells were stained with green, where the test found a statistically significant difference (p <0.05).

	Wilcoxon test of predicted ranks		Leven's test	
	BF	SF	BF	SF
activation	0,9381		0,4794	
entropy	0,1788	0,2300	0,0077	0,0932
of surfaces	0,0814	0,0001	0,2123	0,4842

Figure 2: discharge surface with filter (left), entropy in the image without filter (right).

A review of statistical analyzes of the individual organs or organ systems did not show a significant effect on a particular organ or organ system. We can only discuss the possible tendencies highlighted when using the pyramid with the chip. These tendencies indicated effects on the abdominal area (mainly the digestive tract), endocrine glands (thyroid gland, pancreas, adrenal glands, hypothalamus, pituitary gland) and head (cerebral vessels and nasal cavity).

4. CONCLUSION

According to the measurement results and statistical analysis of the results of recording with a GDV camera, we can conclude that the product "QHRS BIOPYRAMIDE" with the current chip affects people in the terms of greater refreshment (vitalization). The analysis demonstrated a statistically significant difference between the pyramid with and without chip (Wilcoxon test, p <0.05) only on the discharge surface (images with filter), but a similar tendency can be observed in images without filter (discharge area is with pyramid chip) greater than without it).

**According to all measurements, the product
"QHRS BIOPIRAMID"
is awarded a certificate on
the quality of energy impact**