Chapter XLVII
System Patterns of the Human Organism and their Heredity

Manfred Doepp
Holistic DiagCenter, Germany

Gabriele Edelmann
Holistic DiagCenter, Germany

ABSTRACT

The frequency distribution analysis of biological data enables an insight into the regulatory state of the organism. In case of strong or permanent deviations from the balance of the systems (e.g. of the vegetative nervous system) abnormalities and/or diseases will result. They are associated with a tendency either to chaos or to rigidity. We examined in this way families over two or three generations. Similarities in their distribution histogram types are evaluated which confirm a genetic disposition and a heritability of system patterns. Risk profiles are resulting individually and concerning the descendants making possible a systemic prevention therapy or a modification of the life style. The analysis method may be adapted to a lot of medical examinations and represents an objective second opinion concerning health prevention.

INTRODUCTION

Analysis of the human genome goes forward continuously, and the genetic types of many organ functions, dysfunctions, and diseases are meanwhile becoming known. Problems exist concerning genes directing regulatory systems or feedback mechanisms; as for complex purposes, several genes are cooperating (Finch & Tanzi, 1997). In order to study the heritability of closed-loop control-system patterns, the frequency distribution of biological events and/or dates enables an insight into the condition of the organism (Popp, 1987; Rossmann & Popp, 1986; Zhang & Popp, 1996). The lognormal (LN) distribution is considered to represent health, and the normal (N) distribution (bell curve=random) is a suspicion of cancer. This is the state of the art.

The bell curve is the result of an accident and occurs in living beings with a deficit or an absence of regulatory networks and coherence, what is to be referred to as chaos (Doepp & Edelmann, 2004; Zhang & Popp, 1996). In the normality of a high-powered and controlled arrangement, which works in coherence and is in a steady state, an asymmetric=lognormal distribution (Gevelein & Heite, 1950; Sachs, 1969) seems to surrender. Recently, we found that an exaggeration of this results in a tendency of the regulations of the organism toward rigidity (delta distribution). It is accompanied by rigidity biologically as, for example, with Parkinson's or arterial sclerosis (Doepp & Edelmann, 2003).

The basic principle is that the normal state of all controlled systems, for example, the vegetative nervous system, contains a certain variation—an oscillation—around the middle line concerning how it is usually at phase transitions, like the laser threshold (Haken, 1964).

The chaos theory supplies the reason that the best adaptation is guaranteed through conditions changing continuously in the environment due to the inherent order in chaos (Feigenbaum, 1978; Prigogin & Stengers, 1981), or through the deterministic chaos of nonlinear and/or dissipative systems. Pure chaos is too confused and pure order too inflexible, so a combination of both developed in the evolution of living beings.

Synergy comes between all parts of the organism enabled with coherence, with the result of a highly organized entirety. This shows itself equal to the demands and appropriately reactive to exterior stressors and dangers.

The distribution of accelerated electrons and consequently entropy becomes keys for the understanding of the organizational state of the organism. However, there is a difference between animals and mankind: Animals are determined by their instinct. They do not own a higher consciousness and they have low creativity, whereas humans have low instinct and high creativity.

This means that the lognormal distribution is typical for all living beings beside humans, and for humans the golden-section distribution is the typical one. This regulation type is situated at the laser threshold (Table 1), which is the last bastion of the order inside chaos (Type 3). Health is considered to be a wavelike motion, a crest between two terminals: a gentle one and an extreme one.

Order is necessary as a basis for continuity, and lability is the basis for adaptations as well as for all charm-reaction courses of events. These two soft polarities should be sufficient for life; however, extreme terminals are usually taking place that lead to diseases and finally to death. Our analysis is able to detect the actual condition of the organism by distinguishing five types.

There are two chaotic (1 + 2) and two rigid (4 + 5) types, and two soft (2 + 4) and two extreme (1 + 5) types. The soft types lead to dysfunctions and abnormal conditions that are usually reversible by lifestyle modifications. However, in the case of extreme types, more serious consequences will follow like diseases that need treatment in order to be cured. Table 2 demonstrates examples of this.

PROBLEM FORMULATION

Up to now, the theory of chaos and the methods of statistical analysis seemed to be more important than appearances in nature. Previous results (Doepp & Edelmann, 2003, 2004) had led us to the assumption that analysis is not only a question of distinguishing between lognormal and normal distribution, but of distinguishing more patterns. The routine usage of distribution analysis in more than 1,000 cases showed us that distributions with two, three, or more peaks representing the coincidence of different ab-