Resuscitating a dead person suffering from a stroke by photoreduction through X-rays

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Abstract .

It is possible to treat a person who has just died due to atherosclerosis of the brain. He can be revived by directing x-rays for the purpose of opening the clot, then directing the same rays onto the head of a living person for the purpose of replicating that, transferring it, and directing it onto the head of the aforementioned deceased.

The nervous system contains neuron cells that are active to send electrochemical impulses so that they almost touch other cells via neurotransmitters in the electrical synapse, which provides miniature neural circuits and connections that allow a person to be aware of his surroundings. The nervous system contains glial cells that provide metabolism and pass blood to The delicate fibers of the brain of the dead cell. Immediately after the death of the person, it is assumed that located in the arteries and capillaries, while the healthy materials will be subjected to a reflection coefficient, and then the healthy materials will be optically reproduced to compensate for the weak ones. After this relative cleaning of the structure of the brain and heart, Then it stops for a minute, and the aforementioned projection is repeated, and so on four times. Then the imaging is directed at a sharp angle on the blood tissues of the brain and heart of the dead person for a few minutes, and then the broadcast stops until it reaches these tissues and stimulates them. Rather, it is done at a sharp angle, as it is easier and faster for the phenomenon of photocopying ax+ by +c =0 As we explained in our research and also in the research of Dr. Nagham Jaber in her academic experiments on cloning, the result of instillation of light cloned tissue can cause stimulation of dead tissue similar to electrical stimulation. Also, the geometric position of brain cells is different for a living person than it is for a dead human brain. When a light clone of a living brain is projected onto The brain of the dead person gives life to him due to the law of continuity because he continued to be alive throughout his life. We would add by saying that it is possible, after several X-rays to be directed at the brain of a person subjected to anesthesia with anesthesia, and this cloning image can be directed to the brain of a person for the purpose of possibly anesthetizing him without resorting to anesthesia.

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INTRODUCTION

matter, such as ionization and photochemistry [3-4] . In this research, the interplay of the electromagnetic radiationwith the material (virgin olive oil) and its impact on weight and a weight stability .

Photochemistry is a branch of chemistry that includes the study of interactions between atoms, small molecules,and light (or electromagnetic radiation). Like all branches of science, photochemistry uses the SI system or the metric system. Important units and frequently used constants include meters (and its various forms such as centimeters, millimeters, micrometers, nanometers, etc.), seconds, hertz, joules, moles, gas constant R and Boltzmann's constant. These units and constants are also integrated with the field of nature chemistry. Photochemical reactions are part of many natural processes. In photosynthesis, for example, green plants absorb sunlight and then use that light energy to produce food, from carbon dioxide from the air, and from soil water. Thus the plant converts the radiant energy of light into chemical energy for food. Through geological processes, plants are transformed into coal or oil. When this fuel is burned, it releases light energy that has been stored in plants for millions of years.

Many industrial processes also involve photochemical changes. In photography, for example, some silver salts in photographic film absorb light when the image is taken. The absorbed light chemically alters these salts. When the film is acidified, the changed salts produce dark images on the negative. Research in today's photochemistry includes developing the technical uses of solar energy. Some photochemistry is seeking ways to mimic photosynthesis with artificially created atoms. These chemists hope to convert sunlight into electricity more efficiently than is possible now. Other chemists are

Electromagnetic Radiation is a manifestation of the electromagnetic force, as matter consists of charged particles due to the nature of atoms, and it consists of a positively charged nucleus surrounded by moving electrons. The nuclei of the particles also move with respect to each other, in other words, these are charges in motion, and every time they move charge there will be an electromagnetic force that will change over time as the light is an electromagnetic field oscillates, but light is also a particle called photons and each photon carries a packet of energy proportional to the frequency, and matter can absorb energy from the photon [1-2].

Matter will not absorb electromagnetic radiation unless it is The energy of a photon corresponds to the energy of molecules, as the photoelectric effect is one example, and the threshold frequency is a distinctive property of metal. as this relates to a specific energy level of the electrons depends on the identity of the metal and therefore the interaction between light and matter can be used to determine the identity and when the light passes through Less dense medium to more dense medium The speed of light slows down, and this causes it to bend and is called Snell's law, and different wavelengths inside white light deviate by different amounts, and this means that white light, consisting of several Colors of different wavelengths, diffuse so that each of these colors appears separate. Therefore, the interactions between electromagnetic radiation and matter are the result of an oscillation of an electromagnetic field that interacts resonantly with charged particles in matter and electrons are often linked, as we observe these processes either through changes in the light caused by matter, such as the absorption or emission of new fields of light, or through light-induced changes in soap. Olive oil is widely used as a healthy food rich in beneficial fats and vitamins. And 85% of the fats in it are heart-friendly, and help reduce blood cholesterol According to the USDA, each tablespoon of olive oil (13.5 g) contains the following nutritional information as shown in table 1.

studying ways to use sunlight to make fuels such as hydrogen and methanol. Some of these methods include breaking up water atoms with solar energy [5] . Olive oil is an oil obtained from pressing or pressing the fruits of olives, a tree that grows in the Mediterranean basin; Olive oil is used in cooking, pharmacology and medicine, in lighting oil stoves and in

Table 1. Tablespoon of Olive Oil [6]

13.5 g (table spoon) olive oil Quantity	
Calories	119
Fat	13.50
Saturated fat	1.86
Carbohydrates	0
Fiber	0
Sugar	0
Proteins	0
Cholesterol	0

A complete characterization of the vibrational activity of olive oil has been shown in Figure 1 [7]. "There are two significant spectral areas: I a region between 700 and 1500 cm^{-1} [8] in which vibrational behavior in conjugated bonds and bending vibrations of molecules are observed", and (ii) "a region between 2800 and 3800 cm^{-1} where fatty acid stretching vibration and hydro peroxides are observed" [9]. 167

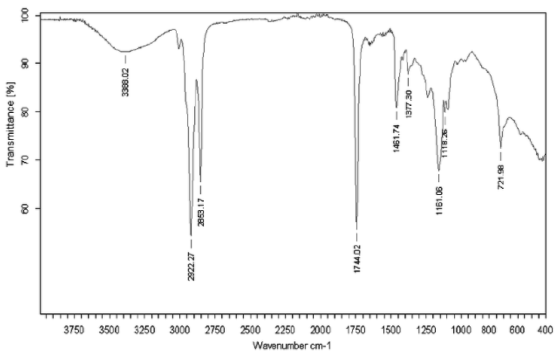

Fig 1. Spectrum Analysis of Olive Oil by Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR)[7].

radiation). Light-matter interactions are usually assumed to cause when an oscillating electromagnetic field resonantly combines with charged particles. Light fields will act quantum mechanically to pair quantum states of matter[12-13].

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The use of post-mortem imaging is expanding throughout the world with

The interaction of electric and magnetic fields is expressed by an electromagnetic field, that is a physical behavior produced in space by time-varying electric charges. [10-11] The definition of spectroscopy, which refers to the study of matter through its interaction with light fields, is one of the most critical problems in time-dependent quantum mechanics for chemists (electromagnetic

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may also be used as negative contrast agents .

All of these agents have their advantages and disadvantages. The key issues are related to their molecular size, viscosity, density and osmolality, which all dictate how they disperse in the body (pharmacokinetics). Currently, two broad approaches are used: the first is based on standard water-soluble agents in aqueous medium and the second uses water-soluble agents in a larger carrier solution, such polyethyleneglycol or lipophilic agents in oil. In clinical practice, water-soluble agents disperse rapidly from the intravascular space into the extravascular extracellular space (or interstitial space). This provides good tissue contrast, particularly where this vascular leak is rapid in one area compared with the adjacent tissues. This, however, requires rapid (dynamic) imaging after contrast agent delivery or there will be general dispersal in the tissues reducing this early "contrast". This is particularly important if purely vascular information is required. Contrast agents have been developed for clinical MRI scanning that leak more slowly into the extravascular extracellular space. Similar leakage into the interstitial space is noted in post-mortem contrast-enhanced imaging, although the pharmacokinetics are unlikely to be identical. Although this potentially allows imaging of tissue perfusion , it also presents two problems, particularly for whole body imaging: firstly, considerable dispersal will occur during the time required to pump the tracer around the body thereby reducing contrast in the image; and secondly, this leakage may cause alterations in osmolality in the interstitial space thereby causing oedema and histological changes that would affect subsequent autopsy results. This has been observed in whole-body studies but not localized targeted studies, presumably because of the lower amount of agent used. To overcome this extravasation into the increasing use of advanced imaging techniques, such as contrast-enhanced CT and MRI. The questions asked of post-mortem imaging are complex and can be very different, for example for natural sudden death investigation will focus on the cause, whereas for trauma the cause of death is often clear, but injury patterns may be very revealing in investigating the background to the incident. Post-mortem imaging is different to clinical imaging regarding both the appearance of pathology and the information required, but there is much to learn from many years of clinical research in the use of these techniques. Furthermore, it is possible that post-mortem imaging research could be used not only for investigating the cause of death but also as a model to conduct clinically relevant research. This article reviews challenges to the development of post-mortem imaging for trauma, identification and cardiorespiratory death, and how they may be influenced by current clinical thinking and practice.

Dynamic imaging methods, including contrast studies, are becoming possible in the post-mortem setting using pressure injectors and contrast agents of differing molecular weights with different carrier molecules. However, it is rapidly becoming clear that the information obtained is not directly related to that from standard clinical studies and that the significance of tissue perfusion has to be assessed in the post-mortem setting and for all types of contrast agent. There is more flexibility in the use of contrast agents in PMCT as toxicity is not a concern, although some consideration has to be taken of the effect of any contrast medium on subsequent toxicology or DNA examination. Generally, these can be lipophilic agents (dissolved in oil), barium particles in suspension or water-soluble iodinated chelates.[6] Agents, such as air or fat, that lower X-ray attenuation and appear black on traditional CT images dissolved in paraffin oil. Using different solvents, the viscosity can be changed allowing the agent to enter capillaries and changing the information gained.

surrounding tissues, in whole-body studies polyethylene glycol has been added as a solvent or, alternatively, a lipophilic iodinated contrast agent

Fig 2: Resuscitation after using X-rays

bodies. This makes contrast perfusion patterns more reliable and is being used clinically for both cardiac and lung perfusion studies. However, a key advantage for general indications is the better discrimination of soft tissues, a weakness of CT compared with MRI. Whether dual source imaging becomes an essential component of post-mortem investigation is unclear, but it is likely to become an option on all clinical scanners and therefore for PMCT.

MRI allows morphological information to be obtained, in a similar fashion to CT. The great advantage of MRI, and possibly its curse in terms of cost and complexity, is the ability to image using multiple tissue contrast mechanisms. These contract mechanisms in the post-mortem setting are well reviewed elsewhere in this issue. Two specific methods of MRI, MR spectroscopy (MRS) and "diffusion-weighted imaging" (DWI), provide potential information related to physiology and function in clinical practice. Although developed some time ago, their clinical utility is still increasing owing to advancing technology, and both techniques are now becoming available in all parts of the body and are simpler to use. MRS can give information related to molecular concentrations in a selected region, and this information can be

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There are many developments occurring in clinical imaging. Clearly, those related to targeted injectable tracers, such as nuclear medicine studies cannot be translated to the post-mortem setting. We have already discussed that, where translation is possible in the case of injected contrast agents, circulation pharmacokinetics may be different and require systematic re-evaluation for every new agent and setting. New cardiac imaging techniques such as OCT and intravascular ultrasound can be exploited. Two further new imaging modalities currently being tested in the post-mortem setting are dual source CT and developments in MRI scanning.

Dual source CT was developed mainly to increase scan speed, but it does have the advantage of easily allowing "dual energy" CT. However, as the major obstacle to dual energy CT for single scanners is movement, dual energy PMCT can be performed on most "single source" modern scanners. The advantage of using dual energy is that if X-ray attenuation is known for two X-ray energies, the information gained is much more specific to the type of material. Dual energy CT can therefore separate materials of similar appearance, such as calcium and contrast agents, and identify foreign processes and their treatment. Research will undoubtedly continue in testing the diagnostic ability of new techniques, and hopefully use these strategies to impact on clinical care. However, probably the most difficult type of research is to show that new techniques have an impact on public health.[100] This needs to be done by specifically validating techniques for all the indications they are required for.

CONCLUSIONS

The nervous system contains neurons that are active to send electrochemical impulses that are almost in contact with other cells through neurotransmitters located in the electrical synapse, which provides miniature neural circuits and communications that allow a person to be aware of his surroundings. The nervous system contains glial cells that metabolize and pass blood to the microfibers located in the brain of the dead cell. Immediately after the death of a person, it is supposed to be present in the arteries and capillaries, while the healthy materials are subjected to a reflection coefficient, and then the optically healthy materials are reproduced to compensate for the weak ones. After this relative cleaning of the structure of the brain and heart, it stops for a minute, and the aforementioned projection is repeated, and so on four times. The imaging is then directed at a sharp angle at the blood tissues in the brain and heart of the deceased for a few minutes, and then the transmission stops until it reaches these tissues and stimulates them. The geometric location of brain cells in a living person is different from that in a dead human brain. When an image from a living brain is projected onto the brain of a dead person it revives him by the law of continuity because he has continued to be alive all his life. We add by saying that it is possible, after several x-rays, to be directed to the brain of a person undergoing anesthesia with anesthesia, and this reproduced image can be directed to the person's brain for

registered with the anatomical images. Common metabolites that can be measured are lactate and choline, which link to ischaemia and cancer proliferation. More complex clinical MRI systems can test concentrations of metabolites related to other nuclei such as phosphorous. Considering these tools have been available to clinicians for many years, they are not widely used outside very narrow indications. However, MRS is becoming easier to perform and will become available to forensic investigators using clinical MR scanners. It remains to be seen whether these techniques will be useful and justify their cost and complexity.

Diffusion-weighted MRI is sensitive to microscopic water diffusion and therefore to tissue structure and cellularity. The technique can also use the asymmetry of diffusion caused by nerve sheaths (diffusion tensor imaging) to create maps of these nerve tracts (diffusion-weighted tractography). Clinically, DWI has multiple applications relating to ischaemia, cancer and discrimination of other pathologies, and its use is increasing because it is becoming easier to use in all parts of the body, not just the brain. There is evidence that these techniques can be used in the post-mortem setting, although the normal post-mortem appearance is radically different to the clinical normal, but may help with both time from death and cause, particularly in relation to the brain

What is clear from the multitude of research avenues is that the scientific community is still a long way from understanding the detailed post-mortem physiological changes that dictate tissue changes, contrast dispersal patterns and complex imaging findings. However, much has been learnt, and there is no doubt that imaging should be used in many different indications in the investigation of death. There is also no doubt that post-mortem imaging can be used to inform clinical practice, not just in the traditional manner of reviewing the medical care of an individual death, but as a model to investigate epidemiology, human disease

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