

June 6, 2006

To all supporters of GS filters:

We have conducted a study at Natural Clinic Yoyogi in Tokyo today, with great support from the director Dr. Shirai, to check how a subject's blood sugar level changes when the EMF level is lowered by GS filters. The three subjects of the study were a 35-year-old male (Mr. I), a 60-year-old female (Ms. U) and a 48-year-old male (Mr. S). Mr. S. had been diagnosed as diabetic and was seeing a doctor. His fasting blood sugar level was over 300. He had been on medication, paying a lot of attention to his diet and also exercising, but he was having a hard time lowering his blood sugar level.

All three subjects finished their lunch at 12:10 PM. The first measurement of their blood sugar levels was taken at 3:30 PM. As it was more than 3 hours after the completion of their lunch, we consider these as fasting blood sugar levels. The measurement shows that the passing of time alone will not significantly lower blood sugar levels. The EMF level of the room where the study was conducted was over 2000 without GS filters and was not measurable. The blood sugar levels of the three subjects were 113 for Mr. I, 139 for Ms. U and 323 for Mr. S. Since average blood sugar level is between 60~110, we assumed the higher-than-usual readings of Mr. I and Ms. U, neither of whom had ever had any problems with high blood sugar levels, were due to the High EMF level of the room.

At 4:14 PM, thirty minutes after lowering the EMF level of the room using four GS filters to 30~35 GS units, we took another measurement. The readings were 100 (-13) for Mr. I, 110 (-29) for Ms. U and 290 (-33) for Mr. S. Numbers in parentheses show the changes in blood sugar levels. Since there were only two outlets in the room, we used two table taps to connect four GS filters and two meters. We have discovered that the amount of EMF lowered differs depending on where on the table taps GS filters are connected.

After another interval of 30 minutes, at 4:45 PM, we took a measurement of male subjects only. The readings were 93 (-20) for Mr. I and 274 (149) for Mr. S. Then, we disconnected all four GS filters and brought the EMF level back to over 2000. Thirty minutes later, at 5:15 PM, we took a measurement of Mr. S's blood sugar level. His reading did not go back up; it went down further, to 245 (-78). A surprised Mr. S said "My blood sugar level has not been this low lately even when I was taking clinic-prescribed medication".

The reason why the blood sugar level continued to lower after the filters were removed is because once cells start taking sugar in a normal fashion, the effect probably continues for a while. So, we can expect the GS filters to be effective even when installed only in a bedroom.

We not only measured the blood sugar levels but also used special equipment called QRS to check waves. I will report on that part of the study next time.

GS filters may be effective for improving other medical conditions such as hyperlipidemia and hypercholesterolemia. We have seen the subject's blood consistency change from thick to more fluid blood.

We provided the four filters and a meter to Mr. S for free of charge so that he can continue measuring his blood sugar level while he has the filters installed at his residence. He is seeing his specialist on the 8th. After hearing the results of his visit, I am planning to talk to Mr. Kohzu, Director of The Society of Preventive & Alternative Medicine, Japan Office.

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