Telepathic behaviour associated with biochemical and neuroendocrine parameters

Results:

In our first study (1) we have shown maintenance of the erythrocyte integrity and a bradycardia effect followed by a significant decrease of plasma cortisol levels in rabbits submitted to telepathy experiments. These results suggested us the hypothesis that the number of hypocampus cortisol receptors are increased in telepathy situations as well as blood pressure variability existence. This hypothesis induces questions about cardiovascular and respiratory autonomic control behaviour. The fast Fourier Transform is used to obtain the low frequency (LF) and high frequency (HF), respectively parasympathic and sympathic nervous system information.

We can observed different LF/HF values for the basal states ($LF/HF_{rabbit1A}$ = 1,17 and $LF/HF_{rabbit1B}$ =1,70) of different rabbits. Two different scares were tested in a couple of rabbits, for the mobile phone tone scare we obtained $LF/HF_{rabbit1}$=0,15 and for the blow on the rabbit nose $LF/HF_{rabbit1}$=0,05. Based on the wavelet analysis of the arterial plethysm ography data, we observed that the blow on the rabbit's nose was the best way to promote the scare.

Telepathy experiments in 2 couples of rabbits were performed with simultaneously arterial plethysmography monitorization for each pair; one scared and other not scared. Lactate and cortisol concentrations and AChE erythrocyte activity were determined after the scare in both the rabbits of the couple and no significant differences were verified. Differences were not visualized by imunohistochemic analysis of rabbit hippocampus tissue sections for glucocorticoid receptors. Besides the maintenance of the erythrocyte integrity and efficiency of the scare, demonstrated by the wavelet analysis, it was not sufficient to evidence a biochemical and neuroendocrine basis for telepathy between rabbits that lived together for 3 months.

References

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Published Work:

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