

128/04 - “Telepathic behaviour associated with biochemical and neuroendocrine parameters” - only abstract available

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Abstract: Animal telepathy experiments with rabbits previously realized have shown maintenance of the erythrocyte integrity and a bradycardia effect followed by a significant decrease of plasma cortisol levels [1]. A feedback control mechanism by cortisol regulate this own synthesis and in consequence its plasma level is known. The aim of this work was to verify at hippocampus the amount of cortisol binding to glucocorticoid receptors of the rabbits submitted to telepathy.

The telepathy experiments were performed in 2 couples of rabbits with simultaneously arterial plethysmography monitorization for each couple; one scared with blow on the nose and other not scared. The arterial plethysmography monitorization, lactate and cortisol plasma concentrations were determined, as well as AChE erythrocyte activity as a marker of membrane integrity. Immunohistochemical analysis of rabbit hippocampus tissue sections for glucocorticoid receptors was performed in all rabbit's couples.

The results obtained by plethysmography were analysed by wavelet analysis in which by fast fourier transform we obtain the low frequency (LF) and high frequency (HF), respectively parasympathic and sympathetic nervous system information [2, 3]. The telepathy experiments showed that the scare was efficient on the rabbit in which has been done besides no changes in the LF/HF ratio was observed in the respective not scared rabbit. Cortisol and lactate concentrations and AChE erythrocyte activity showed no significant differences between the scared and the not scared rabbit. The imunohistochemical analysis of rabbit hippocampus showed an increased amount of the cortisol receptor binding in the scared rabbits and no differences between the not scared rabbit and the control group.

In conclusion, besides the efficiency of the blowing as a scare, demonstrated by the differences in the LF/HF ratios and also by hippocampus cortisol binding receptor, our results don't show evidence of telepathy between rabbits in these experimental conditions.

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