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METHOD OF INTRODUCING HEAT INTO THE HUMAN BODY

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Fig. 1.

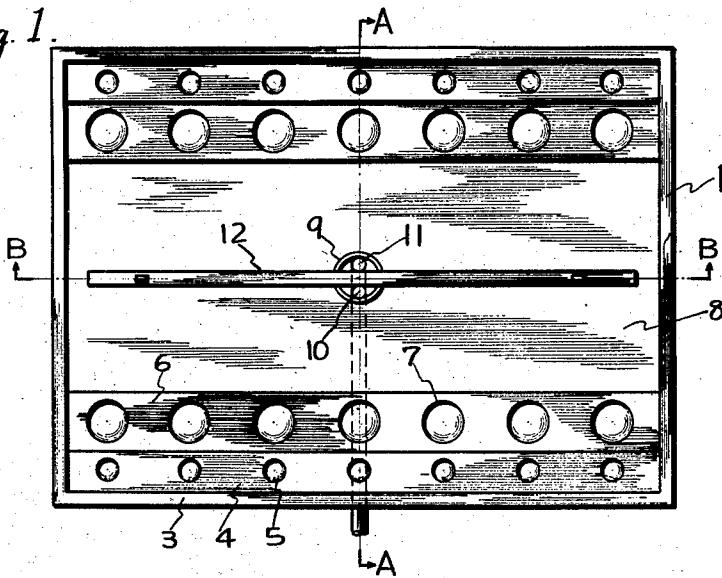


Fig. 3.

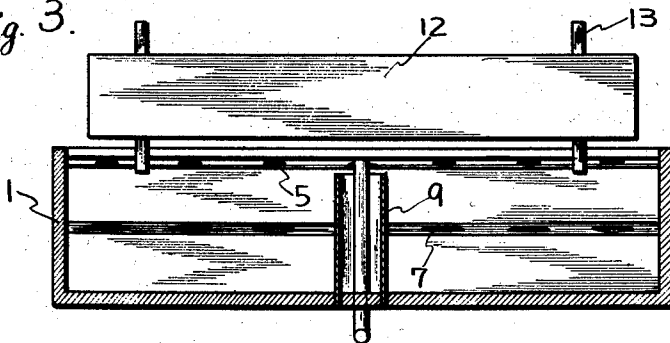
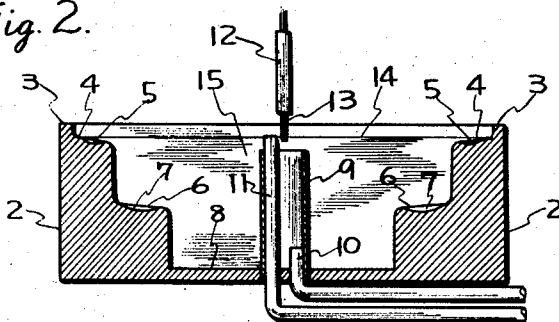


Fig. 2.



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METHOD OF INTRODUCING HEAT INTO THE HUMAN BODY

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2 Claims. (Cl. 4—173)

The present invention relates to a method of introducing heat into a human body in connection with disease-combatting factors.

It has been proposed before for treatment of rheumatism and other diseases, to subject the human body to a bath in hot salt water which is either natural spring water, for example Arima original hot springs or in heated cold salt spring water, for example the Takarazuka springs, or in a bathtub containing heated salt water. It has been found, however, that these methods of treating the human body did not bring about a complete cure of the diseases.

It is, therefore, one object of the present invention to provide a method of introducing heat into the human body in connection with disease-combatting factors, which comprises the steps of preparing a bath composed of a solution of 1.3% to 3.3% of salt in water, introducing steam into the bath for heating and maintaining the solution at a temperature of 38° to 45° C., immersing the human body into the hot solution so as to bring the maximum possible body surface area into contact with the solution, maintaining the immersion for a period of between 10 and 30 minutes, repeating this immersion between 6 and 7 times daily for a period of about 30 days in such a manner as to sustain an average raised body temperature throughout the length of the entire day for the duration of said period, while thereby continuously causing the penetration of ions of the solution into the cell tissue of the body effective to combat micro-organisms therein from the time of their segmentation and at least for the entire duration of the period of incubation.

With this and other objects in view, which will become apparent in the following detailed description, the present invention will be clearly understood in connection with the accompanying drawing, in which:

Figure 1 is a top plan view of the bathtub designed in accordance with the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a section along the lines A—A of Fig. 1; and

Fig. 3 is a section along the lines B—B of Fig. 1.

The bathtub disclosed in the drawings is designed to be used in conjunction with a method of using hot salt water bath in order to destroy disease-producing micro-organisms in the human body, particularly tubercles and virus.

Referring now to the drawing, the bathtub has side walls 1 and front and back walls 2. At a distance below the upper edges 3 of the front and back walls 2, stairs 4 are provided. Several recesses 5 are made on the top surfaces of the stairs 4, spaced apart in longitudinal direction from each other. The recesses 5 are adapted to support the back of the head of the patients. Lower stairs 6 are arranged below the upper stairs 4. A plurality of recesses 7, of a size larger than the recesses 5 of the upper stairs, are arranged on the surface of the lower stairs 6. The bathtub has a bottom plate 8 which serves the purpose to support the legs of the patients. A vertically disposed tube 9 projects upwardly from the center of the bottom plate 9 of the bathtub. A steam

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pipe 10 extends along the bottom plate of the bathtub and in particular below the latter, into the lower portion of the tube 9 and a salt water pipe 11 is arranged likewise below the bathtub and projects upwardly inside of the tube 9. A separating board 12 is suspended from the ceiling (not shown) or supported on the edges of the side walls 1 of the tub. A thermometer 13 is secured to the lower edge of the separating board 12.

Salt water is fed through the salt water pipe 11 into the bathtub and either sea-water which contains a salt content of about 3% or a dilution thereof which contains a salt content of at least 1.5%, or a salt solution of a salt content of 1.3% to 3.3% is used.

In accordance with the present method, the salt water is then heated to about 39° C. up to 45° C.

If disease-producing micro-organisms have already penetrated the tissues or cells of a patient, it is difficult or practically impossible to bring about a cure by chemical treatment. It has been found, however, that if a patient takes a hot salt water bath for 15 to 30 minutes in such a manner that the entire body is submerged in the salt water, his body temperature will rise and his body will perspire copiously. If such bath is repeated for about six or seven times each day, in case of a bath in normal hot water the raised body temperature of the patient will fall down to normal temperature again in a matter of minutes. If, however, the patient takes a bath in hot salt water, the raised body temperature of the patient will be maintained for about three hours if the patient puts on his clothes again and for about eight hours if the patient goes to bed after the bath. If, thus, a patient takes the hot salt water bath at first immediately after his rising, twice between breakfast and lunch, twice between lunch and dinner, once after dinner and once before going to bed, the raised temperature will be maintained for twenty-four hours each day.

It is presumed that the reason why the intensive perspiration occurs after taking a hot salt water bath, is the action of cytoplasm to dilute the salt concentration in the solution in order to maintain a proper balance between the salt concentration in the solution and the salt concentration in the cytoplasm. If it is further presumed that the reason why the raised body temperature is maintained for a considerable time after such hot salt water bath, such action may be contributed to chlorine ions and sodium ions which are separated from the solution of salt and which penetrate deeply into the tissues and cells. When such ions penetrate into the cells of a human body, they give a vital energy to the cells. This, in turn, furthers the organic function of the human body. It may also be readily assumed that micro-organisms are induced to multiply very rapidly by ions and will be destroyed, and the poison of the destroyed micro-organisms will contribute to the destruction of the other ones.

The present method makes it possible to maintain the raised body temperature for twenty-four hours a day during the treatment period and thus ions which penetrate the cells and tissues of the human body destroy the micro-organisms immediately after the fission and the poison of the carcass acts always on the newly produced organisms.

The board 12 provided in the bathtub or above thereof, serves the purpose to prevent bathers from breathing upon each other and this board may also be used to provide instructions thereon.

The salt water can be used for about a week without change. It is, however, preferable to add fresh salt water from time to time, so that the surface of the salt water may always reach a level going up to the upper stairs 4.

Hormones and radio-active substances have been used for combatting against disease-producing agents as tuber-

cular bacillus and filterable viruses. It is very difficult, however, to cure such diseases completely, because continued administration enhances the development of resistance of these disease-producing agents. It has been found now that by using of the present method, these disease-producing agents can easily be wiped out merely by using of a hot salt water bath in accordance with the method set forth by the present invention.

While I have disclosed one embodiment of the present invention, it is to be understood that this embodiment is given by example only and not in a limiting sense, the scope of the present invention being determined by the objects and the claims.

I claim:

1. A method of introducing heat into a human body in connection with disease-combatting factors, comprising the steps of preparing a bath composed of a solution of 1.3% to 3.3% of salt in water, introducing steam into the bath for heating and maintaining said solution at a temperature of 38° to 45° C., immersing the human body in said hot solution so as to bring the maximum possible body surface area into contact with said solution, maintaining said immersion for a period of between ten and thirty minutes, repeating said immersion between six and seven times daily for a period of about 30 days, in a manner to sustain an average raised body temperature throughout the length of the entire day for the duration of said period while thereby continuously causing the penetration of ions of said solution into the cell tissue of the body effective to combat micro-organisms therein

from the time of their segmentation and at least for the entire duration of their period of incubation.

2. A method of introducing heat into a human body in connection with disease-combatting factors, comprising the steps of preparing a bath composed of a solution of 1.3% to 3.5% of salt water, heating said water to and maintaining said water at a temperature of about 39° C. to 42° C., immersing the human body into said hot solution in order to bring the maximum possible body surface area into contact with said solution for a predetermined time period, repeating said immersion between six and seven times daily, at least for the period of incubation of micro-organisms, in order to sustain the average raised body temperature throughout the length of the entire day for said incubation period, therefore continuously causing the penetration of ions of said solution into the cell tissue of the body in order to combat said micro-organisms therein from the time of their segmentation during the entire period of incubation.

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