Evaluation of the Influence of Faradarmani Consciousness Field on Viral Growth

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Abstract

Taheri Consciousness Fields are non-material and non-energy fields whose reproducible effects can be examined under laboratory conditions. Previous experiments have reported the effects of the Faradarmani Consciousness Field on animal and plant models. Observing significant Faradarmani effects on the viability of cell lines and on bacterial population growth led us to investigate the effects of this field on viral titers. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of the Faradarmani Consciousness Field on four types of viruses—enveloped and non-enveloped, and DNA and RNA viruses—using the TCID50 assay. The results showed that the Faradarmani Consciousness Field altered viral titers by 0.4 to 1.85 log compared to the control. The responses of viruses with different characteristics to the Faradarmani also varied. Further studies are needed to elucidate the mechanism by which this non-physical field affects viruses.

Keywords: Cytopathic effects, Faradarmani Consciousness Field, TCID50, Viral quantification

Introduction

The virus was discovered at the end of the 19th century by Dmitri Ivanovsky. Specifically, the tobacco mosaic virus was the first pathogen identified as a virus, and with it, many fundamental virology concepts related to viral purification were developed (Zaitlin, 1998). Viruses are extremely small and can pass through filters that bacteria cannot (Van Regenmortel, 2008). In the late 1930s, with the invention of the electron microscope, the biological study of viruses—and in particular, bacteriophages—became possible (Luria et al., 1943). Viral genomes consist of either DNA or RNA, but not both simultaneously. DNA or RNA contribute to diverse characteristics in viruses; they can be double-stranded or single-stranded, linear or circular, and range from 2 kb to 2500 kb in length (O'Carroll and Rein, 2016). The protein shell, known as the capsid, protects the nucleic acid (Pal, 2019). Viruses come in various shapes and sizes and are classified based on morphological features, such as the type of nucleic acid, capsid symmetry, the presence or absence of an envelope, and additional characteristics of the capsid (Norrby, 1983).

Viruses exist wherever life is found, and they are the most abundant biological entities (Suttle, 2005; Louten, 2016). It has been reported that there are 10^{31} viruses on Earth. They can infect all types of life forms, including animals, plants, bacteria, and archaea (Koonin et al., 2006). Viruses are not considered alive because they can only replicate inside host cells (López-García, 2012) and are therefore described as "organisms at the edge of life" (Reybicki, 1990). Recently, it has been suggested that whether viruses are considered alive depends on the definition of life. For example, Koonin and Starokadomskyy describe a common argument according to which viruses must be alive because they can be "killed," as in the case of alcohol-based hand sanitizers (Koonin and Starokadomskyy, 2016). A similar line of reasoning was presented following the discovery of virophages—viruses that parasitize other viruses—where the ability of viruses to become "sick" was interpreted as blurring the boundary between living and non-living entities (Ruiz-Saenz and Rodas, 2010).

Over the last four decades, we have witnessed various viral pandemics, including HIV, SARS-CoV, influenza A (A/H1N1), MERS-CoV, Ebola virus, SARS-CoV-2, and most recently, Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), each presenting new challenges (Roychoudhury et al., 2020). Scientists have invested significant effort into understanding how to prevent pandemics. According to the CDC, aside from vaccination and medication, nonpharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) are strategies that individuals and communities can use to help slow the spread of respiratory viruses such as influenza (e.g., staying home when ill, washing hands), particularly when vaccines are not yet available.

According to Taheri's theories, various T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs) with a non-frequency nature exist as subsets of the Cosmic Consciousness Network. The effects of these fields are initiated through a brief, instantaneous attention to the subject under study, carried out by the announcer (Taheri, 2013). These fields can be evaluated in the laboratory for their effects on a wide range of subjects, including both living organisms and inanimate materials. In a previous study, it was observed that the Faradarmani Consciousness Field altered the growth rate of various types of bacteria (Taheri et al., 2021a).

Further details about the theory of TCFs have been discussed in recent articles (Taheri et al., 2020a). Using this approach, it has been reported that the Faradarmani CF alleviated the adverse effects of salt stress on wheat plants (Torabi et al., 2020). Other observations employing this method include the effects of the Faradarmani CF on altering cancer cell growth patterns (Taheri et al., 2020b), on behaviors and biochemical changes in Alzheimer's disease rat models (Taheri et al., 2021b), and on the electrical activity of the brain (Taheri et al., 2020c). To further explore these concepts in other organisms, we designed an *in vitro* model to evaluate the effect of the Faradarmani CF on the growth characteristics of a panel of viruses with different morphogenetic properties. The aim of the present study is to examine the effect of the Faradarmani Consciousness Field on various viruses with diverse morphogenetic characteristics.

Material and Methods

Application of Faradarmani CF

The Faradarmani Consciousness Field was applied to half of the samples according to the protocol established by the Cosmointel Research Center, and the samples without exposure to this field were considered as controls. In this study, the $TCID_{50}$ method (the 50% tissue culture infectious dose) was used to assess the effect of the Faradarmani Consciousness Field on viral titer. The Faradarmani Consciousness Field was announced every hour and continued for 72 hours from the time the cells were infected.

Virus selection

Viruses are generally classified into two major groups: enveloped and non-enveloped. In this experiment, prototype viruses from both categories were selected to evaluate the effect of the Faradarmani Consciousness Field on them. The enveloped viruses used in this study included Vesicular Stomatitis Virus (VSV) and Herpes Simplex Virus 1 (HSV-1), while the non-enveloped viruses included Encephalomyocarditis Virus (EMCV) and Reovirus. The characteristics of the selected viruses are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Model viruses used in the present study.

Virus	Family	Genome type	Genome size / (kb)	Structure	Weight (MDa)	Size (nm)	Host	Reference
VSV	Rhabdoviridae	(Negative) Single strand RNA	11	Enveloped	265.5	70	Animal	Rodriguez et al., 2002
EMCV	Picornaviridae	(Positive) Single-strand RNA	7.8	Non-enveloped	8.6	30	Animal	King et al., 2011
HSV1	Herpesviridae	Double strand DNA	152	Enveloped	200	125	Human	Williams et al., 1965
Reovirus	Reoviridae	Double strand RNA	18.2-30.5	Non-enveloped	130	80	Human	MacLachlan, 2017

Calculation of Viral Titer Using $TCID_{50}$

The viral stock titers were determined using the Reed and Muench method. This method, which is one of the standard approaches for calculating the 50% endpoint, enables a quantitative estimation of viral titer based on the pattern of cell culture infection across different virus dilutions. In this study, the data obtained from the cellular responses to the virus dilutions were used to calculate the 50% Tissue Culture Infectious Dose ($TCID_{50}$).

Titer of Viruses Exposed to the Faradarmani Consciousness Field

Host cells were cultured in 96-well plates at 90–100% confluency. Vero cells were used for examining VSV and HSV-1, while the L929 cell line was used for EMCV and Reovirus. After inoculation of the selected viruses into the cells, they were studied in two groups: a group exposed to the Faradarmani Consciousness Field and a control group that did not receive the field. For comparison, control plates were inoculated with the same viruses and maintained under identical conditions. Ten-fold serial dilutions of the selected viruses were prepared in DMEM and used to infect susceptible cells at 37 °C for 1 hour, allowing sufficient time for viral adsorption. Control plates and samples exposed to the Consciousness Field were placed on different shelves of the incubator, both under identical CO_2 levels. The Faradarmani Consciousness Field was applied from the time of viral inoculation of the host cells until 72 hours post-infection (hpi). The plates were incubated for 72 hours post-infection at 37 °C in a CO_2 incubator. Subsequently, the cells were stained with Giemsa dye and examined for cytopathic effect (CPE) using an inverted light microscope (Labomed TCM400). The $TCID_{50}$ of the viruses was calculated using the Reed and Muench method with the following formula:

$$proportionate\ distance\ (PD) = ((\%\ above\ 50\%) - 50\%)) / ((\%\ above\ 50\%) - (\%\ below\ 50\%))$$

$$log\ TCID50 = (log\ dilution\ above\ 50\%) + (PD \times log\ dilution\ factor)$$

Results

The viral titers in plates inoculated with the selected viruses and exposed to the Faradarmani treatment were calculated and compared with plates inoculated with the same viruses but without the Faradarmani treatment (positive controls) at 72 hours post-infection. The progression of cytopathic effects (CPE) was observed using an inverted microscope.

The results of CPE induction in both groups—cells treated with the Faradarmani Consciousness Field and control cells—are shown in Figure 1. Plates infected with EMCV and stained with Giemsa, which were used for viral titer calculation, are presented in Figure 2.

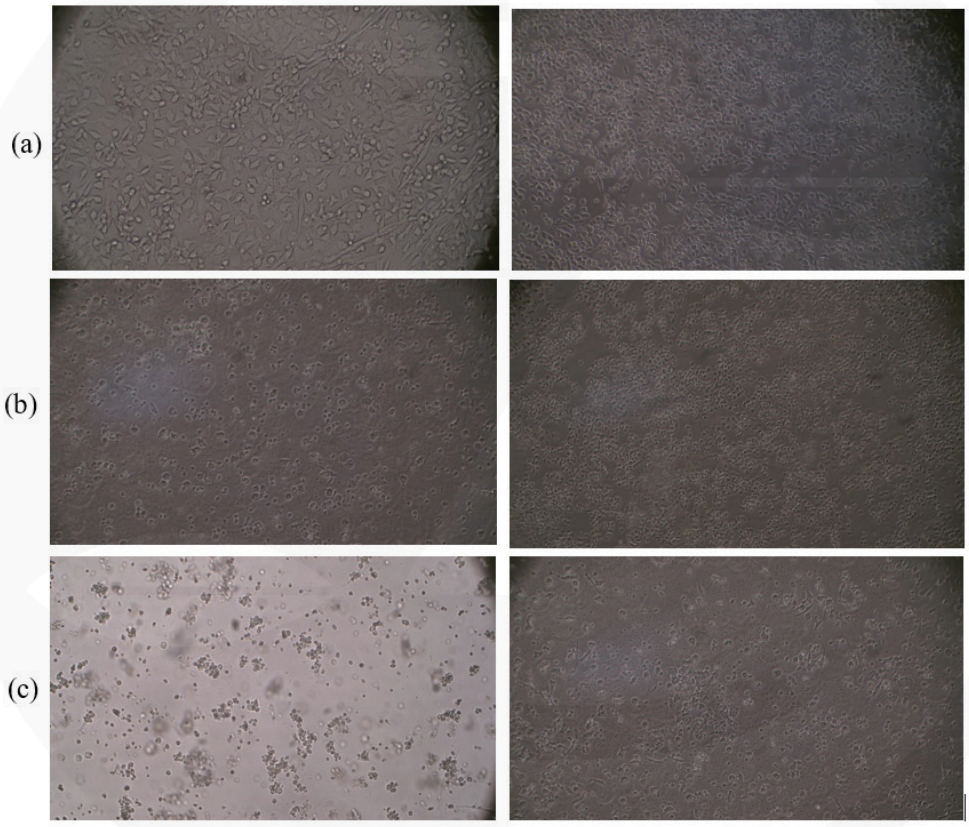


Figure 1. Vero cells (left) and L929 cells (right): (a) before titration with VSV/EMCV, (b) CPE induction in the control group without Faradarmani Consciousness Field treatment, and (c) VSV/EMCV-infected cells treated with the Faradarmani Consciousness Field. Images are shown at 40× original magnification.

Table 2. TCID50 of the selected viruses of the present study. FCF: Faradarmani Consciousness Field

Virus	Permissive cell	Virus titer in control sample (TCID50/ml)	Virus titer in FCF treated sample (TCID50/ml)	Log Difference -: decrease +:increase
VSV	Vero	10^{8}	10^{7}	-1
EMCV	L929	10^{9}	$10^{7.15}$	-1.85
HSV-1	Vero	$10^{4.4}$	$10^{4.9}$	+0.5
Reovirus	L929	$10^{9.9}$	$10^{9.5}$	-0.4

As presented in Table 2, treatment with the Faradarmani Consciousness Field resulted in a reduction in viral titer for the RNA viruses VSV, EMCV, and Reovirus, with decreases of 1, 1.85, and 0.4 log, respectively, in the treated samples. This reduction indicates an inhibitory effect of the treatment on RNA viruses in their respective host cells. In contrast, HSV-1, which is a DNA virus, showed a slight increase in titer (0.5 log) in the treated samples, suggesting that the Faradarmani Consciousness Field may exert different effects depending on the type of virus.

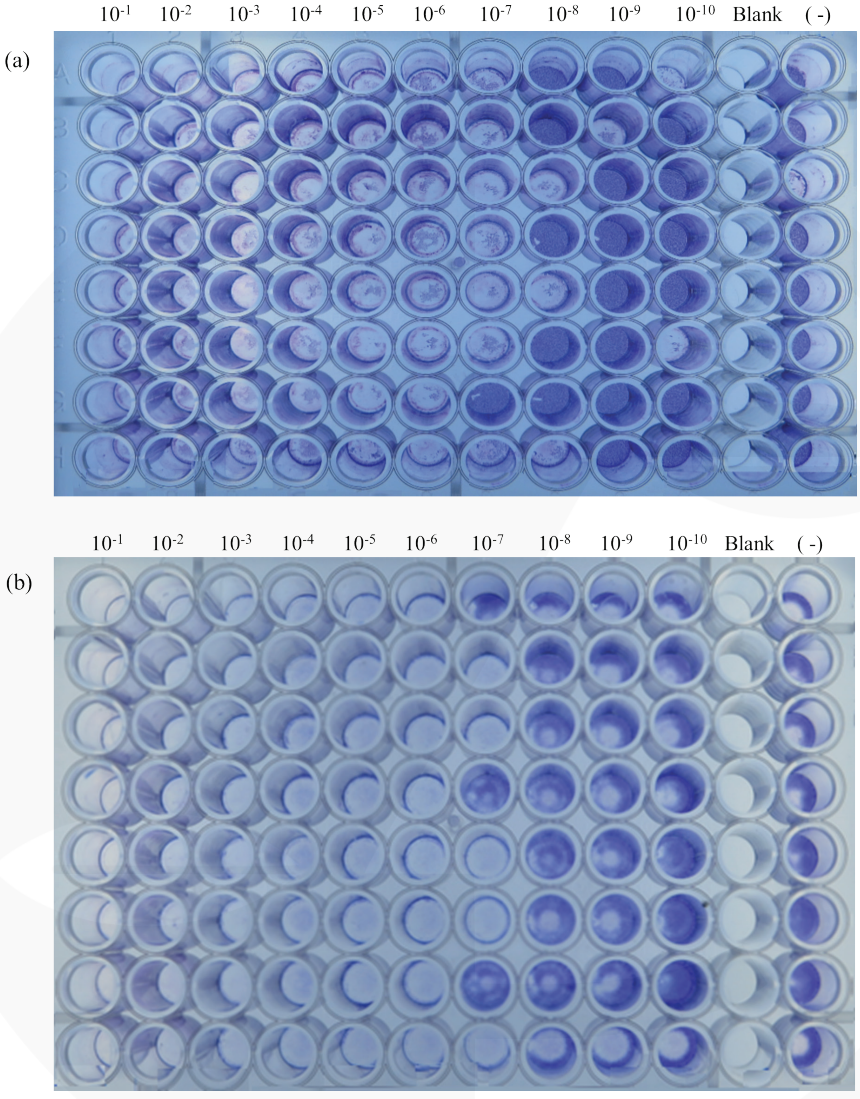


Figure 2. The 96-well plate used for EMCV titration: (a) positive control and (b) Faradarmani Consciousness Field–treated sample. The infected cells were not stained with Giemsa. Serial dilutions of the virus were arranged from left to right in each plate. The first column on the right was used as the negative control (mock-infected). The number of infected wells decreases from left to right as the viral dilution increases.

Based on the 96-well plate images shown in Figure 2, treatment with the Faradarmani Consciousness Field resulted in reduced color intensity and consequently decreased EMCV activity compared with the positive control. This difference is clearly visible in the middle and central wells of the plate, suggesting a potential inhibitory effect of this treatment on the virus.

Discussion

In this preliminary study, the role of the Faradarmani Consciousness Field was investigated for the first time on four types of viruses. The results showed that the titers of RNA viruses were significantly reduced under the influence of the Faradarmani field. It appears that, in RNA viruses, the presence or absence of an envelope—as well as genome size—may influence their response to the Faradarmani Consciousness Field (as seen in the comparison between EMCV and VSV).

DNA and RNA viruses respond differently to the Faradarmani Consciousness Field, as demonstrated by the results for HSV-1, which differed from those of the other RNA viruses examined in this study. This difference may be due to the fact that DNA viruses (such as HSV-1) rely on distinct mechanisms for survival and replication within the host cell. Further studies involving a broader range of viruses under both *in vitro* and *in vivo* conditions are needed to clarify how Faradarmani may influence their replication.

According to Taheri's theory, analyzing the behavior of biological systems requires considering both hardware and software components. In this view, in addition to the physical component—which is likened to hardware—there must also be a software component responsible for determining the function and behavior of the hardware. This software component, considered as the *mind*, is assumed to carry out information processing. It is hypothesized that information transmitted through T-Consciousness Fields can alter the behavior and characteristics of the subject under study.

In this study, the titers of several viruses changed under the influence of the Faradarmani Consciousness Field. This effect, which occurs without any physical intervention, is referred to as a *software effect*. For example, while the death or inactivation of microbes by antimicrobial agents is considered a physical intervention, the distinct effects observed here on different viruses may be viewed as a qualitative intervention.

In summary, this study first provided evidence for the influence of the Faradarmani Consciousness Field on viral titers, and second, demonstrated that the effect of this field varies depending on the type of virus. Based on these preliminary findings, further investigations are recommended to clarify the mechanisms through which these T-Consciousness Fields exert their effects.

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