

Summary of Double Blind Research Study on the Negative Effects of Everyday Lifestyle Stressors on the Human Cell and the QLink Device to Buffer Stress¹

Introduction

A double blind study was conducted by Robert Young², PhD, DSc, microbiologist, to investigate and validate the potential of the Clarus QLink Pendant as a device for buffering everyday stress and maintaining the integrity of the human cell.

Materials and Methods

Human blood cells are examined for cellular organization and disorganization in which live and dried blood samples are tested before and after wearing QLink pendants.

In this study, two blood microscopy tests are used to examine the organization of matter in the human blood. These tests are the “Unchanged Blood Test” , also referred to as the live blood test and the “Mycotoxic Oxidative Stress Test” ³ , also referred to as the dried blood test. (See page 2, Figures 1 & 2)

The Live Blood Test examines the unstained blood. Blood is drawn from the test subject and placed on a microscope slide for examination. From the live blood micrographs, the organization and disorganization of matter present in the blood plasma such as red blood cells, white blood cells, bacteria, yeast, mold and acid crystals can be seen and characterized.

The Dried Blood Test examines the coagulation of blood. Blood is drawn from the fingertip and allowed to dry and clot in a normal manner. Dr Young states that the states of imbalance are reflected by changes in blood composition and clotting ability⁴. When blood is allowed to clot, the pattern seen in normal healthy subjects is essentially the same. This pattern is characterized by a dense mass of red areas interconnected by dark, irregular lines, completely filling the area of the drop. (figure 2) However, blood containing abnormal artifacts will distort the normal pattern. The blood of a subject under mycotoxic oxidative stress will exhibit a variety of characteristic patterns that deviate from the normal pattern. One common characteristic observed in these abnormal patterns is the presence of “clear” or white areas seen in the dried blood. These clear areas indicate the absence of the fibrin net or red blood cell conglomerate typically found in the normal healthy blood.⁵ These areas are the result of cellular disorganization from factors such as EMF exposure, poor diet, etc.

¹ Young, Robert, Ph.D., D.Sc., Research Study for Everyday Lifestyle Stressors and the QLink Pendant, January 2001.

² Founder of Robert O. Young Research Center, Salt Lake City, Utah

³ Young, Robert, Ph.D., D. Sc., Sick and Tired, Pathological Blood Coagulation, Woodland Publishing, January 2000.

⁴ The medical term disseminated intravascular coagulation is characterized by the abnormal presence of fibrin monomer in the blood.

⁵ These white areas are referred to as polymerized protein puddles and are the result of cellular disorganization from disturbing factors like low EMF. These polymerized protein puddles will appear in various areas of the red blood cell conglomerate based upon their molecular weight, indicating cellular disorganization in specific areas of the body.

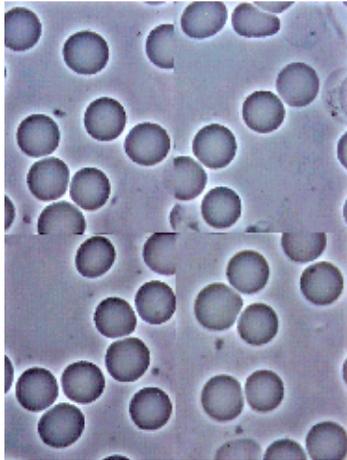


Figure 1. Live Blood Test Micrograph



Figure 2. Dried Blood Test Micrograph

A total of 16 adult volunteer subjects were tested. Personal history interviews were conducted for each individual case study prior to testing. The 16 subjects were divided into two groups, A & B. Subjects were given an inactive QLink (Group A) or real QLink (Group B) to wear continuously for 72 hours. Neither the test subjects nor the microbiologists conducting the blood tests knew which were wearing the dummy or the real QLink pendants.

Results and Conclusions

Live and dried blood samples are examined for cellular integrity and organization. Baseline micrographs were taken for each subject prior to wearing the real QLink or the dummy. After approximately 72 hours of wearing the QLink or dummy, each test subject was retested. The Baseline micrographs were compared against the micrographs taken 72 hours later. Significant differences or changes seen between the two conditions are highlighted in the micrographs taken. (Typical micrographs are shown in Appendix A).

Based upon microscopic examination of the blood, the blood micrographs (see Example Micrographs in Appendix A) taken and comments from each individual test subject, Dr Young⁶ made the following conclusions.

Group A (Dummy QLink):

“In all 8 subjects, there was little or no impact on the morphology of the red and white blood cells and the red blood cell conglomerate while wearing QLink A. In addition, all 8 reported little or no notable improvement in increased energy and/or health experiences. No perceived beneficial effects were reported while wearing QLink A.”

⁶ Individual case study comments and conclusions are detailed in the original report by Robert Young, Research Study for Everyday Lifestyle Stressors and the QLink Pendant, January 2001.

Group B (Real QLink):

“In all 8 subjects, there was a significant impact on the morphology of the red and white blood cells and the red blood cell conglomerate while wearing QLink B. After 72 hours the red blood cells appeared to be more round and symmetrical which is the normal healthy profile. The major white blood cells (neutrophils) were healthy, active and streaming, collecting and removing morbid matter. There appears to be a reduction in the presence of bacteria, yeast, acid crystals and colloid symplasts in the blood plasma. The red blood cell conglomerate appeared hyper-coagulated which represents the health normal profile rather than hypo-coagulated, an abnormal profile in which clear or white areas of protein mass are present in the conglomerate.”

A notable improvement in the morphology of the live and dried blood was seen in all 8 subjects in Group B as viewed in the micrographs. This improvement is hypothesized to be a direct result of the QLink pendant mediating disturbing lifestyle stressors. The QLink achieves this by maintaining the integrity of the energy fields that surround each individual blood cell. In addition, all 8 test subjects reported experiences of increased energy and/or health.

Appendix A

Example Blood Micrographs from Test Subject in Group A - Dummy QLink

**Without QLink A – Baseline
Live Blood Test**



**With QLink A ~72 Hours Later
Live Blood Test**



**Without QLink A – Baseline
Live Blood Test**



**With QLink A - ~72 Hours Later
Live Blood Test**

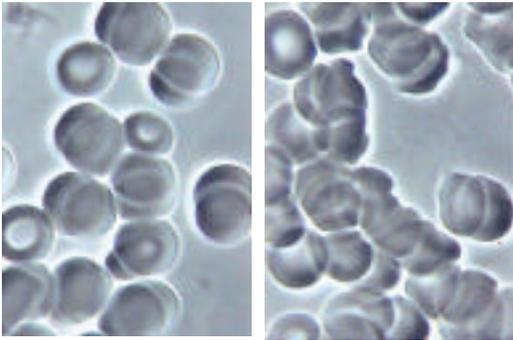


Dr Young reports little or no visible changes in the live or dried blood tests between the baseline micrographs and the micrographs taken after wearing QLink A.

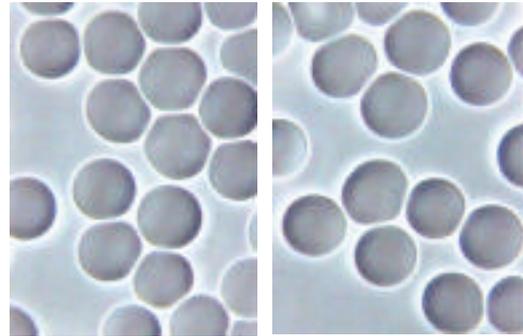
Appendix A

Example Blood Micrographs from Test Subject in Group B - Real QLink

**Without QLink B – Baseline
Live Blood Test**

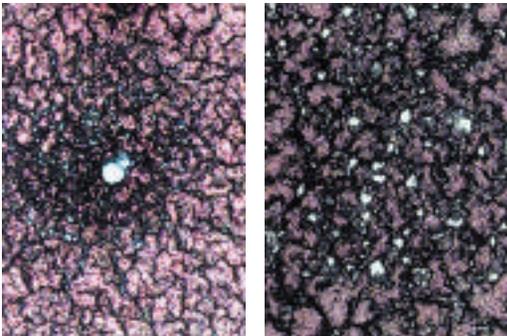


**With QLink B ~72 Hours Later
Live Blood Test**

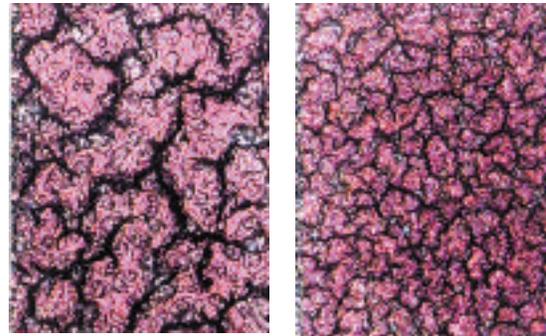


In the examples above, Dr Young reports significant visible changes between the Baseline and With QLink micrographs. The baseline micrographs show irregular shaped red blood cell organization with a “stacking” condition while the With QLink micrograph indicates more symmetrical, round shaped red blood cells. The cells also appear separate and free flowing, which is necessary in delivering oxygen and the removal of cellular waste.

**Without QLink B – Baseline
Dried Blood Test**



**With QLink B ~ 72 Hours Later
Dried Blood Test**



In the above micrographs, Dr Young reports significant changes between the Baseline and With QLink Dried Blood Test. Evidence of several “clear” or white areas through the center of the red blood cell conglomerate is seen in the Baseline micrograph. Dr Young suggests that this indicates an abnormal blood clot or *hypo-coagulation* condition associated with lack of exercise, diet, adrenal and psychological stress. The With QLink micrograph indicates *hyper-coagulation* of the dried blood, which is a normal profile. Note that the large white protein mass in the center has filled in.