

PATENT APPLICATION

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR ALTERING THE CHARGE DISTRIBUTION
UPON LIVING MEMBRANES WITH FUNCTIONAL STABILIZATION OF THE
5 MEMBRANE PHYSICAL ELECTRICAL INTEGRITY

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

Priority of U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 60/025,176, filed
September 10, 1996, and U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/926,633, filed
10 September 10, 1997, are hereby claimed. Those applications are hereby
incorporated by reference. Also incorporated by reference are International
Application No. PCT/US96/10590 and all references cited therein.

STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR
DEVELOPMENT

15 Not applicable

REFERENCE TO A "MICROFICHE APPENDIX"

Not applicable

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

20 The present invention relates to magnetic devices for therapeutic
application to the human body, and more particularly to a static field,
quadripolar magnetic treatment device with flux return means and a focusing
means to increase the intensity, focus and gradient of the field for placement
against or in proximity to the human or other animal body. The present
25 invention further relates to methods of use and construction of such magnetic
treatment devices for the treatment of various animal diseases, complications
and disorders such as, but not limited to, a) acute and chronic pain, b) cardiac
dysfunction, c) seizure disorders, d) pain and edema sustained in minor burns,

insect bites and bee stings) potentiation of pharmaceuticals and focusing and for concentrating the drug to the active site, f) protection of transplant organs, g) treatment of movement disorders, h) control of edema and pain as well as speed healing following surgical procedures, i) control of pain and sludging of sickled cells in sickle cell disease, j) foot pain and discomfort, k) Magna Scan device in the treatment of pain and other dysfunctions, l) potentiation of epidural anesthesia and epidural analgesia, m) Protection from cell injury and death following cell insults such as contusion, hypoxic stroke and infection, n) control of nausea and vomiting associated with pregnancy, motion, and chemotherapy, o) prevention of fertilization of ovum by sperm, p) cumulative trauma disorder in the workplace, q) a magnetic placebo which has no biological activity yet is magnetic and has all characteristics of the authentic device except the alternating poles and a significant field gradient.

2. General Background of the Invention

Magnetic fields have been applied to the human body for various therapeutic purposes for many centuries. For example, magnetic medical treatment devices for application against selected portions of the human body are disclosed in United States Patent No. 3,921,620; method and apparatus for suppressing neuron action potential firings 5,312,321; magnetic plasters for improving circulation are disclosed in United States Patent No. 4,489, 711; magnetic fields for stimulation of bone growth are disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,105,017; and magnetic stimulation of nerve cells has been accomplished with devices such as the Cadwell Magneto-Electric Stimulator (MES-10) manufactured by Cadwell Laboratories, Inc. Of Kennewick, Washington.

Various disease states, tissue and organ malfunction may be the result of loss of membrane stability and normal permeability. These membranes may be cellular or intracellular, but in any case represent malfunction of excitable tissue. This malfunction of excitable tissue may be due to alteration of ion channel function. These various disease and states of malfunction may also be related to alteration of receptor sites or agonist sites of enzymes and/or other such dynamic systems within living organisms and more particularly the human

animal. A great variety of symptoms and malfunctions may occur, such as, but not limited to, the above listed disease and/or disorder states.

Unfortunately, many types of ailments, including chronic pain, poor localized blood flow, cerebral edema and certain seizures and injuries cannot
5 be successfully treated with conventional drug, physical therapy or surgical therapies. Because such ailments are often untreatable with conventional therapies, there is a need for alternative therapies that relieve these previously untreatable or poorly treatable conditions.

Accordingly, it is an object of this invention to provide a device that alters
10 the stability of excitable membranes and other charged structures and systems in order to treat ailments of animals.

Another object of the invention is to provide a static magnetic device for production of a magnetic field for treatment of such disorders, such a device being powered by a particular static magnetic field and having, inter alia, an
15 alternating polarity, quadripolar array which generates a 3 dimensional, steep field gradient (greater than 0.25mt/mm) with a homogenous field.

It is a further object of this invention to provide an alternating, quadripolar array in which each of the poles is in the shape of two cones joined at the directrix of the cone with the vertex of the two cones lying in a
20 perpendicular axis of a circular directrix.

An additional object of this invention is to provide a device with four magnetic poles of alternating polarity in which the shape of the poles is in the form of tow cones with the directrix with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix of the cones such that the vertex of the
25 cone shaped magnetic bodies may all be tilted toward (or away from) the midline (on the side facing the animal body) such that the peak or vertex migration toward the midline will vary the field gradient.

It is further object of this invention to provide a device which contains a flux return ring on the back surface away from the body surface which is
30 designed to return the magnetic flux thereby altering the strength and gradient without materially altering the center charge symmetry and homogeneity of the

3 dimensional steep gradient field which is in contact with the animal body.

Another object of the invention is to provide a flux focusing ring surrounding the 4 magnetic poles on the outer perimeter stationed substantially midway between the top and bottom of the pole. Attachment means is provided to hold the focusing ring to the outer perimeter of the poles throughout the total support means.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a static magnetic pole of like polarity on the outer surface of the flux focusing ring adjacent to each of the 4 poles of the invention (focusing magnet) such that the end or top of the focusing magnet is oriented to the geometric side of the pole such that the axis of the two magnets form a 45 to 90 degree angle. The focusing magnet comprises a static magnetic pole. The angle of the focusing magnet is such that the axis forms a 45 to 90 degree angle on the body surface side and a 90 to 135 degree to the surface away from the body.

It is a further object of the invention to control the focusing of each magnet with a smaller and weaker magnet than the primary pole such that the focusing ring containing magnets can focus and balance the symmetry of the therapeutic field.

Additional object of the current invention is to present an array of embodiments, and methods of manufacturing for a variety of therapeutic purposes.

It is a further purpose of this invention to reveal proper placement of the magnetic devices for the currently known therapeutic uses.

A further object of this invention is to reveal a method of design and manufacture of an inexpensive, center charged and homogeneous static magnetic flux magnet.

It is a further object of the invention to present a method of adding a plastic material to a permanent magnet amalgum along with a proprietary silica colloid and curing the amalgum under the influence of a strong, center charged homogenous magnetic field.

A further object of the invention is to demonstrate the combination of

selective skin conductance device for locating underlying pathology related to "pacemaker firing" of underlying excitable tissue with a confirmation head which contains a high frequency electrical stimulation and a quadripolar alternating magnetic flux generator which suppresses C-fiber firing and
5 activates A-fiber firing in order to give instant confirmation of the correct location.

It is a further object of this invention to reveal the importance and magnitude of the gradient in the "Z" axis and to present data on the importance and magnitude of the 3 dimension flux field gradients.

10 Another object of the present invention is to provide a detailed presentation of the embodiment of implantable quadripolar devices which contain flux focusing and flux return rings.

It is a further object of the invention to present an application of the quadripolar array in a microscopic embodiment which is housed in a catheter
15 designed to be placed in the epidural space and other body cavities such that the magnetic quadripolar flux generators are arranged in a helix such that migration or rotation of the device will not alter the efficacy of the therapeutic device.

Another object of the invention is to present an embodiment of the
20 present invention which relates to magnetic devices for therapeutic application to the human body, and more particularly to a quadripolar static magnetic device adapted for the utilization in the soles of shoes employing a new and very economic method of manufacturing and applying the magnet of the invention to the soles of shoes.

25 Another object of this invention is to present a global technique for controlling the physical and electrical stability of irritable membranes (either cell walls or intra-cellular organelles) and altering receptor sites i.e. enzymes, hormones and/or drugs.

Another object of the invention is to present a device in which the desired
30 biological effects are directly related to the magnitude of the gradient in the x, y and z axis and therefore the magnitude of the vector or summation gradient.

An additional object of the invention is to reveal a cell protection device in which to treat and transport human organs for donation.

Various embodiments of the use of the core static magnetic field produced in the instant invention include the following, but are not limited to the following.

A. Pain and Swelling and Wound Healing

1. Acute Pain and Edema

It is a further object of the invention to provide a device that alters nerve cell behavior in a manner that reduces painful sensations.

Another object of the invention is to provide an apparatus for applying a symmetric quadripolar, three dimensional magnetic flux field which is focused and balanced to the human body to stabilize excitable membranes and thereby reduce pain and edema associated with acute injury, inflammation or surgical procedure and to decrease wound healing time.

Another object of the invention is to provide a specialized magnetic flux field to control and reverse the swelling associated with acute injury, inflammation and surgery.

It is a further object of this invention to provide an alternating, quadripolar array in which each of the poles is in the shape of two cones joined at the directrix of the cone with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix.

An additional object of this invention is to provide a device with four magnetic poles of alternating polarity in which the shape of the poles is in the form of two cones joined at the directrix with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix of the cones such that the vertex of the cone shaped magnetic bodies may all be tilted toward the midline (on the side facing the animal body) such that the peak or vertex migration toward the midline will alter the field gradient.

It is further object of this invention to provide a device which contains a flux return ring on the back surface away from the body surface which is designed to return the magnetic flux thereby increasing the strength and

gradient without altering the center charge symmetry and homogeneity of the 3 dimensional steep gradient field.

Another object of the invention is to provide a flux focusing ring surrounding the 4 static magnetic poles on the outer perimeter stationed
5 essentially midway between the top and bottom of the pole. Attachment means is provided to hold the focusing ring to the outer perimeter of the poles through the total support means.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a static magnetic pole of like polarity on the outer surface of each of the 4 poles of the invention such that
10 the top of the core is oriented to the geometric side of the pole such that the axis of the two magnets form a 45 to 90 degree angle. The focusing magnet comprises a static magnetic pole.

It is a further object of the invention to control the focusing of each magnet with a smaller and weaker magnet than the primary pole such that the
15 focusing ring containing magnets can focus and balance the symmetry of the therapeutic field.

A further object of the invention is to provide a method for applying a therapeutic magnetic device to the human body to relieve pain, improve blood flow, decrease healing time, and reduce swelling associated with injury,
20 surgery or acute inflammation.

2. Chronic Pain

It is a further object of the invention to provide a device that alters nerve cell behavior in cases of chronic pain to block the spontaneous pacemaker firing of the chronically malfunctioning pain fiber (mostly A-fibers and C-fibers).

Another object of the invention is to provide an apparatus for applying
25 a symmetric, quadripolar, three dimensional magnetic flux field which is focused and balanced to the human body to stabilize excitable membranes and thereby reduce pain associated with the spontaneous pacemaker firing of chronically malfunctioning polymodal nociceptors (afferent C-fibers and A8
30 fibers).

Another object of the invention is to provide a specialized magnetic flux

field to control and speed healing of chronic non-healing wounds.

It is a further object of this invention to provide an alternating, quadripolar array in which each of the poles is in the shape of two cones joined at the directrix of the cone with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix.

An additional object of this invention is to provide a device with four magnetic poles of alternating polarity in which the shape of the poles is in the form of two cones joined at the directrix with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix of the cones such that the vertex of the cone shaped magnetic bodies may all be tilted toward the midline (on the side facing the animal body) such that the peak or vertex migration toward the midline will alter the field gradient.

It is further object of this invention to provide a device which contains a flux return ring on the back surface away from the body surface which is designed to return the magnetic flux thereby increasing the strength and gradient without altering the center charge symmetry and homogeneity of the 3 dimensional steep gradient field,

Another object of the invention is to provide a flux focusing ring surrounding the 4 static magnetic poles on the outer perimeter stationed essentially midway between the top and bottom of the pole. Attachment means is provided to hold the focusing ring to the outer perimeter of the poles throughout the total support means.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a static magnetic pole of like polarity on the outer surface of each of the 4 poles of the invention such that the top of the core is oriented to the geometric side of the pole such that the axis of the two magnets form a 45 to 90 degree angle. The focusing magnet comprises a static magnetic pole.

It is a further object of the invention to control the focusing of each magnet with a smaller and weaker magnet than the primary pole such that the focusing ring containing magnets can focus and balance the symmetry of the therapeutic field.

A further object of the invention is to provide a method for applying a therapeutic magnetic device to the human body to relieve chronic pain, improve blood flow and decrease healing time.

B. Cardiac Dysfunction.

5 This application of the present invention relates to magnetic devices for therapeutic application to the human body, and more particularly to a static permanent quadripolar treatment device for placement in proximity to the human heart to control angina pectoris ("chest pain") and cardiac dysrhythmia. The three dimensional flux field
10 gradient, when applied to the area of the heart which controls arrhythmia, improves blood flow, controls angina and protects ischemic myocardial muscle from cell death.

 Heart disease secondary to coronary disease is a major health problem world wide. A common early sign of coronary artery disease is coronary pain
15 secondary to ischemia. The customary treatment involves the use of small vessel dilators such as nitroglycerin, calcium channel blockers and beta adrenergic blockers. These agents have significant side effects associated with their use and many times they do not control the pain. This condition is referred to as refractory angina pectoris. The device of this invention is
20 effective in control of refractory angina pectoris and is actually potentiates the effects of the pharmaceuticals, especially calcium channel blockers.

 Accordingly, it is an object of this invention to provide a device that alters myocardial behavior in a manner which stabilizes the electrical activity, dilates myocardial arteries, protects cells from cell death and controls chest pain
25 which is secondary to ischemia. Another object of the invention is to provide a magnetic device that alters myocardial behavior in a manner which controls myocardial ischemia and chest pain.

 Another object of the invention is to provide a magnetic device that alters myocardial behavior by altering sodium and calcium channel function such
30 that the quadripolar, alternating polarity and the subsequent field gradient block varying degrees of sodium and calcium channel function. The degree

of blockage is related to the gradient and strength of the field. The gradient and the field strength may be manipulated by this technology.

It is a further object of this invention to provide an alternating, quadripolar array in which each of the poles is in the shape of two cones joined
5 at the directrix of the cone with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix.

An additional object of this invention is to provide a device with four magnetic poles of alternating polarity in which the shape of the poles is in the form of two cones joined at the directrix with the vertex of the two cones lying
10 in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix of the cones such that the vertex of the cone shaped magnetic bodies may all be tilted toward or away from the midline (on the side facing the animal body) such that the peak or vertex migration toward the midline will change the field gradient.

It is further object of this invention to provide a device which contains a
15 flux return ring on the back surface away from the body surface which is designed to return the magnetic flux thereby increasing the strength and gradient without substantially altering the center charge symmetry and homogeneity of the 3 dimensional steep gradient field.

Another object of the invention is to provide a flux focusing ring
20 surrounding the 4 static magnetic poles on the outer perimeter stationed midway between the top and bottom of the pole. Attachment means is provided to hold the focusing ring to the outer perimeter of the poles though the total support means.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a static magnetic pole of
25 like polarity on the outer surface of each of the 4 poles of the invention such that the top of the core is oriented to the geometric side of the pole such that the axis of the two magnets form a 45 to 90 degree angle. The focusing magnet comprises a static magnetic pole.

It is a further object of the invention to control the focusing of each
30 magnet with a smaller and weaker magnet than the primary pole such that the focusing ring containing magnets can focus and balance the symmetry of the

therapeutic field.

It is a further object of the invention to provide an apparatus for applying a variable magnetic flux to the human body in the area of the heart by manipulating components, size and location of the apparatus.

5 C. Seizure Control:

This application of the present invention relates to magnetic devices for therapeutic application to the human body, and more particularly to a quadripolar treatment device for placement on either the outside of the human head or implantable units for control of seizure disorders.

10 Seizure activity in the brain is a rather common occurrence. Clinical seizures result from uncontrolled firing of the brain neurons. This uncontrolled, spontaneous discharge may have projections to many parts of the brain, causing a variety of clinical presentations. These seizures are controlled in many patients by anticonvulsant drugs which work through the alteration of ion
15 channels. The drugs increase the seizure threshold by stabilizing neuron cell wall permeability to ion flux. Many of these seizures are not well controlled by medication nor any other available modalities. A significant number of these seizures are resistant to all modalities of treatment. These poorly controlled patients have a few seizures per month to several per day. Frequent and
20 prolonged seizures cause significant and progressive brain damage.

Accordingly, it is an object of the invention to provide a device that alters brain neuronal behavior in a manner which substantially stops the abnormal electrical discharge of the neurons, therefore stopping the seizures.

Another object of the invention is to provide a magnetic device that alters
25 brain neuronal behavior in a manner which substantially stops and controls drug resistant seizures.

Another object of the invention is to provide a method of applying a therapeutic magnetic device to the human head to relieve seizures.

It is a further object of this invention to provide an alternating,
30 quadripolar array in which each of the poles is in the shape of two cones joined at the directrix of the cone with the vertex of the two cones lying in a

perpendicular axis of a circular directrix.

An additional object of this invention is to provide a device with four magnetic poles of alternating polarity in which the shape of the poles is in the form of two cones joined at the directrix with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix of the cones such that the vertex of the cone shaped magnetic bodies may all be tilted toward the midline (on the side facing the animal body) such that the peak or vertex migration toward the midline will sharpen the angle of the field gradient.

It is further object of this invention to provide a device which contains a flux return ring on the back surface away from the body surface which is designed to return the magnetic flux thereby increasing the strength and gradient without altering the center charge symmetry and homogeneity of the 3 dimensional steep gradient field.

Another object of the invention is to provide a flux focusing ring surrounding the 4 static magnetic poles on the outer perimeter stationed midway between the top and bottom of the pole. Attachment means is provided to hold the focusing ring to the outer perimeter of the poles through the total support means.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a static magnetic pole of like polarity on the outer surface of each of the 4 poles of the invention such that the top of the core is oriented to the geometric side of the pole such that the axis of the two magnets form a 45 to 90 degree angle. The focusing magnet comprises a static magnetic pole.

It is a further object of the invention to control the focusing of each magnet with a smaller and weaker magnet than the primary pole such that the focusing ring containing magnets can focus and balance the symmetry of the therapeutic field.

It is another object of the invention to demonstrate a method of external attachment of the therapeutic quadipolar magnetic device to the area of the head, a method of implanting the device in the skull table and a method and apparatus for implanting the device intracerebrally.

D. Pain and Edema Sustained in Minor Burns, Insect Bites, Bee Stings and Minor Cuts and Abrasions.

The present invention relates to magnetic devices for therapeutic application to the human body, and more particularly to a small disposable, multiple quadripolar treatment device contained in a small sterile disposable bandage for placement on the human body for control of pain and edema sustained in minor burns, insect bites, bee stings and minor cuts and abrasions.

Minor burns, insect bites, bee stings and minor cuts and abrasions are the most common injuries in our society, yet they are among the most painful and annoying injuries in our society. The only treatment for mass use is cleansing, antibiotic ointment and clean bandage.

There is a great need for a bandage which will provide a sterile cover for such wounds as well as to acutely control pain, swelling and to promote healing.

Accordingly, it is an object of the invention to provide a device that is small enough to be contained in a small sterile bandage "Band-Aid" inexpensive enough to be disposable and that alters pain fiber firing, repairs membrane integrity, controls edema in the area of the injury and promotes healing.

Another object of the invention is to provide a magnetic device that alters the permeability of the ion channels in membranes to the flow of sodium and calcium and thereby stabilizes the spontaneous firing of damaged nerve endings as well as restores the physical integrity of the membranes and thereby stops the abnormal loss of fluid by cells.

It is a further object of this invention to provide an alternating, quadripolar array in which each of the poles is in the shape of two cones joined at the directrix of the cone with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix.

An additional object of this invention is to provide a device with four magnetic poles of alternating polarity in which the shape of the poles is in the

form of two cones joined at the directrix with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix of the cones such that the vertex of the cone shaped magnetic bodies may all be tilted toward the midline (on the side facing the animal body) such that the peak or vertex migration toward the midline will sharpen the angle of the field gradient.

It is further object of this invention to provide a device which contains a flux return ring on the back surface away from the body surface which is designed to return the magnetic flux thereby increasing the strength and gradient without altering the center charge symmetry and homogeneity of the 3 dimensional steep gradient field.

Another object of the invention is to provide a flux focusing ring surrounding the 4 static magnetic poles on the outer perimeter stationed midway between the top and bottom of the pole. Attachment means is provided to hold the focusing ring to the outer perimeter of the poles through the total support means.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a static magnetic pole of like polarity on the outer surface of each of the 4 poles of the invention such that the top of the core is oriented to the geometric side of the pole such that the axis of the two magnets form a 45 to 90 degree angle. The focusing magnet comprises a static magnetic pole.

It is a further object of the invention to control the focusing of each magnet with a smaller and weaker magnet than the primary pole such that the focusing ring containing magnets can focus and balance the symmetry of the therapeutic field.

E. Potentiation of Pharmaceuticals and Focusing the Point of Maximum Therapy by Concentrating Drug to the Active Site.

The present invention relates to magnetic devices for therapeutic application to the human body, and more particularly to various sized magnetic devices for placement on the area of the human body in which drug potentiation is desired, such that the steep field gradient quadripolar field will interact with the drug, receptor or both.

It is a further object of this invention to provide an alternating, quadripolar array in which each of the poles is in the shape of two cones joined at the directrix of the cone with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix.

5 An additional object of this invention is to provide a device with four magnetic poles of alternating polarity in which the shape of the poles is in the form of two cones joined at the directrix with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix of the cones such that the vertex of the cone shaped magnetic bodies may all be tilted toward the midline (on
10 the side facing the animal body) such that the peak or vertex migration toward the midline will sharpen the angle of the field gradient.

It is further object of this invention to provide a device which contains a flux return ring on the back surface away from the body surface which is designed to return the magnetic flux thereby increasing the strength and
15 gradient without altering the center charge symmetry and homogeneity of the 3 dimensional steep gradient field.

Another object of the invention is to provide a flux focusing ring surrounding the 4 static magnetic poles on the outer perimeter stationed midway between the top and bottom of the pole. Attachment means is
20 provided to hold the focusing ring to the outer perimeter of the poles though the total support means.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a static magnetic pole of like polarity on the outer surface of each of the 4 poles of the invention such that the top of the core is oriented to the geometric side of the pole such that the
25 axis of the two magnets form a 45 to 90 degree angle. The focusing magnet comprises a static magnetic pole.

It is a further object of the invention to control the focusing of each magnet with a smaller and weaker magnet than the primary pole such that the focusing ring containing magnets can focus and balance the symmetry of the
30 therapeutic field.

The use of pharmaceutical agents in medicine is at an all time high.

Along with the desired effects, many drugs have significant side effects (undesirable effects) at the doses needed for the desired therapeutic effects. It is an object of this invention to potentiate the therapeutic effects at the receptor site, and in some instances in which magnetically compliant drugs are involved, the technology of this invention will concentrate the drug at the receptor area.

It is a further object of this invention to potentiate the onset and intensity and duration of local anesthetics such as lidocaine when used as a dermally applied gel underneath the magnetic device for the purpose of bringing about rapid local anesthesia for minor procedures.

It is a further object of this invention to place an intracranial quadripolar micro implant near an irritable focus to potentiate the effects of dilantin in the control of seizures which are drug resistant.

F. Protection of Transplant Organs.

Organ transplantation represents the greatest hope in medicine today for the effective management of patients in which entire organ systems have failed. Many problems must be dealt with in the successful transplantation of freshly harvested human organs. A major problem is time from harvesting to transplantation. The donor is frequently hundreds of miles and several hours from the recipient. The organs are chilled in saline glucose in an attempt to slow metabolism and retard catabolism and shock of the organ. The efforts are not totally successful in preserving a good quality organ for transplant. However, due to the shortage of transplantable organs, the less than optimal organs are usually used.

There is need for a system which will better maintain the integrity of the organ such that it is delivered in optimal condition to the transplant recipient.

A purpose of the present invention is to better maintain the cell integrity of the transplantable organ by transporting it in a container which is equipped with a quadripolar magnetic flux generator which covers the organ with a step gradient quadripolar static magnetic flux field during transport. This field has

been shown to possess significant protection from death for isolated cells and organs in the laboratory.

It is a further object of this invention to provide an alternating, quadripolar array in which each of the poles is in the shape of two cones joined
5 at the directrix of the cone with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix.

An additional object of this invention is to provide a device with four magnetic poles of alternating polarity in which the shape of the poles is in the form of two cones joined at the directrix with the vertex of the two cones lying
10 in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix of the cones such that the vertex of the cone shaped magnetic bodies may all be tilted toward the midline (on the side facing the animal body) such that the peak or vertex migration toward the midline will sharpen the angle of the field gradient.

It is further object of this invention to provide a device which contains a
15 flux return ring on the back surface away from the body surface which is designed to return the magnetic flux thereby increasing the strength and gradient without altering the center charge symmetry and homogeneity of the 3 dimensional steep gradient field.

Another object of the invention is to provide a flux focusing ring
20 surrounding the 4 static magnetic poles on the outer perimeter stationed midway between the top and bottom of the pole. Attachment means is provided to hold the focusing ring to the outer perimeter of the poles through the total support means.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a static magnetic pole of
25 like polarity on the outer surface of each of the 4 poles of the invention such that the top of the core is oriented to the geometric side of the pole such that the axis of the two magnets form a 45 to 90 degree angle. The focusing magnet comprises a static magnetic pole.

It is a further object of the invention to control the focusing of each
30 magnet with a smaller and weaker magnet than the primary pole such that the focusing ring containing magnets can focus and balance the symmetry of the

therapeutic field.

A further purpose of this invention is to present the embodiment of the magnetic field in a transport container for such organs as hearts, livers, kidney, lungs and pancreas.

5 G. Treatment of Movement Disorders.

The present invention relates to magnetic devices for therapeutic application to the human body, and more particularly to a device for application of the human head in the area of the basal ganglia and/or application of a small implantable device to place in the appropriate location
10 in the area of the basal ganglia.

Movement disorders such as Parkinsonism are treated with drugs and currently an experimental implantable electrical stimulator is being evaluated. Drugs have a narrow therapeutic window in this particular complex of disorders and the electrical stimulator is cumbersome and requires batteries.
15 There clearly is need for a more simple and effective technology which has few to no side effects.

Accordingly, it is an object of the invention to provide a device which is adaptable to be applied to the skin of the head or implanted under stereotactic guidance into desired areas of the brain for the control of movement disorders,
20 the device may be used either alone or in combination with medication, either to augment or potentiate the drug effects.

It is a further object of this invention to provide an alternating, quadripolar array in which each of the poles is in the shape of two cones joined at the directrix of the cone with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix.
25

An additional object of this invention is to provide a device with four magnetic poles of alternating polarity in which the shape of the poles is in the form of two cones joined at the directrix with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix of the cones such that the vertex
30 of the cone shaped magnetic bodies may all be tilted toward the midline (on

the side facing the animal body) such that the peak or vertex migration toward the midline will sharpen the angle of the field gradient.

It is further object of this invention to provide a device which contains a flux return ring on the back surface away from the body surface which is
5 designed to return the magnetic flux thereby increasing the strength and gradient without altering the center charge symmetry and homogeneity of the 3 dimensional steep gradient field.

Another object of the invention is to provide a flux focusing ring surrounding the 4 static magnetic poles on the outer perimeter stationed
10 midway between the top and bottom of the pole. Attachment means is provided to hold the focusing ring to the outer perimeter of the poles though the total support means.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a static magnetic pole of like polarity on the outer surface of each of the 4 poles of the invention such that
15 the top of the core is oriented to the geometric side of the pole such that the axis of the two magnets form a 45 to 90 degree angle. The focusing magnet comprises a static magnetic pole.

It is a further object of the invention to control the focusing of each magnet with a smaller and weaker magnet than the primary pole such that the
20 focusing ring containing magnets can focus and balance the symmetry of the therapeutic field.

Accordingly, it is an object of the invention to provide a device which is adaptable to be applied to the skin of the head or implanted under stereotactic guidance into desired areas of the brain for the control of movement disorders,
25 the device may be used either alone or in combination with medication, either to augment or potentiate the drug effects.

H. Control of Edema and Pain as well as Speed Healing Following Surgical Procedures and Speed Healing Rates of Chronic Non-Healing Wounds.

1. Post Operative Treatment

30 It is a further object of this invention to provide a device that alters cell

behavior in a manner that reduces pain, swelling and speeds healing following operative procedures.

Another object of the invention is to provide an apparatus for applying a symmetric quadripolar, three dimensional magnetic flux field which is
5 focused and balanced to the human body to stabilize excitable membranes and thereby reduce pain and edema as well as speed healing of tissue following surgical procedures.

It is a further object of this invention to provide an alternating, quadripolar array in which each of the poles is in the shape of two cones joined
10 at the directrix of the cone with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix.

An additional object of this invention is to provide a device with four magnetic poles of alternating polarity in which the shape of the poles is in the form of two cones joined at the directrix with the vertex of the two cones lying
15 in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix of the cones such that the vertex of the cone shaped magnetic bodies may all be tilted toward the midline (on the side facing the animal body) such that the peak or vertex migration toward the midline will sharpen the angle of the field gradient.

It is further object of this invention to provide a device which contains a
20 flux return ring on the back surface away from the body surface which is designed to return the magnetic flux thereby increasing the strength and gradient without altering the center charge symmetry and homogeneity of the 3 dimensional steep gradient field.

Another object of the invention is to provide a flux focusing ring
25 surrounding the 4 static magnetic poles on the outer perimeter stationed midway between the top and bottom of the pole. Attachment means is provided to hold the focusing ring to the outer perimeter of the poles through the total support means.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a static magnetic pole of
30 like polarity on the outer surface of each of the 4 poles of the invention such that the top of the core is oriented to the geometric side of the pole such that the

axis of the two magnets form a 45 to 90 degree angle. The focusing magnet comprises a static magnetic pole.

It is a further object of the invention to control the focusing of each magnet with a smaller and weaker magnet than the primary pole such that the focusing ring containing magnets can focus and balance the symmetry of the therapeutic field.

A further object of the invention is to provide a method for applying a therapeutic magnetic device to the human body to relieve pain, improve blood flow, reduce or block swelling and speed healing following surgical procedures.

2. Chronic Non-Healing Wounds

It is a further object of this invention to provide a device that alters cell behavior in a manner that reduces pain, swelling and speeds healing of non-healing wounds.

It is a further object of this invention to provide an alternating, quadripolar array in which each of the poles is in the shape of two cones joined at the directrix of the cone with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix.

An additional object of this invention is to provide a device with four magnetic poles of alternating polarity in which the shape of the poles is in the form of two cones joined at the directrix with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix of the cones such that the vertex of the cone shaped magnetic bodies may all be tilted toward the midline (on the side facing the animal body) such that the peak or vertex migration toward the midline will sharpen the angle of the field gradient.

It is further object of this invention to provide a device which contains a flux return ring on the back surface away from the body surface which is designed to return the magnetic flux thereby increasing the strength and gradient without altering the center charge symmetry and homogeneity of the 3 dimensional steep gradient field.

Another object of the invention is to provide a flux focusing ring

surrounding the 4 static magnetic poles on the outer perimeter stationed midway between the top and bottom of the pole. Attachment means is provided to hold the focusing ring to the outer perimeter of the poles through the total support means.

5 It is a further object of the invention to provide a static magnetic pole of like polarity on the outer surface of each of the 4 poles of the invention such that the top of the core is oriented to the geometric side of the pole such that the axis of the two magnets form a 45 to 90 degree angle. The focusing magnet comprises a static magnetic pole.

10 It is a further object of the invention to control the focusing of each magnet with a smaller and weaker magnet than the primary pole such that the focusing ring containing magnets can focus and balance the symmetry of the therapeutic field.

Another object of the invention is to provide an apparatus for applying
15 a symmetric quadripolar, three dimensional magnetic flux field which is focused and balanced to the human body to stabilize excitable membranes, improve blood flow, relieve pain, reduce swelling and speed healing rates of non-healing wounds.

I. Control of Pain and Sludging of Sickled Cells in Sickle Cell Disease.

20 In accordance with the principles of the present invention as embodied and as broadly described herein, a therapeutic static magnetic treatment device adapted for placement against the bodies of living animals is provided. The device comprises a plurality of static magnetic bodies having at least two positive and two negative magnetic poles substantially in a single plane, the
25 magnetic poles being oriented to define the four vertices of a quadrilateral shape, the two positive poles defining opposite diagonal vertices and the two negative poles defining opposite diagonal vertices of the quadrilateral shape, each of the magnetic poles being magnetically attracted by the oppositely charged poles and being magnetically repelled by the like charged pole.

30 Preferably, the plurality of magnet bodies in each device comprises four substantially identical static magnets, the static magnetic poles are the shape

of a cylinder or preferably in the shape of two cones joined at the directrix of the cone with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of the circular directrix such that the vertex of the double cone shaped magnetic bodies may all be tilted toward the midline (on the side facing the animal body) such that the peak or vertex being pulled toward the midline will give a more steep field gradient. It is further preferred that the device contains a flux return ring on the back surface away from the body surface which is designed to return the magnetic flux thereby increasing the strength and gradient without altering the center charge symmetry and homogeneity of the 3 dimensional steep gradient field. It is further preferred that a flux focusing ring surrounds the 4 static magnetic poles on the outer perimeter stationed midway between the top and bottom of the pole at the junction of the base of the two cone shapes which join at the directrix of the cone. On the outer surface of each of the 4 poles of the invention attached to the flux focusing ring is a small focusing cylindrical magnet oriented to the geometric side of the pole such that the axis of the two magnets form a 45 to 90 degree angle (Focusing magnet/Magnet pole = 1/4 in size). It is further preferred that the containment means be plastic which covers the entire embodiment. The size of the device is dictated by the application, but averages about 1" x 1/4" inches in the round. The position of the devices is dictated by the location of the pain in sickle cell crisis. The device may be used prophylactically to prevent sickle cell symptoms.

J. Foot Pain and Discomfort.

The present invention relates to magnetic devices for therapeutic application to the human body, and more particularly to a quadripolar static magnetic device with gradient focusing means for utilization in the soles of shoes.

Pain sensations in the human body can be a result of improper nerve function, as when such pain or discomfort is caused by inordinately excitable nerve cells or by nerve cells having leaky cell wall membranes. Pain sensations may also be caused by damaged or contused nerve cells. Even when nerves function properly, fatigue and pain sensations are initiated

through nerve cells which are irritated by fatigued tissue. Thus, relief from foot pain and fatigue should be obtainable by altering nerve cell function, as for example by stabilizing nerve cell wall membrane.

Unfortunately, many types of foot fatigue and pain cannot be
5 successfully treated with conventional drug or physical therapies. Because foot fatigue and pain induced by standing, walking or running are often untreatable with conventional therapies, there is a need for alternative therapies that relieve these symptoms by altering nerve function and blood circulation in the feet. Accordingly, it is an object of the invention to provide a magnetic device
10 and method for applying the device against the human foot so as to alter nerve behavior in a manner that reduces foot fatigue and pain. It is a further object of the invention to provide a magnetic device and a method for applying the device against the human foot so as to improve blood circulation.

In accordance with the principles of the present invention as embodied
15 and as broadly described herein, a therapeutic static magnetic treatment device adapted for placement against the bodies of living animals is provided. The device comprises a plurality of static magnetic bodies having at least two positive and two negative magnetic poles substantially in a single plane, the magnetic poles being oriented to define the four vertices of a quadrilateral
20 shape, the two positive poles defining opposite diagonal vertices and the two negative poles defining opposite diagonal vertices of the quadrilateral shape, each of the magnetic poles being magnetically attracted by the oppositely charged poles and being magnetically repelled by the like charged pole.

Preferably, the plurality of magnet bodies in each device comprises four
25 substantially identical static magnets, the static magnetic poles are in the shape of a cylinder or preferably in the shape of two cones joined at the directrix of the cone with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of the circular directrix such that the vertex of the double cone shaped magnetic bodies may all be tilted toward the midline (on the side facing the
30 animal body) such that the peak or vertex being pulled toward the midline will give a more steep field gradient. It is further preferred that the device contains

a flux return ring on the back surface away from the body surface which is designed to return the magnetic flux thereby increasing the strength and gradient without altering the center charge symmetry and homogeneity of the 3 dimensional steep gradient field. It is further preferred that a flux focusing ring surrounds the 4 static magnetic poles on the outer perimeter stationed midway between the top and bottom of the pole at the junction of the base of the two cone shapes which join at the directrix of the cone. On the outer surface of each of the 4 poles of the invention attached to the flux focusing ring is a small focusing cylindrical magnet oriented to the geometric side of the pole such that the axis of the two magnets form a 45° to 95° (Focusing magnet/Magnet pole = 1/4 in size). It is further preferred that the containment means be made of a flexible material so that placement in a shoe sole will not restrict flexibility.

It is further preferred that the device be at a low enough cost to make placement in a shoe economically feasible. It is therefore desired that the best product be produced for the lowest price. Therefore, a method will be revealed for forming the magnetic nucleus of the device in one simple molding process and the device will then be placed in a vulcanized rubber embodiment for placement in the shoe.

Additional objects and advantages of the present invention will be set forth in part in the description that follows and, in part, will be obvious from the description or may be learned by practice of the invention. The objects and advantages obtained by the apparatus and method particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

K. MagnaScan™ Device for Locating and Confirming the Placement of the Quadripolar Magnetic Device in the Treatment of Pain and Other Dysfunctions.

A further object of this invention is to reveal a diagnostic device for locating the area of C-fiber and/or A-fiber dysfunction and a method for confirming the location by immediate testing of the efficacy by magnetic and electrical stimulation. This invention as represented is designed to be useful for evaluation of local pain such as secondary to local injury and/or

inflammation and/or evaluation of radicular pain.

1. Local Pain

Local pain is generated in the receptor field of the C-fibers which conduct painful impulses into the dorsal root entry zone and to higher centers where the impulse is interpreted as pain. C-fiber sympathetic efferent fibers are activated at the cord level and these fibers innervate the receptor field where the pain originates. These C-fiber efferents sensitize the somatic afferents. This sympathetic C-fiber efferent discharge into the receptor field brings about an increase of electrolyte and therefore increases the tissue conductance and decreases the resistance. This increased conductance in the skin, if properly interpreted, will allow the practitioners to determine the most effective locations for the quadipolar magnetic flux generator to be placed. When the magnetic flux generator of the invention is placed over the area of maximum conductance in a receptor field which corresponds to the local pain pattern, the C-fiber discharge is suppressed. Therefore, pain fiber impulse is blocked distally. According to the present invention, once the area of maximum conductance is located, a second head will be rotated into place against the skin. This head will contain a quadripolar, alternating pole steep gradient magnetic flux generator and wiring means to stimulate electrically and magnetically. The magnetic gradient suppresses C-fiber firing and the electrical stimulator activates A-fiber firing in order to give instant confirmation of the correct location.

2. Radicular Pain

Radicular pain is generated by abnormal C-fiber discharge within the dorsal root. The symptoms are many such as compression, inflammation, hypoxia, contusion, and neuroproxia.

The dorsal division of the dorsal root is a small remnant in humans and only innervates a narrow strip of tissue on either side of the spinal cord. This dorsal division of the dorsal root contains sympathetic efferent fibers in addition to somatic afferents. These efferent fibers discharge into the receptor field, thereby increasing skin conductance. Therefore, in this instance areas of

increased conductance of the skin superficial to the root are compatible with compression, radiculitis or other malfunction of the dorsal root. According to the invention, when an area of conductance increases twice background is located, a second head of the device will be rotated into place against the skin.

5 This head will contain a quadripolar, alternating pole, steep gradient magnetic flux generator and wiring means to stimulate electrically and magnetically the magnetic gradient suppresses C-fiber firing and the electrical stimulator activates A-firing in order to give instant confirmation of the correct location (See Fig. Gate Control Theory). The magnetic flux generator will suppress C-
10 fiber firing directly and thereby reduce pain. The electrical stimulator will block C-fiber input into the central nervous system in the area of the substantiation.

Another object of this invention is to present an electrical stimulator comprised of a pulse generator, controls for controlling the pulse frequency and morphology and an annular electrode system for both conductance
15 reading and a second hear with an annular electrode for stimulation. The technology also provides for plastic containment means.

It is further object of this invention to provide an alternating, quadripolar array in which each of the poles is in the shape of two cones joined at the directrix of the cone with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular
20 axis of a circular directrix.

An additional object of this invention is to provide a device with four magnetic poles of alternating polarity in which the shape of the poles is in the form of two cones joined at the directrix with the vertex of two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix of the cones such that the vertex of the
25 cone shaped magnetic bodies may all be tilted toward the midline (on the side facing the animal body) such that the peak or vertex migration toward the midline will sharpen the angle of the field gradient.

It is further object of this invention to provide a device which contains a flux return ring on the back surface away from the body surface which is
30 designed to return the magnetic flux thereby increasing the strength and gradient without altering the center charge symmetry and homogeneity of the

3 dimensional steep gradient field.

Another object of the invention is to provide a flux focusing ring surrounding the 4 static magnetic poles on the outer perimeter stationed midway between the top and bottom of the pole. Attachment means is
5 provided to hold the focusing ring to the outer perimeter of the poles through the total support means.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a static magnetic pole of like polarity on the outer surface of each of the 4 poles of the invention such that the top of the core is oriented to the geometric side of the pole such that the
10 axis of two magnets form a 45° to 90° angle. The focusing magnet comprises a static magnetic pole.

It is a further object of this invention to control the focusing of each magnet with a smaller and weaker magnet than the primary pole such that the focusing ring containing magnets can focus and balance the symmetry of the
15 therapeutic field.

It is a further object of this invention to present a method and technique for locating the proper point for application of the magnetic treatment device in a variety of pain syndromes.

L. Potentiation of Epidural Anesthesia and Epidural Analgesia.

20 The present invention relates to a method for using submicroscopic, quadripolar, circular, center charged, energy balanced magnetic devised in a four (4) magnet array of alternating polarity in which the magnetic poles are separated only by a distance which will allow a magnetic sphere of influence on all adjacent poles to suppress the firing of action potentials of mammalian
25 sensory neurons. These submicroscopic magnetic arrays are placed in an epidural catheter. They are placed in a helical array with the distance between magnetic clusters being 1 cm (a distance which breaks the sphere of influence, one cluster field to another). The cluster are rotated about 43° in succession one cluster to the next. There is a difference in electrical potential across a cell
30 membrane of sensory neurons. When a neuron receives an impulse transmitted from another nerve cell, the electrical potential difference across

the membrane of the cell is dramatically reduced and generally reverses. This reduction and reversal of potential is referred to as the firing of the neurons action potential. If such action potential firings are suppressed, the transmissions of nerve impulses are also suppressed.

5 Pain sensations in the human body can be a result of improper nerve function, as when such pain is caused by inordinately excitable nerve cells or by nerve cells having cell wall membranes that leak ions. Pain sensations may also be caused by damaged nerve cells, as for example nerve cells suffering from post-operative scarring or physically impinged nerve cells commonly
10 associated with degenerative disc disease. Even when nerves function properly, chronic pain sensations are initiated through nerve cells. Thus, new ways of altering nerve cell function, as for example by stabilizing nerve cell wall membranes, may lead to new therapies for the treatment of pain.

Accordingly, it is an object of the invention to provide a method for
15 applying a magnetic field which is particular to this device, to a nerve cell such that it alters nerve behavior. This invention relates to a method of applying the magnetic field to the dorsal root ganglia by placing the device in the epidural space adjacent to the dorsal root. In this location, the catheter will modulate or suppress C-fiber firing. Modulation of C-fiber firing will intercept the pain
20 pathway in both somatic and sympathetically mediated pain. The helical design of the catheter allows impingement of the dorsal root regardless of the catheter's rotation.

Another object of the invention is to provide a magnetic device with a configuration of static magnets with a particular pole design that, when placed
25 close to a nerve cell, alters the nerve cell's responses to external electrical stimuli. In order to achieve the result on nerve cells, it is necessary that the proximity of the individual magnets within the device be maintained such that each pole exerts a sphere of magnetic influence on the other poles in the device. Any alteration of the proximity of the magnets one to another, with
30 alternating polarity, will change the effect or cause no effect upon the cell. Any alteration in the balance and symmetry of the power of each individual pole

with respect to the other three poles will likewise impair the effect upon the cell.

It is a further object of this invention to provide an alternating, quadripolar array in which each of the poles is in the shape of two cones joined at the directrix of the cone with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix.

An additional object of this invention is to provide a device with four magnetic poles of alternating polarity in which the shape of the poles is in the form of two cones joined at the directrix with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix of the cones such that the vertex of the cone shaped magnetic bodies may all be tilted toward the midline (on the side facing the animal body) such that the peak or vertex migration toward the midline will sharpen the angle of the field gradient.

It is further object of this invention to provide a device which contains a flux return ring on the back surface away from the body surface which is designed to return the magnetic flux thereby increasing the strength and gradient without altering the center charge symmetry and homogeneity of the 3 dimensional steep gradient field.

Another object of the invention is to provide a flux focusing ring surrounding the 4 static magnetic poles on the outer perimeter stationed midway between the top and bottom of the pole. Attachment means is provided to hold the focusing ring to the outer perimeter of the poles through the total support means.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a static magnetic pole of like polarity on the outer surface of each of the 4 poles of the invention such that the top of the core is oriented to the geometric side of the pole such that the axis of the two magnets form a 45° to 90° angle. The focusing magnet comprises a static magnetic pole.

It is a further object of this invention to control the focusing of each magnet with a smaller and weaker magnet than the primary pole such that the focusing ring containing magnets can focus and balance the symmetry of the therapeutic field.

It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that the apparatus of this invention alters C-fiber firing both in vitro and in vivo.

Additional objects and advantages of the present invention will be set forth in part in the description that follows and, in part, will be apparent to those skilled in the art from the description or may be learned by practice of the invention.

M. Protection From Cell Injury and Death Following Neuronal Cell Insults Such as Contusion, Hypoxia, Stroke and Infection.

This application of the present invention relates to magnetic devices for therapeutic application to the human body, and more particularly to a quadripolar treatment device for placement on the human head, spinal cord or other accessible nervous tissue, to protect injured or insulted cells from cell death.

Cerebral ischemia can be either focal or global, employing hypoperfusion of a portion or all the entire brain. Ischemia is secondary to reduction of cerebral blood flow either locally or globally. Histologically selective neuronal necrosis may occur even after brief periods of global ischemia, and after focal ischemia there may be regions of pan necrosis in the territory of the affected artery. Progressing stroke is an observed deterioration after the initial insult that can occur for 48 to 96 hours. This phenomenon is likely related to a combination of evolving thrombosis and progressive cell death. Cell death occurs secondary to hypoxia, spillage of excitatory neurotransmitters, and spillage of calcium secondary to dying cells in the region.

It is the purpose of this invention to present animal data which demonstrates protection of brain and other nervous tissue from cell death in animals who have suffered ischemia or other insults to the nervous tissue. Data will also be presented which demonstrates protection from brain cell death following direct injection of toxic amino acids into the lateral ventricles.

A further purpose of this invention are planned clinical trials for protection from cell death and the reduction of edema in intracranial

hemorrhage, strokes, infections, trauma and spinal cord injuries.

N. Control of Nausea and Vomiting Associated with Pregnancy, Motion and Chemotherapy.

5 The present invention relates to magnetic devices for therapeutic application to the human body and more particularly to a static magnetic quadripolar treatment device for placement on the human body for control of nausea and/or vomiting associated with pregnancy, motion sickness and chemotherapy.

10 Nausea and vomiting associated with a variety of stimuli is controlled by the emetic center in the central nervous system. This technology of the present invention controls the nausea and vomiting secondary to a variety of underlying etiologies by modulating peripheral input into the CNS. This is accomplished by placing the device just proximal and lateral to the wrist on the palmar surface of both arms and/or placement over the vestibular apparatus (posterior
15 to the external ear).

A further purpose of this invention is to present planned clinical trials for protection from nausea and vomiting secondary to a variety of external stimuli.

O. Prevention of Fertilization of the Ovum by the Sperm.

20 It is a further object of the invention to provide a device that blocks the fertilization of the ovum by human or animal sperm.

Another object of the invention is to provide an apparatus for applying a symmetric quadripolar, three dimensional magnetic flux field which is focused and balanced to the human body to block penetration of the ovum by the sperm.

25 It is a further object of the invention to demonstrate that the primary mechanism is through calcium channel blockade.

It is a further object of this invention to provide an alternating, quadripolar array in which each of the poles is in the shape of two cones joined at the directrix of the cone with the vertex of the two cones lying in a
30 perpendicular axis of a circular directrix.

An additional object of this invention is to provide a device with four

magnetic poles of alternating polarity in which the shape of the poles is in the form of two cones joined at the directrix with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix of the cones such that the vertex of the cone shaped magnetic bodies may all be tilted toward the midline (on the side facing the animal body) such that the peak or vertex migration toward the midline will alter the field gradient.

It is further object of this invention to provide a device which contains a flux return ring on the back surface away from the body surface which is designed to return the magnetic flux, thereby increasing the strength and gradient without altering the center charge symmetry and homogeneity of the 3 dimensional steep field gradient. Another object of the invention is to provide a flux focusing ring surrounding the 4 static magnetic probes on the outer perimeter stationed essentially midway between the top and bottom of the pole. Attachment means is provided to hold the focusing ring to the outer perimeter of the poles through the total support means.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a static magnetic pole of like polarity on the outer surface of each of the 4 poles of the invention such that the top of the core is oriented to the geometric side of the pole such that the axis of the two magnets form a 45 to 90 degree angle. The focusing magnet comprises a static magnetic pole.

It is a further object of the invention to control the focusing of each magnet with a smaller and weaker magnet than the primary pole such that the focusing ring containing magnets can focus and balance the symmetry of the therapeutic field.

A further object of the invention to provide a method for applying a therapeutic magnetic device to the human body to control fertilization of the human ovum by a sperm.

P. Cumulative Trauma Disorder.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a device that alters nerve cell behavior in cases of chronic pain to block the spontaneous pacemaker firing of the chronically inflamed, edematous, malfunctioning pain fibers in

chronic trauma disorders such as Carpel Tunnel Syndrome.

Another object of the invention is to provide an apparatus for applying a symmetric, quadripolar, three dimensional magnetic flux field which is focused and balanced to the human body to stabilize excitable membranes and thereby reduce pain associated with the spontaneous pacemaker firing of
5 chronically traumatized and malfunctioning polymodal nociceptors.

Another object of the invention is to provide a specialized magnetic flux field to remove edema and control pain in a chronically traumatized tissue.

It is a further object of this invention to provide an alternating,
10 quadripolar array in which each of the poles is in the shape of two cones joined at the directrix of the cone with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix.

An additional object of this invention is to provide a device with four magnetic poles of alternating polarity in which the shape of the poles are in the
15 form of two cones joined at the directrix with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix of the cones such that the vertex of the cones shaped magnetic bodies may all be tilted toward the midline (on the side facing the animal body) such that the peak or vertex migration toward the midline will alter the field gradient.

20 It is a further object of this invention to provide a device which contains a flux return ring on the back surface away from the body surface which is designed to return the magnetic flux thereby increasing the strength and gradient without altering the center charge symmetry and homogeneity of the 3 dimensional steep gradient field.

25 Another object of this invention is to provide a device with four magnetic poles of alternating polarity in which the shape of the poles are in the form of a single cone with the vertex of the cone facing the body of the animal and the directrix of the cone attached to the flux return ring and facing away from the animal body. The vertex may be tilted toward the midline (on the side facing
30 the animal body) such that the peak or vertex migration toward the midline will alter the field gradient.

Another object of the invention is to provide a flux focusing ring surrounding the 4 static magnetic poles on the outer perimeter stationed midway between the top and the bottom of the pole. Attachment means is provided to hold the focusing ring to the outer perimeter of the poles through
5 the total support means.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a static magnetic pole of like polarity on the outer surface of each of the 4 poles of the invention such that the top of the core is oriented to the geometric side of the pole such that the axis of the two magnets form a 45° to 90° angle. That is the axis of the flux
10 focusing magnet may be attached such that the angle between it and the magnets pole axis forms a 90° angle or may be tilted such that the angle between the two axis may be 135° on the skin side of the device and 45° on the side facing away from the body.

It is a further object of this invention to control the focusing of each
15 magnet with a smaller and weaker magnet than the primary pole such that the focusing ring containing magnets can focus and balance the symmetry of the therapeutic field.

It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that the apparatus of this invention alters C-filters firing both in vitro and in vivo.

20 Additional objects and advantages of the present invention will be set forth in part in the description that follows and, in part, will be from the description or may be learned by practice of the invention.

Q. Magnetic Placebo.

It is a further purpose of this invention to present a magnetic placebo for
25 use in clinical trials. The magnetic placebo has no biological ability yet it is magnetic and has all of appearance and physical characteristics of the authentic device except the alternating poles and it has no significant field gradient.

Another object of this invention is to present a magnetic treatment
30 placebo which is designed to have minimal field gradient and all positive poles facing the animal body. This object is accomplished by forming a quadripolar

array as in the authentic device. Three of the poles are non-magnetizable aluminum and the fourth pole is a magnetic pole which is about one half the strength of therapeutic poles of the authentic therapeutically active device. A square flux blocking plate made of galvanized steel is placed between the poles and the animal skin such that a weaker, diffuse magnetic flux field of all negative magnetic flux facing the animal skin.

R. Magnetic Treatment Device for Treatment of Neurological Deficits Including Residual Encephalopathy Following Neurological Insults such as Strokes - For Protection From Cell Death and Dysfunction Following Hypoxic Injuries

This application of the present invention relates to magnetic devices for therapeutic application to the human body and more particularly to a magnetic skull cap which utilizes appropriately placed quadripolar devices of the invention for placement on the human head for the application of several quadrilateral, steep, three dimensional magnetic flux field gradient devices. Cerebral ischemia can be either focal or global, implying hypoperfusion of the entire brain. Ischemia is secondary to reduction of cerebral blood flow either locally or globally. Histologically selective neuronal necrosis may occur even after brief periods of global ischemia, and after focal ischemia there may be regions of pan necrosis in the territory of the affected artery. Progressing stroke is an observed deterioration after the initial insult that can occur for at least 48 to 96 hours. This phenomenon is likely related to a combination of evolving thrombosis and progressive cell death. Cell death occurs secondary to hypoxia, spillage of excitatory neurotransmitters, and spillage of calcium secondary to dying cells in the region. It is a purpose of this invention to demonstrate neuro protection of this device both alone and to augment other agents such as drugs and hyperbaric oxygen both in humans and animal models.

It is a further purpose of this invention to bring about protection from cell death, reduction of edema and reactivation of live but poorly functioning neuronal tissue in intra-cranial hemorrhage, strokes, hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy,

brain contusions, encephalitis, radiation therapy and spinal cord injuries.

It is a further purpose of this invention to bring about protection from Vasopastic phenomenon secondary to sub arachnoid hemorrhage. The Vasospams results in delayed cerebral ischemia. The skull cap of the invention
5 generates a magnetic flux field which blocks the vasospastic phenomenon.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with the principles of the present invention as embodied and as broadly described herein, a therapeutic static magnetic treatment device adapted for placement of at least four magnetic flux generator poles is
10 applied such that they may be applied to the animal or human body as described for the various applications revealed herein. The device comprises a plurality of static magnetic bodies in each head of the applications, having at least two positive and two negative magnetic poles substantially in a single plane, the magnetic poles being oriented to define the four vertices of a
15 quadrilateral shape, the two positive poles defining opposite diagonal vertices, and the two negative poles defining opposite diagonal vertices of the quadrilateral shape, each of the magnetic poles being magnetically attracted by the oppositely charged poles and being magnetically repelled by the like charged poles.

20 It is a further object of this invention to provide an alternating, quadripolar array in which each of the poles is in the shape of two cones joined at the directrix of the cone with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix.

An additional object of this invention is to provide a device with four
25 magnetic poles of alternating polarity in which the shape of the poles is in the form of two cones joined at the directrix with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix of the cones such that the vertex of the cone shaped magnetic bodies may all be tilted toward the midline (on the side facing the animal body) such that the peak or vertex migration toward
30 the midline will sharpen the angle of the field gradient.

It is further object of this invention to provide a device which contains a flux return ring on the back surface away from the body surface which is designed to return the magnetic flux thereby increasing the strength and gradient without altering the center charge symmetry and homogeneity of the
5 3 dimensional steep gradient field.

Another object of the invention is to provide a flux focusing ring surrounding the 4 static magnetic poles on the outer perimeter stationed midway between the top and bottom of the pole. Attachment means is provided to hold the focusing ring to the outer perimeter of the poles through
10 the total support means.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a static magnetic pole of like polarity on the outer surface of each of the 4 poles of the invention such that the top of the core is oriented to the geometric side of the pole such that the axis of the two magnets form a 45° to 90° angle. The focusing magnet
15 comprises a static magnetic pole.

It is a further object of this invention to control the focusing of each magnet with a smaller and weaker magnet than the primary pole such that the focusing ring containing magnets can focus and balance the symmetry of the therapeutic field.

20 An array of containment means, support means, energizing means and control means of the embodiments will be presented for a variety of therapeutic purposes along with support data for the application.

A. Pain and Swelling.

In accordance with the principles of the present invention as embodied
25 and as broadly described herein, a therapeutic static magnetic treatment device adapted for placement against the bodies of living animals is provided. The device comprises a plurality of static magnetic bodies having at least two positive and two negative magnetic poles substantially in a single plane, the magnetic poles being oriented to define the four vertices of a quadrilateral
30 shape, the two positive poles defining opposite diagonal vertices and the two

negative poles defining opposite diagonal vertices of the quadrilateral shape. Each of the magnetic poles being magnetically attracted by the two oppositely charged poles and being magnetically repelled by the like charged poles.

5 It is a further object of this invention to provide an alternating, quadripolar array in which each of the poles is in the shape of two cones joined at the directrix of the cone with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix.

10 An additional object of this invention is to provide a device with four magnetic poles of alternating polarity in which the shape of the poles is in the form of two cones joined at the directrix with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix of the cones such that the vertex of the cones shaped magnetic bodies may all be tilted toward the midline (on the side facing the animal body) such that the peak or vertex migration toward the midline will sharpen the angle of the field gradient.

15 It is a further object of this invention to provide a device which contains a flux return ring on the back surface away from the body surface which is designed to return the magnetic flux thereby increasing the strength and gradient without altering the center charge symmetry and homogeneity of the 3 dimensional steep gradient field.

20 Another object of the invention is to provide a flux focusing ring surrounding the 4 static magnetic poles on the outer perimeter stationed midway between the top and bottom of the pole. Attachment means is provided to hold the focusing ring to the outer perimeter of the poles through the total support means.

25 It is a further object of the invention to provide a static magnetic pole of like polarity on the outer surface of each of the 4 poles of the invention such that the top of the core is oriented to the geometric side of the pole such that the axis of the two magnets form a 45° to 90° angle. The focusing magnet comprises a static magnetic pole.

30 It is a further object of this invention to control the focusing of each magnet with a smaller and weaker magnet than the primary pole such that the

focusing ring containing magnets can focus and balance the symmetry of the therapeutic field.

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, illustrate presently preferred embodiments of the invention, and together with the description serve to explain the principles of the invention.

B. Magnetic Treatment Device for Cardiac Dysfunction.

In accordance with the principles of the present invention as embodied and as broadly described herein, a therapeutic static magnetic treatment device adapted for placement against the bodies of living animals is provided. More particularly, the application presents a static permanent quadripolar treatment device for placement in proximity to the human heart to control angina pectoris ("chest pain") and cardiac dysrhythmia. The three dimensional flux field gradient, when applied to the area of the heart, controls arrhythmia, improves blood flow, controls angina pectoris and protects ischemic myocardial muscle from cell death.

The device of the invention provides an alternating, quadripolar array in which each of the poles is in the shape of two cones joined at the directrix of the cone with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix.

The invention additionally provides a device with four magnetic poles of alternating polarity in which the shape of the poles is in the form of a cylinder or preferably two cones joined at the directrix with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix of the cones such that the vertex of the cone shaped magnetic bodies may all be tilted toward to midline (on the side facing the animal body) such that the peak or vertex migration toward the midline will sharpen the angle of the field gradient.

Preferably, the device contains a flux return ring on the back surface away from the body surface which is designed to return the magnetic flux thereby increasing the strength and gradient without altering the center charge symmetry and homogeneity of the 3 dimensional steep gradient field.

A flux focusing ring is provided surrounding the 4 static magnetic poles on the outer perimeter stationed midway between the top and bottom of the pole. Attachment means is provided to hold the focusing ring to the outer perimeter of the poles through the total support means.

5 Also provided is a static magnetic pole of like polarity on the outer surface of each of the 4 poles on the invention such that the top of the core is oriented to the geometric side of the pole such that the axis of the two magnets form a 45° to 90° angle. The focusing magnet comprises a static magnetic pole.

10 A mechanism is provided to control the focusing of each magnet with a smaller and weaker magnet than the primary pole such that the focusing ring containing magnets can focus and balance the symmetry of the therapeutic field.

15 Preferably, the plurality of magnetic bodies in the flux generator comprises four substantially identical static magnets, two of which having a positive pole and two of which having a negative pole all in a single place, each of the four static magnets generate a flux field. It is further preferred that the containment means support and align the four static magnets in a parallel plane to allow attachment to the animal body.

20 The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, illustrate presently preferred embodiments of the invention, and together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the invention.

C. Seizure Disorders.

25 In accordance with the principles of the present invention as embodied and as broadly described herein, a therapeutic static magnetic treatment device adapted for placement of each device on the head of living animals is provided. The device comprises a plurality of static magnetic bodies in each device, having at least two positive and two negative magnetic poles
30 substantially in a single plane, these magnetic poles being oriented to define the four vertices of a quadrilateral shape, the two positive poles define opposite

diagonal vertices, and the two negative poles define opposite diagonal vertices of the quadrilateral shape, each of the magnetic poles being magnetically attracted by the oppositely charged poles and being magnetically repelled by the like charged poles.

5 The device of the invention provides an alternating quadripolar array in which each of the poles is in the shape of two cones joined at the directrix of the cone with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix of the cones such that the vertex of the cone shaped magnetic bodies may all be tilted toward the midline (one the side facing the animal body) such
10 that the peak or vertex migration toward the midline will sharpen the angle of the field gradient.

 Preferably, the device contains a flux return ring on the back surface away from the body surface which is designated to return the magnetic flux thereby increasing the strength and gradient without altering the center
15 charged symmetry and homogeneity of the 3 dimensional, steep gradient field.

 A flux focusing ring is provided surrounding the 4 static magnetic poles on the outer perimeter stationed midway approximately between the top and bottom of the pole. Attachment means is provided to hold the focusing ring to the outer perimeter of the poles through the total support means.

20 Also provided is a static magnetic pole of like polarity on the outer surface of each of the 4 poles of the invention (focusing magnet) such that the top of the focusing magnet is oriented to the geometric side of the pole such that the axis of the two magnets form a 45° to 90° angle. The focusing magnet comprises a static magnetic pole.

25 A mechanism is provided to control the focusing of each magnet with a smaller and weaker magnet than the primary pole, such that the focusing ring containing magnets can focus and balance the symmetry of the therapeutic field.

 Evidence is presented and provided that the 3 dimensional, steep
30 gradient effectively stops neuronal discharge in the central nervous system and inhibits or reverses cerebral edema.

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, illustrate presently preferred embodiments of the invention, and together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the invention.

5 D. Pain and Edema Sustained in Minor Burns, Insect Bites and Bee Stings.

 In accordance with the principles of the present invention, as embodied and as broadly described herein, a therapeutic static magnetic treatment device adapted for placement on the human body in small and larger bandages for the treatment of pain and edema sustained from minor burns,
10 insect bites, bee stings and minor cuts and abrasions.

 The device more particularly to a small, disposable, multiple, quadripolar treatment device contained in a small sterile disposable bandage for placement on the human body for control of pain and edema sustained in minor burns, insect bites as well as minor cuts and abrasions.

15 Preferably, the invention will provide a magnetic device that alters the permeability of the ion channels in membranes to the flow of sodium and calcium and thereby stabilizes the spontaneous firing of damaged nerve endings as well as restores the physical integrity of the membranes and thereby stops the abnormal loss of cellular fluid (edema).

20 The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, illustrate presently preferred embodiments of the invention, and together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the invention.

25 E. Potentiation of Pharmaceuticals and for Concentrating the Drug to the Active Site.

 In accordance with the principles of the present invention as embodied and as broadly described herein, a therapeutic static magnetic treatment device adapted for placement against the bodies of living animals is provided, and in particular static magnetic field and having, inter alia, an alternating
30 polarity, quadripolar array which generates a 3 dimensional, steep field gradient with a homogenous field.

This invention reveals an alternating, quadripolar array in which each of the poles is in the shape of two cones joined at the directrix of the cone with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix.

This invention also provides a device with four magnetic poles of alternating polarity in which the shape of the poles is in the form of two cones joined at the directrix with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix of the cones such that the vertex of the cone shaped magnetic bodies may all be tilted toward the midline (on the side facing the animal body) such that the peak or vertex migration toward the midline will sharpen the angle of the field gradient.

It further provides a device which contains a flux return ring on the back surface away from the body surface which is designed to return the magnetic flux thereby increasing the strength and gradient without altering the center charge symmetry and homogeneity of the 3 dimensional, steep field gradient.

The invention further provides a flux focusing ring surrounding the 4 static magnetic poles on the outer perimeter stationed midway between the top and bottom of the pole. Attachment means is provided to hold to focusing ring to the outer perimeter of the poles through the total support means.

A static magnetic pole of like polarity on the outer surface of each of the 4 poles of the invention (focusing magnet) such that the top of the focusing magnet is oriented to the geometric side of the pole such that the axis of the two magnets form a 45° to 90° angle. The focusing magnet comprises a static magnetic pole.

The invention further reveals a method to control the focusing of each magnet with a smaller and weaker magnet than the primary pole such that the focusing ring containing magnets can focus and balance the symmetry of the therapeutic field.

Therefore, this invention relates to magnetic devices for therapeutic application to the human body and more particularly to various sized magnetic devices for placement on the area of the human body in which drug potentiation.

It further provides a device which contains a flux return ring on the back surface away from the body surface which is designed to return the magnetic flux thereby increasing the strength and gradient without altering the center charge symmetry and homogeneity of the 3 dimensional steep gradient field.

5 The invention further provides a flux focusing ring surrounding the 4 static magnetic poles on the outer perimeter stationed midway between the top and bottom of the pole. Attachment means is provided to hold the focusing ring to the outer perimeter of the poles through the total support means.

10 It further provides a static magnetic pole of like polarity on the outer surface of each of the 4 poles of the invention such that the top of the core is oriented to the geometric side of the pole such that the axis of the two magnets form a 45° to 90° angle. The focusing magnet comprises a static magnetic pole.

15 The invention further reveals a method to control the focusing of each magnet with a smaller and weaker magnet than the primary pole such that the focusing ring containing magnets can focus and balance the symmetry of the therapeutic field.

20 Therefore, this invention relates to magnetic devices for therapeutic application to the human body and more particularly to various sized magnetic devices for placement on the area of the human body in which drug potentiation is desired, such that the steep field gradient, quadripolar field will interact with the drug, receptor or both.

25 Preferably, the plurality of magnetic bodies in each head comprise four substantially identical electromagnets, two of which having a positive pole and two of which having a negative pole all in a single plane, each of the 4 generating a magnetic flux field.

30 The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, illustrate presently preferred embodiments of the invention, and together with the description serve to explain the principles of the invention.

F. Protection of Transplant Organs

In accordance with the principles of the present invention, as embodied and as broadly described herein, a therapeutic static magnetic treatment device adapted for placement inside a human organ transplant transport cooler.

5 The current invention is designed to better maintain the cell integrity of the transplantable organ by transporting it in a container which is equipped with a quadripolar magnetic flux generator which covers the organ with a steep gradient, quadripolar, static magnetic flux field during transport. The field has been shown to possess the ability to offer significant protection from cell death.

10 This invention provides an alternating, quadripolar array in which each of the poles is in the shape of two cones joined at the directrix of the cone with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis to a circular directrix.

 This invention provides a device with four magnetic poles of alternating polarity in which the shape of the poles is in the form of two cones joined at the
15 directrix with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix of the cones such that the vertex of the cone shaped magnetic bodies may all be tilted toward the midline (on the side facing the animal body) such that the peak or vertex migration toward the midline will sharpen the angle of the field gradient.

20 This invention provides a device which contains a flux return ring on the back surface away from the body surface which is designed to return the magnetic flux thereby increasing the strength and gradient without altering the center charge symmetry and homogeneity of the 3 dimensional steep gradient field.

25 This invention provides a static magnetic pole of like polarity on the outer surface of each of the 4 poles of the invention such that the top of the core is oriented to the geometric side of the pole such that the axis of the two magnets form a 45° to 90° angle. The focusing magnet comprises a static magnetic pole.

30 Furthermore, the invention controls the focusing of each magnet with a smaller and weaker magnet than the primary pole such that the focusing ring

containing magnets can focus and balance the symmetry of the therapeutic field.

This invention further presents the embodiment of the magnetic field in a transport container for such organs as hearts, livers, kidneys, lungs and pancreases.

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, illustrate presently preferred embodiments of the invention, and together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the invention.

10 G. Treatment of Movement Disorders.

In accordance with the principles of the present invention as embodied and as broadly described herein, a therapeutic, static magnetic treatment device adapted for placement against the bodies of living animals is provided.

This invention provides a device which is adaptable to be applied to the skin of the head or implanted under stereotactic guidance into areas of the boral ganglia for the control of movement disorders, the device may be used either alone or in combination with medication, either to augment or to potentiate the drug effects.

This invention provides an alternating, quadripolar array in which each of the poles is in the shape of two cones joined at the directrix of the cone with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix.

This invention provides a device with four magnetic poles of alternating polarity in which the shape of the poles is in the form of two cones joined at the directrix with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix of the cones such that the vertex of the cone shaped magnetic bodes may all be tilted toward the midline (on the side facing the animal body) such that the peak or vertex migration toward the midline will sharpen the angle of the field gradient.

This invention provides a device which contains a flux return ring on the back surface away from the body surface which is designed to return the magnetic flux thereby increasing the strength and gradient without altering the

center charge symmetry and homogeneity of the 3 dimensional steep gradient field.

The invention provides a flux focusing ring surrounding the 4 static magnetic poles on the outer perimeter stationed midway between the top and bottom of the pole. Attachment means is provided to hold the focusing ring to the outer perimeter of the poles through the total support means.

This invention provides a static magnetic pole of like polarity on the outer surface of each of the 4 poles of the invention such that the top of the core is oriented to the geometric side of the pole such that the axis of the two magnets form a 45° to 90° angle. The focusing magnet comprises a static magnetic pole.

Additionally, the invention controls the focusing of each magnet with a smaller and weaker magnet than the primary pole such that the focusing ring containing magnets can focus and balance the symmetry of the therapeutic field.

H. Control of Edema and Pain as well as Speeds Healing Following Surgical Procedures.

In accordance with the principles of the present invention as embodied and as broadly described herein, a therapeutic, static magnetic treatment device for placement against the bodies of living animals is provided in which each of the poles is in the shape of two cones joined at the directrix of the cone with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix.

In addition, this invention provides a device with four magnetic poles of alternating polarity in which the shape of the poles is in the form of two cones joined at the directrix with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix of the cones such that the vertex of the cone shaped magnetic bodies may all be tilted toward the midline (on the side facing the animal body) such that the peak or vertex migration toward the midline will sharpen the angle of the field gradient.

This invention provides a device which contains a flux return ring on the

back surface away from the body surface which is designed to return the magnetic flux thereby increasing the strength and gradient without altering the center charge symmetry and homogeneity of the 3 dimensional, steep gradient field.

5 The invention further reveals a flux focusing ring surrounding the 4 static magnetic poles on the outer perimeter stationed midway between the top and bottom of the pole. Attachment means is provided to hold the focusing ring to the outer perimeter of the poles through the total support means.

 Additionally, the invention provides a static magnetic pole of like polarity
10 on the outer surface of each of the 4 poles of the invention (focusing magnet) such that the top of the focusing magnet is oriented to the geometric side of the pole such that the axis of the two magnets form a 45° to 90° angle. The focusing magnet comprises a static magnetic pole.

 Further revealed is a device to control the focusing of each magnet with
15 a smaller and weaker magnet than a primary pole such that the focusing ring containing magnets can focus and balance the symmetry of the therapeutic field.

 This application further reveals a method and technique for placement of the devices on post operative incisional sites for the benefit of pain control,
20 edema control and increased healing rates.

 The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, illustrate presently preferred embodiments of the invention, and together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the invention.

25 I. Control of Pain and Sludging of Sickled Cells in Sickle Cell Disease.

 In accordance with the principles of the present invention as embodied and as broadly described herein, a therapeutic static magnetic treatment device adapted for placement against the bodies of living animals.

 This invention, when properly placed, provides a device that alters cell
30 behavior in a manner which blocks or reverses the acute sickling process which leads to low oxygen carrying capacity and sludging of the sickled cells

which causes pain and infection of major organs. The device of the present invention also controls the pain which is associated with sickling.

This invention provides an alternating, quadripolar array in which each of the poles is in the shape of two cones joined at the directrix of the cone with
5 the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix.

Additionally, this invention provides a device with four magnetic poles of alternating polarity in which the shape of the poles is in the form of two cones joined at the directrix with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix of the cones such that the vertex of the cone shaped
10 magnetic bodies may all be tilted toward the midline (on the side facing the animal body) such that the peak or vertex migration toward the midline will sharpen the angle of the field gradient.

This invention provides a device which contains a flux return ring on the back surface away from the body surface which is designed to return the
15 magnetic flux thereby increasing the strength and gradient without altering the center charge symmetry and homogeneity of the 3 dimensional steep gradient field.

The invention also provides a flux focusing ring surrounding the 4 static magnetic poles on the outer perimeter stationed midway between the top and
20 bottom of the pole. Attachment means is provided to hold the focusing ring to the outer perimeter of the poles through the total support means.

The invention provides a static magnetic pole of like polarity on the outer surface of each of the 4 poles of the invention (focusing magnet) such that the top of the focusing magnet is oriented to the geometric side of the pole such
25 that the axis of the two magnets form a 45° to 90° angle. The focusing magnet comprises a static magnetic pole.

Furthermore, the invention controls the focusing of each magnet with a smaller and weaker magnet than the primary pole such that the focusing ring containing magnets can focus and balance the symmetry of the therapeutic
30 field.

The device provides for effective acute relief from sickle cell crisis and

provides for prophylactic use of the devices in some instances.

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, illustrate presently preferred embodiments of the invention and together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the invention.

J. Foot Pain and Discomfort.

In accordance with the principles of the present invention, as embodied and as broadly described herein, a shoe sole with at least one therapeutic permanent magnet devices embedded is provided. The permanent magnet device comprises a plurality of magnet bodies having at least two positive and two negative magnetic poles substantially in a single plane, the magnetic poles being oriented to define the four vertices of a quadrilateral shape, the two positive poles defining opposite diagonal vertices, and the two negative poles defining opposite diagonal vertices of the quadrilateral shape. Containment means are provided for holding the magnetic poles of the magnetic bodies in the quadrilateral orientation. The plurality of magnet bodies may comprise four substantially identical cylindrical magnetic bodies, each having at least one magnetically charge face. It is preferred that two negative magnetic poles on the magnetically charged faces of the four magnet bodies be in the quadrilateral orientation described above.

This invention provides an alternating, quadripolar array in which each of the poles is in the shape of two cones joined at the directrix of the cone with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix.

In addition, this invention provides a device with four magnetic poles of alternating polarity in which the shape of the poles is in the form of two cones joined at the directrix with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix of the cones such that the vertex of the cone shaped magnetic bodies may all be tilted toward the midline (on the side facing the animal body) such that the peak or vertex migration toward the midline will sharpen the angle of the field gradient.

This invention provides a device which contains a flux return ring on the

back surface away from the body surface which is designed to return the magnetic flux thereby increasing the strength and gradient without altering the center charge symmetry and homogeneity of the 3 dimensional steep gradient field.

5 The invention provides a flux focusing ring surrounding the 4 static magnetic poles on the outer perimeter stationed midway between the top and bottom of the pole. Attachment means is provided to hold the focusing ring to the outer perimeter of the poles through the total support means.

10 Furthermore, the invention provides a static magnetic pole of like polarity on the outer surface of each of the 4 poles of the invention (focusing magnet) such that the top of the focusing magnet is oriented to the geometric side of the pole such that the axis of the two magnets form a 45° to 90° angle. The focusing magnet comprises a static magnetic pole.

15 The invention controls the focusing of each magnet with a smaller and weaker magnet than the primary pole such that the focusing ring containing magnets can focus and balance the symmetry of the therapeutic field.

20 In accordance with the invention, at least one therapeutic permanent magnet device is embedded in a shoe. Preferably, one permanent magnet device is embedded in the heel of the shoe's sole while a second device is embedded in the portion of the shoe's sole corresponding to the ball of the foot. The shoe into which the magnetic treatment devices are embedded may be of any type of footwear, as for example, running shoes, nurses shoes or work boots.

25 The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, illustrate presently preferred embodiments of the invention, and together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the invention.

30 This invention provides a device which contains a flux return ring on the back surface away from the body surface which is designed to return the magnetic flux thereby increasing the strength and gradient without altering the center charge symmetry and homogeneity of the 3 dimensional, steep gradient

field.

The invention provides a flux focusing ring surrounding the 4 static magnetic poles on the outer perimeter stationed midway between the top and the bottom of the pole. Attachment means is provided to hold the focusing ring to the outer perimeter of the poles through the total support means.

Furthermore, the invention provides a static magnetic pole of like polarity on the outer surface of each of the 4 poles of the invention (focusing magnet) such that the top of the focusing magnet is oriented to the geometric side of the pole such that the axis of the two magnets form a 45° to 90° angle. The focusing magnet comprises a static magnetic pole.

The invention controls the focusing of each magnet with a smaller and weaker magnet than the primary pole such that the focusing ring containing magnets can focus and balance the symmetry of the therapeutic field.

In accordance with the invention, at least one therapeutic permanent magnet device is embedded in a shoe. Preferably, one permanent magnet device is embedded in the heel of the shoe's sole while a second device is embedded in the portion of the shoe's sole corresponding to the ball of the foot. The shoe into which the magnetic treatment devices are embedded may be of any type of footwear, as for example, running shoes, nurse's shoes or work boots.

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, illustrate presently preferred embodiments of the invention, and together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the invention.

K. MagnaScan™ Device for Locating and Confirming the Placement of the Quadripolar Magnetic Device in the Treatment of Pain and Other Dysfunctions.

In accordance with the principles of the present invention as embodied and as broadly described herein, a diagnostic apparatus with self contained therapeutic confirmation ability for the location of neuropathology in animals is provided.

The device as represented here is designed to be useful for evaluation

of local pain such as secondary to local injury and/or inflammation and/or evaluation of radicular pain. The device of the invention allows one to detect changes in selective tissue conductance in the skin as compared to background. It then allows an electrical stimulation of the receptor field. The stimulus is modulated by a quadripolar magnetic flux generator of the invention such that C-fibers are suppressed and A-fibers are stimulated. When the magnetic flux generator of the invention is placed over the area of maximum conductance in a receptor field which corresponds to the local pain pattern, the C-fiber discharge is suppressed. Therefore, pain fiber impulse is blocked at the area of the dorsal root entry zone. Once the area of maximum conductance is located, a second head will be rotated into place (on a turrent) against the skin. This head, which contains a quadripolar, alternating pole, steep gradient magnetic flux generator and electrical stimulating means to stimulate electrically and magnetically. The magnetic gradient suppresses C-fiber firing and the electrical stimulator activates α -delta, thereby blocking pain entry into the central nervous system, thereby providing instant confirmation of the correct location.

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, illustrate presently preferred embodiments of the invention, and together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the invention.

L. Potentiation of Epidural Anesthesia and Epidural Analgesia.

In accordance with the principles of the present invention as embodied and as broadly described herein, a method for suppressing nerve cell (particularly C-fiber) action potentials is provided. According to the invention, a magnetic treatment device is placed at such a distance from a mammalian sensory neuron that the magnetic field of the treatment device reaches the sensory neuron. During such placement, and for a period thereafter, the nerve cell action potentials are suppressed. The magnetic treatment devices is comprised of four magnetic bodies having two positive and two negative magnetic poles substantially in a single plane, the magnet poles being

oriented to define the four vertices of a quadrilateral shape, the two positive poles defining opposite diagonal vertices, and the two negative poles defining opposite diagonal vertices of the quadrilateral shape. Containment means are provided for holding the magnetic poles of the magnetic bodies in the quadrilateral orientation in the catheter by embedding the submicroscopic magnet devices in the wall of the catheter. The plurality of magnet bodies comprises four substantially identical cylindrical magnetic bodies, each having one magnetic center charge face. It is necessary that two of the cylindrical magnetic bodies have a positive magnetic pole on one face and two of the magnetic bodies have a negative magnetic pole on one face, and that the two positive and two negative magnetic poles on the magnetically charged faces of the four magnet bodies be in the quadrilateral orientation described above. The proximity of the individual magnets within the device must be maintained. Separation of the individual magnets or bringing the device in close proximity to other magnets will cause interference with the magnetic field and will change the flux lines and gradient of the field so that the device will not effectively alter the C-fiber firing.

M. Protection From Cell Injury and Death of Neuronal Tissue Following Cell Insults Such as Contusion, Hypoxia, Stroke and Infection.

In accordance with the principles of the present invention as embodied and as broadly described herein, a therapeutic, static magnetic treatment device for placement against the bodies of living animals is provided in which each of the poles is in the shape of two cones joined at the directrix of the cone with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix of the cones such that the vertex of the cone shaped magnetic bodies may all be tilted toward the midline (on the side facing the animal body) such that the peak or vertex migration toward the midline will increase the field gradient.

This invention provides a device which contains a flux return ring on the back surface away from the body surface which is designed to return the magnetic flux thereby increasing the strength and gradient without altering the

center charge symmetry and homogeneity of the 3 dimensional step gradient field.

The invention further reveals a flux focusing ring surrounding the 4 static magnetic poles one the outer perimeter stationed midway between the top and bottom of the pole. Attachment means is provided to hold the focusing ring to the outer perimeter of the poles through the total support means.

Additionally, the invention provides a static magnetic pole of like polarity on the outer surface of each of the 4 poles of the invention (focusing magnet) such that the top of the focusing magnet is oriented to the geometric side of the pole such that the axis of the two magnets for a 90° to 135° angle. The focusing magnet comprises a static magnetic pole.

Further revealed is a device to control the focusing of each magnet with a smaller and weaker magnet than the primary pole such that the focusing ring containing magnets can focus and balance the symmetry of the therapeutic field.

This application further reveals a method and technique for placement of the devices on the external body area overlying neuronal tissue such as brain, spinal cord and peripheral nerves following cell insults such as contusion, hypoxia, stroke, bleeding and infection.

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, illustrate presently preferred embodiments of the invention, and together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the invention.

N. Control of Nausea and Vomiting Associated with Pregnancy, Motion and Chemotherapy.

In accordance with the principles of the present invention as embodied and as broadly described herein, a therapeutic, static magnetic treatment device for placement against the bodies of living animals is provided in which each of the poles is in the shape of two cones joined at the directrix of the cone with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix.

In addition, this invention provides a device with four magnetic poles of alternating polarity in which the shape of the poles is in the form of two cones joined at the directrix with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix of the cones such that the vertex of the cone shaped
5 magnetic bodies may all be tilted toward the midline (on the side facing the animal body) such that the peak or vertex migration toward the midline will increase the field gradient.

This invention provides a device which contains a flux return ring on the back surface away from the body surface which is designed to return the
10 magnetic flux thereby increasing the strength and gradient without altering the center charge symmetry and homogeneity of the 3 dimensional steep gradient field.

The invention further reveals a flux focusing ring surrounding the 4 static magnetic poles on the outer perimeter stationed midway between the top and
15 bottom of the pole. Attachment means is provided to hold the focusing ring to the outer perimeter of the two poles through the total support means.

Additionally, the invention provides a static magnetic pole of like polarity on the outer surface of each of the 4 poles of the invention (focusing magnet) such that the top of the focusing magnet is oriented to the geometric side of the
20 pole such that the axis of the two magnets form a 90° to 135° angle. The focusing magnet comprises a static magnetic pole.

Further revealed is a device to control the focusing of each magnet with a smaller and weaker magnet than the primary pole such that the focusing ring containing magnets can focus and balance the symmetry of the therapeutic
25 field.

This application further reveals a method and technique for placement of the devices on the external body area over the vestibules apparatus and the distal medial radius area for the control of nausea and vomiting associated with pregnancy, motion and chemotherapy.

30 The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, illustrate presently preferred embodiments of the

invention, and together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the invention.

O. Prevention of Fertilization of Ovum by Sperm.

5 In accordance with the principles of the present invention as embodied and as broadly described herein, a therapeutic, static magnetic treatment device for placement against the bodies of living animals is provided in which each of the poles is in the shape of two cones joined at the directrix of the cone with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix.

10 In addition, this invention provides a device with four magnetic poles of alternating polarity in which the shape of the poles is in the form of two cones joined at the directrix with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix of the cones such that the vertex of the cone shaped magnetic bodies may all be tilted toward the midline (on the side facing the
15 animal body) such that the peak or vertex migration toward the midline will increase the field gradient.

This invention provides a device which contains a flux return ring on the back surface away from the body surface which is designed to return the magnetic flux thereby increasing the strength and gradient without altering the
20 center charge symmetry and homogeneity of the 3 dimensional steep gradient field.

The invention further reveals a flux focusing ring surrounding the 4 static magnetic poles on the outer perimeter stationed midway between the top and bottom of the pole. Attachment means is provided to hold the focusing ring to
25 the outer perimeter of the two poles through the total support means.

Additionally, the invention provides a static magnetic pole of like polarity on the outer surface of each of the 4 poles of the invention (focusing magnet) such that the top of the focusing magnet is oriented to the geometric side of the pole such that the axis of the two magnets form a 90° to 135° angle. The
30 focusing magnet comprises a static magnetic pole.

Further revealed is a device to control the focusing of each magnet with

a smaller and weaker magnet than the primary pole such that the focusing ring containing magnets can focus and balance the symmetry of the therapeutic field.

This application further reveals a method and technique for placement of the devices as part of a safe and effective intra-uterine device to prevent fertilization of the ovum by the sperm. The device will contain 6 quadripolar devices in a containment means to hold the device in a stable condition such that the entire uterus will respond to the flux and thereby prevent penetration of the ovum by the sperm.

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, illustrate presently preferred embodiments of the invention, and together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the invention.

P. Chronic Trauma Disorder.

In accordance with the principles of the present invention as embodied and as broadly described herein, a therapeutic, static magnetic treatment device for placement against the bodies of living animals is provided in which each of the poles is in the shape of two cones joined at the directrix of the cone with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix.

In addition, this invention provides a device with four magnetic poles of alternating polarity in which the shape of the poles is in the form of two cones joined at the directrix with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix of the cones such that the vertex of the cone shaped magnetic bodies may all be tilted toward the midline (on the side facing the animal body) such that the peak or vertex migration toward the midline will increase the field gradient.

This invention provides a device which contains a flux return ring on the back surface away from the body surface which is designed to return the magnetic flux thereby increasing the strength and gradient without altering the center charge symmetry and homogeneity of the 3 dimensional steep gradient

field.

The invention further reveals a flux focusing ring surrounding the 4 static magnetic poles on the outer perimeter stationed midway between the top and bottom of the pole. Attachment means is provided to hold the focusing ring to
5 the outer perimeter of the two poles through the total support means.

Additionally, the invention provides a static magnetic pole of like polarity on the outer surface of each of the 4 poles of the invention (focusing magnet) such that the top of the focusing magnet is oriented to the geometric side of the pole such that the axis of the two magnets form a 90° to 135° angle. The
10 focusing magnet comprises a static magnetic pole.

Further revealed is a device to control the focusing of each magnet with a smaller and weaker magnet than the primary pole such that the focusing ring containing magnets can focus and balance the symmetry of the therapeutic field.

15 This application further reveals a method and technique for placement of the devices over areas of chronic trauma such that they will alter nerve cell behavior in cases of chronic pain to block the spontaneous pacemaker firing of the chronically traumatized, enflamed, edematous, malfunctioning, pain fiber in chronic trauma disorders such as Carpel Tunnel Syndrome.

20 The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, illustrate presently preferred embodiments of the invention, and together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the invention.

Q. Magnetic Placebo.

25 In accordance with the principles of the present invention as embodied and as broadly described herein, a therapeutic, static magnetic treatment placebo for placement against the bodies of living animals is provided in which each of three the poles is made of non-magnetizable aluminum. The fourth pole is made of a weak magnetized neodymium magnet with the negative pole
30 facing the body of the animal.

In addition, this invention provides a flux blocking plate made of 26

gauge galvanized steel. The plate is square and is located between the poles and the skin.

This application further reveals a method and technique for placement of the devices on the external body in an area of the body in place of an authentic device in a double blinded fashion.

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, illustrate presently preferred embodiments of the invention, and together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the invention.

R. Magnetic Treatment Device for Treatment of Neurological Deficits Including Residual Encephalopathy Following Neurological Insults Such as Strokes - For Protection from Cell Death and Dysfunction Following Hypoxic Injuries.

In accordance with the principles of the present invention as embodied and as broadly described herein, a therapeutic, static magnetic treatment device for placement against the bodies of living animals is provided in which each of the poles is in the shape of two cones joined at the directrix of the cone with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix.

In addition, this invention provides a device with four magnetic poles of alternating polarity in which the shape of the poles in the form of two cones joined at the directrix with the vertex of the tow cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix of the cones such that the vertex of the cone shaped magnetic bodies may all be tilted toward the midline (on the side facing the animal body) such that the peak or vertex migration toward the midline will increase the field gradient.

This invention provides a device which contains a flux return ring on the back surface away from the body surface which is designed to return the magnetic flux there by increasing the strength and gradient without altering the center charge symmetry and homogeneity of the 3 dimensional steep gradient field. The invention further reveals a flux forming ring surrounding the 4 static magnetic poles on the outer perimeter stationed midway between the top and bottom of the pole. Attachment means is provided to hold the focusing ring to

the outer [perimeter of the poles through the total support means.

Additionally, the invention provides a static magnetic pole of like polarity on the outer surface of each of the 4 poles of the invention (focusing magnet) such that the top of the focusing magnet is oriented to the geometric side of the pole such
5 that the axis of the two magnets form a 90 degree to 135 degree angle. The focusing magnet comprises a static magnetic pole.

Further revealed is a device to control the focusing of each magnet with a smaller and weaker magnet than the primary pole such that the focusing ring containing magnets can focus and balance the symmetry of the therapeutic
10 field.

This application further reveals a method and technique for placement of the devices on the external body area of the head using a skull cap and spine using a self containing adhesive strip. This will place the devices over neuronal tissue of the brain and spinal cord. When placed in these positions the devices
15 of the invention will bring about neuroprotection alone and will augment therapies such as dilantin and other drugs and/or hyperbaric oxygen treatments utilizing various concentrations of oxygen and various pressures preferably but not limited to 100% oxygen and less than 3 atmospheres of pressure for varying timed intervals and varying number of treatments.

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part
20 of this specification, illustrate presently preferred embodiments of the invention, and together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

25 A. Pain and Swelling

For a further understanding of the nature, objects, and advantages of the present invention, reference should be had to the following detailed description, read in conjunction with the following drawings, wherein like reference numerals denote like elements and wherein:

30 A. Pain and Swelling

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a first embodiment of a magnetic device in accordance with the principles of the invention.

Fig. 2 is a plain view of the magnetic device of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view taken along the line III - III of Fig. 1.

5 Fig. 4 is a side elevation of one of the magnetic bodies of the magnetic device of Fig. 1.

Fig. 5A - 5B are illustrations of the magnetic field of magnetic device of Fig. 1, and another illustration of that device respectively.

10 Fig. 6A - 6B are illustrations of the magnetic field of another magnetic device and an illustration of that device respectively.

Fig. 7 shows oscilloscope traces from texts on mammalian nerve cells conducted using the magnetic device of Fig. 1.

15 Fig. 8 is a graph comparing the average number of times neurons failed to elicit action potentials in response to applied stimuli before, during and after exposure to the magnetic device of Fig. 1 and to similar magnetic devices in which the magnets were spaced from each other at various distances.

20 Fig. 9 is a bar graph representing the magnetic energy in milli Tesla (mT) as measured over the center of the pole in each of the 4 poles of a device as in Fig. 1 soon after it was manufactured in 1993.

Fig. 10 is a bar graph representing the magnetic energy in milli Tesla (mT) as measured over the center of the pole in each of the 4 poles of a device as in Fig. 1 in 1993, the device being manufactured in 1989.

25 Fig. 11 is a bar graph representing the magnetic energy in milli Tesla (mT) as measure in clockwise fashion over each pole of a device in Fig. 1 which was manufactured in 1989 and 1993 - measurement was done in 1993.

30 Fig. 12 is a graph comparing the average number of times neurons failed to elicit action potentials in response to applied stimuli during exposure to the magnetic device of Fig. 1 for devices manufactured

in 1989 (50% loss of energy in one pole) and 1993 (full energy in each of 4 poles).

Fig. 13 is a view of a treatment application to the human body for related pain and smelling applications.

5 B. Cardiac Dysfunction

Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4 Device - Cardiac Embodiment

Fig. 5 Graft of Gradient

Fig. 6 Human Figure with Cardiac application

Fig. 7 Figure with internal implantable

10 C. Seizure Disorders

Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4 Device

Fig. 5A, 5B Gradient

Fig. 6 Human External application

Fig. 7 Human Implantables

15 D. Pain and Edema Sustained in Minor Burns, Insect Bites and Bee Stings

Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4 Device

Fig. 5A, 5B Graft of Gradient

Fig. 6 Human Figure with "Band Aide" - Round and rectangular

E. Potentiation of Pharmaceuticals for Focusing and for Concentrating the Drug

20 to the Active Site

Fig. 1, 2, 3, 4 Device

Fig. 5 Gradient

Fig. 6 Embodiment on Human Body - Potentiation of Lidocaine

Fig. 7 Isolated Cell ____ Lidocaine

25 Fig. 8 Capsaicin Ca block

Fig. 9 Shifting of Dose response curve of Dilantin

F. Protection of Transplant Organs

Fig. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5A, 5B Device

Fig. 6 Transport Box

30 Fig. 7 Photomicrograph of heart, liver and kidney

α b c

G. Treatment of Movement Disorders

Fig. 1, 2, 3, 4 Device

Fig. 5A, 5B Field

5 Fig. 6 Attachment to the head

Fig. 7 Implant near the basal ganglia

H. Control of Edema, Pain and Swelling as well as Speed Healing Following Surgical Procedures

Fig. 1, 2, 3, 4 Device

10 Fig. 5A, 5B Field

Fig. 6 Placement over surgical incision on human

Fig. 7 Graft of healing and Edema vs control

I. Control of Pain and Sludging of Sickled Cells in Sickle Cell Disease

Fig. 1, 2, 3, 4 Device

15 Fig. 5A, 5B Gradient

Fig. 6 Placement of Human Body

J. Foot Pain and Discomfort

Fig. 1 is a side cross-sectional view of a shoe according to one embodiment of the invention.

20 Fig. 2 is a top cross-sectional view of the sole of the shoe of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a prospective view of the magnetic treatment device embedded in the sole of the shoe of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a plan view of the magnetic treatment device of Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a cross-sectional view taken along the lines of V-V of Fig. 3.

25 Fig. 6 is a front view of two of the magnetic bodies of the magnetic treatment device of Fig. 3.

K. MagnaScan™ Device for Locating and Confirming the Placement of the Quadripolar Magnet Device in the Treatment of Pain and Other Dysfunctions

30 Fig. 1 Device - Side view according to one embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 2 Rear view showing controls and liquid crystal display.

Fig. 3 Front view of the scan device showing the 2 turrent mounted annub electrodes.

5 Fig. 4 Schematic representation of anatomical connections associated with pain perception.

Fig. 5 Relationship of current density to control of peripheral C-fiber firing as measured by the area of hyperalgesia following intradermal capsaicin injection.

10 Fig. 6 time and current density relationships on the evolution of hyperesthesia and hyperalgesia, following intradermal capsaicin injection.

Fig. 7 Relationship of current density, time and magnetic field of the invention to the evolution of hyperesthesia and hyperalgesia, following intradermal capsaicin injection.

15 Fig. 8 Relationship of current density, time and magnetic field of the invention to evolution of hyperesthesia and hyperalgesia, following intradermal capsaicin injection.

Fig. 9 Same as 1.6 Fig. 8

Fig. 10 Same as 1.6 Fig. 8

20 Fig. 11 Same as 1.6 Fig. 8

Fig. 12 Relationship of time in both quadripolar alternating field magnetic device of the invention and magnetic placebo to evolution of hyperalgesia after injection of capsaicin in the forearm.

L. Potentiation of Epidural Anesthesia and Epidural Analgesia

25 Fig. 1 is a side view of an experimental design used to monitor the suppression of nerve cell action potentials with the method of the present invention.

Figure 2 is a prospective view of a magnetic device that may be used in applying the method of the intervention in the micro application.

30 Figure 3 is a plan view of the magnetic device of Fig.2.

Figure 4 is a cross-sectional view taken along the line III-III of Fig. 2.

Figure 5 is a prospective view of one of the magnetic bodies of the magnetic device of Fig. 2.

Fig. 6 is a plan view of the epidural catheter that may be used in applying the method of the intervention.

5 Fig. 7 is a cross-sectional view through a thoracic vertebrae, showing placement of the epidural catheter.

Fig. 8 is a top view of the magnetic device of Fig. 2, with dots added to designate surface magnetic field measurement locations.

10 Fig. 9 is a graph of magnetic field measurements taken at the measurement locations designated in Fig. 8.

Figs. 10-16 are grids of magnetic field measurements taken at various distances from the surface of the magnetic device of Fig. 2.

Fig. 17 is a magnetic field plot for the magnetic device of Fig. 2.

15 Fig. 18 is a magnetic field plot for a magnetic device having one positive and one negative magnetic pole.

Figs. 19-23 are photograph series showing the output on an oscilloscope connected to an electric probe inserted in a mammalian nerve cell.

20 Fig. 24 is a graph showing average number of times neurons failed to elicit action potentials in response to stimuli applied as described in Example No. 9.

25 Fig. 25 is a photographic series showing the output on an oscilloscope connected to an electric probe inserted in a mammalian C-fiber in tissue culture; both before, during and after exposure to the magnetic field generated by the epidural Magna Cath™. This recording clearly shows that the Magna Cath™ reversibly blocks C-fiber firing in vitro.

Fig. 25A demonstrates that the Magna Cath™ doesn't alter the electronics.

30 Fig. 25B demonstrates that the Magna Cath™ significantly alters the action potential latency of C-fibers when quantitatively compared to

control before and after treatment.

Fig. 25C demonstrates the prolonged action potential duration of C-fibers when exposed to the Magna Cath™.

5 Fig. 25D depicts dramatic failure of action potentials on a quantitative basis when stimulated at 1 Hz and exposed to the Magna Cath™.

Fig. 25E reveals a significant change in the $\frac{dv}{dt}$ when C-fibers are exposed to the Magna Cath™. This change is related to change in sodium currents.

10 Fig. 25F represents the time required to block and for recovery of C-fiber action potential.

Fig. 26 illustrates a magnetic field around devices and comparison failures between Magna Bloc™ and a 16 array of magnets.

15 Fig. 27 shows the arrangement of two magnetic devices and the measurement of their magnetic field.

Fig. 28 is a graph showing the magnetic field for devices of Fig. 27.

Fig. 29 illustrates the field around the device and a two magnet device, and shows comparative neurons firing data for the two devices.

20 Fig. 30 schematically illustrates the apparatus used to measure the magnetic field data in Figs. 27 and 28.

25 Fig. 31 is a graph comparing the average number of times neurons failed to elicit action potentials in response to applied stimuli before, during and after exposure to the magnetic device of Fig. 2 and to similar magnetic devices in which the magnets were spaced from each other at various distances.

Fig. 32 shows a test fixture in which the magnets were held during the testing for which the data are shown in Fig. 31.

30 Fig. 33-36 are illustrations and graphs demonstrating the difference in pole strengths and a comparison of their effectiveness on blocking C-fibers.

The Figures referenced above illustrate the preferred embodiment of the present invention which define a method and apparatus for altering the charge distribution upon living membranes.

Furthermore, there is taught a method and apparatus for altering the charge distribution upon living membranes with functional stabilization of the membrane physical electrical integrity.

Further, there is taught a method and apparatus for altering the stability of excitable membranes and other charged structures and systems in order to treat ailments of animals.

Further, there is taught a method and apparatus to provide a static magnetic device for production of a magnetic field for treatment of disorders.

There is further taught a method and apparatus to provide a static magnetic device for production of a magnetic field for treatment of disorders wherein such a device being powered by a particular static magnetic field and having, inter alia, an alternating polarity, quadripolar array which generates a 3 dimensional, steep field gradient (greater than 0.25mt/mm) with a homogenous field.

Furthermore, there is taught a method and apparatus to provide a static magnetic device for production of a magnetic field for treatment of disorders according to claim 4 wherein an alternating, quadripolar array in which each of the poles is in the shape of two cones joined at the directrix of the cone with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix, is provided.

There is further taught a method and apparatus to provide a static magnetic device for production of a magnetic field for treatment of disorders wherein a device contains four magnetic poles of alternating polarity in which the shape of the poles is in the form of two cones with the directrix with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix of the cones such that the vertex of the cone shaped magnetic bodies may all be tilted toward (or away from) the midline (on the side facing the animal body) such that the peak or vertex migration toward the midline will vary the field gradient.

There is further taught a method and apparatus to provide a static magnetic device for production of a magnetic field for treatment of disorders wherein a device contains a flux return ring on the back surface away from the body surface which is designed to return the magnetic flux thereby altering the strength and gradient without materially altering the center charge symmetry and homogeneity of the 3 dimensional steep gradient field which is in contact with the animal body.

Another feature that is taught is a method and apparatus to provide a static magnetic device for production of a magnetic field for treatment of disorders wherein a device contains a flux focusing ring surrounding the magnetic poles on the outer perimeter stationed substantially midway between the top and bottom of the pole. Attachment means is provided to hold the focusing ring to the outer perimeter of the poles throughout the total support means.

There is further taught a method and apparatus to provide a static magnetic device for production of a magnetic field for treatment of disorders wherein the device provides a static magnetic pole of like polarity on the outer surface of the flux focusing ring adjacent to each of the 4 poles of the invention (focusing magnet) such that the end or top of the focusing magnet is oriented to the geometric side of the pole such that the axis of the two magnets form a 45 to 90 degree angle. The focusing magnet comprises a static magnetic pole. The angle of the focusing magnet is such that the axis forms a 45 to 90 degree angle on the body surface side and a 90 to 135 degree to the surface away from the body.

Further, there is taught a method and apparatus to provide a static magnetic device for production of a magnetic field for treatment of disorders wherein it is a further object of the invention to control the focusing of each magnet with a smaller and weaker magnet than the primary pole such that the focusing ring containing magnets can focus and balance the symmetry of the therapeutic field.

There is further taught an array of embodiments, and methods of

manufacturing for a variety of therapeutic purposes.

There is further taught the proper placement of the magnetic devices for the currently known therapeutic uses.

There is further taught a method of design and manufacture of an
5 inexpensive, center charged and homogeneous static magnetic flux magnet.

There is further taught a method of adding a plastic material to a permanent magnet amalgam along with a proprietary silica colloid and curing the amalgam under the influence of a strong, center charged homogenous magnetic field.

10 There is further taught the use of the combination of selective skin conductance device for locating underlying pathology related to "pacemaker firing" of underlying excitable tissue with a confirmation head which contains a high frequency electrical stimulation and a quadripolar alternating magnetic flux generator which suppresses C-fiber firing and activates A-fiber firing in
15 order to give instant confirmation of the correct location.

There is further taught the embodiment of implantable quadripolar devices which contain flux focusing and flux return rings.

There is further taught the application of the quadripolar array in a microscopic embodiment which is housed in a catheter designed to be placed
20 in the epidural space and other body cavities such that the magnetic quadripolar flux generators are arranged in a helix such that migration or rotation of the device will not alter the efficacy of the therapeutic device.

There is further taught the embodiment of the present invention which relates to magnetic devices for therapeutic application to the human body, and
25 more particularly to a quadripolar static magnetic device adapted for the utilization in the soles of shoes employing a new and very economic method of manufacturing and applying the magnet of the invention to the soles of shoes.

There is further taught a global technique for controlling the physical and electrical stability of irritable membranes (either cell walls or intra-cellular
30 organelles) and altering receptor sites i.e. enzymes, hormones and/or drugs.

There is further taught a device in which the desired biological effects

are directly related to the magnitude of the gradient in the x, y and z axis and therefore the magnitude of the vector or summation gradient.

There is further taught a cell protection device in which to treat and transport human organs for donation.

5 There is further taught the methods, devices, techniques, and processes which counteracts the negative effects of pain and swelling while promoting wound healing.

10 There is further taught the methods, devices, techniques, and processes which specifically counteracts the negative effects of acute pain and edema while promoting wound healing.

There is further taught the device that alters nerve cell behavior in a manner that reduces painful sensations.

15 There is further taught the device which provides an apparatus for applying a symmetric quadripolar, three dimensional magnetic flux field which is focused and balanced to the human body to stabilize excitable membranes and thereby reduce pain and edema associated with acute injury, inflammation or surgical procedure and to decrease wound healing time.

20 There is further taught the device which provides a specialized magnetic flux field to control and reverse the swelling associated with acute injury, inflammation and surgery.

There is further provided the device which provides an alternating, quadripolar array in which each of the poles is in the shape of two cones joined at the directrix of the cone with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix.

25 There is further provided the device which provides a device with four magnetic poles of alternating polarity in which the shape of the poles is in the form of two cones joined at the directrix with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix of the cones such that the vertex of the cone shaped magnetic bodies may all be tilted toward the midline (on
30 the side facing the animal body) such that the peak or vertex migration toward the midline will alter the field gradient.

There is further taught the device which contains a flux return ring on the back surface away from the body surface which is designed to return the magnetic flux thereby increasing the strength and gradient without altering the center charge symmetry and homogeneity of the 3 dimensional steep gradient field.

There is further taught the device which provides a flux focusing ring surrounding the 4 static magnetic poles on the outer perimeter stationed essentially midway between the top and bottom of the pole. Attachment means is provided to hold the focusing ring to the outer perimeter of the poles through the total support means.

There is further taught the device which provides a static magnetic pole of like polarity on the outer surface of each of the 4 poles of the invention such that the top of the core is oriented to the geometric side of the pole such that the axis of the two magnets form a 45 to 90 degree angle. The focusing magnet comprises a static magnetic pole.

There is further taught the device which provides control of the focusing of each magnet with a smaller and weaker magnet than the primary pole such that the focusing ring containing magnets can focus and balance the symmetry of the therapeutic field.

There is further taught the method which provides for applying a therapeutic magnetic device to the human body to relieve pain, improve blood flow, decrease healing time, and reduce swelling associated with injury, surgery or acute inflammation.

There is further taught the methods, devices, techniques, and processes which specifically counteracts the negative effects of chronic pain while promoting wound healing.

There is further taught the device which alters nerve cell behavior in cases of chronic pain to block the spontaneous pacemaker firing of the chronically malfunctioning pain fiber (mostly A-fibers and C-fibers).

There is further taught the method which provides an apparatus for applying a symmetric, quadripolar, three dimensional magnetic flux field which

is focused and balanced to the human body to stabilize excitable membranes and thereby reduce pain associated with the spontaneous pacemaker firing of chronically malfunctioning polymodal nociceptors (afferent C-fibers and A delta fibers).

5 There is further provided the device which provides a specialized magnetic flux field to control and speed healing of chronic non-healing wounds.

 There is further provided the device which provides an alternating, quadripolar array in which each of the poles is in the shape of two cones joined at the directrix of the cone with the vertex of the two cones lying in a
10 perpendicular axis of a circular directrix.

 There is further provided the method which provides a device with four magnetic poles of alternating polarity in which the shape of the poles is in the form of two cones joined at the directrix with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix of the cones such that the vertex
15 of the cone shaped magnetic bodies may all be tilted toward the midline (on the side facing the animal body) such that the peak or vertex migration toward the midline will alter the field gradient.

 There is further taught the method which provides a device which contains a flux return ring on the back surface away from the body surface
20 which is designed to return the magnetic flux thereby increasing the strength and gradient without altering the center charge symmetry and homogeneity of the 3 dimensional steep gradient field,

 There is further taught the device which provides a flux focusing ring surrounding the 4 static magnetic poles on the outer perimeter stationed
25 essentially midway between the top and bottom of the pole. Attachment means is provided to hold the focusing ring to the outer perimeter of the poles throughout the total support means.

 There is further taught the device which provides a static magnetic pole of like polarity on the outer surface of each of the 4 poles of the invention such
30 that the top of the core is oriented to the geometric side of the pole such that the axis of the two magnets form a 45 to 90 degree angle. The focusing magnet

comprises a static magnetic pole.

There is further taught the method which provides control of the focusing of each magnet with a smaller and weaker magnet than the primary pole such that the focusing ring containing magnets can focus and balance the symmetry of the therapeutic field.

There is further taught the method which provides for applying a therapeutic magnetic device to the human body to relieve chronic pain, improve blood flow and decrease healing time.

There is further taught the methods, devices, techniques, and processes which relate specifically to cardiac dysfunction

There is further taught the methods, devices, techniques, and processes which specifically relates to magnetic devices for therapeutic application to the human body, and more particularly to a static permanent quadripolar treatment device for placement in proximity to the human heart to control angina pectoris ("chest pain") and cardiac dysrhythmia.

There is further taught the method which provides a device that alters myocardial behavior in a manner which stabilizes the electrical activity, dilates myocardial arteries, protects cells from cell death and controls chest pain which is secondary to ischemia. Another object of the invention is to provide a magnetic device that alters myocardial behavior in a manner which controls myocardial ischemia and chest pain.

There is further taught the method which provides a magnetic device that alters myocardial behavior by altering sodium and calcium channel function such that the quadripolar, alternating polarity and the subsequent field gradient block varying degrees of sodium and calcium channel function. The degree of blockage is related to the gradient and strength of the field. The gradient and the field strength may be manipulated by this technology.

There is further taught the device which provides an alternating, quadripolar array in which each of the poles is in the shape of two cones joined at the directrix of the cone with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix.

There is further taught the device which provides a device with four magnetic poles of alternating polarity in which the shape of the poles is in the form of two cones joined at the directrix with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix of the cones such that the vertex
5 of the cone shaped magnetic bodies may all be tilted toward or away from the midline (on the side facing the animal body) such that the peak or vertex migration toward the midline will change the field gradient.

There is further taught the method which provides a device which contains a flux return ring on the back surface away from the body surface
10 which is designed to return the magnetic flux thereby increasing the strength and gradient without substantially altering the center charge symmetry and homogeneity of the 3 dimensional steep gradient field.

There is further taught the device which provides a flux focusing ring surrounding the 4 static magnetic poles on the outer perimeter stationed
15 midway between the top and bottom of the pole. Attachment means is provided to hold the focusing ring to the outer perimeter of the poles though the total support means.

There is further taught the device which provides a static magnetic pole of like polarity on the outer surface of each of the 4 poles of the invention such
20 that the top of the core is oriented to the geometric side of the pole such that the axis of the two magnets form a 45 to 90 degree angle. The focusing magnet comprises a static magnetic pole.

There is further taught the device which provides control of the focusing of each magnet with a smaller and weaker magnet than the primary pole such
25 that the focusing ring containing magnets can focus and balance the symmetry of the therapeutic field.

There is further taught the method which provides an apparatus for applying a variable magnetic flux to the human body in the area of the heart by manipulating components, size and location of the apparatus.

30 There is further taught the methods, devices, techniques, and processes which relate specifically to seizure control.

There is further taught the methods, devices, techniques, and processes which relate specifically to magnetic devices for therapeutic application to the human body, and more particularly to a quadripolar treatment device for placement on either the outside of the human head or implantable units for control of seizure disorders.

There is further taught the device which provides a device that alters brain neuronal behavior in a manner which substantially stops the abnormal electrical discharge of the neurons, therefore stopping the seizures.

There is further taught the method which provides a magnetic device that alters brain neuronal behavior in a manner which substantially stops and controls drug resistant seizures.

There is further taught the method which provides applying a therapeutic magnetic device to the human head to relieve seizures.

There is further taught the device which provides an alternating, quadripolar array in which each of the poles is in the shape of two cones joined at the directrix of the cone with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix.

There is further taught the method which provides a device with four magnetic poles of alternating polarity in which the shape of the poles is in the form of two cones joined at the directrix with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix of the cones such that the vertex of the cone shaped magnetic bodies may all be tilted toward the midline (on the side facing the animal body) such that the peak or vertex migration toward the midline will sharpen the angle of the field gradient.

There is further taught the device which contains a flux return ring on the back surface away from the body surface which is designed to return the magnetic flux thereby increasing the strength and gradient without altering the center charge symmetry and homogeneity of the 3 dimensional steep gradient field.

There is further taught the device which provides a flux focusing ring surrounding the 4 static magnetic poles on the outer perimeter stationed

midway between the top and bottom of the pole. Attachment means is provided to hold the focusing ring to the outer perimeter of the poles through the total support means.

5 There is further taught the device which provides a static magnetic pole of like polarity on the outer surface of each of the 4 poles of the invention such that the top of the core is oriented to the geometric side of the pole such that the axis of the two magnets form a 45 to 90 degree angle. The focusing magnet comprises a static magnetic pole.

10 There is further taught the method which provides for control of the focusing of each magnet with a smaller and weaker magnet than the primary pole such that the focusing ring containing magnets can focus and balance the symmetry of the therapeutic field.

There is further taught the method which provides external attachment of the therapeutic quadipolar magnetic device to the area of the head.

15 There is further taught the method which provides implanting of the therapeutic quadipolar magnetic device in the skull table.

There is further taught the method and apparatus which provides for implanting of the therapeutic quadipolar magnetic device intracerebrally.

20 There is further taught the methods, devices, techniques, and processes which relate specifically to pain and edema sustained in minor burns, insect bites, bee stings and minor cuts and abrasions.

25 There is further taught the methods, devices, techniques, and processes which relate specifically to magnetic devices for therapeutic application to the human body, and more particularly to a small disposable, multiple quadripolar treatment device contained in a small sterile disposable bandage for placement on the human body for control of pain and edema sustained in minor burns, insect bites, bee stings and minor cuts and abrasions.

30 There is further taught the methods, devices, techniques, and processes which have the ability to provide a sterile cover for such wounds as well as to acutely control pain, swelling and to promote healing.

There is further taught the method which provides a device that is small

enough to be contained in a small sterile bandage "Band-Aid" inexpensive enough to be disposable and that alters pain fiber firing, repairs membrane integrity, controls edema in the area of the injury and promotes healing.

5 There is further taught the method which provides a magnetic device that alters the permeability of the ion channels in membranes to the flow of sodium and calcium and thereby stabilizes the spontaneous firing of damaged nerve endings as well as restores the physical integrity of the membranes and thereby stops the abnormal loss of fluid by cells.

10 There is further taught the device which provides an alternating, quadripolar array in which each of the poles is in the shape of two cones joined at the directrix of the cone with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix.

15 There is further taught the method which provides a device with four magnetic poles of alternating polarity in which the shape of the poles is in the form of two cones joined at the directrix with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix of the cones such that the vertex of the cone shaped magnetic bodies may all be tilted toward the midline (on the side facing the animal body) such that the peak or vertex migration toward the midline will sharpen the angle of the field gradient.

20 There is further taught the method which provides a device which contains a flux return ring on the back surface away from the body surface which is designed to return the magnetic flux thereby increasing the strength and gradient without altering the center charge symmetry and homogeneity of the 3 dimensional steep gradient field.

25 There is further taught the device which provides a flux focusing ring surrounding the 4 static magnetic poles on the outer perimeter stationed midway between the top and bottom of the pole.

30 There is further taught the device wherein attachment means is provided to hold the focusing ring to the outer perimeter of the poles though the total support means.

 There is further taught the device which provides a static magnetic pole

of like polarity on the outer surface of each of the 4 poles of the invention such that the top of the core is oriented to the geometric side of the pole such that the axis of the two magnets form a 45 to 90 degree angle. The focusing magnet comprises a static magnetic pole.

5 There is further taught the method which provides for control of the focusing of each magnet with a smaller and weaker magnet than the primary pole such that the focusing ring containing magnets can focus and balance the symmetry of the therapeutic field.

10 There is further taught the methods, devices, techniques, and processes which relate specifically to potentiation of pharmaceuticals and focusing the point of maximum therapy by concentrating drug to the active site.

15 There is further taught the methods, devices, techniques, and processes which relate specifically to magnetic devices for therapeutic application to the human body particularly to various sized magnetic devices for placement on the area of the human body in which drug potentiation is desired, such that the steep field gradient quadripolar field will interact with the drug.

20 There is further taught the methods, devices, techniques, and processes which relate specifically to magnetic devices for therapeutic application to the human body particularly to various sized magnetic devices for placement on the area of the human body in which drug potentiation is desired, such that the steep field gradient quadripolar field will interact with the receptor.

25 There is further taught the methods, devices, techniques, and processes which relate specifically to magnetic devices for therapeutic application to the human body particularly to various sized magnetic devices for placement on the area of the human body in which drug potentiation is desired, such that the steep field gradient quadripolar field will interact with both the drug and the receptor.

30 The device of claims 84 through 86 which provides for an alternating, quadripolar array in which each of the poles is in the shape of two cones joined at the directrix of the cone with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix.

There is further taught the methods which provides a device with four magnetic poles of alternating polarity in which the shape of the poles is in the form of two cones joined at the directrix with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix of the cones such that the vertex
5 of the cone shaped magnetic bodies may all be tilted toward the midline (on the side facing the animal body) such that the peak or vertex migration toward the midline will sharpen the angle of the field gradient.

There is further taught the methods which provides a device which contains a flux return ring on the back surface away from the body surface
10 which is designed to return the magnetic flux thereby increasing the strength and gradient without altering the center charge symmetry and homogeneity of the 3 dimensional steep gradient field.

There is further taught the device which provides a flux focusing ring surrounding the 4 static magnetic poles on the outer perimeter stationed
15 midway between the top and bottom of the pole

There is further taught the device wherein the attachment means is provided to hold the focusing ring to the outer perimeter of the poles though the total support means.

There is further taught the device which provides a static magnetic pole
20 of like polarity on the outer surface of each of the 4 poles of the invention such that the top of the core is oriented to the geometric side of the pole such that the axis of the two magnets form a 45 to 90 degree angle. The focusing magnet comprises a static magnetic pole.

There is further taught the device which provides for control of the
25 focusing of each magnet with a smaller and weaker magnet than the primary pole such that the focusing ring containing magnets can focus and balance the symmetry of the therapeutic field.

There is further taught the methods which provides for potentiate the therapeutic effects at the receptor site.

30 There is further taught the methods which provides for use of magnetically compliant drugs which are thereby concentrated at the receptor

area.

There is further taught the methods which potentiate the onset and intensity and duration of local anesthetics such as lidocaine when used as a dermally applied gel underneath the magnetic device for the purpose of bringing about rapid local anesthesia for minor procedures.

There is further taught the methods which place an intracranial quadripolar micro implant near an irritable focus to potentiate the effects of dilantin in the control of seizures which are drug resistant.

There is further taught the methods, devices, techniques, and processes which relate specifically to protection of transplant organs.

There is further taught the method which provides a device to better maintain the cell integrity of the transplantable organ by transporting it in a container which is equipped with a quadripolar magnetic flux generator which covers the organ with a step gradient quadripolar static magnetic flux field during transport. This field has been shown to possess significant protection from death for isolated cells and organs in the laboratory.

There is further taught the device which provides an alternating, quadripolar array in which each of the poles is in the shape of two cones joined at the directrix of the cone with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix.

There is further taught an additional object of this invention to provide a device with four magnetic poles of alternating polarity in which the shape of the poles is in the form of two cones joined at the directrix with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix of the cones such that the vertex of the cone shaped magnetic bodies may all be tilted toward the midline (on the side facing the animal body) such that the peak or vertex migration toward the midline will sharpen the angle of the field gradient.

There is further taught the method which provides a device which contains a flux return ring on the back surface away from the body surface which is designed to return the magnetic flux thereby increasing the strength and gradient without altering the center charge symmetry and homogeneity of

the 3 dimensional steep gradient field.

There is further taught the device which provides a flux focusing ring surrounding the 4 static magnetic poles on the outer perimeter stationed midway between the top and bottom of the pole.

5 There is further taught the method wherein attachment means is provided to hold the focusing ring to the outer perimeter of the poles though the total support means.

10 There is further taught the device which provides a static magnetic pole of like polarity on the outer surface of each of the 4 poles of the invention such that the top of the core is oriented to the geometric side of the pole such that the axis of the two magnets form a 45 to 90 degree angle. The focusing magnet comprises a static magnetic pole.

15 There is further taught the method which provides for control of the focusing of each magnet with a smaller and weaker magnet than the primary pole such that the focusing ring containing magnets can focus and balance the symmetry of the therapeutic field.

20 There is further taught the methods, devices, techniques, and processes as relates to the embodiment of the magnetic field in a transport container for such organs as hearts, livers, kidney, lungs pancreas and others which could benefit from the invention

There is further taught the methods, devices, techniques, and processes which relate specifically to treatment of movement disorders.

25 There is further taught the methods, devices, techniques, and processes which relate specifically to magnetic devices for therapeutic application to the human body, and more particularly to a device for application of the human head in the area of the basal ganglia and/or application of a small implantable device to place in the appropriate location in the area of the basal ganglia.

30 There is further taught the method which provides a device which is adaptable to be applied to the skin of the head or implanted under stereotactic guidance into desired areas of the brain for the control of movement disorders, the device may be used either alone or in combination with medication; either

to augment or potentiate the drug effects.

There is further taught the device which provides an alternating, quadripolar array in which each of the poles is in the shape of two cones joined at the directrix of the cone with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix.

There is further taught the method which provides a device with four magnetic poles of alternating polarity in which the shape of the poles is in the form of two cones joined at the directrix with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix of the cones such that the vertex of the cone shaped magnetic bodies may all be tilted toward the midline (on the side facing the animal body) such that the peak or vertex migration toward the midline will sharpen the angle of the field gradient.

There is further taught the method which provides a device which contains a flux return ring on the back surface away from the body surface which is designed to return the magnetic flux thereby increasing the strength and gradient without altering the center charge symmetry and homogeneity of the 3 dimensional steep gradient field.

There is further taught the device which provides a flux focusing ring surrounding the 4 static magnetic poles on the outer perimeter stationed midway between the top and bottom of the pole. Attachment means is provided to hold the focusing ring to the outer perimeter of the poles though the total support means.

There is further taught the device which provides a static magnetic pole of like polarity on the outer surface of each of the 4 poles of the invention such that the top of the core is oriented to the geometric side of the pole such that the axis of the two magnets form a 45 to 90 degree angle. The focusing magnet comprises a static magnetic pole.

There is further taught the method which provides for control of the focusing of each magnet with a smaller and weaker magnet than the primary pole such that the focusing ring containing magnets can focus and balance the symmetry of the therapeutic field.

There is further taught the method which provides a device which is adaptable to be applied to the skin of the head or implanted under stereotactic guidance into desired areas of the brain for the control of movement disorders, the device may be used either alone or in combination with medication, either
5 to augment or potentiate the drug effects.

There is further taught the methods, devices, techniques, and processes which relate specifically to control of edema and pain as well as speed healing following surgical procedures and speed healing rates of chronic non-healing wounds.

10 There is further taught the methods, devices, techniques, and processes which relate specifically to post operative treatment.

There is further taught the method which provides a device that alters cell behavior in a manner that reduces pain, swelling and speeds healing following operative procedures.

15 There is further taught the method which provides an apparatus for applying a symmetric quadripolar, three dimensional magnetic flux field which is focused and balanced to the human body to stabilize excitable membranes and thereby reduce pain and edema as well as speed healing of tissue following surgical procedures.

20 There is further taught the device which provides an alternating, quadripolar array in which each of the poles is in the shape of two cones joined at the directrix of the cone with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix.

There is further taught the method which provides a device with four
25 magnetic poles of alternating polarity in which the shape of the poles is in the form of two cones joined at the directrix with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix of the cones such that the vertex of the cone shaped magnetic bodies may all be tilted toward the midline (on the side facing the animal body) such that the peak or vertex migration toward
30 the midline will sharpen the angle of the field gradient.

There is further taught the method which provides a device which

contains a flux return ring on the back surface away from the body surface which is designed to return the magnetic flux thereby increasing the strength and gradient without altering the center charge symmetry and homogeneity of the 3 dimensional steep gradient field.

5 There is further taught the device which provides a flux focusing ring surrounding the 4 static magnetic poles on the outer perimeter stationed midway between the top and bottom of the pole. Attachment means is provided to hold the focusing ring to the outer perimeter of the poles though the total support means.

10 There is further taught the device which provides a static magnetic pole of like polarity on the outer surface of each of the 4 poles of the invention such that the top of the core is oriented to the geometric side of the pole such that the axis of the two magnets form a 45 to 90 degree angle. The focusing magnet comprises a static magnetic pole.

15 There is further taught the method which provides for control of the focusing of each magnet with a smaller and weaker magnet than the primary pole such that the focusing ring containing magnets can focus and balance the symmetry of the therapeutic field.

 There is further taught the method which provides for applying a
20 therapeutic magnetic device to the human body to relieve pain, improve blood flow, reduce or block swelling and speed healing following surgical procedures.

 There is further taught the methods, devices, techniques, and processes which relate specifically to chronic non-healing wounds.

25 There is further taught the method which provides a device that alters cell behavior in a manner that reduces pain, swelling and speeds healing of non-healing wounds.

 There is further taught the device which provides an alternating, quadripolar array in which each of the poles is in the shape of two cones joined
30 at the directrix of the cone with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix.

There is further taught the method which provides a device with four magnetic poles of alternating polarity in which the shape of the poles is in the form of two cones joined at the directrix with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix of the cones such that the vertex
5 of the cone shaped magnetic bodies may all be tilted toward the midline (on the side facing the animal body) such that the peak or vertex migration toward the midline will sharpen the angle of the field gradient.

There is further taught the method which provides a device which contains a flux return ring on the back surface away from the body surface
10 which is designed to return the magnetic flux thereby increasing the strength and gradient without altering the center charge symmetry and homogeneity of the 3 dimensional steep gradient field.

There is further taught the device which provides a flux focusing ring surrounding the 4 static magnetic poles on the outer perimeter stationed
15 midway between the top and bottom of the pole. Attachment means is provided to hold the focusing ring to the outer perimeter of the poles though the total support means.

There is further taught the device which provides a static magnetic pole of like polarity on the outer surface of each of the 4 poles of the invention such
20 that the top of the core is oriented to the geometric side of the pole such that the axis of the two magnets form a 45 to 90 degree angle. The focusing magnet comprises a static magnetic pole.

There is further taught the method which provides for control of the focusing of each magnet with a smaller and weaker magnet than the primary
25 pole such that the focusing ring containing magnets can focus and balance the symmetry of the therapeutic field.

There is further taught the method which provides an apparatus for applying a symmetric quadripolar, three dimensional magnetic flux field which is focused and balanced to the human body to stabilize excitable membranes,
30 improve blood flow, relieve pain, reduce swelling and speed healing rates of non-healing wounds.

There is further taught the methods, devices, techniques, and processes which relate specifically to control of pain and sludging of sickled cells in sickle cell disease.

5 There is further taught the method which provides a device that alters cell behavior in a manner that reduces sickle cell symptoms.

There is further taught the device which provides an alternating, quadripolar array in which each of the poles is in the shape of two cones joined at the directrix of the cone with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix.

10 There is further taught the method which provides a device with four magnetic poles of alternating polarity in which the shape of the poles is in the form of two cones joined at the directrix with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix of the cones such that the vertex of the cone shaped magnetic bodies may all be tilted toward the midline (on
15 the side facing the animal body) such that the peak or vertex migration toward the midline will sharpen the angle of the field gradient.

There is further taught the method which provides a device which contains a flux return ring on the back surface away from the body surface which is designed to return the magnetic flux thereby increasing the strength
20 and gradient without altering the center charge symmetry and homogeneity of the 3 dimensional steep gradient field.

There is further taught the device which provides a flux focusing ring surrounding the 4 static magnetic poles on the outer perimeter stationed midway between the top and bottom of the pole. Attachment means is
25 provided to hold the focusing ring to the outer perimeter of the poles though the total support means.

There is further taught the device which provides a static magnetic pole of like polarity on the outer surface of each of the 4 poles of the invention such that the top of the core is oriented to the geometric side of the pole such that
30 the axis of the two magnets form a 45 to 90 degree angle. The focusing magnet comprises a static magnetic pole.

There is further taught the method which provides for control of the focusing of each magnet with a smaller and weaker magnet than the primary pole such that the focusing ring containing magnets can focus and balance the symmetry of the therapeutic field.

5 There is further taught the method which provides an apparatus for applying a symmetric quadripolar, three dimensional magnetic flux field which is focused and balanced to the human body to stabilize excitable membranes, prevent the symptoms of sickle cell disease.

10 There is further taught the methods, devices, techniques, and processes which relate specifically to control foot pain and discomfort.

There is further taught the methods, devices, techniques, and processes which relate specifically to magnetic devices for therapeutic application to the human body, and more particularly to a quadripolar static magnetic device with gradient focusing means for utilization in the soles of shoes.

15 There is further taught the method which provides a magnetic device and method for applying the device against the human foot so as to alter nerve behavior in a manner that reduces foot fatigue and pain.

20 There is further taught the method which provides a magnetic device and a method for applying the device against the human foot so as to improve blood circulation.

There is further taught the method which provides a therapeutic static magnetic treatment device adapted for placement against the bodies of living animals is provided.

25 There is further taught the method which provides a device comprised of a plurality of static magnetic bodies having at least two positive and two negative magnetic poles substantially in a single plane, the magnetic poles being oriented to define the four vertices of a quadrilateral shape, the two positive poles defining opposite diagonal vertices and the two negative poles defining opposite diagonal vertices of the quadrilateral shape, each of the
30 magnetic poles being magnetically attracted by the oppositely charged poles and being magnetically repelled by the like charged pole.

There is further taught the method which provides a device comprised of four substantially identical static magnets, the static magnetic poles are in the shape of a cylinder or preferably in the shape of two cones joined at the directrix of the cone with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of the circular directrix such that the vertex of the double cone shaped magnetic bodies may all be tilted toward the midline (on the side facing the animal body) such that the peak or vertex being pulled toward the midline will give a more steep field gradient.

There is further taught the method which provides a device comprised of a flux return ring on the back surface away from the body surface which is designed to return the magnetic flux thereby increasing the strength and gradient without altering the center charge symmetry and homogeneity of the 3 dimensional steep gradient field. It is further preferred that a flux focusing ring surrounds the 4 static magnetic poles on the outer perimeter stationed midway between the top and bottom of the pole at the junction of the base of the two cone shapes which join at the directrix of the cone.

There is further taught the device wherein on the outer surface of each of the 4 poles of the invention attached to the flux focusing ring is a small focusing cylindrical magnet oriented to the geometric side of the pole such that the axis of the two magnets form a 45° to 95° (Focusing magnet/Magnet pole = $1/4$ in size). There is further taught the device made of a flexible material so that placement in a shoe sole will not restrict flexibility.

There is further taught the method wherein the device may be at a low enough cost to make placement in a shoe economically feasible.

There is further taught the method wherein the magnetic nucleus of the device is formed in one simple molding process.

There is further taught the method wherein the device will then be placed in a vulcanized rubber embodiment for placement in the shoe.

There is further taught the methods, devices, and techniques which relate specifically to the Magnascan™ device for locating and confirming the placement of the quadripolar magnetic device in the treatment of pain and

other dysfunctions.

There is further taught the method which provides for a diagnostic device for locating the area of C-fiber and/or A-fiber dysfunction and a method for confirming the location by immediate testing of the efficacy by magnetic and electrical stimulation.

There is further taught the method which provides a device which is useful for evaluation of local pain such as secondary to local injury and/or inflammation and/or evaluation of radicular pain.

There is further taught the methods, devices, techniques, and processes which relate specifically to local pain and pain in the pattern of referral of nerves that can be treated locally.

There is further taught the method which provides for a device which when the magnetic flux generator of the invention is placed over the area of maximum conductance in a receptor field which corresponds to the local pain pattern, the C-fiber discharge is suppressed.

There is further taught the method where the pain fiber impulse is blocked distally.

There is further taught the method wherein the device head will contain a quadripolar, alternating pole steep gradient magnetic flux generator and wiring means to stimulate electrically and magnetically.

There is further taught the method wherein the magnetic gradient suppresses C-fiber firing and the electrical stimulator activates A-fiber firing in order to give instant confirmation of the correct location.

There is further taught the methods, devices, techniques, and processes which relate specifically to radicular pain.

There is further taught the method wherein when an area of conductance increases twice background is located, a second head of the device will be rotated into place against the skin.

There is further taught the method wherein the device head will contain a quadripolar, alternating pole, steep gradient magnetic flux generator and wiring means to stimulate electrically and magnetically the magnetic gradient

suppresses C-fiber firing and the electrical stimulator activates A-firing in order to give instant confirmation of the correct location.

There is further taught the device wherein the magnetic flux generator will suppress C-fiber firing directly and thereby reduce pain.

5 There is further taught the device wherein the electrical stimulator will block C-fiber input into the central nervous system in the area of the substantiation.

The method of claim 170 wherein the device consists of an electrical stimulator comprised of a pulse generator, controls for controlling the pulse frequency
10 and morphology and an annular electrode system for both conductance reading and a second head with an annular electrode for stimulation.

There is further taught the method wherein the technology also provides for plastic containment means.

There is further taught the method which provides for an alternating,
15 quadripolar array in which each of the poles is in the shape of two cones joined at the directrix of the cone with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix.

There is further taught the method which provides for a device with four magnetic poles of alternating polarity in which the shape of the poles is in the
20 form of two cones joined at the directrix with the vertex of two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix of the cones such that the vertex of the cone shaped magnetic bodies may all be tilted toward the midline (on the side facing the animal body) such that the peak or vertex migration toward the midline will sharpen the angle of the field gradient.

25 There is further taught the method which provides for a device which contains a flux return ring on the back surface away from the body surface which is designed to return the magnetic flux thereby increasing the strength and gradient without altering the center charge symmetry and homogeneity of the 3 dimensional steep gradient field.

30 There is further taught the method which provides for a flux focusing ring surrounding the 4 static magnetic poles on the outer perimeter stationed

midway between the top and bottom of the pole. Attachment means is provided to hold the focusing ring to the outer perimeter of the poles through the total support means.

5 There is further taught the method which provides for a static magnetic pole of like polarity on the outer surface of each of the 4 poles of the invention such that the top of the core is oriented to the geometric side of the pole such that the axis of two magnets form a 45° to 90° angle. The focusing magnet comprises a static magnetic pole.

10 There is further taught the method which provides for control of the focusing of each magnet with a smaller and weaker magnet than the primary pole such that the focusing ring containing magnets can focus and balance the symmetry of the therapeutic field.

15 There is further taught the method and technique which provides for locating the proper point for application of the magnetic treatment device in a variety of pain syndromes.

There is further taught the methods, devices, techniques, and processes which relate specifically to potentiation of epidural anesthesia and epidural analgesia.

20 There is further taught the methods, devices, techniques, and processes which specifically relates to a method for using submicroscopic, quadripolar, circular, center charged, energy balanced magnetic device in a four (4) magnet array of alternating polarity in which the magnetic poles are separated only by a distance which will allow a magnetic sphere of influence on all adjacent poles to suppress the firing of action potentials of mammalian sensory
25 neurons.

There is further taught the method which provides for applying a magnetic field which is particular to this device, to a nerve cell such that it alters nerve behavior.

30 There is further taught the method which provides applying the magnetic field to the dorsal root ganglia by placing the device in the epidural space adjacent to the dorsal root.

There is further taught the method which provides for a catheter to modulate or suppress C-fiber firing.

There is further taught the method which provides for the helical design of the catheter so as to allow impingement of the dorsal root regardless of the catheter's rotation.

There is further taught the method which provides for a magnetic device with a configuration of static magnets with a particular pole design that, when placed close to a nerve cell, alters the nerve cell's responses to external electrical stimuli.

There is further taught an alternating, quadripolar array in which each of the poles is in the shape of two cones joined at the directrix of the cone with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix.

There is further taught the method which provides for a device with four magnetic poles of alternating polarity in which the shape of the poles is in the form of two cones joined at the directrix with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix of the cones such that the vertex of the cone shaped magnetic bodies may all be tilted toward the midline (on the side facing the animal body) such that the peak or vertex migration toward the midline will sharpen the angle of the field gradient.

There is further taught the method which provides for a device which contains a flux return ring on the back surface away from the body surface which is designed to return the magnetic flux thereby increasing the strength and gradient without altering the center charge symmetry and homogeneity of the 3 dimensional steep gradient field.

There is further taught the method which provides for a flux focusing ring surrounding the 4 static magnetic poles on the outer perimeter stationed midway between the top and bottom of the pole.

There is further taught the device wherein the attachment means is provided to hold the focusing ring to the outer perimeter of the poles through the total support means.

There is further taught the method which provides for a static magnetic

pole of like polarity on the outer surface of each of the 4 poles of the invention such that the top of the core is oriented to the geometric side of the pole such that the axis of the two magnets form a 45° to 90° angle. The focusing magnet comprises a static magnetic pole.

5 There is further taught the method which provides for control of the focusing of each magnet with a smaller and weaker magnet than the primary pole such that the focusing ring containing magnets can focus and balance the symmetry of the therapeutic field.

10 There is further taught the methods, devices, techniques, and processes which relate specifically to protection from cell injury and death following neuronal cell insults such as contusion, hypoxia, stroke and infection.

15 There is further taught the methods, devices, techniques, and processes which specifically relates to magnetic devices for therapeutic application to the human body, and more particularly to a quadripolar treatment device for placement on the human head, spinal cord or other accessible nervous tissue, to protect injured or insulted cells from cell death.

20 There is further taught the methods, devices, techniques, and processes which specifically relates to protection of brain and other nervous tissue from cell death in animals who have suffered ischemia or other insults to the nervous tissue.

 There is further taught the methods, devices, techniques, and processes which specifically relates to protection from cell death and the reduction of edema in intracranial hemorrhage, strokes, infections, trauma and spinal cord injuries.

25 There is further taught the methods, devices, techniques, and processes which relate specifically to control of nausea and vomiting associated with pregnancy, motion and chemotherapy.

30 There is further taught the methods, devices, techniques, and processes which specifically relates to magnetic devices for therapeutic application to the human body and more particularly to a static magnetic quadripolar treatment device for placement on the human body for control of nausea and/or vomiting

associated with pregnancy, motion sickness and chemotherapy.

There is further taught the methods, devices, techniques, and processes which specifically relates to nausea and vomiting secondary to a variety of external stimuli.

5 There is further taught the methods, devices, techniques, and processes which relate specifically to prevention of fertilization of the ovum by the sperm.

There is further taught the methods, devices, techniques, and processes which specifically relates to a device that blocks the fertilization of the ovum by human or animal sperm.

10 There is further taught the method which provides an apparatus for applying a symmetric quadripolar, three dimensional magnetic flux field which is focused and balanced to the human body to block penetration of the ovum by the sperm.

15 There is further taught the method which demonstrates that the primary mechanism is through calcium channel blockade.

There is further taught the method which provides an alternating, quadripolar array in which each of the poles is in the shape of two cones joined at the directrix of the cone with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix.

20 There is further taught the method which provides a device with four magnetic poles of alternating polarity in which the shape of the poles is in the form of two cones joined at the directrix with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix of the cones such that the vertex of the cone shaped magnetic bodies may all be tilted toward the midline (on
25 the side facing the animal body) such that the peak or vertex migration toward the midline will alter the field gradient.

There is further taught the method which provides a device which contains a flux return ring on the back surface away from the body surface which is designed to return the magnetic flux, thereby increasing the strength
30 and gradient without altering the center charge symmetry and homogeneity of the 3 dimensional steep field gradient. Another object of the invention is to

provide a flux focusing ring surrounding the 4 static magnetic probes on the outer perimeter stationed essentially midway between the top and bottom of the pole. Attachment means is provided to hold the focusing ring to the outer perimeter of the poles through the total support means.

5 There is further taught the method which provides a static magnetic pole of like polarity on the outer surface of each of the 4 poles of the invention such that the top of the core is oriented to the geometric side of the pole such that the axis of the two magnets form a 45 to 90 degree angle. The focusing magnet comprises a static magnetic pole.

10 There is further taught the method which provides for control of the focusing of each magnet with a smaller and weaker magnet than the primary pole such that the focusing ring containing magnets can focus and balance the symmetry of the therapeutic field.

15 There is further taught the method which provides for applying a therapeutic magnetic device to the human body to control fertilization of the human ovum by a sperm.

There is further taught the methods, devices, techniques, and processes which relate specifically to cumulative trauma disorder.

20 There is further taught the methods, devices, techniques, and processes which specifically relates to a device that alters nerve cell behavior in cases of chronic pain to block the spontaneous pacemaker firing of the chronically inflamed, edematous, malfunctioning pain fibers in chronic trauma disorders such as Carpal Tunnel Syndrome.

25 There is further taught the method which provides an apparatus for applying a symmetric, quadripolar, three dimensional magnetic flux field which is focused and balanced to the human body to stabilize excitable membranes and thereby reduce pain associated with the spontaneous pacemaker firing of chronically traumatized and malfunctioning polymodal nociceptors.

30 There is further taught the method which provides a specialized magnetic flux field to remove edema and control pain in a chronically traumatized tissue.

There is further taught the method which provides an alternating, quadripolar array in which each of the poles is in the shape of two cones joined at the directrix of the cone with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix.

5 There is further taught the method which provides a device with four magnetic poles of alternating polarity in which the shape of the poles are in the form of two cones joined at the directrix with the vertex of the two cones lying in a perpendicular axis of a circular directrix of the cones such that the vertex of the cones shaped magnetic bodies may all be tilted toward the midline (on
10 the side facing the animal body) such that the peak or vertex migration toward the midline will alter the field gradient.

There is further taught the method which provides a device which contains a flux return ring on the back surface away from the body surface which is designed to return the magnetic flux thereby increasing the strength
15 and gradient without altering the center charge symmetry and homogeneity of the 3 dimensional steep gradient field.

There is further taught the method which provides a device with four magnetic poles of alternating polarity in which the shape of the poles are in the form of a single cone with the vertex of the cone facing the body of the animal
20 and the directrix of the cone attached to the flux return ring and facing away from the animal body. The vertex may be tilted toward the midline (on the side facing the animal body) such that the peak or vertex migration toward the midline will alter the field gradient.

There is further taught the method which provides a flux focusing ring
25 surrounding the 4 static magnetic poles on the outer perimeter stationed midway between the top and the bottom of the pole.

There is further taught the device wherein the attachment means is provided to hold the focusing ring to the outer perimeter of the poles through the total support means.

30 There is further taught the method which provides a static magnetic pole of like polarity on the outer surface of each of the 4 poles of the invention such

that the top of the core is oriented to the geometric side of the pole such that the axis of the two magnets form a 45° to 90° angle. That is the axis of the flux focusing magnet may be attached such that the angle between it and the magnets pole axis forms a 90° angle or may be tilted such that the angle
5 between the two axis may be 135° on the skin side of the device and 45° on the side facing away from the body.

There is further taught the method which provides for control of the focusing of each magnet with a smaller and weaker magnet than the primary pole such that the focusing ring containing magnets can focus and balance the
10 symmetry of the therapeutic field.

There is further taught the methods, devices, techniques, and processes which specifically relates to magnetic placebos.

There is further taught the method which provides a magnetic placebo for use in clinical trials.

15 There is further taught the device which provides no biological ability yet is magnetic and has all of the appearance and physical characteristics of the authentic device except there are no alternating poles and it has no significant field gradient.

The foregoing embodiments are presented by way of example only; the
20 scope of the present invention is to be limited only by the following claims.



CLAIMS

1 1. A method for altering the charge distribution upon living
2 membranes with functional stabilizational of the membrane physical electrical
3 integrity.

1 2. A method for altering the charge distribution upon living
2 membranes with functional stabilizational of the membrane physical electrical
3 integrity for applying a symmetric, and balanced to the human body to stabilize
4 excitable membranes and thereby reduce pain associated with the
5 spontaneous pacemaker firing of chronically malfunctioning polymodal
6 nociceptors (afferent C-fibers and A delta fibers).

1 3. An apparatus for altering the charge distribution upon living
2 membranes with functional stabilizational of the membrane physical electrical
3 integrity further comprising a method for using submicroscopic, quadripolar,
4 circular, center charged, energy balanced magnetic device in a four (4)
5 magnet array of alternating polarity in which the magnetic poles are separated
6 only by a distance which will allow a magnetic sphere of influence on all
7 adjacent poles to suppress the firing of action potentials of mammalian sensory
8 neurons.

1 4. The method and apparatus in claims 1, 2 or 3, wherein the
2 apparatus provides a static magnetic device for production of a magnetic field
3 for treatment of various disorders.

1 5. The apparatus of claim 3, further providing a static magnetic
2 device for production of a magnetic field for treatment of disorders wherein the
3 device provides a static magnetic pole of like polarity on the outer surface of
4 the flux focusing ring adjacent to each of the 4 poles of the invention (focusing
5 magnet) such that the end r top of the focusing magnet is oriented to the
6 geometric side of the pole such that the asix of the two magnets form a 45 to 90





7 degree angle.

1 6. The apparatus of claim 3, wherein further comprising implantable,
2 quadripolar devices which contain flux focusing and flux return rings.

1 7. The apparatus in claim 3, wherein the apparatus is utilized to
2 treat and transport human organs for donation.

1 8. The apparatus in claim 3, wherein the method and apparatus
2 counteracts the negative effects of pain and swelling while promoting wound
3 healing.

1 9. The apparatus of claim 3, further providing an apparatus for
2 applying a symmetric quadripolar, three dimensional magnetic flux field which
3 is focused and balanced to the human body to stabilize excitable membranes
4 and thereby reduce pain and edema associated with acute injury, inflammation
5 or surgical procedure and to decrease wound healing time.

1 10. The apparatus in claim 3, further providing an alternating,
2 quadripolar array in which each of the poles is in the shape of two cones joined
3 at the directrix of the cone with the vertex of the two cones lying in a
4 perpendicular axis of a circular directrix.

1 11. The apparatus in claim 3, wherein the apparatus further provides
2 a flux focusing ring surrounding the 4 static magnetic poles on the outer
3 perimeter stationed essentially midway between the top and bottom of the pole.

1 12. The method and apparatus in claims 1, or 2 or 3, further providing
2 means for counteracting the negative effects of chronic pain while promoting
3 wound healing.

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