Research Update on Modern Medicine and Surgery

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Abstract
The following topics represent perhaps the most current and relevant areas of medicine, law and society:

- **Medicine**: Developing and Enhancing Medicine and Surgery
- **Law**: IP related offences
- **Society**: Infectious diseases and protection type issues

Application of quantum physics to medicine and surgery

The current author is the researcher who has conceptualised the new pathway forward for medicine and surgery which is that involving the "Application of Quantum Physics to Medicine and Surgery" [1-9].

This is essentially the application of advanced physics to medicine and surgery. Prior to this, medicine and surgery has had basic science teaching in physics that is combined with biology to form a merged teaching unit termed 'physiology' (physics and biology, as a merged unit).

The basic level physics included in the physiology (and other teachings) is more along the lines of that found in classical physics.

In brief, the main difference between quantum and classical physics:

1. Classical physics focuses more on a paradigm or basis for understanding in which orderly, sequential (or, otherwise easy to follow step by step in manner) explanations occur for describing relationships between events (and describing relationships between variables of interest in general).

2. Quantum physics focuses on a more in depth understanding of events that involves relationships between variables and events that are not hindered by any restrictive preconceptions. There is no requirement for a time variable, or other variable, of general reference. Events and other variable relationships are therefore simultaneously occurring. Core concepts include the duality of light and that it acts in both particle and wave form (by way of probability distribution), and the similarity to this (wave distribution) for matter, commencing with electrons. It is also of note that awareness and consciousness would seem notable, as indicated by concepts including observer effect and experiments including the double slit experiment.

**Notable quantum physicists include**: Niels Bohr, Werner Heisenberg, Erwin Schrödinger, Albert Einstein (theoretical physicist), Pascual Jordan, Anton Zeilinger, Julian Schwinger.

Examples surrounding optics, neurology and related areas seem a good starting point to highlight the difference between what is presently in medicine and surgery and the differences with quantum physics in addition to the benefit and reasons for the updating of the profession. This is based on the connection to light, electrical activity and awareness.

For instance:

1. An understanding that the central beam theory (pinhole aperture test) may perhaps be better explained by way of scientific principles, in quantum physics, revolving around light acting in both wave and particle forms and, by application of the pinhole aperture, light may arguably as result hit the retina more predominantly in particle form, and subsequently in a more concentrated manner, thereby increasing visual acuity [1-9].

2. (2) Monocular abilities to judge depth (depth perception) may perhaps be better explained through interaction of diffraction wave patterns (Example, from points of different distance relationships) with resulting superposition (constructive interference) and destructive interference, and accompanying peaks and troughs, with neurological calculation of time and distance relationships based on related analyses of the interference as described, as opposed to historical explanations such as texture gradient, interposition, relative size etc. Interestingly, partial coherence interferometry (used in ophthalmology for measurement of ocular axial length in calculation regarding the IOL to be implanted in the surgical eye), utilises such principles. The author intends to seek patent rights regarding application of quantum physics to medicine and surgery [1-9].

NB: Historical explanations may still hold some practical relevance

In summary

The current author is the researcher who has conceptualised the new pathway forward for medicine and surgery which is that involving the "Application of Quantum Physics to Medicine and Surgery". Broad description using multiple examples was first provided with regards to how this adds improved understanding to medicine and surgery, followed by specific examples with regards to this.

Site attachment inhibition

In previous conferences and publications, it has been detailed that the current author and researcher has conceptualised and developed the new, or third, branch of antimicrobial therapeutics, namely site...
attachment inhibition which involves negation of cellular attachment to (or, negation of entry and transfer into) the human cellular biology by infective agents. This is based on the issues with metaphorical superbugs, development of antimicrobial resistance, and the general lack of success currently with respect to the previous two branches which have focused on:

1. Replication of infective agent and,
2. Immune system enhancement.

Recent talks have highlighted that site attachment inhibition is intended to consist of both:

(A) Treatment of established infections,
(B) New generation immunization programs (preventative treatment).

New generation immunization programs, based on prenatal stem cell therapy in the prenatal period and earlier spanning back to spermatogenesis and oogenesis, is intended to involve gene mutagenesis, and knockout. New content presented in recent talks involves methods for dealing with association and causation issues. These methods include use of technologies including CRISPR and CRISPR-Cas9 [5-9].

Infectious disease and global society

Respect for biology by ethics committees and community members has been detailed in previous publications.

Supporting that awareness of infective agents should be taken seriously:

1. There is consideration by respected universities regarding awareness of computers and the need to consider whether computers should be provided similar rights to that of human rights [11, 12].
2. There is merger occurring with the IT industry. Examples include three-dimensional printing of biology [8].
3. There is support for the opinion that infective agents may contain awareness and this is detailed in previous publications. It is supported further in this publication by the ability of infective agents to sense surroundings in the contexts of discriminating between self and foreign [8].

Furthermore, previous publications by the current author have explained that such infective agents could have gained such abilities through mimicry of the neurological system. This is discussed in a reference further [5].

Following on from the above, it is interesting to analyse the current period which is termed by some as world war type climate and it is interesting to discuss perhaps whether there is any relationship between war and medicine based on examples including: USA has had roles in areas of war including that in Israel and such regions and also in regions containing infectious disease issues including Africa [8]. The use of words which relate to infectious disease almost in Israel in use with regards to macro beings during historical world wars and in Africa more use of infectious disease terminology with regards to microorganisms.

This may be discussed in future topics. At this stage, the views of the author with regards to what may perhaps assist with developing guidance for doctors (e.g. clinical doctors) on such topics is presented in previous publications including discrimination between infective agents and persons, for instance microorganism compared with macro or human (physical) being.
2. IP offences relating to medicine and surgery may be relevant including copying of neurology.

Society

1. The impact of infectious disease on society
2. The connection between war and medicine and issues such as macro being and microorganism distinction perhaps not being enough given the content such as that presented.

Conference presentations have occurred globally including Spain, USA, Japan, Czech Republic, UK, China, Australia, Dubai, Netherlands, Switzerland.

Future presentations will cover the above topics and related areas.

References