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ORIGINAL

The mechanism of electromagnetic and electrical energies production by the heart; the theory of the heart controls the body's balance, not the brain

El mecanismo de producción de energías electromagnéticas y eléctricas por el corazón; la teoría de que el corazón controla el equilibrio del cuerpo, no el cerebro

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Abstract

Background: In this article, we have tried to express the general principles of our theory. Our theory rejects the traditional understanding of the brain while establishing a correct view of the role of the brain. We will also describe where information and memory are stored in the body.
Methods: All ideas about the Mechanism of Electromagnetic and Electrical Energies Production By the Heart; The Theory of the Heart Controls the Body's Balance, Not the Brain in different studies were extracted from diverse databases and analyzed and inserted into this survey.
Results: According to our research, the medical science and medical physiology community have a limited understanding of the actual functioning of the heart and brain. In fact, to this day, the functions of the heart have been attributed to the brain. Considering the many details about the heart that have been discovered in recent years, the most important of which is the existence of a large and complex neural network of the heart we examine the role of the heart and find that the heart is responsible for creating and maintaining body balance, therefore keeping the body balance by the heart is to keep the function of all the body's organs in harmony to maintain life. The large neurons system in the heart and aorta that extend to arteries and small arteries indicate that the heart can not only be an organ for pumping blood. According to our research, the control function of the Heart over the body is done by generating Electromagnetic Energy and converting it into Electrical Energy in the Heart. We have discovered the mechanism by which the Heart produces Electromagnetic and Electrical energies, which are the basis of our theory, and will be described in this article. We found the brain's essential function and its relationship to the body's organs based on scientific facts discovered such as neurogenesis and medical events that remain unanswered to this day. Questions such as; Why were brain waves emitted 30 seconds after cardiac arrest? Why does a transplanted kidney work appropriately in a brain-dead patient? will be answered.
Conclusion: We will explain why the brain cannot be the control unit of the body, the center of analysis and thought. We will also explain why we cannot accept that the brain hippocampus is the center of memory because of the phenomenon of neurogenesis and other scientific findings.
Key words: Balancing heart, Cooling brain, Heart function, Brain function, Memories centers, Electromagnetic energy of the heart, Electrical energy of the heart, Body harmony, Short and long term memories..

Resumen

Antecedentes: En este artículo hemos intentado expresar los principios generales de nuestra teoría. Nuestra teoría rechaza la concepción tradicional del cerebro, a la vez que establece una visión correcta del papel del cerebro. También describiremos dónde se almacenan la información y la memoria en el cuerpo.
Métodos: Todas las ideas sobre el Mecanismo de Producción de Energías Electromagnéticas y Eléctricas por el Corazón; La Teoría del Corazón Controla el Equilibrio del Cuerpo, no el Cerebro en diferentes estudios fueron extraídas de diversas bases de datos y analizadas e insertadas en esta encuesta.
Resultados: Según nuestra investigación, la ciencia médica y la comunidad de fisiología médica tienen un conocimiento limitado del funcionamiento real del corazón y el cerebro. De hecho, hasta la fecha, las funciones del corazón se han atribuido al cerebro. Teniendo en cuenta los numerosos detalles sobre el corazón que se han descubierto en los últimos años, el más importante de los cuales es la existencia de una gran y compleja red neuronal del corazón, examinamos la función del corazón y descubrimos que el corazón es el responsable de crear y mantener el equilibrio corporal, por lo que mantener el equilibrio corporal por parte del corazón es mantener la función de todos los órganos del cuerpo en armonía para mantener la vida. El gran sistema de neuronas en el corazón y la aorta que se extienden a las arterias y a las pequeñas arterias indican que el corazón no puede ser sólo un órgano para bombear sangre. Según nuestras investigaciones, la función de control del Corazón sobre el cuerpo se realiza generando Energía Electromagnética y convirtiéndola en energía eléctrica en el Corazón. Hemos descubierto el mecanismo por el cual el Corazón produce energías electromagnéticas y eléctricas, que son la base de nuestra teoría, y que será descrita en este artículo. Encontramos la función esencial del cerebro y su relación con los órganos del cuerpo, basándonos en hechos científicos descubiertos como la neurogénesis y eventos médicos que siguen sin respuesta hasta el día de hoy. Preguntas como: ¿Por qué se emiten ondas cerebrales 30 segundos después de un paro cardíaco? ¿Por qué un riñón trasplantado funciona adecuadamente en un paciente con muerte cerebral? serán respondidas.
Conclusión: Explicaremos por qué el cerebro no puede ser la unidad de control del cuerpo, el centro de análisis y pensamiento. También explicaremos por qué no podemos aceptar que el hipocampo del cerebro sea el centro de la memoria debido al fenómeno de la neurogénesis y otros hallazgos científicos.
Palabras clave: Equilibrio del corazón, Enfriamiento del cerebro, Función del corazón, Función del cerebro, Centros de memoria, Energía electromagnética del corazón, Energía eléctrica del corazón, Armonía del cuerpo, Memorias a corto y largo plazo.

Introduction

Due to scientific research and unanswered questions from medical science, we became skeptical about heart and brain functions. By discovering many details about the heart, such as the presence of the heart's neural network system[1], we believe the heart is not merely an organ for pumping blood. If we consider the general consensus that the heart is only an organ for blood pumping and the brain as the center of body control, analysis, and thought, we will have many unanswered questions such as[2]:

1. Why is there a neural network in the heart?
2. Why does the heart produce electromagnetic energy and electrical energy? What are their functions?
3. Function of the aortic neural network that extends to the smallest arteries?
4. No memory loss with the death of specialized cells (neurogenesis) of the memory center (hippocampus)?
5. Why do we have the phenomenon of neurogenesis?
6. How can there be a successful kidney transplant function in a brain-dead patient?
7. Why were brain waves emitted up to 30 seconds after cardiac arrest in a patient with epilepsy?

In our research, all of the above questions as well as many other unsolved questions be answered.

How electromagnetic energy and electrical energy are produced in the heart, the mechanism of initiating the neural message:

According to many pieces of research, the heart has electromagnetic and electric fields[3]. The heart's electromagnetic field is 5000 times larger than that of the brain, and the heart's electric field is 60 times larger than that of the brain4. How are these energies produced in the heart and what are their functions?

To explain how the heart produces electro-magnetic and electrical energies, we must use some well-known laws of physics, such as Coulomb's Laws, Lorentz, Faraday, Lenz's Law, The Law of Friction, and Einstein's Theory of Special Relativity.

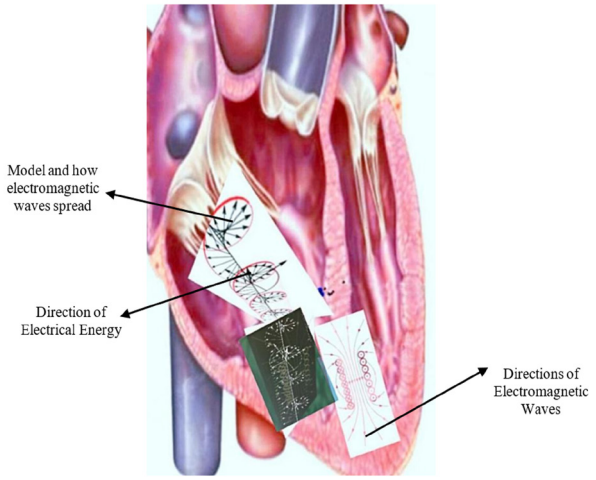
As we know, there are metal ions in the blood, especially iron ions, which have a positive electric charge. Sodium ions are also located on the outer surface of the Myocardium.

After much research and analysis of the laws of physics and human physiology, we have concluded that the heart can produce electromagnetic energy for the following reasons:

1. The shape and type of Endocardial lining is made of plain flat squamous tissue, which increases the level of contact and more friction with the blood.
2. How blood enters and leaves the ventricles (the shape of blood movement in three dimensions).

Due to the structure and function of the heart, blood hits the inner wall of the endocardium very quickly, and due to the way blood moves in the ventricles(tornado-like movement and circular), there is much friction between the surface of the endocardium and the blood. As a result of this friction, energy is generated in the opposite direction of the blood flow. This energy stimulates and moves the positive ions in the blood faster, which according to Coulomb's Laws, the positive ions in the blood cause sodium ions to be expelled from the outer surface of the Myocardium cells into the Myocardial cells. Depolarization occurs due to the expulsion of sodium ions into the Myocardial cells, and blood comes out of the ventricles. When blood is pumped from the ventricles because there is no more blood in the ventricles, there is no propulsive force against the sodium ions, and the sodium ions propagate back to the outer surface of the Myocardial cells according to the concentration gradient (Repolarization). In the heart's atriums, Depolarization and Repolarization occurred by the same mechanism.

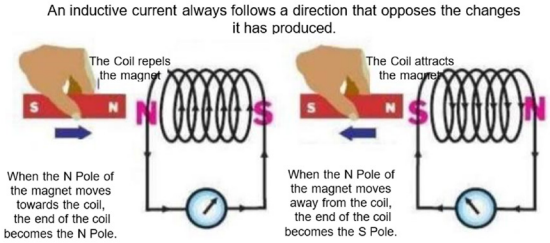
Figure 1: Due to the above shape and the action of continuous contraction and expansion of the heart, the heart produces continuous electromagnetic energy. Electric energy is produced by the continuous production of electromagnetic energy over time.



According to Lorentz's law, an electromagnetic field is created during Depolarization by the drift of electric charges. It means the electro-magnetic energy is produced by the drift of sodium ions into the Myocardium cells.

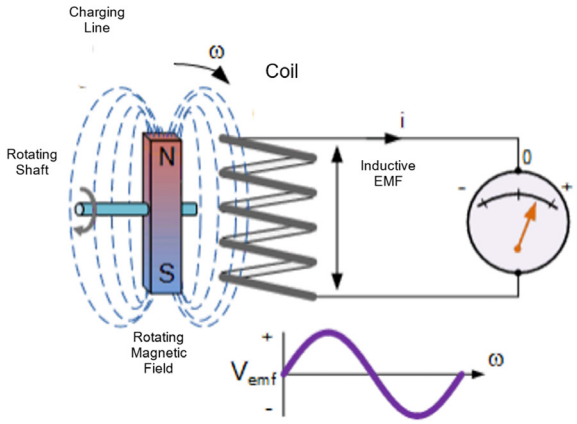
Also, according to Faraday's and Lenz Laws, an electric field is created by changing the magnetic field with time, which is called electromagnetic induction. According to Faraday's and Lenz Laws, if the magnet is stationary in relation to the ring, no electric current is generated; that is, as long as our heart is working, the heart can produce electromagnetic energy, and when the heart stops working, the production of electromagnetic current stops (**Figure 2**).

Figure 2: This shape examines the Law of the Lens, in that it induces an electric current by moving the magnet closer and farther away from the coil.



Also, according to Einstein's Theory of Special Relativity, a moving magnetic field becomes a non-zero electric field and vice versa (**Figure 3**).

Figure 3: An electromagnetic field is created by the rotational motion of the magnet. If the rotation of the magnet is done next to the coil, it will induce electrical energy in the coil.



In other words, the heart is constantly working, constant friction, and the heart generates continuous electromagnetic energy, and because it is working, the electromagnetic energy converts to magnetic waves (heart sound, heart heat, Etc.) and electrical energy.

The electrical energy generated in the heart stimulates the nerve cells of the heart to create a neural message that is electrical.

Heart

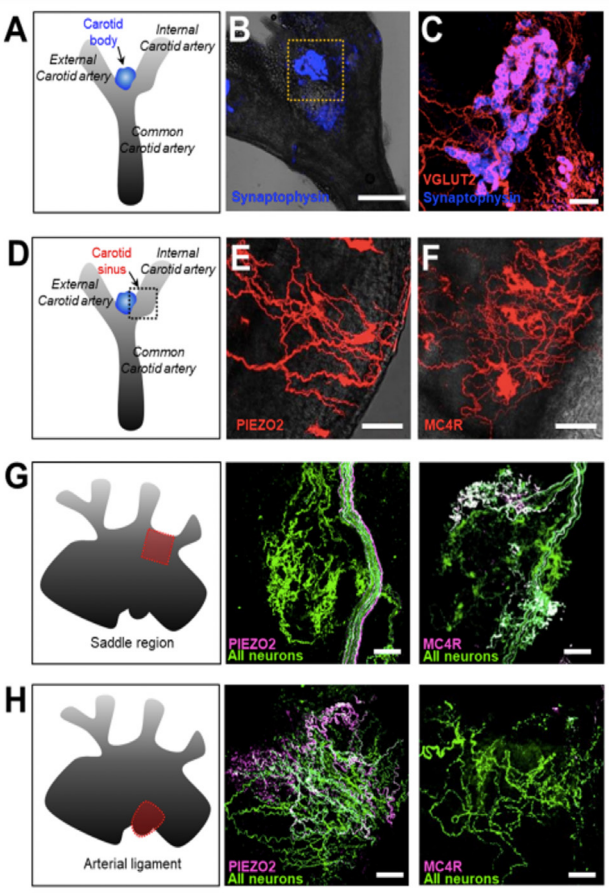
According to recent research, the heart has a complex and sizable nervous system[1], refer to Figure: Posterior View of the 3D Reconstructed Male Rat Heart, the whole-heart view showing the context, extent, and distribution of the intrinsic cardiac neurons (ICN), located on superior and posterior surfaces of the atria. A higher-resolution view of the atria and blood vessels that are shown[1].

The aorta also has many nerve cells (**Figure 4**)[2]. As it is generally understood, blood comes out of the heart's left ventricle through the aorta and is sent to the organs. These nerve cells in the aorta are also extended to the organs. Some studies have shown the presence of axons in arteries and even small arteries[5-9].

Given that :

1. Electromagnetic energy is produced in the heart.
2. The conversion of electromagnetic energy into electrical energy stimulates the nerve cells in the heart wall.
3. The neural network of the heart is extended to the organs through the arteries.

Figure 4: Neuron subtypes that innervate the carotid sinus and aortic arch. (A, D) Cartoon depictions of the carotid sinus. Carotid glomus cells can be visualized (blue) by immunostaining for synaptophysin (B-C). Vagal afferents were visualized by immunochemistry for tdTomato (red) following injection of AAV-flex-tdTomato into NJP ganglia of Vglut2-ires-Cre mice (C), Piezo2-ires-Cre mice (E), and Mc4r-2a-Cre mice (F), scale bars: 400 µm for B; 20 µm for C; 100 µm for E-F. Boxed region in B depicts regions of analysis for panels C, while boxed region in D depicts region of analysis for E-F. Representative images used for quantitative analysis of flower spray terminals in the aortic saddle region (G) and end-net endings in the arterial ligament (H). Vagal afferents were visualized by immunochemistry following injection of Cre-independent AAV-Gfp (green, ALL NEURONS) and AAV-flex-tdTomato (magenta) into NJP ganglia of Piezo2-ires-Cre (PIEZO2) or Mc4r-2a-Cre (MC4R) mice, scale bar 30 µm[2].



We express one part of our theory: electrical energy Produced in the heart stimulates the nervous system and the neurons of the heart and maintains the body's balance by sending messages to the organs. The nervous messages transmit to the organs through neurons in the walls of the arteries.

The purpose of maintaining the balance of the body is to perform the functions of the body's organs in a harmonious manner.

Nowadays, genetic rearrangements in the neurons' DNA and their elongation are accepted[10-13]. So what is the reason for this rearrangement?

According to another part of our theory: The DNA rearrangement of neurons is done during the learning and gaining skill phase in the heart's nervous system while the neurons reach the organs. It occurs follows:
While voluntarily working during the learning process, the heart's electrical energy stimulates the transpositions (jumping gene) of the DNA of the heart's nervous system neurons, causing the genetic rearrangement of the relevant neurons and creating a message along the relevant neurons pathway. We must also point out that precisely the same DNA rearrangement takes place in the neuronal DNA of the target organ, such as the neurons that reach the hands, feet, and other organs. The function of the transposons and DNA rearrangements of the heart's and organs' neurons causes the formation of our long-term memory.

As mentioned, our long-term memory is created by the function of transposons and the rearrangement of neurons' DNA in two versions, the heart and the organs.

How does the short-term memory form? During learning, memorization, and all that is recorded in our short-term memory, new synapses form in the medulla oblongata[14] between the neurons of the organs associated with that activity. These synapses form as the learning process and the repetition of any particular topics progress for faster and more fluent communication between the organs performing that particular activity.

Research has shown that with more repetition and more practice in a particular subject, we will have more efficient synapses, and if we do not do that particular activity, we will gradually lose the relevant synapses (Synaptic Plasticity)[15,16]. These synaptic relationships between neurons coming from the organs in the medulla oblongata form our short-term memory[17]. there is now compelling evidence that changes in synaptic strength occur as a result of certain forms of learning[18].

It should be noted that synapses are formed between the neurons of the organs involved in that particular activity and the brain for optimal energy depletion. Brain neurons that form synapses with neurons of different organs must become more efficient to receive and transmit electrical charges (neural messages) to a specific energy discharge site . This increase in efficiency in transmitting a larger volume of electrical charge is caused by the function of the transposons in the rearranging of the DNA of the brain neurons.

In the following sections of this article, we will explain brain function.

The way we perform involuntary and vital actions (such as eating, every child knows how to eat, breathing, swallowing, urinating, defecating, etc.) has come to us inherently, and there is information about them in the DNA of neurons.

Concerning involuntary actions, the heart's function is to monitor the existence and keep the body's balance. When the body's balance is disrupted, the heart will send messages to the relevant organs to create and maintain the body's balance.

We explain the process of learning and creating short-term and long-term memory with an example in the framework of our theory:

As mentioned, in the case of voluntary and learnable issues (such as how to play musical instruments), by practicing and learning, new synapses are formed in the medulla oblongata (between the organs involved in performing that particular activity, such as the hands, ears, and eyes.) A short-term memory is formed.

Also, new synapses form between the organs involved in that particular function with the brain for faster and optimal energy release.

By practicing and acquiring skills, DNA rearrangement in the neurons of the heart and organs will form by the function of the transposons(jumper gene) that make up our long-term memory.

When the long-term memory is formed, the neurons of the organs take control of the organs' function in that particular activity.

Can the brain be the center of the body's thinking and control?

Considering the following contents, we will now present another part of our theory.

1. Successful pig kidney transplant to a brain-dead patient[19]:

In September 2021, a pig kidney transplant was performed on a brain-dead patient at the Lang-one Center in New York under the supervision of Dr. Robert Montgomery. The pig kidney was transplanted out of the patient's body into a femoral vein. The brain-dead patient also showed signs of kidney failure. The transplanted kidney had an acceptable function in urine production and creatinine excretion during the evaluation period.

Modern medical science claims that the brain is the center of control over the function of the body's organs

and the center of maintaining and keeping the balance of the body.

Our question is: Given the current medical science, how can we justify the proper functioning of a transplanted kidney in a brain-dead patient?

We believe in our theory that the brain is not the unit that controls the body. We will explain the function of the brain in the following.

2.a. The ability to regenerate dead brain cells in zebrafish as well as the phenomenon of neurogenesis:

According to a study conducted at the University of Utah, Dr. Adam Douglass described the study results as follows. (His remarks are available at healthcare.utah.edu). The zebrafish was able to replace lost neurons[20] (in other words, it had rebuilt its brain), an event in the hypothalamus and elsewhere in the brain.

2.b. The phenomenon of neurogenesis in the brain has also been proven[21,22]. It has even been hypothesized that the lack of proper neurogenesis in the hippocampus is a significant cause of depression[23]. Antidepressants also increase neurogenesis in the brain[24].

We ask concerning points 2.a and 2.b: Why did not the fish with destroyed brain cells die? It not only survived, but it also produced new brain cells without any problems. Why should we have neurogenesis in the brain? Why should specialized brain cells die and be replaced with new ones?

The answers to these questions are very logical with our theory.

Before presenting our answer and theory on this, we will raise another issue.

Modern medical science considers that the brain hippocampus is the center of memory and learning. Numerous studies show that neurogenesis is a stable function in the brain, including the hippocampus.

Our question is: Given that the hippocampus of the brain is the center of memory, learning, and the process of neurogenesis (death and birth of neurons) in the hippocampus is continuous, why do we not lose our memory? Why do we not forget what we have learned or mastered in our lifetime? Even other research about mice shows that strengthening a moral habit is directly related to increased neurogenesis in the hippocampus[25]. That is, with hippocampus neurogenesis, the mice did not lose their memory, but their most prominent moral habit was strengthened.

We raise our questions again in this section:

Why do we have neurogenesis?

Why did the fish not die after the destruction of the brain (the thinking and controlling unit of the body)?

Why do we have neurogenesis in the memory center? With neurogenesis in the memory center, why is our memory not impaired?

Our answers to these questions express another part of our theory:

We believe that the brain does not function as a thought, analysis, and memory unit. The brain is a part of our body that releases excess energy that comes from the organs to the brain. As mentioned earlier, the heart controls the organs by sending messages. Some of the electrical energy (nerve message) that reach the organs from the heart is sent to the brain after it causes the organs to function. The brain releases the energy received from the organs in the form of radiation and thermal energy. Research has shown that the temperature of the brain is higher than the center of the body, even during exercise[26]. Since brain neurons are constantly exposed to radiation and energy, they die over time. For this reason, with the phenomenon of neurogenesis, the brain replaces new neurons with destroyed neurons. Neurogenesis is a vital requirement for brain function.

In the section on the heart, we presented our theory of the long-term and short-term memory. The presence of neurogenesis in the hippocampus does not impair our memory because the hippocampus is not the center of our information and memory storage.

According to our theory, the regeneration of damaged organs in Zebrafish is understandable. The Zebrafish can rebuild its organs and even its brain after destruction. Where does the command to rebuild the damaged organ come from if not from the brain? Which organ controls the rebuilding process? The zebrafish was alive after the destruction of the brain, therefore

1. Which part of the fish's body was responsible for maintaining the body balance and keeping the body alive? It certainly was not the Zebrafish's brain.
2. Which part of the Zebrafish's body controlled the process of brain regeneration?

Based on our theory (The Balancing Heart Theory), we believe that the heart not only directs, but also controls the process of organ regeneration. The extension of the heart's neuron fibers to the organs and brain makes the heart able to send commands as well as control the regeneration process. (the heart's neurons are extended to the organs through the walls of the arteries).

The Zebrafish has been able to regenerate the brain.

We believe that the Zebrafish cannot regenerate the heart, because by destroying the heart there is no organ that can command regeneration and control the body's balance. The death of the heart is the death of the body.

The brain's function is also significant. If the brain cannot release energy correctly, the organs cannot function properly, or we cannot perform certain activities properly, or we suffer from problems such as depression and Alzheimer's. This is why drugs that stimulate neurogenesis in the hippocampus of the brain are used to treat depression.

We have expressed our theory in this article and research. We have achieved our results and theory by combining studies done by other researchers and through our experiments.

Results

According to modern medical science, the brain is the center of thought, analysis, and body control. The brain performs these tasks by sending neural messages that are electrical in nature. Scientists attributed these tasks to the brain because:

1. The brain has many nerve cells (neurons) that specialize in transporting electrical charges (nerve messages).
2. Heating or releasing radiation from certain parts of the brain during the operation of a specific body's organ.

Why do we consider the brain as the body analysis unit?
Is the brain's release of energy or radiation a sign of the performance of analysis?
What is the control mechanism that the brain uses over the organs? What is the initiation mechanism of neural electrical messages in the brain?
Why does neurogenesis (the death of specialized neurons and the birth of new neurons) in the brain not cause problems with brain function?
Why do we not forget and lose memories with the death of hippocampal neurons and the birth of new neurons?
Why are our memories not destroyed by neurogenesis of the brain hippocampus?
Why does a transplanted kidney work appropriately in a brain-dead patient?
Is the hippocampus the center of memory?
Is the brain controlling the body?

The conclusion of our theory is no.

The heart has the following characteristics that can help clarify the its role as a unit that controls and maintains the body's balance:
1. The heart is the source of electromagnetic energy and electrical energy. The amount of the electromagnetic field of the heart is 5000 times, while the amount of electric field of the heart is 60 times more than that of the brain[4].
2. The heart has a complex network of neurons[1]. Nerve cells specialize in sending electrical neural messages.
3. There is an extensive neural network in the aorta[2]. Moreover, these neurons are extended to the organs along the arteries and even along the small arteries' wall[5-9]. So it is incorrect to think of the heart's role as only a blood-pumping unit.
4. The proper function of a transplanted kidney in a brain-dead patient[19]: The kidney was placed outside the patient's body and connected only to the femoral vein. (The kidney connected to the artery, the artery originated from the heart, which means the kidney is connected to the heart) Despite this, it still had a good function in producing urine and excreting creatinine.
5. Zebrafish did not die after destroying a part of its brain and rebuilt the damaged part[20].
6. Continuous neurogenesis in the brain and hippocampus has been a proven phenomenon[21,22]. Neurogenesis of the brain hippo-campus (according to modern medical science, the hippocampus is the center of memory) not only does not cause a loss of memories and learning power, but in patients with depression and Alzheimer's, drugs that increase hippocampal neurogenesis improve the patient's condition.

Even a study shown in a population of aggressive mice; enhancement of the mice's most prominent moral trait was directly related to increased hippocampal neurogenesis (hippocampal neurogenesis has not impaired the behavioral memory either)[25].

Hippocampal neurogenesis means the death of specialized cells in the memory center, however it does not disrupt memories because the hippocampus is not a center for storing information and memory.

Our theory (The Balancing Heart Theory) stat-es:

The heart is responsible for maintaining and controlling the body's balance. The heart produces electromagnetic energy and electrical energy[3,4]. This electrical energy stimulates the neurons of the heart's nervous system (Electrical stimulation is a technique that has been used to promote nerve regeneration)[27]. The heart uses its neural network to send neural electrical messages to all organs through the neurons in the walls of the arteries.

In the case of involuntary work, the organs perform their activity, because they have information on how to perform automatic actions in their neuronal DNA. In case of imbalance or stressful and critical conditions, the heart intervenes and acts to create and maintain balance by sending messages to the relevant organs.

In the state of voluntary work and learning, when we begin to learn a particular subject, the body starts to make synapses between the involved neurons in that

particular subject in the medulla oblongata area so that the neurons of the collaborating organs communicate more smoothly and faster in performing that specific activity. These synapses define our short-term memory. Synapses are also created between the neurons of organs and the brain to drain excess energy more rapidly and efficiently from the brain.

With repetitive learning, synapses become more efficient, and if not repeated, synapses weaken until they eventually disappear.

By repetition of learning, practice, and acquisition of skills, genetic rearrangements happen in the heart's nervous system and the organ's neurons that are related to that particular activity due to the function of the transposons. These genetic rearrangements in the DNA of neurons determine our long-term memory. We have two copies of long-term memory, one in the heart's nervous system and the other in the neurons that reach the organs.

The brain has a higher temperature than the body due to its function[26]. As mentioned, the heart is responsible for controlling the organs and maintaining the body's balance by sending neural messages (which are electrical) to the organs. Excess electrical energy reaching the organs from the heart must be expelled from the organs and the body.

The organs send this excess energy to the brain, and the brain releases the extra energy. The brain releases energy in the form of thermal energy and radiation. During this time, brain neurons degenerate and are replaced by new neurons. The cause of neurogenesis is the death of neurons due to the release of energy from the brain, and the phenomenon of neurogenesis is a vital requirement for the brain to continue working correctly. Lack of neurogenesis prevents the proper release of excess energy of the organs, which impairs the function of an organ in the body whose extra energy in the brain is not adequately discharged or released.

Answer to the unsolved question

We can understand many unknowns in medical science by invoking the Balancing Heart Theory.

Based on our theory, we can explain the process of brain waves releasing up to thirty seconds after cardiac arrest. The COURIER JOURNAL has published the above article on March 11th, 2022. The website address of the above newspaper is: courirjournal.com

Dr. Ajmal Zemmar explained that in an 87-year-old patient with epilepsy and cerebral hemorrhage (The patient's brain did not have a function.) thirty seconds before and after cardiac arrest, the patient's brain emitted certain brain waves similar to waves emitted while dreaming. The patient's brain could not dream or think due to old age and epilepsy, as well as cerebral hemorrhage.

We intend to describe the process based on the theory of the balancing heart.

The only organ that can be a source for the patient's brain waves is the heart. The waves are emitted from the heart and take time to leave the brain in the form of brain waves.

According to the simple laws of physics, when the source of the wave propagator disappears, it still takes time for the last issued waves to disappear.

For example: if someone throws a stone into the water, a wave starts, the stone is submerged in the water, but the wave continues for some seconds until it disappears. Another example is when someone uses a home Wi-Fi network with a mobile phone, when the Wi-Fi device is disconnected, the mobile phone will have access to the Internet for some seconds. In this case, when the heart stopped sending the nerve messages, the last signals sent by the heart took thirty seconds to exit through the brain in the form of brain waves.

Future directions, Suggestions

Our theory puts many paths ahead for scientists and researchers.

1. Suggestion to Dr Bartley Griffith:
While we admire the effort to transplant a pig's heart into a human28, 29, if our theory is followed: the chances of a successful transplant of a recombinant pig heart into a human will be much higher if one can use the DNA of a patient's heart neuronal system to produce a recombinant heart.

Treatment of diseases

2. With the accurate knowledge of the heart's nervous system, the ways to treat severe illnesses such as Parkinson's can be discovered.

3. Concerning the use of electromagnetic wav-es to treat depression

There are certainly differences by accurately measuring the wavelengths of electromagnetic waves release from the heart of a person with depression and comparing them to healthy peo-ple[30].

By placing a patient with depression in a room with electromagnetic waves similar to those of healthy people (this energy and electro-magnetic waves can be generated in a special laboratory), we can treat a person with depression without medicine.

Based on the Theory of The Balancing Heart, we are very interested in collaborating with eager scientists and institutions for great discoveries.

Conflict of interest

Authors do not have any conflict of interest to declare.

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