

Vitreous imaging system

New method for medical diagnosis

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Abstract - The Importance of "vitreous imagery system" it is a discovery in the field of the medical imagery and of the diagnosis, the "vitreous imagery system" gives a completely remarkable new approach for the medical diagnosis it is precise, without passing by the traditional way which is, long, tiring method and sometimes dangerous for the patient, "the vitreous imaging system" puts all the capacities of the computer at the service of the patient.

- Environment slightly enlightened without important source of light
- The "*vitreous imagery system*" makes it possible to visualize the images of the patient's organs in the vitreous humor, these images are laid out in bulk, with sometimes the repetition more than one organ, same organ with different view.
- We resize each image of organs obtained in the humor vitreous to isolate each image.

1 Introduction

I always thought that the process to make a traditional medical diagnosis is a very long and complicated process, Hard & tiring for the patient, but especially unreliable.

Taking this into consideration, part of my research work is concerned with trying to find a means of making the diagnosis quickly and accurate

With this new method "vitreous imaging system". I discovered that we can make a quickly diagnosis without going through the classical process, the "vitreous imagery system" visualizes in images the pathological organs, these images contain an infinite data thus enabling us to have anatomical, histological, anatomopathologic, microscopic and ultra microscopic information.

I show you these images obtained by "the vitreous imagery system", you can see by yourself the quality and the precision of these images

2 Material & Methods

2.1 Materials

The material is very simple; it consists of a camera & computer,

2.2 Methods

- Photo of the eye.
- Front view photo of the eye
- Camera without flash

2.3 Theory & explanation

The images is formed on the retina, which converted it into nerve impulse and transmits it to the brain and since each eye receives an image a little different from the observed object, the brain compares the information coming from each eye and reconstitutes the image in three dimensions.

The human eye is a window open on the outside world, it receives the images from the outside environment and transmits to the brain to be analyzed and treated according to the corresponding answers. The image is formed on the retina, which converted it into nerve impulse and transmits it to the brain and since each eye receives an image a little different from the observed object, the brain compares the information coming from each eye and reconstitutes the image in three dimensions.

2.4 Anatomical composition of the eye

The eyeball of a grow- up measures 2.5 cm this little volume regroups nervous cells, muscles and transparent surroundings.

Muscles: these are the ciliary bodies, which modify the curvature of crystalline lens during accommodation

Cornea: is a transparent membrane made up of several layers which are directly in contact with the ambient air.

Aqueous humor: is a transparent watery fluid that is permanently, filtered and renewed in order to keep the eyeball in proper and good condition.

Iris: is a diaphragm that regulates the amount of light that the enters through the pupil.

Crystalline lens: is a simple convergent lens, that is held by ligaments which are tied to muscles (ciliary bodies) they modify in this way the curvature of the crystalline lens and make possible focusing.

Vitreous humor: is a transparent gelatinous and translucent substance whose function is to keep the retina against the inner lining of the eye it defines the form the eye and represents 90% of its volume.

Retina: is a nervous membrane forming the inner lining of the posterior wall of the eye, it is a few tens millimeters thick with a global surface of 2.5cm x 2.5cm, it consists of 130 million nerve cells (125 million retinal rods and 5 million retinal cones). It transforms light into electric signals which are conveyed to the brain.

Sclerotic: is the firm that forms the outer covering of the eyeball, its anterior covering is the cornea; the sclera is perceptible from the outside and constitutes the whites of the eyes.

This is the classical theory of today.

this theory is inadequate for it cannot explain the complexity of the eye : you notice that the major part of the eye (90%) is the vitreous humor whose only function is to maintain the shape of the eye , while the retina, a membrane of 2.5 cm² and few ten millimeters thick consists of 130 million nerve cells, each one , has a very precise function, a plant that is so complex and fitted with such technology that only 10% of its volume works, while 90% are for aesthetical reasons.

I looked into the problem and realized that the function of the vitreous humor is actually much more important than it seems. Chemical composition of the vitreous humor: 99,6% of water, vitamin C, glucose, lactic acid, NA ,CL, hyluronic acid, complete absence of vascularization.

My research enables me to prove that the images are materialized in the vitreous humor; it is its chief function. The functions of maintenance, the nutritious function are of a minor importance.

2.5 The eye has two functions

- An open window on the outside world
- An open window on the inside body

it is a movie, camera which is recording in both way, the image is recorded and formed in “energetic image” in the vitreous humor, the retina that consists of cone cells and rod cells digitizes the image and transmits it to the brain through the optic nerve, the digitization is carried out in “energetic language”

The numeric language uses a mathematical algorithm whose basis is 0 and 1.

Energetic language uses energetic algorithm whose source are colors and shapes.

Numeric image is the resultant between the observed image and the approximate image in the data bank of the computer; actually, numeric image is not a real one.

Energetic image is real, it is itself image data bank, that is to say it contains endless images, that is why the image is multidimensional and not three-dimensional wich is transmitted to the brain.

I am doing my research on this particular field and I noticed that when an organ or several ones are affected, the image of that organ appears in the vitreous humor these enlarged and processed images of organs offer anatomical, histological images with an accuracy defying any radiological, scanographical, or microscopic equipment.

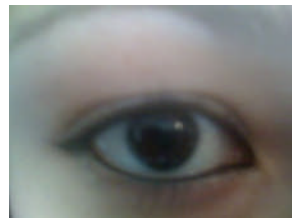
2.6 Example patient

- Female patient 20 years age:

Painful joints : wrist, elbow, pelvis , leg patient hospitalized in different hospitals of France and Belgium .

Diagnosis changing according to the hospital : Still disease, lupus...

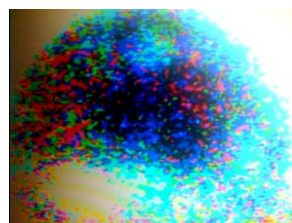
Vitreous imaging system diagnosis:



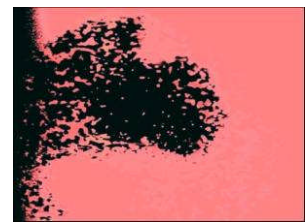
img 1



img 2



img 3



img 4



img 5



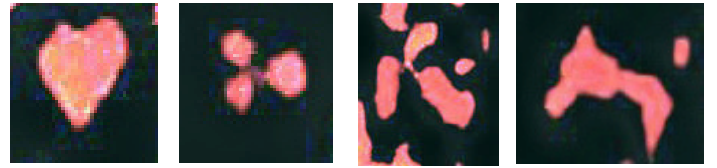
Vitreous humor

Img 1 : right eye photo of the patient

Img 2 : resize up image eye of the patient

Img 3, Img 4, Img 5, : images organs in the vitreous humor

2.6.1 The affected organs appears in the vitreous humor

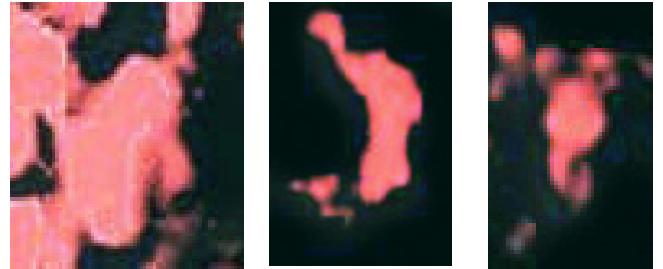


img(a)

img(b)

img(c)

img(d)

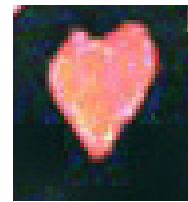


img(e)

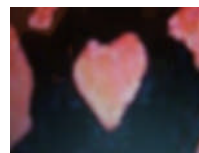
img(f)

img(g)

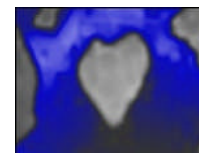
2.6.2 Images processing by computer:



img(a)



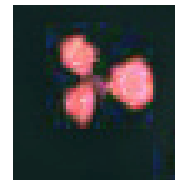
img(a)



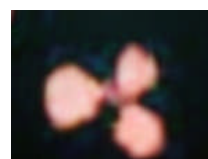
img(a1)



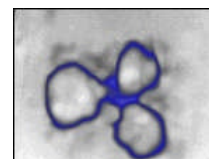
img(a2)



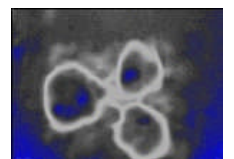
img(b)



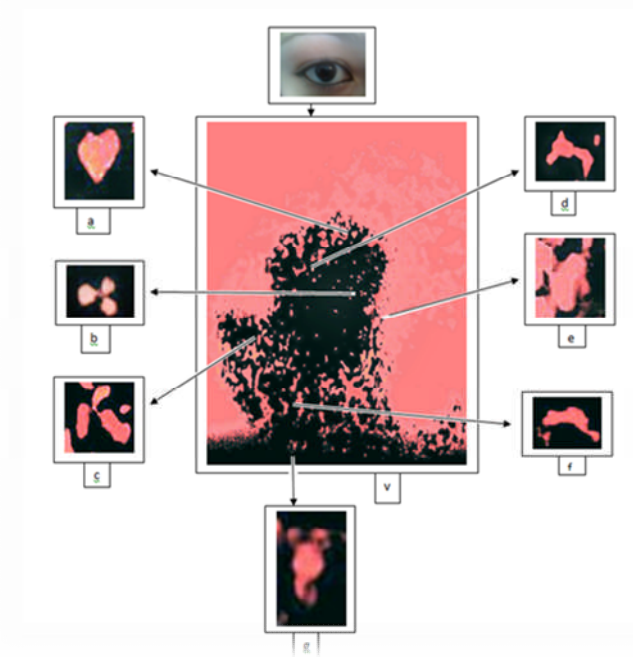
img(b)

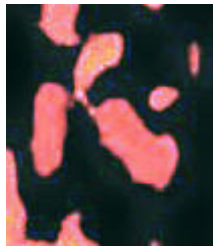


img(b1)



img(b2)

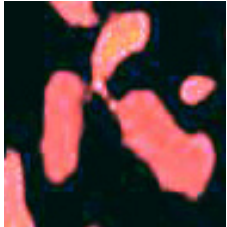




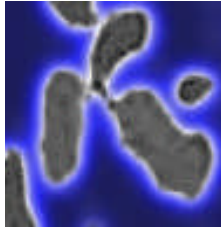
img(c)



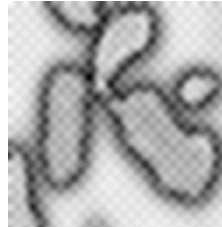
img(f)



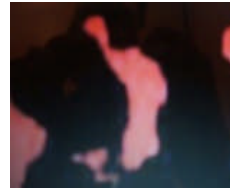
img(c)



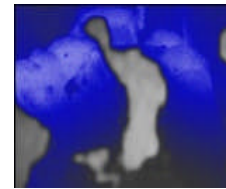
img(c1)



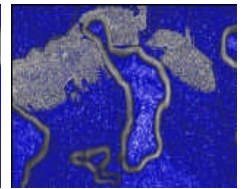
img(c2)



img(f)



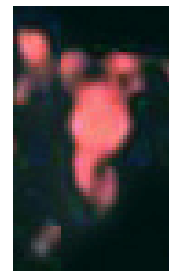
img(f1)



img(f2)



img(d)



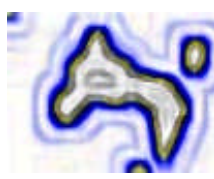
img(g)



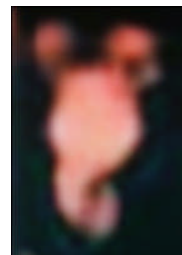
img(d)



img(d1)



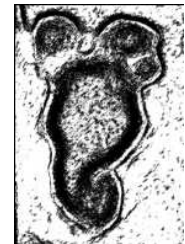
img(d2)



img(g)



img(g1)



img(g2)



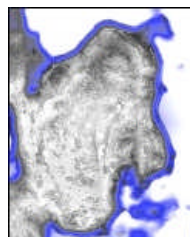
img(e)

After processing images by computer we result:

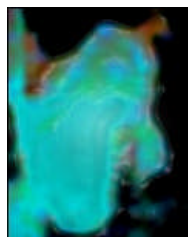
- a. heart image (a , a1, a2)
- b. cervical vertebra image view face (b, b1, b2,)
- c. lung image (c, c1, c3, c4)
- d. cervical vertebra image view profile (d, d1, d2)
- e. kidney image (e, e1, e2)
- f. iliac bones image (f, f1, f2, f3, f4,f5, f6))
- g. apparatus genital (uterus, ovary and vagina) (g, g1, g2,g3, g4)



img(e)

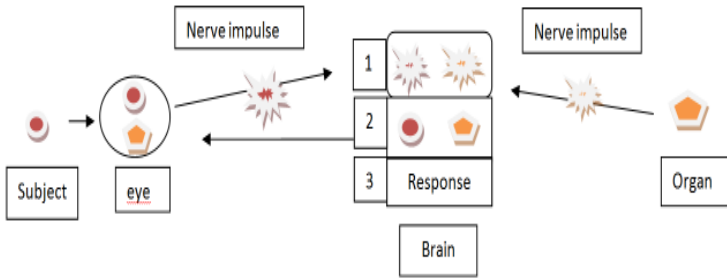


img(e1)



img(e2)

2.6.3 Diagram



EXPLANATION OF the MECHANISM OF RECEPTION IMAGES BY the BRAIN AND INTERCONNECTION WITH the EYE

2.6.4 The mechanism explanation

- Reception zone of encrypted image
- zone of decoding
- zone of Response

– Outside the eye towards the brain

The image is received by the eye is digitized and transmitted in nerve impulse by the optical nerve to the brain (occipital zone or surface number 8 in charge of the vision). The visual surface is dividing in three zones, the first zone is the zone of the reception of the nerve impulse, the second zone is responsible for the analysis of received information and the third is responsible for the response.

The image on the eye is digitized by the cells in cones and sticks in the form of electrical signal and is transmitted to the brain, in the zone number 1 receives coding information which is transmitted to the zone number 2 that converts this signal in real image.

The language of the brain is an energy language the brain receives a signal in the form of colors and shapes, which are decoded into real and comprehensible image.

– Interior of the body towards the brain

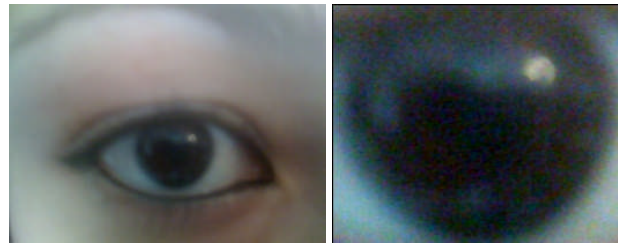
The affected organ sends its image by nerve impulse to the brain on the zone of reception of information, in codified “colors and shapes”. This information goes into zone number two in order to be converted into real images

But as the image is in contact with the equipment which transmits the image of opposite towards the interior, the image will be returned in the other direction, go towards and it is visible in the humor vitreous thanks to the effect of opposite mirrors.

2.7 The germ identification

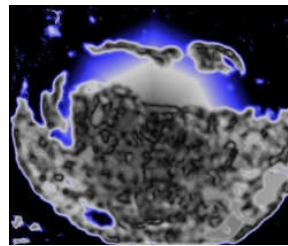
The traditional identification is made by: “direct examination” by “culture”, “search for antigen”... but, the identification by “vitreous imaging system” is done by imaging, we directly have the images of the germ.

(h; photo of the eye, h1:h2, h3, h4, h5, h6)
not number any pages in your paper and do not reference page numbers in the text.

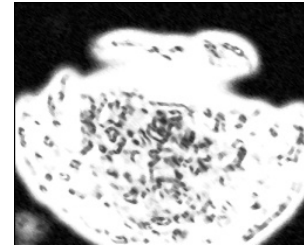


h1

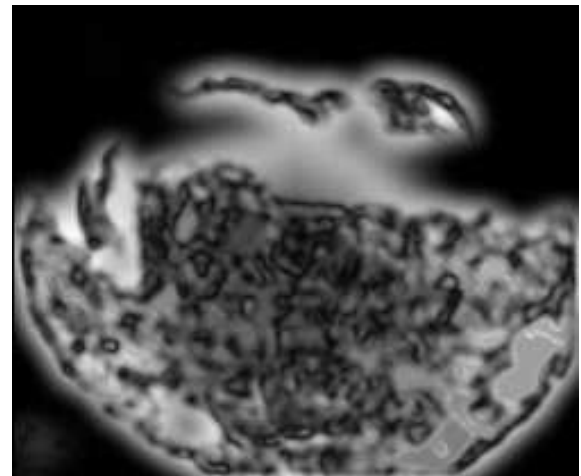
h2



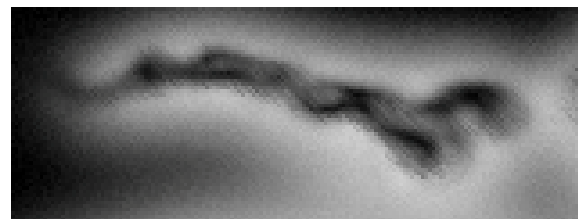
h3



h4



h5

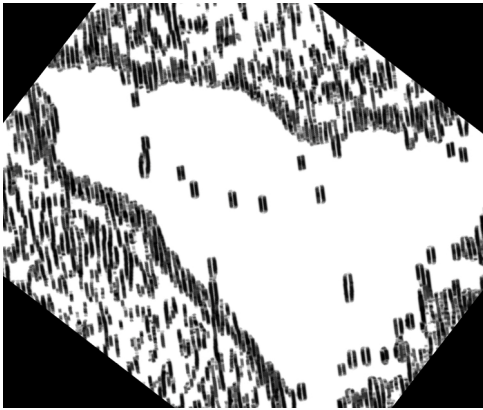


h6: Borrelia-germ

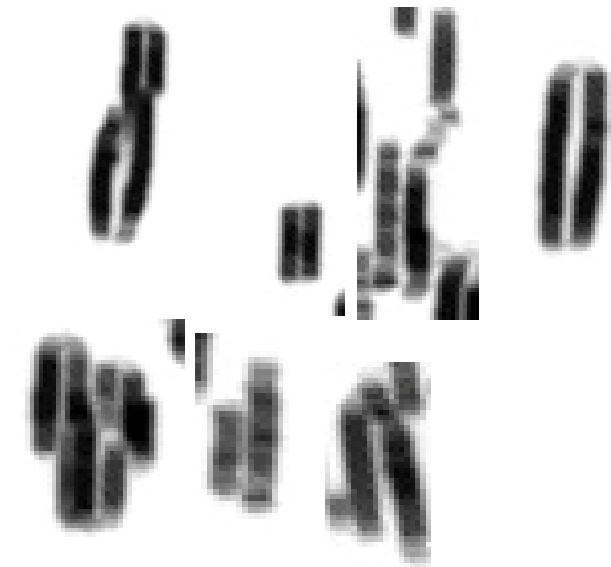
The identification of this germ is **Borrelia** germ, so the disease is **Lyme disease**.

2.8 The Chromosome & DNA identification

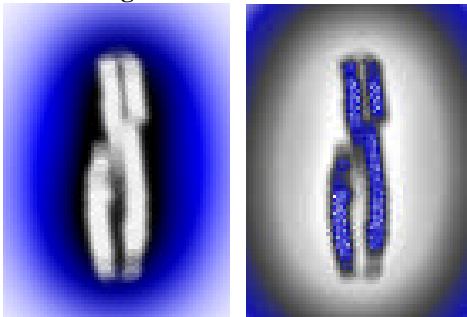
By the “*vitreous imaging system*” we can obtain the images of chromosom directly.



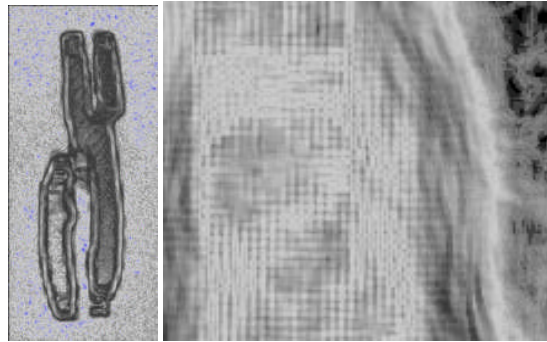
img (m)



images of Chromosom's

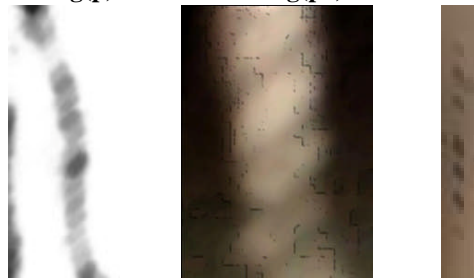


imag(n) Chromosom X



img(p)

img(p1)



img(q)

img(q1)

img(l)

- img(m) : visualization of chromosomal
- img(n) : image of the chromosomal X
- img(p) : chromosomal X
- img(p1), img(q); img(q1): part of chromosomal.
- img(l) : DNA

3 Conclusions

The “*Vitreous imaging system*” is the most **precise** technique and most complete to take a diagnosis without mistake, with a maximum of safety for the patient.

The “*Vitreous imaging system*” will bring a giant jump in the field of the medical imaging and diagnosis namely:

- The great effectiveness for diagnosis
- Duration of examination (few minutes)
- Diagnosis in imaging in a few minutes
- Great safety for the patient and doctors
- No product of contrast or radiation in order to obtain the images.
- Exact localization of the pathological lesion, the images of diseased organs appear automatically in the «vitreous humor”.

The “*Vitreous imaging system*” makes it possible to take a diagnosis, to follow the evolution of the disease, the evolution of the treatment.

We explained that the images of the “vitreous imaging system” give an infinity of information's , the spectrum investigation is very large , and offers to us information's in others fields namely : genetics , cartography , and others disciplines .