

Joint event on  
8<sup>th</sup> International Conference on  
**NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS,  
CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM AND STROKE**  
&  
International Conference on  
**NEUROLOGY AND NEUROSURGERY**

December 04-05, Dubai, UAE



## *Peter M Carney*

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### **Physics treats Neuropathy better than Pharmacology**

Everyday Painful Peripheral Neuropathy (PPN) causes hundreds of millions of people around the world to suffer in torment and discomfort. While multiple meta-analyses and systematic reviews document that pharmacologic agents help these patients better than placebos some also state that our current treatments are “inadequate” “frustrating and maybe even appalling”. These results may be due in part to the concept that “patients with neuropathy have irreversible nerve damage.” The continued search for an effective drug to treat PPN has yet to be found.

Albert Einstein’s insight that “we can’t solve problems by using the same kind of thinking we used when we created them” suggests that searching for a better drug may not be successful. His colleague, Erwin Schrodinger offered an alternative when he stated, “life at a cellular level is quantum mechanics; pure physics and pure chemistry.”

In the 1980’s Becker used animal models to show that electromagnetic energy fields induce limb regeneration. More recently cell culture experiments have documented the effects of electrical stimulation on the myelination of dorsal root ganglion cells.

These animal models lead Drs. Odell and Sorgnard to develop Electronic Cell Signal Treatment (EST). EST combines and simultaneously delivers Frequency-Modulated (FM) and Amplitude-Modulated (AM) electric

cell currents in a pulsed electromagnetic field. Using local anesthetics to block pain and other nerve functions creates CET (Combined Electrochemical Treatment.)

The use EST and CET have allowed Drs. Odell, Sorgnard, Cernak and others to show how the principles of physics regenerate nerves, reduce pain, restore function and have no side effects. These results dramatically improve the lives of patients suffering from PPN.

In producing these results, EST and CET transform the treatment of PPN and usher in a new way of treating pain.

#### **Biography**

Peter M Carney received his B.A. in 1958 from Williams College and his MD in 1962 from Western Reserve School of Medicine. In 1962 he started at the Yale-New Haven Hospital as a surgical intern and left in 1968 as a neurosurgeon. He became a diplomate of the American Board of Neurological Surgeons in 1971. He has taught neurosurgery at Tufts-New England Medical Center, been Chairman of the Department of Surgery at the King Faisal Specialist Hospital in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, and since 1985 has been in private practice in Elkhart, Indiana.

Since his residency at Yale he has sought ways to transform the practice of medicine, helping in 1966 to establish the use of the operating microscope in neurosurgery. In 1996 his presentation at the AANS meeting helped improve the treatment of acute subdural hematomas. Since 2011 he has actively advocated using CET to help patients with neuropathy.

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