

# Investigation of the effect of Faradarmani Consciousness Field on multi-drug resistance isolates of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* by phenotypic and genotypic methods



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## Abstract

The study assessed FCF's impact on MDR *M. tuberculosis* isolates using phenotypic and genotypic methods. While two isolates showed significant changes in antibiotic resistance and sensitivity under FCF compared to controls, other cases showed no notable differences. Further research is needed for a complete understanding of FCF effects.

## Introduction

The study delves into Faradarmani Consciousness Field (FCF), a concept by Mohammad Ali Taheri, which is intangible and part of the Cosmic Consciousness Network (CCN). It explores the practical applications of FCF in the context of multi-drug resistant (MDR) strains of *M. tuberculosis*, using phenotypic and genotypic methods to assess its impact.

## Materials and Methods

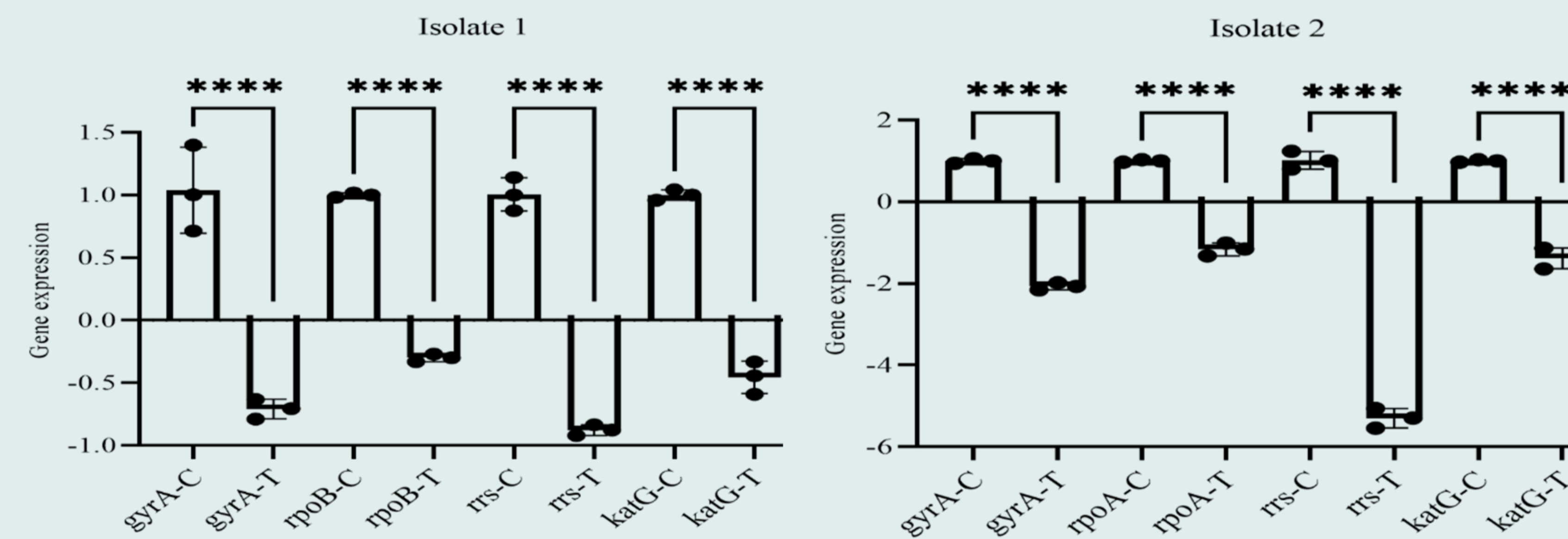
The study used a double-blind approach, with technicians unaware of the Faradarmani Consciousness Field (FCF) theory, and the Faradarmangar (Announcer) uninformed about the research details. The 2 treatment-resistant isolates of *M. tuberculosis* were under the effect of Faradarmani Consciousness Field in two laboratory tests, including the proportional method and real-time PCR. Treatment-resistant isolates that were not exposed to FCF were considered as the control group.

## Statistical Data Analysis

➤ The data was analyzed using Graphpad 8 and Excel version 2016, employing one-way ANOVA, variation analysis, and Tukey's test. Measurements were repeated twice, and significance was determined at a level of 0.5.

## Results

The results indicated that isolate 1, initially sensitive to streptomycin, became resistant to it under FCF influence. Conversely, isolate 2, resistant to ethambutol, became sensitive to it under FCF. In isolate 1, RNA expression of the studied genes increased under FCF, compared to its control. However, in isolate 2, RNA expression of genes showed a decreasing trend compared to the control.



**Fig-1: The results of the effect of FCF on the expression of drug resistance genes by real-time PCR method**

T: treated with FCF

C: control samples

\*\*\*\*: Statistically significant ( $P < 0.0001$ )

**Isolate 1:** under the effect of FCF, this isolate showed an increase in the expression of 4 studied genes in comparison with its control isolate.

**Isolate 2:** Under the effect of FCF, this isolate showed a decrease in the expression of 4 studied genes in comparison with its control isolate.

**Table-1: The results of the drug resistance patterns of the isolates under the effect of FCF and control**

Antibiotics Samples	Isoniazid	Rifampin	Streptomycin	Ethambutol	Kanamycin	Capromycin
FCF (1)	Resistant	Resistant	<b>Resistant</b>	Resistant	Sensitive	Sensitive
Control (1)	Resistant	Resistant	<b>Sensitive</b>	Resistant	Sensitive	Sensitive
FCF (2)	Resistant	Resistant	Sensitive	<b>Sensitive</b>	Sensitive	Sensitive
Control (2)	Resistant	Resistant	Sensitive	<b>Resistant</b>	Sensitive	Sensitive
FCF (3)	Resistant	Resistant	Sensitive	Resistant	Sensitive	Sensitive
Control (3)	Resistant	Resistant	Sensitive	Resistant	Sensitive	Sensitive

## Conclusions

- ✓ Isolates 1 and 2, initially susceptible and resistant to streptomycin and ethambutol, respectively, then showed reversed susceptibility patterns under FCF influence.
- ✓ Isolate No.1 exhibited increased RNA expression in the *rrs* gene, associated with streptomycin resistance, correlating with its resistance acquisition post-FCF exposure.
- ✓ In contrast, isolate No.2 displayed reduced expression in genes linked to ethambutol resistance, aligning with its susceptibility conversion post-FCF.
- ✓ These findings underscore FCF's notable influence on drug resistance traits and associated gene expression.

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