

Abstract

Skin grafting is widely used in the repair of skin surgeries. Since a critical issue related to an allograft is its rejection, it is necessary to find a method that can prevent allograft rejection and increase allograft survival without side effects. Mohammad Ali Taheri founded the Taheri Consciousness Fields (TCFs). These fields are neither matter nor energy, but it is possible to investigate their effects on objects with different controlled experiments. This study aimed to investigate the effects of two TCFs (A and B) on skin allografts in rats.

Method

Twenty rats were randomly divided into two groups, the control and the group receiving tacrolimus. Then, the group receiving tacrolimus after surgery was divided into two groups, one group was affected by the TCFs (A and B) and another group was not. Rats were anesthetized, after preparation for surgery, a 2 cm diameter dorsal skin was harvested from the donor rat, and then the skin allograft was transplanted on the back of the recipient (Figure 1). After two weeks of storage, tissue samples were taken, histologic and macroscopic observations were performed.

Results

The results showed that transplant in TCFs treated rats was successful and the new epidermis was formed, and sebaceous glands and high number of capillaries could be detected in the dermis layer. It seems that TCFs as a qualitative treatment can be an option to reduce the probability of graft rejection. Further research is needed to clarify the alleviative effects of TCFs on graft survival.

Introduction

According to TCF theory, there are various TCFs with different functions, which are the subcategories of a networked universal internet called the Cosmic Consciousness Network (CCN). The major difference between the theory of TCFs and other theoretical concepts about consciousness is related to the practical application of the TCFs. These fields can be applied to all living and non-living creatures, including plants, animals, microorganisms, materials, etc. Sciencefact has provided a common ground between energy and matter by conducting reproducible laboratory experiments in various scientific fields, and it has used the scientific approach in proving TCFs.



Figure 1: Procedures for skin allografting surgery

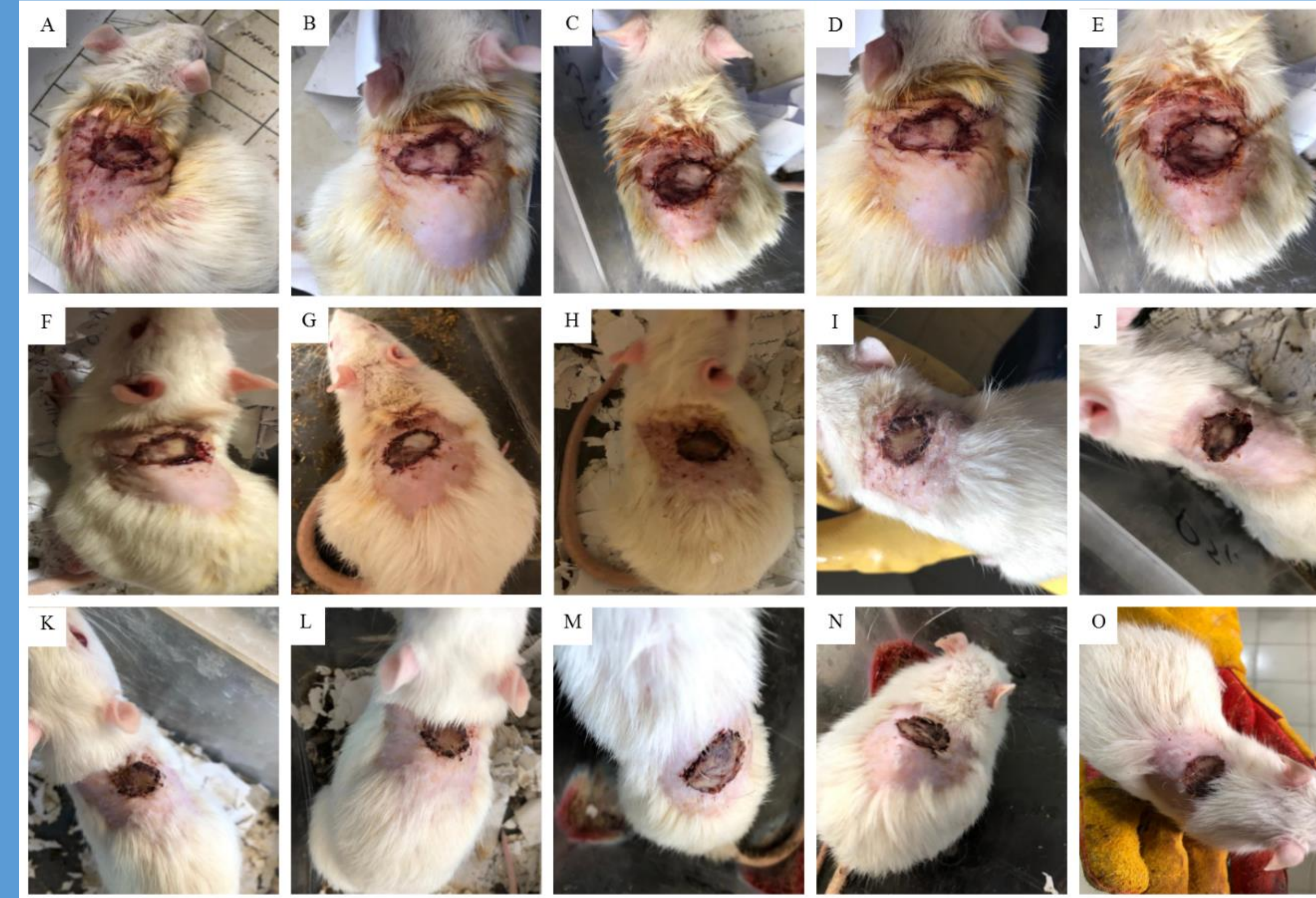


Figure 3: A to O Panels show the two-week trend after surgery in the non-treatment group.

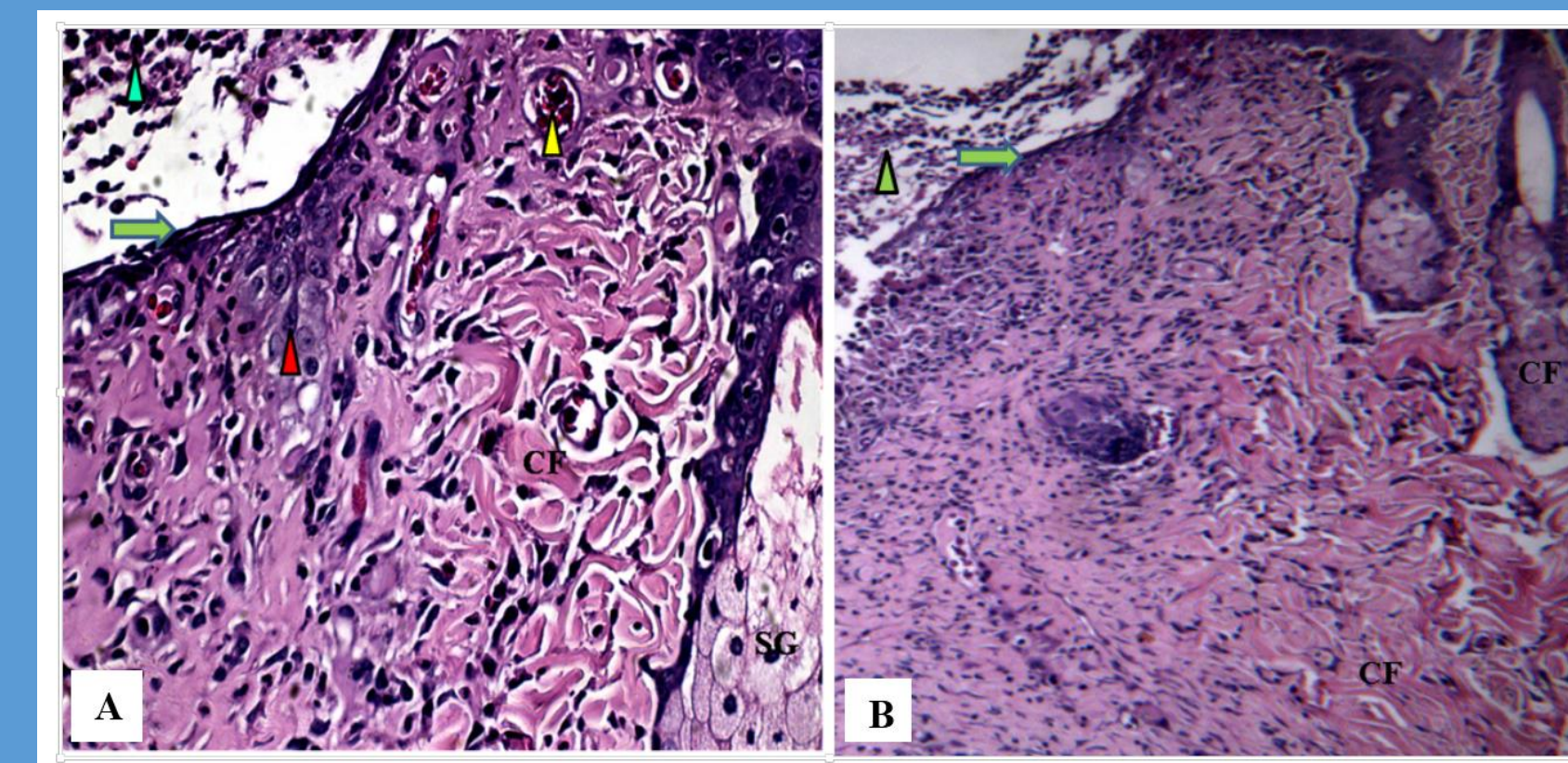


Figure 4: Histological features of grafted areas in the TCFs treatment group. A) The collagen fibers (CF) were thick more arranged and denser. Granulation tissue indicated by a high number of capillaries (yellow arrowhead), mild fibroplasia or mild infiltration of fibroblasts (red arrowhead) and inflammatory cells (green arrowhead), re-epithelialization (arrow), and sebaceous gland (SG) was observed in this group ($\times 200$). B) The collagen fibers (CF) were thick more arranged and denser. The inflammatory cells (green arrowhead), re-epithelialization (arrow), and sebaceous gland (SG) were observed ($\times 100$).



Figure 2: A to O Panels show the two-week trend after surgery in the TCFs treatment group.

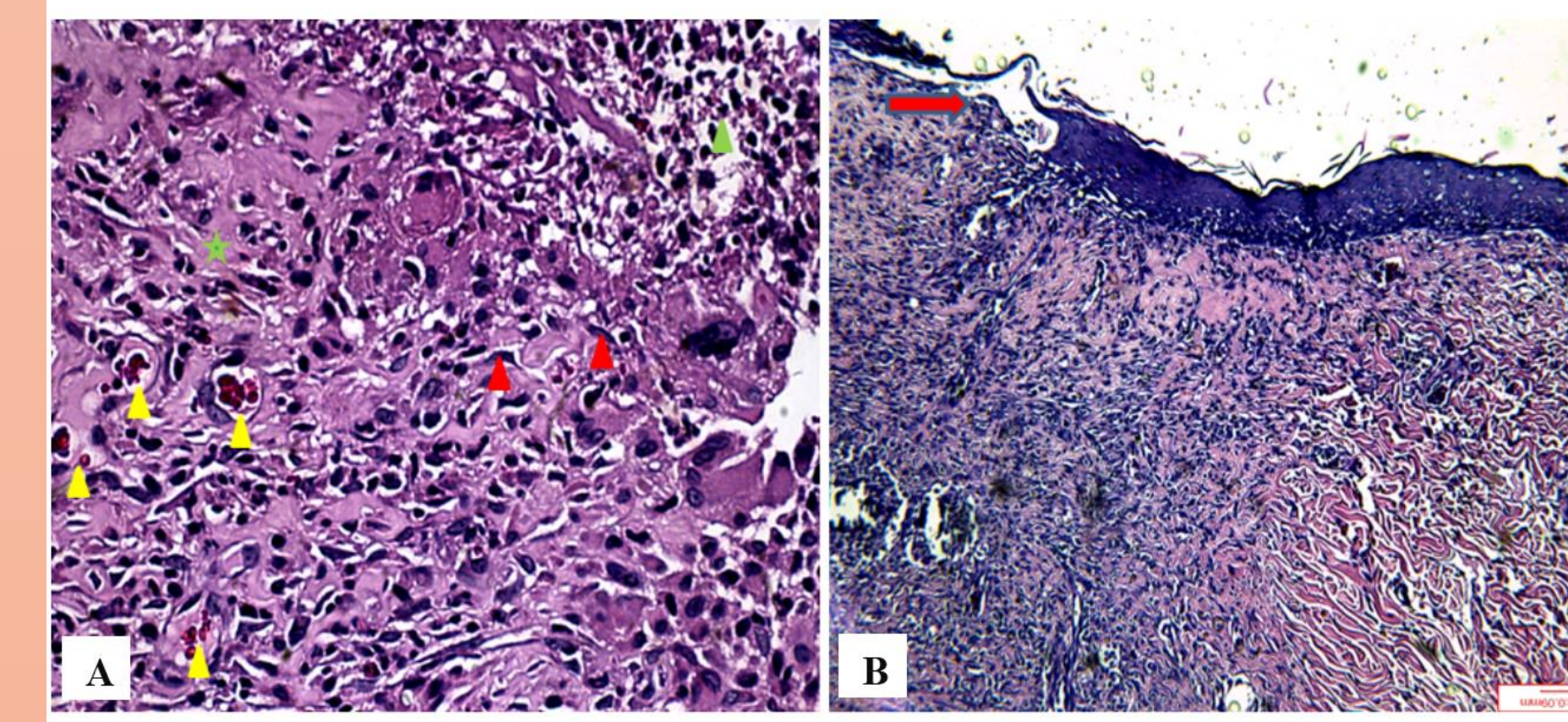


Figure 5: Histological features of grafted areas in the non-treatment group. A) The collagen fibers (star) were thin and weakly arranged. Granulation tissue indicated by high number of capillaries (yellow arrow-head), fibroplasia or severe infiltration of fibroblasts (red arrow-head) and inflammatory cells (green arrow-head) ($\times 200$). B) The partial re-epithelialization (arrow) was observed in this group ($\times 100$).

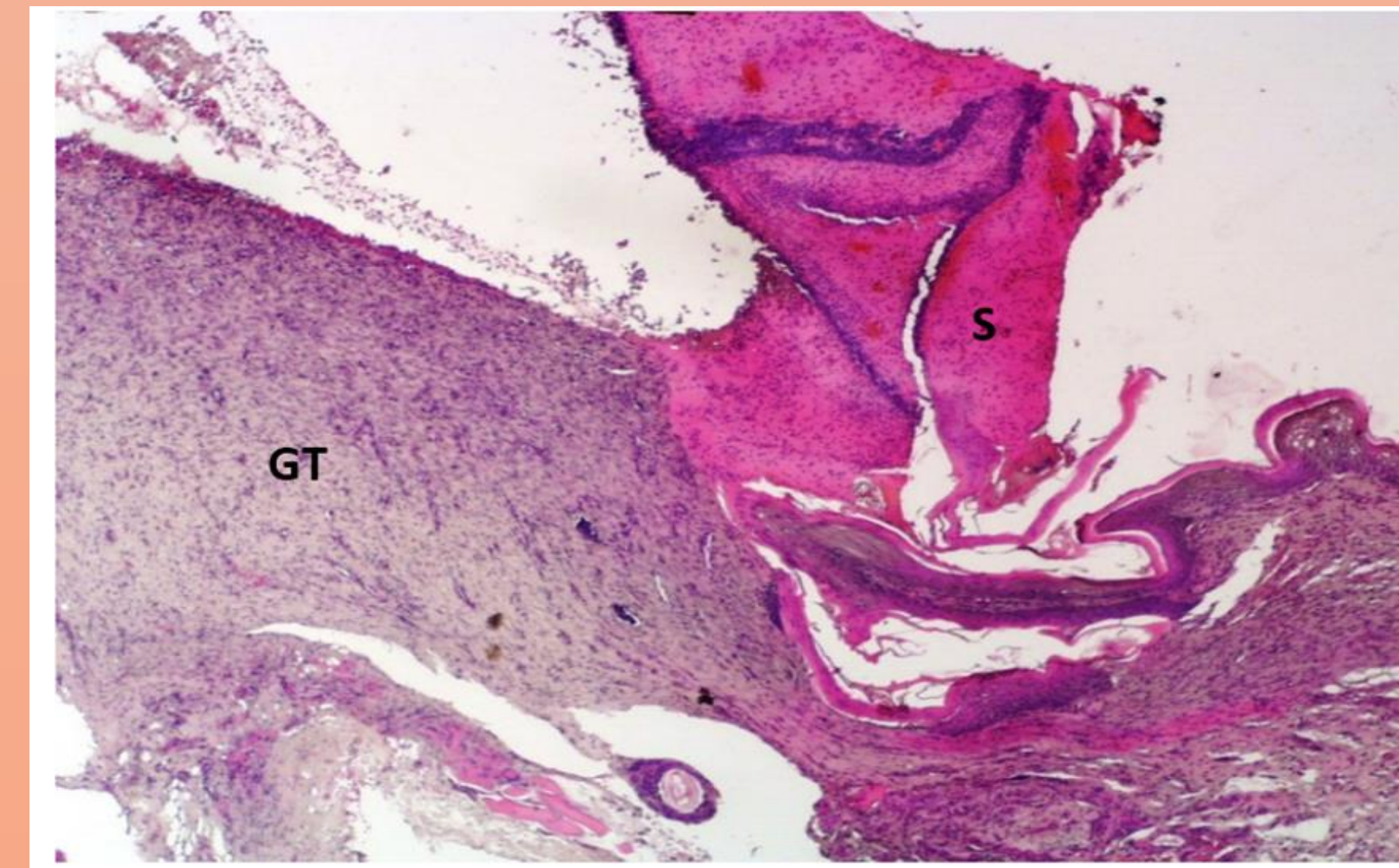


Figure 6: Histological feature of the control group. The scab is seen on a wound that is healing and below the scab (S) is the formation of a re-epidermis that is thickening and below that is the granulation tissue (GT) that is being completed. The image shows this area at $\times 40$ magnification.

Discussion

The macroscopic evaluation of allografted rats affected by TCFs displayed that these rats showed better adhesion of the graft and hair formation on the transplanted skin and around them (Figure 2).

The macroscopic observation of the non-treatment group showed the graft area was not fully attached to the skin of the mouse, the skin graft was being rejected and no hair had grown on the grafted area (Figure 3).

Researchers have attempted to prolong skin allograft by suppressing the immune system, especially in patients with extensive burns (Rezaei et al., 2017). However, the side effects of immunosuppressive drugs can be severe, leading to a shorter life expectancy for transplant patients (Claeys et al., 2019). Therefore, there is a need for the development of a method that can increase skin allograft survival without side effects. It is proved that total and/or partial skin grafts cause modifications in the integumentary system, such as a decrease in blood flow, skin contractures, ischemic conditions, and formation of complete or partial necrosis after grafting (Cheng et al., 2017, Wang et al., 2016). Rejection of skin allografts is the response of the recipient's immune system resulting in the alloantigens recognition and cellular destruction. The short-term survival time of graft limits the clinical application of xenogeneic or allogeneic skin grafts (Dixit et al., 2017, Erdag et al., 2004). Our results showed that TCFs had stimulatory effects on better tissue adhesion located at the skin graft site which led to better skin graft performance. Although we cannot measure TCFs quantitatively it is possible to investigate their effects indirectly through various experiments.

References: Please refer to cosmointel.com for all resources and references for this research.

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