J Pet Environ Biotechnol 2017, 8:5 (Suppl)
DOI: 10.4172/2157-7463-C1-038

Radio resistance to ultrasonic radiation

Mirtskhulava Merab[1] and **Nassar Georges**[2]
[1]National Center for Disease control, Georgia
[2]Université de Valenciennes, France

Radio resistance is the level of ionizing radiation that organisms are able to withstand, may be induced by exposure to small doses of ionizing radiation. Several studies have documented this effect in yeast, bacteria, protozoa, algae, plants, insects, as well as in in vitro mammalian and human cells and in animal models. Many organisms have been found to possess a self-repair mechanism that can be activated by exposure to radiation in some cases. Two examples of this self-repair process in humans are described below. Radiation resistance is that part of an antenna's feed point resistance that is caused by the radiation of electromagnetic waves from the antenna, as opposed to loss resistance (also called ohmic resistance) which generally causes the antenna to heat up. Results obtained in preliminary studies on radio resistant microorganisms allow with a high degree of probability to suggest that the surprising combination of a number of biologically active compounds that help to survive radio resistant microorganisms in conditions of extremely high levels of radiation and contained in their dried biomass components caused positive action on human organism preventive health and also caused radio protective efficacy of preparation made from this biomass. Autors have built this model after years of experience in research, evaluation, teaching and administration. The foundation is based on generation evaluation, which is a methodology that utilizes the previous generations of evaluation: measurement, description and judgment.

mmirtskhulava@yahoo.com