

Influence of Normalization of The Content of Calcium Salts in Body Tissues on The Course of Parkinson's Disease in The Elderly Peapls

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Abstract

Calcium plays an important regulatory and structural role in living organisms. Calcium is a common macronutrient in the body of plants, animals and humans. This chemical element is involved in key physiological and biochemical processes of the cell. Calcium ions are involved in blood coagulation processes, and also serve as one of the universal second messengers inside cells and regulate a variety of intracellular processes - muscle contraction, exocytosis, including the secretion of hormones and neurotransmitters. In the body, calcium is found not only in bones and teeth (about 1 kilogram), but also in the blood. Calcium in the bones is mainly needed for our skeleton to be strong and able to support us. Calcium helps muscles contract, nerves carry messages from the brain to every part of the body, blood vessels move blood throughout the body, release hormones and enzymes that affect almost every function in the body, blood clot, regulate blood pressure and bad cholesterol levels. In old age there is an accumulation in the body of minerals, especially calcium. This is expressed in the deposition of calcium salts in the walls of blood vessels, in joints, cartilage and other tissues. The amount of deposited calcium salts on the tissues of the body, including in the tissues of the brain, is very large, if not enormous. Prior to the start of treatment, all patients were diagnosed by bioresonance. The state of the nosode "Parkinson's disease" ("PD"), organ preparations of the brain - Roof of the midbrain, Red nucleus, Substance nigra, Midbrain, Reticular formation, Lenticular nucleus, Paranigra dopaminergic nucleus were assessed. It was established that in all patients all the listed formations were clearly tested, including the nosode "BP", which indicated the presence of PD. After examining patients with PD using the method of resonance diagnostics, patients begin to use only water with a reduced content of calcium salts in their diet. After 7 weeks of treatment, most of the patients testified that they did not see manifestations of PD in themselves. Their examination showed that the nosode BP and the organ preparations tested before the onset of the disease stopped being tested by the method of resonance diagnostics. The parathyroid gland was also tested in all nine patients (prior to the start of treatment, the parathyroid gland was tested in all patients - it was in a state of degeneration). After 10 weeks of treatment, the rest of the patients reported that they had no manifestations of PD, which was combined with the termination of testing by the method of resonance diagnostics of all previously tested organ preparations, the PD nosode and the parathyroid organ preparation.

Keywords: Calcium salts, Parkinson's disease, the content of calcium salts in body tissues, resonance therapy, resonance of destruction, resonance of creation, parathyroid gland, reduced calcium content in drinking water, nosodes and organ preparations.

Introduction

Calcium salts in living organisms play an important regulatory and structural role. Calcium (Ca²⁺) is a common macronutrient in the body of plants, animals and humans. This chemical element is involved in key physiological and biochemical processes of the cell. Calcium ions are involved in blood coagulation processes, and also serve as one of the universal second messengers inside cells and regulate a variety of intracellular processes - muscle contraction, exocytosis, including the secretion of hormones and neurotransmitters. In the body, calcium is found not only in bones and teeth (about 1 kilogram), but also in the blood (about 0, kilogram). Calcium in the bones is mainly needed for our skeleton to be strong and able to support us.

Calcium helps muscles contract, nerves carry messages from the brain to every part of the body, blood vessels move blood throughout the body, release hormones and enzymes that affect almost every function in the body, blood clot, regulate blood pressure and bad cholesterol levels.

The main disease caused by calcium deficiency is osteoporosis. This is a disease in which the structure and strength of the bone is disturbed and the risk of fractures increases.

Why is too much calcium dangerous? A long-term increase in the level of calcium in the blood (hypercalcemia) is not felt in any way, but significantly increases the risk of kidney stones,

gallstones and bladders, stomach ulcers, hypertension, vasoconstriction, and heart disease.

In old age there is an accumulation in the body of minerals, especially calcium. This is expressed in the deposition of calcium salts in the walls of blood vessels, in joints, cartilage and other tissues. The amount of deposited calcium salts on the tissues of the body is very large, if not huge. Along with this, cases of senile osteoporosis associated with salt deficiency are known [1, 2]. Thus, in old age, in some cases, there are phenomena of oversaturation with salts, and in other cases, insufficiency of calcium salts. Once again, it is important to pay attention to the fact that, for example, oversaturation of body tissues with calcium salts is associated in patients with hypercalcemia.

It appears that older people who are prescribed calcium supplements for the prevention of osteoporosis suffer from an increase in the content of calcium in the tissues much more than from osteoporosis. And, indeed, in recent years, in developed countries, calcium preparations are widely prescribed for the prevention of age-related bone fragility for the elderly. But evidence of their safety has been obtained in animal studies. And recently it was found that calcium can contribute to a more severe course of cardiovascular diseases.

So, we are dealing with a dilemma - in the course of their life, older people accumulate a very large amount of calcium salts, which, settling on various organs, in some cases inhibit their functioning, and in other cases lead to early degeneration of many organs and organ systems, leading to the emergence of degenerative diseases - Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, multiple sclerosis and many other diseases. This is not about an increase in the calcium content in the blood - hypercalcemia, but about an excess amount of calcium salts deposited on tissues - the spine, joints, nerve structures of the brain and other structures.

What should be the doctor's position - to give preference to the creation of methods for the treatment of excess amounts of calcium salts in the body or methods for the treatment of osteoporosis? It seems to us that the extremely important task of the present time is to cure those conditions, especially in the elderly, which lead to the elimination of excess amounts of calcium salts in the tissues, which leads to the emergence of a large number of degenerative diseases. This article is dedicated to just that.

The deposition (deposition) of calcium salts in various tissues, as well as in various bone formations - calcification or calcification - is a degenerative-dystrophic disease [1-5]. In the spine, with calcification - damage to the ligaments, areas appear in the thickness of the fibers where the connective tissue is replaced by salt formations. Calcification can also occur in various structures of the brain, namely, in those structures that are affected in Farah's disease, for example, in those brain structures that become pathological in Parkinson's disease [6]. Fahr's disease is an idiopathic non-atherosclerotic symmetrical intracerebral calcification of the cerebral cortex, basal ganglia and dentate nuclei of the cerebellum, associated with the deposition of calcium and iron salts in the walls of small arteries and arterioles, as well as in the substance of the brain, namely in those structures

that are affected in Parkinson's disease [1-5]. Morphologically, calcifications are found symmetrically in various structures: the cerebral cortex, white matter, subcortical ganglia, internal capsule, cerebellum, walls of small arteries, less often veins [1-5]. If calcification of brain structures occurs in Farah's disease, it is possible that a similar phenomenon may also occur in Parkinson's disease.

The deposition of calcium salts in the back - calcification and the deposition of uric acid - gout. They are deposited in the form of crystals of urate salts in the area of large and small joints. When calcium is not absorbed by bone tissue, it begins to be deposited in various other tissues of the body. This is a systemic reaction. What does "systemic response" mean? In a systemic reaction, calcium salts are deposited not only in the spine, but also in other organs and tissues, including in the brain structures associated with the onset of Parkinson's disease - Roof of the midbrain, Red nucleus, Black substance, Midbrain, Reticular formation, Lenticular nucleus, Paranigra dopaminergic nucleus. The salts deposited on the tissues change the structure of the tissue. This leads to disruption of microcirculation of blood and lymphatic fluid, which leads to degeneration of brain structures. Treatment of salt deposits in the spine at all stages lends itself to manual methods of influence, massage in combination with therapeutic exercises and kinesiotherapy, allows you to remove salts and restore the physiological structure of tissues affected in the spine. Treatment of calcifications, calcifications of the spine and joints is preceded by the need to exclude vitamin D deficiency in the blood, high levels of uric acid.

All of the above is associated with the treatment of calcification, calcification of the spine and joints. Does everything said apply to calcification, calcification of the nervous structures of the brain, emerging calcific degeneration? For example, to those structures with which the occurrence of Parkinson's disease is associated? Not at all. If calcification of brain structures occurs, there is no possibility to perform manual therapy or massage of brain structures. That is why a different therapeutic approach is needed for the treatment of calcification of the nervous structures of the brain. This article is devoted specifically to the treatment of calcification (but not calcium) of brain structures in Parkinson's disease.

3. Regulation of calcium content in the body

The mechanism in the human body that normalizes the concentration of calcium salts is well known. We are referring to the four small glands behind the thyroid gland. When the calcium concentration in the blood decreases, they secrete a special hormone - parathyroid hormone, which promotes the leaching of calcium from the bones back into the blood and stimulates the formation of active forms of vitamin D, which facilitate the absorption of calcium from the intestines. When the concentration of calcium in the blood rises to the upper limit of normal, it affects the parathyroid glands, forcing them to stop secreting parathyroid hormone. Then the absorption of calcium from the intestine slows down, and its excess is quickly deposited in the bones and other organs. In our studies, we found that in elderly and senile people there is a sharp decrease in function, degeneration of the parathyroid glands, as a result of which their normal

function decreases or stops and an excess amount of calcium salts is deposited on bone tissue and other organs. In particular, an excess amount of calcium salts is also deposited on those structures of the brain, the decrease in the function of which (degeneration) leads to the onset of Parkinson's disease (Roof of the midbrain, Red nucleus, Substance nigra, Midbrain, Reticular formation, Lenticular nucleus, Paranigra dopaminergic nucleus), Alzheimer's disease, and other degenerative diseases.

Thus, the deposition of calcium salts in the brain tissues is one of the causes of Parkinson's disease, and the treatment of this disease should be associated with a decrease in the deposition of calcium salts in the tissues of the body. The only mechanism for a non-drug reduction of calcium salt deposition in body tissues is a decrease in the intake of calcium salts. It is clear that such a decrease relates to the use of water. But ordinary "tap" water is water with a high content of calcium salts (80-160 mg / liter). And in order to consume "tap" water, it is necessary to reduce the content of calcium salts in it to the required concentration - 20 mg / liter of water or less.

To what extent can the consumption of drinking water with a reduced content of calcium salts have a positive effect on Parkinson's disease?

4. Method for preparing drinking water with reduced the content of calcium salts

There are not many ways to prepare drinking water with a reduced content of calcium salts. We present only a few of them. 1. Drinking rainwater, 2. Preparation of drinking water with a reduced content of calcium salts from snow, 3. The most common way is to use a "destiller" device. We prepared drinking water with a reduced content of calcium salts using a distiller.

5. Diagnosis using the method of resonance therapy

In this work, we used the method of resonance therapy to diagnose the condition of patients, which was used to treat PD and displayed in our previous works [9-20].

From a technical point of view, resonance is a phenomenon of the response of an oscillatory system to an external influence. When the periods of action and the response of the system coincide, a resonance occurs - a sharp increase in the amplitude of the considered oscillations.

Resonance was discovered by Galeleo Galelei in 1604 [22]. The resonance can be most clearly described as follows. A platoon of soldiers approaches a wooden bridge and the officer gives the command to go out of step because if a platoon of soldiers crosses the wooden bridge in step, the bridge may collapse from resonance. The vibrations of the bridge will coincide with the vibrations of the marching soldiers, a resonance will arise, from which the bridge will collapse.

In this article, the role of the bridge is "played" by the disease, and the role of marching soldiers is "performed" by the healing effect. The commander of the soldiers did not want the bridge to collapse due to possible resonance. The doctor, on the other hand, absolutely needs resonance to destroy the disease, to re-

move calcium salts from the patient's body, or, as in our case, to diagnose the state of the body.

Resonance methods for studying matter have found wide application in physics, chemistry, biology, and medicine. For example, Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR).

At the end of the 20th century, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) was developed on the basis of NMR. It is used to obtain images of the human brain, heart, and digestive tract organs. For the development of MRI in 2003, the American biophysicist Paul Lauterbur and his English colleague Peter Mansfield were awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine.

In 1975, the German physician Frank Morell came to the quite logical conclusion that if a disease of the organs of the human body is inevitably accompanied by disturbances in their frequency rhythm, then the essence of treatment should be to suppress the "unhealthy" fluctuations that have arisen and restore normal ones.

The vegetative resonance test - VRT, originally proposed in 1991 by the German scientist G. Schimmel, allows one-point examination. Testing only one biologically active point by him makes it possible to assess the state of not only all organs and systems, but also their interconnections [23].

A device for bioresonance therapy based on a computer was created, which included both diagnostic and therapeutic parts. In a modern device for bioresonance therapy there is a large selector with diagnostic (they are also therapeutic) markers, information copies of diseases, which are called "nosodes" when it comes to the disease and "organ preparations" - information copies of healthy organs when the doctor deals with normal, not pathological organs or their parts. "Nosodes" are needed for the identification and treatment of diseases, and "organ preparations" for testing perfectly healthy organs or parts of them. Nosodes are electronic markers about a disease and "organ preparations" - information markers about a healthy organ or its part, recorded on a specific medium.

Each test drug exerts a wave effect on the patient. It is necessary to restore spectral (frequency) harmony in a patient [24].

Original test preparations (unlike their informational copies) are material objects, i.e. specific substances with their own atomic and molecular structure.

Parkinson's disease (PD).

PD is a progressive form of senile dementia, leading to a complete loss of cognitive abilities, developing mainly after 60-65 years.

Clinical manifestations of PD are expressed in 1. tremor, 2. hypokinesia, 3. muscle rigidity, 4. postural instability. In the hyperkinetic form of PD, there is a decrease in the tone of skeletal muscles [7,8]. In allopathic medicine, PD is treated according to the principle of replacement therapy. The patient is taking dopamine drugs. It is clear that such a principle cannot lead to a cure for PD. Our previous publications have shown the effectiveness of the treatment of PD by the method of resonance therapy - the

resonance of destruction and the resonance of creation [9-21].

Thus, the aim of this work was to find out to what extent the consumption of drinking water with a reduced content of calcium salts can have a positive effect on Parkinson's disease.

Results of the work

In our work, 18 patients with PD were examined and treated - 3 women and 15 men aged 65 to 84 years with a clinical picture of PD, who before our treatment took only dopamine, and which was extremely ineffective for them.

Prior to the start of treatment, all patients were diagnosed by bioresonance. The state of the nosode "Parkinson's disease", brain structures - organ preparations - Roof of the midbrain, Red nucleus, Black substance, Midbrain, Reticular formation, Lenticular nucleus, Paranigral dopaminergic nucleus were assessed. It was established that in all patients with the clinical picture of PD, all of the listed formations, including the nosode "PD", were clearly tested, which indicated the presence of PD.

After examining patients by the method of resonance diagnostics [9-21] and instructing them on self-production of drinking water with a reduced content of calcium salts on the "distiller" device, patients begin to use only water with a reduced content of calcium salts in their diet. One week after the start of the use of drinking water with a reduced content of calcium salts, the first reports of patients about their well-being were presented. It was noted that in all patients there was a decrease in hand tremor, a decrease in hypokinesia, muscle rigidity and postural instability. Two weeks after the start of the use of drinking water with a reduced content of calcium salts, reports of an improvement in well-being continued and a survey of patients was carried out using resonance diagnostics. It was found that the nosode "BP" was tested less, which indicated the effectiveness of the treatment. All those organ preparations of brain structures that were tested before starting PD treatment also began to be tested less.

Prior to treatment, we performed a parathyroid examination in all of our patients. The examination showed that in all patients the parathyroid gland is tested as a degenerated gland, i.e. poorly functioning, obviously exposed to calcium salts, i.e. calcified iron. After two weeks of treatment, a re-examination of the parathyroid gland was performed. The examination showed that in all patients the parathyroid gland, although it was tested, was already less, which indicates that the parathyroid gland is coming out of a state of degeneration, out of calcification as a result of treatment with drinking water with a reduced content of calcium salts.

We present the results of the treatment of patient Z-ke, 83 years old.

The patient has been suffering from PD for 14 years. Treatment of the disease with dopamine did not bring results - the patient's PD in recent years began to progress - hand tremor, muscle rigidity and postural instability increased. Patient's report on his disease: "Parkinson's disease has been especially progressing for me for the last 6 years - the tremor of the hands increased not only at rest, but also during physical exertion, when it increased

significantly. The gait became unsteady with danger of falling even on perfectly level ground. In addition to Parkinson's disease, I have disorders in the hip joints, because of which I have great difficulty walking. I am worried about the inflammation of the eyelids in both eyes, in connection with which the dizziness has become much greater. Walking is carried out only with the help of support sticks.

Examination of the parathyroid gland in this patient by resonance diagnostics before the start of treatment showed that the gland is being tested, but very weakly, which indicates its degeneration. In the course of treatment, a week later, the patient reported that his condition had improved - tremors had decreased not only at rest, but also during physical exertion on the hands, muscle rigidity had decreased, and dizziness had also decreased. Two weeks after the start of treatment, the patient reported an even greater improvement in his condition - an even greater decrease in tremor, reduction in muscle rigidity and postural instability. Resonance diagnostics showed that the nosode "BP" began to be tested less, and the organ preparations of the brain - Roof of the midbrain, Red nucleus, Black substance, Midbrain, Reticular formation, Lenticular nucleus, Paranigral dopaminergic nucleus also began to be tested less, which indicated the effectiveness of treatment. Examination by the method of resonance therapy of the parathyroid gland showed a decrease in its testing, which indicated its calcification.

After 8 weeks, two patients reported that they did not have all the manifestations of Parkinson's disease. Examination of patients by the method of resonance diagnostics indicated that the nosode "BP" was not tested in them, and those organ preparations that are usually tested in PD were not tested either.

After 10 weeks, 5 other patients testified that they did not see manifestations of PD in themselves. Their examination also showed that the nosode "BP" and the organ preparations tested before the onset of the disease stopped being tested by the resonance diagnostics method. The parathyroid gland was also discontinued in all nine patients. After 12 weeks, the rest of the patients reported that they had no manifestations of PD, which was combined with the termination of testing by the method of resonance diagnostics of all organ preparations that were previously tested - the nosode "BP" and the organ preparation of the parathyroid gland. The total concentration of calcium in the blood during the treatment has not decreased and is 2.25-2.65 mmol/l. Patient Z-ke, 83 years old, reported that he did not have hand tremors, discomfort in the hip joints and eyes, his gait became quite normal for his age without dizziness, and now he does not need supporting sticks when walking.

It follows from the above that the treatment of patients with PD by drinking water with a reduced content of calcium salts leads to positive results - there are no manifestations of degeneration of those formations in the brain that lead to PD.

We continue to monitor all patients who were treated by the method of normalizing the content of calcium salts in body tissues.

It is important to pay attention to the fact that this method of

treating PD can be extremely effective in the prevention of this disease.

Conclusion

Prior to the start of treatment, all patients were diagnosed by bioresonance. The state of the nosode "Parkinson's disease", brain structures (organ preparations) - Roof of the midbrain, Red nucleus, Black substance, Midbrain, Reticular formation, Lenticular nucleus, Paranigral dopaminergic nucleus were assessed. It was established that all the listed formations, including the nosode "BP", were clearly tested in all patients, which indicated the presence of PD.

Patients throughout the entire period of treatment used in their diet drinking water only with a reduced content of calcium salts. Already after two weeks of treatment, patients began to report an improvement in their condition - a decrease in tremor, a decrease in muscle rigidity and postural instability, and at the end of treatment - the loss of all manifestations of PD. At the end of treatment, examination of patients by the method of resonance diagnostics testified that neither the nosode "BP" nor the brain organ preparations characteristic of PD that were tested before the start of treatment ceased to be tested.

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