Scope and inventory

Our provisional conclusion

Edition: 2026-11-14 | Next planned review: 2026-11-29

CONQIRA brings together research on consciousness, near-death experiences and related biological or physical proposals. This report organizes the available material and offers a provisional editorial interpretation. It is neither a measure of scientific consensus nor clinical advice.

The inventory covers the entire catalogue; the synthesis draws on records whose metadata and abstracts have been reviewed and on the published international articles. Bibliographic records are not presented as full-text readings. Reference counts do not measure quality, replication or evidential strength.

Catalogue total: 1301. Directly relevant references: 1120; contextual references: 181. Reviewed abstract records: 38; bibliographic records awaiting synthesis: 1263. International explanatory articles: 8. These are editorial analyses, not new studies or necessarily additional unique sources.

Area	Records	Direct relevance	Reviewed abstract
Consciousness and neuroscience	902	860	12
Near-death experiences	158	148	10
Biophotons	102	1	9
Fields and DNA	139	111	7
TOTAL	1301	1120	38

The tables select studies illustrating central research directions. They are neither a meta-analysis nor a formal certainty grading. The accompanying CSV contains every reference, review status, available summaries and source links.

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Brain and conscious experience

Findings from brain injury, sleep, anesthesia and neural complexity support studying consciousness in relation to brain organization. They do not fully explain subjective experience. Physiological signals, behavior and personal reports measure different things and should be considered together. Competing theories require falsifiable predictions and independent tests.

Source	Contribution	Limitation
Experimental and theoretical approaches to conscious processing (2011) DOI: 10.1016/j.neuron.2011.03.018	Reviews conscious access through amplification and widespread availability of neural information in the global neuronal workspace framework.	A theoretical synthesis does not fully explain subjective experience.
A theoretically based index of consciousness independent of sensory processing and behavior (2013) DOI: 10.1126/scitranslmed.3006294	Introduces an index of stimulation-evoked EEG complexity that distinguished several conscious and unconscious conditions in the studied participants.	A physiological index does not directly reveal subjective experience.
Stratification of unresponsive patients by an independently validated index of brain complexity (2016) DOI: 10.1002/ana.24779	Validated a brain-complexity threshold before identifying some unresponsive patients with values overlapping those measured in conscious benchmark conditions.	High complexity cannot independently confirm experience in noncommunicative patients.
Adversarial testing of global neuronal workspace and integrated information theories of consciousness (2025) DOI: 10.1038/s41586-025-08888-1	A preregistered multimodal study in 256 participants challenged selected predictions of global neuronal workspace and integrated information theories.	It tests specific visual-consciousness predictions, not every claim of either theory.
Consciousness and Complexity during Unresponsiveness Induced by Propofol, Xenon, and Ketamine (2015) DOI: 10.1016/j.cub.2015.10.014	During drug-induced unresponsiveness, ketamine preserved more complex cortical responses than propofol or xenon, separating responsiveness from brain complexity.	Drug effects and retrospective reports complicate inferences about subjective experience.

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Boundary experiences and hypotheses

Cardiac arrest, resuscitation and irreversible death are not interchangeable. Survivors' recollections warrant investigation but do not by themselves establish when experiences occurred. Electrical activity, photon emission or a physical model alone cannot establish conscious experience or its persistence after death.

Source	Contribution	Limitation
AWAreness during REsuscitation - II: A multi-center study of consciousness and awareness in cardiac arrest (2023) DOI: 10.1016/j.resuscitation.2023.109903	Interviews and physiological monitoring explored awareness during resuscitation; none of 28 interviewed survivors identified the visual target.	Small survivor samples cannot establish consciousness after irreversible death.
Surge of neurophysiological coupling and connectivity of gamma oscillations in the dying human brain (2023) DOI: 10.1073/pnas.2216268120	Two of four dying patients showed increased gamma activity and connectivity after ventilatory support withdrawal.	No subjective reports linked these signals to conscious awareness.
Ultra-weak photon emission from biological samples: definition, mechanisms, properties, detection and applications (2014) DOI: 10.1016/j.jphotobiol.2014.02.009	The review explains oxidative sources of cellular light and surveys detection methods and physiological monitoring applications.	Emission evidence does not establish optical communication or conscious experience.
Integrating information in the brain's EM field: the cemi field theory of consciousness (2020) DOI: 10.1093/nc/niaa016	The cemi model proposes consciousness as information integrated in the brain's electromagnetic field and outlines testable predictions.	A theoretical proposal is not conclusive experimental confirmation.
Consciousness in the universe: a review of the 'Orch OR' theory (2014) DOI: 10.1016/j.plrev.2013.08.002	Reviews the proposed connection between consciousness, quantum processes in microtubules and objective reduction.	A theoretical proposal, not a demonstration that quantum processes generate consciousness.

https://conqira.org/en/research/

International research and forums

Source	Contribution
Nekrasova y colaboradores (2022). Annals of Palliative Medicine. DOI: 10.21037/apm-22-403. https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36096742/	Russia: an observational follow-up of 184 patients in Moscow describes long-term outcomes; it does not establish treatment causality.
Chen y colaboradores (2020). World Journal of Clinical Cases. DOI: 10.12998/wjcc.v8.i12.2520. https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32607329/	China: a 93-patient cohort in Beijing and Nantong highlights repeated assessment and possible late recovery. It cannot predict an individual outcome.
Nair y colaboradores (2017). Consciousness and Cognition. DOI: 10.1016/j.concog.2017.06.002. https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/28687417/	India: EEG in Rajayoga meditators and controls in Bengaluru relates meditation experience to voluntary state changes. It does not establish survival after death.

Forums

Public topics	Public replies
0	0

No public topics were published in the forum at this edition’s cutoff. Accordingly, no forum contribution changed the conclusion. Future discussions can contribute questions, objections and references; claims become evidence only after source verification. Drafts, pending submissions and private data are excluded.

https://conqira.org/es/articulos/ | https://conqira.org/en/forum/

Each review inventories additions, checks duplicates and provenance, compares methods and limitations, examines references raised in the forum, updates the conclusion and records changes. If a review fails, the previous edition retains its actual date. Catalogue growth alone does not imply a changed conclusion.

Conclusion and updates

Our current conclusion is that the reviewed material offers converging indications of a close relationship between consciousness and brain dynamics. Clinical and experimental observations help investigate changes in the level, access and content of experience, while no included theory explains all its aspects.

The reviewed selection does not establish that personal consciousness survives irreversible death. This is not proof of impossibility: it describes what the present methods and data support. Testimony and hypotheses deserve examination without treating interest or conviction as evidence.

Our position remains open to revision. Independent replication, preregistered protocols, better timing measurements during resuscitation and published negative findings would be particularly valuable. New references will not automatically change the conclusion: methods, quality, consistency and their relationship to the wider evidence will matter.

CONQIRA’s artificial intelligence engine assembles and tabulates accumulated material and reviews available summaries and public discussions to prepare a new edition every fifteen days. It distinguishes full text, abstract and bibliographic record. Downloading retrieves the latest published edition, not a new investigation at that instant. Edition and planned-review dates show its currency.

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Changes: five new references and five additional articles on India, Sri Lanka, Australia, Brazil and South Africa. The historical archive adds six documents from 1852–1922, counted separately and reviewed only to the stated extent. They do not change the provisional conclusion.

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