

Ultra High Voltage Therapy (AHHH) and its Applications on Undergraduate Students: An Uncontrolled Study

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Abstract

Using voltages nearing 100 000 000 000 000 000 GV, we successfully found that undergraduate students experienced significantly less cortisol in their brains after forty-eight hours (drop of 99.9%, $p = -1$). This has ramifications for helping their studying habits, reducing stress for and during exams, and reducing cheaters on exams: 100% of students tested did not cheat on any exams after the therapy's conclusion. The authors do not believe any additional research is required.

1 Introduction

It is well known that high voltage therapies can, within forty-eight hours, relieve all pain from a serious injury with just 152kV [1]. Furthermore, Madej et al. found they could quickly teach parents about the importance of electrical outlet covers with just 120V and giving their toddler a fork. With these qualities, our group attempted to determine the impact on stress levels for undergraduate students.

2 Procedure

We found five physics majors and fifty-six psychology majors to use in this ultrainterdisciplinary study. This was a blind trial, in that all of the undergraduate students were given blindfolds. First, the physics students were given levers and told to hit the psychology students in the head with pendulums. This was used so we could additionally test for the impacts of brain damage on the therapy, although later reflection suggests their choice of a psychology major demonstrated brain damage anyways. Whatever. Then, we told them to hold two 1-gauge copper wires, and ran 100 000 000 000 000 000 GV of