

## Possibilities of bioresonance therapy in the treatment of symbiosis disorders

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The human body and bacteria form a symbiosis. On the skin, on the mucous membrane of the nose, mouth, nasopharynx, small and large intestines, there are billions of bacteria, the total number of which exceeds the number of cells throughout the body.

The harmonious coexistence of humans and bacteria is extremely important for the health of the body. Bacteria perform an exceptional function - they protect the body from other aggressive microorganisms, not giving them the opportunity to occupy their own "territory".

Bacteria surround a person everywhere. It will not be superfluous to say that in 1 cubic meter. air in the workroom contains 9 million different viruses and bacteria.

Dysbacteriosis of the intestine or, more precisely, dysbiocenosis of the body is a frequent disorder in childhood. Almost 90% of children suffer from intestinal dysbiosis. Often the formation of dysbiosis occurs immediately after birth in a maternity hospital.

A prerequisite for the prevention of dysbiosis is:

1. Preparing the mother for childbirth. Sanitation of foci of infection, treatment of chronic inflammatory diseases of the genitourinary system of the expectant mother, treatment of intestinal dysbiosis.
2. Early attachment of the baby to the breast in the delivery room, since the mother's body is covered with several tens (about 40) protective factors. If this does not happen, then its sterile intestine is colonized by pathogenic and conditionally pathogenic flora.
3. Joint stay of mother and child in the same ward after childbirth. This also ensures that the intestines of the child are not colonized by pathogenic flora.
4. Natural feeding from the first minutes of life and for a long time up to 1 year or more. From the first minutes of a child's life, the mother excretes colostrum, which contains a huge amount of secretory IgA and protects the mucous membranes of the digestive tract and respiratory tract from infectious and allergic diseases. According to the WHO, natural feeding reduces the incidence of children under 1 year of age by almost 6 times.

A striking example of the formation of intestinal dysbiosis are children who were born by cesarean section. These babies were applied to the breast, as a rule, a few days after birth, and the mothers received antibiotic therapy for several days after the operation, which disturbed the biocenosis of the mother and the child.

Currently, intestinal dysbiosis (body dysbiosis) is the most common health disorder in both children and adults.

The normal intestinal flora performs the following functions:

1. Detoxification

According to some authors, the large intestine is comparable to the liver in this regard. Xenobiotics in the intestine can undergo biotransformation with the formation of non-toxic products with accelerated elimination from the body. Therefore, with dysbiosis of various origins, sometimes there is a decrease in the detoxification function of microflora. The first blow is taken by the liver, which receives blood from the intestines through the portal vein. This leads to metabolic and structural damage to the liver. In a child, the liver may increase by 5-6 cm.

## 2. Immune

Intestinal immunocytes produce secretory IgA and IgM, lysozyme, cytokines, complement. The data of modern research show that the majority of antibodies are formed precisely in the intestine.

## 3. Protective

That is, normal flora suppresses the growth of pathogenic and opportunistic bacteria, and also produces a large number of compounds with antibacterial activity. Currently, the question of the key participation of microflora in providing and antiviral protection of the host is being discussed.

## 4. Motor

Normal flora provides intestinal motor function.

## 5. Takes part in the process of digestion and metabolism

That is, it produces a significant amount of enzymes (protease, lipase, amylase), participate in the metabolism of proteins, fats, carbohydrates, bile acids, cholesterol, and water-electrolyte metabolism. Normal flora is involved in the regulation of sorption and excretion of ions such as: Na, K, Ca, Mg, Zn, Fe, Cu, Mn, Cl, P. It has been proven that pathogenic flora: *Enterobacter Aerogenes*, *Proteus vulgaris*, *Mirabilis*, *Klebsiella*, *Candida alb.* are able to accumulate on their surface a large number of Ca ions up to the formation of crystals. And the patient develops a Ca deficiency.

## 6. Stimulation of the production of biologically active substances

Normal flora stimulates the production of biologically active substances. The main biologically active compounds: volatile fatty acids (acetic, butyric, isobutyric, isovaleric acid) have the main antimicrobial effect. Volatile fatty acids are the most important regulator of water, electrolyte acid-base balance, carbohydrate and fat metabolism.

## 7. Synthesis of vitamins

Normal flora synthesizes in physiologically significant quantities all the B vitamins (B1, B2, B6, B12), nicotinic, folic acid, and biotin.

Fungi have the most pathogenic effect in dysbiosis. More often

In total, the ART method tests fungi of the genus *Candida* and the pathogenic flora of *Proteus*, *Klebsiella*, *Clostridium*, as well as *Staphylococcus aureus*. Intestinal mycoses are most often caused by yeast fungi. There are 140 species of *Candida*, but not all are pathogenic. Baker's yeast *Candida rubusta*, Brewer's yeast *Candida kefir* are not pathogenic for humans.

*Candida albicans*, *Candida tropicalis*, *Candida rlabrita*, *Candida parapsilosis* are potentially pathogenic for humans.

The problem with this disease is that the normal acidic environment of the intestine is converted to alkaline, that is, the environment typical of degenerative diseases.

At the same time, the fungus takes care of its survival and synthesizes an alkaline environment favorable for it. Lactic acid bacteria cannot survive under these conditions. Physiologically acidic areas of the intestine become alkaline. If the body is healthy, then fungi can be found in small quantities in the form of a transit form. They disappear immediately after spawning. Long-term colonization can occur only when the fungus finds an ecological niche, that is, the affected intestinal flora.

Fungi are characterized by aggressive behavior. The mycelium does not just lie on the intestinal mucosa, but is introduced inside. Fungi can absorb, enter the bloodstream through the mucous membrane, into various organs, and even lead to sepsis.

In some cases, fungi are tested only in the large intestine, and then they can be tested in the small intestine, gallbladder, pancreas, bladder, tonsils, sinuses, bronchi, etc.

Normally, the stomach, duodenum and small intestine should not be colonized by microorganisms. In the ileum, colonization with lactic acid flora begins, which slowly passes into the flora of the large intestine. Here is a typical acid-base balance gateway, which is used by the body in the event that the movement of bacteria is undesirable. The acidic contents of the stomach in the duodenum become alkaline.

With dysbiosis, depending on the degree of disturbance, the bacterial flora multiplies and at the same time the role of the normal flora synthesizing lactic acid (lacto and bifidobacteria) decreases. Thus, the pH in the intestine changes from acidic to alkaline. A change in acidity leads to the fact that lactic bacteria are deprived of the opportunity to survive and the alkaline state is fixed. Pathogenic bacteria and fungi acquire ideal living conditions.

The main symptoms that are noted at the formation of dysbiosis in children is polyhypovitaminosis, flatulence, enlarged liver, lethargy, a sharp decrease in appetite, anorexia, pallor of the skin and mucous membranes, repeated vomiting, regurgitation, atopic dermatitis, repeated acute respiratory viral infections, diseases of the nasopharynx, prolonged course of bronchitis and pneumonia, constipation, food intolerance and etc.

In adults: intestinal atony, spastic diseases of the g / c tract, weight problems, rapid aging, chronic constipation, subclinical intoxication, chronic processes in the gums, disorders in the cardiovascular system, increased frequency of infectious diseases.

Almost all patients with malignant and chronic progressive diseases had pronounced disorders of the intestinal microflora.

What are the causes of dysbiosis?

1. One of the main causes of dysbiosis is the use repeated courses of antibacterial drugs, as well as indiscriminate and prolonged use of drugs.

2. Development of dysbiosis is possible with various inflammatory changes in the mucous membranes of the colon. These inflammatory processes lead to a violation of the intestinal barrier function and the clinical manifestation of dysbiosis.

3. A certain role in the clinical manifestation of dysbiosis is played by sensitization of the body to the antibiotic taken or changes in the body's reactivity to opportunistic flora are noted.

4. In newborns, the formation of dysbiosis can occur after birth with inadequate feeding and care (late attachment to the breast, artificial feeding).

5. Sometimes dysbiosis is formed in young children with imperfect protective reactions of the child's body.

6. In the elderly, dysbiosis can be observed in connection with a significant decrease in the body's resistance.

7. Dysbacteriosis develops when the biosphere is polluted by industrial waste, various chemicals.

8. The use of preservatives and disinfectants allowed humanity to fight infections and epidemics, but the means whose purpose is to suppress the growth of bacteria, enter the body with food or with hygiene products (for example, toothpaste). Even trace amounts of such substances, with regular entry into the internal environment of the body, have a selective effect on the intestinal flora and become factors conducive to the reproduction of pathogenic microorganisms. Therefore, it is necessary to use natural products whenever possible.

9. Dysbacteriosis is formed after the transferred operations.

10. Dysbacteriosis can take place during the development of new conditions habitat (Arctic and Antarctic). The study proved that people who have been in Antarctica for a long time (up to 1 year), there is a decrease in the total number of microorganisms in the oral cavity and pharynx - by 21 times, in the nose - by 4 times, in the intestinal contents - by 2.5 times. ...

11. The problem of dysbiosis is becoming so important in connection with space exploration. Research carried out in a sealed room, showed that the composition and properties of microflora change, microbes acquire disease-causing properties that they did not have before. The greatest change in the conditions of a closed space undergoes the microflora of the I / c tract. It was shown that in cosmonauts under conditions of a long flight, the number of potentially dangerous infections increases by hundreds of times, and the increase in the number of multidrug-resistant bacteria increases.

12. Dysbacteriosis is also formed in stressful situations. When

neuro-emotional stress sharply decreases the amount of normal intestinal flora.

Thus, dysbiosis is the most significant disease associated with modern civilization, which can serve as the basis for the formation of chronic diseases. Normal intestinal flora is a huge protective potential of the body. The state of the intestinal flora reflects the state of the immune system of the whole organism.

With dysbiosis, the symbiosis of the human body and bacteria is disrupted. Dysbacteriosis forms a whole cascade of problems in the body. The function of the normal flora (which was mentioned above) and the size of the intestine (8 meters) make it possible to judge how much damage is caused to the body by disabling this most important system. The resulting dysbiosis contributes to the formation of severe pathology.

Thus, a spiral of mutual pathogenic influence is launched.

With the help of the ART method, it is possible to determine the pathogenic flora that is significant for a given patient, to clarify the degree of dysbiosis. You can also determine the degree of intoxication of the body, the degree of depletion of the immune system, the degree of degenerative disorders, impaired drainage systems, fermentopathy, deficiency of vitamins, minerals, trace elements. You can get an idea of the pathogenic factors present in the patient's body.

Based on the testing carried out, it is possible to build a truly complete therapy aimed at activating the body's defenses. With the use of BRT and resonance-frequency therapy, the conditions for the survival of pathogenic microorganisms deteriorate, and then they are eliminated. It is necessary to monitor the state of the immune system so that the formed niche is not occupied by another pathogenic microorganism.

It is also necessary to select drugs for drainage therapy, regulating drugs, detoxification drugs, since with pronounced intestinal dysbiosis, the detoxification capabilities of the body are exhausted and the products of fermentation metabolism become a serious pathogenic factor for the body. In the process of BRT, the disturbed adaptive systems of the body, disturbed interconnections in the body and the restoration of self-regulation processes are restored.