A new methodological approach to the diagnosis and treatment of urolithiasis B.D. Rozin, D.G. Rozin (Moscow, Russia)

As shown in our previous work [1], the use of the L.B. Makhonkina and I.M. Sazonova "Morphology, potential of malignancy, anticancer resistance" [2] allows the selection of homeopathic remedies based on the morphological scale.

When examining 46 patients of different sex, aged 25 to 76 years with clinically confirmed diagnoses of urolithiasis, it was possible to find common patterns in the approach to the treatment of this disease. The search for such drainage drugs in the interictal period often did not lead to a successful cure of the patient. Diagnosing a patient during an exacerbation of the above diseases, it was possible to establish that

the histological characteristics of the mucous membranes of the ureter correspond to the classification of HL6 (amyloidosis) in the morphological scale of the aforementioned cassette. At the same time, in patients without exacerbation of their disease, the same morphological changes in the urinary organs are often tested, and the clinical picture of the disease at that time was not accompanied by subjective complaints from patients. In this regard, we suggested that in these cases, these data can be interpreted as spastic changes in the ureter, asymptomatic.

Indeed, the selection of homeopathic "antispasmodics" (Colocynth, Magnesia Phosphoric, Hamamilla, etc.) made it possible to evaluate the subsequent changes after taking drugs as HL20 (mesenchymal protein dystrophy, mucoid swelling). These changes were interpreted by us as edema of the mucous membranes of the ureter, which implied the use of drugs such as: Hydrastis, Mercury, Silicea. These appointments led to the normalization of the histological characteristics of the ureter. Treatment was completed with drainage drugs acting on the urinary system.

Thus, the use of a morphological scale makes it possible to notice and prevent the development of attacks of urolithiasis in time and to successfully complete its treatment. In addition, we have data indicating that similar patterns exist in the treatment of patients with gallstone disease, but this requires additional research.

All of the above is consistent with our previous conclusions that the histological processes occurring in the body at different stages of the disease correspond to certain homeopathic medicines, which facilitates the choice of drugs at different stages of treatment.

Literature

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