

Use of APK "IMEDIS-EXPERT" for diagnostics and therapy
alcohol dependence in the course of drug addiction prevention

O. M. Lonchakov, S.I. Gusev, V.M. Crook

(GUFSIN of Russia in the Kemerovo region, Kemerovo, Federal Service for
drug control, Moscow, Russia)

Recently, the problem of alcoholism against the background of the fight against drug addiction has, as it were, lost its relevance in scientific research. Nevertheless, as before, criminals are often characterized by the systematic use of alcohol and the commission of crimes under the influence of alcohol (especially against the person and health).

The problem of remission in alcoholism is covered in numerous works (Portnov A.A., Pyatnitskaya I.N., 1973; Strelchuk I.V., 1973; Bokhan N.A., 1997; Mandel A.I., Bokhan N.A., 1997; Gofman A.G., 2003; Ivanets N.N. et al., 2003; Schuckit MA, 1986; Meyer RE, 1989, etc.). However, the factors of the formation of remission in alcoholism among criminals during the period of serving a sentence in penitentiary institutions remain poorly understood. In conditions of isolation, access to alcohol, psychoactive substances is practically excluded, and patients undergo prolonged forced abstinence. But isolation alone, without complex therapy and rehabilitation in the process of drug addiction prevention, does not contribute to the creation of an attitude towards refusal to use alcohol and the formation of a stable remission.

The effectiveness of alcohol dependence treatment in penitentiary institutions is associated with the formation of the attitude of convicts to stop drinking alcohol, and therefore to treatment. Practice shows that most of the convicts have a negative attitude towards treatment, anosognosia, which, against the background of a forced refusal from drunkenness, aggravates objectively existing disorders and makes remission "restless" and unstable (A.I. Mandel, N.A. Bohan, 1997) ... Therefore, the main task therapy - to form a conscious attitude towards refusal to receive a alcohol and positive attitude towards further treatment. But it is not an easy task her - very to realize, including in the course of drug addiction prevention.

We have gained a convincing experience of positive speakers formation of a conscious attitude of convicts towards refusal to drink alcohol due to the integration of measures for the prevention of drug addiction and with the use of the hardware and software complex "IMEDIS-EXPERT".

Material and research methods

Examined 84 convicts serving sentences in colonies strictly th and special treatment with a diagnosis of: F10.22 Mental and behavioral disorders caused by alcohol use. The age of the convicts is from 25 to 54 years old. Convicted for violent crimes 64% and selfish 36%. The term of punishment is from 3 to 18 years. Of these, 84% committed violent crimes while intoxicated.

From the anamnesis it was found that 39% had previously suffered pulmonary tuberculosis, 68% had domestic craniocerebral trauma, other various injuries - 35%, venereal diseases - 27%, hepatitis - 22% of convicts. Among the examined convicts addicted to alcohol, not a single HIV was detected

infected.

Hypothesis research: usage methodology vegetative
 resonance test "IMEDIS-TEST" not only for screening drugs and psychosomatic disorders, but also for identifying often hidden symptoms of mental and physical dependence on alcohol, allows you to establish in a shorter time a positive contact with the subject, to reveal a more complete clinical picture of the disease, facilitates establishing a diagnosis and, as an extremely valuable concomitant result, the formation of a positive attitude towards treatment.

Back in 2004, we drew attention to the artifact that in the process of testing drug addiction and concomitant psychosomatic pathology, there is often a shift in the previously persistent negative attitude towards recognizing alcoholism as a cause, including psychosomatic problems, towards the motive of curiosity about alcoholism therapy. When this problem is singled out as an independent one in the process of drug addiction prevention measures, this tendency takes on the character of a clear dependence: the more natural and convincing the patient's attention is drawn to health problems associated with the consequences of alcoholism, especially chronic somatic pathology, in the process of autonomic resonance testing, the easier contact with the patient and the formation of an attitude towards the transition to alcoholism therapy.

Moreover, due to the possibility of the patient's visualization of diagnosed problems, the selection of therapy and its result, the vegetative resonance test "IMEDIS-TEST" in the overwhelming majority of cases is recognized by convicts as "authoritative", that is, the main method for research, selection and implementation of therapy, its control. results.

Patients were offered to undergo examination (during which its procedure and results were demonstrated and explained) to identify functional disorders of the body, somatic diseases. When testing, it is easy to trace the relationship of the identified problems with the previous consumption of alcohol or drugs, thus, they received objective information about the causes of the existing pathology. By offering to immediately start therapy for somatic pathology, with the possibility of targeted selection of therapy according to indications and monitoring its effectiveness in real time, in 95% of cases a psychological contact is established,

the negative attitude towards examination and discussion of alcohol problems is overcome, the patient's resistance is weakened.

With the establishment of psychological contact in 60% of cases immediately and in 92% after 2-3 sessions of selective testing, consent was formed for a comprehensive examination. In the course of the survey, showing and commenting on its results, an interest in clarifying the existing problems in the body gradually arose, and in 12% of cases there immediately came the realization that these were the consequences of systematic alcohol consumption.

In other cases, awareness of the existing problems came only after a certain period - up to several months. At the same time, motives for refusing to drink alcohol were formed. The undoubted advantage of this technique is the possibility of stopping negativism, creating a motive for examination and therapy, overcoming resistance and the absence of

stigmatization (that is, the patient does not turn to a psychiatrist-narcologist and is treated not for alcoholism, but for various psychosomatic diseases, the course of diagnostics and the results of therapy of which is always shown to him, that is, is under his constant control, which is always of paramount personally significant moment).

Basic stages of the survey.

First - explanation, definition and showing reproduced point. Second -explanation, selection and showing pointers of various groups to which positive responses are identified.

The third - explanation, assessment, analysis and showing the results obtained.

Fourth -explanation and re-display on test results

established diagnosis, selection with demonstration of expediency and the appointment of adequate therapy

According to the results of the study, the most common pathology: an average degree of vegetative load (36%), mental load, reaching the level of 3-4 units. (29%), depressive disorders (13%), lymphatic burden (47%), mycotic burden (37%),

an average degree of depletion of the immune system (49%), toxic loads (67%).

When diagnosing and identifying the most affected organ, Schimmel's pointers were used - a test set, Resoplexes.

In 34% of cases, the affected organs were the liver and pancreas.

When identifying the psychological problems arising against the background of remission of alcoholism, in the conditions of places of imprisonment, pointers were used - drugs "Bach Flowers".

The most commonly tested drugs are frustration and anxiety remedies.

Thus, we have obtained convincing statistical material indicating the possibility of solving one of the traditionally difficult problems in the diagnosis and treatment of alcohol dependence, the severity of anosognosia and pathological craving for alcohol. At stages 2 and 3 of the disease, almost all patients have reduced criticism and they constantly declare that they can "stop drinking at any minute", "I want to drink, I want not to drink," "vodka costs at home for days".

These factors often determine the refusal of medical care at large during the period of alcoholism, when the pathological attraction and the effect of alcohol itself mask all manifestations of chronic and acute pathology in the body. However, during the period of remission against the background of the existing forced remission, thanks to the diagnostic and therapeutic capabilities of the hardware and software complex "IMEDIS-EXPERT", in the process drug prevention measures create a favorable situation for the initiation of therapy. In the process of research and therapeutic work with patients, the clinical diagnosis was clarified in 46% of the examined patients. There are practically no refusals to conduct an examination and subsequent therapy. 96% of patients became aware of their own problems associated with previous alcohol abuse, formed attitudes towards starting treatment and

responsibility for their health and behavior.

Conclusions:

1. Allocation as an independent direction in prevention of drug addiction by the method of vegetative resonance test "IMEDIS-TEST" examination of patients with alcohol dependence allows to effectively solve the problem of formation of the attitude towards the beginning and continuation of therapy among convicts.

2. Methods of electropunctural diagnostics and multiresonance therapy, implemented in the hardware-software complex "IMEDIS-EXPERT" are effective not only for solving the problems of drug addiction prevention, but also alcoholism, as they open up new possibilities of diagnostics and therapy, allow the patient to be interested in their results without causing a characteristic reaction of protest and resistance, which due to the positive results, the novelty of the technique and the absence of side effects.

3. Methodology of vegetative resonance testing "IMEDIS-TEST" allows you to change the relationship between the doctor and the patient from formal to trusting, which contributes not only to diagnosis, but also subsequent therapy, creating a positive attitude towards recovery.

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