

Results of the use of bioresonance therapy in ophthalmology

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This report presents the results of studies of the effectiveness of bioresonance therapy in the treatment of pathology of the organ of vision, carried out in the Department of Reflexology, Homeopathy and Physical Methods of Treatment of the N.I. Helmholtz - one of the leading ophthalmological centers in the country.

We started to use EPD and BRT from the beginning of 1998, using technologies and equipment of the company "IMEDIS" (Moscow). Since our institute has rich capabilities in the diagnosis of eye pathology, we managed to objectively at the most modern level to develop and evaluate the effectiveness of BRT certain approaches to and treatment of various types ophthalmic pathology. Based on the results obtained were scientific publications and reports were made, including at the international level, 4 patents were protected, seminars were held, methodological recommendations and manuals were developed.

The main indications for the use of BRT in ophthalmology were determined by us on the basis of eight years of experience. The largest number of patients - mainly children and adolescents - were treated for refractive errors: myopia, astigmatism, hyperopia and their consequences. Also, a significant effect was achieved in various oculomotor disorders, both congenital and acquired. Positive results were noted in the treatment of chronic diseases of the adnexa of the eye, conjunctiva, and lacrimation disorders.

BRT has been successfully used in various retinal diseases, including those that are difficult to respond to conventional treatment, such as age-related macular degeneration and diabetic retinopathy. Very good results have been obtained in the treatment of optic nerve atrophy of various origins, especially at an early stage of the disease.

Thanks to the systemic effect of BRT, it was possible to significantly increase or restore visual functions in patients with damage to the central part of the visual pathway caused by a traumatic or inflammatory process in the brain.

According to our data, BRT is indicated in the treatment of inflammatory diseases of the vascular tract of the eye, such as chronic recurrent uveitis and iridocyclitis, although the duration and results of treatment depend on the age of the process, the patient's general immunological reactivity, and the presence of irreversible complications. Good results have been obtained in the treatment of keratitis, especially viral, and corneal opacities. I would like to note the great diagnostic value of the vegetative resonance test "IMEDIS-TEST", which allows you to accurately establish the etiology of the inflammatory process and thereby optimize treatment tactics.

Thus, BRT has a number of significant advantages over the therapeutic methods generally accepted in ophthalmology. However, this type of therapy is not indicated for pathology requiring surgical treatment.

(severe trauma, retinal detachment, age-related cataract, uncompensated high-pressure glaucoma, malignant neoplasms, etc.).

Long-lasting heavy retinal damage in age-related chorioretinal degeneration, congenital abiotrophy with a marked decrease in visual functions, severe optic nerve atrophy after acute ischemic neuropathy in elderly patients and a number of other diseases.

In addition to endogenous BRT, in all cases we use an exogenous resonant effect in the form of an alternating magnetic field of a fixed resonant frequency, which can be selected individually for each patient using ART. Exposure to a magnetic field is carried out using small and loop-shaped inductors.

Often a session of endogenous BRT and resonance or induction magnetotherapy is performed simultaneously. Other options for exogenous BRT are: color therapy, the introduction of homeopathic preparations, including nosodes, organ-specific preparations, complexones of various companies in electronic form into the "BRT apparatus - patient" circuit.

Most often, our department was visited by patients with reduced visual functions due to diseases of the retina and optic nerve, ametropia (mainly myopia) and impaired oculomotor functions; often the pathology was combined.

To assess the dynamics of visual functions, we used the following research methods: visometry, refractometry, ultrasound, computer perimetry, electrophysiology (electroretinography, visual evoked cortical potentials, determination of the threshold and lability of visual perception). This complex makes it possible to maximally objectify the interpretation of treatment results in pathology of the retina, optic nerve and optic tract. The results of treatment of patients with various nosologies are presented in the diagrams.

In general, the most promising for treatment are patients with optic nerve atrophy, uncomplicated retinal degenerations, myopia, especially progressive, acquired oculomotor disorders, inflammatory diseases of the anterior segment of the eye.

A.V. Tarakanovsky Results of the use of bioresonance therapy in ophthalmology // XIII