Interpretation of indicators of metabolism, acid base balance, VNS, potency values

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To determine the state of organs and systems during testing, it is necessary to know the norms of functioning of organs. The basis of the work of any organ is anabolism [1], alkalinity, tension of the ANS in the parasympathetic department. However, there are exceptions, which are listed below [2].

Endocrine glands: 1 tbsp. anabolism + 1 tbsp. alkalinity + 1 sympathic tension. But for the thyroid gland and beta cells of the pancreas 1 tbsp. catabolism + 1 tbsp. alkalinity + 1 sympathic tension. Moreover, the production of the hormone is anabolism, and its release from the vesicles in which it was formed is catabolism.

Endometrium: 1 half of the cycle: 1 tbsp. anabolism + 1 tbsp. alkalinity + 1 tbsp. vagus tension; 2 half of the cycle: 1 tbsp. catabolism + 1 tbsp. alkalinity + 1 tbsp. tension of the sympathicus.

Ovaries. On ovulation days: 1 tbsp. catabolism + 1 tbsp. alkalinity + 1 tbsp. tension of the sympathicus. Out of ovulation: 1 tbsp. anabolism + 1 tbsp. alkalinity + 1 tbsp. vagus stress

Small intestine (decay of villi - parietal digestion): 1 tbsp. catabolism + 1 tbsp. alkalinity + 1 tbsp. vagus stress

Stomach. Isolation of enzymes and hydrochloric acid from the cells that form them: 1 tbsp. catabolism + 1 tbsp. alkalinity + 1 tbsp. vagus tension. Not to be confused with the state of the stomach tissue, where the norm is 1 tbsp. anabolism + 1 tbsp. alkalinity + 1 tbsp. vagus. Please note that the production of an enzyme or hormone is anabolism, but its release from the cells that form it is catabolism (cell walls burst and a substrate is released into the external environment).

Surfactant Products: 1 tbsp. anabolism + 1 tbsp. alkalinity + 1 tbsp. tension of the sympathicus.

The amount of mucus, secretions (bronchi, gastrointestinal tract, etc.) determined by the tone of the vagus.

Chemical (dry) residue of secretion (saturation, concentration) determined by the tone of the sympathicus.

Liver. Fabric norm: 1 tbsp. anabolism + 1 tbsp. alkalinity + 1 tbsp. vagus tension. Synthesis rate: 1 tbsp. anabolism + 1 tbsp. alkalinity + 1 tbsp. vagus tension. The rate of decay (destruction of unnecessary or dangerous substances for the body): 1 tbsp. catabolism + 1 tbsp. acidity + 1 tbsp. tension of the sympathicus.

Kidneys. Fabric: 1 tbsp. anabolism + 1 tbsp. alkalinity + 1 tbsp. vagus tension. Hormonal effect (angiotensin, erythropoietin): 1 tbsp. catabolism + 1 tbsp. alkalinity + 1 tbsp. tension of the sympathicus.

Nerve tissue of the brain: 1 tbsp. anabolism + 1 tbsp. alkalinity. Pay attention to the absence of VNS departments.

All sphincters.

1) 1 tbsp. tension of the sympathicus (pain - tension of the sympathicus above 1-th degree; to reduce pain - "cancel" the tension of the sympathicus).

2) With an increase in the tone of the vagus on the sphincter of Oddi - dull pain (on the sphincter of Oddi has double innervation, so the symptoms will depend on

the prevalence of the corresponding department of the ANS).

3) In the fallopian tubes, an increase in the tone of any part of the ANS is higher than the 1st degree leads to a violation of peristalsis - it is necessary to reduce it to normal (first determine the cause of the violation of peristalsis).

Pancreas. Glucagon: 1 tbsp anabolism + 1 tbsp. alkalinity + 1 tbsp. tension of the sympathicus. Enzyme and insulin production: 1 tbsp. anabolism + 1 tbsp. alkalinity + 1 tbsp. tension of the vagus, and their release from the cell: 1 tbsp. catabolism + 1 tbsp. alkalinity + 1 tbsp. vagus tension. The norm for the tissue of the pancreas itself: 1 tbsp. anabolism + 1 tbsp. alkalinity + 1 tbsp. vagus stress

Vessels: 1 tbsp. anabolism + 1 tbsp. alkalinity +1 tbsp. tension of the sympathicus. Vascular catabolism is a sign of degeneration + atherosclerosis.

Spleen: 1 tbsp. catabolism (breakdown of red blood cells) + 1 tbsp. alkalinity + 1 tbsp. vagus tension.

Under all conditions, the presence of acidity is ALWAYS a sign of inflammation.

The significance of the magnitude of potency in diagnosis

D6, D8 - the absolute norm of the organ, system. D10 - the border between norm and pathology. D below 6 - hypofunction; D above 6 - hyperfunction. Some authors [3] disagree with this interpretation.

If the organ is not tested in D6, then either there is a total irreversible process, or the organ is absent. The potency of an organ reflects the speed and intensity of metabolism: the movement of ions, cations, charged particles during chemical reactions, which leads to the generation of electromagnetic oscillations. The slower the movement, the lower the potency. There are very weak biochemical reactions in the bone, tendon, and connective tissues. Rapid biochemical processes - in the parenchymal organs, endocrine system, bone marrow. Thus, potency is electromagnetic oscillations emanating from tissue, cells, DNA, etc. And we work in a certain frequency range of these vibrations.

The potency of the pathogen (virus, bacteria, fungus, worm) is:

1) Pointer of its location:

D6 – D10 - intercellular space, the outer part of the membrane. D12 (and above) - membrane from the inside, cytoplasm. D30–100 - layers of the nuclear membrane. D> 100 and <400 - core layers. D> 400 - DNA.

2) Virulence of the pathogen:

D <6 - the pathogen is weakly virulent. The higher the potency, the higher the virulence.

In addition to the potency of organs, the second important component is metabolic indicators: anabolism / catabolism / acid base balance, vegetation.

The combination of the potency of the organ with the indicators of metabolism, gives a more complete diagnosis of the processes occurring in the organ. For example:

Organ D30 + high level of anabolism hyperfunction + tissue growth, or active synthesis of something.

Organ D30 + high level catabolism active recovery process with cell disintegration - self-burning of organs (in addition, D3, D4, D5 - the potency of degeneration should be tested).

Organ with D <and> 6 + broken chain there is a transition to

poorly differentiated forms.

D3 organ + catabolism there is hypofunction associated with decay and / or degeneration.

Organ D3 + High Anabolism more often oncological process.

High potencies of hollow organs are a sign of spasm, low potencies are a sign of dilatation.

Treatment with high potencies removes symptoms, and low potencies - the main treatment.

Authority D4 +1 Art. catabolism weak degeneration, there is practically no inflammatory process.

Organ D4 + 1 tbsp. anabolism start of regeneration.

Organ in D <6 + 1 tbsp. catabolism, but + high acidity accumulation of toxic radicals, edema, lymphostasis, connective tissue insufficiency.

Catabolism + Acidity + Sympathic tension + Immune tension / Spleen inflammation.

Catabolism + Acidity + Sympathic tension + Immunity depletion degeneration, fibrosis.

Catabolism = Acidity the beginning of the process, an acute condition. Catabolism> Acidity transition to the chronic phase.

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