

The use of bioresonance therapy for bronchial asthma

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Bronchial asthma (BA) is a chronic inflammatory disease of the airways in which many cells and cellular elements play a role. Chronic inflammation causes a concomitant increase in airway hyperresponsiveness leading to repeated episodes of wheezing, shortness of breath, chest tightness, and coughing, especially at night or in the early morning. These episodes are usually associated with widespread but variable bronchial obstruction, which is often reversible either spontaneously or under the influence of treatment.

Complete relief of signs of exacerbation of signs of bronchial asthma usually occurs gradually. In the treatment of BA patients, a large number of inhaled drugs have recently been used, which give a quick effect in acute attacks of suffocation. But as a result, both physical and mental dependence on these drugs develops. Patients use them for prophylactic purposes. Due to the fact that infectious allergens (bacteria, viruses, fungi) play an important role in the development of AD, prolonged use of inhalers containing hormones leads to suppression of the local immunity of the bronchi. In this case, there is a violation of the physiological work of the adrenal glands, liver, which leads to an increase in the activity of fungi and the increased introduction of new infections. The result is a vicious circle

The purpose of our work was to identify the possibilities of using bioresonance therapy (BRT) in the complex treatment of asthma.

Materials and methods

The study included 20 patients with BA (women and men of different age groups) of moderate severity. Before the start of treatment and at the end, complete computerized electro-acupuncture diagnostics by the method of R. Voll and testing by the method of vegetative resonance test were carried out. Based on the data obtained, endogenous bioresonance therapy and therapy with fixed frequencies were carried out. With severe bronchospasm, symptomatic treatment was carried out using BRT, fixed frequencies in combination with acupuncture and homeosinaty.

Research results

After one or two sessions, 95% of patients showed an improvement in general well-being due to a decrease in the number of bronchospasm attacks or complete disappearance of attacks. It should be noted that when examining by the method of R. Voll after BRT, it was not possible to reveal pathological indicators on the part of the interested meridians, which correlated with the general condition of the patients.

conclusions

Bioresonance therapy allows achieving good control over bronchial asthma in a shorter time. In connection with the above data, we consider it possible to conclude that BRT and autonomic resonance test provide ample opportunities for increasing the effectiveness of treatment of patients with bronchial asthma.

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