

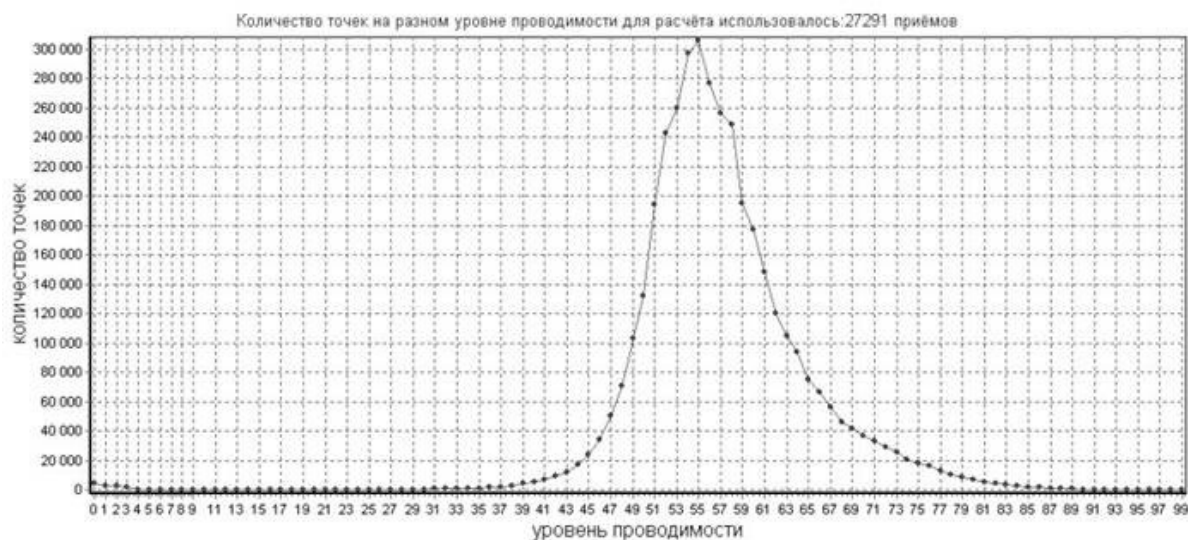
Statistical studies of electrical conductivity at acupuncture points
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Since the mid-90s of the XX century in Russia, widespread introduction of methods of electropuncture diagnostics began in practical health care, which is a synthesis of Western and Eastern, including traditional Chinese medicine, approaches to assessing the patient's health. Among the varieties of traditional diagnostics in Russia, the most widespread is the method of electropuncture diagnostics according to R. Voll (EAF) [3]. In 1999, this method was officially approved by the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation for use in medical practice [2] and, due to its fairly wide diagnostic and therapeutic capabilities, it began to be widely used in medical institutions of the country, including by doctors of the Institute of Reflexology of the FNCEC TMDL.

The work used data from more than 30,000 electropunctural examinations of patients provided by the developers (LLC "NMC" PERESVET", Moscow) of the hardware-software complex of traditional diagnostics and therapy according to BAT" ARM "PERESVET", registration number 292/1099 / 98- 4-8, one of the most famous in Russia. The databases were obtained from practicing doctors from different regions of Russia and abroad.

Specialist doctors had various clinical experience and training to work with the complex. Patients in the database - men and women of all age groups - were not selected for specific diagnoses. Patient visits to doctors are analyzed in this work over the past 10 years. The authors made an attempt to evaluate the results of statistical processing of databases. We studied the dependences of conductivity at various acupuncture points (both Foll's and classical Chinese) on the age, gender and diagnosis of patients.

As shown by the authors in [1], the distribution of the conductance of acupuncture points belongs to an almost normal law. The more complete base used in this study (which is more than 1,000,000 measurements) confirmed these results. In fig. 1 shows the distribution of the number of measurements depending on the conductivity value. As you can see on the graph, the average conductivity is about 57 conventional units (cu), which is just the middle of the diagnostic norm range (50 - 65 cu) for R. Voll's method.

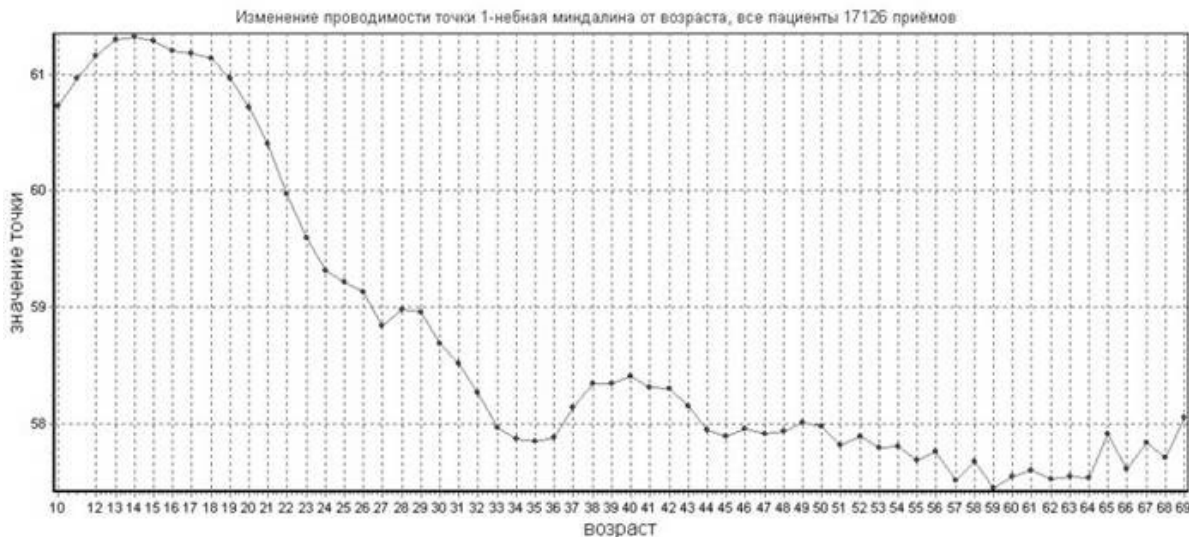


Rice. 1. Number of measured points depending on the measuring level

The graph (Fig. 3) shows that at the age of up to 20 years there is a higher (by 3 cu) conductivity at the point of the palatine tonsil in comparison with the average level at all points and slightly higher (by about 1 cu.) the average conductivity at a given point and at the age of 20 to 70 years. However, the nature of the dependence is the same as that of the dependence of the average conductivity over all points.



Rice. 2. Change in average conductivity depending on the age of the patient.

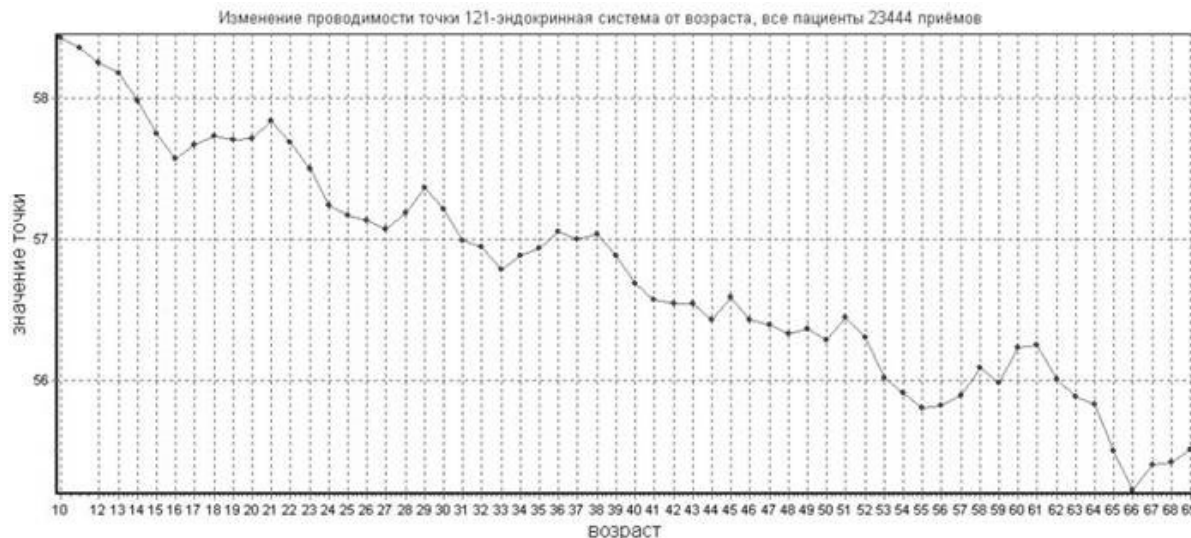


Rice. 3. Change in the average conductivity of the point of the palatine tonsil depending on the age of the patient.

Approximately the same dependence has the average conductance at the point of the endocrine system, depending on age (Fig. 4). This kind of addiction is expected in traditional Chinese medicine and is typical for most points. However, not all points obey this relationship. For example, the pericardial point has a slightly different relationship (Fig. 5).

This graph shows that up to the age of 15 years, this point has a slightly overestimated conductivity in comparison with the average level, but then there is an almost horizontal line at a level of about 58 cu. with cyclical fluctuations around this level. Even more unexpected was the behavior of the dependence of the conductance of the point of the pituitary gland (Fig. 6).

The main difference of this graph is the low level of average conductivity between the ages of 24 to 33 years. At the age from 35 to 70 years, conductivity is observed at the level of 58 cu. with fluctuations around the centerline.



Rice.

4. Change in the average conductance of a point of the endocrine system depending on age the patient.

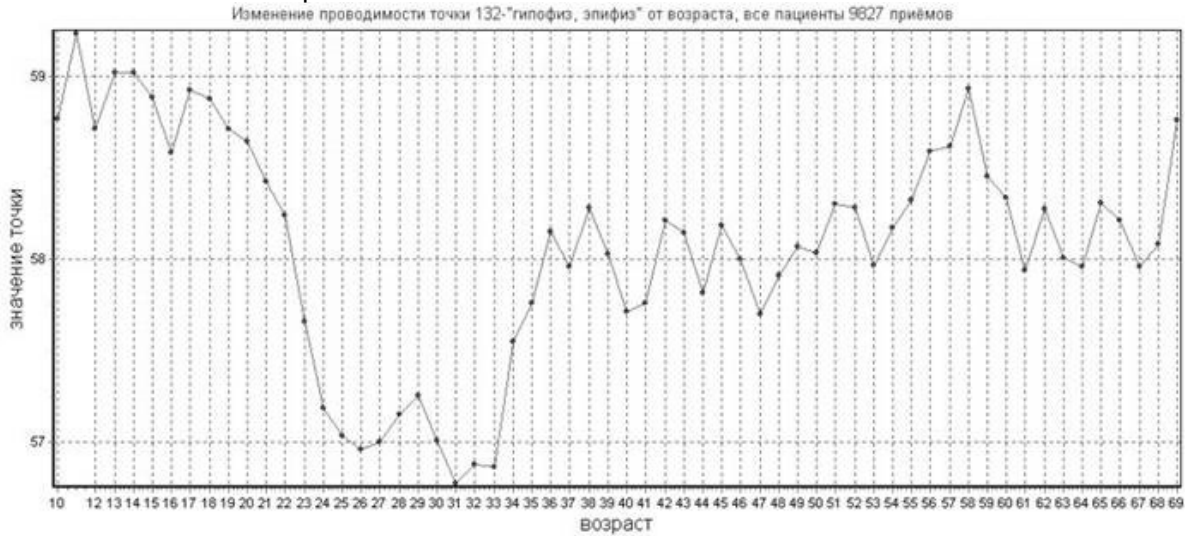


Rice. 5. Change in the average conductance of the pericardial point depending on the age of the patient.

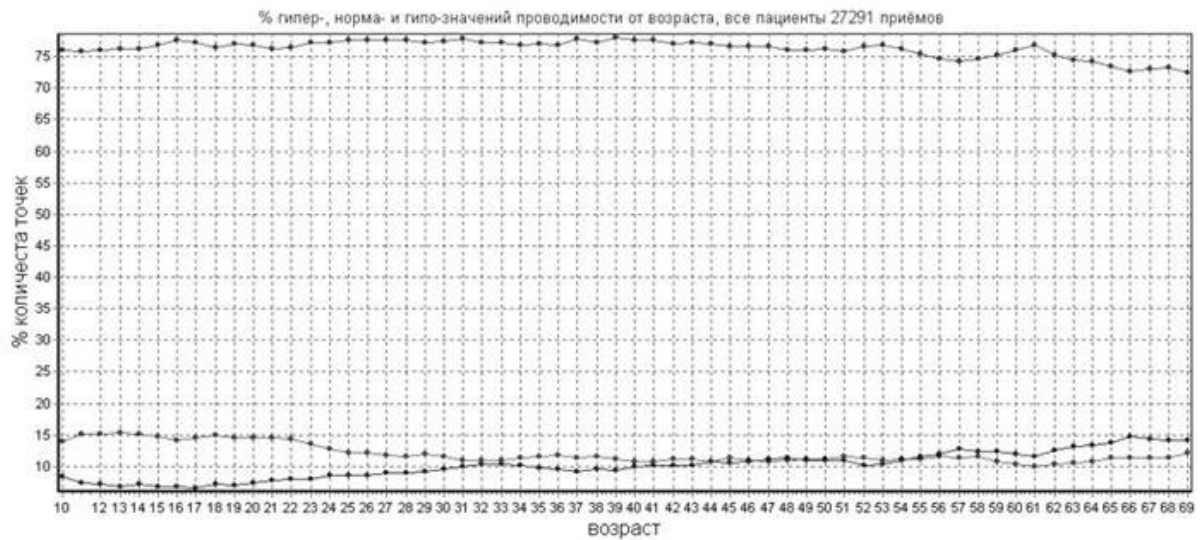
A more predictable result was obtained when considering the percentage ratio between the number of points with normal, hypo and hyperactivity according to R. Voll's scale (Fig. 7). The number of points with normal conductivity remains approximately constant, and only at the age of more than 50 years does a tendency to decrease appear. At the same time, the number of hypoactive points constantly increases with age. The number of hyperactive points is gradually decreasing.

Another interesting result of the study was the dependence of the average conductivity at a point, shown in Fig. 8. This dependence shows the existence of a difference in the average measuring level of all points used in R. Voll's method. And this, in turn, indicates the need to introduce corrections when interpreting the data obtained by diagnostic doctors. In conclusion, I would like to note that the data obtained are well explained both from the point of view of Western medicine, operating in terms of blood flow,

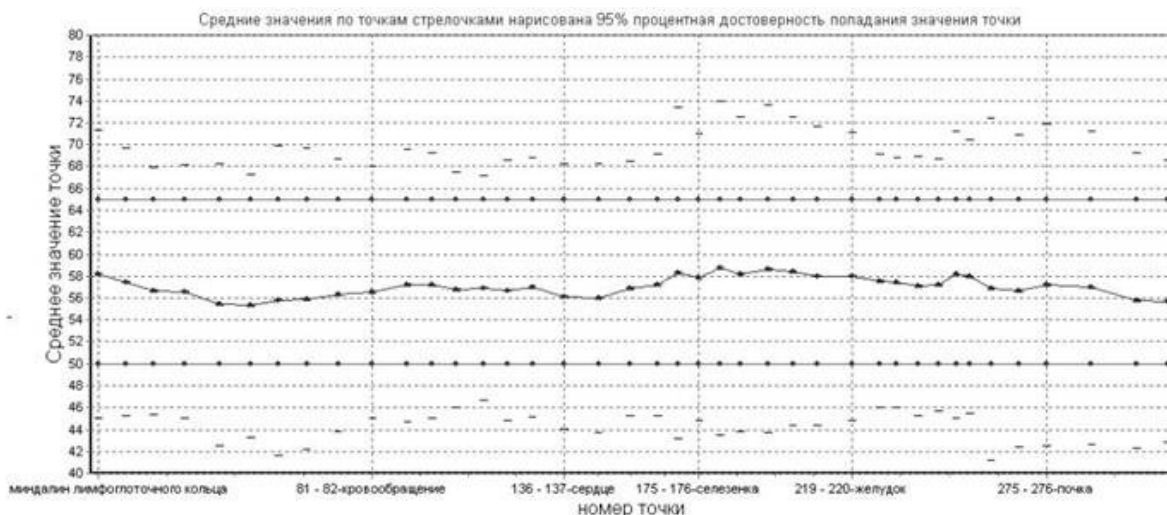
conductivity, water balance, and from the point of view of traditional Chinese medicine, based on the concept of energies. The intuitive ideas of practitioners about the dynamics of conductivity values from a number of factors are confirmed by a large amount of data obtained. Meanwhile, a number of the obtained data require further detailed analysis in order to establish clear links between modern ideas about diseases and health and the not always obvious results of electropuncture measurements.



Rice. 6. Change in the average conductance of the pituitary point depending on the age of the patient.



Rice. 7. Change in the percentage ratio between points in normal, hypo and hyperactivity, depending on the age of the patient.



Rice. 8. Change in the average conductivity value depending on the point.

Literature

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