

Medication intake prognosis  
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A medicine is a substance that interacts in one way or another with the body. The possibilities of modern medicine are based on a huge variety of medicines. According to their pharmacological effects, all drugs are divided into two main groups - drugs with specific and nonspecific action. Drugs with nonspecific action include those that cause a wide range of pharmacological effects that affect various organs and systems. This group of medicines includes vitamin complexes, glucose, phosphoric acid salts, etc., herbal adaptogens (ginseng, eleutherococcus). These drugs have wide indications for use, due to the lack of clear boundaries that determine their pharmacological effect.

Medicines with a specific action are prescribed when it is necessary to influence the activity of a biological system only in a certain part of it or in a given organ.

Clinical manifestations of the effects of drugs are the result of complex processes of their interaction with body systems. From the moment the drug enters the body until the development of the clinical effect, three phases or stages can be conditionally distinguished: pharmaceutical, pharmacokinetic, pharmacodynamic. Pharmacokinetics studies absorption, protein binding, distribution, biotransformation and excretion of drugs, as well as their metabolites from the body, i.e. pharmacokinetics, allows you to assess the dynamics of drug concentration in the body, taking into account the time of action of the drug, in which it is customary to distinguish the latent period, maximum effect, retention time of the effect and aftereffect time.

Pharmacodynamics reflects the change in the state of certain functions of the body in response to the interaction of drugs, with various links of the basic biological processes of the body.

These are the principles of clinical pharmacology, which, taking into account the chemistry of medicinal substances, aims to teach the doctor the ability to choose the most effective and safe drug for a particular patient, which can only be done with knowledge of pharmacodynamics, the main parameters of pharmacokinetics, interactions and side effects of drugs. However, given that the introduction of numerous drugs into clinical practice is growing from year to year, doctors are not always able to be fully aware of the constantly updated information about drugs.

As a result of the wide distribution of highly active drugs, insufficient knowledge by doctors of all aspects of their pharmacological action, abuse of the use of unreasonably prescribed new and expensive drugs advertised by manufacturers, drugs, the prevalence of self-medication, drug therapy has become a dangerous branch of clinical medicine.

Since ancient times, doctors of traditional medicine could choose a medicinal substance that was suitable for the treatment of a particular person, without knowing the chemical formulas. Abu Ali Ibn Sina wrote about this in his treatises. He tried to teach doctors to determine the appropriate medicine without introducing it into the patient's body, only by changing the pulse. Thus, it has long been known that a medicinal substance has its own field characteristic, which can improve or completely change the state of a sick organism, while its work can be assessed at the energy level.

The possibility of changing the electrical parameters of points when a drug is found near acupuncture points was noticed and introduced by R. Voll to electropuncture back in 1954 under the name of electropuncture testing of medicines. On the basis of R. Voll's research, the German physician H. Schimmel developed a vegetative resonance test (ART). This method is extremely effective, primarily due to the use of special cassettes (ampoules) with certain drugs, which can indicate (or rather, help identify) the problem facing the body. The ART method allows, as is known: to identify organs with various disorders, allergic burden, geopathogenic, radioactive, electromagnetic loads, deficiency of vitamins, minerals, and also to determine the effectiveness and tolerability of medications.

To determine the effectiveness of drugs, it is enough to determine according to a certain scheme:

1. Via Manganum met. D26 + Medication, determine tolerance medicinal product;
2. Via Ferrum met. D26 + Medication, determining the effectiveness medicinal product;
3. Via Cuprum met. D400 + Medication - the ability to take medication at the present moment in time;
4. Through the drug VV + Medicament - the duration of the drug intake;
5. Via Argentum nitricum C52 + Medicament - drug efficacy without resolving deep psychological problems;
6. Via Argentum nitricum C44 + Medication - drug efficacy subject to the resolution of deep psychological problems.

However, a situation often arises in which the drug is ineffective in the test, although according to the clinical and pharmacological characteristics it should be suitable for the patient. In connection with this circumstance, the question arises: why is this drug ineffective? We will try to analyze this situation with the patient's initial energy level. We know the energy situation of the body at a given moment in time: the insufficiency and redundancy of the meridians. When a drug is introduced into the "patient + device" circuit, we obtain somewhat different data on the insufficiency and redundancy of the meridians, which clearly differ from the initial ones. In this connection, it becomes possible to judge the effectiveness of the drug in a given patient.

Take, for example, the well-known aspirin, whose pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics are well known. In almost any organism, it forms a certain situation along the meridian system: along the meridian of blood circulation (in the presence of a drug in the circuit), we have a deficiency,

redundancy along the gastric meridian, if the patient in the initial state had redundancy along the meridians of the gallbladder and kidneys, in the presence of aspirin in the circuit, these meridians are not tested as affected. Translating the meridian data into the language of clinical pharmacology, we get an anti-inflammatory effect on the joints (connection with the gallbladder meridian), kidneys (kidney meridian), while we have a side effect of treatment in the form of increased acidity of gastric juice (stomach meridian), a slight decrease in pressure and blood thinning (blood circulation meridian).

Thus, comparing the initial energy level of the organism with the energy level of the organism in the presence of a medicinal substance, we can predict the intake of the drug individually for a given patient.

However, it is necessary to take into account the routes of administration and elimination of drugs from the body. According to clinical pharmacology, the routes of drug administration are varied. Allocate enteral routes of administration, i.e. through the digestive tract (oral, sublingual, rectal, etc.), and parenteral (intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous, intravenous, inhalation). The many ways of administration are due to the desire of the doctor to either quickly influence the pathological process, or to carry out a constant effect during prolonged therapy, bypassing the path of destruction of the drug in the body. When predicting the intake of the drug, the patient's body itself will tell you which of the routes of administration to choose in this or that case. If we have redundancy along the meridian of the stomach, which is not removed, but is aggravated by taking a medicinal substance, then it is better to introduce this drug through the meridian of blood circulation, i.e. parenterally. It is also necessary to take into account the energy situation in the body as a whole, taking into account the theory of 5 elements. If the element "fire" is redundant, the patient's blood pressure may increase due to parenteral administration of the drug, apparently it is necessary to take care of the liver and gallbladder meridian, the work of which should be regulated by taking additional drugs (drugs are understood as herbs) or diet. If there is an excess of medicinal substances, with parenteral administration of drugs (especially i / v) we can overload the "fire" element - heart overload syndrome. in connection with taking the drug parenterally, apparently you need to take care of the work of the liver and gallbladder meridian, the work of which should be regulated by taking additional drugs (drugs are understood as herbs) or a diet. If there is an excess of medicinal substances, with parenteral administration of drugs (especially i / v) we can overload the "fire" element - heart overload syndrome. in connection with taking the drug parenterally, apparently you need to take care of the work of the liver and gallbladder meridian, the work of which should be regulated by taking additional drugs (drugs are understood as herbs) or a diet. If there is an excess of medicinal substances, with parenteral administration of drugs (especially i / v) we can overload the "fire" element - heart overload syndrome.

The main pathways for drug elimination are metabolism and excretion. As a result of metabolism, drugs are converted into other chemical compounds (metabolites), which are excreted from the body. There can be several ways of excretion: with urine (meridian of the bladder), with bile (meridian of the gallbladder), through the intestines (meridian of the small intestine discharge to the meridian of the bladder, meridian of the large intestine discharge to the meridian of the stomach), with saliva (meridian of the stomach), through the lungs (lung meridian), with sweat (large intestine meridian discharge to the stomach meridian), with milk (stomach meridian). These meridians are the ejection meridians, they are responsible for the main function of removing drugs from the body. This must be taken into account when determining the patient's energy state, if there is already an energy load on one of these meridians during the initial examination of the patient, it is undesirable to load this meridian additionally. It may be worth choosing a drug, elimination

which will be carried out by another meridian or a group of meridians.

Medicinal substances are introduced into the body to improve the functioning of the patient's organs and systems. Sometimes, if necessary, it is possible to enhance the work of a medicine by introducing its electronic analogs, when rewriting a medicine on IMEDIS devices, or, if we go further, additionally try to test at what frequencies this drug works using the frequency range of the IMEDIS computer program, as well as base by frequencies, where it is more convenient to work in the base by systems. Having chosen the frequency of this medication, you can record the frequency for crumbs and additionally recommend taking the drug in parallel with the main drug or replacing the drug with an electronic frequency analogue. If the patient has a "MINI-EXPERT-T" medical device, it may be advisable to turn on the device in automatic mode once a day, for a therapeutic effect by searching the frequencies of a certain range. When working with electronic analogues of medicines (rewriting) and the frequency range of medicines, a big difference was noted. A certain frequency range of the drug is much more effective. This is especially noticeable when taking analgesic drugs. By taking the frequencies of the medication without using the medication itself, the side effects of the drugs are reduced. If desired, side effects of medications can be removed completely. Sometimes it is necessary to leave the intake of a natural drug, while it is possible to remove the side effects of the drug by determining its frequency response. Thus, the patient is taking the drug plus a frequency that relieves the side effects of the drugs (for example, when taking heart drugs).

The variety of drugs nowadays often puts the doctor in a difficult position. The method of predicting the intake of medicines will help doctors working on the computer program of the company "IMEDIS" to make the right decision when prescribing any medicines (allopathy, homeopathy, herbal medicine) individually for each patient.

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:" IMEDIS ", 2004, vol. 2 - C.155-160