A practical case of using an inverse "transfer" drug in order to eliminate the toxic effect of the disinfectant Chertkova E.M., Zinin S.V., Samokhin A.V. (LLC "Sport Line Club", Moscow, Russia

The doctor of the fitness center observed 5 sportswomen from 20 to 28 years old, the level of the master of sports, working as trainers in aqua aerobics. For many years, athletes have had contact with various disinfectants, incl. chlorine-containing, used for water treatment in swimming pools. Both when immersed in water and when working near water, inhalation of disinfectant vapors with humidified air was inevitable.

Clinically, in the first place, all 5 athletes paid attention to the violation of skin immunity, which manifested itself in the ease of occurrence of inflammatory skin diseases. During the observation period, there was 1 case of hydradenitis, sluggishly current, difficult to treat with ointment antiseptic dressings and physiotherapy. There was no pronounced hyperthermia, there were no fluctuations, healing was sluggish, with the formation of a rough scar. There was 1 case of a boil, frequent inflammation of the hair follicles; microtraumas of the skin such as sediments also easily inflamed and healed for a long time.

In addition, almost all athletes had a clinical picture of atrophic laryngitis with periodic exacerbations. Disturbed by the feeling of a sore throat, a feeling of a foreign body in the respiratory tract, hoarseness. In 3 athletes, an increase in the RI of points 8b of the lung meridian (larynx) to 76–82 was revealed, an increase in RI of various points of the lymphatic meridian (tubal tonsil, lymph outflow from the paranasal sinuses, etc.) to 70–80, which was regarded as a pre-pathological state of the lymphatic systems.

A 100 ml sample of water was taken from the pool with a characteristic smell of disinfectant. This test was used for energy-informational transfer with information inversion using the "TRANSFER" apparatus. Double-boiled water was used as a carrier of secondary information. Inverse overwriting was carried out in the position of the potency regulator knob -

7. Capacity received from the drug was stored as far as possible from possible sources electromagnetic waves, fully wrapped metal foil.

The resulting drug is recommended for trainers for leather processing and gargling after working in the pool. After the first 4–5 days of application, there was a rapid abatement of inflammation and healing of skin microtraumas without the use of antiseptics. After treating the face with the drug, do not worried about itching, usually appearing to require the at the end of the working use of cosmetics. Three appearance of a peculiar day and the athletes noted permanent taste in the mouth that maybe testify to the secretion of accumulated salivary glands, the use of the xinov. manufactured drug continues.

In one athlete with the most pronounced clinical signs of laryngitis, therapy was supplemented with the use of 10 sessions of a fixed frequency 9.5 Hz, after the 5th session, there was a subjective improvement in the state, the disappearance of the feeling of a foreign body, sore throat, a decrease in

hoarseness of voice.

Evaluating the preliminary results obtained, we can talk about the advisability of using inverse drugs in complex therapy in order to eliminate the toxic effects of chemicals used in production and in everyday life.

## Bibliography

- 1. Samokhin A.V., Gotovsky Yu.V. Electropuncture diagnostics and therapy according to the R Voll method. M .: IMEDIS, 2003.
- 2. Samokhin A.V., Gotovsky Yu.V. Practical electropuncture according to the method R. Voll. M .: IMEDIS, 2001.
- 3. Roller I.S., Samokhin A.V., Fursov S.E. Directory of Representative points of electroacupuncture according to R. Voll. M .: MC "System", 1991.
- 4. Lupichev N.L. Electro-acupuncture diagnostics, homeotherapy and the phenomenon long-range action. M .: NPK "Irius", 1990.

Chertkova E.M., Zinin S.V., Samokhin A.V. A practical case of the use of an inverse "transfer" drug in order to eliminate the toxic effect of a disinfectant // X IMEDIS ", 2004, vol. 2 - C.274-276