

## Bioresonance therapy in the treatment of children with chronic autoimmune thyroiditis

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Chronic autoimmune thyroiditis (HAT) is one of the most common diseases of the thyroid gland in children. ChAT is an organ-specific multifactorial disease, its occurrence is the result of the interaction of environmental factors (pollution of the external environment with industrial waste, pesticides, prolonged intake of excessive amounts of iodine, exposure to low doses of ionizing radiation, infectious diseases of viral and bacterial nature) and genetic factors (hereditary predisposition) ...

The frequency of the disease in children (only for clinically pronounced forms, it can be 1–3%, depending on the area of residence [5, 7]), the complications caused by it, the complexity of pathogenesis, certain difficulties and specificity of diagnosis, the problematic choice of rational and optimal allopathic treatment substantiate the urgency of the problem and explain the increased interest in autoimmune thyroiditis in the field of alternative medicine, in particular, energy-information technologies [1, 4, 9]. Methods of energy information medicine, including vegetative resonance test and bioresonance therapy, thanks to the creation of a special highly sensitive devices, are increasingly used in clinical endocrinological practice. But the issues of their use in inflammatory diseases of the thyroid gland are not sufficiently highlighted, although the diagnostic capabilities of these techniques can be rationally used as sufficiently informative and more accessible than thyroid biopsy, radioisotope scanning, radioimmunological study of hormonal status. Under our supervision there are 11 children of patients with chronic autoimmune thyroiditis at the age from 7 to 14 years (9 girls, 2 boys), permanently residing in the territory of radiological control. The diagnosis in all children was established based on the results of clinical examinations: palpation of the gland,

ultrasonographic research, determination of specific antithyroid antibodies to thyroglobulin and antithyroid antibodies to thyroid peroxidases in the blood. Puncture of the thyroid gland and no cytological studies were performed in any of the patients. All patients were diagnosed with a hypertrophic form of chronic autoimmune thyroiditis, euthyroid condition.

To diagnose and monitor the effectiveness of therapeutic actions, we used:

- electropuncture diagnostics according to R. Voll (devices "Inta", Ukraine; "MINI-EXPERT-DT", "IMEDIS", Russia);
- vegetative resonance test (apparatus "MINI-EXPERT-DT", "IMEDIS", Russia).
- electrozonal vector diagnostics of the functional state of the organism (APK "Vector-Diacor-Bio-PSI", Ukraine) [8].

In the diagnosis by the method of R. Voll, the examination algorithm assumed

measurement of the conductivity of the distal points of the hands and feet. It should be noted a large number of information channels with impaired functional state. More often these were channels of the endocrine system, stomach, allergies and vascular degeneration, organ degeneration, lymphatic, nervous degeneration, large and small intestines.

Diagnostics using the ART method necessarily included determining the presence and degree of exogenous loads (geopathogenic, electromagnetic, radioactive), microbial, viral, fungal and helminthic burdens and determination of the autoimmunity of the process in the thyroid gland.

The main method of treating autoimmune thyroiditis is the use of drugs containing thyroid hormones (suppressive therapy), in more severe cases of dysfunction of the thyroid gland, these drugs are used for substitution purposes (hypothyroidism) or thyreostatic drugs are used (for hyperthyroidism), as well as glucocorticoids. Complex therapy also includes immunomodulatory drugs. Taking thyroid drugs is long-term, for a certain category of patients it is lifelong. Side effects are often possible due to the difficulty in choosing a therapeutic dose and

individual intolerance to the medication.

therefore so important meaning acquire possibilities  
non-traditional methods of treatment.

Therapeutic strategy got out taking into account individual characteristics of each child and was determined by a number of factors, the decisive of which was the patient's condition according to the survey data. Treatment included the mandatory elimination of exogenous loads, as well as:

1. Basic bioresonance therapy with inversion from channels and points measurements where the most pronounced deviations were noted. Due to the large number of disturbed information channels, therapy was often started in an automatic circular mode with a transition to manual.

2. Exogenous bioresonance therapy with fixed frequencies through a magnetic inductor or contact through the plates of the frontal electrodes, which were applied directly to the projection area of the thyroid gland (apparatus "MINI-EXPET-DT"). Paul Schmidt frequencies of 62.0 Hz (E84), a frequency of 6.2 Hz, induction programs were used.

The exposure to fixed frequencies was carried out both as a separate session once every 2 weeks, and simultaneously with endogenous BRT, first in manual mode along the "worst" meridians, then in automatic mode. At home, in the period between sessions, patients took a frequency drug prepared during a therapeutic session.

3. Complex antihomotoxic preparation "Thyroid compositum" ("Heel"), organ-specific drugs "Glandula thyroidea suis-forte" ("Heel") and "Thyroid gland" ("Wala"), thyroid medication P51 (Dr. Reckeweg preparations), seroimmunes: "Thyroid serum", "Serum of connective tissue" "Serum of the immune system" ("O.T.I."), drainage therapy using complex homeopathic preparations of the company "O.T.I." and "ONOM"; Roy Martina preparations: Detox 1, Endotox 9, Endotox 14, Detox 15, Detox 11.

Electronic analogs of these drugs were manufactured using

medication selector "IMEDIS".

No drug allopathic treatment was performed during the follow-up period. In three children, the intake of information drugs was combined with a sanatorium-and-spa recovery.

The effectiveness of therapy was achieved with the combined use of these methods and was assessed by the patient's subjective feelings, the dynamics of clinical symptoms, and objective examination data.

specialist, ultrasound, determination of the titer of antithyroid antibodies to thyroglobulin and thyroperoxidase, definition function hormones thyroid gland, thyrotropin, according to electropuncture examination (EAF, VRT).

#### results

During the observation period, all children noted an improvement in their general condition, elimination of discomfort and discomfort in the neck area. General weakness disappeared, children became more active, memory and academic performance improved, sensitivity to cold decreased. All children show regression of goiter and inhibition of the autoimmune process - a decrease in the size of an enlarged thyroid gland and a decrease in titers of antithyroid antibodies to thyroglobulin and thyroperoxidase. At the same time, there is a positive trend in the treatment of concomitant pathology.

#### conclusions

Bioresonance therapy methods reduce the clinical manifestations of autoimmune thyroiditis, inhibit the autoimmune process, and improve the general physical and psychological state. The results obtained make it possible to recommend the methods of bioresonance therapy for rational use in medical practice.

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