The role of intestinal microflora normalization in the treatment of various diseases

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Modern ideas about the microbial etiology of the intestine are based on the fact that the quantity, qualitative composition and biochemical activity of microflora not only determine the morphofunctional state of the gastrointestinal tract and the immunological activity of the body, but also have a significant effect on metabolic processes, directly or indirectly participating in the metabolism of cholesterol, bile acids , bilirubin, vitamins, trace elements, enzymes, hormones and other biologically active substances.

The presence of bacteria in the intestine has been known for a long time, but only recently the state of the intestinal flora has begun to be regarded as one of the main indicators of human health. After all, the symbiosis of certain microorganisms and humans that has arisen as a result of evolution is capable of providing a number of vital functions. In children after 1 year and in adults, up to 90–95% of all intestinal microflora are bifidobacteria. It is these microorganisms that have assumed the main role in the regulation of digestion processes, the absorption of essential vitamins and essential amino acids, as well as a number of biologically active compounds that a person cannot do without.

Typical waste products of bifidobacteria are lactic, acetic, formic and succinic acids, amino acids and proteins, vitamins B1, B2, K, nicotinic, pantothenic and folic acids, pyridoxine, cyanocobalomin, which are absorbed in the intestine and used by macroorganisms.

It is bifidobacteria that prevent excessive reproduction of a number of bacteria that periodically enter the intestines and can cause the development infections in the case of a decrease protective forces of the macroorganism. They are suppress the decomposition of the capable of stagnant and pyogenic bacteria, the rot of the vital activity of which products are potent poisonous substances: ammonia, amines, phenol, indiol, skatole. These substances are carried into the bloodstream, and their detoxification puts a great strain on the liver.

The epithelial surface of the intestine, "inhabited" by microbial symbionts, is regarded as the "cradle" of the immune system.
Bifidobacteria stimulate the human lymphoid apparatus, participate in the synthesis of immunoglobulins, and the muramyl dipeptide contained in the cell wall of bifidobacteria activates the formation of B- and T-lymphocytes and macrophages, providing resistance to infectious diseases.

Bifidobacteria are natural biosorbents and are able to accumulate and remove a significant amount of heavy metal compounds, phenols, formaldehydes and other toxic substances of exo- and endogenous nature.

The role of bifidobacteria is also significant in the digestion of food. They are able to enhance protein hydrolysis, ferment sugar, break down fats, dissolve fiber, stimulate intestinal motility and ensure the normal evacuation of its contents.

In recent years, much attention has been paid to the ability of normal intestinal microflora to provide anti-cancer resistance of the body, as well as to influence lipid metabolism by lowering blood cholesterol and normalizing the level of lipoproteins and phospholipids circulating in the blood.

Even this brief and far from complete description of the role of normal intestinal microflora shows how important it is for ensuring the normal functioning of a macroorganism.

But according to the Russian Academy of Medical Sciences, almost 90% of the population of Russia suffers from dysbiosis to one degree or another, that is, is deprived of those "charms" that a healthy intestine and the normal flora it contains.

There are many reasons for the development of dysbiosis - these are chronic diseases of the gastrointestinal tract, and uncontrolled and haphazard intake of various medications, and an unfavorable environmental and social situation, impaired quality, balance and diet, and much more.

There are many reasons, but, unfortunately, there are few methods and means of treatment. Against this background, I am glad that the methods of diagnostics and therapy implemented by the equipment of the IMEDIS Center can significantly expand the doctor's capabilities in the treatment of this pathology.

The variety of intestinal functions gives a variety of symptoms, therefore, we treated 104 patients with a variety of diagnoses, where dysbiosis was a key factor:

1) diseases of the gastrointestinal tract (chronic gastritis, chronic cholecystopancreatitis, gastric ulcer and duodenal ulcer, chronic colitis) - 24 people;
2) atopic dermatitis - 36 people;
3) skin diseases (psoriasis, eczema, neurodermatitis) - 8 people;
4) bronchial asthma - 4 people;
5) ENT diseases - 12 people;
6) parasitic diseases - 8 people;
7) systemic mycoses - 8 people;
8) metabolic diseases (diabetes mellitus, atherosclerosis) - 4 people.

During the therapy, the following tasks were set:
1. Suppression and elimination of pathogenic flora, parasites and fungi.
2. Directed colonization of bifidobacteria.
3. Normalization of intestinal motility and functions of gastrointestinal intestinal tract.
4. Normalization of immune defense.

To implement these tasks, the following activities were carried out:
1. At the first stage, by direct testing and through Cu met. D 400 pathogenic microorganisms (bacteria, viruses, fungi, parasites) were determined, which were recorded on globules. Then the basic BRT (according to the 4th strategy) was carried out in all leads, moreover, globules with previously recorded nosodes of pathogenic microorganisms were placed in the third container, and drainages from the ONOM company were connected to the second container. All this was recorded on

crumbs in the first container, which, after selecting a single dose, was prescribed to the patient every day at week 1, every other day at 2–3 weeks, and from week 4 - 2 times a week. The frequency of administration was determined by the potency of the nosodes (the higher the potency, the less often the drug is taken).

With low adaptation reserves, resonance-frequency therapy was carried out according to programs that were tested through Cu met. D 400 in combination with ONOM drains. In extreme cases, antibacterial, antiparasitic, antifungal and antiseptic drugs were prescribed.

2. For colonization of the intestine, the preparation “Liquid concentrate bifidobacteria "(produced by SSC VB" Vector ", Novosibirsk) - 3 ml in the morning on an empty stomach for 1 month, or drugs linex, hilak-forte, bifiform, etc. in a standard dosage for 3-4 weeks.

3. Exogenous bioresonance therapy was carried out according to the programs E1, E2, E3, E9, E10, E11, E13, E16, E18, E34 to normalize the function of the gastrointestinal tract, increase local and general resistance, drugs from the Hel company were also prescribed - Nux vomica-Gomaccord, Mukoza compositum, Gepar compositum, Hepel, Gastrikumel, Duodenochel, as well as glutamine, omega-3 fatty acids and pectin.

4. To stimulate the immune system, the following drugs were prescribed by the "Hel" company: Echinacea compositum C, Engystol, Galium Hel, Lymphomyosot, Tonsilla compositum, Ubiquinone compositum and Coenzyme compositum, as well as multivitamins, massage and warming up base points according to the Su Jok system.

From the first day of therapy, recommendations were given on nutrition, and in case of violation of intestinal motility, recommendations for therapeutic exercises.

As a rule, with the duration of the disease no more than 6-12 months, 60% of patients improved their condition after 1-2 sessions, a significant improvement in their condition was observed in 84% after 4 sessions, normalization of well-being and laboratory parameters after 7 sessions was noted in 92%. But in 8% it took more time to normalize the condition, which was explained by the duration of the disease (5–15 years) and the severity of the underlying disease (diabetes mellitus, bronchial asthma, psoriasis, systemic mycosis).

Thus, we can judge about the high efficiency of bioresonance therapy (both in complex therapy with homeopathic preparations and in monotherapy) in the correction of dysbiosis and a pronounced positive effect from its use.

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