

Pain and acute pathology therapy
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In the clinical picture of many somatic diseases, there is a pain syndrome, the intensity and duration of which, in turn, leads to disturbances in the emotional sphere, i.e. to affective disorders - subdepressive and depressive. The presence of a depressive background prevents the successful treatment of the underlying disease and the rehabilitation of patients. With the rapid and effective relief of the pain syndrome, the patient develops a positive attitude towards treatment, faith in the success of therapy and psychological contact with the doctor.

Of course, in each case, the emphasis is on the main one - bioresonance therapy, and the correction of pain syndrome is an excellent addition to complex treatment, shortening the recovery time.

Of the patients who were treated in the bioresonance therapy room, 78 patients with pain syndrome and acute pathology were selected.

This group of patients was distributed as follows:

- neuralgia - 14 people,
- algodismenorrhea - 10 people,
- cephalalgia - 14 people,
- pancreatitis, exacerbation - 4 people,
- urolithiasis, exacerbation - 4 people,
- gastritis, stomach ulcer - 8 people,
- bronchial asthma - 7 people,
- hypertension - 10 people,
- vasomotor rhinitis - 7 people.

Treatment method:

1. Selection of a therapy program with fixed frequencies, taking into account nosology.

2. Search for points of correspondence of Su-Jok therapy.

3. Simultaneous bioresonance therapy for all classical or selected meridian, processing of points of correspondence with the selected frequency and recording of the BR-preparation during the entire session.

The choice of exposure intensity in each case is tested individually. The exposure time for each point is 1–2 minutes.

Then, the recorded BR-drug is prescribed according to the scheme from 3 to 8 times a day.

Results:

1. Improvement of well-being immediately after the session is noted by all patients.
 2. The duration of the therapeutic effect is up to 24 hours after the session without reception of BR-drug was noted in 28 people, which amounted to 39.5% of the observed group of patients.
 3. With the subsequent administration of the BR-drug, the desired effect was observed in 69 people - 88.4%.
 4. Unstable improvement was noted in 9 people - 11.5%.
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This methodology is an enough effective and maybe used in the complex therapy of patients.

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