Complex multiresonance therapy for epilepsy and Parkinson's disease

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Effective restoration of lost brain functions in patients with epilepsy and parkinsonism is not an easy task of modern medicine. The development of new technologies in the field of neuroscience has led to the emergence of specific therapies based on various mechanisms of bioresonance and brain stimulation - electrical, visual, auditory, magnetic (Epstein et al., 1996; Pascual-Leone, 1999; Chen, 2001; Walsh,
2003; Roricht, 2004; Gotovsky, 2003; Gimranov, 2005). Especially important and prospective study of curative possibilities combined application of various techniques.

In the period 2003-2005. at the Department of Clinical Neurophysiology FPKMR PFUR conducted complex therapy of patients with idiopathic epilepsy (64 patients) and Parkinson's disease (43 patients). For this, the hardware and software complex "IMEDIS-EXPERT" with the system
multiresonance therapy in combination with a new method of brain stimulation - transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS). Before treatment, all patients underwent registration and spectral-coherent analysis.
electroencephalogram, visual, auditory, somatosensory and cognitive induced potentials, myography. Based on the analysis when results obtained applying the above methods,
the programs of induction therapy with the frequencies of the human brain rhythms were selected individually. The course of therapy included 10 sessions. The exposure was carried out using a device for magnetic therapy "loop", located horizontally around the patient's head at the level of the upper edge of the auricles. After the course of therapy, clinical efficacy, changes in EEG, EP, EMG were determined. The observation was carried out for 3–6 months.

As a result of the studies, it was revealed that complex multiresonance therapy leads to significant positive changes in the nervous systems of patients with epilepsy and Parkinson's disease. In patients with epilepsy, there was a decrease in the average number of seizures, their duration, as well as positive dynamics according to the data of recording the bioelectrical activity of the brain. In patients with Parkinson's disease, there was a decrease in rigidity, tremor (including myography data), a decrease in disorganization and an approximation to the norm of interhemispheric asymmetry on the EEG, an increase in latency and a decrease in the amplitude of SSEP and VMP. The greatest positive changes were observed in the period 1-3 months after therapy, after 5-6 months an additional course of treatment was required. Conducted daily monitoring of the neurological state A / D, Ps,

Thus, the complex use of individually selected programs of induction therapy with the frequencies of the human brain rhythms for the treatment of epilepsy and Parkinson's disease can significantly help in the fight against these serious diseases of the central nervous system. Further exploration of possibilities

the application of these techniques in such patients is of extremely important interest, both in theoretical and practical terms.

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