Possibilities of bioresonance therapy for acute pancreatitis

IN AND. Gustomesova
(GUZ Regional Clinical Hospital No. 1, Voronezh, Russia)

Acute pancreatitis is understood as enzymatic damage to the pancreas. This process is autocatalytic and often ends with self-digestion of the organ. Acute pancreatitis is a polyetiological disease, to which metabolic disorders, diseases of the biliary system, other digestive organs, diseases of the cardiovascular system, alcohol abuse and other nutritional disorders are most often predisposed.

Basically, women predominate among patients - this, apparently, is associated with a higher frequency of occurrence of cholelithiasis and disorders of fat metabolism in them.

The defeat of the pancreas, as a result of exposure to adverse factors, can clinically manifest itself from minor pain to severe enzymatic shock. The most constant symptom of acute pancreatitis is intense pain in the area of the epigastrium itself, along the pancreas, arising suddenly, often appearing after food overload, often radiating to the back, to the right, left or both shoulder blades, left costal-vertebral angle, left shoulder girdle. Sometimes the pain builds up gradually, has a cramping character and is not very intense. The second most common symptom of acute pancreatitis is repeated, unrelenting vomiting, which usually appears immediately after pain (but may also precede it) and is usually accompanied by persistent nausea.

On examination, tenderness is revealed on palpation, muscle protection and abdominal distention (at first only in the upper abdomen, and in the case of diffuse peritonitis and intestinal paresis, spread to the entire abdomen, while peristaltic noises disappear).

The main diagnostic signs of acute pancreatitis are abdominal pain in combination with an increase in serum amylase over 4 norms. Also, an important study is an ultrasound of the biliary system and pancreas, which allows to detect gland swelling, complications and stones in the gallbladder, and sometimes in the common bile duct.

Purpose of the study: study of the effectiveness of bioresonance therapy in patients with acute pancreatitis (men and women aged 30 to 55 years, with a disease duration from 3 months to 10 years).

Methods

The study was carried out in 20 patients with acute pancreatitis. All patients who received standard therapy (hunger, parenteral administration of glucose, electrolytes, amino acids, somatostatin 200 mg 2 times a day, intravenous administration of antispasmodic drugs) were divided into 2 groups: comparison group - 10 people; the main group - 10 people in addition to the main treatment received bioresonance therapy (BRT). BRT sessions

were carried out in 2-3 days, depending on the dynamics of the patient's condition. To assess the results of treatment, we used conventional clinical and laboratory research methods, ultrasound.

Results: in the course of treatment in patients of the main group, compared with the comparison group, a more rapid decrease in pain syndrome and pancreatic edema was observed (according to ultrasound data). Against the background of therapy, a more pronounced positive dynamics of serum amylase parameters and a decrease in leukocytosis were noted in the main group, in the comparison group - only a tendency towards a decrease in these parameters.

Conclusion: the positive effect of BRT as part of complex therapy on the dynamics of acute pancreatitis (both clinical and laboratory parameters) is shown, which makes it possible to recommend its inclusion in the treatment regimen in this category of patients.

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