On the diagnostic capabilities of the IMEDIS equipment in the mode contactless application

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The development of methods of electropunctural diagnostics according to different authors has formed ambiguous approaches to the use of various current parameters. So, for example, the followers of the Nakatani (Ryodoraku) method have stood and are in the position that only the use of a diagnostic signal of at least 200 μA makes it possible to overcome the impedance of the skin and other organs. Followers of the Voll method are convinced that the use of probing signals at a level of several μA (up to 10) meets all the requirements of physiological processes in the body. Recently, the use of the method of electroacupuncture vegetative resonance test (ART) has statistically reliably shown the acceptability and physiology of using lower values of probing signals - literally at the level of 1–2 μA.

Conducted by us at the request of Yu.V. Finished research using standard silver chloride electrodes
electroencephalographic complex "Medicom" with the simultaneous action of the APC "IMEDIS-EXPERT" showed that the placement of this electrode on a biologically active point (BAP) made it possible to record the noise characteristics of the BAP in the contact version both without exposure and with the influence of an electromagnetic signal from the APK "IMEDIS-EXPERT" EXPERT ”, submitted according to certain algorithms.
A resonant change in the intrinsic current characteristics in the BAP was found at resonance coincidences of signals from the HSC "IMEDIS-ESCPERT". However, unfortunately, these changed resonance values of noise in the BAP were of a rather long-term nature when they were recorded with a silver chloride electrode, which, as is known, makes it possible to measure the actual values of biocurrents at the location. This meant that the use of silver chloride electrodes can give an obvious registration of the resonant interaction, but the BAP returned to its initial state according to our observations over a period of 3 to 10 minutes. It became clear that, in this case, it is not acceptable to explore various variants of the set of resonant interactions and their combinations. In connection with the above, we have worked out the method of contactless testing of patients, i.e. methodology,

As a detecting device, we used standard electromagnetic inductors of the firm "IMEDIS" of various designs. Unlike the gas-discharge imaging method, nonlinear scanning equipment such as "Oberon", etc., the body was not exposed to the probe high-frequency radiation of the electromagnetic spectrum, including the monochromatic one. Unlike radio wave information diagnostics (Bessonov A.E., 1999), where the detected signals from BAP are considered in the form of spectra of a healthy state or some pathology, we did not use a converting photoelectric multiplier device and a special program for processing spectra. APK "IMEDIS-EXPERT" was used in a regular mode according to standard testing programs:

1. According to the method of R. Voll
2. By the method of segmental biofunctional diagnostics.
3. By the method of vegetative resonance test.

Comparative data on the method of non-contact diagnostics showed a significant increase in the diagnostic accuracy obtained in 50 patients, up to 80–85% - using the Voll method and up to 95% - using the ART method, as well as the possibility of diagnosing patients with pacemakers, which was a contraindication for these methods. In the mode of segmental biofunctional diagnostics, we have obtained interesting results, but they require a change in the recording device - the inductor, since this technique is most of all connected with the topological-spatial characteristics of the organism. The results obtained showed the prospects for the development of the existing diagnostic equipment for the purpose of its non-contact application, which, of course, will require changes in the detecting devices and signal recognition software.

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