

The use of the vegetative resonance test "IMEDIS-TEST" in the diagnosis of drug addiction in adolescents in educational colonies

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If we compare the rates of drug incidence among adolescents and the general population, adolescents abuse drugs 7.5 times more often than the population of all ages. An unfavorable trend is also the fact that well-off social groups of adolescents are involved in the number of drug users (Tsygankov B.D., Baryl'nik Yu.B., 2003; Chepurnykh E.E., 2004). The studies carried out reflect a wide range of pathologies characteristic of drug addiction, both in the form of somatic diseases and mental disorders. Particular attention is paid to the onset of drug addiction in adolescence (Dmitrieva T.B. et al., 2000; Pyatnitskaya I.N., Naydenova N.G., 2002).

However, in the practice of using the vegetative resonance test (ART) "IMEDIS-TEST" in the diagnosis of drug and alcohol addiction in adolescents in the educational colony, we had to face a number of problems, some of which had not been previously described in the studies of both domestic and foreign scientists. The contingent of convicted juveniles is characterized by a practical combination of, apparently, all possible unfavorable biological and social factors that determine the severity of the course, the progridity of the development of the disease and the problems that arise in the diagnosis and therapy of the existing pathology. These are early alcoholism and drug addiction, combined consumption of alcohol, several drugs, organic solvents, the presence of comorbid mental pathology. The social and psychological problems of juvenile convicts are determined by the following factors: frequent absence of one or both parents, defects in upbringing, low educational level, a tendency towards concrete-figurative thinking, the formation of persistent criminal patterns of behavior. The overwhelming majority of them (89%) at large did not apply to medical institutions on their own

health care, did not undergo examination and treatment there, although already at that time they noted signs of both somatic diseases and dependence on drugs or alcohol.

One of the main problems in working with minors convicted is an use slang speeches with nicknames, expressive metaphors, excellent distinctive from everyday speech. Characteristic designation of many subject of the surrounding reality, special forms of expression of feelings and the state of their health, which create just such a language of communication. For an ordinary doctor - therapist, psychiatrist, sometimes it is completely impossible to understand the patient's complaints that his roof is leaking, that the rams have gone, and that I have been listed as the foreman for the entire period. Knowledge of this jargon is also necessary for establishing productive contact with the patient, overcoming psychological resistance.

In addition, one of the hallmarks of belonging to

a criminal group is the presence of tattoos. Even in ancient Egypt, the castes of priests, the untouchable caste (those who buried the corpses) had tattoos, and it was forbidden to communicate with them to all representatives of other castes and estates. Within criminal groups, almost every criminal tattoo carried the function of identification, however, this function has been lost recently and is more often a decoration of the body. Nevertheless, the tattoo of the "environment" can be recognized as a communication system (cultural code). This means position, prestige, belonging to a certain criminal group. Character and the individuality of the individual, depending on the accepted tradition, can be expressed in the form of certain tattoo motifs. Tattoos often reflect the type of criminal activity (thief, robber, murderer), features of a criminal biography, the number of convictions and a number of other criminal signs, which are described in detail in the criminological literature. Undoubtedly, tattooing has a double meaning. On the one hand, there is a pathological effect on the skin and subcutaneous tissue with a violation of their natural function, on the other, more psychological, philosophical, spiritual side, if you trace the place of application, the content and motives of tattooing, then the alleged consequences can be even more significant for personality. But this is a topic for a separate study. Among the examined adolescents, we revealed the predominance of tattoos in the area of the dorsum of the hands and fingers in the immediate vicinity of the measurement points (in 86% of cases). Accordingly, when using the vegetative resonance test, we take into account, firstly, possible local problems associated with tattooing, the creation of blockages and interference fields at the measurement sites. Secondly, the psychological problems of the personality associated both with the choice of the tattoo applied, its content and the problems that arise after applying it and the reflection of existing features in the patient's personality. the creation of blockades and interference fields at the measurement sites. Secondly, the psychological problems of the personality associated both with the choice of the tattoo applied, its content and the problems that arise after applying it and the reflection of existing features in the patient's personality. the creation of blockades and interference fields at the measurement sites. Secondly, the psychological problems of the personality associated both with the choice of the tattoo applied, its content and the problems that arise after applying it and the reflection of existing features in the patient's personality.

A continuous examination of adolescents in the educational colony using the ART method "IMEDIS-TEST" revealed a frequent combination of mental disorders and dependence on psychoactive substances. In previous studies, the main place was occupied by the fact of identifying drug use or drug addiction. In this case, the majority of adolescents have already been diagnosed with dependence on psychoactive substances, alcohol or a history of their use. But among our patients during the period of remission, we are dealing with the consequences when the entire somatic and mental pathology is "fully revealed", as a result of the previous drug addiction and alcohol abuse.

The objectives of the research included the development of tactics and sequence of screening research for juvenile convicts using ART "IMEDIS-TEST". They included verification of drug use and clarification of the type of drugs used in the past, identification of concomitant somatic pathology and specificity of damage to organs and body systems against the background of a long period without the use of drugs and alcohol. The clinical diagnosis was previously established with

conducting a forensic psychiatric, narcological examination or clinical examination in 78% of all adolescents identified with symptoms of drug or alcohol dependence. In the remaining 22% of adolescents, the diagnosis was established using the vegetative resonance test.

Of all addicted to psychoactive substances, 16% of adolescents are diagnosed with opium addiction - (mental and behavioral disorders due to the use of opioids F11.23.2-H), 32% have polydrug addiction (F19.23.2-H). The combination of drug addiction and alcoholism (F11.23.2-H; F10.23.2) was found in 41% of adolescents, 11% were other addicted to psychoactive substances and alcohol (F19.1-H). The duration of drug use was from 1 month to 5 years, the period of remission at the time of the study was from 2 months to 2.3 years. The diagnosis of concomitant somatic pathology was established by traditional methods before the study in 19% of patients. At the time of clinical examination, asthenic and hypochondriacal syndromes were identified as leading. At the initial stage of the study, the patients were provided with information about the examination methodology performed using the ART method, and the procedure, rules and objectives of the examination were explained in detail. Informed consent was obtained from patients for examination.

In previous studies, we found that drug-addicted adolescents are characterized by a depletion of the immune system of varying degrees, lymphatic burden, mesenchymal blockade, psychovegetative and toxic loads (Gusev S.I. et al., 2004).

However, we previously looked at a group of adolescents diagnosed with opium addiction who were using intravenous opiates only. In the course of this study, it turned out that at present it is more typical for convicted adolescents to have a combined use of various drugs, volatile solvents and alcohol. In 45% of adolescents, there was a different duration of inhalation of vapors of volatile organic solvents (gasoline, Moment glue), which, as a rule, preceded the onset of drug use, or subsequently led to an increase in the dose of alcohol consumed and the frequency of alcoholic excesses. The most common transition from the use of opiates in the form of "khanka" to the use of strong alcoholic beverages: technical alcohol, moonshine, vodka (the cheapest varieties). The first episodes of alcohol intake were noted already at the age of 6–7 years, often in the form of strong alcoholic beverages, various alcohol substitutes, technical alcohol, and moonshine. The initial single dose can be up to 100-200 milliliters of vodka with the rapid onset of addiction symptoms. In the future, there is a period of smoking "anasha", "plan"

lasting from 1 month to 2-4 months. For 24% of the examined patients, there was a continuation of episodic smoking of "cannabis" and after the start of intravenous administration of other drugs. In the case of intravenous drug use, in 92% of cases it was "khanka", a substitute for artisanal opiates with a large amount of impurities, which has an additional toxic effect on all organs and systems.

Special attention should be paid to the quality of drugs. The lack of a permanent source of income, a sufficient amount of money to buy drugs from regular distributors leads to the acquisition of the cheapest in price, with a large presence of impurities, including toxic

character. Of the surveyed, 42% of adolescents noted a history of toxic symptoms after the introduction of "dirty" drugs, from 1 to 7 or more times (there was chills, sweating, shallow tremors and other symptoms of intoxication). In 81% of cases, "khanka" was administered together with diphenhydramine. The obtained clinical data were then confirmed by ART. The coincidence of survey data up to 87.3% was noted. In persons with alcohol dependence, episodic use of cannabinoids was revealed in 44% of cases, and in 19% of cases of intravenous use of opiates. During the period of abstinence, in the absence of drugs, a part of adolescents (31%) began to use technical alcohol, vodka in order to relieve withdrawal symptoms and later on they switched to a constant intake of alcohol.

When conducting an examination using the ART method, we establish psychological contact with the patient, inform him about this technique, and stop the state of psychological resistance. One of the leading motivations for the beginning of the examination and subsequent therapy was the emphasis on identifying the causes of skin diseases, rashes and acne on visible parts of the body, which was very painful for adolescents. We draw up a separate card index for adolescents who are addicted to drugs and alcohol, we search for a reproducible point and, if possible, in the place where there are no tattoos on the hand and fingers. We connect pineal gland preparations. During testing, the majority of adolescents showed the presence of blockages and interference fields. In the future, testing through the blocks the indicators of the identified psychovegetative loads, we determine the presence of psychovegetative blocks that are resolved with an adequate selection of Bach preparations.

In the process of research, we determine an individual optimal algorithm for examining each patient. When identifying individual load narcotic substances were tested sequentially: the sum of the amounts of narcotic substances, indications of the use of opiates, cannabinol. We test geopathogenic loads, the degree of connective tissue deficiencies, indicators of mental stress, indicators of stress or depletion of the immune system, and from them we can judge the degree of toxic damage to the body. We determine the blockade by layers and sublayers, signs of dysbiosis, mycotic burden (if available, we determine the type of fungus and the site of the lesion). The obtained indicators with low adaptation reserves confirm the presence of disorders in various systems of the body, as a result of drug addiction and alcohol abuse. Based on the available reserves of adaptation and dynamic assessment of this indicator, we conduct further therapy.

A qualitative assessment of the health status of adolescents is necessary in order to identify the main pathological conditions for the development and implementation of a set of targeted preventive and therapeutic measures. Timely therapy is aimed at establishing a stable remission and stopping concomitant somatic pathology. The result of clinical examinations in patients with alcohol and drug addiction was the clarification of the clinical diagnosis, relief of acute conditions and partial elimination of chronic pathological symptoms. The complexity of the work is associated with the presence of combined pathology, the refusal of patients from long-term therapy, with the expectation of immediate

results. Cases of termination of treatment with relief of acute pathology with the appearance of the first signs of improvement were noted. Taking into account the specifics of this contingent, the combination of social, psychological and medical problems, pedagogical neglect, and criminal deformation of the personality, we believe that further targeted research is necessary.

Conclusions:

1. When conducting screening studies using vegetative resonance test "IMEDIS-TEST", it is possible to clarify the clinical diagnosis with verification of the type and duration of drug use.
2. Specificity of juvenile convicts with a low level education, criminal personality deformation, a combination of mental disorders and medical and pedagogical neglect requires a special approach at the initial stages of the vegetative resonance test with the establishment of psychological contact, correction of resistance for subsequent effective work.
3. Given the existence of combined pathology with mental and somatic disorders in juvenile convicts, during diagnosis and therapy, it is necessary to adequately assess the massiveness of the detected pathology, a low reserve of the body and carry out stage-by-stage therapy with consistent diagnosis and solution of problems.
4. According to the indicators of mental and psycho-vegetative load, it is possible to assess the quality and stability of remission after cessation of drug use and a complex of therapeutic and rehabilitation measures
5. When diagnosing a somatic condition and detecting pathology it is possible to start therapy using traditional methods, as well as homeopathy and bioresonance therapy for the treatment of somatic pathology. In the future, it is necessary to correct psychoemotional disorders with the solution of psychological problems and the formation of a persistent attitude towards refusing to use drugs and alcohol and achieving a stable remission.

Literature

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