

Allergies and pseudo-allergies - some aspects of diagnosis and treatment

children

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Allergic diseases have been known for more than 2500 years. But due to the constant growth of these diseases, interest in them does not wane. Allergic diseases are inherently complex and multifactorial. Clinical manifestations are varied depending on the localization of the pathological process, i.e. target organ (skin, mucous membranes of the respiratory tract, gastrointestinal tract) and the severity of clinical manifestations.

The frequency of allergic diseases has increased significantly over the last quarter of the twentieth century. There was a significant increase in allergization in the 90s of the 20th century. Researchers disprove the notion that allergies decrease with age. In contrast, with age, the number of people who respond positively to Phadiatop (a standard drug made up of the 11 most common allergens) has increased. Thus, despite significant advances in the treatment of allergies, the victory over it is postponed further and further. The future belongs to new non-traditional methods of treatment.

In Russia today, every third adult and from 25% to 40% of children suffer from allergies. Anyone has ever encountered the problem of food intolerance. As a rule, the first clinical manifestations are noted in childhood. In children of an early age, such conditions are called "exudative disease", even earlier they were called "scrofula", and later "allergy". Due to the variety of reasons for the development of the reaction

hypersensitivity to food, it is important to distinguish food allergy from food intolerance. The tactics of treatment for these diseases is different and the prognosis is also different.

In traditional medicine demarcate reactions food intolerance and food allergy can be very difficult, because 1) in both cases, there is a connection with food intake, 2) any food product can be the cause of the reaction, 3) the clinical symptoms are the same. In the presence of the IMEDIS equipment in the arsenal, the diagnostic capabilities are incomparably expanded.

Food allergy develops in both children and adults, only if there are disorders in the immune system, there is an antigen-antibody conflict. Food allergies are caused by foods with pronounced allergenic properties. Higher allergenic activity in proteins of animal and plant origin. Factors contributing to the development of food allergies are common to adults and children. Genetically determined predisposition to allergies is of great importance. Recently, a variation in the gene has been found that is responsible for the occurrence of allergies. Scientists examined the DNA of children suffering from significant allergic skin diseases. Scientists have discovered that many manifestations of allergy occur in response to changes in the SPINK 5 gene. The protein encoded by this gene is present in the skin. and also lines the surface of the respiratory tract, blood vessels and alimentary canals. The estimated

The protein structure suggests that SPINK 5 can destroy unnecessary protein molecules, including those that cause allergic reactions. Scientists believe that the skin, as well as the human respiratory and digestive systems, are the first barrier to allergens present in the environment. Scientists managed to discover another defense mechanism of the human body.

A true food allergy must be distinguished from a false food allergy, i.e. pseudo-allergies or so-called food intolerances. According to statistics, true allergy occurs in 35% of cases, and pseudo-allergy is much more common - in 65% of cases. Pseudoallergy occurs in children and adults with diseases of the gastrointestinal tract, liver, neuroendocrine system, deficiency of digestive enzymes, lack of necessary bacteria in the intestine, with congenital hypoacidity. The formation of pseudo-allergies is facilitated by erratic and irregular nutrition, which leads to a change in the acidity of gastric juice, the development of gastritis.

Often, the cause of pseudo-allergy is not the product itself, but various food additives introduced into it to improve the taste, smell, color, ensuring the shelf life: dyes, flavors, emulsifiers, enzymes, thickeners, preservatives, etc. Thus, according to studies, a piece of canned herring in a creamy sauce contains up to 40 different potential inducers of hypersensitivity reactions.

Pseudo-allergies can also be caused by various medications, especially antibiotics of the penicillin group, helminthic invasion, fungal burdens, bacterial toxins, bacterial metabolic products, etc. Sometimes you have to deal with patients who take up to 20-25 different pills a day. Who knows how these funds interact with each other and what kind of load they put on the body. They can also accumulate and interact with other toxins in the body and toxins from the environment.

True food allergy and pseudoallergy have the same clinical manifestations, since the same mediators (histamine, leukotrienes, prostaglanlins and other cytokines) are involved in their implementation, but they are released either in a nonspecific way - without the participation of the immune system (with food intolerance), or in a specific way - with the participation of antibodies or sensitized lymphocytes (for food allergies). Thus, we have to deal with the results of the cumulative effect of various pathogenic factors.

In the case of true allergies and, especially, pseudo-allergies, it is effective to use bioresonance therapy. With the help of bioresonance therapy, we change the "state of tissues", reduce the burden of the body, improve its response, "cleanse" the background against which the disease develops, and free the body from toxins. If the body is affected by many additional pathogenic factors, then it is weakened and the manifestation of symptoms of the disease occurs.

Focuses of infection, hereditary complications, side effects of allopathic drugs, chemicals contained in food and the environment, overloading of organs with stress, etc., are all exhausting.

organism, its protective and regulatory mechanisms. And, of course, any chronic disease is supported by a whole system of causes and factors, more or less related to each other.

Systemic application of EAP and ART "IMEDIS-TEST" shows that allergic diseases are caused by various factors, this fact is the basis of a new systemic view of medicine. This method significantly expands the diagnostic and therapeutic capabilities of the doctor. The doctor gets the opportunity to collect various information about the patient's body. Moreover, this information is collected easily, without any procedures dangerous for a sick child. The art of a doctor lies in the processing of the information received and in its application in practice. And, of course, this is a method with which it is possible to assess the state of the regulatory level and correction of regulatory violations. This serves as an unconditional argument in favor of the further development of the method.

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