

The state of the autonomic nervous system (ANS) in patients with pain syndrome of vertebrogenic etiology according to electropunctural data diagnostics

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Pain syndrome is characterized by a change in the functional state and the ratio of the structural links of the nociceptive and antinociceptive systems. At the same time, in the realization of pain sensations, a significant role belongs to the ANS, its segmental and suprasegmental divisions. In order to identify the information content of biologically active points (BAP), corresponding to the state of the ANS in pain syndrome, studies were carried out to determine the bioelectric parameters of "vegetative" BAP in patients with vertebrogenic pathology, which can be used in the clinic and expert practice. The original hardware and software complex developed at the Department of Information Technologies of AltSTU was used.

The studies were carried out in 14 patients with chronic recurrent lumbar (11 people) and cervical (3 people) osteochondrosis during an exacerbation. All patients during the examination were undergoing treatment in the neurological department of the State Healthcare Institution of Clinical Hospital in Barnaul. All examined patients had severe or moderately severe pain syndrome associated with discogenic radicular syndromes. The control group consisted of practically healthy people (22 people) without neurological and somatic burden. Bioelectric parameters were assessed by the following BAPs:

End 1a - cervical ganglia,
End 1.1 - sympatho-adrenal system,
Od 1a - impaired autonomic regulation in organ pathology, Al 1a - impaired autonomic regulation in allergies, Nd 1a - ANS,

Nd 3a - parasympathetic ganglia of the head, St
10a - vagus,
Zhp 20 - SNS.

The studies have shown that the following points are the most informative among the studied BAPs, which have a clear tendency to differ from the control group: Od 1a, Nd 1a, Nd 3a.

The preliminary results obtained make it possible to include the indicated "vegetative" points in the algorithm for examining patients with pain syndromes, however, determining the severity of pain syndrome taking into account these points requires further research.

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