Assessment of the state of the nervous system in patients with cerebral pathology according to electropunctural diagnostics

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The purpose of this work is to study the functional state of BAPs, corresponding to the state of the nervous system, within the framework of the damaged brain model based on the data of electropuncture diagnostics.

To achieve this goal with the help of a software and hardware complex, which was developed at the Department of Information Technologies of Altai State Technical University and which provides a graphical display of changes in the electrical conductivity of the BAP on the monitor screen, mathematical signal processing and storage of the results obtained, the bioelectric parameters of the BAP were studied, corresponding to the state of the nervous system in patients. with cerebral pathology. The studies were carried out in 36 patients, of which 25 people made up the control group (practically healthy people), 11 - with cerebral pathology and clearly expressed neurological deficit (10 patients with cerebrovascular accidents in the early recovery period, 1 - with the consequences of TBI). Bioelectric parameters were assessed with the following BAPs:

But 1c - membranes of the brain and spinal cord, But 3 - degeneration of the brain stem, brain and cerebral vessels, End 16 the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland, End 19 - the shell of the brain, End 20 - the hypothalamus, STD 3 - connective tissue degeneration of the head organs, KIT is a control and measuring point of the meridian of nervous degeneration.

Studies have shown that in patients with organic damage to the nervous system as a result of ischemia of the brain tissue, the greatest deviations from the control group were found on BAP End 16, KIT, as well as STD of the head organs.

Changes in the indicator with BAP End 16, corresponding to the functional state of the anterior pituitary gland, may indicate the tension of the neurohormonal link in these patients. This allows us to recommend the inclusion in the algorithm of electropuncture and clinical examinations of patients with cerebral pathology (stroke, head injury), in some cases, the study of hormonal and immune status. The absence of the aforementioned changes in the bioelectrical parameters of BAP in patients without a cerebral defect indicates the advisability of using this hardware-software complex to exclude an organic defect in the brain. The preliminary results obtained require further research in this direction.

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