

Possibilities of diagnosing polycystic ovary syndrome by the method electropuncture vegetative zonance test

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Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) is one of the most common causes of reproductive disorders in young women. The incidence of PCOS in a gynecological clinic reaches 11% and is accompanied by infertility in 94% of patients [3]. In addition, patients with PCOS are considered to be at increased risk for the occurrence of hyperplastic processes and endometrial cancer.

According to modern concepts, the presence of all the classic symptoms of PCOS, such as amenorrhea, infertility, hirsutism and obesity, is not necessary for a diagnosis. Although there is considerable controversy in the definition of PCOS, the most acceptable is the definition formulated in 1990 at a conference organized by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development and the US National Institutes of Health (NICHD / NIH). According to him, for the diagnosis of PCOS, the patient must have, in order of importance: a) hyperandrogenism, diagnosed clinically or laboratory; b) ovulation disorders and c) exclusion of other causes of hyperandrogenism, such as adrenogenital syndrome, Cushing's syndrome, hyperprolactinemia, androgen-producing tumor, etc. [4].

Despite the accepted criteria, it is extremely difficult to diagnose this syndrome. This is largely due to the large variability in the frequency of occurrence of certain symptoms among women suffering from this disease; therefore, it is recognized that until now there are no reliable methods for diagnosing PCOS.

Ultrasound and diagnostic laparoscopy are considered the "gold standard" for PCOS diagnostics. Both methods have their disadvantages: laparoscopy is one of the invasive methods that require special equipment and high qualifications of the surgeon, which limits the possibilities of its use for screening studies; the use of ultrasound leads to a large number of false positive results, reaching 20%.

The search for other diagnostic methods, safer and less expensive, with high diagnostic efficiency, remains topical. The diagnosis of PCOS requires simple, non-invasive, rapid methods that provide an immediate response and have a high degree of reproducibility in the hands of the doctor.

The method of electropunctural diagnostics (EPD) according to the vegetative resonance test (ART) can meet these requirements. The ART method is simple to perform, non-invasive, does not require significant material costs and is completely harmless to the human body.

Today, in the EPD method according to ART, there are no clear criteria for the diagnosis of PCOS. As a result of practical work with the ART method with

With gynecological pathology, we identified some patterns in the diagnosis of polycystic ovary syndrome, in particular, we found diagnostic markers and an algorithm for examining patients. Data on the diagnosis of PCOS by the EPD method according to ART have not been found in the available literature, which determined the relevance of the studies.

At the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology of the Grodno State Medical University, on the basis of the gynecological department of the State Institution "Central City Clinical Hospital" in Grodno in 2004-2005. A study was conducted on the diagnosis of PCOS by the ART method on a group of patients suffering from various diseases of the female genital area, for which they were subjected to surgical operations.

Purpose of the study: to determine the diagnostic efficacy of the ART method by comparing PCOS diagnoses made by the ART method with the diagnoses established as a result of surgery, i.e. by comparing electrical and clinical diagnoses. Patients with various gynecological pathologies were selected in advance according to the case histories, who then underwent laparoscopic or laparotomic surgical interventions. The clinical diagnosis was established by direct visualization of polycystic ovaries during surgery. In addition, in all women, the diagnosis of PCOS was verified by histological examination of biopsy materials.

The patients were examined by the ART method before the surgical operations, without acquaintance with the medical documentation and data from other methods of examination. For VRT, the SVN-1 apparatus, manufactured by the Kommunist plant, Kiev, 1990 was used. To determine the resonance to nosodes and organ preparations, the microresonant circuits proposed by Ukrainian scientist Sarchuk VN, and diagnostic cassettes "IMEDIS", production Moscow [1, 2].

In the process of diagnostics, localization was determined and character pathological process. During the examination, the gynecological status was studied in all patients, the examination of other organs and systems was carried out according to the indications. According to the results of the examination, an electropunctural diagnosis was made, which, upon completion of the entire study, was verified by the history of the disease with the clinical diagnosis.

A total of 191 women were examined. The clinical diagnosis of PCOS was established in 20 patients (10.5%), which confirms the literature data. Using the ART method, polycystic ovary syndrome was detected in 19 patients, which is 95.0%. False negative results were obtained in 1 patient.

Conclusion: "No PCOS" by the ART method was performed in 168 out of 171 (98.2%) patients in whom polycystic ovaries were not detected during surgery. False positive results were obtained in three cases.

Thus, the use of the method of electropunctural diagnostics by vegetative resonance test for the diagnosis of PCOS showed its high diagnostic sensitivity - 95.0%, specificity - 98.2% and overall accuracy - 97.9%.

It seems to us promising to continue further research on the diagnosis of PCOS by the EPD method using ART.

Literature

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