

## The use of ART and multiresonance therapy in diagnosis and treatment enterobiasis

N.K. Yakovleva, O.I. Eliseeva  
(LLC "Methodical Center Eliseeva", Moscow, Russia)

Pinworms are small white roundworms (nematodes). Many people believe that this is a harmless disease, and little is known about it. Enterobiasis is an oral contagious helminthiasis of a chronic course that lasts for decades. The early phase is often latent. In the chronic phase - progressive itching and burning in the perianal, and sometimes a wider area (perineum, genitals, thighs, abdomen). With an intense degree of infection, general weakness, malaise, irritability, and sleep disturbances appear. A frequent consequence of enterobiasis in children is enuresis and the development of neurotic reactions. From the gastrointestinal tract: abdominal pain, flatulence, nausea, vomiting, constipation or diarrhea, sometimes with mucus. Pinworm parasitism can create favorable conditions for the secondary bacterial flora. Female pinworms penetrating the female genital organs, bring bacteria from the intestines here. Pinworm migration is the cause of vaginitis, endometritis and salpingitis in women. The scientific literature describes the findings of pinworms in the liver, lungs, bladder. Pinworms can cause or aggravate allergic reactions, cause intoxication, and also be a factor that weakens the immune system.

Despite the widespread prevalence of enterobiasis, the level of its diagnosis remains rather low. Thanks to ART, we can identify not only the type of parasite, but also the phase of development and localization. In our center, 156 people aged from 3.5 years to 56 years old were examined, of which: women - 84, men - 40, girls - 20, boys - 12.

Changes were noted on the meridians of the large and small intestines, gallbladder, liver, urinary bladder, and kidneys. All patients were found to have toxic loads of parasites. Decreased immunity, lack of trace elements silicon, sulfur, chromium, zinc, B vitamins, intestinal dysbiosis. Organs affected by pinworms were revealed: anus - 96 people, umbilical cord - 56 people, bladder - 36 people, vagina - 32 people, appendix - 27 people, endometrium - 19 people, urogenital diaphragm - 18 people, urogenital triangle - 13, urethra - 11 people, cervix - 11 people, rectum - 10 people, small intestinal mucosa - 10 people, prostate - 8 people, liver - 4, gallbladder - 4, kidneys - 2.

A combined invasion by pinworms and a secondary bacterial infection was revealed: Escherichia - 36, Staphylococcus - 35, Ureaplasma - 32, Gardnerella - 17, mycoplasma - 8.

The following clinical diagnoses were noted: chr. adnexitis, hr. pyelonephritis, chr. cystitis, vulvovaginitis, allergic dermatitis, cholecystitis, prostatitis, infertility, enuresis.

In 60 people - disorders in the genitourinary sphere: frequent urination, urinary incontinence, burning sensation during urination, leukocyturia, vaginal discharge, itching in the perineum and genitals.

Disorders of the gastrointestinal tract were noted in 96 people: unstable stools, pain in the paraumbilical region, a tendency to

constipation, flatulence, belching and nausea.

In 54 people - disturbance of night sleep: anxiety in the evening, difficulty falling asleep, crying out, throwing about in sleep, insomnia.

36 people had allergic problems: skin rashes, atopic dermatitis, neurodermatitis.

In 71 people, signs of weakening of immunity were noted: frequent ARVI, recurrent diseases of the skin and mucous membranes.

49 people showed various symptoms that are characteristic of chronic intoxication: blue under the eyes, pallor, emotional lability, hypersalivation, bad breath.

Some regularities revealed with the help of ART are interesting: a) in case of damage to the genitourinary system, damage to the umbilical cord is always tested;

b) the movement of pinworms from the intestines to the urinary tract occurs along the veins of the umbilical region, which is anatomically connected with the urinary ducts;

c) the affected organs are tested in the same potency.

#### Treatment

All patients underwent BRT.

1. Horizontal therapy according to the "golden ratio" with recording of fluctuations in The 3rd container for 20 seconds on the homeopathic globules, transfer of the recorded vibrations to the 2nd container + drains of the "ONOM" company into the load. Therapy for 20 minutes with BR-drug recording in 1 container for the last 120 seconds.

2. Possible 2nd variant of horizontal therapy according to the "golden ratio" with recording vibrations in the 3rd container for 20 seconds on homeopathic globules, transferring the recorded vibrations to the 2nd container + specific drugs in the load (nemozol, vermoz, pyrantel at choice). Drainages of the ONOM company were connected from the selector. Therapy for 20 minutes along the selected meridians with a BR-drug recording in 1 container for the last 120 seconds.

3. Elimination of helminths was carried out using resonance frequencies. The duration of the course depended on the intensity of the invasion, the severity of disorders in organs and systems (from 8 to 12 sessions).

4. Treatment with anthelmintic herbal preparations - metosept, vitanorm, vitagor or electronic copies from the selector.

5. Immunocorrective therapy mainly with immunomodulators (transfer factors, kipferon, etc.).

6. Correction of intestinal microflora with biological products.

7. Correction of vitamin, mineral, enzymatic balance.

#### Conclusions:

1. Due to the high prevalence of enterobiasis among the population, it is necessary to simultaneously examine and treat all family members prophylactically 2 times a year.

2. One of the causes of diseases of the genitourinary system is enterobiasis.

3. Using the ART method, we can establish not only the type of parasite, but also the organ

defeat.

4. Vegetative resonance test allows you to track the presence of helminthic invasions, a wide range of infections, as well as their impact on human health and determine the way to approach the treatment and prevention of diseases.

---

N.K. Yakovleva, O.I. Eliseeva The use of ART and multiresonance therapy in the diagnosis and treatment of enterobiasis // XIV

" - M. : "IMEDIS", 2008, v.1 - P.212-

215