

Assessment of the reliability of the vegetative resonance test with additional control of the probe pressure using the example of organopreparations T.V. Akaeva, M. Yu. Gotovsky, K.N. Mkhitaryan, Yu.A. Storozhenko (Center for Intelligent Medical Systems "IMEDIS", Moscow)

SUMMARY

Work shown objectivity measurements electropuncture a vegetative resonance test based on 581 organ testings conducted under the control of the pressure applied to the dipstick. The statistical assessment of the reliability of testing with pressure control was 90.6–96.9% with an error probability of $p \leq -0.01\%$.

Introduction

This work is devoted to the study of the objectivity of the autonomic resonance test (ART).

The ART method is based on the phenomenon of vegetative resonance, which presumably consists in a dynamic change in the electrical the conductivity of the measurement point (TI) in the process of implementing a reference electromechanical action on it with an additional condition - the introduction of a weak electromagnetic signal (test pointer) into the measuring circuit [1]. In the process of ART, presumably, it is possible to distinguish two types of body responses to a weak electromagnetic signal S (indicator test):

- lack of body response to the S signal, which seems natural due to his relative weakness;

- a pronounced reaction of the body to the S signal, objectively observed in the form of a change in the value measured in TI (loss of reproducibility of TI).

The essence of the phenomenon of vegetative resonance lies in the fact that a resonant weak electromagnetic signal is significant for the body - when it is introduced into the body, a restructuring of the self-regulation regime occurs, in contrast to a nonresonant signal, which does not cause such rearrangements.

The question arises: what actually contributes to the appearance of a particular response of the body, a change in the effect (pressure) of an active electrode on the TI, or a weak electromagnetic signal introduced into the measurement circuit?

Three alternative hypotheses about the nature of the phenomenon of vegetative resonance can be formulated:

1. The phenomenon of vegetative resonance is a kinesiological effect - in fact, it is caused by an unconscious change in the operator's pressure on the measuring probe (active electrode). Within the framework of this hypothesis, the operator first intuitively (in particular, unconsciously) determines what the test result should be, and only then reproduces the required pressure on the measuring point.

2. The phenomenon of vegetative resonance is physiologically objective - its the occurrence is really associated with a change in the resistance of the TI and does not depend

both from the installation and from the personality of the operator, provided that the latter correctly carries out the measurement process.

3. The phenomenon of vegetative resonance is physiologically objective, but depends from the hidden additional field effect of the operator on the patient. This means that the change in point resistance in the course of each ART measurement objectively occurs, but significantly depends on the personality or attitude of the operator, i.e. from its additional influence. In this work, it is shown that the phenomenon of vegetative resonance is not a kinesiological effect caused by an unconscious change in the operator's pressure on the active electrode.

Materials and research methods

Measurements by the ART method were carried out in accordance with [2] on an apparatus for electropunctural diagnostics, drug testing, adaptive bioresonance therapy and electro-, magnetic and light therapy by BAT and BAZ computerized "IMEDISEXPERT", Registration certificate No. FS 022a2005 / 2263-05 dated September 16 2005 year

In the process of performing ART using an active electrode equipped with a pressure sensor, two graphs simultaneously appear on the computer monitor: the graph of the measured value and the graph of the pressure on the TI during the measurement. The pressure graph allows the clinician to control the measurement using the "inflation" method by monitoring the pressure of the probe on the TI. The assessment of the reliability of testing by the ART method with pressure control was carried out on 41 subjects. The total number of measurements is 581.

The duration of each measurement was 20 seconds.

As a positive result of the drug test, only such a response of the organism was taken, in which a pronounced decrease in the measured value was observed, observed throughout the entire time interval of measurement (20 sec.).

During the research:

1. Anamnesis of the subject was collected, his complaints and results were recorded objective medical examinations. On the basis of this information, organs, tissues and systems were identified that were objectively involved in the pathological process in his body.

2. ART testing of the subject was carried out according to the standard method [2; 3].

3. ART testing of all major organs, tissues and systems was carried out according to test-pointers of organopreparations.

4. In the process of research, the results of ART testing according to test pointers organopreparations were compared with the objective results of available medical research, indicating organs, tissues and systems involved in the pathological process.

5. The data obtained in the course of the research were subjected to statistical processing using modification of the criterion - * Fisher [4; 5], which allows evaluating the effectiveness of a diagnostic method or therapy by

comparison of measurement results obtained in a real group with virtual measurements [6].

Results and discussion

The measurement results are shown in Table 1.

Table 1

Всего измерений	++	+-	-+	--
581	350	16	18	197

Here:

++ Is the number of measurements in which vegetative resonance was observed, while the tested tissue, organ and system were objectively involved in the pathological process (true-positive test results);

+- is the number of measurements in which vegetative resonance was observed, but at the same time no data were obtained on the involvement of the tested tissues, organs or systems in the pathological process based on the study of the patient's anamnesis (false-positive test results);

-+ - the number of measurements in which vegetative resonance was not observed, but there were objective data on the involvement of the relevant tissues, organs or systems in the pathological process (false-negative test results);

-- the number of measurements in which vegetative resonance was not observed, and not there was objective data on the involvement of these tissues, organs or systems in the pathological process (true negative test results).

Thus, in the course of the study, of the 581 ART measurements carried out, it turned out:

- 547 "successful" - in which the result of the ART measurement coincided with the data anamnesis,

- 34 "unsuccessful" - in which the result of an ART measurement with data the anamnesis did not match.

The percentage of successful measurements of the total was 94.15%.

Statistical assessment of the effectiveness of the work done For a statistical assessment of the reliability of ART measurements with additional pressure control on the group of test indicators of organopreparations, we use the criterion - * Fisher [4; 5] to solve the "inverse problem" - to clarify the range of estimates of the probability of success of a certain model diagnostic method. This method is applied, for simplicity of reasoning, to a group of patients of the same size and composition, for which, according to this criterion, an answer will be received that there is no reliable discrepancy between the results and the results obtained by the authors during the assessment of the reliability of ART testing with additional pressure control.

Fisher's coefficient for $n_1 = n_2 = 581$ is equal to:

$$k = \sqrt{581^2 / 2 \times 581} = 17,04$$

Empirical meaning of statistics - * Fisher: [- *] = [- (X) - (94,15)] x k = [- (X) - 2.653] x 17.04

The conditions for statistical indistinguishability with a significance level of $p \leq 0.01$ are as follows:

$$| - * | = | - (X) - (94,15) | \text{NSk} = | - (X) - 2,653 | \times 17,04 \leq 2,31$$

- the upper limit of the method reliability - 96.9%,

- the lower limit of the reliability of the method - 90.6% with a probability of error (significance level) $p \leq 0.01$.

Thus, we obtained a statistical assessment of the reliability of testing by the ART method with additional pressure control 90.6–96.9% with an error probability of $p \leq 0.01\%$.

conclusions

1. The phenomenon of direct vegetative resonance is objective. Subject to the operator of the pressure standard observes a high degree of agreement between the ART results and the objective results of medical research, indicating the involvement of the corresponding tissues, organs and systems in the pathological process.

2. Assessment of the reliability of ART with additional pressure control is, in accordance with the experimental data, 90.6–96.9%.

Literature

1. Gotovsky, Yu.V. Resonant homeopathy, FM complexes and FM preparations, FM meridian chords: Methodological guide / Yu.V. Gotovsky, L.B. Kosareva, K.N. Mkhitarian, A.V. Samokhin, I.M. Sazonova, L.A. Frolov. - 5th ed., Rev. and add. - M.: IMEDIS, 2006. - S. 21–25.

2. Methodical recommendations No. 99/96 Vegetative resonance test. - M.: Scientific and Practical Center for Traditional Medicine and Homeopathy 2000 - 15 p.

3. Gotovsky, Yu.V. Electro-acupuncture diagnostics and therapy using vegetative resonance test "IMEDIS-TEST": Methodical recommendations (addition) / Yu.V. Gotovsky, L.B. Kosareva, L.B. Makhonkina, L.A. Frolov. - M.: IMEDIS, 1998. -- 60 p.

4. Sidorenko, E. Methods of mathematical processing in psychology.

5. Gubler, E.V. Computational methods of analysis and recognition pathological consequences / E.V. Gulber. - L.: Medicine, 1978. -- 296 p.

6. Bobrov, I.A. Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Constitutional Homeopathic therapy by the method of constitutional delusion test / I.A. Bobrov, M. Yu. Gotovsky, A.G. Goltsov, K.N. Mkhitarian, Yu.A. Storozhenko. // Traditional medicine №1 (12) 2008. - P. 18–23.

7. Mkhitarian, K.N. Structural constitutional delusion test: Methodical instructions / K.N. Mkhitarian, Yu.A. Storozhenko. - M.: IMEDIS, 2007. -- 64 p.

Assessment of the reliability of the vegetative resonance test with additional control of the probe pressure on the example of organopreparations / T.V. Akaeva, M. Yu. Gotovsky, K.N. Mkhitaryan, Yu.A. Storozhenko // Traditional medicine. - 2008. - No. 3 (14). - S.32-34.

[To favorites](#)