

The effectiveness of the combined use of exogenous BRT with fixed frequencies and the phytocomplex "Ekorsol" in treatment

opisthorchiasis

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Opisthorchiasis is a biohelminthiasis caused by parasitism in the hepatic ducts and in the ducts of the pancreas of the helminth - the feline (Siberian) fluke - *Opisthorchis felinus*. The final hosts of the parasite are man, cat, dog, fur-bearing animals; the intermediate host is a freshwater mollusk - *Bithynia leachi*; additional hosts are carp fish (roach, bream, carp, etc.). Infection with feline fluke leads to various health disorders in people - the development of angiocholitis, chronic hepatitis, pancreatitis, cirrhosis of the liver, anemia, etc.

Opisthorchiasis is a medico-ecological and socially deterministic problem for Russia. If there are about 21 million people in the world. people infected with hepatic trematodes, then 2/3 of the world incidence occurs in the inhabitants of Russia. According to official data, in Russia there are more than two million people infected with opisthorchiasis. The invasion of the population in Western Siberia reaches 51–82%, in some regions over 95%. It was noted that a year after moving to the focus of opisthorchiasis, from 11.5 to 17.9% of people become infected, after 1.5 years - 42%, after 5 years - 46.7%, further the level of invasion grows and reaches 73.3 %.

Foci of opisthorchiasis are found in the basins of the Ob, Irtysh, Yenisei, Volga, Kama, Dnieper, Ural, Northern Dvina rivers due to the peculiar natural conditions of these regions and the peculiarities of the hydrological regime. However, in recent years, opisthorchiasis has been increasingly recorded in other regions, which is associated with intensive migration of the population (rotational work), the flow of fish products from contaminated areas, significant specific gravity of fish in the diet with infection of fish of the cyprinid family up to 40-70%, insufficient advocacy and etc..

Modern allopathic therapy, as a rule, is carried out with the use of a highly toxic drug: praziquantel (biltricide, Bayer; cesol, cysticide, Merck; piciton, China; azinox, Russia).

The effectiveness of biltricide does not exceed 80%. In 67% of cases, it is toxic to internal organs, especially to the cells of the liver and pancreas (intracellular protein dystrophy develops with a significant increase in the number of dead hepatocytes) and has a number of serious contraindications, especially in pediatric practice. Repeated courses of treatment with praziquantel are not possible due to adverse reactions. For two to three months after treatment, patients feel discomfort from the hepatobiliary system in the form of nausea, decreased appetite, a feeling of heaviness in the right hypochondrium and unstable stool. There is evidence that the use of praziquantel causes destructive changes in the host's liver, which develop 12 hours after its administration. In this regard, the search for alternative, highly effective methods of treating opisthorchiasis is urgent.

We have treated 10 patients, incl. children suffering from opisthorchiasis, using herbal preparations and resonant frequency

therapy.

In this article, we present 2 clinical cases of combined application BRT and drug "Eksol", which accompanied by positive effect of therapy.

#### Clinical example 1

Patient P., male 58 years old. He was referred to us by an ophthalmologist for periorbital hyperemia, hyperpigmentation and itching (allergic dermatitis), conjunctivitis, blepharitis and lacrimation due to the lack of positive dynamics from the allopathic therapy performed for 1.5 years. From the anamnesis it follows that for 1.5 years there is no appetite, lost 12 kg, worried about heartburn, itching and intolerance to fatty foods.

When diagnosing by the ART method, it was found: OP  
liver ↓ + opisthorchiasis nosode D30 ↑;

The OP was pissed off. iron ↓ + opisthorchiasis nosode D30 ↑

OP (common bile duct, gallbladder) ↓ + opisthorchiasis nosode D30 ↑, OP  
(pancreatic duct of the pancreas) ↓ + opisthorchiasis nosode D30 ↑;

An extremely high degree of depletion of the immune system was tested in the liver against the background of the parasitic load of *Opisthorchis felinus*.

Exogenous BRT with frequencies E317, E350 was carried out; E717 for 5 minutes with an intensity of L = 90 units, a total of 3 sessions with an interval of 5 days with the simultaneous administration of the drug "Ekorsol" 1 tbsp. l x 3 times a day for 7 days. After the second session of frequency therapy, itching decreased, manifestations of conjunctivitis and blepharitis, lacrimation disappeared. After 20 days, at a follow-up appointment, the patient complained only of periorbital hyperpigmentation. Lacrimation, pruritus, conjunctivitis, blepharitis have completely disappeared. When tested by the ART method, *Opisthorchis felinus* was not detected in the hepatic ducts, common bile duct, gall bladder and in the pancreatic duct of the pancreas.

#### Clinical example 2

A 11-year-old girl D. applied with complaints of an asthenic-neurotic nature: mood lability, increased irritability and fatigue, decreased concentration of attention, general weakness; vegetative-vascular disorders: palpitations, increased sweating of the palms, pasty face. According to the mother, the heartbeat is constant at 100–140 beats / min. during a year.

On examination, attention was drawn to the pallor of the skin and pastiness of the face and hands, slight subjectivity of the sclera and mucous membranes, tachycardia heart rate = 112 beats / min (verified on ECG heart rate = 120 beats / min. With conduction disturbance in the form of incomplete blockade of the right leg of the p. ), soreness in the right hypochondrium.

The ART method was used to establish: the average degree of endocrine system depletion and VNS tension of the 3rd degree (MC4 ↓) against the background of the parasitic burden of *Opisthorchis felinus*. The affected organs were also determined: gallbladder, liver ducts.

OP liver ↓ + opisthorchiasis nosode D6 ↑;

OP common bile duct ↓ + opisthorchiasis nosode D6 ↑; OP  
gallbladder ↓ + opisthorchiasis nosode D6 ↑.

Exogenous BRT with frequencies E 317, E350 was carried out; E717; E850; E 851 for 3 minutes with an intensity of L = 50 units, a total of 6 sessions with an interval of 3 days with the simultaneous administration of the drug "Eksol" for 1 tsp. x 3 times a day for 7 days. At the control admission, 2 weeks later, *Opisthorchis felinus* was tested only in the hepatic ducts. The patient's heartbeat and irritability ceased to be disturbed, her academic performance improved at school, but her face and hands remained pasty and soreness in the right hypochondrium.

We carried out a repeated course with a combined intake of "Eksol" 1 tsp x 3 times a day for 7 days and exogenous BRT at fixed frequencies E 350, E 443; E 717; E 850 for 5 minutes with an intensity of L = 60 units. with an interval of 5 days - 2 sessions.

On control testing after 1 month, *Opisthorchis felinus* was not detected in the hepatic ducts. All of the above complaints disappeared. ECG data (sinus rhythm, heart rate = 71 bpm).

Based on the data obtained, it can be summarized that long-term invasion of *Opisthorchis felinus* led to a toxic load, with a violation of the barrier immune function of the skin and mucous membranes, which clinically manifested itself in a man in the form of local allergic dermatitis, blepharitis, conjunctivitis, lacrimation. In the second case - in a girl, which led to endocrine stress and tension of the autonomic nervous system, clinically manifested by tachycardia, irritability, etc.

Thus, the combined therapy with the drug "Ekorsol" (Tomsk) and exogenous BRT at fixed frequencies is a highly effective alternative and safe type of treatment for opisthorchiasis and can be successfully used in clinical practice.

#### Literature

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"- M.:" IMEDIS ", 2009, vol. 2 - C.151-155