

The nature of bioadaptive response and life expectancy of old animals under the influence of potentiated gerontological preparations

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When analyzing the problem of aging, the main attention is paid not to a multitude of mutually exclusive approaches, but to the characteristics of various links of a single process. The category of aging is closely related to biological processes such as bioadaptive response and adaptation.

Considering that the body is a complex self-organizing oscillatory system and has a high sensitivity to factors of information nature, it becomes necessary to determine the prospects for using bioresonance effects to ensure effective rejuvenation. The evolutionarily formed periodic system of the development of integral reactions of the organism, described by L.Kh. Harkavi et al. [1], provided with criteria for identifying the states of adaptive response and assessing the level of reactivity. Therefore, using the method of targeting and electronic potentiation of drugs [2], we tried to overcome the stress response of low reactivity levels, which are a nonspecific platform of aging and disease. To do this, using the BRT method on the apparatus of the Center "IMEDIS" "IMEDIS-BRT-A", Gerontological targeted rejuvenation preparations (PO) were prepared, designated by us as PO-1, PO-2, PO-3, PO-4, PO-5. "Energy information recording" on the ampoule of 5 ml of water for injection was carried out by placing the ampoule in the 1st container of the switched on device "IMEDIS-BRT-A", in the 2nd container of this device there was a sample of the preparation from which the "energy information recording" was carried out. The exposure time of the sample in this module in all experiments was 30 s.

Five series of experiments were carried out on old male rats weighing 280–320 g at the age of 26–28 months. The experiments were carried out in a double-blind manner. Rats were daily injected with targeted drugs using a gastric tube: in the first series of experiments, PO-1, in the second, PO-2, in the third, PO-3, in the fourth, PO-4, and in the fifth, PO-5. Once a week, blood was taken to determine the morphological composition of leukocytes in order to identify adaptive reactions, as well as to calculate the indices of intoxication [3, 4]. Along with this, the body weight was recorded, and the survival rates were assessed by the maximum life span of the animals.

The experimental results showed that the use of targeted drugs during the first month without additional hormonal and immunomodulatory agents has an immunotropic effect: it increases the percentage of lymphocytes from 47.5% to 68.5%, which is a criterion for identifying the transition from stress to antistress reactions. It should be clarified that such indicators as: aneosinophilia, leukocytosis, monocytosis in combination with lymphocytosis, characterized the development of states at low levels of reactivity, characterized by high energy consumption and tension of body systems. Because of this, the resulting effect was unstable, however

indicators of cell intoxication entered the zone of normal values, and the animals did not lose, but constantly accumulated weight, 10–20 g per week.

After five months of treatment, the oscillatory dynamics of the development of anti-stress reactions gave way to more stable states - mainly the reaction of training and "mild" stress. Grade leukocyte composition of blood showed that the decrease in the level of lymphocytes in such cases was not deep. On the contrary, their number was steadily maintained at the upper limit of the typical stress range, amounting to 47–49%. At the same time, the level of eosinophils, monocytes and the total number of leukocytes were within normal limits.

Applying the scale of reactivity levels according to L.Kh. Harkavi et al. [1], the development of reactions at high levels of reactivity was found. These levels correspond to more balanced and synchronized processes of energy and oxidative metabolism, stabilization of neuroendocrine and immune functions of the body. In the context of such changes, the normal values of the indices were preserved.

intoxication, and maintaining the stability of the weight parameters of the animals indicated the balance of catabolic and anabolic processes.

In addition, all the experimental animals were distinguished by motor activity, good coat without balding areas, and bright pink sclera of the eyes. The control group was dominated by rats with the appearance of bare skin areas on the surface of the abdomen, lumbar region, and femoral limbs.

The most important and convincing argument for the rejuvenation of animals was the increase in their lifespan. Thus, in rats of the experimental group, the minimum observation period from the onset of exposure to death was 13 months, and the maximum - 15 months.

At the same time, the total life expectancy increased to 40–43 months. These indicators significantly differed from the control ones, which were less than the minimum by 10 months, and the maximum by 4 months, with an average total duration of 36.5 months.

Thus, the use of targeted drugs ensured the formation of integral antistress-type reactions and stress of high reactivity levels, which contributed to the stabilization of metabolism, a decrease in intoxication, and an increase in the overall life expectancy.

The prospect of using such effects for gerontological purposes [5] is determined by the possibility of regulating homeostasis based on bioresonance interactions leading to the formation of an integral adequate response and can be recommended for inclusion in antiaging programs.

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