The use of BRT in the treatment of various pathologies A. Musaev (Athens, Greece)

Under our supervision there were 17 patients aged 15 to 55 years, who came to us with diagnoses established by medical institutions. Most of them had ECG and ultrasound reports. BRT was carried out at the APK "IMEDIS-EXPERT" according to the method of Yu.V. Gotovsky. Private and general BR drugs were created. The total course of treatment consisted of 8 or 10 procedures of 20 or 30 minutes each, with the addition of medications in 4 patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus and in one patient with high blood pressure who took atenolol.

Analysis of the clinical condition of patients after the therapy showed that 16 out of 17 patients had good results. Significant improvement was noted in 3 patients with hypertensive type NCD, nervousness decreased, vigor appeared, and efficiency increased. Moreover, in one patient, blood pressure periodically increased to the level of 110/200 mm Hg. Art., heart rate - 100 beats per minute. The patient received BRT therapy and 25 mg of atenolol. After 5 sessions, blood pressure dropped to 80/130 mm Hg. Art., atenolol was canceled. The stabilization of blood pressure was maintained for 2 months.

An important place in assessing the effectiveness of treatment of patients with BRT is taken into account of objective sensations in acute lumbar-cross pain syndromes. The impact of BRT makes it possible to stop the pain syndrome already at the first session. The next 8–9 sessions significantly improved the general condition and allowed the start of active rehabilitation.

A significant analgesic effect was obtained in 3 patients with exacerbation of chronic cholecystopancreatitis after the first session, pain in the right hypochondrium and epigastric region stopped. After 4 sessions, pain disappeared on palpation of dyspeptic disorders, abdominal distension, stool returned to normal. The use of BRT therapy in acute laryngo-tracheitis in three patients confirmed its anti-inflammatory effect. After 3 sessions, the hoarseness and painful dry cough disappeared, and after 6 sessions the otalaryngologist stated the disappearance of catarrhal manifestations of the laryngeal mucosa.

In three patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus, the use of BRT improved the general condition and made it possible to reduce the dose of maninil by half.

The results of treatment of patients with alimentary constitutional obesity of 2-3 degrees were effective. The increased appetite disappeared after the second session. However, the weight decreased by 4 kg after the 7th session. The therapy sessions were held once a week. I have noticed that the effectiveness of BRT in the treatment of obesity depends on the duration of therapy, adherence to the regimen and physical activity.

Thus, BRT is an effective method of treating patients in need of sedative, analgesic, anti-inflammatory and immunocorrective effects.

Using BRT in the treatment of such complex pathologies as vitiligo and alopecia totalis, it is also possible to achieve a good therapeutic effect.

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