

Hypothalamic syndrome of puberty (obesity with pink striae)

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Vile est, quod licet.

What is readily available is little appreciated.

From Petronius Arbitra

Introduction

Hypothalamic syndrome of puberty or juvenile hypercortisolism is a neuro-endocrine syndrome of age-related changes in the body with dysfunction of the hypothalamus, pituitary gland and other endocrine glands.

Despite various manifestations of dysfunction of endocrine organs in juvenile hypercortisolism, the main complaints of patients when contacting us were obesity and pink striae or "stretch marks".

Striae (lat. striae - stripes) - these are skin defects in the form of stripes of different widths that can be colored from white to reddish-purple. They appear as scars on the chest, abdomen, thighs, and buttocks.

With juvenile hypercortisolism in the body, conditions arise under which the amount of glucocorticoids increases sharply, which activate local protein catabolism in the skin and subcutaneous tissue. As a result of such degenerative processes, foci of aseptic inflammation and lysis of collagen and elastic fibers are formed. In addition, since cortisol is a potent counterinsular hormone, it enhances gluconeogenesis and the destruction of mobile fat stores where protein breakdown is already taking place. In fact, in these places, during morphological examination, scar tissue is found. The purple or purple color of striae in juvenile hypothalamic syndrome is due to local inflammation and stagnation of venous blood in the microvessels of the subcutaneous tissue.

It should be noted that the process of striae formation often has a violent beginning, when in a short period they suddenly "pour out" and then slowly undergo regression. But after a while, the cycle of formation of skin defects is repeated. Such cycles can be observed not only in adolescence, but also at an older age.

Relevance

The incidence of the disease has been steadily increasing in recent years. This is not only the most frequent form of adolescent obesity, but also the most frequent endocrine metabolic pathology in adolescents in general (Stroyev Yu.I. et al., 2003).

Purpose of the study

Study of modern reasons that increase the number of patients with juvenile hypercortisolism using the method of autonomic resonance test (ART).

Research objects

38 clinically diagnosed hypothalamic patients

syndrome of puberty, which was additionally diagnosed by the ART method.

Studied phenomena

From a pathogenetic point of view, hypothalamic syndrome of puberty is a disease that occurs as a result of hyperfunction of the basophilic cells of the anterior pituitary gland. At the same time, the secretion of the following hormones increases: ACTH, STH and GTG. But what happens to the pituitary-hypothalamic system in modern adolescents over the past 10-15 years, as a result of which this pathology began to grow?

Research methods and results obtained

Investigating the causes of the processes taking place using ART at the IMEDIS-EXPERT agro-industrial complex in the higher neuro-endocrine centers with this pathology in 38 patients who came to our Center with this disease over the past 8 years, we received the following data:

- the most often noted damage by various exogenous factors of the diencephalic structures of the brain (72%), less often - the adenohypophysis (24%) and very rarely - the adrenal glands themselves (4%);
- an indication of endogenous (genetic) flaws is noted in 62% of those who turned to us for help.

The modern etiological structure of this disease from the standpoint of electropuncture diagnostics by the ART method is as follows:

1. 96% had an electromagnetic load of the 3rd and 4th degrees.
2. Viral burdens were found in 93%.
3. Psycho-vegetative loads of a high degree were tested in 71% who asked for help.
4. Radioactive load - 36%.
5. Toxic load - 33%.
6. Vaccinal burdens accounted for 26%.
7. Autoimmune inflammatory processes in the structures of the brain - 18 %.
8. Dental burdens - 12%.

Discussion

We believe that the above exogenous and endogenous factors are not investigated when patients complain of overweight and defects that form on the skin, with juvenile hypercortisolism and are not taken into account when prescribing treatment for very simple reasons - the lack of both appropriate specialists and equipment for carrying out a vegetative test in the conditions of most clinics and hospitals.

As a result of the fact that the possibilities of ART in clinical medicine are still very little used for the combined study of endocrine pathology, the time factor is missed and

pathological functional mechanisms are fixed, which for several years leads to more serious diseases. For example, late detection of the onset of damage to the diencephalic region of the brain in childhood by various

infectious agents (measles virus, chickenpox, herpes, rubella or cytomegalovirus). At the same time, the method of vegetative test most often reveals sluggish diencephalitis or latent autoimmune hypothalamopathy with the formation of latent hypothalamic inferiority without any clinical manifestations until puberty.

It should be noted that in modern living conditions, infectious exogenous factors, such as chronic tonsillitis, frequent tonsillitis or inadequate vaccination against easily variable influenza viruses, are gradually shifting to second place. Now steadily leading the growing the impact of electromagnetic fields on a person (an abundance of cell phones, Bluetooth, Wi-Fi adapters, microwave ovens, radio navigators, electrically heated floors, Lux-class refrigerators with TV and Internet access, etc.

In addition, most of our colleagues using the ART diagnostic method have noted an increase in the detection rate of not only electromagnetic and radioactive loads in recent years. Even constant attacks on the human immune system by newly formed mutated viruses cannot be compared with a sharp increase in the number of psycho-vegetative loads. Not only lack of physical activity in children or constant stress at school, incl. due to dubious reforms, but also frequent climate changes have become an important trigger for many diseases in adolescents. For example, at least 1/3 of parents note the manifestation of the disease in their children after the winter "holidays" in hot countries. Parents often tell us this phrase: "Doctor, look what the child has formed after the January trip to the Red Sea!"

An excess of stressful influences on the forming structures of the brain leads to an imbalance in the formation of neurohormones in the central nervous system, which control the higher neuro-endocrine centers.

If you do not use early diagnosis by the ART method, then in the presence of a steady increase in the above-mentioned influences and genetic ones, in the coming years we should expect an even larger "surge" of various endocrine diseases.

conclusions

Based on the results of our study using the ART method, it was concluded that in the last decade, the impact on the body of adolescents from external influences in the form of an excess of electromagnetic fields, the influence of new mutated viruses and psycho-vegetative loads has sharply increased. In adolescence, this leads to the following consequences:

1. The sensitivity of the receptor apparatus of the adenohypophysis to stimulating effect of hypothalamic neuropeptides.
2. Decreases the sensitivity of hypothalamic structures to the oppressive the action of cortisol.
3. The sensitivity of the receptors of the higher endocrine centers and during such periods there is no strictly specific effect of hypothalamic neurohormones on the corresponding cells of the adenohypophysis. That is, in such conditions, the Liberians can provoke an additional release not only of their subordinates.

influence, but in general all tropic hormones.

4. Excess education dopamine, serotonin, endorphins in the central nervous system at frequent stress and altered sensitivity of the pituitary receptors leads to additional secretion of tropic hormones.

In conclusion, I would like to say that the ART method allows you to deeply study both individual and group modern dynamically changing state of the etiological factor in the most diverse endocrine pathology.

Literature

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