

Study of the state of the general adaptation system
and internal vegetative balance in the process of formation
diagnostic and treatment programs

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Maintaining human homeostasis at the level of the body occurs due to the friendly work of integrative systems. In the process of adaptive reactions, integrative systems make a certain contribution in order to carry out work on adaptation to the mobile conditions of the external and internal environment.

A special role in the process of maintaining homeostasis belongs to the autonomic nervous system (ANS), which performs both the functions of adaptation and the functions of control and signaling systems.

In the process of adaptation, the state of the ANS can be:

- adequate, in relation to the assigned tasks;
- inadequately tense;
- inadequately weak.

In electropuncture diagnostics by the method of vegetative resonance test, one of the leading roles in the formation of test indicators belongs directly to the vegetative component.

In order to study the state of the ANS, segmental bioelectronic functional diagnostics (SBFD) was proposed. In areas recommended for WBPD, the reaction of sweating in response to irritation with a weak electric current is investigated. A special choice of study areas allows excluding their participation in thermoregulation.

The results of using segmental bioelectronic functional diagnostics with an assessment of the integral index of instability allow us to assess the degree of consistency of the autonomic nervous system and the approximate level of the formation of the response of autonomic centers to the proposed stimulus.

In the case of adequate participation of the vegetative component, effective work within the framework of EPT and, especially, ART is most likely. In the case of extremely high tension of the autonomic nervous system, its response can be formed without taking into account segmental innervation, which significantly distorts the picture of somatic dysfunction. When the ANS is depleted, the test pattern becomes poorer, and the number of phenomena also significantly decreases drug and vegetative testing. Thus, the assessment of the adequacy of the autonomic response avoids systemic error during testing.

In conjunction with the study of indices of CNI, an important role is played by the study of the distribution of the autonomic balance of sympathetic and parasympathetic activation in the body, both in relative rest and when the adaptation system performs a given work. The SBPD method allows you to study the distribution of the vegetative balance in order to assess the initial state and study the dynamics of the vegetative balance during the load. The specificity of the study assumes obtaining the results of the VNS adaptation reaction, similar to those obtained with the clino-orthostatic test, the study of the Aschner test, and prolonged orthostatic load.

The study of the general indices of the ANS in the process of adaptation and the balance of its components makes it possible to assess the state of homeostasis, adequacy and the level of formation of the ANS response in the process of and ART, more EPT to differentiate treatment programs, predict the effectiveness of therapy.

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