ART and polarizer GShK-1 in the diagnosis of malignant tumors
K.S. Romanov, O. I. Eliseeva
("Eliseeva Medical Center", Moscow, Russia)

The urgency of the problem

Currently, there is an increase in the number of malignant tumors. There is a high percentage of detection of diseases in the late stages, which significantly reduces the effectiveness of further treatment. Therefore, there is a need to develop universal diagnostic methods that increase the accuracy of the examination and allow the detection of diseases at early stages.

Purpose of the study

To assess the effectiveness of the diagnosis of malignant diseases by the method of vegetative resonance test using the GShK-1 polarizer.

Materials and methods

The study involved 80 people aged 18 to 75 years. The patients were divided into 2 groups. The first group included fifty patients with clinically confirmed cancer of various localization: 5 patients with ovarian cancer; 7 patients with cancer of the body of the uterus; 20 patients with breast cancer; 6 patients with stomach cancer; 4 patients with cervical cancer; 3 patients with colon cancer; 5 patients with lung cancer. The second group consisted of 30 patients with masses of various localization with suspected malignancy. In 18 patients, the formation was localized in the mammary glands, in 1 - in the testicle, in 6 - in the colon, in 2 - in the stomach, in 3 - in the prostate gland.

Methodology

For diagnostics, we used IMEDIS-EXPERT and a GShK-1 polarizer connected to a passive electrode. At the beginning of the diagnosis, for 8 seconds, inverse oscillations were recorded in the mode of simultaneous for 2 globules, then the globules were placed under a polarizer and the indicators of the connective tissue scale were tested. The first testing of the connective tissue scale was carried out with the polarizer position at zero. Then the polarizer scale was turned 10 units to the right and the indicators of the connective tissue scale were tested, then to the left and the indicators of the connective tissue scale were tested. Then the difference between the indicators obtained when testing the indicators of the connective tissue scale was determined when the polarizer was turned to the right and to the left.

This indicator was the main diagnostic criterion for the malignancy of the tumor process.

results

In the 1st group, when testing the connective tissue scale, the difference between the indicators in 40 cases ranged from 5 to 7 units. At the same time, there was no dependence of the indicator on the stage and morphological form of the tumor. In 2 cases, the difference was 7 and 9 units.

In group 2, in 16 cases, the difference was less than 5 units. Upon further examination (morphological examination), the diagnosis malignant process was confirmed in 24 cases, breast fibroadenoma was diagnosed. In 4 was more than 9 units. In 3 cases there were benign tumors, in 1 case breast cancer was further diagnosed. in 2 cases there was a difference diagnosed

conclusions

Examination of the patient using the ART method in combination with the GShK-1 polarizer showed:

1. In malignant tumors, the difference between the turn polarizer left and right is less than seven units.

2. The indicator does not depend on the morphological form of the tumor and the prevalence of the oncological process.

3. The use of GSHK during testing by the ART method allows more accurately receive information from a biologically active point.

K.S. Romanov, O. I. Eliseeva VRT and polarizer GShK-1 in the diagnosis of malignant tumors // XVII

243