

Special issues in the diagnosis of opisthorchiasis
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According to various studies, from 60% to 90% of the population in various regions of the Ob and Irtysh basins (Tomsk, Tyumen and Novosibirsk regions, Altai Territory, northern regions of Kazakhstan) are infected with natural focal helminthiasis - opisthorchiasis. Considering the widespread occurrence of *Opisthorchis felinus* in the Ob and Irtysh basins, the issues of diagnosis and treatment of opisthorchiasis are leading in the epidemiology of helminthiasis in the West Siberian region. Typical for opisthorchiasis syndromes are: gastrointestinal, hepatotoxic, asthenovegetative, etc. In addition to them, opisthorchiasis provokes the development of calculous hepatocholecystitis, bronchospastic syndrome, asthenic syndrome, significantly allergizes the human body and changes the typical course of a number of diseases of various nosological groups (according to data accumulated in the region), and can also lead to cancer-cirrhosis of the liver, since, according to WHO, it belongs to the first carcinogens groups.

At the same time, according to Roszdravnadzor, the region has a constantly tense epidemiological situation with regard to the incidence of tuberculosis. The reason for this is a complex of both climatic and social factors.

According to the observations of a number of immunologists, both opisthorchiasis and tuberculosis cause depression of both cellular and humoral immunity of a person. Moreover, their effect on the immune system is mutually complementary: opisthorchiasis promotes depression of the immune system in relation to *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, and tuberculosis causes depression of the immune system in relation to opisthorchiasis.

In this regard, we made an attempt to expand the scope of our long-term screening examinations for opisthorchiasis and to carry out additional testing for sensitivity to the Tuberculinum nosode.

Survey methods: The surveyed group was a group of persons with clinical suspicion of opisthorchiasis and a negative result of the primary scatological examination for the presence of helminth eggs.

Diagnosis of opisthorchiasis carried out in three ways:

1. Electropuncture diagnostics (EPD) by the method of R. Voll with using nosodes of helminths recorded in the drug selector (MS) of the hardware-software complex "IMEDIS-FALL".

2. Inverse bioresonance diagnostics with using micropreparations of helminths.

3. ART with the use of potentiated preparations of helminths from MS. (For a detailed description of the survey options, see materials IV, VIII, XVI, XVII International conference on BRT, Moscow, 1998, 2006, 2010, 2011).

In all cases, antibodies to opisthorchia were determined in patients by the method

enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) and carried out, after appropriate preparation, scatological examination for opisthorchiasis by flotation methods or ether-formol method.

Diagnosis of tuberculosis nosode sensitivity carried out in two ways:

1. Electropuncture diagnostics (EPD) by the method of R. Voll with using the Tuberculinum nosode, recorded in the drug selector (MS) of the hardware-software complex "IMEDIS-FALL".
2. ART using the potentiated Tuberculinum MC nosode.

Results and its discussion

According to the results of observations for 12 years (more than 800 examined), in 83% of cases, testing for opisthorchiasis, with all the methods we used, gave a positive result. During the last year of observations in patients (112 people), subject to the detection of opisthorchiasis, the Tuberculinum nosode was tested on the meridians of the lymph, lungs, kidneys, and the endocrine system. None of the patients had tuberculosis during their lifetime. All were vaccinated according to the age-appropriate vaccination program. It was found that the Tuberculinum nosode was tested in all cases, while testing by the standard electropuncture method according to R. Voll according to the CTE, on the meridians of the lymph, lungs and kidneys, the indicators were below normal, and on the meridian of the endocrine system in patients with recent infection with opisthorchias, the indicators were significantly exceeded the norm,

results of our observations allowed do the following assumption:

The development of an immunosuppressive state yaniya against the background of such a worm invasions as opisthorchiasis, can contribute to maintaining a high incidence of level tuberculosis in the region.

Therefore, the importance of using reliable and fast screening methods for diagnosing opisthorchiasis is increasing to increase its detectability and choice of effective and rational, in every m specific case, the method of treatment of this natural focal helminthiasis.

Given the permanent urgency of the problem, the above, and in connections with I would like to remind you that:

1. Electro-acupuncture diagnostics is the most highly specific m, an informative and promising method in screening studies for helminthiasis, including opisthorchiasis.
2. Methods of EPD according to R. Voll and vegetative resonance test (ART), in difference from laboratory and clinical research methods allow you to determine the most effective treatment method opisthorchiasis.
3. Methods of EPD according to R. Voll and ART allow to identify opisthorchis sensitivity in relation to chemotherapy and phytotherapeutic drugs.
4. Frequency therapy for programs F394 and F395 (carried out for 3-4 course of 7-10 sessions) effective for the treatment of opisthorchiasis and can be used as a method of choice at the request of the patient for the treatment of opisthorchiasis.
- five. Nem (greenim) preparations are effective for the treatment of opisthorchiasis and

safe for the body, which is confirmed by both the results of clinical observations and the results of EPD according to R. Voll and ART.

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