

The experience of organizing primary preventive examinations in the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia using the method of electropuncture vegetative resonance test

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At the present stage of development of society, one of the problems of serious concern at the state level is the consumption and abuse of psychoactive substances by the citizens of the country. The prevalence of drug addiction among various social and age strata of society has become a real threat not only to the health of the population, but also to national security.

Of course, this problem is of particular importance for law enforcement agencies, but not from the standpoint of combating distributors and manufacturers of narcotic and psychotropic drugs, but from the standpoint of conducting effective personnel policy, including preventive measures to prevent the use of technologies to identify among persons entering the service, have consumed or are using psychoactive substances.

In the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia, for the first time at the legislative level, provisions aimed at increasing efficiency of preventive work were accepted given

Thus, part 6 of Article 17 of the Federal Law No. 342-FZ of November 30, 2011 "On Service in the Internal Affairs Bodies of the Russian Federation and Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation" established: "Citizens entering the service of the internal affairs bodies, psychophysiological studies (examinations), testing aimed at identifying the consumption of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances and the abuse of alcohol or toxic substances are carried out in the manner determined by the federal executive body in the field of internal affairs".

The new legislation has consolidated the methodological developments that we have made earlier. In particular, these are methodological recommendations defining "Criteria of contraindications for persons entering the service of the internal affairs bodies and studying in educational institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia, when revealing the facts of drug use for non-medical purposes" (M. 2007, p. 33).

The implemented model of expert assessment of the revealed facts of use of narcotic drugs in the non-medical practice of medical internal affairs bodies is based on purposes of candidates for service in and psychological departments on diagnostic criteria episodic drug use or drug abuse.

We have developed an optimal scheme for the use of modern diagnostic technologies, including special psychophysiological studies using a polygraph device and a method electropuncture vegetative resonance test (EVRT).

At the first stage, all candidates for service with

using the EVRT method in order to identify a group of people who have a fact of high probability non-medical use narcotic drugs.

To the second stage are held special psychophysiological research using a polygraph allocated to a category of persons in first stage order to confirm and clarify the non-medical use of narcotic drugs. circumstances

This scheme is also applicable when conducting preventive examinations of employees of various professional groups and departments.

A great advantage of the EVRT method is the ability to cover a large time range in identifying information about drug use, which is inaccessible to other technologies. And the use of two methods can reduce the likelihood of errors.

Currently, ART devices there were in 12 centers psychophysiological diagnostics.

The total volume of studies conducted using the ART method in 2011 was 13,860 people. The preliminary results of the studies carried out with the use of ART indicate the predominance of cannabinoids (marijuana, hashish) and drugs of the psychostimulant group (amphetamines, methamphetamines, ecstasy, etc.) in the structure of surfactants used.

There is a high level of detection of the facts of the use of psychoactive substances among candidates for service - on average about 25%. There is also a high positive correlation between the results of a study using ART with the data of subsequent SPFI using a polygraph - more than 90% coincidences.

Thus, at present, we can talk about the need to use the ART method as an effective screening technology in order to carry out a preliminary selection of potential surfactant consumers, for further verification of the preliminary results obtained by the SPFI method.

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