Zaaminellosis - myth or reality?

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In 2011, the Eliseeva Medical Center received several calls with the question: "Do you treat zaaminellosis?" We think that other medical centers have been contacted with similar questions. We started to study this issue. We provide doctors with information and our commentary on this issue.

The essence of the disease, the history of its discovery.

Zaaminellosis is a deep mycosis with damage to the blood, hematopoietic organs, respiratory organs, skin, genitourinary system, allergic manifestations of a different nature, etc., which are based on the defeat of human immunity. New mycosis was first discovered in 1974 in the Zaamin district of the Jizzakh region of Uzbekistan by Professor Nazima Abdullaevna Dekhkan Khojaeva.

Zaaminella is a new species of the fungus Paecilomyces variotii Bainer 1907. The cultures of this fungus were identified at the Department of Mycology, Moscow State University. Lomonosov (Gorlenko M.P., Sizova T.P., Bekker E.E., Gazikhodzhaeva M.A.), in the laboratory of mycology of the Institute of Microbiology of the Russian Academy of Sciences (Belyakova L.A.) and at the Institute for the Control of Infectious Diseases in Atlanta (USA) (L. Aiello). The final identification was made at the Centralburean Voor Schimmelcultures (CBS) at the World Mycological Center in the Netherlands in 1993 and Zaaminella strains were registered as a new pathogen in the culture collection (R. Samson) and named Paecilomyces variotii Bainer 1907 var Zaaminella Dechkan (1974). These cultures were isolated from peripheral blood, bone marrow (sternal punctate), umbilical cord blood, breast milk of women and from the soil. At the same time, outside the body, i.e. in soil, in water, in food, during cultivation, the fungus is in the mycelial form. Once in the human body, it turns into a parasitic, yeast (tissue) form with a rounded shape. The fungus is located inside the cells of the tissues of the lungs, liver, spleen, heart, kidneys, brain, leukocytes and erythrocytes.

The main clinical manifestations of zaaminellosis:

1. Allergic diseases, incl. bronchial asthma, obstructive bronchitis.
2. Skin diseases: eczema, neurodermatitis, psoriasis, furunculosis, acne, cracked palms and feet, dry skin, dandruff, herpes.
3. Hair loss: both focal and diffuse.
4. Lesions of nails.
5. Anemia.
6. Endocrine disorders - diabetes mellitus, goiter.
7. Gynecological diseases: inflammation of the appendages, persistent yeast colpitis, infertility, miscarriages, "frozen fetus", cysts, polycystic ovaries, menstrual irregularities (late, painful, heavy or scanty menstruation).
8. Increased intracranial pressure (especially in children). If you are 30-40 years old

ago this pathology was rare, but now its prevalence has acquired the character of an epidemic. As a rule, such children have weakened immunity with corresponding symptoms.

9. Frequent colds, tonsillitis, pharyngitis, bronchitis, pneumonia, having a protracted course.

10. Intestinal dysbiosis with a tendency to constipation or diarrhea.

11. Various joint lesions: arthritis, arthrosis, scoliosis (due to violations of the tone of the muscles of the spine).

12. Heart damage, myocarditis with the development of rhythm disturbances, prolapse mitral valve, heart failure.

13. Syndrome of chronic fatigue up to depressive conditions.

14. Stomatitis, periodontitis. periodontal disease with increased bleeding gums, nosebleeds.

15. Lesions of the digestive system, including mycotic hepatitis. Often, patients have biliary dyskinesia: also due to dysfunctions of smooth muscles. Hence the stagnation of bile, the formation of sand, stones, the development of pancreatitis.

16. Urological manifestations: cystitis, pyelonephritis, prostatitis with transition to hypertrophy, adenoma, decreased potency in men, impaired spermatogenesis.

17. Persistent fever, swollen lymph nodes.

18. Lesions of both the central and peripheral nervous system, neuritis, polyneuritis, radiculitis. Patients with lesions of the facial, trigeminal, and auditory nerves have been successfully treated, since these conditions are often based on weak immunity.

19. Tuberculosis-like changes in the lungs. In these cases, tuberculous coli is not detected in sputum, anti-tuberculosis treatment, of course, is ineffective, Mantoux tests in such patients are often positive.

20. Benign formations: fibrocystic mastopathy, fibroadenomas, polyps, papillomas, warts, wen. The next stage in the development of the disease is malignant tumors.

Diagnostics is carried out according to an original technique, which is based on the detection of sergeant-like formations (SR) in the blood. The SPO data, as the author of the discovery, Professor N.A. Dekhkan-Khodzhaeva, are the remnants of capsules of the yeast-like form of zaaminellosis, which are found histologically including blood all organs - inside and extracellularly, in cells. April 1 demonstrated by professor 996 the corresponding slides were N.A. Dekhkan-Khodjaeva to participants international symposium, held in the Palace of Schoolchildren in Almaty. Another diagnostic method is computerized (GDV diagnostics), which was developed and patented by V.P. Shabaev. The presence of signs of fungal colonies before treatment, their absence after antimycotic treatment is clearly recorded with this research method.

Treatment consists of 3, sometimes 4, and in rare cases 5, 6 courses of amphotericinotherapy. Each course is a 10-dose injection of amphotericin-B solution using intravenous systems. The frequency of infusions is 1 to 3 per week. Before starting treatment, the presence of

contraindications to the use of this antibiotic, and the dosage is calculated depending on the patient's weight. After the 3rd, 4th and 5th courses, the blood is examined for SPO. Depending on the patient's condition and the presence of SPO in the blood, the need for the appointment of subsequent courses is determined.

Treatment results are positive in 90% of cases, i.e. recovery or significant clinical improvement and release of the body from fungi is achieved. In addition to amphotericin, a lytic mixture of analgin and diphenhydramine is prescribed, which helps to prevent side effects. Multivitamins, immunostimulating drugs are also used, and, according to individual indications, other drugs. For example, with diseases of the lungs, kidneys, antibiotics of a wide spectrum of action, drugs of pathogenetic, symptomatic effects are prescribed. The diet excludes foods that can lead to allergic reactions. These products include: strawberries, nuts, honey, chocolate, citrus fruits, as well as drinks containing their concentrates.

In the course of treatment, some patients experience reactions to the intake of amphotericin in the body - chills, headaches, body aches, etc., which, as a rule, disappear within a few minutes to several hours. In this case, patients are given hot tea, covered with heating pads, wrapped in blankets, and, if necessary, antihistamines are used.

Our comment.

Taking into account the reviews of scientists from various countries and our Russian, we can draw conclusions:

1. The fungus may have been discovered and patented, but the evidence of the disease is There is no "aminellosis" anywhere outside of Uzbekistan.

2. Judging by the clinic, the methods of treatment are combined or generalized form of mycotic lesion of the body.

3. The genus Paecilomyces is represented by several species, and some of them can cause infection in humans and animals.

4. This infection is called pecilomycosis and causes kidney damage, eyes, lungs, heart, abdomen, bones. In severe cases, it leads to sepsis, as evidenced by blood culture.

5. Zaaminella is only a species of Paecilomyces. Capsule Zaaminella is a membrane of erythrocyte fractions or twisted erythrocyte membranes (sergeanthellae), which are observed in hemolytic anemias, hemorrhagic strokes, vasculitis, sepsis, etc.

6. Czech doctors at one time discovered similar parasites and called - Sergeantella Spiroides, then this was refuted.

7. In the Uzbek case, this infection is found in 90% and is prescribed highly toxic antimycotic antibiotic amphotericin B, only based on finding in the blood of sick "sergeantles". In fact, with twisted ty who are membranes of lysed erythrocytes, what is applied irreparable harm to patients.

8. Most likely, many people are missed under the diagnosis of zaaminellosis. other diseases.

9. Affected by mycoses, as a rule, people with a very weak

immunity, long-term treatment with various antibiotics, suffering from latent or chronic infectious and parasitic diseases.

10. When patients contact doctors with questions about zaaminellosis, proficient in the methods of vegetative resonance test and bioresonance therapy, it is imperative to invite them for an appointment and diagnosis.

Conclusions: the task of doctors who own the method of vegetative resonance test is to help such people, to correctly understand their problems, establish a true diagnosis and choose an adequate treatment.

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