

The importance of etiology in the treatment of chronic inflammation of the small intestine and pancreas

N. Ya. Lagoda

("Eliseeva Medical Center", Moscow, Russia)

Over the past 15 years, there has been a steady increase in diseases of the gastrointestinal tract and pancreas. The average age in the group of this pathology has become younger from 50 to 40 years.

Purpose of the study: to study the etiological factors and the effectiveness of endogenous and exogenous bioresonance therapy in the treatment of diseases of the duodenum and pancreas (PZH).

The hardware and software complex "IMEDIS-EXPERT" and the apparatus "MINI-EXPERT-T" were used in the work.

A group of patients in the amount of 20 people (14 women and 6 men) with combined pathology of the duodenum and pancreas was observed. The age of the patients ranged from 30 to 60 years.

Complaints at treatment in patients were epigastric pain of moderate and moderate intensity, sometimes in the left hypochondrium, more often after eating. In all cases, the phenomena of dyspepsia (bloating, unstable stool) were observed. In an objective study on palpation of the abdominal cavity, the pain was localized in the Shaffar zone and was quantitatively assessed at 1-3 points. Signs of insufficiency of the intrasecretory function of the pancreas were observed in 3 people: episodic dry mouth, frequent urination.

In all cases, the infectious-toxic burden of the duodenum and pancreas was determined: salmonella, cytomagalovirus, Epstein-Barr virus, fasciola, opisthorchis, toxoplasma, lamblia - in 100% of cases. In cases of viral burden of the pancreas, inflammation of the pancreatic ducts has not been tested.

The treatment given to the patients included: 1.

Fractional nutrition.

2. Refusal for the duration of treatment from animal fats in the diet, hot spices, fried foods, smoked meats.

3. Courses of exogenous bioresonance therapy on average - from 8 to 12 sessions daily frequencies of infectious agents and helminths.

4. Sessions of endogenous BRT using nosodes of pathogens.

5. Anti-inflammatory therapy.

6. Replacement enzyme therapy.

7. Sorbents.

Against the background of the therapy, a decrease in the intensity of pain syndrome and dyspeptic phenomena was observed in a period of 7-15 days, provided that the patient complied with the recommendations. The indicators were normalized within a month.

Clinical example

Patient N.A., 55 years old. Appealed with complaints of "gastritis": pain in

epigastric region, appearing after eating, moderate flatulence. When examining the pancreas - a chronic inflammatory process, the peritoneum of the pancreas - a chronic inflammatory process, the bile ducts - an acute inflammatory process, the small intestine and stomach - chronic inflammation. Malnutrition grade 3, prediabetes type 2, enzymatic insufficiency, giardiasis of the small intestine, bile and pancreatic ducts, fascioliasis of the bile and pancreatic ducts.

Treatment: exogenous BRT of giardiasis and fascioliasis, choleric and antispasmodic herbal medicine, Vitanorm, Bactrum.

The BR-drug for the fasciol nosodes and the organopreparation of the pancreatic ducts was produced twice more within a 30-day period of treatment. The pain syndrome was stopped within a week, the dyspeptic symptoms gradually decreased within 3 weeks. An important part of the treatment was the cleansing of the bile ducts (tyubazh) against the background of frequency therapy, which contributed to a faster detoxification and a decrease in reactive inflammation.

Conclusions: the use of APK "IMEDIS-EXPERT" allows more accurately determine the etiological factor of the disease and conduct more adequate, etiologically justified therapy in the treatment of chronic inflammation of the small intestine and pancreas.

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