

## New expanded mesenchyme scales and three germ layer scales

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The use of Dr. H. Schimmel's Biological Index Scale is a classic in the Autonomic Resonance Test (ART). In practice, we determine the general biological index for the whole organism by testing a number of mesenchyme potencies directly at the reproducible point. We also determine a particular biological index for individual organs, when first the pointer to the organ is tested and then through it we check a number of potencies of the mesenchyme, i.e. biological indices of a given organ. Such indices reflect the resonance of the organ with different potencies of the embryonic mesenchymal tissue, which means the degree of activity and inhibition of its functions, the degree of its contamination with endo- and exotoxins when compared with the standard of mesenchymal tissue.

However, in a number of cases, we are faced with the impossibility of determining the private biological index of an organ according to the classical method, and then, usually, we postpone this test without receiving information.

It turned out that in such cases, the extreme indices of the developed BI scale are not the end, but only the middle of the path in the study of the resonance of organs with the mesenchyme. The last, 21st index of the BI H. Schimmel scale is only the potency of the D36 mesenchyme, while the resonance of an organ with a potentiated mesenchyme can occur both at higher potencies and at lower potencies (the material range is lower than the 1st biological index). Thus, the presence of a response to the expanded mesenchyme scale solves the problem of diagnostics and makes it possible to identify more severe conditions.

In this regard, we have developed an expanded mesenchyme scale with higher and lower potencies.

Testing of organs and tissues on this scale in a higher range of potencies of the scale allows you to find a more inhibited and oppressed, blocked, degenerative state of an organ or tissue, which before this testing eluded assessment and diagnosis. When a positive ART response is detected in the region of lower potencies and resonance of material doses of the mesenchyme, we can detect more excited and hyperactive states of organs and tissues that have not been previously evaluated.

Mesenchyme is the embryonic connective tissue of most multicellular animals and humans. Mesenchyme occurs due to cells of different germ layers (ectoderm, endoderm and mesoderm). From the mesenchyme, connective tissue, blood vessels (in particular, the endothelium), muscles, visceral skeleton, pigment cells and the lower layer of the connective tissue part of the skin are formed. Mesenchyme appears in the embryos of vertebrates and humans in the early stages of development, after the emergence of germ layers. The main source of mesenchyme development is the middle germ layer (mesoderm). The mesenchyme of mesodermal origin is called entomesenchyme. It quickly differentiates into blood cells, primary

blood vessels, connective tissue proper, cartilage, bone tissue and other types of connective tissue. An embryonic rudiment of ectodermal origin is also involved in the formation of the mesenchyme - a nerve strip that gives rise to ectomesenchyme, or neuromesenchyme, from which the membranes of the brain develop. In addition to connective tissue, the mesenchyme gives rise to smooth muscle tissue.

In practice, the study of extreme high and low potencies of the mesenchyme turned out to be especially important in the study of the structures of the central nervous system, as well as the organs of the reproductive system and other organs, with psychosomatic disorders and with various, deeper, severe or acute pathologies.

For the analysis of deviations in the activity and functions of organs, it also turned out to be useful to use a new scale developed by us from various potencies ectoderm, mesoderm and endoderm.

The germ layers are the embryonic layers of the body of the embryo of multicellular animals and humans, formed in the process of gastrulation and giving rise to various organs and tissues. In most organisms, three germ layers are formed: the outer one is the ectoderm, the inner one is the endoderm and the middle mesoderm. Ectoderm derivatives mainly perform integumentary and sensory functions, endoderm derivatives - the functions of nutrition and respiration, and mesoderm derivatives - connections between parts of the embryo, motor, support and trophic functions.

Ectoderm is the source of the formation of the actual cellular elements, cells of the nervous tissue, is associated with the gray matter of the nervous system. The resonance with the indices of the ectoderm scale, apparently, indicates the state of the component of the derivatives of this leaf in the given organ under study, first of all, the state of the nerve elements.

Ectoderm produces in embryogenesis:

- mammary gland, nervous system (brain, spinal cord, ganglia, nerves, receptor cells of the sense organs);
- tooth enamel;
- the epithelium of the mouth, nasal cavity and anus, vagina and cervix, epithelium of the urethra;
- the lens of the eye;
- sweat and sebaceous glands, nails, hair.

The mesoderm is the source of the formation of the interstitial and stromal tissue of organs, an indicator of the state of the intercellular substance. Therefore, through the mesoderm, it is possible to assess the connective tissue and vascular components of the organs.

From the mesoderm are formed:

- smooth muscles;
- skeletal muscle and heart muscle;
- dermis;
- connective tissue;
- bones and cartilage;

- adipose tissue;
- synovial membranes;
- dentin of teeth;
- blood and blood vessels;
- lymphoid tissue, spleen;
- mesentery;
- kidneys;
- testes and ovaries, uterus, prostate gland.

Resonance with the mesoderm scale gives information about its derivatives in the organ, primarily about the vessels, blood and muscle elements, the state of the excretory system, the state of the endocrine system, in connection with the glands originating from the mesoderm.

The endoderm is, first of all, the rudiment of the epithelial lining of the midgut and its glands (glands of the stomach and intestines, parenchyma of the liver and pancreas). Through the endoderm, it is possible to assess the function of the actually functional, glandular cells of the organs.

Organs and tissues of endodermal origin:

- the epithelium of the oral cavity, nasal cavity and anus;
- the epithelium of the esophagus, stomach, intestines;
- trachea, bronchi, lungs;
- liver, biliary tract, gallbladder epithelium;
- pancreas;
- thyroid, parathyroid glands;
- thymus gland (thymus);
- the epithelium of the bladder and urethra.

Resonance with the endoderm scale may indicate the processes of assimilation and digestion of nutrients, metabolism, as well as the state of digestive enzymes in the cells of the organ and the activity of peptides, hormones, and their receptors associated with these metabolic processes.

The assessment is carried out with the simultaneous inclusion of the organ and the germ layer scale index. The reactions of low potencies of the germ layer indicate the activation of the organ's own, parenchymal cells, at high potencies of the germ layer - a decrease in the activity of the organ's cells.

After detecting deviations in the organ on the scale of the germ layer, it is possible to assess the intracellular metabolism. In this case, the metabolic indicators should be checked in detail: acidity, alkalinity, anabolism, catabolism, the state of the autonomic nervous system on the organs, which further clarifies their state.

The use of an expanded mesenchyme scale and a scale from germ layers allows a more accurate and detailed assessment of the state of activity and inhibition of processes in organs associated with tissues originating from these germ layers. As a result, a clearer diagnosis, a more accurate prescription of treatment with homeopathic medicines and BRT, and a more perfect and accurate control of the results.

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