

The role of the thalamus and other parts of the central nervous system in ART tests

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An important role in assessing the state of the body is played by studies of the state of various parts of the central nervous system: diencephalon, mesencephalon, medulla oblongata, the role of the thalamus and gray tubercle, which are responsible for sensitivity and metabolic processes in the body, is especially important. The perception of the state of the whole organism and the adequacy of the correction of pathological conditions by the organism depend on the correct tuning of these regulatory systems.

Testing of the state of these parts and the thalamus is carried out by the ART method using the extended author's scales of mesenchyme and scales of three germ layers.

The thalamus is the center of sensitivity, here peripheral sensory nerve fibers switch. The sensitivity to sensations depends on the setting of the thalamus, its activity or inhibition. Blocking it or increasing its sensitivity is determined by the ART method. Suppressed, blocked or excessive experiences, reactions are reflected in the change in the sensitivity setting of the thalamus.

A change in the sensitivity of the thalamus can be in relation to both physical and mental processes. Suppressed feelings, leading to numbness of the thalamus, give a decrease in thalamic activity, detected by ART.

Inhibition of thalamus sensitivity is a mechanism for blocking the reaction, decreasing sensitivity, suppressing feelings. This can lead to the fact that the problem in the organs ceases to be recognized by the thalamus and adequate central regulation of the organ's activity is not carried out, as a result of which disease, atony, anesthesia, congestion, up to degenerative processes, unrecognized by the body of the tumor, develop in it. In this case, without unblocking the thalamus, the diagnosis may not be accurate, and at different stages of diagnosis, the state of the thalamus should be re-checked and, accordingly, treatment should be carried out in stages.

Severe painful experiences, unfulfilled needs, disturbances in the contact process, blocked, un-lived, incomplete gestalts - unfinished situations, un-lived, unresponsive, suppressed experiences, such as: grief, disappointment, guilt, shame, anger, sadness, fear, heartache, or suppressed physical sensations lead to both physical and mental insensitivity.

Excitation of the thalamus correlates with conditions: pain, inadequate excessive sensitivity to external signals of the environment, sensitivity to light, sounds, which can lead to anxiety and panic, to exalted emotional reactions, to excessive joy and grief, to insomnia, obsessive thoughts. Increased sensitivity to internal signals from the body develops, the excitability of the autonomic nervous system,

spastic, hypersecretory, hypermotor reactions of the gastrointestinal tract, stomach, intestines, gallbladder, changes in the regulation of vascular functions, in particular, spasm of the arteries, which lead to disruption of local metabolism, malnutrition of the organ, tissues that precede the disease and develop during the disease ...

With an increase in the sensitivity of the thalamus, for example, headaches and other pains, and other sensations, an exaggerated perception of internal processes, and immersion in one's own sensations are characteristic. Previously suppressed feelings and experiences may resume. The brightness of the perceived colors, the sun, the acuteness of feelings, the liveliness of emotions depend on the sensitivity setting of the thalamus.

Along with such changes in sensitivity, there may be a desire to move away from people, as a defense, when communication becomes stressful, excessive, everything seems too exciting, strong. In other cases, there is an increased need for stimulation, arousal support, communication and other exciting stimuli, or an increased need for support from others. These states can alternate with an increased range of fluctuations of states, when increased excitation turns into excessive inhibition, and then both conditions are pathological. For example, the syphilitic type of reaction with insensibility and isolation corresponds to a secondarily decreased thalamic function.

To cure the consequences of traumatic events and get to the past causes of the disease, it is necessary to restore the sensitivity of the thalamus, sensitivity to oneself.

Due to low sensitivity to oneself, inadequate regulation of organ functions occurs, insufficient support of the suffering organ by regulatory systems, frozen muscle tension, non-recognition, ignorance of the disease, for example, a growing tumor.

Therefore, in order to cure a chronic process, it is useful and necessary to restore the average normal sensitivity of the thalamus. Such recovery is possible with good control of the condition using expanded mesenchyme scales and scales of germ layers.

If increased activity develops in one part of the nervous system, you can always find a complementary decrease in activity in another part of the nervous system, which is most often the source of the first state. In this regard, it is necessary to conduct an examination of various structures of the brain from the upper sections (such as: diencephalon, of which the gray tubercle and thalamus, mesencephalon is a part) to the lower ones (such as the medulla oblongata, reticular formation). Their imbalance can lead to sleep disturbances, lack of vigor during the day, and a feeling of fatigue. According to the authors, internal conflicts between the emotional, children's, ancient animal, instinctive part and the conscious, more highly organized part, the function of which can be tested at a higher level of the central nervous system, are reflected here.

Suppressive therapy of peripheral problems and diseases can lead to changes in the functions of the thalamus, and then by ART it is possible to determine which factor of peripheral suppression influenced the change in sensitivity

thalamus.

Of great importance is the study of the metabolism of nervous tissue, such parameters as: anabolism, catabolism, acidity, alkalinity. If the tension and depletion of the autonomic nervous system and the potencies of the corresponding part of the ANS are tested, there are many nuclei of parasympathetic innervation in these parts. We test such processes in the central nervous system between the structures of the brain, for example, in arterial hypertension, when the processes of excitation and inhibition of the autonomic divisions and parts of the brain, cerebral vessels and meninges reach the extreme indices of the above scales when tested by ART.

It is useful to assess the state of metabolism on the identified nerve structures: acidity or alkalinity, anabolism or catabolism. According to the metabolism and the degrees of tension and depletion of the vagus and sympathicus, structures are usually found within the nervous system that balance each other, while being in conflict with each other.

Acidity and alkalinity, anabolism and catabolism of various structures of the body, both the nervous system and organs, and the whole body, balance each other. If alkali accumulates in one place, acid will accumulate in another place. It is necessary to find both points, to treat them simultaneously, and this will allow balancing the disturbed processes.

It should be remembered that after balancing the functions of the central nervous system, it is necessary to allow the meninges and blood vessels to remove excess metabolites, neurotransmitters, that which accumulated in excess in the central nervous system, and therefore the state of the meninges should be monitored using the ART method.

So, before examining peripheral systems and organs using the ART method, it is important to adjust the sensitivity of the CNS systems perceiving and evaluating the state of the body, first of all, the gray tubercle and thalamus, for an adequate assessment and recognition by the body of its internal problems and successful treatment, in the first place, homeopathic method and BRT.