

Pathogenetic aspect of blepharospasm
according to the autonomic resonance test

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Introduction

Blepharospasm is a form of cranial muscular dystonia, which consists in overactive circular muscle of the eye. This disease does not lead to the death of the patient, however, due to severe visual impairment, it often causes social maladjustment, difficulties in establishing interpersonal contacts, in professional activity and later difficulties in self-service, which gives the problem of blepharospasm an important medical and social sound [1, 7] ...

The etiology of the disease has not been finally established, which can be explained by the absence of specific specific pathomorphological, biochemical and electrophysiological markers. In pathological studies, according to Lys A.J., findings of two types were found: changes in the form of a distinct mosaic pattern in the dorsal half of the caudate nucleus and shell, or the absence of any changes at all [6].

The data given by E. Kandel and S. Voytyna [5, 7] indicate that the most pronounced changes take place in the globus pallidus, and the process is bilateral in nature. These changes are equally expressed throughout the above formations and relate primarily to astroglia and nerve cells. In the neurons of the globus pallidus, the phenomena of tigrolysis and the death of nerve cells are found [5, 6]. Since there is no pathogenetic and etiotropic drug therapy and data on the etiology and course of individual forms of blepharospasm, each individual case studied complements the picture of the pathogenesis of blepharospasm.

Materials and research methods

A patient with blepharospasm was examined using the ART method according to A.A. Hovsepyan [2, 3, 4].

Neurological examination [8, 9] revealed complaints of inability to open their eyes for more than 1 min, general weakness, severe weakness in the arms and legs, and increased drowsiness. At the time of wakefulness, irritability, rapid mood swings, and tearfulness were noted. The assessment of one's own actions is violated.

Anamnesis of the disease: fell ill 6 months ago, when for no apparent reason there was a twitching of the eyelids, then short-term involuntary shutting of the eyelids was added, increasing in intensity and duration, vascular, nootropic, vitamin therapy, acupuncture were performed, without effect. Involuntary spasm of the circular muscles of the eye, the muscles lifting the corner of the mouth, the zygomatic muscles progressed to the degree of the state of constantly closed eyes, the inability to open them on their own. The patient needs outside care. In neurological status: cannot keep eyes

As a result, the degree of blepharospasm, asthenic syndrome decreased.

conclusions

The ART method allows the most accurate identification of pathogenetic changes occurring in the body as a whole and in individual organs, to determine the etiology in difficult cases in the absence of specific specific pathomorphological, biochemical and electrophysiological markers, and to select bioresonance and drug therapy.

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