

Study of the homeostasis system in patients with pain syndromes

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A differentiated study of the parameters of the functioning of individual systems of the body does not give an idea of the total response of the body to external influences. When assessing the resulting influence of external influences, it is necessary to have an idea of the state of the adaptation system and the range of its fluctuations. In our case, the body's adaptation system can be designated as a homeostasis system.

So, it is known that the parameters of training influences on the body in different cases can be very different in quality and intensity. We assume that treatment programs should also be differentiated in accordance with the general capabilities of the adaptation system.

In order to study the systemic response of the body to external influences, we proposed an assessment of the homeostasis system using the integral coefficient of instability (ICI).

ICN is investigated by the method of segmental functional diagnostics with functional loading by the method of bioresonance therapy ("IMEDIS-EXPERT", Russia).

The study of CNI was carried out on a large group of patients with non-specific pain syndromes in the back.

As a result of the analysis of the dynamics of the indices of the CI, VAS, the Roland-Maurice questionnaire, the SAN questionnaire, in patients with pain syndrome in the process of standard therapy, a range of parameters characteristic of the patient adaptation system was determined:

- with positive early dynamics;
- patients with delayed positive dynamics;
- patients with rigid dynamics of pain syndrome.

Thus:

1. The study of CNI is an objective non-invasive quantitative a method that allows you to get an idea of the human homeostasis system in the initial state and after a functional load, which makes it possible to assess the functional preservation of homeostasis in patients with pain syndrome.

2. Quantification of CNI is a marker of the overall response complex of endocrine, nervous, autonomic and other systems of the body and allows you to determine the prevailing processes in a complex system of homeostasis, namely: compensation of homeostasis, a tendency to compensation, decompensation with depletion of the homeostasis system and decompensation with overstrain of the homeostasis system in patients with pain syndromes.

3. Monitoring the dynamics of the state of homeostasis allows for a general assessment of the efficacy and safety of the proposed methods of treating pain

syndrome.

4. Assessment of the compensatory capabilities of homeostasis allows for creation of equivalent sample groups for prospective observation.

5. Diagnostics of the homeostasis system allows to optimize therapeutic programs in a particular case for patients with pain syndromes.

6. The dynamics of homeostasis indicators in the course of treatment makes it possible to assess case prediction.

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