

## Study of the informativeness of electropunctural diagnostics according to R. Voll with an integral assessment of the functional state of the body

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The well-known health-improving systems of Eastern medicine contain rich experience in integral diagnostics of the functional state of the body, which can be used to solve one of the main problems of the development of diagnostic technologies for restorative medicine and as a basis for the development of individual health-improving and rehabilitation programs. Important aspects of this problem are: an individual approach to assessing vital functional systems of the body, determining objective signs of reduced resistance to stress factors and a decrease in functional reserves (Razumov A.N., Bobrovnitsky I.P., Sokolov A.V., 2005 .). These requirements are fully met by modern technologies developed on the basis of meridian acupuncture diagnostics of Chinese medicine,

In Russia and foreign countries, computer diagnostic and treatment complexes of the company "IMEDIS" (Russia) are widely used: "IMEDIS-FALL", "IMEDIS-EXPERT" and "MINI-EXPERT-DT", which meet the requirements of GOST, certified by the Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Russian Federation and an objective assessment of the functional changes in the body during the development of pathology. In particular, R. Voll's method makes it possible to give an integral assessment of the state of health by measuring the CTE of each of the twenty meridians and comparing the obtained measurements with the norm. By identifying the total number of meridians with severe degeneration (VD-meridians), one can characterize the severity of the course of a chronic disease. But,

The aim of this work was to study the information content of the indicators of R. Voll's method when assessing the severity of the course of the underlying chronic disease.

A comparative study was carried out in the main and control groups of patients. The main group included 61 patients with chronic pathology of varying severity outside the exacerbation stage (11 men, 50 women, mean age  $43.18 \pm 11.39$ ), and the control group included 40 clinically healthy volunteers (15 men, 25 women, mean age -  $19.4 \pm 1.36$  years).

The results of measurements on the control acupuncture points (CCP) of R. Voll's method were studied on the medical-diagnostic complex "MINI-EXPERT-DT" of the firm "IMEDIS" (Russia). We analyzed the number of meridians with pronounced degeneration (VD-meridians -  $<35$  cu according to R. Voll) and their correlation

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with the severity of the course of the disease, determined by the criteria of clinical symptoms in accordance with the WHO classifications (WHO classification of arterial hypertension in 1993 and the WHO classification of bronchial asthma in 1992).

According to the severity of the course of the disease, the patients of the main group were divided into 2 groups: Group I - patients with a mild course of the underlying disease (27 people, average age -  $36.5 \pm 9.7$ ), Group II - patients with moderate course (34 people, average age -  $46.88 \pm 10.66$ ).

The analysis of VD-meridians revealed that in the control group of clinically healthy volunteers, the number of VD-meridians = 0, in the I group of patients with mild disease, the average number of VD-meridians =  $1.38 \pm 0.2$ ; in group I with a moderate course, the amount of VD =  $2.75 \pm 0.3$ ; which is significantly 49.82% more than in group I ( $t = 3.8$   $p < 0.05$ ). That is, the number of VD-meridians in mild and moderate chronic pathology have significant differences.

Correlation analysis revealed that between the severity of the disease and the number of VD-meridians there is a reliable direct linear and rank dependence: the Pearson correlation coefficient  $R = 0.45$  ( $p < 0.01$ ); according to Spearman  $R = 0.579$  ( $p < 0.01$ ).

Thus, it was found that the number of VD-meridians increases linearly with aggravation of the severity of the course of pathology and is an informative indicator for an integral assessment of the functional state of the body and determining the severity of the course of chronic pathology. The identification of one meridian with severe degeneration during the initial examination according to R. Voll will indicate a mild course, and two or more - about a moderate course of a chronic disease.

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