

The problem of pathological aging. Systemic rejuvenation techniques

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Human aging is a systemic process of age-related decrease in the vitality of the organism. Aging is multifaceted, it consists of several interconnected biological, social, psychological processes. There is no just aging, aging in general - each person has his own, personal way of aging.

Distinguish between physiological (natural, age-related) and pathological (premature) aging. Physiological aging is understood as the natural onset and gradual development of senile changes characteristic of the human body. Premature pathological aging is understood as any acceleration of the aging rate characteristic of the middle age group of people. Centenarians have a biological age less than the calendar age. With pathological aging, the biological age is ahead of the calendar. A healthy person is aging physiologically. Any disease increases the rate of aging. Of course, different pathological conditions affect the rate of aging in different ways.

The issues of aging are closely related to the tasks of human rejuvenation and the extension of his active full life. Rejuvenation methods can be divided into groups:

1st group: Real rejuvenation of the body, rejuvenation of all its systems, organs and tissues. It is carried out in 2 stages, for each of which different methods are used.

1st stage: bringing in line the real and calendar age. For this, methods are used to improve health. The applied treatment methods should take into account the individual aging rate.

2nd stage: the use of techniques that reduce the real age in comparison with the calendar.

2nd group: Cosmetic rejuvenation.

Consider the problem of real rejuvenation of the human body.

Stage 1: matching the real and calendar age. Disease accelerates the rate of aging. But the vast majority of treatments will not lead to a rejuvenating effect. This is because only systemic therapy, considering the body as a whole, is able to solve the problem. Attempts to treat symptoms, syndromes, nosologies are doomed to failure in matters of rejuvenation. What is meant by the task of treating the body as a whole? Below are excerpts from the statements of doctors of official, allopathic medicine.

"The organism is a single whole in which the structure and functions of all cells, tissues, organs and organ systems are interconnected. A change in the metabolism and functions of any cell, tissue, organ and organ system causes changes in the metabolism of other cells, tissues, organs and organ systems. Therefore, the exchange

substances and functions of cells, tissues and organs isolated from the body differ from those occurring in the body. Consequently, the direct transfer of the laws of isolated parts of the organism to the whole organism is unacceptable.

Each organ has a specific function. The autonomy of an organ is relative, since it is part of the organ system and its activity is regulated by the body as a whole.

An organism is a living biological integral system with the ability to reproduce itself, self-develop and self-rule. Organism
- it is a single whole, moreover, "the highest form of integrity" (K. Marx). Organism manifests itself as a whole in various aspects.

The integrity of the organism, that is, its unification is ensured (in the body), the structural connection of all parts of the organism of cells, tissues, organs, fluids, etc.); 2) the connection of all parts of the body with the help of: a) fluids circulating in its vessels, cavities and spaces (humoral connection, humor - liquid), b) the nervous system, which regulates all processes of the body (nervous regulation).

The integrity of the organism consists, secondly, in the unity of the vegetative (plant) and animal (animal) processes of the organism.

The integrity of the organism consists, thirdly, in the unity of spirit and body, the unity of the mental and somatic, bodily.

As a result, we can outline the following scheme for building an organism: organism - organ system - organ - structural and functional unit - tissue - cell ~ cellular elements - molecules.

Carrying out such a division, it is necessary to emphasize that the connection between individual organs and systems is so close that it is impossible to isolate one system from another in the body both in the anatomical and functional sense. "A living object, wanting to study, In order to get a clear knowledge of it, the Scientist first expels the soul, Then the object is dismembered And sees them, but it's a pity: their spiritual connection In the meantime, disappeared, carried away!

"Faust" by Goethe, translated by N.A. Kholodkovsky (1922)

D.D. Pletnev: "A sick person is not a pathological preparation hidden inside him, which is revealed by one or another objective and subjective sign: the whole person is sick."

According to Hegel's figurative expression, the members and organs of a living body become simple parts only at the hand of an anatomist.

Of course, there are ways to treat the body as a whole. A prime example of this approach is classical homeopathy. Within the framework of bioresonance therapy, as the most advanced method of treatment, it is imperative to maintain the same positions.

What does D.D.'s statement mean? Pletneva: "The whole person is sick"?

It would be a mistake to think that one patient may have several diseases: a) not related to each other (classical Western medicine); b) related and influencing each other (symptomatic approach within the framework of traditional medicine).

A patient, as a single organism, can have only a single disease, which manifests itself as inflammation in one organ, degenerative processes in another, the formation of tumors in a third, problems in society, etc. These are not different diseases, symptoms, syndromes, nosologies, related or not connected with each other, this is a single process, a single failure in an ideal system called "man".

Therefore, solving the problem of rejuvenation, it is necessary to treat a single disease of the body. Moreover, therapy should take into account the individual speed of pathological aging. Of course, a more pronounced pathological process, affecting the main systems of the body, has a stronger effect on the aging rate than local pathology.

An organism, as a system, can be treated only through a complex index, which should be: a) systemic and b) taking into account the aging rate.

In order to understand which private pointers should be used to create a complex pointer, let us recall the theory of aging. Currently, there are about two hundred different theories of aging. The most popular and studied are the following:

1. Hormonal-genetic approach

A) An increase in the sensitivity threshold of the hypothalamus, which ultimately after 40 years leads to hormonal imbalance and progressive disruption of all types of metabolism. The author of this concept is considered V.M. Dilman.

B) Decrease in the functional activity of the pineal gland, as the main pacemaker of the body's functions.

C) Chronic pathological stress.

2. Immunological theory of aging

Thymic involution, which begins at puberty, is a major age-related change in the immune system. It is believed that a decrease in the endocrine activity of the thymus plays a key role in age-related dysfunctions of the immune system.

3. Theories of somatic mutations:

A) The mutational theory considers aging to be the result of transformations taking place inside the cell. Mutations in cells occur throughout life, their number is infinitely large. It is estimated that more than 100 mutations occur in chromosomes during life, affecting vital intracellular systems. Mutational changes can be considered one of the possible causes of aging at the molecular level.

B) Free radical or mitochondrial theory of aging.

DNA damage is common in cells and is caused by factors such as harsh radiation and reactive oxygen species. Reactive oxygen species are chemically very aggressive: they damage proteins and DNA and, most importantly, cause lipid peroxidation, a self-sustaining process that leads to severe membrane damage. Currently, the free radical or mitochondrial theory of aging is the main and most well-studied one.

C) Telomerase theory.

With each cell division, its DNA is shortened, which limits the proliferative potential of cells and, obviously, is the "counter" of the number of divisions and, accordingly, the life span of a cell in culture. When telomerase is injected, human fibroblast cells, which normally divide only 75–80 times, are able to divide 280 times without any signs of aging and pathology. The main property of telomerase is the control of cell division.

Taking into account modern theories of aging, we compose a complex index of the SPU (the sum of pathogenetic indicators), which meets the principles of consistency, namely: integrity, hierarchy, structuring, multiplicity, consistency. For this we use pointers:

- 1) fully reflecting all the processes occurring in the body;
- 2) pathogenetic;
- 3) systemic;
- 4) selected in a specific order.

As it turned out, it is important not only what is included in the complex index of the STC, but also in what order. The order is determined by a specific testing methodology. So, in the updated version, the STC includes:

First - "basic diagnostics": the worst indicators of the general reserves of adaptation (RA) and the Shraibman scale "State" are directly determined.

Through them, pointers from the first group of SPU are tested.

1st group: chronic miasms and aging scales. This is the main group setting the tone for the entire SPU, which is the main one.

Chronic miasms reflect the type of response of the body and are the result of four components: heredity + the current state of the nervous, endocrine and immune systems.

Aging scales reflect the patient's accelerated or pathological aging. Aging scales used to construct the RVC:

- a) stress and aging; b) telomerase gene;
- c) age marker;
- d) embryonic neuroblasts, death; e) male PP cells, death;
- f) female PP cells, death.
- g) oxygen; ozone; hydrogen peroxide; ATP.

2nd group: oncological scales. Currently the hardest challenge in diagnosis and treatment is oncology. The earlier the correct diagnosis is made, the more favorable the prognosis. Given the importance of the problem, it is extremely

it is necessary to include onco-scales in the SPU, if they are tested in the patient. For inclusion in the SPU, we look at the following pointers:

- a) DNA index (in the "ART" program window);
- b) anti-cancer resistance;
- c) morphoscale, biosynthetic processes at the cellular level, oncological and pre-oncological processes;
- d) the degree of malignancy of the process;
- e) oncoprotein;
- f) the potential for malignancy;
- g) the presence of tumors 1-5 a.u.

3rd group: DNA abnormalities (from the Medpharm group) and Chromosomes. This group pointers are also very important. It reflects the depth of the pathological process. The more indicators of DNA and chromosome abnormalities are tested, the worse the prognosis.

4th group: current state of the main regulatory systems organism: nervous, endocrine and immune systems. The scales in the ART window are used for testing:

- a) depletion of the endocrine system 1-5 tbsp;
- b) depletion of VNS 0-5 st .;
- c) depletion of the immune system; tension of the immune system;
- d) bactericidal action.

5th group: KShR - acid / base balance. This group completes the SPU. It reflects the pathological component of the acid-base balance of the body as a whole. To determine deviations of acid-base balance, it is most convenient to use the scales of acidic and alkaline water.

The created SPU is recorded on clean crumbs and used in this form for further testing.

Complex pointer SPU (sum pathogenetic pointers) is compiled at the lowest level of ART + tested through the sum of Ferrum Metallicum D60N + Cytochrome-A D60N pointers. During one session, therapy is carried out at different levels of ART +, at each of which, within the whole organism, there can be a shift in the acid-base balance.

To understand what is happening with the acid-base equilibrium at the appropriate level, it is necessary to test the chemical elements from the table of chemical elements of E. Revich through SPU. Since we are talking about the organism as a whole, several chemical elements are usually resonant, but they all belong to the same level according to the Revicis table (cellular, nuclear, subnuclear, etc.).

Having designated the changes in the acid-base ratio with the help of chemical elements, then it is necessary to understand what caused the corresponding shift. For this, a causal chain of nosodes of nosologies is drawn up.

As a result, we get two complex system pointers: 1st - SPU; 2nd - the sum of chemical elements and nosodes of nosologies. Moreover, the 1st index (SPU) is common for all levels of ART + during the session, and the 2nd (the sum of chemical elements and nosodes of nosologies) is at each level of ART + its own.

The therapy is selected through the two above-described complex pointers. This can be any way of influencing the body: any drugs from the selector, bioresonance therapy with subsequent recording of a bioresonance drug, targeted autosomes, frequency therapy, responses, etc. The selected and conducted therapy through two system indicators will be highly effective and safe at the same time for any pathology with any body reserves, in any age group. It is effective and safe because factors are taken into account:

- a) the degree and rate of pathological aging;
- b) the current state of the nervous, endocrine, immune systems; c) shift of the KShR;
- d) nosology.

Stage 2: the use of techniques that reduce the real age of compared with the calendar.

The diagnostic part of the session provides for the same actions as in the first stage, namely: the construction of the SPU, the elucidation of the shift in the acid-base balance through chemical elements and the compilation of a causal chain of nosodes of nosologies. But in the second stage, all of the above pointers include significantly fewer composite units (pointers), since the health level is close to optimal. Healing techniques selected through the above system pointers include:

1. Bioresonance drug on the central nervous system, affecting the "generic dynamics" and regulating the endocrine system (hormonal and genetic theory of aging).
2. Level bioresonance drug for the liver, since the liver is the main link of all biochemical chains of the body.
3. Targeted regeneration drugs, primarily regeneration Trepana as the most effective drug.

Output

The problem of aging in the body and the associated task of rejuvenation is complex and systemic. Therefore, therapy aimed at rejuvenation should only rely on complex and systemic indicators, for example, SPU (the sum of pathogenetic indicators). The main role in solving the issues of rejuvenation should be assigned to bioresonance drugs at different levels of the body.

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