

Diagnostics and therapy of disorders of functional systems

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Functional systems, according to P.K. Anokhin - self-organizing and self-regulating dynamic central-peripheral organizations, united by nervous and humoral regulation, all of whose constituent components interact to provide various adaptive results that are useful for the functional systems themselves and for the body as a whole, satisfying its various needs. Evaluation of the parameters of the results achieved in each functional system is constantly carried out using reverse afferentation. Adaptive results that form various functional systems can manifest themselves at the molecular, cellular, homeostatic, behavioral, mental levels and when living beings unite in populations and communities. Hence, it is clear that an integral organism based on nervous,

For a long time, the human body has traditionally been considered as a set of various organs united by nervous and humoral regulation. In medicine, historically, under the influence of natural sciences, and, most importantly, anatomical research, despite the proclaimed, starting with the fundamental works of S.G. Zybelina, M. Ya. Mudrova, E.O. Mukhina, I.M. Sechenov, I.P. Pavlova and others, the principle of the integrity of the organism, organ thinking has developed. The doctors were divided according to the specialties of the organ. Pathogenesis, diagnosis and treatment are directly related to the function of individual organs, and the professional view of a doctor, as a rule, is directed towards diseased organs.

P.K. Anokhin formulated a new approach to understanding the functions of the whole organism. Instead of the classical physiology of organs, which traditionally follows anatomical principles, the theory of functional systems proclaims the systemic organization of human functions, from the molecular level to the social. A holistic organism from this point of view represents a well-coordinated integration of many functional systems, some of which, by their self-regulatory activity, determine the stability of various indicators of the internal environment - homeostasis, others - the adaptation of living organisms to their environment. Some functional systems are genetically determined, others are formed in individual life in the process of interaction of the organism with various factors of the internal and external environment on the basis of learning. The elements combined into functional systems do not simply interact, but mutually contribute to the achievement of the system's useful adaptive result. To keep the useful adaptive result at the optimal level and to return it to this level in case of deviation, each functional system selectively combines various organs and tissues,

combinations of nerve elements and humoral influences, as well as, if necessary, special forms of behavior. It is noteworthy that the same organs are selectively included in different functional systems with their different metabolic degrees of freedom. As a result, the same human organs involved in the activity of various functional systems acquire special properties. For example, the kidneys with their different degrees of freedom, which are represented in each case by specific physiological and biochemical reactions, can be included in the functional systems for maintaining the optimal level of gases, blood and osmotic pressure, temperature, etc. Functional systems of different levels of organization are characterized by the property of isomorphism. All functional systems have essentially the same architectonics, including, on the basis of self-regulatory interactions, the result, the reverse afferentation from the result, the center and the executive elements. The central architectonics of functional systems includes the stages of afferent synthesis, decision-making, an acceptor of the result of an action, an efferent synthesis, an action and a constant assessment of the results achieved using inverse afferentation. There are several levels of organization of functional systems: metabolic, homeostatic, behavioral, mental and social. From the standpoint of the theory of functional systems, the normal state of a person can be defined as a well-coordinated interaction of functional systems in their hierarchical and temporal ratios horizontally and vertically, which provide optimal homeostasis for the vital activity of the organism and adaptation to living conditions.

When damaging factors of a physical, chemical or biological nature act on the body, pathological systems are formed that change the coordinated activity of the functional systems of the body. (The properties and features of the formation of pathological systems have been studied in detail by G.N. Kryzhanovsky). In this case, the activity of some functional systems is impaired, while others compensate for the impaired functions, providing, to the extent possible, the optimal level of vital processes.

The reasons for the violation of functional systems can be adverse effects of the external environment; excessive physical and neuropsychic stress, stress; infectious agents; geopathogenic, radioactive, electromagnetic loads; vitamin deficiency, nutritional disorders (hunger, overeating); hereditary factors, etc. Disruption of functional systems begins with disruption of the connections of the constituent elements of functional systems. Then the interaction of the constituent elements is disrupted and, as a result, pathological systems are formed that determine the course of the disease. The severity of the disease is determined by the degree of impairment of functional systems. As a rule, medical assistance is aimed at eliminating the manifestations of the disease, at pathological systems. At the stage of formation of the pathological process, disturbed informational intra- and intersystem relationships

functional systems in the body are easily restored by informational methods of rehabilitation: BRT, acupuncture, massage, warm-cold procedures, hypoxia, etc., allowing to prevent the transition of dysfunctions into a stable pathological form. Proceeding from the fact that the disease primarily manifests itself as a violation of informational systemic relations in the body, the role of cultural family and industrial relations as a kind of "human immunity" becomes clear. The possibilities of the vegetative resonance test make it possible to find and apply effective remedies for treatment both at the physical and at more subtle levels.

As another method of increasing the effectiveness of treatment and rehabilitation, it is proposed to influence the damaged functional systems in order to restore them.

In the treatment of clinical manifestations of the disease, from the first day of the patient's treatment, an effect on the damaged functional systems is added. Rehabilitation treatment for disorders of functional systems (NSF) is carried out in three stages. The drugs used at the first stage affect the disruption of the connections of the constituent elements of functional systems. The drugs used at the second stage affect the violation of the interaction of the constituent elements of functional systems. The drugs used in the third stage are aimed at eliminating pathological functional systems.

Stage I: Index: aurum met. 2000.

Treatment: NFS-1 - peganum, xylitol, sulfur, argentum nitricum, conium in potencies 30, 50, 100, 200, 500, 1000, 10000.

Stage II: Index: aurum met. 500.

Treatment: NFS-2 - vaziri, aconite, berberis, silicon, white color in potencies 30, 50, 100, 200, 500, 1000.

Stage III: Index: aurum met. 50.

Treatment: NFS-3 - arnica, thuja, lachesis, chaga, green color in potencies 30, 50, 100, 200.

The frequency of admission is determined by testing. The duration of each stage depends on the severity of functional system disorders and is 5-10 weeks (for each stage).

38 patients were treated using this technique. Along with the appointment of treatment aimed at the clinical manifestations of the disease (BRT, homeopathy, induction programs, GM-P, GM-D, etc.), disorders of functional systems were treated with drugs NFS-1, NFS-2, NFS-3 with 1- th day of circulation. An increase in adaptation to unfavorable environmental factors, a decrease in the frequency of colds, the absence of exacerbations in chronic diseases, an increase in working capacity, an increase in immunity, an improvement in the quality of life were noted. Sometimes, with a mild course of the disease, the third stage of treatment with NFS-3 was not required.

Conclusion: the combination of NSF with methods affecting the clinical manifestation of diseases allows you to get a deep multilateral effect on

organism, increases the effectiveness of therapeutic measures, accelerates the restoration of health, prevents relapse of the disease.

Literature

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