Innovative technology of color therapy in the correction of health in case of disorders of the visual and psychosomatic systems of the body in children and adults

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The urgency of the problem

Among the causes of vision disability, the leading place (60–90%) is occupied by an almost incurable congenital hereditary pathology of the organ of vision, in which 75% of children experience vision loss from birth. In 79.6% of cases, visual impairment is associated with disorders of the prenatal period, in 5.6% - with pathology during childbirth, in 14.8% - with disorders of the postpartum period. In 21% of cases, there is a hereditary transmission of visual defects. The cause of absolute blindness in children and adolescents is congenital glaucoma, optic nerve atrophy, and low vision - mainly high myopia. 25% of schoolchildren with profound visual impairments suffer from concomitant diseases, mainly of the central nervous (50%) and cardiovascular (11%) systems.

According to our observations, up to 10% of children of any age also suffer from mental and emotional disorders, which are manifested by attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder, which are not amenable to drug therapy. Children and adolescents become uncontrollable, lag behind in their studies, are not adapted to work, leave school from 5-8 grades and become drug addicts, alcoholics and criminals.

Methods for the prevention of blindness and low vision, as well as vision correction in glaucoma, pathology of the retina and optic nerve, etc. have not yet existed.

Thus, an urgent problem is the creation of innovative technologies for the prevention of blindness and low vision, vision correction for eye diseases that are not amenable to drug therapy, health correction for emotional and mental disorders in preschool and school children, as well as boys and adults.

The authors have developed a "Method for correcting visual impairments" (RF patent for invention No. 2401672) and "Method for correcting attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder" (RF patent for an invention No. 2395313, priority of the invention on October 15, 2008).

Devices for the correction of functional systems of the body have also been developed:

1) "Device Teterina for the correction of functional systems of the body human (RF patents N: 31721, 2230534, 2098059).

2) "A method for assessing and correcting disorders of the macula of the retina and the device for its implementation "(RF patent N 2206300).

3) "A method for improving visual functions and a device for it implementation "(RF patent No. 2071301).

4) "Method for the treatment of pain syndromes" (RF patent N 2242257).
5) Device for phototherapy (RF patent N 29466).

The following devices were created on the basis
of patents: 1) АЦТ-02 (multifunctional);
2) ACT-03 (individual for home treatment);
3) ACT-04 (multichannel - for treatment in preschool and school educational institutions, sanatorium, dispensaries, boarding houses, health centers).
4) Apparatus for the treatment of pain syndromes, color reflexology, etc.

The results of color therapy and bioresonance therapy in the visually impaired

65 visually impaired (130 eyes) at the age from 6 to 25 years were under observation. The median age was 17 years. Men - 29, women - 36. There were 32 people with disabilities in group I (visual acuity - 0–0.03), group II (visual acuity - 0.04–0.08) - 56, III group (visual acuity - 0, 1–0.4) - 42 people. Before and after treatment, the state of the organ of vision was examined according to the methods generally accepted in ophthalmology.

During the examination, it was found that among disabled people of group I, the greatest percentage was atrophy of the optic nerve (31.2%), high farsightedness (21.9%), high myopia (15.6%). Congenital glaucoma was observed in 6.2%, retinal pathology - in 22.2%, strabismus - in 34.4%. Emotional and mental disorders were noted in all disabled people of this group.

Among invalids of groups II and III, a high proportion (87.8%) was anomaly of refraction. Thus, hyperopia and astigmatism (from 3.0 to 10.0 diopters) accounted for 43.2%, myopia and astigmatism (from 2.0 to 16.0 diopters) - 44.6%, strabismus - 28.6%. In some cases, visual acuity did not respond to correction even with a weak refractive error, which was associated with dystrophic or functional disorders of the retina and optic nerve.

A course of treatment was carried out on the device АТsТ-02 and APK "IMEDIS-EXPERT". There were 15 sessions on the ACT-02 apparatus and sessions of bioresonance therapy (induction programs for brain rhythms) on the equipment of the APK "IMEDIS-EXPETER", the number of sessions - according to indications, as well as massage of the neck-collar zone. The health improvement mechanism is achieved through the effect of the visible light spectrum on the regulatory structures of the diencephalic system of the brain (hypothalamus, pituitary, pineal gland) through the visual analyzer, i.e. through the eyes. Typically, the course of treatment consists of 10-15 sessions lasting 5-10 minutes. Sessions are carried out every day or every other day, or 2-3 times a week, repeated courses of color correction - 3-4 times a year.

After the course of color correction, an improvement in vision was observed even in the disabled of group I. Thus, the initial visual acuity before treatment for disabled people in group I was on average 0.02 (2%), in group II - 0.08 (8%), in group III - 0.27 (27%), and after treatment, respectively - 0.23 (23%); 0.45 (45%) and 0.68 (68%). In 43% of disabled people of group II, the improvement in visual acuity reached within the range from 0.5 to 1.0,

which averaged 0.7. In disabled persons of group III, these indicators were observed in 80.5% of cases. Visual acuity did not respond to color correction in case of optic nerve atrophy due to prematurity of the II degree, congenital encephalopathy, meningitis. At the same time, a positive result was obtained with atrophy of the optic nerve in both eyes after methyl alcohol poisoning, which leads to incurable blindness. Strabismus was eliminated without surgery in 55.5% of cases, and the angle of strabismus significantly decreased in 44.5%. Binocular visual functions were restored in 20% of cases.

Along with the improvement of visual functions, there was an improvement in the activity of the emotional and mental sphere, memory, attention, mood and somatic health.

Thus, innovative technologies of color correction and bioresonance therapy are highly effective in the rehabilitation of the visually impaired.

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