

System-integrative approach to the issues of electropunctural diagnostics and bioresonance therapy

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The diagnostic concept of the ART method "IMEDIS-TEST" is based on the principle of searching "from general to specific" and includes identifying the presence of a problem in the body, localizing it in an organ or system, identifying pathogenic factors and selecting drugs aimed at resolving the identified problem. The latter implies carrying out exogenous, endogenous or combined BRT. Therapeutic tactics in this case involves the impact on the affected organ with nosodes, organopreparations, electronic copies of homeopathic remedies according to the classical strategies of Yu.V. Gotovsky [1].

This concept of diagnostics and treatment continues to be basic in the practice of using the ART method "IMEDIS-TEST", but it carries some limitations that deprive the doctor of the opportunity to get a systematic understanding of the situation in the patient's body. By the concept of a systemic representation, the authors mean a detailed scheme of the pathogenesis of the disease in each specific case.

To solve this problem and reach the systemic level of assessing the situation, the authors consider it necessary to take as the basic basis the state of the interstitial connective tissue (loose connective tissue according to AA Bogomolets, the main regulatory system according to Pischinger, mesenchyme according to R. Voll) [2]. Called by Pischinger as a "cell-environment", the main regulatory system is in the first place when pathology occurs. A.A. Bogomolets wrote in 1928: "The state of health and disease of the organism is largely determined by the functional state of its connective tissue ... The elements of the mesenchyme play an extremely important, ultimately often decisive role in the state of health of each phenotype." Mesenchyme is an independent organ representing archaic structures, interconnected as a network with evolutionarily younger regulatory systems (hormonal, nervous). Its main functions are: protection, nutrition, interconnection and neuro-endocrine regulation of all specialized cells of internal organs. (In loose connective tissue, capillaries end, nerve endings are located here and the afferent and efferent pathways are closed, the secretions of the endocrine glands are transported through it.). The significance of loose connective tissue is also evidenced by the theory of homotoxicosis by G.G. Reckeweg, which is based on the idea of the accumulation of toxic factors in the intercellular space at the first stages of the disease - the humoral phases of homotoxicosis (excretion, reaction, deposition), as the initial, reversible phases of the disease. A detailed review of the meaning and properties of connective tissue at the modern level is presented in the works of A.A. Alekseeva [3].

Taking these provisions, the authors consider the mesenchyme as the main connecting link in the regulation system, life support and the development of pathology.

internal organs. The interaction of internal organs (target organs) with the main life support systems of the body is carried out through the connective tissue. On the other hand, an effect directed at a specific target cannot be a full-fledged pathogenetic therapy, since it cannot include all the elements of regulatory systemic influences at the level of the organism. Isolated action at the system level is also not enough, since the consequence of systemic disorders are changes at the organ level.

Practical implementation of the stated use of above provisions appeared the pathogenetic scheme testing identifying pathophysiological mechanisms of the development of the disease, the foundations of which were developed by A.A. Hovsepyan. Our proposed scheme includes, at the first stage, identifying the presence of a problem in the body (inflammation, tumor process, etc. - "from the general") by compiling search amplifying filters through testing [4]. Further, through the filter, an organ is determined that manifests this condition in the body. The main physiological, etiological and pathogenetic factors characterizing changes in the identified organ are determined. The information received is recorded on a carrier (homeopathic crumbs) and serves as a search filter for the next organ or manifestation of changes in the system that are involved in the development of the pathological process. The search procedure for the components of the pathological process continues until until the organ (or system) located in the first position after the primary search test filter in the pathogenetic chain is re-identified. The sequence of organs and systems identified in this way reflects the mechanism of the development of the disease and, as a rule, includes the initially affected organ or system, as well as organs and systems, changes in which have the character of compensatory stress / exhaustion associated with the underlying disease.

Depending on the change in the problem posed during the primary search, the essence of which reflects the composition of the search test filter, the presented technology allows at the stage of primary testing to identify several pathogenetic chains that characterize various pathological processes in a patient. At the same time, the participation of one and the same organ is traced quite often in various pathogenesis, which, as experience shows, can be the primary affected organ. Identification of such an organ or system is important for building therapeutic tactics and choosing a sequence of effects on a particular organ or system.

The presented scheme of interaction of the body's regulatory systems with organ structures through the interstitial connective tissue in combination with the proposed testing and therapy algorithm, from the point of view of the authors, makes it possible to create a holistic picture of the pathological process occurring in the body, which will further serve as the basis for choosing a pathogenetic competent therapy tactics.

Literature

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