

The effectiveness of treatment of arthritis associated with chlamydial infection using bioresonance therapy

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Introduction

The relevance of the problem of inflammatory joint diseases induced and maintained by chlamydial infection is beyond doubt. This infection is often detected in young and middle-aged people with persistent inflammatory joint damage and requires very long courses of antibiotic therapy with alternating drugs, which are not always successful in curing joint damage, but are often accompanied by the development of significant side effects. In addition, chlamydial infection can induce the development of more severe joint pathology, for example, rheumatoid arthritis (RA), or overlay on it, leading to a change in the clinical picture of the disease and a decrease in the possibilities of therapy, which means worsening treatment results and accelerating the progression of the disease. [1].

Materials and methods

We observed 20 patients who applied to the Center for Resonant Medicine "INFOMED" with complaints of pain and swelling in the joints, in which, when examined by the method of electro-acupuncture autonomic resonance test (ART), a complication of the joints with Chlamydia trachomatis infection was revealed. Anamnesis was collected in all patients at the initial examination, the number of painful and swollen joints was assessed, patients were given recommendations for laboratory confirmation of the identified infection. In addition, patients underwent a comprehensive examination using the ART method [2, 4] in order to assess the state of their immune system, autonomic nervous system, allergy / susceptibility to autoimmune reactions, and identify infectious burdens of joints, as well as other organs and systems. Testing of all these parameters was carried out using an electrotherapeutic apparatus "PROLOG-02 EPT" (manufactured by NPP "REMA" RB, RU IM-7.5253 / 0903). The state of the immune system was assessed in points (from 1 to 8) the degree of severity of the state of tension or state of exhaustion, the state of the autonomic nervous system - in points (from 1 to 5) the degree of severity of the state of tension or state of exhaustion, while higher values corresponded to a greater severity of the tested state. ... The state of allergies and susceptibility to autoimmune diseases were assessed in points from 1 to 6, where higher values correspond to the best state of altered body reactivity. the state of the autonomic nervous system - in points (from 1 to 5) of the degree of severity of the state of tension or state of exhaustion, while higher values corresponded to a greater severity of the tested state. The state of allergies and susceptibility to autoimmune diseases were assessed in points from 1 to 6, where higher values correspond to the best state of altered body reactivity. the state of the autonomic nervous system - in points (from 1 to 5) of the degree of severity of the state of tension or state of exhaustion, while higher values corresponded to a greater severity of the tested state. The state of allergies and susceptibility to autoimmune diseases were assessed in points from 1 to 6, where higher values correspond to the best state of altered body reactivity.

Results and discussion

Among the 20 examined patients, there were 10 women and 10 men aged from 3 to 78 years (mean age - 43 years; CI 95% 36-50), including 1 child at the age of 3 years.

Among the examined patients, there were two patients who had suffered from RA for 25 and 30 years, in whom at the time of treatment, the defeat of large joints (knee, hip, shoulder and ankle joints) predominantly of the lower extremities prevailed, and one was diagnosed with nonspecific infectious polyarthritis with lesions of the wrist joints, which the patient suffered for 28 years. The rest of the patients (17 people) had lesions of the large joints of the lower extremities (knee, ankle, hip joints), unilateral or bilateral with clinical asymmetry; in several patients (3 people), in addition, lesions of the small joints of the hands and feet were revealed. In 1 patient - an isolated lesion of the joints of the upper extremities (shoulder and wrist joints) and in 1 patient - concomitant lesion of the sacroiliac joint. Thus, joint damage in patients with identified joint burden *Chlamydia trachomatis* corresponded to the typical pattern of joint damage in chlamydial infection described in the literature [1].

The duration of arthritis before the time of treatment in patients without a diagnosis ranged from 1 month to 3 years (on average - 10.6 months; in 7 patients - 1 month, in 3 patients - 2 months, in 3 patients - 1 year, in 1 patient - 2 years and in 3 patients - 3 years). The number of painful joints in patients ranged from 1 to 6 (on average - 3) joints, the number of swollen joints - from 0 to 3 (on average - 1) joints. In most cases (16 people), chlamydial infection was tested in medium potencies (D26, D15), indicating a subacute process, in 1 case - in low potencies (D6, acute process) and in 3 cases - in high potencies (D30, D32 and D60), which is more consistent with a chronic process. In four patients, the presence of chlamydial infection was confirmed by the detection of elevated levels of Ig M and G antibodies to *Chlamydia trachomatis* in their blood serum. In other patients, conventional tests for detecting chlamydial infection were not performed. In 3 patients, simultaneous burdening of the joints with beta-hemolytic streptococcus and in 1 with greenish streptococcus (alpha-streptococcus) was revealed, all these patients showed involvement of small joints of the hands and feet or joints of the upper extremities, in 2 patients joint burdening with brucellosis infection was simultaneously tested. A concomitant spinal lesion of the osteochondrosis type was observed in more than half of the patients (11 people). In 3 patients, simultaneous burdening of the joints with beta-hemolytic streptococcus and in 1 with greenish streptococcus (alpha-streptococcus) was revealed, all these patients showed involvement of small joints of the hands and feet or joints of the upper extremities, in 2 patients joint burdening with brucellosis infection was simultaneously tested. A concomitant spinal lesion of the osteochondrosis type was observed in more than half of the patients (11 people). In 3 patients, simultaneous burdening of the joints with beta-hemolytic streptococcus and in 1 with greenish streptococcus (alpha-streptococcus) was revealed, all these patients showed involvement of small joints of the hands and feet or joints of the upper extremities, in 2 patients joint burdening with brucellosis infection was simultaneously tested. A concomitant spinal lesion of the osteochondrosis type was observed in more than half of the patients (11 people).

All patients underwent sessions of exogenous and endogenous bioresonance therapy (BRT - from 1 to 7 sessions, on average - 4), aimed at removing the identified infectious burden of *Chlamydia trachomatis* and concomitant infectious agents, as well as correcting other identified types of loads with the inclusion of drainage mono- and complex homeopathic preparations [2, 3]. In addition, in order to prolong the effect, the patients were prescribed a BR-drug for administration in the intervals between sessions, and 8 patients were additionally prescribed a complex homeopathic drug of the "HEEL" company "Traumeel S" in injections and one patient (a child) in tablets.

All patients in the course of treatment refused to take steroid and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs due to

no need for their use after the first BRT session, 1 patient with RA continued to take the basic drug metatrexate. Sustained clinical recovery or improvement was noted on average after 3 months of treatment (with a breakdown from 10 days to 12 months) or after 4 BRT sessions. At the same time, the number of painful joints at this point in almost all patients was 0, with the exception of two patients, one of whom suffered from RA for a long time (3 joints compared to the initial ones - 6), and in the second (the patient underwent only 2 BRT sessions) - the number of painful joints decreased from 2 to 1. There were no swollen joints at the time of the last examination, except for the same patient with RA, who retained swelling of 1 joint compared to 3 at the beginning of treatment.

All patients, without exception, showed a significant improvement in the state of the immune and autonomic nervous system with the transition from a state of exhaustion and, less often, a pronounced tension to a state of more often insignificant or moderate tension. At the initial detection of an autoimmune reaction, its severity decreased, and in one patient it even ceased to be detected, and the patient passed into a state of slight depletion of the immune system, in all other patients the state of depletion of the immune and autonomic nervous system after correction was not detected at all.

conclusions

Thus, BRT is an effective method for treating patients with chlamydia-induced joint lesions, which makes it possible to achieve clinical recovery or a significant improvement in the condition of patients even in the case of a significant duration of the pathological process.

Literature

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