

The importance of psychological factors in the development of somatic pathology
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The assertion that the task of any doctor in the fight against a disease is to eliminate the causes that caused it has not been questioned for a long time. Unfortunately, the further clinical medicine develops, the more it expands in depth and breadth in determining these processes. And it ends, in most cases, laconic: "the etiology and pathogenesis are insufficiently studied ...".

Modern clinical medicine looks at the etiology of diseases from two positions: one is considered more advanced and scientific and includes all disorders that are explained in terms of physiology and general pathology (for example, heart failure, diabetes, infectious diseases, etc.), the other is considered less scientific and includes a large number of ailments of unknown origin, often of psychogenic origin [1].

Indeed, it is much easier to drive as many diseases as possible into an infectious etiological scheme, in which the pathogenic factor and the pathological effect are interconnected in a fairly simple way, especially since this is beneficial to the pharmaceutical industry.

When an infectious or any other organic explanation is not applicable, the modern doctor speaks of an unclear or unknown etiology of the disease and consoles himself with the hope that sometime in the future, when the features of organic processes will be better studied, a factor of the psyche, which so far has to be recognized, will be completely eliminated [2, 3].

In the etiology, there is a generally accepted classical model: a disease syndrome occurs as a result of a disruption in the functioning of an organ, which in turn is the result of damage to cellular structures, which can be detected at the microscopic level.

Various causes are attributed to the damage, of which the most important are: infections, that is, the introduction of microorganisms into the body, as occurs in tuberculosis; exposure to chemicals, as in poisoning, and the effect of mechanical damage, as in fractures or bruises. In addition, aging - the degradation of any organism with age - is also considered an important causative factor of the disease [4].

In his scientific works and speeches before colleagues, the doctor will emphasize the need to learn as much as possible about the physiological and pathological processes underlying the disease, and build an algorithm along this path [3, 4]. Ultimately, in order to alleviate the patient's suffering, many clinicians try to eliminate the symptoms of the disease that are most significant for him, without trying to deal with the causes that caused them.

Nevertheless, gradually more and more doctors begin to recognize that even in the case of diseases that are well explained from the point of view of physiology, such as diabetes or hypertension, only the last links of the causal chain are known, while the original etiological factors still remain

unclear. Under such conditions, accumulating observations indicate the impact of the so-called. central or psychogenic factors [1].

The psychosomatic state of the body is very important for determining health. But the methods of its determination, as a rule, carry significant temporary and approximate difficulties, which leads to aggravation of the disease or errors in its treatment [2].

In our work, we tried to determine the importance of psychosomatics as one of the leading etiological causes in the development of pathogenesis. Determination of the psychosomatic state using the autonomic resonance test (ART) in a greater number of cases, as the main indicator (naturally, without reducing and excluding the significance of other factors), made it possible to significantly reduce the diagnostic time, improve the efficiency and quality of treatment.

We know that the great role of bioresonance medicine (BM), and in particular ART, in modern conditions is that it provides a fairly quick and correct approach to the study of all pathological factors; their significance and order of development [5]. Namely, significance and priority.

It is sometimes very difficult to take into account in today's clinical trials, but it allows a more accurate and comprehensive influence on the pathological process, achieving a more complete elimination of its causes. This is what we all strive for.

In our studies, first of all, standard psychophysiological loads were determined, and through them - the effect on general pathological and specific, particular indicators: environmental impact (geopathogenic, radiation, electromagnetic, chemical-physical), the state of adaptation reserves and the value of biological indices and pr. [6, 7]. In accordance with this, the necessary preparations were selected (homeopathic, frequency, etc. [6-10].

Some researchers point out that after a decrease or elimination of psychological stress, the somatic manifestations of the disease are not eliminated, or are not completely eliminated [10]. This is due to the fact that it is not always possible to correctly choose the initial index, on the basis of which further measurements are made, again due to psycho-emotional factors. Elimination or weakening of the latter, for example, according to [6], led to a tangible facilitation of the diagnostic process [5, 6].

Clinical examples

Child D., 5 years old, constantly (more than 8 months a year) suffers from colds with high fever and bronchial obstruction.

The child coughed at the reception, choked. During the conversation it became clear that after the birth of the second child in the family, D. had a feeling that he was not loved enough.

During the ART "IMEDIS-TEST" revealed the maximum effect of psychoemotional burden on the function of the respiratory and gastrointestinal tract, lymphatic burden, parasitic and viral load, depletion of the immune system, reduced adaptation reserves, increased biological indices.

At the reception, a private BR-drug (PRP) was selected and immediately applied according to [6].

Its preliminary testing revealed the absence of psychological stress, elimination or significant improvement in ART indicators.

Reception time - 23 minutes, including a partial examination of the mother.

The next day, the mother reported a significant improvement in the baby's condition: breathing completely stabilized, sleep and temperature returned to normal.

Follow-up appointment in a month. Significant improvement in health indicators, practical complete elimination of aggravating factors, normalization of BI and adaptation reserves were noted.

The correction of the NRBP was performed, the preparations "Bach Flowers" were selected and prescribed. Reception time - 20 minutes.

Follow-up - 2 years. The patient is doing well.

Although this study does not claim to be particularly original and novel, it shows the relationship of psychological factors in the development of somatic pathology, can significantly reduce the time of examination and treatment, increase the comfort of its conduct, and, importantly, significantly reduce the possibility of developing new psychosomatic disorders in the future.

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