

## Segmental diagnostics as a method of controlling the application impact (pilot study)

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### Summary

A study was carried out to assess the impact of tree root segments and the possibility of advanced modeling by the patient's body of the expected result of therapy using the data of segmental bioelectronic functional diagnostics (SGD phantoms). It is shown that the impact of segments of tree roots by the application method in chronic polynosological diseases in humans causes a change in the integral coefficient of instability. The results of segmental bioelectronic functional diagnostics (SGD phantoms) of patients reflected, with a certain degree of approximation, the future states of the body, which were achieved during the application.

Key words: segmental bioelectronic functional diagnostics (SRS), bioresonance therapy (BRT), autonomic resonance test (ART), internal body time (IV).

### Introduction

Segmental bioelectronic functional diagnostics (SBPD or SGD) allows detecting functional disorders in the body before the manifestation of morphological changes in organs and tissues. SRS can assess the functional state of homeostasis, reveal disturbances in energy parameters, disturbances in the ability of regulation and stress response of the body. The principle of segments is used to assess the parameters of the SRS. The skin segments are connected by the nerves of the autonomic nervous system with the internal organs, which formed the basis for the comparison. Numerous and varied information and functional connections between organs and systems are also reflected in the psychoemotional state of a person, which is expressed in an increase or decrease in the function of organs and systems. This can be used to assess the state of the human body under various influences on it. When using SRS, you can conveniently and quickly monitor the effectiveness of any therapy, evaluate the effects of a drug or any other item "carrying informational impact" (jewelry, clothing, food) -1, 2-. Within the framework of the autonomic resonance test (ART) and bioresonance therapy (BRT) with the help of SGD, in this work, we tracked the possibility of visualizing the advanced modeling by the body of the dynamics of the therapeutic nonspecific application effect of tree root segments.

According to the concept of the existence of the organism's IW, at the physiological level, any external influence is a weak electromagnetic signal (control signal - CS), which is perceived by the organism as a certain condition under which its further vital activity should proceed. The concept of IW also predicts the physiological property of the organism - the implementation by it of an advanced reflection of reality (OOD), shown and predicted in the theory of functional systems by P.K. Anokhin -3, 4-. The task was set of the possibility of visualizing the anticipatory modeling by the body of the expected result of the application effect using the SRS -5, 6-.

The impact of tree roots (application) is based on the laws of Ayurveda, but in practical application it is absolutely new know-how of Dr. Torsunov O.G. and has no analogues in world practice.

Purpose of the study:

1. Assess changes in indicators of segmental bioelectronic functional

diagnostics by the application method of tree root segments on the information and functional state of the human body.

2. Track the results of application exposure using phantoms segmental bioelectronic functional diagnostics in order to detect the phenomenon of anticipatory reflection of reality - modeling by the body of the state achieved when exposed to segments of tree roots.

#### Materials and research methods

To carry out segmental diagnostics, a hardware and software complex (APC) was used for electropunctural diagnostics, drug testing, adaptive bioresonance therapy and electro-, magnetic and light therapy according to BAT and BAZ "IMEDIS-EXPERT"

-2-.

The study was carried out in 24 people with chronic polynosological diseases. Informed consent was obtained in all patients for three measurements of SGP. All technical parameters during the SRS were observed in accordance with the methodological recommendations -1-. The patients were divided into two groups of 12 people each.

In the first group, the SRS measurements were carried out:

- the first before application exposure (baseline, initial measurement),
- the second at the end of the application action (before removing the applicator),
- the third measurement 5 minutes after the removal of the tree root segments.

In the first group, patients used their individually selected applicator with a specific composition of root segments for application.

In the second group, measurements were made similarly to the first group, but in this group patients wore an applicator in which there were no root segments (placebo, imitation of segments), the doctor only announced that a therapeutic effect would occur and measurements would be made.

In the integrated diagnostics mode, the results of computer processing of the results of measurements of the EP BAZ of the skin were evaluated. In order to study the systemic response of the body to the external influence of the applicator, the change in the state of homeostasis was assessed using the integral coefficient of instability (ICI) -7-. To assess changes in the state of the patient's body, the following were taken into account: the type of nonspecific reactivity, the tone of the ANS, autonomic-irritative syndrome (localization zone), systems with impaired function, the general type of regulation.

#### results

Initial measurements in patients, that is, baseline, before the applicator was applied, in both groups consistently detected violations and changes in reactivity, a shift in the ANS tone, identified zones with disorders of the autonomic-irritative syndrome, body systems with impaired function, violations of the general type of regulation. These violations are clearly reflected in the SRS phantoms. In the first group, when applying (wearing) "own" applicator and removing parameters during the procedure, in all cases, there was a change in the staining of phantoms, a shift towards improvement (towards the norm) from the initial measurements. The difference in the mean values of the measured parameters of the CNI in the first group in the second measurement was 76.52% of the initial value. In the second group of patients (placebo), when taking measurements during the procedure of wearing the applicator, such changes were not observed, the SRS phantoms practically corresponded to the initial values. The measurements carried out in the first group after the nonspecific impact of the root segments showed a return of the measured parameters closer to the initial values, but the difference in the mean values of the CNI in the third measurement from the initial value was 37.91%. Measurements carried out after removing the applicator in the second group showed a return of the measured parameters to almost the initial values, the difference from the initial, baseline values was 5.23%, which is not statistically relevant.

Table 1

## Change in the integral coefficient of instability (ICN)

group / n	Measurement 1, average initial value of TSC = 100 %	Measurement 2, average meaning/%	Dimension 3, the average meaning/%
group 1 (n = 12)	18.23 / 100%	4.28 / 23.47%	11.32 / 62.09%
group 2 (n = 12)	20.08 / 100%	19.34 / 96.31%	19.03 / 94.77%

Measurement 1 - before the procedure of wearing the applicator (basic). Measurement 2 - during the application procedure. Dimension 3 - after the exposure procedure.

Thus, we can say that SRS makes it possible to track specific changes and reactivity of the organism to the external nonspecific application effect of tree root segments. Using phantoms of segmental bioelectronic functional diagnostics, the possibility of visualizing the advanced modeling by the body of the dynamics of a therapeutic application effect was confirmed.

table 2

## Comparison of indicators of measurement of TSC

group / n	Measurement 1, original average value of ICN 100 %	Dimension 2 Difference from baseline mean values, %	Measurement 3, difference from the original measurement, %
group 1 (n = 12)	100	76.52	37.91
group 2 (n = 12)	100	3.69	5.23

The analysis of the dynamics of changes in the integral coefficient of instability, according to our data, shows that during the procedure of external application action of the root segments, the CNI decreases from the initial values (baseline measurement of the SRS) from 37% to 76%. The data obtained indicate that when applied individual applicator, the body reacts to external influences - a shift occurs general type of regulation in the direction of improvement, changes in the direction of normal indicators of the tone of the ANS.

## Conclusions:

1. Evaluation of the data of segmental bioelectronic functional diagnostics shows that the application of tree root segments has a non-specific effect on the patient's body. Changes in the integral coefficient of instability show the diagnostic capabilities of SRS under various external influences on the human body.

2. Application of individual application effects of tree root segments there is a powerful nonspecific informational and functional impact on the human body. The results of segmental bioelectronic functional diagnostics (SGD phantoms) of patients reflect, to a certain extent, the future states of the body that are achieved during the application.

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