

Borreliosis, or Lyme disease
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Borreliosis, or Lyme disease, is the most common infectious, predominantly vector-borne disease transmitted by ticks in the Northern Hemisphere. At least three species of bacteria of the genus *Borrelia* of the spirochete type are known. A disease that affects the nervous, immune and musculoskeletal systems and is not always diagnosed in a laboratory. With the saliva of the tick, the causative agent of systemic tick-borne borreliosis enters the human body. When the pathogen enters various organs and tissues, the immune system is actively irritated, which leads to a generalized hyperimmune response. The processes associated with the accumulation of specific immune complexes containing spirochete antigens in the synovial membrane of the joints, dermis, kidneys and myocardium are of essential importance. Immune complexes are attracted by neutrophils. Neutrophils produce inflammatory mediators, biologically active substances and enzymes. This contributes to the occurrence of inflammatory and dystrophic changes in tissues. The causative agent can persist for more than 10 years in the body, apparently in the lymphatic system.

Over the past 3 years, three people have turned to the Eliseeva Center with complaints of fever, weakness, joint pain, aggravated by movement. The duration of these symptoms ranged from 6 months to 3 years. One patient in the clinics was fully examined, but the cause was not established. Nonspecific anti-inflammatory therapy was carried out for 2 years with a weak positive effect. In two patients, the duration of symptoms was 6–8 months; examination and treatment were not carried out. Only one patient noted that he was bitten by a tick, and he observed round erythema in the area of the bite, after 1 month there was a temperature, pain in the joints, general weakness.

The survey was carried out on the device "IMEDIS-EXPERT". Testing was carried out with frequencies for EPT through a device for magnetic therapy "inductor" at an intensity of 80 conv. units. In all patients, the baseline measurement level decreased when testing the frequency of borrelia. For the implementation of therapy, frequencies were selected that affect the connective tissue, the immune system, synovial membranes, which have detoxifying and anti-inflammatory effects.

The course of treatment was 10 days. Exogenous BRT was carried out using programs E at an intensity of 60 conv. units with an exposure of 3 minutes. Therapy at the frequency of *Borrelia* - with an intensity of 95 services. units with an exposure of 5 minutes. Magnetic therapy devices were used. The course was repeated 4 to 6 times with an interval of 3-4 weeks. In two cases, therapy was combined with a purification course developed by O.I. Eliseeva. Moreover, the therapeutic effect was more pronounced.

A positive effect was observed in all patients after the first course of therapy. It should be noted that a stable positive trend was observed

after 2 courses of therapy. After the therapy, no recurrence of the disease was observed in any patient. It is worth noting that antibodies to borreliosis, which had not been previously detected, were found in one previously examined patient during therapy.

Conclusion: the use of the equipment of the Center "IMEDIS" allows not only diagnose complex diseases, but also effectively carry out their therapy.

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