

## Modern method of diagnosing narcotic drugs

O.V. Atmaikina, D.V. Atmaikin

(GBUZ of the Republic of Mordovia "Republican Narcological Dispensary",  
Saransk, Russia)

### annotation

This article is devoted to the identification of drug use in patients with chronic alcoholism. The modern method of revealing the fact of drug use is considered. The use of electropuncture vegetative resonance test in the treatment and diagnostic process in patients with alcohol dependence syndrome.

The issues of maintaining and preventing public health are of great importance throughout the world. Preventive measures are being taken to identify risk factors for the development of socially significant diseases leading to the development of disability and high mortality among the working-age population. The most common factors are: inappropriate diet, sedentary lifestyle, smoking, consumption of alcoholic beverages, drugs [1]. The number of persons consuming alcoholic beverages on the territory of the Russian Federation reaches more than 5,000,000 people, which is 3.4% of the total population [2]. The volume of consumed alcoholic beverages (ethyl alcohol) per capita in our country in 2016 amounted to 12.8 liters. The proportion of people using drugs is increasing every year. On average in Russia, the annual increase in drug addicts is 30% in relation to the previous year [3]. Cases of combining alcoholic beverages with the use of narcotic drugs to achieve a stronger state of intoxication have become more frequent. Under these circumstances, the clinic of the development of the disease has changed, the diagnosis and treatment of this category of patients has become more complicated.

The classical methods for diagnosing drug addiction or identifying the fact of the use of psychotropic substances are methods based on the determination of these products in the biological media of the body or in the exhaled air of a person. These laboratory studies and screening tests are very common throughout the treatment and diagnostic stage in drug addiction patients, and they are also used in preventive measures and expert examinations of the population.

The advantages and quality of the methods of classical diagnostics of psychoactive substances (PAS) are high, but the provision of these studies is very significant: separate rooms with expensive laboratory equipment, consumables - test strips, the presence of several personnel - an average medical worker, a doctor, as well as the disposal of biological material, which is not always affordable and financially costly.

The main condition for the implementation of a modern diagnostic method in narcology is the electroacupuncture autonomic resonance test (ART), based on the interaction of simulated markers of psychotropic substances with

fixed narcotic substances in the body is the presence of an apparatus and one qualified specialist.

In the Mordovian Republican Narcological Dispensary of the State Budgetary Healthcare Institution of the Republic of Moldova "RND" in department No. 3, patients with alcohol dependence syndrome were examined to identify hidden drug users among them. In 2016, the study involved 520 male respondents aged 23 to 57 years with the second stage of chronic alcoholism. During the work, the apparatus "MINI-EXPERT-D" with the software "IMEDIS-EXPERT" was used, designed for electropunctural diagnostics according to the method of R. Voll, VRT "IMEDIS-TEST", including for the purpose of identifying persons who use drugs. The electropuncture vegetative resonance test was approved for medical use by the Ministry of Health of Russia (Methodical Recommendations No. 99/96) in 2001 and is intended to reveal the facts of drug use.

In the course of the study, 139 (27%) patients revealed the facts of drug use, among them 93 (67%) were under the age of 37, 44 (32.5%) were over 37 years old. It should be noted that confirmation of a positive result by patients was in 125 (24%) cases. Fifteen (11%) test subjects recorded the fact of using narcotic drugs, dating back 4–6 days. This information corresponds to the results of the classic ICA method multi-factor, marijuana-factor (determination of the content of psychotropic substances in urine). In 94 (68%) patients out of 139, consumption was 3 months old, and in 30 (21%) out of 139 tested - 1 year, which is confirmed by the testing participants.

During testing, of all markers of narcotic drugs, cannabinoids (marijuana) were identified, which are the most widespread and accessible to the population, which is confirmed by the WHO data [4]. Upon admission to the dispensary, the facts of drug use were hidden, since the main reason for treatment was alcohol withdrawal syndrome. After diagnostics on the device "MINI-EXPERT-D" and identification in the life history of the use of drugs from the cannabinoid group, the anamnesis of the disease was supplemented with the information received, the correction of the treatment, diagnostic and rehabilitation process was carried out. Injection use of narcotic drugs was not identified among the respondents.

#### Output

The results obtained allow us to assert that the electropuncture vegetative resonance test is not inferior to laboratory diagnostic methods and can be widely used in drug addiction practice.

#### Literature

1. Zhuravleva I.V. Students' health. Sociological analysis. / I.V. Zhuravleva: Monograph. - M.: INFRA-M, 2015. -- 272s. / S. 61.
- 2.<http://mzrf-alco.storedream.ru>.
- 3.<https://www.novayagazeta.ru/news/2016/05/20/121858-potreblenie-alkogolya-v->

rossii-snizilos-na-tret.

4. UN report: about 5% of the world's population used drugs in 2014 year. Electronic access: <https://ria.ru/world/20160623/1449850163.html>.

---

Atmaikina, O. V. Modern method for the diagnosis of narcotic drugs / O.V. Atmaikina, D.V. Atmaikin // XXIII International Conference "Theoretical and Clinical Aspects of the Application of Bioresonance and Multiresonance Therapy". - M. : IMEDIS, 2017. -- P.22-24.

[To favorites](#)