

Using the EVRT method in order to identify the facts of drug use  
in the professional selection of candidates entering

to study at the Ryazan branch of the Moscow University of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia. V.Ya. Kikotya

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One of the serious problems that has become a national disaster in modern society is adolescent and youth drug addiction, which predetermines the need for diagnostic and preventive work in this direction. Drugs among young people spread like a chain reaction, while the awareness of teachers and parents on this issue is insufficient.

Currently, the number of adolescents who have used drugs at least once is increasing. In particular, adolescents and high school students, due to their age characteristics, are highly vulnerable and prone to victim behavior. High school students who use drugs show a lack of ideological foundations for socio-cultural and personal-professional identification, uncertainty in life prospects, the complexity of labor definition and social adaptation in general.

Substance abuse deprives today's children of both the right to step into the coming century with dignity and in full health, and the opportunity to make a meaningful contribution to the future of their countries and the world. As a timely prevention in this direction, it is important to conduct testing to identify students who use drugs, starting from high school. This will allow the student to adjust his behavior and determine the importance of his future professional career.

In the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia, provisions have been adopted aimed at increasing the effectiveness of preventive work.

Federal Law No. 342, Part 6, Art. 17 of November 30, 2011 "On Service in the Internal Affairs Bodies of the Russian Federation and Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation" internal affairs, psychophysiological studies (examinations) aimed at identifying the consumption of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances without a doctor's prescription and the abuse of alcohol and toxic substances. "

When studying candidates for service and study in the internal affairs bodies, it is important to assess their psychological and psychophysiological qualities, as well as the level of health, that is, to identify persons belonging to the "risk group", including those who are prone to the use of drugs and psychoactive substances. This makes it possible to reliably restrict the recruitment and study of candidates who have a high likelihood of neuropsychic breakdowns or inadequate behavior discrediting the internal affairs bodies in the process of performing their official duties.

When conducting psychodiagnostic examinations for the purpose of professional psychological selection, one has to face the desire of the subjects to present themselves in a more favorable light, to hide the really existing negative information about their state of health, the propensity to use alcohol and drugs. In such cases, only the analysis and comparison of information from the subject himself, staff personnel with data from various research methods can determine the signs of possible neuropsychic deviations or negative personality manifestations.

There are no official data on the level of prevalence of drug use among employees of the internal affairs bodies and students of educational institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia. However, the specialists of the CPD of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the psychological support units of the Internal Affairs Directorate and educational institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia, working in the professional selection system, know for certain that there is a problem of drug addiction among candidates for service and study in law enforcement agencies.

Our goal in the professional selection to determine the "risk group" for the use of surfactants

establish the number of facts and the prescription of the last drug intake.

The most preferable and one of the most promising methods for preliminary screening for the detection of persons who use psychoactive and narcotic substances is the use of the method of electropuncture diagnostics - autonomic resonance test (ART), which has been used in the central medical center of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia in the Ryazan region since 2012.

The advantageous differences of this method from other methods are ease of use, low time consumption (about 5 minutes) of express diagnostics, no needselection and research of biological fluids or surface washings. An object for a given the research method is the surface of the skin of the joints of the fingers. In addition, the ART method allows testing both a separate type of drugs and their simultaneous combination, the fact of one-time, repeated and repeated use of surfactants, which greatly simplifies and speeds up the testing procedure, and automatically records measurement indicators. The advantages of the method are a wide range of detection of various types of drugs (the list of which can be expanded), regardless of the age of consumption, and high productivity. An important regulatory aspect is the fact that ART is registered by the Ministry of Health of Russia, i.e. the conditions for diagnostics are legally established (part 4 of article 55 of the Federal Law of 25.11.2013 N 317-FZ).

Since 2012, in the Central Dispatch Center of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation for the Ryazan Region, testing has been carried out to identify drug users using the MINI-EXPERT-DT apparatus. The total number of studies performed using the ART method in 2015 was 867 people; for 2016 - 379 people.

In 2016, as part of the professional selection of candidates for study at the Ryazan branch of the Moscow University of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia named after V.Ya. Kikot, 71 people (100%) were examined, of which 52 people (73%) had a single use of psychoactive substances, 19 (27%) people had a negative result. The candidates confirmed the facts of drug use in an interview with experts. Also, all candidates were assigned to undergo a special psychophysiological study using a polygraph (SPFI). Of 71 people examined by the SPFI method, a match was found in 98% of cases of negative and positive results.

Table 1

Results of using ART for 2015/2016

Person category	Examined (people), 2015	Examined (people), 2016 year	Revealed the facts of use (people)	
			2015 year	2016 year
Service candidates	331	124	189	63
Study candidates	23	71	eight	52
Professional examination of employees	453	184	72	29

Based on the results of our research, we can make an unambiguous conclusion that most of the surveyed first tried drugs in adolescence. A certain pattern can be traced in the susceptibility to repeated and repeated use of narcotic substances by persons with certain characterological characteristics. The overwhelming majority of people who repeatedly and repeatedly use drugs are deceitful.

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