The evolution of drug testing M.Yu. Gotovsky (Center "IMEDIS", Moscow, Russia)

By a drug test (MT) we mean any procedure by which, in the current time mode, both immediate and long-term results of one or another method of therapeutic action with allopathic or homeopathic preparations or other methods are determined.

The European history of MT study has its origins in radial pulse diagnostics, introduced to European medicine in 1930–1940 by Soulier de Moran.

Subsequently, in 1954, R. Voll, in the course of joint research with M. Glaser-Türk, noticed that accidental contact of the subject with the medication significantly changes the indications at biologically active points recorded by devices for electropuncture diagnostics. The results obtained by R. Voll and his colleagues laid the foundation for a new MT method based on fixing the anticipatory response of the patient's body to the tested drug in the form of changes in the electrical conductivity of his acupuncture points. An important contribution of R. Voll and his co-authors to the development of the MT concept was also the hypothesis about the electromagnetic nature of the signal introduced into the patient's body during drug testing. It was suggested that the specificity of the action of this signal can be explained by its spectral characteristics, including its frequency. Therefore, the practice of testing not the drugs themselves, but specially taken from them "wave characteristics", recorded on special, convenient media or devices, has developed quite quickly. In this case, when carrying out drug testing, the forecast of the result of a person's adaptation to an external control signal is studied.

In modern practice of drug testing, the following are used as a control signal: medicines, information drugs, electromagnetic oscillations, signals from devices for storing drug characteristics.

In 1962-1969, independently of the studies of J. Soulier de Moran and R. Voll, the Russian scientist P.K. Anokhin developed the concept of "anticipatory reflection of reality", according to which the body predicts possible changes in its future and implements advanced adaptation to them.

It is in the light of this concept that a rigorous substantiation of the MT applicability is possible. The anticipatory response of the body to the tested drug during drug testing within the framework of the concept of P.K. Anokhin is viewed as a "forward reflection" of the reaction of the organism's adaptation to it. The anticipatory response here is understood as the reaction of the organism arising in the process of testing, carrying out an anticipatory representation of its state, which should occur later - in the course of therapy with this drug or, even, after a course of treatment with it.

An important contribution to the development of MT in domestic practice was made by the Center for Intelligent Medical Systems "IMEDIS", which managed to create a scientific school that studies the issues of information medicine. Thanks to a large number of studies confirming both the diagnostic and clinical efficacy of MT, the scope of MT application has expanded.

The use of the concept of "early reflection" made it possible not only to determine the "most suitable" drug for therapy, but also to assess the initial state of the body, as well as to model and evaluate the influence of various methods of therapeutic action, thereby allowing exploratory research.

Bioresonance therapy methods have significantly expanded the possibilities of electropuncture drug testing, adding at least 3 new areas:

1) Individual potentiation of homeopathic remedies, as a result which the patient receives a signal of the potency of the homeopathic remedy, which is not included in the range of standard potencies produced.

2) Testing in the "inversion" mode of control signals (medicines), for example, those that the patient takes for a long time, which improves the accuracy of the diagnosis.

3) Creation of control signals with a selected range of impact on the patient along the selected meridians, thus significantly reducing the risk of side effects typical for a number of drugs.

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