

The results of using the electropunctural vegetative resonance test
in clinical and functional diagnostics

M.Yu. Gotovsky
(Center for intelligent medical systems "IMEDIS", Moscow)

Results of application of electropunctural vegetative resonance test in clinical and
functional diagnostics

M.Yu. Gotovskiy
Center "IMEDIS" (Moscow, Russia)

RESUME

Basing on literature data results of application of electropunctural vegetative resonance test in clinical and functional diagnostics were analyzed. The possibility of successful application of vegetative resonance test criteria in diagnostics of various diseases, functional disturbances as well as in screening tests is shown.

Keywords: electropunctural diagnostics, vegetative resonance test, psychovegetative disturbances, screening tests.

SUMMARY

In the article, on the basis of the available publications, the results of the use of the electropunctural vegetative resonance test in clinical and functional diagnostics are analyzed. The possibility of effective application of the criteria of the autonomic resonance test in the diagnosis of various types of diseases, functional disorders, as well as in screening examinations is shown.

Key words: electropuncture diagnostics, vegetative resonance test, psycho-vegetative disorders, screening examinations.

Introduction

An objective and qualitative assessment of the state of human health remains one of the leading problems. Today, it seems quite difficult to even list all the existing diagnostic methods that are currently at the disposal of medicine. Modern ideas about the disease as a deviation of the body's homeostasis from normal functioning, occurring against the background of regulatory and metabolic disorders, take into account those pathogenetic features that are caused by a specific disease. In accordance with this, the diagnostic process is the receipt of complex information, consisting of differential diagnosis, analysis of topology and the degree of dysfunctions in relation to a particular patient.

Methods and means diagnostics all time modified and are being improved, being replaced by clinically more effective and technological ones. One of these promising diagnostic areas based on measurements of the electrical characteristics of the skin at certain points is electropuncture diagnostics. The method is harmoniously combined with other diagnostic methods used in official medicine. Vegetative resonant

test (ART), as one of the latest modifications of electropunctural diagnostics, is a method that organically combines individualized diagnostics with objectivity and the possibility of performing operative screening mass examinations in combination with non-invasiveness [1].

The purpose of this work was to analyze publications that reflected the diagnostic capabilities of the ART method as applied to diseases of various etiologies and functional disorders.

Materials and methods

Search for sources of analytical information for the period from 1991 to 2015. was carried out in the eLIBRARY and Medline databases. In the final version, more than 960 sources were analyzed, from which 8 publications in peer-reviewed scientific journals were selected. The main criterion for the selection of sources was the availability of information on the diagnostic effectiveness of the electropunctural vegetative resonance test in identifying pathology in comparison with other diagnostic methods.

Results and discussion

All sources of information that were selected for an analytical review of the use of the ART method in the diagnosis of various diseases and functional disorders are presented in table. one.

Table 1

The use of electropuncture vegetative resonance test in
clinical and functional diagnostics

| № | Заболевание | Авторы | Наименование публикации | Результаты | Литература |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|------------|
| Офтальмология | | | | | |
| 1. | Открытоугольная глаукома | Егоров В.В., Борисова Т.В., Смолякова Г.П. | Применение вегетативного резонансного теста в скрининге первичной открытоугольной глаукомы и оптимизации методов ее лечения после нормализации внутриглазного давления | Частота выявления первичной открытоугольной глаукомы с помощью ВРТ более чем в 1,5 раза превышает частоту выявления с применением апланационной офтальмотонометрии | [2] |
| 2. | Открытоугольная глаукома | Егоров В.В., Бачадян И.Л., Борисова Т.В. | Применение вегетативного резонансного теста для оптимизации подбора местных гипотензивных препаратов в лечении больных первичной открытоугольной глаукомой | Метод ВРТ обладает возможностью индивидуального подбора максимально эффективного препарата в процессе одного исследования, существенно сокращая длительность обследования в среднем до 10 мин. | [3] |
| Отоларингология | | | | | |
| 3. | Хронический гиперпластический ларингит | Уханкова Н.И., Соцкая Т.Ю. | Возможности вегетативного резонансного теста в диагностике гиперпластических процессов в голосовых складках (сообщение 1) | Результаты показали возможность применения метода ВРТ при определении особенности метаболических процессов в области голосовых складок, выявлении отличий при различных формах хронического ларингита и распознавании предраковых состояний в гортани | [4] |
| Пульмонология | | | | | |
| 4. | Хроническая обструктивная болезнь легких | Исламов Б.И., Фролков В.К., Шилина М.В., Готовский М.Ю. | Электропунктурный вегетативный резонансный тест в оценке состояния бронхолегочной системы | Результаты проведенных исследований позволили рекомендовать ВРТ в качестве объективного метода оценки резервов адаптации организма и степени тяжести ХОБЛ | [5] |
| 5. | Хроническая обструктивная болезнь легких | Карпеев А.А., Готовский М.Ю., Дмитриева Ю.А., Исламов Б.М., Шилина М.В. | Применение электропунктурного вегетативного резонансного теста (ЭП ВРТ) для оценки функционального состояния бронхо-легочной системы у больных хронической обструктивной болезнью легких (ХОБЛ) | В качестве основных тест-указателей для диагностики ХОБЛ рекомендуются: органопрепарат бронхов и легких, хронического воспаления бронхов и легких | [6] |
| 6. | Хроническая обструктивная болезнь легких | Исламов Б.И., Шилина М.В., Готовский М.Ю. | Органопрепараты бронхов и легких в диагностике хронической обструктивной болезни легких | Тестирование органопрепаратов бронхов в различных потенциях позволяет оценить степень тяжести ХОБЛ, причем вне зависимости от возраста больного | [7] |
| Психовегетативные расстройства | | | | | |
| 7. | Психовегетативные расстройства | Полякова А.Г., Матвеева В.В. | Эффективность сочетания методов физио- и рефлексотерапии с технологией биоуправления в коррекции психовегетативных расстройств | Напряжение вегетативной нервной системы и уровень резервов адаптации коррелируют с динамикой вегетативного тонуса, с уменьшением личностной и ситуационной тревожности по тесту Спилберга-Ханина и улучшением самочувствия и повышением настроения по тесту САН. | [8] |
| Функциональная диагностика | | | | | |
| 8. | Заболевания сердечно-сосудистой системы опорно-двигательного аппарата, желудочно-кишечного тракта, ЛОР-органов | Скварник В.В., Титова Ю.В. | Об опыте использования электропунктурного вегетативного резонансного теста для оценки состояния здоровья лиц операторского труда | Точность диагностики заболеваний сердечно-сосудистой системы опорно-двигательного аппарата, желудочно-кишечного тракта, и ЛОР-органов составляет в среднем 85 % | [9] |

The use of the ART method in ophthalmology was reduced to a preventive screening examination for glaucoma and the choice of an individual approach to

subsequent treatment tactics. At the first stage, the diagnostic capabilities of the ART method were determined when examining 78 patients for the detection of primary open-angle glaucoma (POAG), which ranks first in the structure of eye disability in our country [2]. Comparison of the diagnostic efficiency of the tonometric method and the ART method was carried out in the process of prophylactic examination for glaucoma in 597 people aged 58 to 70 years. The diagnostic effectiveness of both methods was assessed by the frequency of newly diagnosed primary POAG. In case of suspicion of glaucoma, according to both methods (tonometric and ART), an additional ophthalmological examination was carried out in accordance with existing standards. The survey results showed that the detection rate of POAG during tonometric examination was 1%, and when using the ART method - 1.7%. In addition, the use of the ART method in prophylactic screening examinations increases the frequency of newly diagnosed POAG by more than 1.5 times in comparison with applanation ophthalmotonometry. The results obtained allowed us to conclude that "... in terms of diagnostic informativeness, ART is not only not inferior to the tonometric method, but sometimes surpasses it, allowing you to narrow the circle of people who need to confirm POAG in an in-depth examination using technologically complex and expensive equipment" [2].

Evaluation of the effectiveness of the ART method in the selection of local antihypertensive ophthalmic drugs for the treatment of patients with POAG was carried out on 82 patients with various stages of the disease aged from 31 to 86 years [3]. Instillation of eye drops with antihypertensive drugs was prescribed according to the results of individual efficacy testing using the ART method. After prescribing one drug or a combination of 2 drugs, the level of intraocular pressure was monitored for 3 months. The results of tonometric examination showed a significant decrease in the level of intraocular pressure in all patients after the use of drugs, the individual effectiveness of which was matched using the ART method. In this way, The studies carried out revealed the expediency of using the ART method in the individual selection of the most effective local antihypertensive drug or their combination in patients with POAG. In addition, the use of the ART method eliminates the possible risk of developing side complications of an allergic or general somatic nature in patients, as well as the need to use the tonometry method when determining the level of intraocular pressure, which significantly reduces the duration of the examination to an average of 10 minutes.

The possibilities of using the ART method in diagnosing the state of inflammation metabolism in various forms of chronic hyperplastic process in the vocal folds were studied on 21 patients aged 36–65 years with chronic hyperplastic laryngitis [4]. The diagnosis of chronic hyperplastic laryngitis was made on the basis of complaints of patients and the laryngoscopic picture. The results showed the possibility of using the ART method in determining the characteristics of metabolic processes in the area of the vocal folds and identifying them.

differences in chronic catarrhal, chronic edematous-polypous laryngitis and edematous-fibrous and fibrous polyposis. Determination of the ratio between anabolic and catabolic processes using the ART method is one of the prognostic criteria for recognizing precancerous conditions in the laryngeal larynx. So, the predominance of anabolic processes can lead to metaplasia of the epithelium towards dyskeratosis, which is evidence of the possibility of developing malignancy.

The problem of a comprehensive assessment of the functional state of the bronchopulmonary system and the general adaptive reserves of the body was considered from the standpoint of a comparative study of the adaptive reserves of the body and the severity of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) [5]. Along with ART, the examination of the respiratory function in patients was carried out using spirometry, and nonspecific adaptive reactions were assessed by the leukocyte blood count based on the method of L.Kh. Garkavi, M.A. Ukolova and E.B. Kvakina. The obtained results of the studies made it possible to recommend ART as an objective method for assessing the body's adaptation reserves and the severity of COPD.

Assessment of the functional state of the bronchopulmonary system in patients with COPD using ART and analysis of the capabilities of this method were carried out on 123 subjects, including 102 people with COPD. The comparison group consisted of 21 people who did not have broncho-pulmonary pathology [6]. In addition to ART, the examination procedure included chest X-ray examinations, fiberoptic bronchoscopy, respiratory function and general blood count. When determining the state of the broncho-pulmonary system using ART, a minimum set of test indicators was used. The research results were statistically processed using the parametric Student and Pearson tests, as well as the Spearman's rank correlation coefficient.

In the diagnosis of COPD using the ART method, the possibilities of using organopreparations of the bronchi and lungs in order to determine the severity of the disease were studied [7]. The study involved 154 patients with COPD of varying severity in the acute stage and 21 healthy volunteers as a control group. The assessment of the state of the broncho-pulmonary system by the function of external respiration was carried out using spirometry; in testing by the ART method, test-indicators of organopreparations of the bronchi and lungs of the "WALA" company were used. Statistical processing of the obtained results was carried out using the Student's, Pearson's and Fisher's exact method, and Spearman's coefficient was used to determine the correlations. A cross-correlation of test indicators of organopreparations of the bronchi and lungs with volumetric indicators of external respiration function according to spirometry data was found. It has been shown that testing of test-indicators of organopreparations of the bronchi in various potencies makes it possible to assess the severity of COPD, regardless of the patient's age.

The ART method was used to assess the functional state and the potential for the formation of somatic pathology in those working under the influence of unfavorable factors of the working environment, one of which was electromagnetic radiation [9]. The survey involved 44 people aged 28 to 65 years, who complained of increased emotionality, mood swings, anxiety, fatigue and impaired falling asleep. In addition, there were indications of diseases of the cardiovascular and musculoskeletal system, organs of the gastrointestinal tract, ENT organs, a tendency to allergies, changes in the organs of vision and age-related changes in the genitourinary sphere. The results of testing by the ART method showed that 36% of the examined persons had an electromagnetic, 9% - geopathogenic and 13% - radioactive load. Further diagnostics using the ART method showed that 47% of the surveyed had diseases of the cardiovascular system, of which 27% had hypertension and heart disease - 20%. Disorders of the musculoskeletal system, which were accompanied by symptoms of osteochondrosis, were diagnosed in 90%, and joint diseases - in 18% of the subjects. On the part of the gastrointestinal tract, disorders were detected in 100% of the examined, of which dysbiosis - in 54%, gastritis - in 23%, pancreatitis - in 23%. Changes in the ENT organs were noted in the form of chronic rhinitis in 13%, sinusitis - 36% and tonsillitis - 23%, in total - in 72% of the subjects. Thus, it has been shown that the use of the ART method is very effective for the diagnosis of those pathological conditions,

subjective complaints. In conclusion, it is summarized that the diagnostic accuracy, which was obtained using the ART method, averages 85%, which proves its high diagnostic efficiency.

conclusions

A review of the results of using the ART method in clinical and functional diagnostics, presented in some publications in peer-reviewed medical journals, showed its wide functionality and effectiveness. The results obtained during the screening examination, aimed at the primary detection of open-angle glaucoma, showed greater diagnostic information value in comparison with other more expensive and complex methods. It should be especially emphasized the possibilities and effectiveness of the ART method in the preclinical diagnosis of pre-morbid conditions that arise in workers under the influence of external negative factors of the working environment against the background of the absence of subjective complaints, which prevents the development of pathological processes in the body.

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Author's address

Ph.D. Gotovsky M.Yu., General Director of LLC "CIMS" IMEDIS "
info@imedis.ru

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