

Ophthalmic research methods
in traditional medicine.

Publication 2. Correlation of iridological signs of pathology
in the projection zone of the liver with the degree of myopia
and the rate of its progression

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Ophthalmological methods of research in traditional medicine Part 2:
Correlation of signs of pathology on iris in the projection area of the
liver with the degree of myopia and the speed of its progression

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SUMMARY

Analysis of the iridological signs of pathology in the projection zone of the liver on the iris of children and adolescents registered for myopia, and additional examinations (consultation of a gastroenterologist and ultrasound) confirmed the correlation between the state of the liver and the degree, progression rate and final indicators of myopia. Conducting quarterly courses of choleric collections from medicinal plants in such children led to some decrease in the average annual increase in myopia.

Keywords: iridology, progression of myopia, liver, connective tissue dysplasia, myopia, herbal medicine, choleric herbs.

RESUME

Analysis of signs of pathology in the projection area of the liver on the iris of children and teenagers under dispensary observation for myopia and additional inspections (consultation of gastroenterologist, cardiologist and ultrasound examination) confirmed correlation between the state of liver and degree and speed of progress and final levels of myopia. Quarterly courses of choleric medicinal plants resulted in some reduction in the average annual increase of myopia.

keywords: iridology, myopia, the progression of myopia, liver, connective tissue dysplasia, herbal medicine, choleric medicinal plants.

RELEVANCE

Over the past decades, there has been a constant increase in the number of patients with myopia, especially moderate and high myopia, all over the world. The effectiveness of existing methods of prevention and treatment is insufficient.

Myopia as a manifestation of connective tissue dysplasia (CTD) is based on a systemic genetically predetermined, progressive process based on defects in the biosynthesis of connective tissue components [1].

Connective tissue dysplasia is a genetically determined multi-organ and multi-system pathology. Violations in the work of each organ indirectly affect the functional state and capabilities of the others.

organs. According to the canons of Oriental medicine, the organ that determines the condition of the eyes is the liver [9]. No wonder in Tibet the eye was called the "flower of the liver." This is described in the famous book on ophthalmology, Yin Hai Ching Wei (The Essence of the Silver Sea, 13th century). The "silver sea" refers to the eyes. They are "the quintessence of the five zang organs and the six fu organs." Violation of the functions of internal organs can lead to a deterioration in the condition of the eyes and to their diseases.

From the point of view of oriental medicine, eye diseases are usually caused by a lack of blood in the liver, damage to it, and anemia. Overloading the liver with toxins prevents healthy blood from flowing through the liver, and blood from the liver "moisturizes and nourishes" the eyes. A good example is the fact that a side effect of a liver cleanse is improved vision. Chronic eye problems are usually associated with a "lack of blood" in the liver.

An in-depth study of pathology markers on the iris in the projection zone of the liver, ultrasound of the liver, and consultation with a gastroenterologist make it possible to clarify the nature of the disorder in its work [7].

In case of detection of pathology of the hepatobiliary system, courses of phytotherapy were prescribed. This made it possible to normalize the impaired liver function and "start" the state of increased nonspecific resistance (Lazarev N.V. 1959), which has a harmonizing effect on the entire body, including the process of connective tissue formation.

Defects in the connective tissue system accumulate as the organism grows and develops. According to the national recommendations of the Russian Scientific Medical Society of Physicians for the diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of patients with connective tissue dysplasia (2016), adolescence is a critical period when there is a maximum increase in the number of signs of connective tissue dysmorphogenesis. This is largely determined by the influence of sex hormones on the metabolism of connective tissue [6]. The rapid, spasmodic growth of the body against the background of hormonal changes creates the most favorable environment for this. Especially rapid progression of CTD (myopia, scoliosis) is observed in girls.

The greater the number of signs of CTD in a particular patient, the earlier they appear, the more reliable the diagnosis of CTD, and the worse the prognosis [2]. Therefore, the earliest detection of minor anomalies, malformations, and phenotypic signs of CTD is so important [4]. This requires the search for methods for the earliest detection of this pathology among large contingents and the possibility of identifying risk groups for active prevention and treatment. In this regard, the parallel and coordinated work of the surgeon, orthopedist, ophthalmologist and cardiologist is so important. Preventive measures should be started before the onset of the prepubertal period and carried out throughout the entire time of puberty.

The purpose of the study: to identify the presence of a correlation of iridological signs pathology in the projection zone of the liver with the degree of myopia and its speed

progression.

OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH

To identify and select the nature of the iridological signs of pathology in the projection zone of the liver in children and adolescents who are on the dispensary for myopia, respectively, for each degree of myopia. To draw a parallel with the results of a clinical examination by a pediatrician and a gastroenterologist, as well as the conclusions of an ultrasound of the liver. Compare the annual gradient of myopia growth in the experimental group, which received hepatic phyto-collections once a quarter, and in the control group, which received only the traditional medication course.

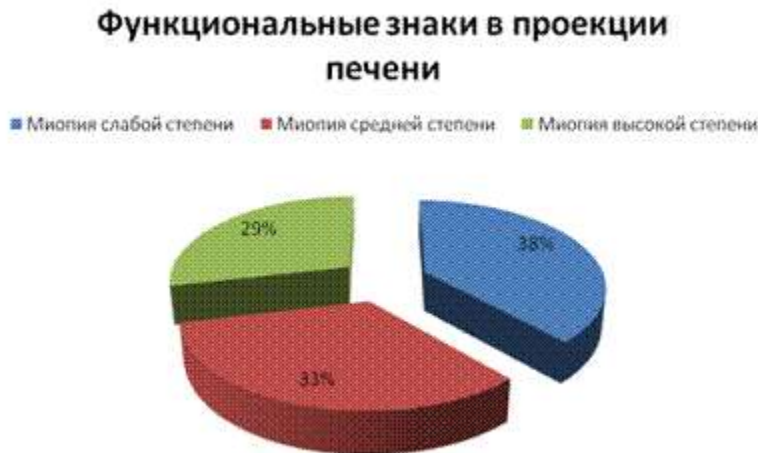
MATERIALS AND METHODS

A reliable and informative method for screening large contingents of adolescents is iridology - a technique for detecting congenital and acquired diseases of the body by changing the structure and color tone of the stroma of the iris. To clarify the genetically predetermined, familial nature of connective tissue dysplasia, an iridological examination and a survey of adolescent parents were also carried out.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION Particular attention during the iridological examination was paid to the study of the projection zone of the liver. To study the correlation of the iridological picture in the projection zone of the liver with various degrees of myopia, the iridological picture of the irises of children and adolescents, as well as their parents, was studied.

282 people were examined: mild myopia - 193 people, moderate myopia - 58 people, high myopia - 31 people. The average age is 9.4 years, boys accounted for 47.3%.

Functional signs in the projection of the liver (sectoral fibrillation of trabeculae, "paths" of brightened or convoluted trabeculae, coloristic highlighting of the zone, bulging of the autonomous ring into the liver zone) amounted to 88.4%. With a weak degree of myopia, they occurred in 38.3%, with an average degree - 33.1%, with a high degree - 28.6% (Fig. 1).



Rice. 1. Functional signs in the projection of the liver



Rice. 2. Markers of genetic organ weakness

The presence of markers of functional disorders in the projection zone of the liver indicates a decrease in its reserve capacity and ability to adequately respond to adverse effects and loads, therefore, it requires close attention to its work, and in the event of complaints, appropriate treatment.

Markers of genetic family organ weakness (lacunae, cells, honeycombs) in the projection zone of the liver were detected in 86.9% of children and adolescents with a high degree of myopia, in 52.5% with an average degree of myopia and in 34.4% with mild myopia. degree (Fig. 2).

The presence of genetically determined signs of liver organ weakness on the iris in a third of patients with moderate myopia and in half of patients with high myopia determines the presence in the body of prerequisites for more severe metabolic disorders and, accordingly, faster progression of myopia. Therefore, in the complex prevention and treatment of myopia, herbal preparations that improve liver function, for example, milk thistle meal, and metabolic products (kudesan) should rightfully be present.

It is interesting to note that with high and moderate myopia, the symptom of a "liver flower" - the presence of symmetrical microlacunae on the iris, located on the same line in the projection of the liver and eye, occurred in 9 cases, and with mild myopia, despite the significantly larger number of examined, only three. Moreover, in the latter, the progression of myopia was noticeably faster than in their peers of the same age.

Functional signs of pathology were found in 48% of all examined, genetic markers - in 46 people.

Of the examined children and adolescents, 25.3% noted recurrent abdominal pain, 8.2% periodically noted a tendency to constipation, 6.4%

the base of the tongue had a yellow coating. There are 16 children on the register of a gastroenterologist for chronic gastroduodenitis, 31 children with a DZHVP. In the anamnesis, 24 children had cases of functional disorders of the gastrointestinal tract. According to the results of an ultrasound scan after iridology (46 people), all of them had a pathology - biliary dyskinesia, gallbladder kink, thickening of the gallbladder walls.

Examination by an orthopedist revealed pathology of the ligamentous apparatus of the spine (scoliosis, stoop) in 64% of the examined children, and deformity of the chest in 7 children. In anamnesis, 6 children had hip dysplasia. Four children were diagnosed with nephroptosis, 21 adolescents were diagnosed with mitral valve prolapse during ECHO-cardiography. All identified pathology refers to manifestations of connective tissue dysplasia.

Examined were 34 adults from among the parents of children who are on dispensary records for mild myopia, 23 for moderate myopia and 29 for high myopia. Of these, 11 people in the first group have myopia, 9 in the second, and 15 in the third, which amounted to 32.3% in the first group, 39.1% in the second group, and 51.7% in the third group. Functional signs of pathology in the first group were detected in 15 people (44%), genetic ones - in 6 (17.6%), complaints about the state of the liver were noted in 5 (14.7%). In the second group, functional signs were detected in 8 people, which amounted to 34.7%, and genetic - in 11 (47.8%). In the third - the number of functional signs was 9 (31.3%), and genetic - 16 (55.2%). The data of this study confirmed that an increase in the number of genetically significant iridological markers of pathology in the projection zone of the liver corresponds to the presence of higher degrees of myopia in patients.

A group of 30 adolescents with myopia was selected: 15 people with mild myopia, 15 people with moderate myopia, including 22 girls and 8 boys. The mean age was 12.3 years. The control group included 30 adolescents with a similar structure of myopia - 20 girls and 10 boys. The mean age was 13.3 years. In the experimental group, the average indicators of the degree of myopia, refined under conditions of cycloplegia, amounted to 2.8 diopters. In the control - 2.2 diopters. In the experimental group in autumn, winter and spring, three-week courses of choleric preparations were conducted, selected in accordance with complaints and identified pathology. All adolescents in both groups received a traditional medication course (irifrin 2.5% at the end of each academic semester, taufon 4% once a month every six months, calcium preparations with vitamin D in spring and autumn and a lutein complex once a year). At the end of the school year, all children underwent repeated cycloplegia to clarify refraction. In the experimental group, unchanged figures were determined in 39% of adolescents, in the control group - in 33%. The average increase in refractive indices in the control group was 1.3 diopters, in the experimental group - 0.6 diopters.

CONCLUSION

Thus, the presence of iridological signs of pathology in the projection zone of the liver and the results of instrumental and clinical studies

confirm the presence in a significant part of children and adolescents (from a third to a half) with myopia of varying severity of disorders in the liver, correlating with the degree of myopia. The presence of genetic markers of pathology in the projection of the liver, both in adolescents and adults, predetermines the tendency to more rapid progression of myopia and significantly higher numbers of final refractive indices. Carrying out a course phytotherapeutic treatment aimed at improving liver function helps to slow down the growth of myopia.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Iridology is a reliable and informative method screening. It is advisable to introduce this method into the practice of municipal health care institutions.
2. The presence of myopia in children and adolescents requires a mandatory in-depth study of liver function: a multifaceted examination involving narrow specialists to identify minor anomalies, malformations and phenotypic signs of connective tissue dysplasia.
3. Addition to the traditional drug therapy course myopia individually selected choleric collections can slow down the growth of myopia.

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