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FREE AND INITIATED CRYSTALLOGENESIS OF HUMAN BIOLOGICAL FLUIDS UNDER RECTAL OZONOTHERAPY

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Abstract:

Based on the saliva and intestinal colon cleaning waters teziocrystalloscopic and spectrometric analysis of the 12 healthy people and 12 patients after rectal ozone detoxication, which was accomplished by colon irrigation with the ozone-contained isotonic sodium chloride solution we found out peculiarities of the free biosubstratum crystals building. Biosubstance crystallogenesis characteristics were evaluated after one procedure and the whole rectal ozonotherapy course. We disposed that one rectal ozonotherapy and the whole course changed free crystallogenesis of the saliva and intestinal colon cleaning waters in different ways.

Key words :

saliva, excrements, crystallogenesis, spectroscopy

At present time indicative role of the crystallographic methods are actively studied. They allow monitoring patient's condition by biological fluids crystallization characteristics [1-3, 5]. As some authors think use of the crystallographic methods is very informative in human pathology diagnostics, management effectiveness estimation and pathogenesis investigation [1-5]. The importance of crystal building and initiation properties of biosubstrata include metabolic changes verification possibilities [3, 5]. In connection with it the above-mentioned methods could be applied to control systematic ozonotherapy effectiveness. Today this problem is insufficiently studied, because the informative methods of patients condition dynamics estimation according treatment are absent.

A lot of human biological substrata are studied (blood serum, saliva, urine, gastric juice, tears etc.). Tendencies for use some of biological substances (first of all blood serum) as a universal substrata for crystalloscopic analysis are wide spread [1, 5]. But maximal metabolic changes found in biofluids are anatomically or/and functionally connected with potentially disordered organ or system [3]. Estimation of the biosubstrata free and initiated crystallogenesis peculiarities is highly significant because it is informative for clinical diagnostics, and isn't studied at all. The biosubstances are excrements and colon cleaning waters (colon lavage).

This research aim was investigation of saliva and colon cleaning water of the healthy people and patients under rectal detoxication.

Materials and methods

We tested free crystallogenesis properties of saliva and colon cleaning waters of the 12 healthy people and 12 patients after rectal ozone detoxication, which was accomplished by colon irrigation with the ozone-contained isotonic sodium chloride solution. Control points were in 1 hour after



Fig. 1. The saliva and excrements crystalloscopic facias of the healthy people and patients under rectal irrigation of ozone-contained isotonic sodium chloride solution (x70)

the first and the last procedure.

The main crystalloscopic method was classic crystalloscopy [3, 4]. Results evaluation of the own crystallization was accomplished by criteria system including structure index (SI), crystallization rate (CR), facia's destruction degree (FDD) and marginal belt clearance (MB). We studied more than three micropreparation sight field.

Except visual morphometry we used spectrometric analysis of the crystals and amorphous structures formed after biological substrata dehydration. This method allowed to verificate the biological fluids morphology changes in the rectal ozonotherapy dynamics.

Statistic processing of the data was accomplished by Microsoft Excel 2003 spreadsheets and the programs Primer of Biostatistics Vers. 4.03. and SPSS 11.0.

Results and discussion

By the crystallograms morphometric analysis (fig. 1) we determined that the first procedure of the rectal ozone-contained sodium chloride irrigation had a structurizing effect on dehydrated biofluids crystals. This was illustrated by the structure index. At the same time we noted temperate inhibition of crystallogenesis (on crystallization rate) connected with the basic level of marginal belt diameter (MB) and facia's destruction degree growing (FDD). Similar changes were also found in colon cleaning waters but there crystallogenesis had a moderate character. It is necessary to underline that the crystal bodies were almost absent in the

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specimens of the control group.

The course of rectal ozonotherapy has normalized all of the estimated parameters, but facia's destruction degree of dehydrated saliva micropreparations was negative. In the excrements specimen we noted stabilization of the investigated criteria. They had an increased dynamics at last procedure (fig. 1).

The results of the biofluids spectrometric analysis demonstrated similar dynamics from the first to the last ozone-contained isotonic sodium chloride solution irrigations. We determined high correlation between spectrometric data and crystalloscopic estimation coefficients ($|r| > 0,7$; $p < 0,05$).

Conclusion

Biological fluids of gastrointestinal tract react actively on rectal ozone irrigations, and effects of one procedure and the whole course were different. It was determined that the course of rectal ozone detoxication had positive effect on the biosubstrata crystals building properties, and one procedure changed negatively some crystalloscopic characteristics.

A.K.Мартусевич, A.C.Лузан, A.B.Бочарева СВОБОДНЫЙ И ИНИЦИРОВАННЫЙ КРИСТАЛЛОГЕНЕЗ БИОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ЖИДКОСТЕЙ ПРИ РЕКТАЛЬНОЙ ОЗОНОТЕРАПИИ

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Аннотация:

Изучен характер свободной и инициированной 0,9% раствором хлорида натрия кристаллизации слюны и сыворотки крови 14 пациентов с термоингаляционной травмой. Оценены спектрометрические особенности новообразованных кристаллов биожидкостей при различных длинах волн в диапазоне 300-400 нм. Установлен тезиокристаллоскопический «паттерн» биосубстратов человека для рассматриваемого патологического состояния.

Ключевые слова:

кристаллизация, термоингаляционная травма, спектрометрия

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ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ ПУНКЦИОННОГО МЕТОДА ПОД СОНОГРАФИЧЕСКИМ КОНТРОЛЕМ В ДИАГНОСТИКЕ И ЛЕЧЕНИИ ЖИДКОСТНЫХ ОБРАЗОВАНИЙ ОРГАНОВ МАЛОГО ТАЗА У ЖЕНЩИН

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Аннотация:

В работе приведен опыт использования лечебно-диагностических пункций под контролем эхографии при воспалительных и невоспалительных жидкостных образованиях малого таза у женщин.

Ключевые слова:

воспалительные и не воспалительные жидкостные образования, малый таз

Актуальность проблемы.

В последние годы широко дискутируется вопрос о применении диагностических и лечебных пункций кист яичников и других образований малого таза под эхографическим контролем. Интервенционная эхография в гинекологии ведет свое начало с 70-х годов прошлого века, когда Н.Н. Holm описал чрескожное пунктирование овариальных опухолей. В 1982 году D. Graham и R.C. Sanders предложили трансвагинальную аспирацию объемных образований малого таза под контролем трансабдоминального ультразвука. Ультразвуковой мониторинг нашел свое применение во многих интервенционных процедурах в гинекологии: пункции кист яичников с аспирацией и цитологическим исследованием полученной жидкости, пункции и дренирование образований

малого таза, таких, как абсцессы, послеоперационные гематомы, пункции опухолевых образований и лимфоузлов полости малого таза для диагностики рецидивов онкологических заболеваний после оперативного лечения. Доступ к органам малого таза всегда был затруднен в силу их анатомического расположения. Для решения этой проблемы было предложено несколько способов: трансабдоминальный чрескожный доступ, трансабдоминальный трансвезикальный доступ, трансректальный, трансперинальный и трансвагинальный доступы. Наибольшее распространение получили ультразвуковой контроль из трансабдоминальной и трансвагинальной позиции. Для аспирации в настоящее время используются иглы с наружным диаметром 15-18 G (1,2 -1,8 мм). Цель работы. Показать доступность и эффективность метода.

Материалы и методы.

В МЛПУ «Городская больница» в 2007 году апробирован пункционно-дренажный метод в диагностике и лечении лечения жидкостных образований органов малого таза у женщин. Материал исследования составили

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