FB-1402-004
THE INFLUENCE OF MINERAL WATERS ON STRESS-INDUCED ENDOGENOUS INTOXICATION OF THE ORGANISM (A CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL STUDY)
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This paper is concerned with the evaluation of the possibilities of using mineral waters for the correction and prophylaxis of stress-induced intoxication. The prospective open randomized controlled study has demonstrated that the development of chronic emotional stress is accompanied by the clinical manifestations of endogenous intoxication. The stress-protective and detoxication effects of the application of mineral waters were documented in the experiments using the laboratory animals and in the clinical studies that involved the patients presenting with functional disorders. The possibility of prevention of the manifestations of stress-induced endogenous intoxication was evaluated in the volunteers subjected to psychoemotional stress.
Key words: emotional stress, stress-induced endogenous intoxication, mineral waters

FB-1402-012
LOW-FREQUENCY MAGNETOTHERAPY AND DEPOT - THE GIDROGELEVY MATERIALS “KOLETEKS” AFTER SURGICAL INTERVENTIONS IN AN OTORINOLARINGOLOGIYA
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The complex technique of application of medicinal hydrohelium depots systems “Koleteks” in a combination to a low-frequency magnetotherapy after surgical interventions apropos is developed is purulent - obstructive processes of ENT organs. Under supervision there were 145 patients by whom endoskopichesky surgeries on frontal and gaymorovy bosoms, and as antromastoidotomiya are performed. Patients were divided into 2 groups. The main group included 100 people by whom surgical interventions with intraoperationnny, aplikatsionny use of gidrogelevy depot materials “Koleteks” in the form of gels of a different consistence, matrixes and disks are executed. Washing of cavities by Koleteks-ADL and Koleteks-AKL gel was carried out to the postoperative period in cultivation 1/7. In 5−7 hours after surgical intervention the magnetotherapy was appointed to area of a postoperative wound. The group of comparison included 45 people by whom surgical interventions and postoperative treatment by standard techniques were carried out. At dynamic supervision it is received that consecutive use of Koleteks depot materials in a combination to a magnetotherapy after surgical interventions in an otorinolaringologiya allowed to reduce need for parenteral application of medicaments means, having reduced dozy loading medicines approximately in 1,5 times. Thereof the risk of an allergizatsiya of an organism of patients, developments of toxic effects against medicaments therapy decreased. It is established that strengthening of haemo static effect intraoperationnno is registered. In the postoperative period the expressed anesthetizing action is revealed, the quantity of rinogenny microflora and associations in 2-3 times was reduced. It is revealed that the combination of a low-frequency magnetotherapy and the hydrohelium material "Koleteks" leads to recourse of inflammatory changes by results of cytohistologic researches (formation of a multilayered granulyatsionny fabric for 3 days that confirmed acceleration of process of healing, in group of comparison formation of granulations lagged behind for 4−5 days), dynamics of a giperemiya of hypostasis aside intensity reduction. The Koleteks depots materials applied to local treatment of wounds and postoperative cavities, provide maintenance in them during 24−72 h of therapeutic concentration of medicines.
Keywords: magnetotherapy, purulent-obstructive diseases of ENT organs, Koleteks hydrogels

FB-1402-017
THE USE OF PLASMAPHERESIS IN REHABILITATION IN WOMEN AFTER MYOMECTOMY
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The present study included 28 women presenting with uterine myoma. The patients were allocated to two groups. The cardiointervalographic technique was used to analyse the peculiar features of vegetative regulation of the organism before and after laparoscopic surgery and a course of plasmapheresis (PA) included in the program of postoperative rehabilitation. The results of the treatment were compared with the
outcomes of traditional treatment during the postoperative period. The study has demonstrated that the application of plasmapheresis considerably promotes the improvement of the disturbed vegetative balance between the regulatory systems and compensatory-protective mechanisms in the majority of the patients (87.5%). These findings give reason to suggest the desirability of introduction of plasmapheresis into the system of early rehabilitative measures. The effectiveness of the traditional program for the rehabilitation of such patients was much lower (28.6%) and depended on the type of vegetative homeostasis in a individual women.

Key words: rehabilitation, plasmapheresis, uterine myoma, laparoscopy, cardiointervalography, regulatory mechanisms of vegetative nervous system

FB-1402-022
THE USE OF ELECTRIC NEUROSTIMULATION AND LASER THERAPY IN THE TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH MANDIBULAR FRACTURES
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The subjects were 44 patients with mandibular fractures, which clinically and using neurophysiological methods parestetikhe diagnosed sensory disorders. Half of the patients with complicated fractures found similar disorder that leads to a conclusion about the causes of neurotrophic osteomyelitis of the mandible. In addition to the traditional treatment of fractures of the mandible, we used electroneurostimulation apparatus "Miovola" and laser therapy. Electroneurostimulation lazerotherapy and in the treatment of patients with mandibular fractures allowed to reduce the severity of pain, normalize neurological symptoms, accelerate regeneration wells tooth and bone injuries and thereby reduce the likelihood of complications of mandibular fractures.

Keywords: mandibular fractures; osteomyelitis of the mandible; electroneurostimulation; laser

FB-1402-025
FLYUKTUOFOREZ MEXIDOL AFTER CARRYING OUT A SINUS LIFTING AT PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC INFLAMMATORY PROCESSES OF A MAXILLARY BOSOM
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The new technique of rehabilitation of patients in the early postoperative period after carrying out classical and local a sinus lifting with an one-stage implantation is presented. Patients received standard therapy, in group of comparison in addition appointed a flyuktiorizatsiya, in the main group -- flyuktuorez mexidol. It is established that ndonkey of a rehabilitation course function of nasal breath was restored, the pain syndrome and inflammatory component was stopped, drainage function of a cavity of a nose was restored, conductivity on the second branch of a trigeminal nerve was restored. Activation of processes of an osteorengeneration is revealed according to alkaline fosfataza and to its bone isomer. Data of microbiological researches confirmed distinction of microflora in a nose cavity at rinogenny and odontogenny maxillary sinusitis after intervention on an alveolar shoot of the top jaw with simultaneous dental implantations. It is shown that a flyuktiorizatsiya and flyuktuorez mexidol make sanifying impact with authentic decrease in number of tests with absence of growth by 7th day while at standard therapy this effect is received only in 12--14 days. In the remote period not it was revealed a case of rejection of a dentally implant during two-year supervision. Thus, application flyuktuorez mexidol tics in a complex of rehabilitation actions is a complementary and potentsryushchy method in early the postoperative period after a sinus lifting against accompanying rinogenny and odontogenny maxillary sinusitis.

Keywords: fluctuorization, mexidol, dental implantation, sinus lifting, maxillary sinusitis

FB-1402-030
MAGNETIC SIMPATOKORREKTSIYA IN THE CASE OF MILD ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION
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The study included 75 patients with mild arterial hypertension (AP=<160/100 mmHg) selected for non-medicamental correction of AP by the traveling magnetic field (TMF) applied to cervical sympathetic ganglia (CSG) with the help a magnetik simpatokor (Russia). The results were compared with those obtained by the standard cervicocollar method and in the placebo group. AD was measured at single time-points or by 24 hour monitoring. The state of the vegetative nervous system was evaluated by rhytmocardiography. Vascular wall rigidity served as a predictor of risk of AH and cardiovascular pathology. It was shown that magnetic sympathocorrection in AH allows AP to be normalized in 75.8% of the patients and reduces the number of patients with hypersympathicotony by 2.5 times with simultaneous decrease of vascular wall
It is concluded that magnetic sympathocorrection can be recommended for the treatment of mild AH and prevention of serious cardiovascular diseases.

Key words: mild arterial hypertension, dynamic magnetotherapy, magnetic sympathocorrection, traveling magnetic field, cervical sympathetic ganglia

FB-1402-035
THE CLINICAL PRACTICAL RECOMMENDATIONS — A NEW STAGE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF EVIDENCE-BASED PHYSIOTHERAPY
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This article was designed to analyse the domestic and foreign experience gained during the medical rehabilitation of the patients are summarized by the author to describe the objectives, methodology, development, sources, content, and criteria for the quality assessment and the scope of applications of the clinical practical recommendations. Such recommendations contain information about the algorithms for prescription and application of the non-medicamental methods and techniques of the proven effectiveness in accordance with the relevant international criteria. The spheres of practical application of the clinical practical recommendations in different branches of physiotherapy are identified.

Key words: evidence-based physiotherapy, clinical practical recommendations, standards of therapy

FB-1402-040
THE APPLICATION OF PHYSICAL FACTORS FOR THE REHABILITATION OF THE PATIENTS PRESENTING WITH CHRONIC VENOUS INSUFFICIENCY
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Chronic venous insufficiency (CVI) is a serious socio-economic problem facing many developed countries including Russia. The causes underlying the development of this condition include varicose veins, postphlebitic syndrome, and congenital arteriovenous anastomoses. The programs of rehabilitative treatment of chronic venous insufficiency include balneotherapy and instrumental physiotherapy, therapeutic exercises, medicamental therapy, compression therapy, the adequate dietary, physical activity, and rest regimens, compliance with the personal hygiene procedures. The key role is played by physiotherapy. The following principal physical factors are used to support the rehabilitation program: magnetic therapy, laser therapy, intermittent pneumatic compression, darsonvalization, galvanization, drug electrophoresis, UHF electric field, ultraviolet irradiation, and electrostimulation with the use of a “LYMPHAVISION-Expert” apparatus.

Key words: chronic venous insufficiency (CVI), varicose veins, postphlebitic syndrome, thrombophlebitis

FB-1402-048
THE USE OF IMITATION OF LOAD BEARING CAPACITY IN THE CASE OF LOW-INVASIVE METAL OSTEOSYNTHESIS OF CRURAL BONE FRACTURES IN THE CHILDREN
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The work was performed based at the federal state budgetary institution “Research Centre of Children’s Health”, Russian Academy of Medical Sciences
14.01.19 — Pediatric surgery
Thesis for the scientific degree of candidate of med. sci. Moscow, 2013
The present thesis is devoted to the problem of improving the outcomes of the treatment of crural bone fractures in the children by means of the instrumental pneumatic imitation of the load bearing capacity (PILBC). The children were previously treated with the use of the low-invasive metal osteosynthesis techniques. The objectives of the study were to adapt the PILBC method for the application in the early postoperative period with the development of indications and contraindications for its prescription, to estimate dynamics of alteration of the main clinical and functional characteristics, to evaluate the effectiveness of the use of the rehabilitative treatment being considered. The study included 102 children at the age varying from 4 to 18 years presenting with crural bone fractures; the majority of the patients were boys of the elder age group (61.8%). All the patients were allocated to two groups matched for the age and sex. They were given the identical combined treatment with the exception that the children of the study group (in contrast to those from the control one) were managed with the help of instrumental pneumatic imitation of the load bearing capacity. Analysis of the data obtained made it possible to elucidate the specific features of the PILBC method applied to assess the conditions of the children operated for the treatment of crural bone fractures. It showed that the main peculiarity of the method being discussed is the use of the differential “walking regimen” programs and the maintenance of the adequate pressure level in the pneumortheses depending on the patient’s age, subjective complaints, severity of crural lesions, and the duration of the period following the surgical intervention. More sparing programs are available for the children under 8 years of age. An indication for the prescription of the instrumental pneumatic imitation of the load bearing capacity method is any bone fracture after the age of 4 years following the termination of low-invasive stably
functional osteosynthesis. The contraindications include a severe open fracture associated with the extensive injury to the soft tissues and the presence of external fixation in the regions of the ankle joint and foot. Moreover, the PILBC method can be applied in all the children treated with the use of low-invasive technologies, i.e. practically in 30% of the patients hospitalized for the treatment of crural bone fractures.

Key words: crural bone fractures, children, rehabilitation, imitation of load bearing capacity, pneumoortheses

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THE APPLICATION OF A PULSED LOW-FREQUENCY ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD FOR THE REHABILITATIVE TREATMENT OF THE CHILDREN PRESENTING WITH SECONDARY IMMUNE DEFICIENCY AND CONCOMITANT PROGRESSIVE MYOPIA

Khokonova E.A.

The work was performed based at the state budgetary educational institution of higher professional education “N.I.Pirogov Russian National Research Medical University”, Russian Ministry of Health

14.03.11 — Rehabilitative medicine, sports medicine, therapeutic exercises, spa and health resort-based treatment and physiotherapy

14.01.07 — Eye diseases

Thesis for the scientific degree of candidate of med. sci. Moscow, 2013

The present work is devoted to the problem of enhancement of the effectiveness of the management of the children presenting with secondary immune deficiency and concomitant progressive myopia in the context of the clinical and experimental substantiation of the transcranial application of a pulsed low-frequency electromagnetic field (PLFEMF) for the combined treatment. It was shown based on the observations of experimental secondary immune deficiency that PLFEMF exerts the anti-inflammatory action. The introduction of this technique into the combined program for the prevention of relapses of acute respiratory viral infection in the patients of the present group makes it possible to reduce the frequency of clinical manifestations of infectious syndrome, achieve stabilization of progressive myopia in 56.3 – 60% of the patient, and decrease the annual gradient of progression of myopia.

Key words: secondary immune deficiency with concomitant progressive myopia, transcranial application of pulsed low-frequency electromagnetic field, immunomodulatory and anti-inflammatory action, stabilization of progression of myopia