BRIEF HISTORICAL REVIEW OF MANUAL THERAPY IN RUSSIA AND ABROAD

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SUMMARY
The article contains brief historical review of Manual Medicine development in Russia
and abroad. The difference between Manual therapy and osteopathy in goals and tasks
is determined. Role of prominent Russian and foreign scientists in Manual Medicine
scientific corroboration is stressed.

MANUAL THERAPY APPLICATION FOR COMPLEX TREATMENT
OF PATIENTS WITH COMPRESSION SYNDROMES OF LUMBAR
OSTEOCHONDROSIS DEPENDING OF SPATIAL LOCALIZATION OF DISK HERNIA

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SUMMARY
162 patients with compression syndromes due to disc herniations (posterior lateral and
posterior medial) of low back were examined and treated with medications and manual
therapy. The difference in clinical manifestations of disc herniations of different space
localization was determined. Specific manual manipulations for each kind of disc
herniation (posterior lateral and posterior medial) were determined.
Key words: compression syndrome, disc herniation, manual manipulation.

AFFECTIVE DISORDERS IN DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT
OF THE CERVICOGENIC HEADACHE

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SUMMARY
Cervicogenic headache (CH) is widespread disease. Acute CH transforms in chronic one in 70% of patients, in more than half of them occurring symptoms of depression that can be caused by both painful syndrome psychogenic factors. However, in any case depressin reducing the activities of the antinociceptive receptors results in reinforcement of painful syndrome, promotes chronic pain and makes the traditional (common) treatment ineffective. In case of CH accompanied by affective disorders, antidepressants used in combination with manual therapy, for our experience, are most helpful.

Key words: cervicogenic headache, manual therapy, depression, antidepressants

FORMATION MECHANISMS OF CERVICAL REFLEX PAIN SYNDROMES IN CASE OF DYSTROPHIC LESIONS OF INTERVERTEBRAL DISKS (clinico-instrumental study)

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SUMMARY

The article contains the results of complex clinical instrumental study on the base of 86 patients with neck pain syndromes. The appearance of cervical reflex pain syndromes does not depend on the stage of intervertebral disk degeneration. Electrophysiological mechanisms for forming neck pain syndromes have been substantiated.

Key words: cervical osteohondrosis, ultrasonography, electroneiromyography.

INITIAL PHASES OF SPONDYLOGENIC SPREAD MYOFASCIAL PAIN SYNDROME LOCALIZED IN THE NECK AREA

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SUMMARY

In work results of research of some sides of development of initial stages a Myofascial Pain syndrome of cervical localization are submitted. On the basis of the results received by authors about localization and activity of muscular hypertonuses, and also the literary data it is offered circuits of development of 1 and 2 stages of investigated disease.

Key words: spondylogenic myofascial pain syndrome, myofascial hypertonuses.
THE POSSIBILITIES OF MANUAL THERAPY AND ACUPUNCTURE IN TREATMENT OF LUMBOSACRAL RADICULOPATHIES CAUSED BY LUMBAR DISC HERNIATIONS

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SUMMARY

The possibilities of manual therapy and acupuncture in treatment of lumbosacral radiculopathies caused by lumbar disc herniations are presented in the article. On the base of pain intensity, depressive disturbances, lower extremities vascularization estimation substantiation of different manual therapy and acupuncture effects and their combined use in such pathology is given.

Key words: lumbar disc herniations, lumbosacral radiculopathies, manual therapy, acupuncture.

SUBSTANTIATION OF RATIONAL DURATION OF THE SINGLE EXTENSION USING “GRAVITRIN” DEVICE

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SUMMARY

Duration of one*time extension on “Gravitrin” is experimentally proved in this article. In the testing of sixteen patients with the clinical presentations of vertebral osteochondrosis was shoun, that during correction on “Gravitrin” the relaxation of the back muscles starts on the 5 minute of the treatment and lasts up to 30-40 minute, after that muscular tonus increases again. On the base of these data the substance was made about the time of treatment on “Gravitrin” before manual therapy during 10-15 minutes and the time of self – extension during 30 minutes.

Key words: Autogravitation device “Gravitrin”, manual therapy, vertebral osteochondrosis.
REPRODUCIBILITY STUDIES IN MANUAL/MUSCULOSKELETAL MEDICINE: A NEW METHOD FOR KAPPA INDEPENDENCE FROM PREVALENCE

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ABSTRACT

In M/M Medicine, it has become increasingly important that diagnostic tests are reproducible. The kappa statistic is the measure most frequently used to define the interobserver agreement of diagnostic procedures. The main disadvantage of the kappa statistic is its dependence on the prevalence, making a good kappa value at the end of every reproducibility study always unpredictable. A previous published theoretical protocol proposed solving this problem by obtaining a prevalence near 0,50. This was evaluated in the present study of the passive hip flexion test. A prevalence of 0,44 was found with a good to excellent kappa value of 0,75. It is concluded that when implementing the proposed method in the protocol format for reproducibility studies, using kappa statistics, a prevalence P near 0,50 can easily be obtained avoiding unexpected low kappa values.

Key words: reproducibility, kappa, prevalence, hip flexion test, diagnosis
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SUMMARY

The data about suprasegmental and segmental activity of cerebrum and spinal brain of 134 children in the age of from 4 till 12 years with consequences of a patrimonial trauma of cervical department as a backbone myofascial painful syndrome are submitted. On the data of spino-bulbo-spinal and blink reflexes at children of the second children’s age period with consequences of a patrimonial trauma of cervical department of a backbone, the formation of generators of the pathological strengthened excitation with more high level reflex polysynaptical activity of the bottom departments of a brain trunk caused myofascial painful syndrome is established. The correlation between level of polysynaptical trunk brain excitability segmentary spinal excitability and degree of myofascial painful syndrome is established clinico-neurophysiological on the data of spino-bulbo-spinal, blink and H-reflexes. At amplification of myofascial painful syndrome the level of polysynaptical excitabilities of trunk brain structures, segmentary activity of bulbus structures and spinal structures participating in blink and H-reflexes realization raises. Segmentary activity of spinal motoneuronos participating of H-reflex increases according with strengthening of myofascial painful syndrome and amplification of supraspinal structures excitabilities. At children of the first children’s age period changes of polysynaptical excitabilities of bulbus and spinal structures and their segmentary excitabilities are not revealed.

Key words: patrimonial trauma, cervical department of the spine, polysynaptical excitability of a brain, excitability of a back brain, myofascial a painful syndrom, spino-bulbo-spinal reflex, blink-reflex, H-reflex.

LOCOMOTIVE DYNAMIC STEREOTYPE OF PATIENTS WITH SPONDYLOGENIC MYOFASCIAL PAIN SYNDROME OF THE SECOND STAGE

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SUMMARY

Abnormality versions of the static and dynamic components of the locomotive stereotype in superior cervical, median cervical and inferior cervical locomotive ganglions are characterized on the basis of examination data of 420 patients with the second stage of the spondylogenic myofascial pain syndrome of cervical localization. As a result of the study performed 8 most frequently occurring versions of the abnormalities of the static component of the locomotive stereotype at the II-nd stage of the spondylogenic myofascial pain syndrome of cervical localization have been detected. The dynamic component changes of the motion stereotype at the II-nd stage of the spondylogenic myofascial pain syndrome of cervical localization can be characterized as a regional non-optimal locomotive stereotype.

Key words: Dynamic movements stereotype, myofascial pain syndrome, method of computer – optical topography, cervical osteochondrosis.

INTRACRANIAL HEMODYNAMICS CHANGES IN PATIENTS
WITH VERTEBROGENIC AFFECTION OF THE VERTEBRAL ARTERY

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SUMMARY

The polymorphism of clinical presentation of the vertebrobasilar insufficiency hampers, in a number of cases, a precise evaluation of an evidence degree and importance of some pathogenetic factors of the pathogenetic situation. Changes of the intracranial hemodynamics parameters in patients with vertebrogenic affection of the vertebrobasilar arterial system were detected on the basis of the performed studies. The relationship between disease duration and an abnormality degree of the blood linear velocity in the posterior cerebral artery was determined.

ANALYSIS OF PROVISION OF A QUALIFIED MEDICAL CARE TO PATIENTS WITH THE VERTEBROBASILAR INSUFFICIENCY (VBI) USING MANUAL THERAPY TECHNIQUES

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SUMMARY

This study is based upon the survey conducted in the Centre of Manual Therapy. The study is devoted to the analyses of the current state, conditions, quality and amount of medical services received by the Centre of Manual Therapy patients with the vertebral-basilar insufficiently.

THE CONDITION OF INTERVERTEBRAL JOINTS IN PATIENTS WITH NEUROLOGIC SYNDROMES OF THE LUMBAR OSTEOCHONDROSIS (BY ULTRASONOGRAPHY DATA)

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SUMMARY

The article summarises results of clinical and US investigation of 40 patients with reflective and radicular syndromes of eumbar disk diseases (eumbar osteochondroses). The comparative analysis of structural changes in true vertebral joints was carried out. The results obtained suggested the significant participation of structural changes in clinical picture.

Key words: US diagnostics, vertebral joints, lumbar osteochondrosis.
RESULTS OF COMPUTER STABILOMETRY
OF STUDENTS HAVING VERTEBRAL NEUROLOGICAL SYNDROME

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SUMMARY

The results of carried research of static equilibrium function state proved the high effectiveness of a computer stabilometry (CS) of early detection of functional biomechanical disorder (FBMD) and initial neurological manifestations of cervical osteochondrosis (NMCO) of students.

Key words: computer stabilometry, state of equilibrium, early detection, vertebral neurological syndromes

MYOFASCIAL PAIN IN PATIENTS TREATED CONSERVATIVELY AND OPERATIVELY CONCERNING LUMBAR DISC HERNIATIONS

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2 - Kislovodsk, Russia
3 - Rostov-on-Don, Russia

SUMMARY

Comparative characteristic of myofascial pain syndrome treatment results in patients with lumbar disc herniations treated conservatively or operatively is presented in the article. Analysis is carried out on the base of clinical investigation and indices of electromyography. Obtained results give evidence about more effectiveness of myofascial pain syndrome complex conservative treatment in patients with lumbar disc herniations.

Key words: lumbar disc herniations, complex conservative treatment, myofascial pain syndrome, operative treatment.

APPLICATION OF MANIPULATIVE TREATMENT TECHNICS IN COMPLEX TREATMENT OF SCALENUS SYNDROMES.
Clinical and diagnostic aspects

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SUMMARY

Application of manipulative treatment on cervical spine reduces the number of scalenus syndromes recidives and does not influence terms of their aggravations.
DIAGNOSTICS OF VERTEBRO-BASILAR INSUFFICIENCY (ETIOLOGY, PATHOPHYSIOLOGY AND MANUAL THERAPY)

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SUMMARY

The blood circulation insufficiency in the system of vertebro-basilar arteries is considered in this paper. The paper proves the role, which degenerative-dystrophic changes in the cervical part of the spine (functional blockades, intervertebral hernias, etc.), kinks, hypoplasias, and deformations in the arterial network play in the etiology and pathogenesis of clinical manifestations of the blood circulation insufficiency in the system of vertebro-basilar arteries. New phenomena in case of application of manual therapy are described: a phenomenon of postmanipulation hyperemia, etc., the danger of application of manual therapy methods without previous ultrasonic examination is pointed out. The goal of this study was to reveal diagnostic criteria of the blood circulation insufficiency in the system of vertebro-basilar arteries, to study a role of etiologic and pathophysiologic factors in the manual therapy application process.

Key words: dopplerography, regulated blood rotation, functional blockade, vertebro-basilar insufficiency.

ELECTRONEUROMYOGRAPHY ASSESSMENT OF IMMEDIATE AND ULTIMATE EFFECTS ASSOCIATED WITH APPLICATION OF MANUAL THERAPY METHODS

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SUMMARY

Nowadays electroneuromyographic methods acquire more and more importance for diagnosing injury of the peripheral nervous system because they enable us to evaluate a functional state of the most proximal sections of cerebrospinal nerves – anterior and posterior roots of the spinal cord. On this ground the investigation of F-wave and H-response is of special interest and practical significance to a manual therapist. 327 patients in the age from 18 to 66 were studied. Peculiarities of F-wave and H-response changing after spinal manipulation of the patients with the reflex and root compression spondylogenic pain syndromes have been discovered. Electroneuromyography patterns
and electrophysiological mechanisms of formation of the reflex and root compression spondylogenic pain syndromes have been detected.

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BLOOD FLOW WITHIN INTERNAL JUGULAR VEIN BEFORE AND AFTER MANUAL THERAPY FOR CRANIOVERTEBRAL JOINTS

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SUMMARY

The objective of the study is to obtain more accurate information on parameters of linear blood velocity within internal jugular veins in patients with biomechanical abnormalities in joints of craniovertebral region, as well as to specify changes in parameters characteristic of linear blood velocity at early period following mobilization of the joints by methods of manual therapy. Subjects under study – 23 patients (11 men and 12 women) of the age of 19049 years. Main clinical symptoms: headache, proprioceptive vertigo, abnormal coordination. All patients suffered with simultaneous functional disability at the levels of C0 CI and C1 CII, rotary heterolateral disability at the levels of C0 CI and C1 CII prevailing. Linear blood velocity before and after correction of biomechanical disorders differed reliably.

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CLINICAL-SONOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSTICS OF CERVICAL RADICULOPATHY

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SUMMARY

Results of clinical and ultrasonographic examination of 20 patients with acute cervical radiculopathy are discussed. Basic pathogenic factors of root compression syndromes were established. Diagnostic algorithm for cervical radiculopathy is proposed. Key words: radiculopathy, cervical spine, ultrasonography

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THE USE OF THETRAPOLAR RHEOGRAPHY AND LASER DOPPLERFLOWMETRY IN COMPLEX EVALUATION OF REGIONAL BLOOD FLOW IN PATIENTS WITH LOW BACK PAIN SYNDROME

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SUMMARY

When examined patients with low back pain syndrome author found disturbances of regional haemodynamics and microcirculation. Data obtained indicate that regional haemodynamics and microcirculation disturbances could objectively confirm their role in
pain syndrome pathogenesis and could be the principle for low back syndrome treatment development.

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VEGETATIVE HOMEOSTASIS OF PATIENTS WITH SPONDYLOGENEOUS MYOFASCIAL PAIN SYNDROME (MFPS) LOCALIZED IN THE NECK REGION

V.V. Bartashevich, G.A. Ivanichev

SUMMARY

The paper presents data on the status of vegetative homeostasis of patients with myofascial pain syndrome localized in the neck region. It has been found out that the absence of statistically significant differences from the normal vegetative tonus and the organism reactivity and the normotonic reaction to orthostasis are typical for the first phase of the disease. At the second phase the vertebral dysfunction in the supercervical region of the patient’s spine is accompanied mostly with parasympathicotonic disorders and asympathicotonic reaction to orthostatic load, and in the middlecervical and lowcervical regions of the spine mostly with sympathicotonic disorders. The third phase of the vertebral dysfunction of each spine region is characterized by sympathicotonia with areactive and hyperreactive types of changes of the organism’s vegetation.

Key words: myofascial pain syndrome of cervical localization, vegetative dysfunctions of the myofascial pain syndrome

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE METHODS USED FOR TREATMENT OF MYOFASCIAL PAIN SYNDROME LOCALIZED IN THE NECK REGION (ON THE BASIS OF CATAMNESIS DATA)

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SUMMARY

The methods used for treatment of myofascial pain syndrome localized in the neck region have been analyzed on the basis of catamnesis data. It has been found out the therapy performed in accordance with the cervical myofascial pain syndrome phase while taking into account pathogenetic priority manifestations of the disease, reduces treatment time and extends remission period of the pathologic process being studied.

Key words: myofascial pain syndrome of cervical localization, a method biological feedback, treatment of myofascial pain syndrome, manual therapy

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ABOUT THE PROBLEM OF CERVICAL MIGRAINE
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**SUMMARY**

The paper is devoted to the problem of emotiogeneous vertebral blocks (FVB) developing with the clinical picture of cervicocranialgia. The individual address analysis of emotiogeneous situations is proposed; it considerably facilitates diagnostics and understanding of the pathogenesis of FVB. The results of therapy and rehabilitation of patients with the clinical picture of cervical migraine performed by us were analyzed.

**OBJECTIVE REPRESENTATION OF “VISCERAL RHYTHM” OF INTERNAL ORGANS IN CASE OF REFLEX VERTEBRO-VISCERAL SYNDROMES BY COMPUTER MONITORING METHOD**

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**SUMMARY**

The method of computer monitoring for the registration and estimation of internal abdominal organs fluctuating changes is offered and the connection between different variants of internal organs “visceral rhythm” and the formation of clinic reflex pain syndromes is revealed. 

**Key words:** “visceral rhythm”, reflex pain syndrome, commissures, “neosubstrate”, computer monitoring.

**MEDICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL REHABILITATION OF CHILDREN OF PRESCHOOL AGE WITH DELAYED MATURATION OF SUPREME BRAIN FUNCTIONS**

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**SUMMARY**

The effectiveness of the complex rehabilitation treatment using manual therapy, therapeutic physical training, physiotherapy and a program for intellectual and creative development for maturation of supreme brain functions in children of preschool age has been demonstrated.
ANATOMIC-MORPHOLOGIC SUBSTANTIATION OF STENOSIS OF INTERVERTEBRAL CHANNELS OF CERVICAL ZONE OF THE VERTEBRAL COLUMN

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SUMMARY

The presence of intervertebral channels has been substantiated, and they have been characterized on the basis of examination of 30 anatomic preparations of cervical zone of the vertebral column. The presence of connective tissue ligamentous structures has been found in the zone of intervertebral channels. Anatomic-morphologic prerequisites to development of cervical compression radicular syndromes have been substantiated. Key words: cervical zone of the vertebral column, intervertebral channel, compression syndrome.

PATHOGENETIC MECHANISMS OF DEVELOPMENT OF ROENTGENOFUNCTIONAL DISORDERS IN CASE OF REFLEX AND COMPRESSION SPONDYLOGENIC SYNDROMES

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SUMMARY

The results of complex clinico_instrumental examination of 126 patients with reflex and compression spondylogenic syndromes are given in the article. The analysis of clinical, roentgeno-functional, and ultrasonographic data collected in cases of different clinical versions of the spondylogenic syndromes against the background of manual therapy application was performed. Pathogenetic mechanisms of development of roentgenofunctional disorders depending on a major pathomorphologic substrate have been defined. Key words: spondylogenic pain syndromes, roentgenofunctional disorders, manual therapy.
SOME ASPECTS OF SPINE «FLAIL» INJURIES FROM THE POINT OF MANUAL THERAPY

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SUMMARY

Experiments with participation of voluntaries showed, that impact accelerations, which were registered during transport incidents (7...25 G), caused disorders of spine and signs of moderate «flail» injuries. The voluntaries had pain, some restriction of spine mobility and rotation of vertebra of damaged spine segments. Manual therapy completely and quickly corrected these disorders.

Key words: «whiplash» injuries of the vertebral column, transport accidents, overload stroke, manual therapy.

CURRENTLY IMPORTANT TECHNIQUES OF MANUAL THERAPY OF DYSFUNCTION OF THE TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT AND THEIR EFFECTIVENESS

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SUMMARY

The dysfunction of the temporomandibular joint (TMJ) is often found in neurologic and stomatologic practice, and it is the prevailing cause of chronic facial pain. Complex examination of 104 patients with clinical manifestations of the TMJ dysfunction was performed. Structural and functional alterations of the TMJ, the cranial system and the musculoskeletal system in case of the TMJ dysfunction have been revealed. A complex of manual therapy methods for correcting the TMJ pathology has been proposed. A conclusion has been made that the manual therapy techniques are highly effective for complex treatment of the TMJ dysfunction.

Key words: temporomandibular joint, manual therapy.

CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF NON-VISCERAL LUMBODYNIA IN MEN AND WOMEN OF ELDERLY AGE

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SUMMARY

The diagnostics and therapy of diseases of the peripheral nervous system and pain syndromes in seniors has a number of important special features. The pathology of the peripheral nervous system has, as a rule, a polyetiological character at elderly and
old age. In this case considerable alterations of the neurologic state of involuntary character may take place. They are age-specific normal features in case of absence of anamnesis or other clinical manifestations.

THE APPLICATION OF THERAPEUTIC EXERCISES FOR TREATMENT OF VARICOSE VEINS OF THE SMALL PELVIS IN WOMEN AT MAIN AGE-BIOLOGICAL PERIODS OF LIFE

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SUMMARY

The influence of therapeutic exercises on a state of venous hemodynamics of the small pelvis organs in women having varicose veins in the small pelvis was evaluated. The obtained results demonstrate that the application of therapeutic exercises makes it possible to solve the main problems of treatment of the disease in women at all main age_biological periods of life: to improve venous drainage from the small pelvis, to normalize the venous architectonics of the small pelvis organs and the microcirculation system.

Key words: pelvic pain syndrome, varicose disease, conservative treatment, therapeutic exercises.

FORMATION OF A SPECIFIC STATICO-DYNAMIC STEREOTYPE DURING PREGNANCY IN WOMEN AND ITS INFLUENCE ON DEVELOPMENT OF NEUROLOGIC SYNDROMES OF THE PATHOLOGY OF LUMBAR ZONE OF THE VERTEBRAL COLUMN

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SUMMARY

It is essential that neurological syndromes of pathology lumbar zone of a backbone in the postnatal period be diagnosed and treated timely. The particular feature of clinical syndrome development is that they appear in the first half of pregnancy in response to static and dynamic reorganization of women"s vertebral column. It is characterized by high frequency of painful syndromes and absence of serious neurological manifestations. In postnatal period women frequently show neurological symptoms in connection with acquired stenosis spinal and root canals (in comparison with the usual women, suffering from osteochondrosis) The syndromes regularly become chronic in the postnatal period. Practically all neurological syndromes in the postnatal period accompanied with depressive and phobias reactions. Such syndromes are more difficult to treat then discogenic syndromes as they call for special medical tactics and application of mobilizing technique manual therapy.

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SPECIAL FEATURES OF PATHOBIOMECHANICAL ALTERATIONS IN JOINTS OF THE VERTEBRAL COLUMN AND THE PELVIS IN PATIENTS WITH CORONARY HEART DISEASE AND REFLEX SYNDROMES OF CERVICAL OSTEOCHONDROSIS

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SUMMARY

The vertebro_neurologic examination and manual testing of 100 patients suffering from the coronary heart disease (CHD) in combination with reflex syndromes of cervical osteochondrosis (main group) was performed. 50 patients with reflex syndromes of cervical osteochondrosis but without the CHD (control group) were examined by the same methods. On the basis of the comparative analysis of the results obtained the expediency of inclusion of vertebro_neurologic examination and manual testing into the protocol of examination of patients with the CHD as well as inclusion of manual therapy methods (differentiated depending on a character of the detected pathobiomechanical alterations) in the protocol of therapeutic rehabilitation activities has been substantiated. Key words: pathobiomechanical alterations, coronary heart disease, reflex syndromes of cervical osteochondrosis.

CONTEMPORARY TECHNOLOGIES OF LUMBAR DISC HERNIATIONS RESTORATIVE TREATMENT

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SUMMARY

The article shows results of investigation and treatment of patients with lumbar disc herniations. The efficacy of cabin type of underwater vertical traction and local barotherapy in discogenic radiculopathies restorative treatment is studied. It is established that cabin type of underwater vertical traction is more effective compare to horizontal underwater traction in therapy both axonopathy and axononyelinopathy. But it is found that efficacy of vertical traction is better in axonopathy. Inclusion of local barotherapy makes results of discogenic radiculopathies treatment better, but its efficacy is mostly seen in axonomyelinopathy. Key words: discogenic radiculopathies, local barotherapy, traction therapy.

CLINICAL VARIANTS OF DISCOGENIC RADICULAR COMPRESSION: A NEW DIAGNOSTIC APPROACH

N.T. Zinyakov, A.A. Liev, V.V. Belyakov
The investigation results of patients with compressive damage of radicular segment caused by lumbar disc herniations are presented in the article. Two stage of radicular compression and two clinical variants of discogenic lumbosacral radiculopathies (axonopathy and axonomyelinopathy) are described. It is established that axonomyelinopathy is on the one hand more serious variant of radiculopathy and on the other hand is the next stage of axonopathy.

**Key words:** lumbar disc herniations, stage of radicular compression, axonopathy, axonomyelinopathy.