

Восстановление Активности Нервных Центров



«The Restoration of
the Activity of Nerve
Centers»

Метод RANC

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Studying for 19 years, the results of **the non-specific stimulation of the reticular formation** through the accessory nerve, through short-term intense pain stimulus trapezius muscles, revealed certain patterns and come to the following conclusions:

1. At steady change in the normal activity of nerve centers in the brain caused by various external factors, reticular formation by virtue of the anatomical and physiological unity with the nuclei of the accessory nerve, causes **a stable excitation of its nuclei** . It is expressed in spastic tension or individual sections of the trapezius and sterno-mastoid muscle, or both of these muscles on both sides as a whole.
2. Short-term intense pain stimulation spasm, painful areas trapezius muscles by afferent fibers leads **to a direct effect on the nucleus of the reticular formation** , and indirectly, through it, to **all the nerve centers of the brain**
3. The process of restructuring of the nerve centers in the regime of anomalous activity begins at the moment of painful stimulation and trapezius muscles from a single exposure lasts at least 6 weeks. The result is already occurring and still occur in this period changes in the nerve centers is **restoration of normal central regulation** , which is expressed in the disappearance of symptoms and normalization of laboratory and functional studies.

The method of "The Restoration of the Activity of Nerve Centers"

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Sustainable change in the activity of the nerve centers known as the induction is the basis of the dominant - the formation of nerve hyperexcitability center. It is known that this phenomenon was first described **A. A. Uhtomskim** . Dominant nerve center subjugates weaker nerve centers, draws their energy and thereby further enhanced. As a result of the stimulation of different receptors fields begins to cause a reflex response characteristic of the activities of the dominant center.

The emergence of dominant nerve centers, it is impossible without the formation of many new synaptic connections between bodies and dendrites of neurons of these centers (*divergentsiey a*), ie the formation of new neural circuits. In turn, the disappearance of the symptoms of which are a direct consequence of this abnormal reflex activity is impossible without the demise of these new ways of excitation.

Thus the property of the nerve centers, known as induction, while stable in their dominant focus leading to the emergence of pathological changes in the organs and systems of the body should be considered pathological reflexes. **Such pathological reflexes are conventional** (*as opposed to absolute, which are genetically determined*) and are formed in response to the negative external influence. Mobilization of nerve centers for the neutralization of the aggressive external impacts, at high frequency and excessive force last (not vital exceeding threshold) leads to a stable functional rearrangement of the central nervous system. Such a lesion of the central regulation manifests itself in the emergence and existence of various symptoms and syndromes.

Through the stimulation of the reticular formation in various chronic pathologies were able to identify some obvious patterns, which on closer examination turn out to be not so unambiguous.

If you treat induction in isolation, just as one of the properties of the nerve centers, not taking into account the emergence of dominant foci as a result of abnormal reflex activity, leading to sindromobrazovaniyu, the fight against such violations must be reduced to reduce the activity of dominant foci without setting the fracture problem these pathological conditioned reflexes. It is in this way we are going, if we use for this purpose a variety of pharmacological agents. If we all shall be removed from the target to change the central regulation and set the task of impact only on the peripheral units regulation of body functions, then we have an even more marginal results.

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On the other hand, if we take into account the conditioned reflex mechanism of occurrence of dominant foci in the nerve centers of the brain, leading to the formation of pathological conditioned reflex, whereas the aim of becoming "just" **global destruction of these reflex arcs at the cellular level**. Thus, solving the problem of the restoration of the normal activity of the nervous centers, we decide questions of prevention and treatment of various acute and chronic diseases in general, and [Parkinson's disease](#) in particular.

Analyzing the results obtained upon stimulation of the reticular formation method which, according to the result achieved its use results we called **regeneration activity of nerve centers** («The **R** estoration of the **A** ctivity of **N** erve **C** enters» -

[RANC](#)), We came to the conclusion that Parkinson's disease is a global functional disorder, which involves a large number of nerve centers. This is what we believe is due to the extraordinary polymorphism of symptoms characteristic of the disease until it has reached its terminal stage. In favor of a functional nature of this pathology evidenced by numerous facts of disappearance of tremor and stiffness regardless of the length of the disease, as well as the reduction of symptoms in inefficient and ineffective therapy with all **of L-the DOPA**.

For the global restructuring of the reflex activity of the nerve centers of the extrapyramidal system and associated centers of the brain say long-term treatment of this disease by RANC. For example, in [epilepsy](#) , or [the defeat of the trigeminal nerve](#) focus of pathological activity is limited to small areas of the brain, so after applying RANC symptom resolution procedure occurs in severe cases, after two courses of five RANC procedures performed over the past two months. **In 70% of patients with these diseases is only one such treatment in 5-10 days.**

In favor of partial viability theory lack of dopamine caused by the irreversible processes of neurodegeneration, said the inefficiency of substitution therapy with L-DOPA for at least 50%. Improvement of physical activity in some patients immediately after RANC procedures, while

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others at a later date for continuing treatment is also inconsistent with neurodegeneration of dopaminergic structures.

According to observation of the dynamics of the reduction of symptoms in patients treated monthly in the form of one or two RANC procedures consist of two stages, **a stable remission of the disappearance of tremor and stiffness significant reduction**

occurs in

20%

after 5-6 months of treatment, at

80-85 %

in 12-18 months. In

15-20%

of patients significant changes is not possible to achieve, due to the true cause of neurodegeneration, which set or initially as a consequence of external factors, which was the result of a far come pathological processes of conditioned reflex reconstruction of the nerve centers, which has moved from the high-quality reversible functional changes in irreversible organic.

The resulting effects resulting from stimulation of the trapezius muscle receptors explains the known properties of nerve centers, such as **irradiation, induction, fatigue and divergence.**

Irradiation (*When the excitation of the nerve center nerve impulses propagate to neighboring centers and bring them into an active state*). Applying a threshold of irritation with broad receptor fields trapezius muscles leads to irradiation of excitation in the nuclei of the reticular formation, which in turn leads to the excitation of the brain and nerve centers of irradiation of excitation in them.

Changes of neuronal activity in the nucleus of the nerve centers of the threshold after stimulation of the receptor fields trapezius muscles explains the process of induction. The basis of the relationship between nerve centers, as is known is a process of induction - prompting (*in duction*

) opposite process. Strong excitation process in the central nervous causes inhibition in neighboring nerve centers (spatial negative induction) and induces strong excitation of the braking process (in neighboring nerve centers *spatial positive induction*

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Centers in the dominant state, under intense stimulation threshold tire. As it is known nerve center has a low lability. He constantly receives from a variety of highly labile nerve fibers a large number of incentives in excess of its lability. Therefore, **the nerve center operates at maximum load, and easily tired**

Based on synaptic transmission mechanisms excitation in nerve centers fatigue can be explained by the fact that as the operation of the neuron depleting reserves and mediator becomes impossible transfer pulses at the synapses. Fatigue dominant foci leads to spatial positive induction, which resulted in the centers, suppressed them, come to a state of normal (*background*) activity.

The ability of the neuron to establish synaptic connection with numerous different nerve cells within the same or different nerve centers, as is known, is called **divergence** . Intensive external influence on an organism, i.e. distress includes the same divergence intensive processes in the nerve centers. It is this property of the nerve centers is the basis of the restructuring of their functional activity. The consequence of such pathological appearance of conditioned reflexes that occur in response to a distress to compensate for its negative effects are genetically determined dysfunction of unconditioned reflexes, ensuring optimal regulatory activity of the nerve centers.

Recovery method of active nerve centers RANC (of *The Restoration of the Activity of Nerve Centers*) is to, have a stimulating effect on the nerve centers of the brain via the brain stem reticular formation, including the process leading to the normalization of their activity.

The method of treatment RANC refers to reflexology. The therapeutic effect is achieved by intensive exposure to the nerve centers of the brain through the reticular formation. This effect is realized by repeated stimulation threshold trapezius muscle pain receptors introduction of these drugs, causing a short-term intense pain stimulation. This it is very similar in principle to the impact of other types of acupuncture, in particular with acupuncture, but is fundamentally different from this method of treatment is much more powerful influence exerted and therefore greater efficiency. It is distinguished by **a small amount of time spent on patient treatments and resistance of impact**

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SUMMARY techniques used to restore nerve activity centers is that, exerting a massive transient pain in trapezius muscle irritation by intramuscular injection of a solution, cause the restructuring of brain nerve centers .

For stimulation of nerve centers in the brain using 0.45% 0.9% NA solution. CL. (Water For Injection + 0.9% NA. CL. In a ratio of 1x1) which is introduced into the trapezoidal muscle to a depth of 15 millimeters in volume 1.0 milliliters.

Painful irritation when administered hypotonic solution hydrolysis occurs due to a minor amount of myocytes and their decay products excitation of nociceptors. As a solution for stimulation of the trapezius muscle pain receptors can be used with other low-toxic drugs briefly expressed locally irritating effect when administered intramuscularly. Injection in the trapezius muscle on both sides of 15-20 injections. The results of executing a painful stimulus transmitted via the accessory nerve in the brain stem, which is switched to the reticular formation of the nucleus. According to the observations of nerve centers activity recovery process proposed method takes about 6 weeks.

This first short course is for "start" activity recovery process of nerve centers. Further held a short two-three-day courses given between 4-6 weeks. Treatment continues until the onset of sustained remission and in different patients, as has been said above, it takes an average of six to 18 months. As a result of the ensuing stabilization activity of the cerebral nerve centers in the normal physiological level **eliminated the causes of diseases which are based on functional disorders, including Parkinson's syndrome.**

The result is the restoration of changes occurring central regulation of various functions and systems.

This property of the nerve centers of fatigue, can not call the violation of their operation in the application of the proposed method, the impact on the central nervous system.

The proposed method of treatment has no absolute contraindications, as well as restrictions on the age and sex of patients.