SCENAR therapy effectiveness in combined treatment of socially significant diseases of the digestive system

Perfiliev Y.I., Yakovlev A.A., Letifov G.M., Starovoytov Y.Y., Volkov A.S.
Socially significant diseases of the digestive system

Socio-economic factors

Socially significant diseases

Digestive system diseases

Risk of complications increase

Decrease of the Socio-hygienic culture

Mortality growth

Registered permanent incapacity (disability) growth

Stress
Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD)

- A distinct tendency to the frequency of GERD increase
- (The frequency of heartburn has increased; 20-40% of the total adult population have had this symptom)
- Recrudescence
- 10-20% patients develop Barrett's esophagus
- The presence of atypical symptoms and extra-oesophageal manifestations make it difficult to diagnose GERD, which leads to overdiagnosis and worsens other diseases
- Low quality of life in patients with GERD and lack of effectiveness of modern etiopathogenetic treatment
- The high cost of the course of therapy
- Recurrence is common, even after basic treatment (50-70%)

acad. V.T. Ivashkin, 2010
The prevalence of GERD in the world
Peptic ulcer disease

- In Russia, at least 8% of the population suffers from a stomach ulcer (7-10% the global trend)
- More than 3 million patients are under medical supervision
- There is a growth tendency in Russia
- The number of patients with complicated peptic ulcer disease unchanged despite the reduced frequency of hospitalization and routine surgery for uncomplicated peptic ulcer
- The disease complications kill more than 6 thousand people yearly

«Health of the population of Russia and the activities of Health institutions in 2009», Ministry of Healthcare of Russia statistics, 2010
Chronic pancreatitis also belongs to the group of socially significant diseases, with the primary disease 8.2 cases per 100 thousand of population per year. The prevalence in Europe is from 20 to 200 new cases per 100 thousand of population. In Russia there are more than 60 thousand patients, in Germany – more than 20 thousand patients with chronic pancreatitis.

Reasons and particularities of chronic pancreatitis in modern society

** Alcohol – as etiological factor in 60% of cases
** Biliary pathology – as etiological factor in 40-56% of cases
** Comorbidities are recorded in 80% of cases
** More than 4 comorbidities in 65-74% of registered cases
** Stubborn pain in every second patient
** Nutritional deficiency I – III cr. 38-62%
** The need for enteral nutrition of in-patients in every sixth case

Reasons and particularities of chronic pancreatitis in modern society

- More than 11% of patients with chronic pancreatitis go on disability
- Every third patient has early complications, while mortality is maintained at 5%
- 20-year history of chronic pancreatitis increases the risk of cancer by more than 5 times
- The mortality rate for 10 years is about 30%, within 20 years of disease it makes more than 50%
- The average age of patients being 39 years
- Increase in The proportion of women by 30%

Epidemiology (UC)

• Despite the low incidence of 10 to 20 per 100 thousand a year, and the prevalence of 100-200 per 100 thousand population

• The frequency of relapses is high

• Reaches 50% in the first year

- In 3-5 years
  • Remission 25%
  • annual recurrence 18%
  • less frequent recurrences 57%

Ulcerative colitis: the natural course of the disease

On average
• 20% patients have colectomy within 10 years
• 30% patients have colectomy within 25 years

The problems faced by gastroenterologists and physicians while treating inflammatory bowel disease

- a problem of low socio-economic level of the patients
- the high cost of basic treatment drugs, only partial funding for high-tech medical care
- low compliance of patients to perform the full scope of the treatment, fear of corticosteroids treatment
- wrong choice of daily dose of therapy by primary care physicians.
SCENAR therapy and RISTA diagnostics efficiency in combined treatment of socially significant diseases of the digestive system

**STUDY DESIGN**

**I STAGE**
Examination of patients with digestive organs diseases and monitoring teams forming

**II STAGE**
Course treatment

**III STAGE**
Therapy effectiveness assessment

**I basic group**
(basic therapy, nosologically oriented)
(n=96)

- GERD (n=22), UD (n=25), CP (n=27), UC (n=22)

**II group**
(basic therapy + SCENAR)
(n=37)

- GERD (n=7), UD (n=12), CP (n=11), UC (n=7)
The effectiveness of SCENAR in the basic treatment of complicated forms of gastroesophageal reflux disease

Control group n=22 (Basic PPI treatment) Positive results were achieved in 15 patients (73.3%)

Main group n=7 (PPI treatment + SCENAR treatment) Positive results were achieved in 6 patients (85.7%)

12-week basic therapy endpoint evaluation: GERD clinical symptoms relief, epithelialization of esophagus erosions and ulcers
The effectiveness of SCENAR in the basic treatment of peptic ulcer

The control group n = 25 (basic therapy)
A positive result achieved in 22 (88.3%) patients

Main group n = 12 (basic therapy + SCENAR)
A positive result achieved in 11 (91.7%) patients

Endpoint evaluation of the effectiveness of 4-week basic therapy:
- relief of clinical symptoms of ulcer
- scarring ulcers and erosions
- epithelization
RISTA-diagnosis, the choice of SCENAR-prescription, peptic ulcer treatment efficacy monitoring

Before treatment

Violation of VNS functional activity, parasympathetic type (gaster meridian), indicators deviation = 25 units

After treatment

VNS functional activity normalization (gaster meridian) after 2 weeks' treatment
The effectiveness of SCENAR in the basic treatment of ulcerative colitis

The control group n = 27 (basic therapy PPI)
A positive result was achieved in 19 (63%) of patients

Main group n = 11
(basic therapy + SCENAR)
A positive result achieved in 9 (82%) patients

Endpoint evaluation of the effectiveness of 12-week basic therapy:
relief of clinical symptoms of UC, epithelialization of erosions and ulcers of the intestine
RISTA-diagnostics, the choice of SCENAR-prescription, ulcerative colitis treatment efficacy monitoring

Before treatment

After treatment

Violation of VNS functional activity, sympathetic type (large intestine meridian), indicators deviation = 25.4 units

VNS functional activity normalization tendency after 6 weeks’ treatment
The effectiveness of SCENAR in the basic treatment of chronic pancreatitis

The control group, n = 22
(basic PPI therapy)
A positive result achieved in 13 (60%) patients

Main group n = 7
(PPI therapy + SCENAR)
A positive result registered in 6 (85.7%) patients

US signs:
increasing the size of the pancreas, blurriness

Endpoint evaluation of the effectiveness of 4-week basic therapy:
relief of clinical symptoms, normalizing activity of amylase, lipase blood reducing the size of the pancreas (US)
RISTA-diagnostics, the choice of SCENAR-prescription, chronic pancreatitis treatment efficacy monitoring

Before treatment

Violation of VNS functional activity, sympathetic type (pancreas meridian), indicators deviation = 17.2 units

After treatment

VNS functional activity normalization pancreas meridian after 4 weeks’ treatment
Conclusion

Thus it may be concluded that digestive system diseases treatment involving SCENAR courses is accompanied by restoration of function of the autonomic nervous system, as well as the improvement of clinical-laboratory and morphological indices reflecting the formation of stable remission of the diseases.