

# Method of Gas-Discharge Imaging in Screening Diagnostics of Uterine Fibroids and Adenomyosis

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Currently, there are a large number of different ways to assess the health of the human body, each of which has certain advantages and disadvantages.

One of the promising electrographic methods for studying the human condition is the method of Gas-discharge Imaging (GDV), based on the Kirlian effect ("high-frequency photographing"). The GDV method is a computer registration and analysis of the glow induced by objects, including biological ones. Based on the GDV method by a group of scientists led by Professor K.G. Korotkov (ITMO, St. Petersburg) developed the device "GRV camera", which has passed clinical trials and entered into the state register of medical equipment [1] The method is characterized by ease of use and high throughput, which is of particular value during preventive examinations in screening mode [3,4]

**Material and methods:** In order to identify the diagnostic value of GDV in the detection of uterine fibroids, adenomyosis and their combination, we conducted a study of 72 women with previously diagnosed uterine fibroids (22 people), adenomyosis (18 people), a combination of fibroids and adenomyosis (16 people) and 25 women (control group) without female pathology sexual sphere. Women with inflammatory processes of the female genital sphere, menstrual cycle disorders and endocrine pathology were excluded from the study. Given the absence of the GDV method in the clinical recommendations, the study was conducted after receiving informed consent in writing. The subjects put their fingers on a certain display of the CORONA-1 device. Radiation was used for the study, created by the ring fingers on the left and right hand, reflecting the morphofunctional state of the uterus. After that, a snapshot was captured, which was displayed on the laptop screen. GDV diagnostics was carried out in two standard modes: psycho-functional and structural-functional. Radiation loss – their presence in the crown indicates the initial, first, stage of the disease, which takes place at the energy level, and therefore may not be felt by the patient's physical senses in a certain organ where this loss occurred. In this paper, we analyzed 2 indicators: the intensity of the glow and the topic of the sectors of the reproductive system (uterus). The intensity of the glow is reflected

in the brightness of the corona glow and depends on metabolic processes in the body, in particular energy

metabolism. The more intense the energy exchange (synthesis of ATP), the brighter the crown of the GRV gram. The topical assessment was made by increasing or decreasing (disappearing) the area of the visualized "crown".

**Results of the study:** In the group of women with adenomyosis, compared with the results in the control group, in the projection sector of the uterus, on the 4th finger of both hands, there was an excess of luminescence, characterized by increased crown density in the structural and functional mode of operation in all women studied in this group. In the group of women with uterine fibroids in the same projection zone (6 o'clock sector of 4 fingers), a sharp decrease in the intensity of the glow was revealed, up to its complete block (disappearance) in the structural and functional mode of operation in 100% of the observations of women in this group. In women with fibroids in combination with adenomyosis, excess luminescence was found in the projection area of the uterus when examined in the structural and functional mode and a defect of luminescence in the same projection in the psycho-functional mode. At the same time, the dependence of the volume of the pathological process and the degree of severity of specific signs of the GRV-gram (intensity of illumination and area of the crown) was noted

## Conclusion

Thus, our studies have shown the expediency and value of GDV diagnostics in determining uterine fibroids, adenomyosis, and especially their combination, in a screening mode, without the use of complex and invasive technologies. Further research in this direction will allow us to obtain more voluminous digital characteristics of such pathology as fibroids and adenomyosis, as well as their combinations.

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