

GRIGORY GRABOVOY
**Restoration of the human body
concentration on numbers**
1999

INTRODUCTION

The book presents a system of concentrations on seven-, eight- and nine-digit numbers that I have obtained from the practice of restoring health. Seven-digit numbers are mainly given, since they allow one to more generally understand the meanings of numbers in restoring the body. For analytical practice, eight- and nine-digit numbers are given both in the text of the book and in the appendix. Having extended this principle of restoring health, one can obtain one concentration from another, and, consequently, one can draw conclusions that link one diagnosis with another. Such a system of concentrations allows one to cure a person or restore health prophylactically by concentrating on numbers in accordance with a specific diagnosis, and one can also obtain restorative dependencies between different diagnoses. In practice, if one takes a numerical series of seven digits for one disease, as well as a numerical series for another disease, then from the meaning of the numbers one can obtain information about what the diseases have in common and general methods of treating the disease. Thus, one can reduce treatment to a single-pulse level of simply understanding the situation and the corresponding spiritual state.

In this case, concentration refers to recovery for specific types of illness, but it can also be transferred to any other situation of event management, as well as to the recovery of a person after biological death. Concentration can be carried out by the person himself for self-recovery, and one can concentrate, putting into concentration the thought of the recovery of another person through the given concentration.

You can concentrate on the numerical series corresponding to the chapter, immediately, covering all the diseases that are included in a

specific chapter, if the disease is related to the title of the chapter, but there is no exact diagnosis. If the diagnosis is known, then you need to concentrate on the numbers corresponding to a specific diagnosis. With concentrations, you can move from one concentration to another and thus understand how to arrange the sequence of numbers to create control in the direction of full health restoration. Try to find your own concentrations.

The specified approach is extended to the general management system through concentration by numbers. In this case, concentration can be done either sequentially, that is, for example, from the first to the seventh number, or by selecting numbers.

Thus, concentrations are different and concentration methods can be individual depending on how to use them. Concentrations can be used at any time, either by memorizing them or by writing them down. During concentration, you should understand that what spiritual meaning you put into recovery from the disease and how you spread this knowledge to everyone in the system of salvation from a possible global catastrophe, so much you can speed up the result.

Chapter 1

CRITICAL CONDITIONS - 1258912

ACUTE RESPIRATORY FAILURE — 1257814 — a pathological condition of the body in which maintenance of normal blood gas composition is not ensured or is achieved due to the strain of compensatory mechanisms of external respiration and is characterized by: a decrease in arterial blood pO_2 (PaO_2) below 50 mm Hg when breathing atmospheric air; an increase in arterial blood pCO_2 ($PaCO_2$) above 50 mm Hg; a disorder of the mechanics and rhythm of breathing; a decrease in pH (7.35).

ACUTE CARDIOVASCULAR FAILURE - 1895678 - the lost ability of the heart to provide adequate blood supply to organs and systems, a discrepancy between the capabilities of the heart and the tissues' needs for oxygen, characterized by low blood pressure, decreased blood flow in the tissues.

CARDIAC ARREST (clinical death) — 8915678 — a transitional state between life and death — it is not yet death, but it is no longer life. It begins from the moment the central nervous system, blood

circulation and breathing cease to function until irreversible changes occur in the tissues and, above all, in the brain.

TRAUMATIC SHOCK, SHOCK AND SHOCK-LIKE CONDITIONS - 1895132 - a severe condition caused by trauma, accompanied by severe dysfunction of vital organs, primarily blood circulation and respiration.

Chapter 2

TUMOR DISEASES - 8214351

MALIGNANT TUMORS OF THE ORPHANY — 1235689 — squamous cell, lymphoepithelioma and undifferentiated forms of cancer, combining tumors of the palatine tonsils, root of the tongue and posterior pharyngeal wall.

MALIGNANT TUMORS OF THE SMALL INTESTINE - 5485143 - are carcinoid, cancer, leiomyosarcoma, localized in the terminal ileum, duodenum and jejunum.

MALIGNANT TESTICULAR TUMORS - 5814321 - are germ cell tumors originating from the seminiferous epithelium and non-germ cell tumors originating from hormone-producing cells and from the stroma.

SKIN LYMPHOMAS - 5891243 - a group of tumors that develop primarily or predominantly in the skin from T- and B-lymphocytes.

MESOTHELIOMA - 58912434 - a malignant tumor that occurs in the pleura or peritoneum.

MELANOMA - 5674321 - a malignant tumor arising from melanocytes, most often localized in the skin, rarely in the conjunctiva, choroid, mucous membrane of the nose, oral cavity, vagina, rectum.

NEUROBLASTOMAS - 8914567 - malignant tumors that metastasize to the skeleton or liver, and arise in the sympathetic nerves and ganglia, as well as in the medullary layer of the adrenal glands.

BONE TUMORS, MALIGNANT — 1234589 — primary malignant tumors of bone tissue (osteogenic sarcoma, parosteal sarcoma, chondrosarcoma, malignant giant cell tumor) and non-bone origin (Ewing's sarcoma, fibrosarcoma, chordoma, angiosarcoma, adamantinoma).

UTERINE TUMORS - 9817453 - a malignant tumor of the uterine body, diagnosed in women in menopause, in the premenopausal period, at the age of up to 40 years, the development of which is preceded by obesity, diabetes, hypertension.

BRAIN TUMORS (BRAIN AND SPINAL CORD) - 5431547 - malignant tumors that occur in adults and children, mostly glioblastoma and malignant astrocytoma.

ADRENAL TUMORS - 5678123 - pathological growths of adrenal tissue, consisting of qualitatively altered cells that have become atypical in terms of differentiation, growth pattern and other processes.

TUMORS OF THE NASAL CAVITY AND PARANASAL SINUSES - 8514256 - squamous cell carcinoma localized in the nasal cavity or maxillary sinuses.

TUMORS OF THE NASOPHARYNX - 5678910 - squamous cell carcinoma is the main histological variant of tumors in this area.

PARATHYROID GLAND TUMORS — 1548910 — usually benign adenomas, sometimes carcinomas, characterized by slow development and metastasizing to regional lymph nodes, lungs, and liver.

PANCREATIC TUMORS FROM THE ISLETS OF LANGERHANS — 8951432 — are adenomas (up to 90%); the tumor's characterization as malignant is based on the fact that metastases occur, localized in the liver, lungs, bones, and brain.

CANCER OF THE MAJOR DUODENAL PAPILLA — 8912345 — a malignant epithelial tumor; represented by a primary tumor (40%) or other tumors growing into this area (bile ducts, duodenum, pancreas).

CANCER OF THE VAGINA AND EXTERNAL GENITAL ORGANS - 12589121 - a malignant epithelial tumor, the development of which is preceded by precancerous diseases - leukoplakia and kraurosis.

LIP CANCER - 1567812 - a malignant epithelial tumor, the histological form of which is squamous cell carcinoma with keratinization.

STOMACH CANCER — 8912534 — a malignant epithelial tumor localized in the upper third (cardiac part and fundus of the stomach), middle third (body of the stomach) or lower third (pyloric part of the stomach), with non-specific clinical symptoms of the disease — nausea,

vomiting, belching, dysphagia, general weakness, weight loss, anemia, etc.

GALLBLADDER CANCER — 8912453 — a malignant epithelial tumor, which in morphological structure is an adenocarcinoma of varying differentiation with an infiltrative type of growth, rarely (no more than 15%) — squamous cell carcinoma.

EXTRAHEPATIC BILE DUCTS CANCER — 5789154 — a malignant epithelial tumor, which is an adenocarcinoma of various differentiation with an infiltrative type of growth, affecting the common bile duct.

SKIN CANCER — 8148957 — a malignant epithelial tumor that occurs on exposed areas of the body, the development of which is preceded by hyperkeratosis — age-related and resulting from intense ultraviolet radiation, Bowen's disease, radiation dermatitis, pigment xeroderma, albinism, chronic ulcers and scars, etc.

BREAST CANCER — 5432189 — a malignant tumor of the mammary gland, the risk factors for which are: menopause, over the age of 50; nulliparity or first birth over the age of 30; family history of breast cancer in the mother, sister, or both, fibrocystic mastopathy.

BLADDER CANCER - 89123459 - a malignant tumor that most often occurs in people working with aromatic amines, as well as those suffering from chronic cystitis.

LIVER CANCER - 5891248 - a malignant tumor localized in the liver and most often representing hepatocellular cancer, less often cholangiocellular cancer.

ESOPHAGEAL CANCER - 8912567 - squamous cell carcinoma, most often tumors are localized in the middle third of the esophagus.

PANCREATIC CANCER - 8125891 - a malignant tumor localized in the head, body and tail of the pancreas and representing mainly ductal cancer (adenocarcinoma).

PENIS CANCER - 8514921 - squamous cell carcinoma, with a high degree of differentiation, affecting the body of the penis.

KIDNEY CANCER - 56789108 - renal cell carcinoma originating from the renal parenchyma and from the epithelium of the renal pelvis (adenocarcinoma).

URETER CANCER - 5891856 - a malignant tumor, morphologically resembling the structure of bladder cancer, most often affecting the lower third of the ureter.

PROSTATE CANCER - 4321890 - a malignant tumor representing adenocarcinoma of various differentiations.

SALIVARY GLAND CANCER - 9854321 - most often represent malignant tumors in the parotid gland, less often in the submandibular and sublingual glands.

RHABDOMYOSARCOMA IN CHILDREN — 5671254 — is the most common form of soft tissue sarcoma in pediatric practice; three histological variants are distinguished: embryonic, alveolar and polymorphic.

COLON AND RECTUM CANCER

— 5821435 — a malignant tumor located in the anal, lower, middle, upper ampullar and rectosigmoid region, adenocarcinomas are most often diagnosed, less often the tumor has the structure of signet ring cell, undifferentiated or squamous cell carcinoma.

THYROID CANCER - 5814542 - histologically represents papillary cancer, follicular cancer, less commonly anaplastic and medullary cancer.

OVARIAN CANCER - 4851923 - represents serous, mucinous and endometrioid malignant tumors of the ovary.

SOFT TISSUE SARCOMA - 54321891 - a malignant tumor located in the soft tissues of the extremities, trunk, retroperitoneal space and other areas of the body.

KAPOSI SARCOMA - 8214382 - a malignant tumor affecting the skin of the extremities and trunk, less often the lymph nodes, visceral organs, bones.

Chapter 3

SEPSIS - 58143212

SEPSIS (blood poisoning) - acute - 8914321; chronic - 8145421 - a disease characterized by the progressive spread of bacterial, viral or fungal flora in the body.

Chapter 4

DISSEMINATED INTRAVASCULAR COAGULATION SYNDROME (DIC syndrome, thrombohemorrhagic syndrome) — 5148142

DIC SYNDROME — 8123454 — is observed in many diseases and all terminal conditions and is characterized by disseminated intravascular coagulation and aggregation of blood cells, activation and depletion of components of the coagulation and fibrinolytic systems, impaired microcirculation in organs with their dystrophy and dysfunction, and a pronounced tendency to thrombosis and bleeding.

AORTIC ANEURYSM - 48543218 - see ch.

Surgical diseases, diagnosis of aneurysm.

CARDIAC ANEURYSM — 9187549 — see chapter *Surgical diseases.*

CARDIAC ARRHYTHMIAS - 8543210 - disorders

cardiac activity associated with changes in the function of the conductive tissue, on which the rhythmic and consistent contraction of its sections depends.

ARTERIAL OBSTRUCTION — 81543213 — see chapter *Surgical diseases, diagnosis occlusion of main arteries.*

ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION - 8145432 - increased blood pressure in the vascular region from the aortic orifice to the arterioles inclusive.

ARTERIAL HYPOTENSION (HYPOTENSION) - 8143546 - is characterized by a decrease in systolic pressure below 100 mm Hg, diastolic pressure - below 60 mm Hg.

ATHEROSCLEROSIS - 54321898 - the most common chronic disease affecting arteries of the elastic (aorta, its branches and arches) and muscular-elastic (arteries of the heart, brain, etc.) type, with the formation of single and multiple foci of lipid, mainly cholesterol, deposits - atheromatous plaques - in the inner lining of the arteries.

HEART BLOCKS - 9874321 - disturbances of cardiac activity associated with slowing or cessation of impulse conduction through the conduction system.

VARICOSE VEINS — 4831388 — see in chapter *Surgical diseases.*

SYSTEMIC VASCULITIS — 1894238 — see *systemic vasculitis* in the chapter *Rheumatic diseases.*

VEGETATIVE-VASCULAR DYSTONIA

(neurocirculatory dystonia) - 8432910 - a vasomotor disorder of a functional nature, accompanied by uncoordinated reactions in various parts of the vascular system.

HYPERTENSIVE CRISES — 5679102 — occur in hypertension and in most cases are characterized by a combination of systemic and regional, primarily cerebral, angiodystonia.

HYPERTENSION - 8145432 - see *arterial hypertension*.

MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION — 8914325 — a severe heart disease caused by acute insufficiency of its blood supply, with the occurrence of a necrotic focus in the heart muscle; the most important clinical form of ischemic heart disease.

ISCHEMIC (CORONARY) HEART DISEASE — 1454210 — a chronic pathological process caused by insufficient blood supply to the myocardium; in the overwhelming majority (97-98%) of cases, it is a consequence of atherosclerosis of the coronary arteries of the heart.

CARDIALGIA — 8124567 — pain in the heart region, differing in its characteristics from angina pectoris; characterized by stabbing, burning, aching, and less often pressing pain sensations in the heart region.

CARDIOMYOPATHIES — 8421432 — primary non-inflammatory myocardial lesions (idiopathic), not associated with valvular defects or intracardiac shunts, arterial or pulmonary hypertension, ischemic heart disease or systemic diseases.

CARDIOSCLEROSIS — 4891067 — damage to the muscle (myocardial sclerosis) and heart valves due to the development of scar tissue in them in the form of nests of varying sizes (from microscopic to large scar foci and fields) and prevalence, replacing the myocardium and (or) deforming the valves.

COLLAPSE - 8914320 - one of the forms of acute vascular insufficiency, arising as a result of the disruption of the normal relationship between the capacity of the vascular bed and the volume of circulating blood.

PULMONARY CORRECTION - 5432111 - a pathological condition characterized by hypertrophy and dilation (and then failure) of the right ventricle of the heart due to arterial pulmonary hypertension in lesions of the respiratory system.

MYOCARDIODYSTROPHY — 85432104 — non-inflammatory lesion of the heart muscle as a result of disturbances in its metabolism under the influence of extracardiac factors.

MYOCARDIOPATHIES — 8432142 — primary non-inflammatory myocardial lesions not associated with valvular defects or intracardiac shunts, arterial or pulmonary hypertension, ischemic heart disease or systemic diseases (collagenoses, amyloidosis, hemochromatosis, etc.).

MYOCARDITIS - 8432110 - inflammatory lesion of the heart muscle.

CIRCULAR INSUFFICIENCY - 85432102 - acute or chronic inability of the circulatory system to deliver blood to organs and tissues in the amount necessary for their normal functioning both at rest and under stress.

NEUROCIRCULATORY DYSTONIA (NCD) — 5432150 — a variant of vegetative-vascular dysfunction (see *vegetative-vascular dystonia*) predominantly in young people, identified based on the needs of medical expert practice as a conditional nosological form.

PULMONARY EDEMA - 54321112 - an attack of severe suffocation, most often caused by acute congestive left ventricular failure of the heart with exudation into the alveoli and foaming of serous fluid in them (alveolar edema).

PERICARDITIS - 9996127 - acute or chronic inflammation of the pericardial sac.

CONGENITAL HEART DEFECTS - 9995437 - anomalies of the intrauterine formation of the heart and (or) great vessels, causing a disturbance of intracardiac circulation, ultimately leading to heart failure.

ACQUIRED HEART DEFECTS - 8124569 - damage to the valve(s) of the heart, the cusps of which are incapable of full opening (stenosis) or closing (valve insufficiency) or both (combined defect).

RHEUMATISM — 5481543 — see *rheumatism* in the chapter *Rheumatic diseases*.

CARDIAC ASTHMA - 8543214 - an attack of severe difficulty breathing, developing mainly as a result of acute or worsening chronic congestive left ventricular failure of the heart with exudation of serous fluid into the lung tissue (interstitial edema).

HEART FAILURE - 8542106 - failure of the heart to function as a pump, ensuring normal blood circulation.

VASCULAR INSUFFICIENCY - 8668888 - discrepancy between the capacity of the vascular bed and the volume of circulating blood due to insufficiency of vascular tone and/or the volume of circulating blood (hypovolemia).

VASCULAR CRISES (angiodystonic crises) - 8543218 - acute transient disturbances of systemic hemodynamics or local blood flow caused by disorders of vascular tone, i.e. hypertension or hypotension of arteries, hypotension of veins, dysfunction of tissue arteriovenous anastomoses (ABA).

ANGINA PECTORIS (ANGINA PECTORIS) - 8145999 - attacks of sudden chest pain due to acute lack of blood supply to the myocardium - a clinical form of ischemic heart disease.

THROMBOPHLEBITIS — 1454580 — see *phlebothrombosis* in the chapter *Surgical diseases*.

ENDOCARDITIS — 8545421 — inflammation of the valvular or parietal endocardium due to rheumatism, less often infection, including septic, collagenoses, intoxication (uremia), trauma.

Chapter 6

RHEUMATIC DISEASES - 8148888

Joint diseases - 5421891

INFECTIOUS ARTHRITIS — 8111110 — inflammation of one or more joints of established microbial etiology.

MICROCRYSTALLINE ARTHRITIS - 0014235 - a group of joint diseases caused by the deposition of microcrystals of various compositions in them.

RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS - 8914201 - a systemic disease of connective tissue, manifested mainly by chronic progressive inflammation of the joints.

PSORIATIC ARTHROPATHY - 0145421 - a unique inflammatory disease of the joints in patients with psoriasis.

OSTEOARTHRITIS, DEFORMING — 8145812 — a non-inflammatory disease of the joints caused by degeneration of articular cartilage.

PERIARTHRITIS - 4548145 - diseases of periarticular soft tissues (tendons, bursae, capsules) without signs of arthritis itself.

GOUT - 8543215 - a disease characterized by a disorder of purine metabolism and accompanied by the accumulation of uric acid in the body.

RHEUMATIC DISEASES OF PERIARTICULAR SOFT TISSUES — 1489123 — diseases of tendons (tendinitis, tendovaginitis), ligaments (ligamentides), attachment sites of these structures to bones (enthesopathy), synovial sacs (bursitis), aponeuroses and fascia of an inflammatory or degenerative nature, not caused by direct trauma, injury, infection or tumor.

REUTERS SYNDROME (urethro-oculosinovial syndrome) - 4848111 - a disease with a characteristic combination of arthritis, urethritis, conjunctivitis, and in some cases with a peculiar dermatitis.

ANKYLOSING SPONDYLITIS (BEKHTEREV'S DISEASE) - 4891201 - a chronic inflammatory disease of the spinal joints with a tendency to develop a gradual limitation of movement in them.

TENDOVAGINITIS - 1489154 - inflammation of the tendon sheaths.

SYSTEMIC VASCULITIS (SV) — 1894238 — a group of diseases characterized by systemic vascular damage with an inflammatory reaction of the vascular wall.

VEGENER'S GRANULOMATOSIS - 8943568 - giant cell granulomatous-necrotic vasculitis with predominant damage to the respiratory tract, lungs and kidneys.

HEMORRHAGIC VASCULITIS (Schonlein-Henoch disease) - 8491234 - systemic lesion of capillaries, arterioles, venules, mainly skin, joints, abdominal cavity and kidneys.

GIANT CELL ARTERITIS (temporal arteritis) - 9998102 - a systemic disease characterized by granulomatous inflammation of the middle layer of blood vessels, mainly the carotid artery basin (temporal, cranial, etc.).

GOODPASCHER'S SYNDROME - 8491454 - systemic capillaritis with predominant damage to the lungs and kidneys, similar to hemorrhagic pneumonitis and glomerulonephritis.

PERIARTERITIS NODA - 54321894 - a systemic vascular disease with predominant damage to muscular arteries and smaller caliber vessels.

TAKAYASU DISEASE (aortoarteritis) - 8945432 - a systemic disease characterized by inflammation of the aorta and its branches with the development of their partial or complete obliteration.

THROMBANGITIS OBLITERATING — 8945482 — a systemic inflammatory vascular disease with predominant damage to muscular arteries and veins.

DIFFUSE CONNECTIVE TISSUE DISEASES — 5485812 — a group of diseases characterized by a systemic type of inflammation of various organs, combined with autoimmune and immune-complex processes, fibrosis formation.

SYSTEMIC LUPUS - 8543148 is a chronic systemic autoimmune disease of connective tissue and blood vessels.

DERMATOMYOSITIS (polymyositis) - 5481234 - a systemic disease of connective tissue with predominant damage to muscles and skin.

SYSTEMIC SCLERODERMA - 1110006 - a chronic systemic connective tissue-vascular disease characterized by progressive fibrosis.

MIXED CONNECTIVE TISSUE DISEASE (Sharp syndrome) - 1484019 - is characterized by a combination of individual features of systemic scleroderma, polymyositis and systemic lupus erythematosus.

SJÖGREN'S (SJÖGREN'S) SYNDROME - 4891456 - chronic inflammation of the exocrine glands, mainly salivary and lacrimal, with signs of their secretory insufficiency.

RHEUMATISM - 5481543 - a systemic inflammatory disease of connective tissue with predominant localization in the heart.

Chapter 7

RESPIRATORY DISEASES - 5823214

ASPERGILLOSIS - 481543271 - a disease caused by fungi of the genus *Aspergillus*, often localized in the bronchopulmonary system.

BRONCHIAL ASTHMA - 8943548 - an allergic disease, the main manifestation of which is an attack of suffocation caused by obstruction of the bronchi.

BRONCHIOLITIS (acute inflammation of the bronchioles) - 89143215 - is considered a severe form of acute bronchitis.

ACUTE BRONCHITIS - 4812567 - diffuse acute inflammation of the tracheobronchial tree.

CHRONIC BRONCHITIS - 4218910 - diffuse progressive inflammation of the bronchi, not associated with local or generalized lung damage and manifested by cough.

PULMONARY INFARCTION - 89143211 - a disease caused by embolism or thrombosis of the branches of the pulmonary artery, mainly its lobar and smaller arteries.

PULMONARY CANDIDIASIS — 4891444 — damage to the bronchopulmonary system due to candidiasis (see chapter *Diseases of the digestive system*), characterized by the appearance of small pneumonic foci with necrosis in the center and fibrinous effusion in the alveoli surrounding the necrosis zone.

PLEURISY - 4854444 - inflammation of the pleura with the formation of a fibrinous coating on its surface or effusion in its cavity.

PNEUMONIA — 4814489 — inflammation of the lungs; a group of diseases characterized by inflammation of the parenchymatous, or predominantly parenchymatous, i.e. respiratory part of the lungs; divided into croupous (lobar) and focal.

PNEUMOSCLEROSIS — 9871234 — development of connective tissue in the lungs as a result of a non-specific (pneumonia, bronchitis) or specific (tuberculosis, syphilis) inflammatory process.

PNEUMOCONIOSIS - 8423457 - occupational lung diseases caused by prolonged inhalation of dust and characterized by the development of diffuse interstitial fibrosis.

SILICOSIS - 4818912 - the most common and severe form of pneumoconiosis, develops as a result of prolonged inhalation of dust containing free silicon dioxide.

SILICATOSIS - 2224698 - caused by inhalation of silicate dust - minerals containing silicon dioxide associated with other elements (magnesium, calcium, iron, aluminum, etc.).

ASBESTOSIS - 4814321 - the most common form of silicosis, caused by inhalation of asbestos dust.

TALCOSIS - 4845145 - a relatively benign silicosis caused by inhalation of talc dust.

METALLOCONIOSIS — 4845584 — caused by inhalation of dust of certain metals: berylliosis — beryllium dust; siderosis — iron dust; aluminosis — aluminum dust; baritosis — barium dust, etc.

CARBOCONIOSIS - 8148545 - caused by exposure to carbon-containing dust (coal, graphite, soot) and are characterized by the development of moderately pronounced small-focal and interstitial pulmonary fibrosis.

ANTHRACOSIS - 5843214 - carboniosis caused by inhalation of coal dust.

PNEUMOCONIOSIS FROM ORGANIC

DUST - 4548912 - can be classified as pneumoconiosis conditionally, since they are not always accompanied by a diffuse process resulting in pneumofibrosis.

LUNG CANCER - 4541589 - 98% of primary lung tumors are cancers originating from the bronchial mucosa.

SARCOIDOSIS - 4589123 - a systemic disease characterized by the formation of "stamped" granulomas in tissues, consisting of epithelioid cells and single giant Pirogov -Langhans cells or foreign body type cells.

TUBERCULOSIS OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS — 8941234 — an infectious disease characterized by the formation of foci of specific inflammation in the affected tissues and a pronounced general reaction of the body.

HAMMEN-RICH SYNDROME - 4814578 - diffuse interstitial progressive pulmonary fibrosis; characterized by exclusively pulmonary localization of the process, low effectiveness of therapy, and an invariably fatal outcome.

EMPHYSEMA OF THE PULMONARY BODY - 54321892 - is characterized by pathological expansion of the air spaces distal to the terminal bronchioles, which is accompanied by destructive changes in the alveolar walls; one of the particular forms of chronic nonspecific lung diseases.

Chapter 8

DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM 5321482

ALIMENTARY DYSTROPHY (starvation disease, protein-free edema) - 5456784 - a disease caused by prolonged malnutrition, characterized by general exhaustion, a disorder of all types of metabolism, dystrophy of tissues and organs with a violation of their functions.

AMEOBIAS -1289145-see chapter *Infectious diseases*.

AMYLOIDOSIS - 5432185 - a systemic disease with damage to many organs and various tissue structures, characterized by a violation of protein metabolism and extracellular deposition of a complex protein-polysaccharide complex in them.

PARTIAL ARTERIOMESENTERIC OBSTRUCTION - 5891234 - a symptom complex caused by partial compression of the lower horizontal part of the duodenum by the superior mesenteric artery.

ATONIA OF THE ESOPHAGUS, STOMACH - 8123457 - see *dyskinesia of the digestive tract*.

ACHALASIA OF THE CARDIUM (cardiospasm, hiatuspasm, megaesophagus, idiopathic dilation of the esophagus, etc.) — 4895132 — is a relatively rare disease characterized by dystrophic changes in the intramural nerve plexus of the esophagus and cardia, atony, dilation of the esophagus, impaired peristalsis of its wall and reflex opening of the cardia during swallowing, as well as disturbances in the passage of swallowed food and liquid into the stomach and their prolonged retention in the esophagus that arise as a result of these processes.

FUNCTIONAL ACHYLIA OF THE STOMACH — 8432157 — a condition characterized by temporary inhibition of gastric secretion without organic damage to the secretory apparatus of the stomach.

BAUGINITIS - 58432148 - inflammatory lesion of the ileocecal valve.

BERI-BERI - 3489112 - vitamin B₂ deficiency . See *vitamin deficiency*.

BRONZE DIABETES -5454589-see *hemochromatosis*.

BULBITIS - 5432114 - see *duodenitis*.

GASTRITIS - 5485674 - inflammation of the mucous membrane (in some cases, the deeper layers) of the stomach wall.

ACUTE GASTRITIS - 4567891 - a polyetiological disease caused by chemical, mechanical, thermal and bacterial factors leading to dystrophic-necrobiotic damage to the gastric mucosa and the development of inflammatory changes in it.

CHRONIC GASTRITIS -5489120- is manifested by chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane (in some cases, the deeper layers) of the stomach wall.

GASTROCARDIAL SYNDROME (Remheld syndrome) - 5458914 - a complex of reflex functional cardiovascular changes (pain and a feeling of pressure in the heart area, changes in heart rhythm and ECG) that occur after eating, with irritation of the mucous membrane of the cardiac zone, with ulcers and cancer of the cardiac part of the stomach.

GASTROPTOSIS - 81234574 - see *dyskinesia of the digestive tract*.

GASTROENTERITIS - 5485674 - see *gastritis; enteritis*.

GASTROENTEROCOLITIS - 8431287 - see *gastritis; enteritis*.

HEMOCHROMATOSIS (pigmentary cirrhosis of the liver, bronze diabetes, Troisier-Anault-Chauffard syndrome, siderophilia, etc.) - 5454589 - a general disease characterized by a disorder of iron metabolism, its increased content in the blood serum and accumulation in tissues and internal organs.

HEPATITIS - 5814243 - inflammatory disease of the liver.

ACUTE HEPATITIS - 58432141 - can be caused by the infectious or serum hepatitis virus, leptospira, salmonella, enteroviruses and other pathogens of infectious diseases (see chapter *Infectious diseases*).

CHRONIC HEPATITIS - 5123891 - liver diseases of an inflammatory-dystrophic nature with moderate fibrosis and predominantly preserved lobular structure of the liver, lasting for a long time (more than 6 months).

HEPATOSIS — 9876512 — liver diseases characterized by dystrophic changes in its parenchyma without a pronounced mesenchymal-cellular reaction. Acute and chronic hepatoses are distinguished, among the latter — fatty and cholestatic.

HEPATOSIS, ACUTE — 1234576 — (toxic liver dystrophy, acute yellow atrophy of the liver, etc.).

CHRONIC FATTY HEPATOSIS — 5143214 — (fatty dystrophy, fatty infiltration, liver steatosis, etc.) is characterized by fatty (sometimes with protein elements) dystrophy of hepatocytes and a chronic course.

CHOLESTATIC HEPATOSIS - 5421548 - is characterized by cholestasis and accumulation of bile pigment in hepatocytes, dystrophic changes in them (mainly protein dystrophy).

HEPATOLENTICULAR DEGENERATION - 5438912 - (hepatolenticular dystrophy; Wilson-Konovalov disease) is a general disease characterized by a disorder of copper metabolism, liver damage such as cirrhosis, and destructive processes in the brain.

HEPATOSPLENOMEGALIC LIPOIDOSIS - 4851888 - see *essential hyperlipemia*.

HEPATOLIENAL SYNDROME - 8451485 - combined enlargement of the liver and spleen of various origins.

FUNCTIONAL HYPERBILIRUBINEMIAS — 84514851 — (benign hyperbilirubinemia, functional jaundice) — a group of diseases and syndromes characterized by yellowish coloration of the skin and mucous membranes, hyperbilirubinemia with normal other indicators of liver function and (in the main forms) the absence of morphological changes in the liver, benign course. These include posthepatitis syndrome and congenital hyperbilirubinemia.

FUNCTIONAL HYPERBILIRUBINEMIAS

CONGENITAL - 8432180 - a group of genetically determined non-hemolytic hyperbilirubinemias.

POSTHEPATITIS HYPERBILIRUBINEMIA — 8214321 — see *posthepatitis syndrome*.

ESSENTIAL HYPERLIPEMIA (hepato-splenomegaly lipoidosis) - 4851888 - hereditary enzyme deficiency characterized by disorders of lipid metabolism.

HYPOVITAMINOSIS — 5154231— see *vitamin deficiency* in the chapter *Vitamin deficiency diseases*.

FUNCTIONAL GASTRIC HYPERSECRETION - 5484214 - (hyperacid state, "irritable stomach syndrome") - a condition characterized by increased gastric juice secretion and acidity of gastric juice.

BRONZE DIABETES —5454589—see *hemochromatosis*.

FUNCTIONAL DIARRHEA — 81234574 — see *gastrointestinal dyskinesia*.

INTESTINAL DYSBACTERIOSIS - 5432101 - a syndrome characterized by a disturbance in the mobile balance of microflora that normally inhabits the intestines.

DYSKINESIA OF THE DIGESTIVE TRACT — 8123457 — functional diseases manifested by a violation of the tone and peristalsis

of the digestive organs that have smooth muscles (esophagus, stomach, bile ducts, intestines).

DYSKINESIA OF THE ESOPHAGUS, SPASTIC — 5481248 — (esophageal spasm). A distinction is made between primary esophageal spasm, which is a consequence of cortical disturbances in the regulation of esophageal function, and secondary spasm, which occurs with esophagitis, ulcerative and cholelithiasis, etc.

BILIARY DYSKINESIA - 58432144 - functional disorders of tone and motility of the gallbladder and bile ducts.

INTESTINAL DYSKINESIA — 54321893 — includes intestinal neuroses and reflex disorders in diseases of other parts of the digestive system (peptic ulcer, cholecystitis, cholelithiasis, appendicitis, anal fissure, etc.) and other organs and systems (urolithiasis, adnexitis, etc.).

DYSPEPSIA - 1112223 - a collective term for digestive disorders of a predominantly functional nature due to insufficient secretion of digestive enzymes (see *digestive insufficiency syndrome*) or prolonged poor nutrition (alimentary dyspepsia).

LIVER DYSTROPHY - 9876512 - see *hepatosis*.

DUODENITIS - 5432114 - inflammatory disease of the duodenum.

ACUTE DUODENITIS - 481543288 - usually occurs in combination with acute inflammation of the stomach and intestines as acute gastroenteritis, gastroenterocolitis; can be catarrhal, erosive-ulcerative and phlegmonous.

CHRONIC DUODENITIS - 8432154 - occurs with irregular meals with frequent consumption of irritating foods, alcoholism.

DUODENOSTASIS - 8123457 - see *dyskinesia of the digestive tract*.

EUNIT - 8431287 - see *enteritis*.

JAUNDICE — 5432148 — syndromes of various origins with characteristic yellowish coloration of the skin and mucous membranes, caused by the accumulation of bilirubin in tissues and blood. Depending on the causes of hyperbilirubinemia, hemolytic (suprahepatic), parenchymatous (hepatic) and mechanical (subhepatic) jaundice are distinguished.

JAUNDICE, FUNCTIONAL — 84514851 — see *functional hyperbilirubinemia*.

GALLSTONE DISEASE — 0148012 — see chapter *Surgical diseases*.

CONSTIPATION - 5484548 - a polyetiological syndrome; characterized by prolonged delay in defecation.

ILITIS - 8431287 - see *enteritis*.

CANDIDIASIS (candidiasis, thrush) - 54842148 - a group of diseases caused by yeast-like fungi of the genus *Candida*.

CARDIOSPASM - 4895132 - see *cardia achalasia*.

CARCINOID (carcinoid syndrome) - 4848145 - a rare hormonally active tumor originating from argentophilic cells.

INTESTINAL LYMPHANGIECTASIA - 5214321 - see *intestinal enteropathy*.

INTESTINAL LIPODYSTROPHY - 4814548 - (Whipple's disease, idiopathic steatorrhea) a systemic disease with predominant damage to the small intestine and impaired absorption of fats.

INTESTINAL COLIC - 8123457 - see *dyskinesia of the digestive tract*.

COLITIS - 8454321 - inflammation of the mucous membrane of the colon.

ACUTE COLITIS - 5432145 - is usually widespread, often combined with acute inflammation of the mucous membrane of the small intestine (acute enterocolitis), and sometimes the stomach.

CHRONIC COLITIS — 5481238 — one of the most common diseases of the digestive system. Often combined with inflammatory lesions of the small intestine (enterocolitis).

CARDIAC SPHINCTER INSUFFICIENCY — 8545142 — occurs with axial hernias of the esophageal opening of the diaphragm, damage to the cardiac sphincter due to forced surgical intervention, with systemic scleroderma, etc.

INTESTINAL ABSORPTION INSUFFICIENCY SYNDROME (malabsorption syndrome) - 48543215 - a symptom complex that occurs as a result of disorders of absorption processes in the small intestine.

DIGESTION INSUFFICIENCY SYNDROME - 9988771 - a symptom complex characterized by digestive disorders in the gastrointestinal tract.

STOMACH PROCESSING - 8123457 - see *gastrointestinal dyskinesia*.

ACUTE STOMACH ATONIA - 5485671 - paresis of the muscles of the stomach wall due to direct damage to the nerve formations that innervate it or reflex.

CHRONIC PANCREATITIS — 5891432 — chronic inflammation of the pancreas. (*Acute pancreatitis* — see in the chapter *Surgical diseases*).

GASTRIC PNEUMATOSIS - 54321455 - increased air content in the stomach.

LIVER FAILURE SYNDROME - 8143214 - a symptom complex characterized by a disorder of one or more liver functions due to acute or chronic damage to its parenchyma.

FOOD ALLERGY — 2841482 — allergic lesions of the digestive organs of food, medicinal, bacterial and other origin.

DIARRHEA (diarrhea) - 5843218 - frequent (more than 2 times a day) discharge of liquid feces, associated with accelerated passage of intestinal contents due to increased peristalsis, impaired absorption of water in the large intestine and the release of a significant amount of inflammatory secretion or transudate by the intestinal wall.

PORTAL HYPERTENSION SYNDROME — 8143218 — a symptom complex characterized by increased pressure in the portal vein basin, expansion of natural portocaval anastomoses, ascites, and splenomegaly.

POSTHEPATITIS SYNDROME (posthepatitis hyperbilirubinemia, posthepatitis jaundice) - 4812819 - a symptom complex characterized by residual mild hyperbilirubinemia with an increased content in the blood of predominantly indirect (free) bilirubin, detected in some patients who have suffered acute (usually viral) hepatitis, without signs of other functional and morphological changes in the liver.

SCORBUT - 5432190 - see *vitamin deficiency* (vitamin C deficiency) in the chapter *Vitamin deficiency diseases*.

NONTROPICAL SPRUE - 8432150 - see *intestinal enteropathy (gluten)*.

SPRUE TROPICAL (tropical diarrhea) - 5481215 - a severe chronic disease characterized by inflammatory-atrophic changes in the intestinal mucosa, persistent diarrhea, glossitis and normochromic anemia.

TUBERCULOSIS OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM — 8143215 — is currently rare. In most cases, it is observed in people with advanced pulmonary forms of tuberculosis.

WHIPPLE'S DISEASE - 4814548 - see *intestinal lipodystrophy*.

PHLEGMON OF THE STOMACH - 4567891 - see *acute* (phlegmonous) gastritis.

CHOLECYSTITIS, ACUTE — 4154382 — see chapter *Surgical diseases*.

CHRONIC CHOLECYSTITIS - 5481245 - chronic inflammation of the gallbladder.

SCURVY - 54321481 - see *vitamin deficiency* (vitamin C deficiency) in Ch.

Vitamin deficiency diseases (digital concentration - see diagnosis *scurvy*).

LIVER CIRRHOSIS — 4812345 — a chronic progressive liver disease characterized by significant disruption of its lobular structure, hyperplasia of the reticuloendothelial elements of the liver and spleen, and impaired liver function.

PIGMENTARY LIVER CIRRHOSIS - 5454589 - see *hemochromatosis*.

ESOPHAGITIS — 54321489 — inflammation of the esophagus. Esophagitis is classified as acute, subacute and chronic.

ESOPHAGOSPASM - 8123457 - see *gastrointestinal dyskinesia*.

ENTERITIS - 8431287 - an inflammatory disease of the mucous membrane of the small intestine.

ACUTE ENTERITIS - 54321481 - in acute enteritis, the stomach (gastroenteritis) and large intestine (gastroenterocolitis) are often simultaneously involved in the pathological process.

CHRONIC ENTERITIS - 5432140 - in chronic enteritis, in some cases the jejunum (jejunitis) or ileum (ileitis) is predominantly affected.

ENTEROCOLITIS - 8454321 - see *enteritis; colitis*.

INTESTINAL ENTEROPATHY — 8432150 — a general name for non-inflammatory chronic intestinal diseases, which are based on fermentopathy or congenital anomalies in the structure of the intestinal wall.

GLUTEN ENTEROPATHY (European sprue, non-tropical sprue, adult celiac disease, idiopathic steatorrhea) - 4891483 - a rare hereditary disease (enzymopathy) of the intestine, characterized by the absence or decreased production of enzymes by the intestinal wall that break down gluten.

DISACCHARIDE DEFICIENCY ENTEROPATHY — 4845432 — hereditary diseases caused by the absence or insufficient production of disaccharidases (lactase, maltase, invertase, etc.) by the mucous membrane of the small intestine, resulting in impaired digestion of disaccharides (lactose, maltose, sucrose).

EXUDATIVE ENTEROPATHY — 48123454 — a rare disease characterized by pathological dilation of lymphatic vessels and increased permeability of the intestinal wall, diarrhea, and significant loss of protein through the gastrointestinal tract.

ESOPHAGUS PEPTIC ULCER - 8432182 - ulceration of the wall of the lower part of the esophagus, caused by the proteolytic action of gastric juice flowing into the esophagus due to cardiac insufficiency.

SIMPLE INTESTINE ULCER (non-specific, idiopathic, peptic, trophic, round, etc.) - 48481452 - is characterized by the appearance of one or multiple ulcers mainly in the ileum, resembling in morphology peptic ulcers of the stomach and duodenum.

SYMPTOMATIC GASTRIC ULCERS — 9671428 — acute or chronic focal destruction of the gastric mucosa, different in etiology and pathogenesis from peptic ulcer disease and being only one of the local signs of a pathological condition of the body caused by various factors.

PEPTIC ULCER OF THE STOMACH AND DUODENUM — 8125432 — a chronic recurrent disease in which, as a result of disturbances in the nervous and humoral mechanisms regulating secretory-trophic processes in the gastroduodenal zone, an ulcer forms in the stomach or duodenum.

Chapter 9

KIDNEY AND URINARY TRACT DISEASES -8941254

AMYLOIDOSIS - 4512345 - in most cases a systemic disease, which is based on changes leading to extracellular deposition of amyloid in tissue (it is a complex protein-polysaccharide complex), ultimately causing dysfunction of organs.

ANOMALIES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM - 1234571 - are the most common of all congenital malformations.

HYDRONEPHROSIS - 5432154 - develops as a result of impaired urine outflow and is characterized by expansion of the renal pelvis-calyceal system, pathological changes in the interstitial tissue of the kidney and atrophy of its parenchyma.

GLOMERULONEPHRITIS - 4812351 - diffuse glomerulonephritis - an immunoallergic disease with predominant damage to the glomerular vessels.

GLOMERULONEPHRITIS ACUTE - 4285614.

PYELITIS - 5432110 - inflammation of the renal pelvis.

PYELONEPHRITIS - 58143213 - a non-specific infectious disease of the kidneys, affecting the renal parenchyma, mainly the interstitial tissue, pelvis and calyces.

POLYCYSTIC KIDNEY DISEASE - 5421451 - a congenital disease in which cysts appear and gradually increase in size in both kidneys, leading to atrophy of the functioning parenchyma.

RENAL COLIC - 4321054 - a syndrome observed in a number of kidney diseases, the main manifestation of which is acute pain in the lumbar region.

KNITAL STONE DISEASE - 5432143 - is associated with the formation of stones in the kidneys, or rather in the calyces and pelvis, which causes various pathological changes in the kidneys and urinary tract.

RENAL FAILURE - 4321843 - is a syndrome that develops as a result of severe disturbances in renal processes, leading to a disorder of homeostasis, and is characterized by azotemia, a violation of the water-base balance of the body.

ACUTE RENAL FAILURE - 8218882.

CHRONIC RENAL FAILURE - 5488821.

TUBERCULOSIS OF THE KIDNEYS - 5814543 - an infectious disease caused by mycobacteria and affecting the kidneys.

UREMIA, ACUTE - 5421822 - see *acute renal failure*.

UREMIA, CHRONIC - 8914381 - see *chronic renal failure*.

CYSTITIS - 48543211 - an infectious disease caused by the penetration of pathogenic bacteria into the bladder.

RENAL ECLAMPSIA - 8149141 - see *acute glomerulonephritis*.

Chapter 10

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD SYSTEM - 1843214

AGRANULOCYTOSIS - 4856742 - a decrease in the number of leukocytes (less than 1000 in 1 μ l) or the number of granulocytes (less than 750 in 1 μ l of blood).

ANEMIA (anemia) - 48543212 - a decrease in the total amount of hemoglobin in the blood, which, with the exception of acute blood loss, is characterized by a decrease in the level of hemoglobin per unit volume of blood.

POSTHEMORRHAGIC ANEMIA, ACUTE - 9481232 - anemia due to acute blood loss over a short period of time.

HEREDITARY ANEMIAS ASSOCIATED WITH DISORDERS OF PORPHYRIN SYNTHESIS - 4581254 - (sideroachrestic anemias) are characterized by hypochromia of erythrocytes, increased levels of serum iron, iron deposition with a picture of hemosiderosis of organs.

ANEMIA IN LEAD POISONING - 1237819 - is caused by a disruption in the synthesis of porphyrins and heme.

MEGALOBLASTIC ANEMIA - 5481254 - a group of anemias, the common feature of which is the detection in the bone marrow of peculiar erythrocytes with structural nuclei that retain these features at late stages of differentiation and are the result of a disruption in the synthesis of DNA and RNA in cells called megaloblasts.

HEMOLYTIC ANEMIA - 5484813 - associated with increased destruction of red blood cells.

ANEMIA, IMMUNE, HEMOLYTIC - 5814311 - caused by the action of antibodies on red blood cells.

APLASTIC (HYPOPLASTIC) ANEMIA - 5481541 - a group of diseases characterized by a progressive decrease in the content of formed elements in the peripheral blood and bone marrow.

SICKLE CELL ANEMIA - 7891017 - In a large group of diseases caused by disturbances in the amino acid composition of globin - hemoglobinopathies, the most common is sickle cell anemia.

GAUCHE'S DISEASE - (kerasin reticulosis) - 5145432 - hereditary deficiency of the enzyme b-glucocerebrosidase, leading to impaired utilization of lipids - glucocerebrosides and their accumulation in macrophages of the spleen, bone marrow, and liver.

EXTRABONE MARROW HEMOBLASTOSIS — HEMATOSARCOMAS AND LYMPHOMAS (LYMPHOCYTOMAS) — 54321451 — tumors of hematopoietic cells that do not affect the bone marrow at the initial stages, can be formed by blast cells (hematosarcomas) and mature lymphocytes (lymphomas or lymphocytomas).

PARAPROTEINEMIC HEMOBLASTOSIS - 8432184 - a special group of tumors of the lymphatic system, where tumor cells (lymphocytes or plasma cells) synthesize immunoglobulin (Ig).

HEMORRHAGIC DIATHESIS - 5148543 - diseases characterized by a tendency to bleeding.

HEMORRHAGIC DIATHESIS CAUSED BY VASCULAR PATHOLOGY — 54815438 — Rendu-Osler disease (hereditary telangiectasia, hemorrhagic angiomatosis).

DYSPROTHROMBIA - 5481542 - hemorrhagic diathesis caused by deficiency of prothrombin complex factors (hereditary and acquired).

LEUKEMOID REACTIONS - 5814321 - changes in the blood and hematopoietic organs, reminiscent of leukemia and other tumors of the hematopoietic system, but always having a reactive character and not transforming into the tumor they resemble.

LEUKEMIA - 5481347 - a term that unites numerous tumors of the hematopoietic system that arise from hematopoietic cells and affect the bone marrow.

LYMPHOGRANULOMATOSIS - 4845714 - tumor of the lymph nodes with the presence of Berezovsky-Sternberg cells. Etiology unknown.

RADIATION SICKNESS. ACUTE RADIATION SICKNESS — 481543294 — is an independent disease that develops as a result of the death of predominantly dividing cells of the body under the influence of short-term (up to several days) exposure to ionizing radiation on significant areas of the body.

MYELEMIA - 5142357 - the presence in the blood of bone marrow cells - myelocytes, promyelocytes, erythrokaryocytes, and less commonly, megakaryocyte nuclei.

HEREDITARY OVALOCYTOSIS (elliptocytosis) - 51454323 - a dominantly inherited anomaly of the shape of red blood cells, sometimes complicated by increased hemolysis.

HEREDITARY STOMATOCYTOSIS - 4814581 - a dominantly inherited abnormality of red blood cell shape, which is sometimes complicated by intracellular hemolysis.

HEREDITARY NEUTROPENIAS — 8432145 — a group of rare hereditary diseases with an almost complete absence of neutrophils in the blood, detected constantly (constant neutropenia) or at regular intervals (periodic neutropenia).

PAROXYSMAL NOCTURNAL HEMOGLOBINURIA (PNH) - 5481455 - (Marchiafava-Michele disease, paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria with constant hemosiderinuria, Strubing-Marchiafava disease) - a unique acquired hemolytic anemia, occurring with constant intravascular hemolysis, hemosiderinuria, suppression of granulopoiesis and thrombocytopoiesis.

THALASSEMIA - 7765437 - a group of hereditary hemolytic anemias characterized by pronounced hypochromia of erythrocytes with normal or elevated levels of iron in the blood serum.

THROMBOCYTOPATHIES — 5418541 — diseases based on congenital (usually hereditary) or acquired qualitative inferiority of platelets.

HEMATOGENIC THROMBOPHILIA — 4814543 — conditions characterized by a tendency to develop recurrent thromboses of blood

vessels (mainly veins) of various localizations due to disturbances in the composition and properties of the blood.

FAVISM - 54321457 - development of acute hemolytic syndrome in some individuals with glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G-6-PDH) deficiency in response to eating broad beans or inhaling pollen from this plant.

CHRONIC RADIATION SICKNESS - 4812453 - is a disease caused by repeated exposure of the body to small doses of radiation, totaling more than 100 rad.

CYTOSTATIC DISEASE — 4812813 — a unique polysyndromic disease that occurs due to the impact of cytostatic factors on the body and is caused by the death of mainly dividing cells, primarily bone marrow, epithelium of the gastrointestinal tract; a frequent manifestation of cytostatic disease is liver damage.

Chapter 11

ENDOCRINE AND METABOLISM DISEASES - 1823451

ACROMEGALY - 1854321 - a disease caused by excessive production of somatotropin and characterized by disproportionate growth of skeletal bones, soft tissues and internal organs.

CONGENITAL DISORDERS OF SEXUAL DIFFERENTIATION - 5451432 - diseases determined by chromosomal abnormalities.

VIRILE SYNDROME — 89143212 — manifestation of secondary male sexual characteristics in women, caused by increased levels of male sex hormones in the woman's body.

HYPERINSULINISM (hypoglycemic disease) - 48454322 - a disease characterized by attacks of hypoglycemia caused by increased secretion of insulin by beta cells of the pancreas due to a hormonally active tumor of the islets of Langerhans (insuloma) or diffuse hyperplasia of these cells.

HYPERPARATHYROIDISM - 5481412 - (generalized fibrous osteodystrophy, Recklinghausen's disease) a disease of unknown etiology, characterized by hyperfunction of the parathyroid glands.

HYPERPROLACTINEMIA - 4812454 - syndrome of galactorrhea-menorrhea in women and hypogonadism in men.

HYPOGONADISM (male) - 48143121 - a pathological condition caused by insufficient secretion of androgens in the body.

HYPOPARATHYROIDISM (tetany) - 4514321 - a disease characterized by decreased functional activity of the parathyroid glands, increased neuromuscular excitability and convulsive syndrome.

HYPOTHYROIDISM (myxedema) - 4812415 - a disease characterized by decreased thyroid function.

PITUITARY DWARFISM (dwarfism) - 4141414 - a disease characterized by delayed growth and physical development.

DIABETES INSIPIDUS - 4818888 - a disease caused by damage to the hypothalamic-pituitary system and characterized by polydipsia and polyuria.

DIABETES MELLITUS — 8819977 — a disease caused by absolute or relative insulin deficiency in the body and characterized by a gross disturbance of carbohydrate metabolism, with hyperglycemia and glucosuria ("sugar urination"), as well as other metabolic disorders.

JUVENILE DYSPITUITARISM — 4145412 — dysfunction of the hypothalamic-pituitary system with increased secretion of growth hormone and adrenocorticotrophic hormone and impaired secretion of thyroid-stimulating and gonadotropic hormones.

DIFFUSE TOXIC GOITER (disease Grevs-Basedow syndrome) - 5143218 - a disease characterized by hyperplasia and hyperfunction of the thyroid gland.

GOITER, ENDEMIC - 5432178 - a disease of residents of certain geographic areas, characterized by an enlargement of the thyroid gland.

ITSENKO-CUSHING'S DISEASE - 54321458 - is characterized by dysfunction of the hypothalamic-pituitary- adrenal system and symptoms of increased production of corticosteroids.

INTERMEDIATE-PITUITARY INSUFFICIENCY (panhypopituitarism, diencephalic-pituitary cachexia, Simmonds' disease) - 48143214 - a disease characterized by loss or decrease in the function of the hypothalamic-pituitary system with secondary hypofunction of the peripheral endocrine glands.

MYXEDEMA - 4812415 - see *hypothyroidism*.

ADRENAL INSUFFICIENCY - 4812314 - a syndrome caused by a primary disorder of the adrenal cortex (Addison's disease) or

secondary changes as a result of decreased secretion of adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH).

OBESITY - 4812412 - excess body weight due to accumulation of fatty tissue.

TUMORS — 4541548 — endocrine diseases of tumor nature see *acromegaly, viril syndrome, hyperinsulinism, hyperparathyroidism, pheochromocytoma*.

PRECOCIOUS SEXUAL DEVELOPMENT - 4814312 - premature maturation of the genitals in girls under 8 years of age and in boys under 10 years of age.

THYROIDITIS — 4811111 — inflammatory diseases of the thyroid gland. Inflammation of a diffusely enlarged thyroid gland is called strumitis.

PHEOCHROMOCYTOMA - 4818145 - a disease caused by a benign or malignant tumor from the chromaffin tissue of the adrenal glands or extra-adrenal localization.

Chapter 12

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES -4185481

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES,

CHEMICALLY CAUSED DISEASES - 9916514 - diseases caused by exposure to irritating toxic substances.

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES CAUSED BY EXPOSURE TO PHYSICAL

FACTORS (vibration disease) - 4514541 - vibration disease caused by long-term (at least 3-5 years) exposure to vibration in industrial conditions.

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES CAUSED BY INDIVIDUAL WORKERS' OVERSTRESS

ORGANS AND SYSTEMS — 4814542 - diseases caused by chronic functional overstrain, microtraumatization, performing rapid, repetitive movements.

DISEASES CAUSED BY THE INFLUENCE OF BIOLOGICAL FACTORS — 81432184 — see Chapter 14 *Infectious diseases*.

Chapter 13

ACUTE POISONING - 4185412

ACUTE POISONING — diseases caused by the entry of exogenous and endogenous substances into the body through the mouth (oral poisoning) — 5142154, through the respiratory tract (inhalation poisoning) — 4548142, through unprotected skin (percutaneous poisoning) — 4814823, after injections of toxic doses of drugs (injection poisoning) or when introducing toxic substances into various cavities of the body (rectum, vagina, external auditory canal, etc.) — 4818142.

PSYCHONEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS — 9977881 — disorders caused by acute poisoning, consisting of a combination of mental, neurological and somatovegetative symptoms due to a combination of direct toxic effects on various structures of the central and peripheral nervous system (exogenous toxicosis) and damage to other organs and systems that develop as a result of intoxication, primarily the liver and kidneys (endogenous toxicosis).

KIDNEY DAMAGE (toxic nephropathy) - 5412123 - occurs in cases of poisoning with non-phrotoxic poisons (antifreeze, corrosive sublimate, dichloroethane, carbon tetrachloride, etc.).

LIVER DAMAGE (toxic hepatopathy) - 48145428 - develops in acute poisoning with liver poisons (dichloroethane, carbon tetrachloride), some plant poisons and medications (acrichine).

EXOTOXIC SHOCK - 4185421 - dysfunction of the cardiovascular system in the toxicogenic phase of poisoning.

ACUTE POISONING CAUSED BY SNAKE AND VENOMIC ARRHOPOD BITES — 4812521.

SNAKE BITES - 4114111 - cause acute poisoning caused by the specific action of snake venom - a product of the snake's poisonous glands.

SCORPION STINGS - 4188888 - cause acute, excruciating pain in the area of venom inoculation, often radiating along the nerve trunks.

KARAKOORT BITES - 8181818 - do not cause any pronounced local reaction to the poison, but are accompanied by significant and peculiar general intoxication.

WASPS AND BEE STINGS - 9189189 - are accompanied by a sharp local pain reaction, the appearance of moderate hyperemia and edema in the affected area.

Chapter 14

INFECTIOUS DISEASES - 5421427

AMEOBIAS (amoebic dysentery) - 1289145 - a protozoan disease characterized by ulcerative lesions of the large intestine, and in some cases complicated by liver abscesses, damage to the lungs and other organs.

BALANTIDIAS - 1543218 - a protozoan disease characterized by ulcerative lesions of the large intestine and a severe course.

RABIES (hydrophobia) - 4812543 - an acute viral disease that occurs after saliva from an infected animal comes into contact with damaged skin.

"CAT SCRATCH DISEASE" (non-bacterial regional lymphadenitis) - 48145421 - an acute disease that occurs through contact with infected cats - through bites, scratches, drooling.

BOTKIN'S DISEASE -5412514-see *vtsruanygepagtp*.

BRILLA DISEASE (recurrent typhus, relapsing typhus) - 514854299 - a relapse of epidemic typhus that occurs in those who have had it many years later.

BOTULISM - 5481252 - poisoning by botulinum toxin accumulated in food products.

BRUCELLOSIS - 4122222 - a zoonotic infectious-allergic disease caused by various types of Brucella.

VARIOLOID - 4848148 - a mild form of smallpox (see *smallpox*).

VIRAL HEPATITIS A AND B (Botkin's disease) - 5412514 - a common infectious disease of viral origin, manifested by intoxication, predominant liver damage and, in some cases, jaundice.

HELMINTHIASIS - 5124548 - diseases caused by parasitic worms - helminths - and their larvae that have settled in the human body.

ALVEOCOCCOSIS - 5481454 - pathogen - larval stage of alveococcus.

ANCYLOSTOMIASIS - 4815454 - helminthiasis caused by hookworms that parasitize the small intestines of humans, most often in the duodenum.

ASCARIASIS - 4814812 - the causative agent is the roundworm, which in its adult stage parasitizes the small intestine.

HYMENOLEPIDOSIS - 54812548 - pathogen - dwarf tapeworm.

DIPHYLLOBOTRIOSIS - 4812354 - pathogen - broad tapeworm.

CLONORCHIASIS - 5412348 - helminthiasis caused by a trematode - the Chinese fluke.

METAGONIMOSIS — 54812541 — helminthiasis caused by a small trematode. The causative agent is metagonimus, parasitizes in the small intestine of humans, dogs, cats, pigs.

OPISTHORCHIASIS - 5124542 - the causative agent is the cat fluke, or Siberian fluke, which parasitizes in the bile ducts of the liver, gall bladder and pancreatic ducts of humans, cats, dogs, etc.

STRONGYLOIDOSIS - 54812527 - the causative agent is the intestinal eel, parasitizing in the intestinal wall (mainly the duodenum), sometimes in the ducts of the liver and pancreas, during the migration period - in the bronchi and lung tissue.

TAENIARINHOISIS - 4514444 - pathogen - beef tapeworm.

TENIOSIS - 4855555 - the causative agent is the pork tapeworm, which can parasitize humans not only in the mature stage, but also in the larval stage, causing the disease - cysticercosis.

TRICHINELLOSIS (trichinosis) - 7777778 - pathogen - trichinella.

TRICHOSTRONGYLIDISIS - 9998888 - pathogens - small helminths from the trichostrongylidae family.

TRICHOCEPHALISIS - 4125432 - the causative agent is the whipworm, which parasitizes the human colon.

FASCIOLISIS - 4812542 - pathogens - liver and giant flukes.

CYSTICERCOSIS — 4512824 — develops as a result of pork tapeworm eggs getting into the stomach (contaminated food, dirty hands; throwing mature segments from the intestine into the stomach, for example, during vomiting in people infected with the mature form of pork tapeworm). The causative agent is the larval stage of pork tapeworm (cysticercus).

SCHISTOSOMIASIS (bilharziasis) - 48125428 - helminthiasis with damage to the genitourinary system, intestines, liver, spleen, sometimes the lungs and nervous system, observed in areas with a tropical and subtropical climate.

ENTEROBIASIS - 5123542 - the causative agent is pinworm, parasitizing in the lower part of the small and large intestines.

ECHINOCOCCOSIS - 5481235 - the causative agent is the larval stage of echinococcus, parasitizes the liver, lungs and other organs.

HEMORRHAGIC FEVER with renal syndrome, or hemorrhagic nephrosonephritis - 5124567 - an acute viral natural focal disease, occurring with intoxication, fever, a peculiar renal syndrome and hemorrhagic manifestations.

HERPES INFECTION - 2312489 - diseases caused by the herpes simplex virus are characterized by lesions of the skin, mucous membranes, and in some cases can cause severe damage to the eyes, nervous system, and internal organs.

INFLUENZA - 4814212 - acute viral infectious disease; anthroponosis, transmitted by airborne droplets.

DYSENTERY - 4812148 - an infectious disease with a fecal-oral transmission mechanism, caused by various types of Shigella.

DIPHTHERIA - 5556679 - an acute infectious disease transmitted by airborne droplets, characterized by toxic damage primarily to the cardiovascular and nervous systems, a local inflammatory process with the formation of fibrous plaque.

YERSINIOSIS - 5123851 - an acute infectious disease related to zoonoses.

CAMPYLOBACTERIOSIS (vibrosis) - 4815421 - acute infectious disease of zoonotic nature.

WHOOPING COUGH - 4812548 - an acute infectious disease related to airborne anthroponoses; characterized by attacks of spasmodic cough.

MEASLES - 4214825 - an acute viral infectious disease transmitted by airborne droplets, affecting mainly children and characterized by fever, intoxication, catarrh of the respiratory tract and maculopapular rash.

RUBELLA — 4218547 — an acute viral infectious disease transmitted by airborne droplets; characterized by a short-term febrile condition, a measles-like rash and swelling of the posterior cervical and occipital lymph nodes.

LEGIONELLOSIS (Legionnaires' disease, Pittsburgh pneumonia, Pontine fever, Legionella infection) - 5142122 - an acute infectious disease caused by various types of legionella,

characterized by fever, severe general intoxication, severe course, damage to the lungs, central nervous system, and digestive organs.

LEISHMANIASIS - 5184321 - parasitic

diseases caused by protozoa of the genus *Leishmania*.

LEPTOSPIROSIS - 5128432 - an acute disease caused by various serotypes of leptospira.

LISTERIOSIS - 5812438 - an infectious disease from the group of zoonoses, characterized by polymorphism of clinical manifestations.

KU FEVER - 5148542 - an acute rickettsial disease characterized by fever, symptoms of general intoxication and frequent lung damage.

MARBURG FEVER (Maridi hemorrhagic fever, Ebola fever) - 5184599 - an acute viral disease characterized by a severe course, high mortality, hemorrhagic syndrome, damage to the liver, gastrointestinal tract and central nervous system.

GIARDIASIS - 5189148 - invasion by giardia, occurring in the form of intestinal dysfunction or as asymptomatic parasite carriage.

MALARIA - 5189999 - an acute protozoan disease characterized by a cyclical relapsing course with alternating febrile attacks and interictal periods, anemia, enlargement of the liver and spleen.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION - 5891423 - diseases caused by meningococci, occurring in the form of acute nasopharyngitis, purulent meningitis and meningococemia.

MYCOPLASMOSIS - 5481111 - an acute infectious disease caused by mycoplasmas.

INFECTIOUS MONONUCLEOSIS - 5142548 - a viral infectious disease characterized by blast transformation of lymphocytes, the appearance of these peculiar cells in the peripheral blood, reactive lymphadenitis, enlargement of the lymph nodes and spleen.

ORNITHOSIS - 5812435 - an acute infectious disease caused by chlamydia, with fever, general intoxication, damage to the lungs, nervous system, enlargement of the liver and spleen.

CHICKENPOX - 48154215 - an acute viral disease transmitted by airborne droplets, occurring mainly in childhood and characterized by a feverish condition, papulovesicular rash, and a benign course.

SMALLPOX - 4848148 - an acute highly contagious disease of viral origin, characterized by a severe course, fever and pustular rash.

ACUTE RESPIRATORY DISEASES (ARI, acute catarrh of the upper respiratory tract, acute respiratory infections) -

48145488 - are widespread, characterized by general intoxication and predominant damage to the respiratory tract.

PARAKOKUSH - 2222221 - an acute infectious disease caused by the parakoktuss bacillus (*Bordetella parapertussis*); has similarities with mild forms of whooping cough.

EPIDEMIC MUMPS (mumps) - ! 3218421 - an acute viral infectious disease that mainly affects children under 15 years of age, characterized by inflammation of the salivary glands and other glandular organs and often the development of serous meningitis.

PEDICULOSIS (lice infestation) - 48148121 - parasitism of small blood-sucking insects - lice - on a person.

FOOD POISONING WITH BACTERIAL TOXINS - 5184231 - diseases that occur after consuming products contaminated with various microorganisms and containing bacterial toxins.

PSEUDOTUBERCULOSIS - 514854212 - an acute infectious disease from the group of zoonoses, characterized by fever, general intoxication, damage to the small intestine, liver, and often a scarlet fever-like rash.

ERYSIPELAS - 4123548 - an acute streptococcal disease, characterized by skin lesions with the formation of a sharply limited inflammatory focus, as well as fever and symptoms of general intoxication, frequent relapses.

ROTAVIRUS DISEASE - 5148567 - > acute viral disease predominantly affecting children.

SALMONELLOSIS - 5142189 - an acute infectious disease caused by salmonella, transmitted by alimentary means.

ANTHRAX - 9998991 - a disease that in humans occurs in cutaneous, pulmonary, intestinal and septic forms.

SCARLET FEVER — 5142485 — an acute airborne anthroponosis that primarily affects children under 10 years of age; characterized by fever, general intoxication, sore throat and small-spotted rash.

TETANUS - 5671454 - an acute infectious disease characterized by severe toxic damage to the nervous system with tonic and clonic convulsions, and thermoregulation disorders.

ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS) - 5148555 - is a particularly dangerous viral disease characterized by a long incubation period, suppression of cellular immunity, development

of secondary infections (viral, bacterial, protozoal) and tumor lesions, which, as a rule, lead to the death of patients.

TYPHOUS-PARATYPHUS DISEASES (typhoid fever, paratyphoid A and B) - 1411111 - a group of acute infectious diseases with a feco-oral transmission mechanism, caused by salmonella and similar in clinical manifestations.

TYPHUS (epidemic typhus, louse-borne) - 1444444 - an acute rickettsial disease characterized by fever, general intoxication, damage to blood vessels and the nervous system.

TICK-BORNE TYPHUS - 5189499 - an acute infectious disease characterized by fever, general intoxication, the appearance of a primary affect and maculopapular rash.

TOXOPLASMOSIS - 8914755 - a parasitic disease characterized by a chronic course, damage to the nervous system, lymphadenopathy, enlargement of the liver and spleen, frequent damage to the myocardium, muscles and eyes.

TULAREMIA - 4819489 - an acute infectious disease from the group of zoonoses.

CHOLERA - 4891491 - an acute infectious disease with a fecal-oral transmission mechanism, caused by the cholera vibrio.

PLAGUE - 8998888 - an acute infectious natural focal disease caused by the plague bacillus.

ENTEROVIRUS DISEASES - 8123456 - acute infectious diseases caused by intestinal viruses: often occur with damage to the central nervous system, muscles and skin.

TICK-BORNE ENCEPHALITIS - 7891010 - an acute neuroviral infection characterized by damage to the gray matter of the brain and spinal cord.

ESCHERICHIOSIS - 1238888 - diseases caused by various strains of enteropathogenic E. coli.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE - 9912399 - an acute viral disease characterized by fever, general intoxication, aphthous lesions of the oral mucosa, and lesions of the skin of the hands.

Chapter 15

VITAMIN DEFICIENCY DISEASES - 1234895

VITAMIN DEFICIENCY (avitaminosis - 5451234, hypovitaminosis - 5154231) - a group of diseases that develop due to insufficient intake of one or more vitamins or their complete absence in food.

VITAMIN A DEFICIENCY (retinol) - 4154812 - occurs due to a lack of vitamin A and carotene in food, a disruption of its absorption in the intestines and the synthesis of vitamin A from carotene in the body.

VITAMIN B₁ DEFICIENCY (Thiamine) - 1234578 - hypovitaminosis and avitaminosis B₁ (beriberi, alimentary polyneuritis) occur due to a deficiency of this vitamin in the diet (predominant diet of polished rice, devoid of vitamin B₁, in the countries of East and Southeast Asia), a violation of its absorption in the intestine and assimilation (with severe intestinal lesions, persistent vomiting, prolonged diarrhea, etc.).

B₂ DEFICIENCY (RIBOFLAVIN) - 1485421 - occurs due to a lack of vitamin B₂ in food or a violation of its absorption in the intestine and assimilation (phosphorylation) or increased destruction of it in the body.

NICOTINIC ACID DEFICIENCY (vitamin PP, vitamin B₃) — 1842157 — is caused by insufficient intake of this vitamin with food (eating mainly corn), insufficient absorption in the intestine (with various diseases of the stomach and small intestine), high insolation or an increased need for this vitamin (pregnancy, heavy physical work, etc.).

B₆ DEFICIENCY (pyridoxine) - 9785621 - in adults, only the endogenous form is observed: with suppression of the intestinal bacterial flora (synthesizing pyridoxine in quantities sufficient for the body) by long-term use of antibiotics, sulfonamides and anti-tuberculosis drugs, especially with a simultaneous increased need for this vitamin (significant physical activity, pregnancy, etc.).

C DEFICIENCY (ascorbic acid deficiency, vitamin C deficiency, scurvy, scurvy) — 4141255.

D DEFICIENCY - 5421432. The most important deficiency is vitamin D₂ (ergocalciferol) and D₃ (cholecalciferol).

VITAMIN K DEFICIENCY —4845414 — is rare in adults; it is associated with the cessation of the flow of bile into the intestine, which is necessary for the absorption of phylloquinones (during obstruction and compression of the bile ducts), as well as with chronic intestinal diseases (see *malabsorption syndrome*).

HYPOPOLYVITAMINOSIS, POLYAVITAMINOSIS - 4815432 - are much more common than isolated deficiency of one of the vitamins.

Chapter 16

CHILDREN'S DISEASES - 18543218

ADRENOGENITAL SYNDROME - 45143213 - a group of hereditary autosomal recessive diseases caused by deficiency of enzymes synthesizing steroid hormones of the adrenal cortex.

RESPIRATORY ALLERGOSES — 45143212 — a group of diseases with allergic lesions of the respiratory tract.

ALLERGIC RHINITIS AND SINUSITIS - 5814325 - most often found in children 2-4 years old, rarely isolated, combined with damage to the larynx, pharynx, sometimes the auditory tubes, middle ear.

ALLERGIC LARYNGITIS — 58143214 — occurs more often in young children. The course may be recurrent, with a rough "barking" cough and hoarseness occurring periodically.

ALLERGIC TRACHEITIS - 514854218 - manifests itself in repeated attacks of persistent coughing, more often at night, causing painful sensations and disrupting the child's sleep.

ALLERGIC BRONCHITIS — 5481432 — is characterized by frequent (up to several times a month) relapses, persistent, obsessive, often paroxysmal cough, mainly at night; in the lungs, along with dry ones, moist rales of various sizes are heard, while expiratory dyspnea is not expressed.

ALLERGIC PNEUMONIA - 51843215 - is one of the most rarely diagnosed forms of allergic damage to the respiratory system.

FETAL ALCOHOL SYNDROME (alcohol embryofetopathy, fetal alcoholism) — 4845421 — unites various deviations in the psychophysical development of the child, both in combination and in the degree of expression, caused by the woman's abuse of alcohol before and during pregnancy.

α_1 -ANTITRYPSIN DEFICIENCY - 1454545 - a series of hereditary diseases based on a deficiency of α_1 -antitrypsin - a glycoprotein synthesized in the liver, which leads to increased accumulation of proteolytic enzymes and subsequent tissue damage.

ANEMIA —48543212—see Chapter 10 *Diseases of the blood system*.

The development of IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA - 1458421 - is facilitated by a number of factors: limited iron reserves in newborns and low iron reserves in premature babies, insufficient iron intake with food, and impaired intestinal absorption of iron.

TOXIC HEMOLYTIC ANEMIA - 45481424 - caused by accidental poisoning (phenacetin, nitrofurans, sulfonamides, aniline dyes, nitrobenzene derivatives, naphthalene).

ASPIRATION OF FOREIGN BODIES - 4821543 - aspiration of organic and inorganic foreign bodies.

BRONCHIAL ASTHMA - 58145428 - an allergic disease manifested by periodic attacks of suffocation caused by obstruction of the bronchi due to spasm, swelling of the mucous membrane and increased secretion.

ACUTE BRONCHITIS - 5482145 - an inflammatory disease of the bronchi of various etiologies.

HEMORRHAGIC VASCULITIS (CAPILLARY-TOXICOSIS, SCHOENLEIN-HENOCH DISEASE) - 5128421 - an allergic disease with small-point hemorrhages on the skin, sometimes abdominal pain, pain and swelling of the joints.

GALACTOSEMIA - 48125421 - a hereditary disease based on a metabolic block in the pathway of converting galactose into glucose.

HEMOLYTIC DISEASE OF THE NEWBORNS - 5125432 - hemolytic jaundice of the newborn caused by an immunological conflict between the mother and the fetus due to incompatibility of erythrocyte antigens.

HEMORRHAGIC DISEASE OF THE NEWBORNS - 5128543 - a group of syndromes caused by transient deficiency in the early neonatal period of some blood coagulation factors.

HEMOPHILIA - 548214514 - a hereditary disease, transmitted in a recessive manner: linked to the X chromosome.

HEPATITIS - see chapter *Diseases of the digestive system*.

PORTAL HYPERTENSION — 45143211 — is observed with intrahepatic (as a result of liver cirrhosis) and extrahepatic (splenic vein thrombophlebitis) block, often in children who suffered umbilical sepsis in the neonatal period; with congenital pathology of the portal vein.

RENAL GLUCOSURIA (renal glucodiabets) - 5142585 - develops as a result of a hereditary defect in the enzyme systems of the renal tubules that ensure the reabsorption of glucose.

HYPERVITAMINOSIS D - 5148547 - occurs with an overdose of vitamin D or with increased individual sensitivity to it.

HYPOTHYROIDISM - 4512333 - a disease caused by decreased thyroid function.

HISTIOCYTOSIS X -5484321 is a group of diseases with a common pathogenesis, which is based on reactive proliferation of histiocytes with the accumulation of metabolic waste products in them.

DIFFUSE GLOMERULONEPHRITIS - 5145488 - infectious-allergic kidney disease.

DIABETES MELLITUS — 4851421 — a disease caused by absolute or relative insulin deficiency and characterized by a gross disturbance of carbohydrate metabolism with hyperglycemia and glucosuria, as well as other metabolic disorders.

DIABETES INSIDIUS, RENAL - 5121111 - a hereditary disease in which the kidneys are unable to produce urine with an osmolar concentration higher than the osmolarity of the glomerular plasma ultrafiltrate.

DIABETES RENAL SALT (PSEUDOHYPOALDOSTERONISM) - 3245678 - violated

tubular mechanisms of sodium reabsorption due to low sensitivity of the epithelium to aldosterone, most often as a result of pyelonephritis.

ALLERGIC DIATHESIS - 0195451 - hereditary predisposition of the body to allergic diseases.

DIATHESIS, HEMORRHAGIC — 0480421 — see *vasculitis, hemorrhagic, thrombocytopenic purpura, hemophilia*.

LYMPHATIC DIATHESIS (according to previous terminology - lymphatic-hypoplastic diathesis) - 5148548 - hereditary deficiency of the lymphatic system associated with reduced function of the thymus gland as the main organ controlling the maturation of lymphocytes.

SIMPLE DYSPEPSIA — 5142188 — acute digestive disorder caused by a violation of the feeding regimen, overfeeding; introduction of food that does not correspond to the functional capabilities of the

gastrointestinal tract (for example, rapid transfer to artificial feeding), weaning in the summer, overheating.

PARENTERAL DYSPEPSIA - 8124321 - associated with foci of infection outside the gastrointestinal tract (respiratory infection, otitis, urinary tract infection).

TOXIC DYSPEPSIA - 514218821 - a severe acute digestive disorder, occurring with profound metabolic disorders.

VEGETATIVE-VASCULAR DYSTONIA — 514218838 — is often observed in the prepubertal and pubertal periods. Its occurrence is facilitated by chronic intoxication, overfatigue,

long-term and significant disruptions to the regime, physical inactivity, emotional stress. Hereditary predisposition is of great importance.

RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME IN NEWBORNS (respiratory distress syndrome) - 5148284 - non-infectious pathological processes in the lungs (pneumopathy), developing in the prenatal and early neonatal periods of a child's development and manifested by respiratory failure.

JAUNDICE OF THE NEWBORNS - 4815457 - see also *hemolytic disease of the newborn*.

FALSE CROUP - 5148523 - see *stenosing laryngitis*.

LEUKEMIA - 5481347 - see chapter *Diseases of the blood system*.

MALABSORPTION SYNDROME - 4518999 - a syndrome of impaired intestinal absorption through the mucous membrane of the small intestine of one or more nutrients.

CYSTIC FIBROSIS — 9154321 — a severe hereditary disease, which is based on damage to the exocrine glands and increased viscosity of secretions, which leads to damage to the lungs, pancreas and intestines, less often — the liver and kidneys; a significant increase in the concentration of chlorine and sodium in the sweat of patients is characteristic.

NEPHRITIS , HEREDITARY — 5854312 — etiology and pathogenesis have not been studied. It is assumed that the disease is associated with a mutation of the gene that controls the synthesis of structural proteins of the renal tissue, as well as other organs.

PYLOROSTENOSIS - 5154321 - see *Surgical diseases in childhood*.

PYLOROSPASM - 5141482 - is characterized by the appearance of vomiting from the moment of birth, which is non-systematic.

SMALL FOCAL PNEUMONIA — 4814489 — see in the chapter *Diseases of the respiratory system*.

PNEUMONIA OF NEWBORN - 5151421 - an inflammatory process in the lung tissue.

CHRONIC PNEUMONIA - 51421543 - a chronic inflammatory process that develops in children based on a congenital defect of the bronchopulmonary system and hereditary diseases.

CHRONIC NON-SPECIFIC POLYARTHRITIS (infectious arthritis) — 8914201 — see *rheumatoid arthritis* in the chapter *Rheumatic diseases*.

CONGENITAL HEART DEFECTS — 14891548 — the etiology is unknown, as is the case for the entire group of congenital malformations. It is believed that during the 3rd to 8th week of intrauterine development, any factor (endo- and exogenous) acting with sufficient force can cause a disturbance in the organogenesis of the heart. In this regard, great importance is attached to viruses, especially the causative agent of mumps and rubella. In a number of cases, the role of hereditary predisposition has been established.

RICKETIS (hypovitaminosis D) — 5481232 — deficiency of vitamin D in the body of exogenous or endogenous origin. Pathogenesis — see *vitamin deficiency* in the chapter *Diseases of the digestive system*.

VOMITING — 1454215 — is especially common in children and occurs more often the younger the child is. In young children, it often occurs as a result of overfeeding (habitual vomiting, regurgitation). Vomiting most often accompanies febrile diseases in both young and older (less often) children. However, during the febrile period, vomiting may be caused not by the disease itself, but by an inappropriate diet, medication (in particular, antipyretics, sulfonamides, etc.).

RHEUMATISM — 5481543 — see *rheumatism* in the chapter *Rheumatic diseases*.

SEPSIS OF NEWBORN - 4514821 - a severe disease caused by continuous or periodic entry of microorganisms into the blood from foci of inflammation, characterized by a discrepancy between severe

general disorders and local changes and often the formation of new foci of inflammation in various organs and tissues.

SPASMOPHILIA - 5148999 - a disease in young children, characterized by a tendency to tonic and clonic-tonic seizures due to hypocalcemia.

STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTION - 5189542 - a group of common acute and chronic infectious processes caused by staphylococci.

STENOSING LARYNGITIS (croup syndrome) - 1489542 - an acute inflammatory process in the larynx, often affecting the trachea and bronchi.

SUBTFEBRILITY IN CHILDREN - 5128514 - a polyetiological syndrome caused by both foci of chronic infection (chronic tonsillitis, adenoiditis, etc.) and a number of chronic diseases (tuberculosis intoxication, lymphogranulomatosis, etc.).

CONVULSIONS - 51245424 - involuntary muscle contractions, sudden and varying in intensity, duration and prevalence.

ALLERGIC SUBSEPSIS OF WISSLER—

FRANCONI - 5421238 - a disease of a special form of rheumatoid arthritis.

TOXIC SYNDROME (toxicosis with exicosis) - 5148256 - a severe general non-specific reaction of the body of a young child to the ingestion of microbial toxins, viruses, and poor-quality food.

INTRACRANIAL BIRTH TRAUMA - 518999981 - damage to the child's brain during childbirth, which is caused by rupture of blood vessels and intracranial hemorrhages.

TUBERCULOSIS - 5148214 - a common infectious disease caused by acid-fast mycobacteria and affecting the lungs, intestines, bones, joints, skin, eyes, etc.

EARLY TUBERCULOSIS INTOXICATION - 1284345 - distinguishes between a syndrome characteristic of all types of tuberculosis and an independent form of this disease in children.

PHENYLKETONURIA - 5148321 - a severe hereditary disease, which is characterized mainly by damage to the nervous system.

PHOSPHATE DIABETES - 5148432 - a dominantly X-linked disease with profound disturbances in phosphorus-calcium metabolism

that cannot be eliminated with normal doses of vitamin D ("vitamin D -resistant rickets " is not an accurate name).

DE TONI-DEBRE-FANCONI SYNDROME - 4514848 - the syndrome is also characterized by rickets-like osteopathy, but unlike phosphate diabetes, it manifests itself with more severe general symptoms - hypotrophy, decreased resistance to infection.

CELIAC DISEASE - 4154548 - is characterized by a violation of intestinal absorption, sub- or atrophy of the mucous membrane of the jejunum.

EXUDATIVE ENTEROPATHY — 4548123 — a heterogeneous group of diseases and pathological conditions characterized by increased loss of plasma proteins through the gastrointestinal tract with phenomena of impaired absorption, hypoproteinemia, edema, and delayed physical development.

Surgical diseases in childhood - 5182314

This section provides a minimum of information about the most important and dangerous surgical diseases of childhood.

ANGIOMA - 4812599 - benign vascular tumor. Congenital vascular defect.

APPENDICITIS - 9999911 - in children, symptoms develop more quickly and there is a tendency to develop peritonitis.

BILIARY ATRESIA - 9191918 - congenital obstruction of the bile ducts.

ATRESIA OF THE SMALL INTESTINE - 9188888 - complete obstruction of the small intestine of a congenital nature.

ATRESIA AND STENOSIS OF THE DUODENUM

INTESTINES - 5557777 - complete or partial mechanical obstruction of the duodenum.

ATRESIA OF THE ANUS AND RECTUM - 6555557 - congenital absence of the anus and rectum.

ESOPHAGEAL ATRESIA - 8194321 - congenital obstruction of the esophagus.

EMBRYONIC UMBILICAL CORD HERNIA - 5143248 - a developmental defect of the anterior abdominal wall with protrusion of viscera into the stretched membranes at the base of the umbilical cord.

DIAPHRAGM HERNIA - 5189412 - a defect of the diaphragm, accompanied by the displacement of organs from the abdominal cavity to the chest.

MEKKELEV DIVERTICULUM - 4815475 - a blind protrusion of the wall of the small intestine, which is the remains of the yolk duct, unclosed on the intestinal side.

INTUGINATION - 5148231 - intestinal obstruction caused by the insertion of one section of the intestine into an adjacent one, the most common type of intestinal obstruction in children.

CEPHALOGEMATOMA - 48543214 - subperiosteal hematoma of the parietal bone in newborns in the first months of life as a result of birth trauma.

GASTROINTESTINAL BLEEDING - 5121432 - the source of bleeding may be the mucous membrane (diapedetic bleeding), erosions, ulcers, etc.

CLEFT PALATE - 5151515 - congenital cleft palate.

CHEMICAL BURN OF THE ESOPHAGUS - 5148599 - damage to the esophagus by acids or alkalis.

EPIPHYSEAL OSTEOMYELITIS — 12345895 — osteomyelitis with localization of the purulent focus in the epiphysis.

PYLOROSTENOSIS - 5154321 - obstruction of the pylorus, observed in children in the first months of life.

TERATOMA OF THE SACROCOCCYCAL REGION — 481543238 — a tumor with a complex structure.

PHLEGMON OF NEWBORNS - 51485433 - a peculiar purulent inflammation of the subcutaneous tissue with very rapid spread, melting of the tissue, detachment and subsequent necrosis of the skin.

Chapter 17

OBSTETRICS, WOMEN'S DISEASES -1489145

ANOMALIES OF LABOR ACTIVITY - 14891543 - their main types include weak contractions, excessively strong labor activity and uncoordinated labor activity.

FETAL AND NEWBORN ASPHYXIA - 4812348 - is caused by a decrease or cessation of oxygen supply to the body with the accumulation of under-oxidized metabolic products in the blood.

UTERINE PREGNANCY - 1899911 - normal pregnancy lasts 280 days, i.e. 40 weeks or 10 obstetric months, counting from the first day of the last menstruation.

ECTOPIC PREGNANCY (to restore health in case of ectopic pregnancy with preservation of the fetus) - 4812311 - implantation and development of the fertilized egg occurs outside the uterus - most often in the fallopian tube (99% of cases).

PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH, DEFINITION

PERIOD (for the normal course of pregnancy at normal terms) - 1888711.

To determine the gestational age and date of birth, information about the time of the last menstruation, the date of the first fetal movement, and data from an objective examination of the pregnant woman are used.

MULTIPLE PREGNANCY (simultaneous development of two or more fetuses) — 123457854.

POSTPONED PREGNANCY - 5142148 - pregnancy continued beyond 41-42 weeks.

DISEASE OF THE MAMMARY GLANDS (hypogalactia) - 48123147 - insufficient milk production.

HEMORRHAGE (OBSTETRIC) - 4814821 - hemorrhage in the postpartum period and hemorrhage in the early postpartum period.

POLYHYDRUATICS — 5123481 — excessive accumulation of amniotic fluid in the amniotic cavity (more than 2 liters). The causes have not been sufficiently studied.

PAIN RELIEF DURING LABOR - 5421555 - physiopsychoprophylactic preparation of a pregnant woman for childbirth - a system of measures aimed at eliminating negative emotions, developing positive conditioned reflexes, relieving the pregnant woman's fear of childbirth and labor pains, and involving her in active participation in the act of childbirth.

TREATMENT OF THE UMBILICAL CORD OF A NEWBORN —
0123455 — the umbilical wound is often the entry point for infection. The development of infection can end in sepsis. When treating the umbilical cord of a newborn, the rules of asepsis and antisepsis are followed especially strictly.

POSTPARTUM PERIOD IS NORMAL
(lasts 6-8 weeks) - 12891451.

POSTPARTUM PERIOD PATHOLOGICAL - 41854218 - delayed postpartum discharge (lochiometra) occurs when the uterus is bent backwards (during prolonged bed rest) and its contraction is slow.

PREVIATION AND PROLAPSE OF THE UMBILICAL CORD -
1485432 - occur in the absence of the contact belt (transverse position of the fetus, breech presentation, narrow pelvis).

PLACENTA PREVIA - 1481855 - its location in front of the presenting part of the fetus.

PREMATURE DETACHMENT OF A NORMALLY LOCATED PLACENTA — 1111155. Causes: vascular diseases of the mother (severe forms of late toxicosis, hypertension, nephritis, etc.), inflammatory and dystrophic changes in the uterus, degenerative changes in the placenta (post-term pregnancy, hypovitaminosis), overstretching of the uterus (polyhydramnios, multiple pregnancy, large fetus).

PREMATURE BIRTH - 1284321. Preterm birth occurs between the 28th and 39th weeks of pregnancy.

HYDRAULICAL MOLE - 4121543 - a unique change in the chorion, expressed in a sharp increase in the size of the villi, along which bubble-like expansions are formed.

RUPTURES OF THE GENITAL ORGANS — 148543291 — ruptures of the external genitalia in the area of the labia minora, the mucous membrane of the external opening of the urethra and the clitoris; the latter are often associated with significant bleeding.

TOXICOSIS OF PREGNANCY - 1848542 - toxicosis (vomiting, salivation, dermatoses, bronchial asthma, jaundice of pregnant women, dropsy, etc.) occurs during pregnancy and, as a rule, ceases after its completion.

NARROW PELVIS - 2148543 - a distinction is made between an anatomically narrow pelvis and a clinically (functionally) narrow pelvis.

ANATOMICALLY NARROW PELVIS - 4812312 - at least one of the pelvic dimensions is reduced by 2 cm.

CLINICALLY NARROW PELVIS — 4858543 — can occur with an anatomically narrow pelvis, as well as with normal pelvic sizes, but with a large fetus, incorrect insertion and presentation of the head (posterior asynclitism, frontal presentation, etc.).

AMNIOTICS EMBOLISM - 5123412 - develops as a result of amniotic fluid entering the mother's bloodstream.

Women's diseases - 1854312 ADNEXITIS - 5143548 - see *oophoritis, salpingitis*.

ADRENOGENITAL SYNDROME - 148542121 - is characterized by hyperfunction of the adrenal cortex and increased levels of androgens in the body, which causes virilization phenomena.

ALGODYSMENORRHEA - 4815812 - painful menstruation.

AMENORRHEA - 514354832 - absence of menstruation for 6 months or more.

ANOVULATORY CYCLE - 4813542 - a menstrual cycle without ovulation and development of the corpus luteum while maintaining regular bleeding.

OVARIAN APOPLEXY - 1238543 - hemorrhage into the ovary, accompanied by its rupture and bleeding into the abdominal cavity.

BARTHOLINITIS - 58143215 - inflammation of the large gland of the vestibule of the vagina.

LEUCORRHOEA - 5128999 - one of the most common symptoms of gynecological diseases, associated with a quantitative or qualitative change in the secretion of the genitals.

INFERTILITY - 9918755 - absence of pregnancy for 2 years or more in a woman who regularly has sexual intercourse without using contraception.

VAGINITIS (COLPITIS) - 5148533 - inflammation of the vaginal mucosa.

VULVITIS - 5185432 - inflammation of the external genitalia; often combined with vaginitis (see *vulvovaginitis*).

VULVOVAGINITIS - 5814513 - inflammation of the vagina and external genitalia.

GONORRHOEA IN WOMEN - 5148314 - a sexually transmitted disease caused by gonococcus.

VULVAR PRURITURE - 5414845 - refers to precancerous diseases of the external genitalia.

OVARIAN CYST - 5148538 - a retention formation that occurs as a result of the accumulation of secretion in the pre-existing ovarian cavity.

OVARIAN CYSTOMA - 58432143 - proliferating epithelial benign tumor.

CLIMACTERIUM. CLIMACTERIC NEUROSIS - 4851548 - menopause is caused by age-related restructuring of the female body.

COLPITIS - 5148533 - see *vaginitis*.

KRAUROSIS VULVA - 58143218 - a precancerous disease of the external genitalia, expressed in dystrophic, atrophic and sclerotic changes in the skin.

DYSFUNCTIONAL UTERINE BLEEDING - 4853541 - occurs as a result of disruption of the production of ovarian sex hormones.

LEUCOPLAKIA OF THE VULVA, CERVIX - 5185321 - refers to precancerous diseases with characteristic phenomena of hyper- and parakeratosis, with subsequent development of a sclerotic process, the appearance of whitish spots on the external genitalia and vaginal part of the cervix that cannot be removed with a cotton swab.

UTERINE FIBROID - 51843216 - a benign tumor originating from smooth muscle tissue.

OOPHORITIS - 5143548 - inflammation of the ovaries, often combined with inflammation of the fallopian tubes (see *salpingitis*).

PROCESSING AND PROLAPSE OF THE UTERUS AND VAGINA — 514832183 — most often occur in old age due to trauma suffered during childbirth, heavy physical work (heavy work soon after childbirth), involutional processes in the genitals, inherent in old age.

PARAMETRITIS - 5143215 - inflammation of the parametrial tissue.

POLYPS OF THE BODY AND CERVIX OF THE UTERUS — 518999973 — pathological proliferation of the glandular epithelium of the endometrium or endocervix against the background of a chronic inflammatory process.

PREMENSTRUAL SYNDROME - 9917891 - a disorder of the functions of the nervous, cardiovascular and endocrine systems in the second half of the menstrual cycle.

CANCER OF FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS - 5148945 - vulvar cancer - a malignant epithelial tumor (less often develops from columnar cell epithelium).

SALPINGITIS - 5148914 - inflammation of the fallopian tubes.

SCLEROCYSTIC OVARIAN SYNDROME

(STEIN-LEVENTHAL) - 518543248 - most often occurs with dysfunction of the hypothalamic-pituitary system, dysfunction of the adrenal cortex or primary ovarian damage.

TUBERCULOSIS OF THE GENITAL ORGANS — 8431485 — is always a secondary disease; it occurs when the infection is transferred from the primary focus (lungs) by the hematogenous route or through the lymphatic vessels from the mesenteric lymph nodes and peritoneum.

CHORIONEPITHELIOMA - 4854123 - a malignant tumor developing from elements of the chorion.

ENDOMETRIOSIS - 5481489 - heterotopia of the endometrium in organs and tissues where it is not normally found.

ENDOMETRITIS - 8142522 - inflammation of the uterine mucosa.

ENDOCERVICITIS - 4857148 - inflammation of the mucous membrane of the cervical canal of the uterus.

CERVICAL EROSION - 54321459 - is caused by eversion of the mucous membrane, rupture of the cervix during childbirth and abortions.

Chapter 18

NERVOUS DISEASES - 148543293

BRAIN ABSCESS - 1894811 - a focal accumulation of pus in the brain tissue.

ANEURYSM OF THE CEREBROVASCULAR VESSELS— 1485999 — local expansion of the arterial trunk, most often in the area of the arterial circle of the cerebrum (circle of Willis).

ARACHNOIDITIS - 4567549 - serous inflammation of the arachnoid membrane of the brain or spinal cord.

ASTHENIC SYNDROME - 1891013 - increased fatigue, exhaustion, weakening or loss of ability to withstand great physical or mental stress.

ATETOSIS - 1454891 - slow "worm-like" tonic violent movements.

AMYOTROPHIC LATERAL SCLEROSIS

(motor neuron disease) - 5148910 - steadily progressing spastic-atrophic paresis of the limbs and bulbar disorders caused by selective damage to both neurons of the corticomuscular tract.

HYDROCEPHALY - 81432143 - an increase in the volume of cerebrospinal fluid in the cranial cavity.

HEPATOCEREBRAL DYSTROPHY (hepatolenticular degeneration) - 48143212 - is an autosomal recessive disease that usually occurs between the ages of 10 and 35 and is characterized by progressive damage to the subcortical ganglia and liver.

HEADACHE (cephalgia) - 4818543 - one of the most common symptoms of various diseases.

VERTIGO - 514854217 - the patient feels himself or the objects around him spinning, or feels like he is "falling through," or the floor is unstable, slipping out from under his feet.

CEREBRAL PALSY - 4818521 - a group of diseases found in newborns and manifested by non-progressive movement disorders.

DIENCEPHAL (HYPOTHALAMIC)

SYNDROME - 514854215 - a complex of disorders that occurs when the hypothalamic region of the diencephalon is damaged.

CEREBRAL STROKE - 4818542 - acute cerebrovascular accident.

SPINAL STROKE - 8888881 - acute circulatory disorder in the spinal cord.

COMA - 1111012 - an unconscious state caused by a disorder of the brain stem function.

MENINGITIS - 51485431 - inflammation of the soft meninges.

MYASTHENIA - 9987542 - a chronic disease, the main manifestation of which is pathological fatigue of striated muscles.

MYELITIS - 4891543 - inflammation of the spinal cord, usually involving the white and gray matter; in transverse myelitis, the lesion is limited to a few segments.

MYELOPATHY - 51843219 - a collective term for various chronic lesions of the spinal cord due to pathological processes.

MIGRAINE NEURALGIA ("cluster" headache) - 4851485 - paroxysms of severe pain in the temporo-orbital region, occurring in the form of a series of pain attacks, repeated several times during the day.

MIGRAINE (hemicrania) - 4831421 - paroxysmal pain in one half of the head, often accompanied by nausea and vomiting.

MYOTONIA CONGENITALE THOMSEN - 4848514 - autosomal dominant disorder, characterized by prolonged tonic muscle spasms that occur following initial voluntary movements.

MYOTONIA DYSTROPHICA KURSHMAN-NA-BATTEN-STEINERT - 481543244 - is characterized by a combination of myotonia, muscle atrophy and endocrine disorders. Muscle atrophy mainly affects the face and neck. Myotonia and dystrophy are often accompanied by cataracts, baldness, testicular atrophy, and a reduction in the content of certain gamma globulins in the blood.

MONONEUROPATHIES (neuritis and neuralgia) - 4541421 - isolated lesions of individual nerve trunks.

NARCOLEPSY - 48543216 - paroxysms of irresistible drowsiness with short periods of normal sleep, regardless of the external situation.

FACIAL NERVE NEUROPATHY —518999955 — otitis, temporal bone fracture, tumor of the cerebellopontine angle.

TRIGEMINAL NEURALGIA - 5148485 - a syndrome of paroxysmal, often aggravating pain along the branch of the trigeminal nerve.

NEURORHEUMATISM - 8185432 - rheumatic lesion of elements of the nervous system.

NEUROSYPHILIS - 5482148 - syphilitic lesion of the nervous system.

FAINTING (syncope) - 4854548 - sudden loss of consciousness caused by transient cerebral ischemia. The mildest form of acute vascular insufficiency.

SHINGLES - 51454322 - a viral disease of the spinal ganglia, manifested by pain and skin rashes at the level of the lesion.

BRAIN TUMORS - 5451214 - neoplastic processes that reduce the volume of the skull and lead to increased intracranial pressure.

SPINAL CORD TUMORS — 51843210 — account for 20% of all CNS tumors. Extramedullary and intramedullary tumors are distinguished.

TUMORS OF THE PERIPHERAL NERVOUS SYSTEM - 514832182 - most often neurinomas, usually occur within the framework of Recklinghausen's neurofibromatosis.

OPHTHALMOPLEGIA - 4848532 - paralysis of several external muscles of the eye, sometimes in combination with paralysis of the sphincter of the pupil.

PARKINSONISM (shaking palsy) - 5481421 - a chronic disease caused by a disorder of catecholamine metabolism in the subcortical ganglia and manifested by impaired movement, tremor and muscle rigidity.

PERIODIC FAMILIAL PARALYSIS (paroxysmal familial myoplegia) - 5123488 - a hereditary disease characterized by sudden onset of transient attacks of flaccid paralysis of the limbs.

PERONEAL AMYOTROPHY OF CHARCOTT-MARIE (neural amyotrophy of Charcot-Marie) - 4814512 - a hereditary disease manifested by slowly progressive atrophy and weakness of the distal parts of the legs.

POLYNEUROPATHIES (polyneuritis) - 4838514 - ' simultaneous damage to many peripheral nerves, manifested by symmetrical flaccid paralysis and sensory disturbances, mainly in the distal parts of the extremities, with damage in some cases to the cranial nerves.

POLYRADICULONEUROPATHY DEMYELINATING GUILAINE-BARRÉ - 4548128 - selective demyelination of the spinal cord roots, apparently of an autoimmune nature.

POLIOMYELITIS, ACUTE EPIDEMIC (acute anterior poliomyelitis, Heine-Medina disease, infantile spinal paralysis) - ! 2223214 - an acute viral disease caused by damage to the cells of the anterior horns of the spinal cord and nuclei of the motor cranial nerves, leading to the development of flaccid paralysis with areflexia and muscle atrophy.

POST-PUNCTURE SYNDROME - 818543231 - headaches and meningitis symptoms that occur after a spinal puncture.

PROGRESSIVE MUSCLE DYSTROPHY - 85432183 - an essential progressive degeneration of muscle tissue that occurs outside of any lesion of the nervous system and leads to severe atrophy and weakness of certain muscle groups.

SLEEP DISORDERS - 514248538 - sleep disorders accompanied by hypersomnia - see *narcolepsy*, depending on the causes that caused them, are divided into two groups.

DISCOGENIC RADICULOPATHS ("common radiculitis") — 5481321 — pain, motor and autonomic disorders caused by damage to the spinal cord roots due to osteochondrosis of the spine.

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS - 51843218 - a relapsing-remitting disease of the nervous system caused by the appearance of foci of demyelination scattered throughout the brain and spinal cord, which over time either disappear or are replaced by glial scars ("plaques").

SYRINGOMYELIA - 1777771 - a chronic disease characterized by the formation of cavities in the spinal cord and medulla oblongata, leading to the development of extensive areas of loss of pain and temperature sensitivity.

SPINAL AMYOTROPHY - 5483312 - a group of hereditary chronic diseases characterized by progressive atrophic paresis caused by damage to the anterior horns of the spinal cord.

TREMOR - 3148567 - a series of involuntary, relatively rhythmic movements of body parts that occur as a result of alternating contractions of agonist and antagonist muscles.

PHAKOMATOSES - 5142314 - a group of genetically determined diseases in which damage to the nervous system is combined with cutaneous or chorioretinal angiomatosis.

FUNICULARIAL MYELOSIS (combined sclerosis) - 518543251 - subacute combined degeneration of the spinal cord with damage to the posterior and lateral funiculi.

CHOREA - 4831485 - hyperkinesis, characterized by scattered disordered twitching of the muscles of the limbs (especially the upper ones), trunk and face.

CRANIOCEREBRAIN INJURY - 51843213 - mechanical trauma to the skull causes compression (transient or permanent) of brain tissue.

AIDIE SYNDROME - 18543211 - a special form of damage to the innervation of the pupil in the form of unilateral mydriasis with loss of pupillary reaction to light and pupillotonia.

VIRAL ENCEPHALITIS - 48188884 - a group of diseases characterized by inflammation of the brain tissue caused by neurotropic viruses.

EPIDURTIS (epidural abscess) - 888888149 - accumulation of pus in the epidural tissue of the spinal cord.

Chapter 19

MENTAL ILLNESS - 8345444

ALCOHOLISM - 148543292 - a disease that develops with chronic ethanol intoxication, expressed by a pathological craving for alcoholic beverages, uncontrolled abuse of them, withdrawal (hangover) syndrome, mental disorder, somatic and neurological disorders, decreased performance and social decline.

AMNESTIC (KORSAKOVSKY) SYNDROME - 4185432 - a psychopathological symptom complex in which the leading place is occupied by memory disorders for current events.

AFFECTIVE SYNDROMES — 548142182 — include polar disorders — depression and mania. A distinction is made between: depressive syndrome, characterized by a painfully low mood, melancholy, which is sometimes accompanied by a physically painful feeling of pressure in the chest area, intellectual and motor inhibition; manic syndrome is characterized by a painfully elevated mood, combined with unfounded optimism.

DELUSIONAL SYNDROMES - 8142351 - delirium is an objectively false, absolutely uncorrectable judgment caused by painful reasons, arising without adequate external reasons.

HALLUCINATORY SYNDROME (HALLUCINOSIS) - 4815428 - a condition characterized over a fairly long period of time by an abundance of hallucinations and occurring without any signs of impaired consciousness.

MENTAL DEFECT - 8885512 - defective (negative) conditions - caused by the painful process of loss of certain mental functions due to dissociation (disintegration of integrative activity) of the central nervous system.

INTOXICATION PSYCHOSES - 1142351 - arise as a result of acute or chronic poisoning with industrial or food poisons, chemicals used in everyday life, drugs, and medicines.

HYSTERICAL SYNDROMES - 5154891 - most often occur in extreme or conflict situations.

CATATONIC SYNDROMES - 51843214 - occur with a predominance of motor disorders, include catatonic stupor and agitation, often replacing each other.

MANIC-DEPRESSIVE PSYCHOSIS (MDP) (circular psychosis, cyclophrenia) - 514218857 - a disease manifested by periodically occurring manic and depressive states (phases), usually separated by intermissions.

OBSESSIVE STATES - 8142543 - are characterized by the involuntary and irresistible emergence of thoughts, ideas, doubts, fears, desires, motor acts.

DRUG ADDICTION (toxicomania) - 5333353 - diseases that develop with the abuse of narcotic substances and are expressed in a pathological craving for these substances, increasing uncontrolled abuse of them, withdrawal syndrome, and social decline.

NEUROSES - 48154211 - one of the most common types of psychogenic reactions.

NEGATIVE (DEFECT) STATES - 5418538 - are represented by a wide range of irreversible deficit changes, manifested by a weakening of mental activity, cognitive processes, and impoverishment of emotional life.

OLIGOPHRENIA (feeble-mindedness) - 1857422 - congenital or early acquired feeble-mindedness, expressed in underdevelopment of the intellect and psyche as a whole

CLOUDING OF CONSCIOUSNESS — 4518533 — psychopathological syndromes, disorders of objective consciousness and self-awareness.

PRESENILE (PRESENIL, INVOLUTIONARY) PSYCHOSES - 18543219 - a group of mental illnesses that manifest at the age of reverse development (45-60 years), occurring in the form of either depression (involutional melancholy) or delusional psychosis of a paranoid or paraphrenic structure (involutional paranoid).

PROGRESSIVE PARALYSIS - 512143223 - diffuse syphilitic meningoencephalitis, manifested by psychopathological and neurological disorders and ending in profound dementia.

PSYCHOORGANIC SYNDROME - 51843212 - a state of mental weakness caused by organic damage to the brain.

PSYCHOPATHY - 4182546 - persistent innate personality traits that prevent full adaptation to the environment.

REACTIVE PSYCHOSES — 0101255 — are characterized by the connection of the disease with mental trauma, the correspondence of the content of psychopathological formations to the traumatic factor, the disappearance of painful phenomena after the elimination of the cause that caused them.

OVERVALUED IDEAS SYNDROME - 148454283 - a pathological condition characterized by persistent, affectively colored ideas that arise as a result of real circumstances and prevail over all other ideas.

SENESTOPATHIC-IPOCHONDRIC

SYNDROME - 1488588 - hypochondria is manifested by excessive attention to one's health, concern about even minor ailments or the conviction of having a serious illness.

SENIL PSYCHOSES - 481854383 - occur in old age; these include senile dementia and other psychoses of old age.

SYMPTOMATIC PSYCHOSES — 8148581 — include mental disorders that arise from diseases of internal organs, infectious diseases, and endocrinopathies.

TOXICOMANIA AND DRUG ADDICTION - 1414551 - diseases caused by the use of various substances that cause a state of intoxication.

TRAUMATIC ENCEPHALOPATHY — 18543217 — includes a complex of morphological, neurological and mental disorders that occur in the late and remote periods of traumatic brain injury.

SCHIZOPHRENIA - 1858541 - a progressive morbid process characterized by gradually increasing changes in personality.

EPILEPSY - 1484855 - a chronic neuropsychiatric disorder characterized by repeated seizures and accompanied by a variety of clinical and paraclinical symptoms.

Chapter 20

SEXUAL DISORDERS -1456891

VAGINISMUS - 5142388 - psychogenic spasmodic contraction of the vaginal and pelvic floor muscles during attempted intercourse or gynecological examination.

HYPERSEXUALITY - 5414855 - increased sexual excitability; to a moderate degree characteristic of a number of age periods.

IMPOTENCE — 8851464 — weakening of erection, which disrupts the normal course of sexual intercourse. Occurs in various sexual disorders.

ONANISM (masturbation) - 0021421 - a surrogate form of sexual satisfaction through artificial stimulation of erogenous zones (usually genital), ending in orgasm.

SEXUAL PERVERSIONS (sexual perversions) - 0001112 - painful disturbances in the direction of sexual desire or the conditions for its satisfaction.

SEXUAL DISORDERS - 1818191 - are expressed in painful changes in sexual arousal (from sexual desire to erection, ejaculation and orgasm) and affect mutual sexual adaptation.

IMAGINARY SEXUAL DISORDERS — 1484811 — are characterized by complaints about sexological manifestations without deviations from age and constitutional norms.

NEUROHUMORAL SEXUAL DISORDERS - 1888991 - are determined by primary damage to the diencephalic region (subthalamic neurohumoral center) or individual endocrine glands (pituitary gland, gonads, adrenal glands, etc.).

MENTAL SEXUAL DISORDERS - 2148222 - are the most numerous, associated with neurodynamic disturbances of formed or forming conditioned reflex stereotypes of the sexual sphere.

DISORDERS OF THE ERECTILE COMPONENT OF THE COPULATION CYCLE — 184854281 — occurs less frequently than all others — in diseases of the spinal cord, equine tail and anatomically associated extraspinal sections, as well as the cavernous bodies of the penis themselves (for example, in the form of *induratio penis plastica*) of traumatic, inflammatory, tumor or toxic origin.

DISORDERS OF THE EJACULATORY COMPONENT OF THE COPULATIVE CYCLE — 1482541 —

at their core, they most often have congestive-inflammatory changes in the prostatic part of the urethra or paracentral lobule syndrome.

FRIGIDITY (sexual coldness) - 5148222 - a complete absence or decrease in a woman's sexual desire, specific sexual sensations and orgasm.

Chapter 21

SKIN AND VENEREAL DISEASES -18584321

ACTINOMYCOSIS OF THE SKIN - 148542156 - the most common form of deep pseudomycosis.

ALOPECIA (baldness, baldness) - 5484121 - absence of hair (usually on the head, less often on other hairy parts of the body).

ANGIITIS (VASCULITIS) OF THE SKIN - 1454231 - a group of inflammatory-allergic dermatoses, the main manifestation of which is damage to the dermohypodermal blood vessels of various calibers.

ATOPIC DERMATITIS (diffuse neurodermatitis) - 5484215 - a skin disease characterized by itching, lichenoid papules, lichenification and a chronic relapsing course.

BALANOPOSTHITIS - 5814231 - inflammation of the skin of the head and inner layer of the foreskin of the penis.

WARTS - 5148521 - a disease caused by a filterable virus and characterized by small tumor-like benign formations of a non-inflammatory nature.

SKIN VASCULITIS — 5142544 — a group of inflammatory-allergic dermatoses, the initial and leading link in the clinical and pathomorphological symptoms of which is non-specific damage to the dermo-hypodermal blood vessels of various calibers.

VITILIGO (dog) - 4812588 - a relatively rare skin disease characterized by acquired focal loss of pigment (achromia) with mainly cosmetic inconveniences for patients. The etiology is unknown.

GONORRHEA (male) — 2225488 — the most common venereal disease, characterized mainly by purulent inflammation of the urethra. Gonorrhea in women — see *obstetrics, women's diseases*.

MYCOSIS FUNGOUS - 4814588 - a variant of benign cutaneous T-cell lymphoma.

DERMATITIS - 1853121 - inflammatory diseases of the skin that occur in response to exposure to environmental irritants.

ICHTHYOSIS - 9996789 - a hereditary skin disease associated with a generalized disorder of keratinization.

CANDIDIASIS (candidiasis) - 9876591 - mycosis caused by yeast-like fungi of the genus *Candida*; affects the skin and mucous membranes, manifested by various clinical forms of the disease.

SKIN ITCHING — 1249812 — in most cases has a neuro-allergic nature. Itching is distinguished as a subjective symptom of various diseases (eczema, urticaria, scabies, etc.) and itching as an independent skin disease (idiopathic skin itching).

CONDYLOMA ACUMINATUM - 1489543 - a type of wart in the form of soft lobular growths, most often in the anogenital area.

URTICARIA - 1858432 - an allergic disease characterized by the formation of blisters on the skin and mucous membranes.

LAYELLA SYNDROME - 4891521 - toxic-allergic lesion of the skin and mucous membranes, often accompanied by changes in the internal organs and nervous system.

LEPROSY - 148543294 - chronic infectious disease.

LYMPHOGRANULOMATOSIS INGUINALIS (the fourth venereal disease, venereal lymphopathy) - 1482348 - venereal disease.

LICHENUS RUSSIA PLANUS — 4858415 — a common disease of unclear etiology with lesions of the skin, mucous membranes, and, less commonly, nails.

LICHEN VARIOUS (pityriasis versicolor) - 18543214 - a low-contagious fungal skin disease.

LICHENUS ROSEI - 5148315 - a common, presumably viral skin disease with the appearance of characteristic erythema.

MASTOCYTOSIS - 148542171 - a chronic disease that affects the skin, as well as internal organs and bones.

MICROSPORIA - 1858321 - a fungal disease of the skin and hair caused by microspores.

MOLLUSCUM CONTAGIOSUS - 514321532 - a chronic viral skin infection primarily in children.

NEURODERMITIS - 1484857 - the most severe disease from the group of itchy dermatoses, characterized by severe itching and scratching followed by lichenification of the skin.

SKIN TUMORS - 1458914 - a group designation for several types of tumors originating from different parts of the epidermis.

PYODERMIA - 51432149 - a group of skin diseases, the main symptom of which is suppuration.

PRURITICIA - 5189123 - a disease from the group of itchy dermatoses, characterized by the appearance of edematous nodules with severe itching.

PSORIASIS - 999899181 - a common chronic non-contagious disease affecting the skin, nails, and joints.

PEMPHIGUUS (acantholytic) - 8145321 - a malignant disease of unknown etiology, characterized by the appearance of blisters and erosions on the mucous membranes and skin, a tendency to peripheral growth, and toxicosis.

ROSACEA - 518914891 - a common complication of seborrhea in middle and old age, manifested by small nodular-pustular rashes on the face against the background of diffuse erythema with telangiectasia.

RUBROMYCOSIS (rubrophytosis) - 4518481 - the most common fungal disease of the feet.

SEBORRHEA - 1234512 - a disease of unclear etiology, characterized by increased secretion of qualitatively altered sebum on the surface of the skin, which reduces the bacteriostatic properties of the skin and promotes the development of secondary infection.

SYPHILIS - 1484999 - an infectious disease characterized by a chronic relapsing course with damage to all organs and systems; transmitted mainly sexually.

STEVENS-JOHNSON SYNDROME - 9814753 - an acute toxic-allergic disease accompanied by generalized rashes on the skin and mucous membranes; it is a malignant variant of exudative erythema.

TOXICODERMA (allergotoxicoderma) - 514832184 - skin lesions that occur as a reaction to ingestion, inhalation or parenteral administration of toxic-allergic substances (chemical agents, certain medications and food products).

TRICHOPHYTISIA — 4851482 — a fungal disease of the skin, hair and nails caused by trichophytons. A distinction is made between superficial (anthroponotic) trichophytosis and infiltrative-suppurative (zoo-anthroponotic) trichophytosis.

TUBERCULOSIS OF THE SKIN - 148543296 - a group of dermatoses, the development of which is caused by the penetration of tuberculosis mycobacteria into the skin and subcutaneous tissue.

ACNE VULGAR (juvenile acne) - 514832185 - one of the most common skin diseases, occurring mainly during puberty and characterized by purulent-inflammatory lesions of the sebaceous glands against the background of seborrhea.

FAVUS (scab) - 4851481 - a fungal disease of the skin, hair and nails, characterized by a long course.

SCABIES —8132548— is a parasitic disease of humans, characterized by nocturnal itching, scratching, and the formation of "scabies burrows" on the skin.

CHANCRE SOFT - 4815451 - a venereal disease characterized by painful soft ulcers on the genitals.

ECZEMA - 548132151 - a disease characterized by inflammation of the superficial layers of the skin of a neuroallergic nature in response to external or internal irritants, characterized by polymorphism of the rash, itching and a long-term recurrent course.

EPIDERMOPHYTISIA — 5148532 — a fungal disease of the skin and nails. A distinction is made between inguinal epidermophytosis and epidermophytosis of the feet.

ERYTHEMA NODOSA - 15184321 - the most common disease from the group of deep allergic vasculitis of the skin, manifested by inflammatory nodes on the lower extremities.

ERYTHEMA EXUDATIVE MULTIFORME—

548142137 is a cyclical disease characterized by erythematous-papular and bullous rashes on the skin and mucous membranes.

ERYTHRASMA - 4821521 - the most common superficial pseudomycosis.

Chapter 22

SURGICAL DISEASES - 18574321

Surgical diseases of adults - 5843215

ABSCESS - 8148321 - purulent inflammation of tissue with the formation of a limited focus of decay surrounded by granulation tissue.

PROSTATE ADENOMA - 51432144 - adenomyomatosis of the periurethral glands.

ACTINOMYCOSIS - 4832514 - a radiant-fungal disease caused by various types of actinomycetes that saprophyte in the oral cavity.

ANEURYSM — 48543218 — a protrusion or uniform expansion of the lumen of a vessel in a limited area, caused by the destruction of the vessel wall, with preservation of the endothelial lining (true aneurysm); without preservation of the endothelium (false aneurysm), an encapsulated cavity communicating with the vessel, located in the surrounding tissues or between the membranes of the vessel (dissecting).

CARDIAC ANEURYSM - 9187549. Myocardial infarction in 10-15% of cases is complicated by the development of an aneurysm.

ACUTE APPENDICITIS - 54321484 - non-specific inflammation of the vermiform appendix of the cecum.

ATHEROMA - 888888179 - a retention cyst of the sebaceous gland of the skin, formed as a result of blockage of the excretory duct of the gland.

BRONCHIECTASIS - 4812578 - cylindrical or saccular expansion of segmental or subsegmental bronchi, most often of the lower lobe, especially on the left.

VARICOSE VEINS OF THE LOWER EXTREMITIES - 4831388 - uneven saccular dilation of the veins along their length, accompanied by valve failure and impaired blood flow.

VARICOSE VEINS OF THE SENILE CORD — 81432151 — a disease of the veins of the spermatic cord, characterized by uneven expansion, nodular tortuosity, and thinning of the venous wall.

HYDROSIS OF THE TESTICLE AND SENIOR CORD - 481543255 - accumulation of fluid between the layers of the non-obiterated vaginal process of the peritoneum.

DISLOCATIONS - 5123145 - complete displacement of the articular surfaces of the bones beyond the physiological norm.

RECTAL PROLAPSE - 514832187 - a condition in which the rectum everts out through the anus.

GAS GANGRENE - 45143218 - gas-forming, tissue-destroying anaerobic infection.

LUNG GANGRENE - 4838543 - progressive putrefactive decay of the lung parenchyma under the influence of anaerobic infection.

HEMARTHROSIS - 4857543 - hemorrhage into the joint cavity.

HEMORRHOIDS - 58143219 - an increase in the volume of the cavernous bodies of the rectum.

HYDRADENITIS - 4851348 - purulent inflammation of the apocrine sweat glands.

GYNECOMASTIA - 4831514 - enlargement of the mammary gland in men.

HERNIAS - 95184321 - protrusion of internal organs beyond the anatomical cavity under the general covering of the body or into an adjacent cavity.

DUMPING SYNDROME - 4184214 - occurs in patients who have undergone extensive gastric resection, especially the Bilioth II operation.

DIVERTICULA - 48543217 - saccular protrusion of the mucous membrane and submucous layer into defects in the muscular membrane of the digestive tract.

DIVERTICULOSIS OF THE COLON — 4851614 — the occurrence of diverticula due to a long-term increase in segmental pressure in the distal parts of the colon as a result of regular disturbances of motor function against the background of most often age-related dystrophic changes in the connective tissue and muscle elements of the intestinal wall.

GALLSTONE DISEASE - 0148012 - a disease caused by the formation of stones in the gallbladder, less often in the liver and bile ducts.

MECHANICAL JAUNDICE - 8012001 - a pathological syndrome caused by a violation of the outflow of bile from the bile ducts.

ACUTE URINARY RETENTION - 0144444 - occurs as a result of compression of the urinary tract (adenoma or prostate cancer, urethral stricture, bladder stone, etc.) and a decrease in the contractile ability of the detrusor.

ZOLLINGER-ELLISON SYNDROME - 148543295 - peptic ulcer disease caused by ulcerogenic adenoma of the pancreas.

FOREIGN BODIES OF THE BRONCHI — 5485432 — various objects, including those of plant and animal origin, that have entered the bronchi through exogenous aspiration.

FOREIGN BODIES IN THE STOMACH - 8184321 - children and mentally ill people can swallow spoons, knives, forks, needles, buttons, coins and other objects.

FOREIGN BODIES IN THE ESOPHAGUS - 14854321 - coins, dentures, bones, needles, massive pieces of meat.

FOREIGN BODIES OF SOFT TISSUE — 148543297 — are most often localized on the arms and legs. These are pieces of metal, wood or glass.

CARBUNCLE - 483854381 - purulent inflammation of several hair follicles and the subcutaneous fat around them.

BREAST CYST - 4851432 - most cysts are related to dyshormonal diseases, retention cysts are less common.

LATERAL NECK CYST AND FISTULAS - 514854214 - arise from the remnants of the embryonic branchial arches or the third pharyngeal pouch.

MEDIAN NECK CYST AND FISTULAS - 4548541 - median cysts and fistulas of the neck develop from the remnants of the thyroglossal duct - an embryonic duct that runs from the foramen cecum of the tongue to the pyramidal process of the thyroid gland.

NON-SPECIFIC ULCERATIVE COLITIS — 48143211 — a common ulcerative lesion of the mucous membrane of the colon, starting from the rectum, characterized by a protracted course and accompanied by severe local and systemic complications.

COCCYCAL EPITHELIAL TRACT - 9018532 - an anomaly of skin development - a blind-ending tubular depression of skin in the intergluteal fold, usually containing desquamated epithelium, fat and hair.

CLUBFOOT — 485143241 — foot deformity with its rotation inward and towards the sole. Cause of clubfoot: bone deformity and contracture in the joints of the foot.

TORTICOLLIS - 4548512 - a fixed tilt of the head towards one of the sternocleidomastoid muscles in combination with a turn of the head to the opposite side as a result of cicatricial changes in the muscle.

CRYPTORCHIDISM - 485143287 - incomplete descent of the testicle into the scrotum or its dystopia at any level.

INTERNAL BLEEDING - 5142543 - bleeding into the lumen of an anatomical cavity or hollow organ due to mechanical damage to arterial or venous trunks, erosion of vessels, or rupture of an aneurysm.

EXTERNAL BLEEDING (from a wound) - 4321511 - occurs from damaged vessels during open mechanical injuries.

CROHN'S DISEASE - 94854321 - a non-specific inflammatory lesion of the gastrointestinal tract at any level with the formation of inflammatory infiltrates, deep longitudinal ulcers, complicated by perforations, external or internal fistulas, bleeding and other severe complications.

LEIOMYOMA - 5514214 - a benign tumor originating from smooth muscle.

LYMPHADENITIS - 4542143 - inflammation of the lymph nodes (often purulent).

LYMPHANGITIS — 484851482 — purulent inflammation of the lymphatic vessels. Etiology — see *lymphadenitis*.

LIPOMA - 4814842 - a benign tumor originating from adipose tissue.

FALSE JOINT (pseudoarthrosis) - 4814214 - mobility along the bone as a result of non-union of a fracture.

MASTITIS - 8152142 - inflammation of the mammary gland.

MASTOPATHY - 84854321 - dyshormonal disease of the mammary gland.

MEGACOLON - 4851543 - gigantism of the colon of various origins (Hirschsprung's disease, Chigas' disease, idiopathic megacolon, etc.).

MEDIASTINITIS - 4985432 - serous or purulent inflammation of the mediastinal tissue.

INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION — 4548148 — a symptom complex characterized by a disruption in the passage of contents through the gastrointestinal tract.

INGROWN NAIL - 4548547 - ingrowth

lateral edge of the nail plate under the nail fold.

FROSTBITE - 4858514 - tissue damage caused by local exposure to cold.

THERMAL BURNS - 8191111 - occur when tissues are exposed to high temperatures.

OCCCLUSION OF THE MAIN ARTERIES - 81543213 - leads to acute or chronic disturbances in the blood supply to an anatomical area or organ caused by embolism or thrombosis of the vessel.

ORCHOEPIDIDYMITIS - 818432151 - non-specific inflammation of the testicle and its appendage.

TRAUMATIC OSTEOMYELITIS - 514854221 - inflammation of bone tissue, bone due to an open fracture, gunshot wound, wound of soft tissues near the bone.

ACUTE ABDOMEN - 5484543 - a collective term that includes acute surgical diseases of the abdominal organs that require emergency hospitalization for surgical or conservative treatment.

ACUTE PANCREATITIS - 4881431 - a disease based on autolysis of the pancreas, caused by the activation of enzymes in the ducts.

ACUTE CHOLECYSTITIS - 4154382 - acute nonspecific inflammation of the gallbladder.

PARANICIUM - 8999999 - non-specific inflammation of the fingers or toes, with the exception of furuncles on the dorsal surface.

PENETRATING ULCER OF THE STOMACH AND DUODENUM - 9148532 - penetration of an ulcer of the stomach or duodenum into adjacent organs and tissues.

FRACTURE - 7776551 - violation of the anatomical integrity of the bone due to trauma.

PERITONITIS — 1428543 — inflammation of the peritoneum. Caused by infection, less often — chemical irritants (urine, bile, gastric juice).

PYOPNEUMOTHORAX - 148543299 - accumulation of pus and air in the pleural cavity with varying degrees of lung collapse.

FLAT FEET - 1891432 - flattening of the transverse and, less commonly, longitudinal arches of the foot.

SPONTANEOUS PNEUMOTHORAX - 481854221 - loss of negative pressure in the pleural cavity, accompanied by partial or total

collapse of the lung due to communication with the external environment with the integrity of the chest wall.

DAMAGE TO INTERNAL ORGANS - 8914319 - brain injury (see *traumatic brain injury*).

POLYP - 4819491 - a benign tumor originating from the mucous membrane, located on a stalk or wide base, hanging into the lumen of the organ.

POSTCHOLECYSTECTOMY SYNDROME - 4518421 - a condition in which the pain that bothered the patient before cholecystectomy remains after the operation.

PERFORATED ULCER - 8143291 - fast the resulting connection of a hollow organ (stomach, duodenum) with the free abdominal cavity, most often as a result of gastric ulcer and duodenal ulcer.

BED URE — 6743514 — necrosis of the skin caused by compression of tissues with impaired trophism. In young people, bedsores occur due to diseases or injuries of the spinal cord, in old people — in weakened people. *I Grabovoi, 1999*

caused by prolonged lying down. Most often localized in the area of the heels and sacrum.

PROSTATITIS - 9718961 - inflammation of the prostate gland.

MENISCUS TEAR - 8435482 - intra-articular damage to the meniscus in the knee joint.

WOUNDS - 5148912 - mechanical damage to tissues with disruption of their integrity.

RECTAL FISTULAS - 5189421 - pathologically formed passages in the wall of the rectum, usually in the area of the Morgagni crypts, and ending in the perirectal tissue (incomplete internal) or, more often, opening on the skin around the anus (complete external).

STENOSIS OF THE OUTLET OF THE STOMACH - 81543211 - a violation of the evacuation of food from the stomach, caused by scarring of the duodenal bulb as a result of peptic ulcer disease, cancer of the antrum of the stomach and, rarely, hypertrophy of the pylorus.

ANAL FISS - 81454321 - a longitudinal slit-like ulcer of the mucous membrane of the anal canal, most often located along its back wall.

THROMBANGITIS OBLITERATING - 5432142 - an inflammatory systemic disease of the arteries and veins with segmental obliteration and thrombosis, first of medium and small, and then of large vessels.

THROMBOPHLEBITIS —1454580— see *phlebothrombosis*.

BONE TUBERCULOSIS - 148543281 - one of the manifestations of general tuberculosis infection, observed in 10% of patients with tuberculosis.

URETHRITIS - 1387549 - inflammation of the mucous membrane of the urethra, most often of gonorrheal etiology, sometimes due to prostatitis.

CONTUSION (injury) - 0156912 - mechanical damage to tissue without breaking the skin.

FIBROADENOMA OF THE BREAST - 4854312 - a dyshormonal tumor that develops as a result of hyperestrogenemia.

PHIMOSIS AND PARAPHIMOSIS - 0180010 - diseases caused by the narrowness of the opening of the prepuce of the penis.

PHLEBOTHROMBOSIS - 1454580 - formation of a thrombus in the lumen of a vein, fixed to the vessel wall, completely or partially (floating thrombus), obstructing the vessel.

PHLEGMON - 48143128 - purulent inflammation of tissues with a tendency to progress.

FURUNCULUS — 5148385 — purulent inflammation of the hair follicle and the surrounding subcutaneous fat tissue. The causative agent of the inflammation is most often staphylococcus.

CHOLANGITIS - 8431548 - non-specific inflammation of the bile ducts.

ELECTRICAL INJURY — 5185431 — damage to tissues and organs when electric current passes through the body: in industrial accidents, more often at home, in children.

PLEURAL EMPYEMA (purulent pleurisy) - 514854223 - accumulation of pus in the pleural cavity with secondary compression of lung tissue.

OBLITERATING ENDARTERITIS — 4518521 — the most common disease of the arteries of the lower extremities, usually associated with obliterating atherosclerosis, trombangitis, etc.

TROPHIC ULCERS - 514852154 - long-term non-healing tissue defects with a tendency to sluggish progression and recurrence.

Surgical diseases of newborns - 514218871

SURGICAL DISEASES OF ORGANS

ABDOMINAL CAVITY - 5184311 - congenital intestinal obstruction, anal atresia.

CONGENITAL CHOLANGIOPATHY OF NEWBORNS (biliary atresia) - 948514211 - failure of the biliary tract function, obstruction of the bile ducts.

Surgical diseases of the chest organs - 5184312

ESOPHAGEAL ATRESIA - 518543157 - a severe developmental defect that forms in the early stages of embryogenesis, when the esophagus forms a hollow tube and separates from the respiratory system.

CONGENITAL DIAPHRAGM HERNIA - 518543257 - a developmental defect that develops in utero, in which the abdominal organs are displaced into the chest through a defect in the diaphragm.

CONGENITAL LUNG CYST - 4851484 - a developmental defect that occurs during the period of embryogenesis when the bronchi and alveoli are formed.

PNEUMOTHORAX - 5142147 - rupture of lung tissue during artificial ventilation of the lungs.

TRACHEOESOPHAGEAL FISTULA - 514854714 - incorrect division of the so-called primary intestine at the stage of embryogenesis into the respiratory and esophageal tubes.

Purulent-inflammatory diseases - 514852171

MASTITIS IN NEWBORNS - 514854238 - inflammation of the mammary gland.

ACUTE HEMATOGENOUS OSTEOMYELITIS - 5141542 - purulent-septic disease of newborns.

PERITONITIS - 4184321 - a polyetiological disease that occurs as a result of perforation of the wall of the gastrointestinal tract due to its developmental defects, necrotic enterocolitis, as well as inflammatory disease of the abdominal organs.

ACUTE PARAPROCTITIS - 4842118 - inflammation of the fatty tissue located around the rectum and anus .

NECROTIC PHLEGMON OF NEWBORNS - 514852173 - a specific purulent-necrotic lesion of the skin and subcutaneous tissue in children in the first weeks of life.

DISEASE OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM — 514218873 — birth injuries received during childbirth, with manual or instrumental assistance, cesarean section.

Trauma and orthopedic diseases - 1418518

ANKYLOSIS - 1848522 - immobility in the joint as a result of pathological changes in it.

BURSITIS - 75184321 - inflammation of the periarticular mucous bursa.

HEMARTHROSIS - 7184321 - hemorrhage into the joint cavity.

OUTWARD CURVATION OF 1 TOE - 5418521 - a common bilateral deformation that occurs against the background of transverse and longitudinal flatfoot.

DUPUYTREN'S CONTRACTURE - 5185421 - reduction of the fingers of the hand as a result of cicatricial degeneration of the palmar aponeurosis.

JOINT CONTRACTURE - 8144855 - limitation of mobility in the joint.

FALSE JOINT (pseudoarthrosis) - 8214231 - mobility along the bone as a result of non-union of a fracture.

INJURIES TO INTERNAL ORGANS — 5432188 — injuries to chest organs; injuries to abdominal organs; injuries to the brain (see *traumatic brain injury*).

STRAIN (distortion) - 5148517 - damage to ligaments, muscles, tendons and other tissues without disruption of their anatomical integrity.

TRAUMATIC AMPUTATION - 5451891 - the removal of part or all of a limb (or other body part) as a result of mechanical violence.

TRAUMATIC SHOCK - 1454814 - a general severe reaction of the body to massive tissue trauma and blood loss.

Chapter 23

DISEASES OF THE EAR, THROAT, NOSE - 1851432

ADENOIDS - 5189514 - pathological hypertrophy of the third pharyngeal (nasopharyngeal) tonsil.

TONSILLITIS (acute tonsillitis) - 1999999 - an infectious disease with predominant damage to the palatine tonsils.

ANTHRITIS (OTOANTHRITIS) - 1844578 - inflammation of the walls of the antrum and surrounding tissues.

ATRESIA AND SYNECHIA OF THE NASAL CAVITY - 1989142 - connective tissue, cartilaginous or bone adhesions that partially or completely close the nasal lumen.

AEROSINUSITIS - 514854237 - inflammation of the paranasal sinuses that occurs with sharp changes in the barometric pressure of the surrounding air.

NASAL SEPTUM HEMATOMA - 5431482 - nasal injuries are often accompanied by bleeding under the mucous membrane of the nasal septum with the formation of a hematoma.

HYPERTROPHY OF THE PALATINE TONSILS — 4514548 — is often combined with adenoids. It occurs more often in childhood as a manifestation of hypertrophy of the lymphadenoid tissue of the pharynx.

DIAPHRAGM OF THE LARYNX - 148543283 - connective tissue membrane in the larynx.

EUSTACHITIS - 18554321 - a disease of the auditory (Eustachian) tube that disrupts the ventilation of the middle ear.

RETROPHARYNGEAL ABSCESS (retropharyngeal abscess) - 1454321 - is formed as a result of suppuration of the lymph nodes and tissue of the retropharyngeal space.

FOREIGN BODIES — 54321545. Foreign bodies of the ear. Most often observed in children who insert various small objects (paper, fruit

pits, peas, sunflower seeds, beads, etc.) into the external auditory canal.

DEVISED NASAL SEPTUM - 148543285 - a consequence of an anomaly in the development of the facial skeleton or trauma.

NASAL BLEEDING — 65184321 — causes: nasal trauma, surgical interventions in the nasal cavity, tumors, acute infectious diseases, arterial hypertension, hemorrhagic diathesis.

LABYRINTHITIS - 48154219 - diffuse or limited damage to the peripheral parts of the sound and vestibular analyzers.

LARYNGITIS - 4548511 - inflammation of the mucous membrane of the larynx.

LARYNGOSPASM - 485148248 - is more common in early childhood (as a manifestation of rickets, spasmophilia, hydrocephalus, as a consequence of artificial feeding, etc.).

ACUTE MASTOIDITIS - 514832186 - acute inflammation of the tissues of the mastoid process, is most often a complication of acute purulent inflammation of the middle ear (secondary mastoiditis).

MENIERE'S DISEASE - 514854233 - causes are unclear. The main pathogenetic factors are an increase in the amount of labyrinthine fluid (endolymph) and an increase in intralabyrinthine pressure.

MUCOCELE (PYOCELE) OF THE FRONTAL SINUS - 5148322 - cystic expansion of the paranasal sinuses.

RUNNY NOSE (rhinitis) - 5189912 - inflammation of the nasal mucosa.

RHYNZH VASOMOTOR, ALLERGIC — 514852351 — attacks of sudden congestion laid down *by Grabovoi, 1999*

nasal congestion, with abundant watery mucous discharge, sneezing. Vasomotor rhinitis is a neuroreflex disease.

COCHLEAR NEURITIS - 1488513 - neuritis of the auditory nerve.

OZENA (FOUL STORM) - 514854241 - a chronic disease of the nasal cavity with severe atrophy of the mucous membrane, the formation of thick secretions that dry up into foul-smelling crusts, and thinning of the bone tissue of the turbinates and nasal walls.

LARYNGEAL TUMORS - 5148742 - benign tumors are more common, especially fibroma (polyp) and papilloma of the larynx.

LARYNGEAL EDEMA — 2314514 — occurs as one of the manifestations of inflammatory or non-inflammatory lesions of the

larynx and is usually localized in places where loose submucosal tissue of the larynx accumulates (subglottic space, vestibular folds, aryepiglottic folds, surface of the epiglottis on the tongue side).

OTHEMATOMA (othematoma) - 4853121 - hemorrhage in the area of the outer surface of the auricle (in its upper third) between the cartilage and perichondrium, sometimes between the cartilage and skin.

OTITIS — 55184321 — inflammation of the ear. There are external, middle and internal (see *labyrinthitis*) otitis.

OTOMYCOSIS - 514832188 - a disease caused by the development of various types of mold fungi on the walls of the external auditory canal (and sometimes on the eardrum).

OTOSCLEROSIS (otospongiosis) - 4814851 - focal lesion of the bone capsule of the labyrinth of unclear etiology.

PARESIS AND PARALYSIS OF THE LARYNX - 1854555 - arise as a result of inflammatory and degenerative processes in the muscles or dysfunction of the nerves innervating the larynx, brain centers and pathways.

NASAL POLYPS - 5519740 - are formed mainly as a result of prolonged irritation of the mucous membrane.

OTOGENIC SEPSIS - 5900001 - occurs as a result of the spread of infection from a purulent focus in the middle ear through the veins and sinuses of the temporal bone or as a result of direct contact of pus with the walls of the sigmoid sinus.

EARWAX - 48145814 - accumulation of earwax in the external auditory canal due to increased secretion of the sulfur glands located there.

SINUSITIS - 1800124 - acute or chronic inflammation of the paranasal sinuses.

SCLEROMA - 0198514 - a chronic infectious disease affecting the mucous membrane of the respiratory tract.

LARYNGEAL STENOSIS — 7654321 — significant reduction or complete closure of its lumen. Acute and chronic laryngeal stenosis are distinguished.

CONGENITAL STRIDOR - 4185444 - anomaly of the development of the external ring of the larynx.

TONSILLITIS, ACUTE - 1999999 - see *angina*.

CHRONIC TONSILLITIS - 35184321 - inflammation of the palatine tonsils; both adults and children are affected.

EAR INJURIES - 4548515 - mechanical injury is the most common type of ear injury.

TUBERCULOSIS OF THE LARYNX - 5148541 - is a complication of pulmonary tuberculosis and occurs predominantly in men aged 20-40 years.

PHARYNGITIS - 1858561 - acute or chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane of the pharynx.

PHARYNGOMYCOSIS - 1454511 - damage to the mucous membrane of the pharynx by the fungus leptothrix.

FIBROMA OF THE NASOPHARYNX - 1111122 - the most common tumor of the nasopharynx.

FURUNCLE OF THE VESTIBULE OF THE NOSE - 1389145 - occurs as a result of trauma and scratching, usually inflicted by the patient himself with a finger, with the introduction of staphylococcal infection into the sebaceous glands and hair follicles located at the entrance to the nose.

Chapter 24

EYE DISEASES - 1891014

AMBLYOPIA - 1899999 - decreased vision without apparent anatomical or refractive basis.

ASTENOPIA - 9814214 - rapidly occurring eye fatigue during visual work.

ASTIGMATISM - 1421543 - a combination of different types of ametropia or different degrees of one type of ametropia in one eye.

OPTIC NERVE ATROPHY - 5182432 - diseases of the optic nerve and retina, diseases of the brain, its membranes and vessels, general intoxications, hereditary causes.

BLEPHARITIS - 5142589 - inflammation of the edges of the eyelids.

MYOPIA (NEAR-OPIA) - 548132198 - a type of ametropia in which parallel rays coming from distant objects connect in front of the retina.

SPRING CATAR - 514258951 - chronic inflammation of the conjunctiva of the eyelids and eyeball with papillary growths, which worsens in the spring and summer.

LENTAL DISLOCATION - 25184321 - complete (dislocation) or partial (subluxation) displacement of the lens from its usual position.

Eversion of the eyelids — 5142321 — cicatricial eversion is formed due to contraction of the skin of the eyelids after injuries, burns, systemic lupus erythematosus and other pathological processes in this area. Spastic eversion occurs as a result of contraction of the orbital part of the orbicularis oculi muscle. Senile eversion is a consequence of weakness of this muscle. Paralytic eversion occurs only on the lower eyelid and occurs with facial nerve paralysis.

HEMERALLOPIA (night blindness, night blindness) - 5142842 - twilight vision disorder.

GLAUCOMA — 5131482 — a chronic eye disease with constant or periodic increase in intraocular pressure, a special form of optic nerve atrophy (glaucomatous excavation) and changes in the visual field. Glaucoma is classified as primary, secondary and congenital.

DACRYOCYSTITIS - 45184321 - inflammation of the lacrimal sac, usually chronic.

FAR-SIGHTEDNESS (hypermetropia) - 5189988 - a type of ametropia in which parallel rays coming from distant objects connect behind the retina.

CONGESTIVE OPTIC DISC - 145432152 - non-inflammatory swelling of the optic disc.

IRITIS - 5891231 - inflammation of the iris or iris and ciliary body (iridocyclitis).

CATARACT - 5189142 - clouding of the substance or capsule of the lens.

KERATITIS - 518432114 - inflammation of the cornea of the eye.

CONJUNCTIVITIS - 5184314 - inflammation of the conjunctiva of the eye.

STRABISMUS - 518543254 - deviation of the visual axis of one of the eyes from the common fixation point.

PTERYGIUM (pterygium of the eye) - 18543212 - a fold of the conjunctiva fused with the edge of the cornea.

OPTIC NEURITIS - 5451589 - direct spread of the inflammatory process to the optic nerve from the paranasal sinuses or meninges, metastasis of the infection during bacteremia, reaction of the nervous tissue to sensitization during general infections and intoxications.

CENTRAL RETINAL ARTERY OBSTRUCTION - 514852178 - occlusion of the trunk of the central retinal artery due to spasm, embolism or thrombosis.

CENTRAL VEIN OBSTRUCTION

RETINA - 7777788 - closure of the lumen of the central retinal vein or its branches due to thrombosis or thickening of the intima of the vessel.

EYE BURNS - 8881112 - occur when exposed to high temperatures (thermal burns) or chemicals (chemical burns).

UPPER EYELID DROPPING (ptosis) - 18543121 - drooping of the upper eyelid from barely noticeable to complete closure of the palpebral fissure.

RETINAL DETACHMENT — 1851760 — a distinction is made between primary and secondary retinal detachment, which develops as a result of trauma, inflammatory processes, and eye tumors.

PANOPHTHALMITIS - 5141588 - acute purulent inflammation of all tissues and membranes of the eye.

PRESBYOPIA - 1481854 - age-related weakening of accommodation: sclerosis does not allow the lens to take the most convex shape and reduces its refractive power.

EYEBALL INJURIES - 518432118 - damage to the integrity of the eye as a result of impact of sharp and blunt objects.

RETINITIS - 5484512 - inflammation of the retina of the eye.

LIGHT OPHTHALMIA - 5841321 - burn of the conjunctiva, cornea and retina due to exposure of the eye to very bright light.

SYMPATHETIC INFLAMMATION - 8185321 - a disease of the second eye that occurs as a result of chronic traumatic iridocyclitis of the first eye.

SCLERITIS, EPISCLERITIS —514854248—inflammation of the sclera and episclera in rheumatism, tuberculosis, less often syphilis, acute infectious diseases.

TRACHOMA - 5189523 - chronic infectious disease of the conjunctiva.

UVEITIS - 548432198 - inflammation of the uveal tract of the eye.

CHALAZION (hailstone) - 5148582 - a round formation in the cartilage of the eyelid.

CHORIOIDITIS - 5182584 - inflammation of the choroid, usually in combination with inflammation of the retina (chorioretinitis).

EXOPHTHALMOS - 5454311 - protrusion of the eyeball forward.

ENDOPHTHALMITIS - 514254842 - purulent inflammation of the inner membranes of the eye with the formation of an abscess in the vitreous body.

CORNEA ULCER — 548432194 — etiology, pathogenesis: infection of the cornea eroded after trauma by microbes of the conjunctival sac, lacrimal ducts (especially in dacryocystitis), as well as microbes located on the wounding object; disintegration of the infiltrate and its rejection in superficial keratitis.

BARLEY - 514854249 - acute limited purulent inflammation of the eyelid margin.

Chapter 25

DISEASES OF TEETH AND ORAL CAVITY -1488514

PERIMALABIAL ABSCESS - 518231415 - purulent inflammation with the formation of a limited focus of decay in the tissues of the maxillofacial region.

ALVEOLITIS - 5848188 - inflammation of the walls of the socket of an extracted tooth.

ANKYLOSIS OF THE TEMPOROMANDIBULAR

JOINTS - 514852179 - limited mobility or immobility of the lower jaw.

TEMPOROMANDIBULAR ARTHRITIS - 548432174 - inflammatory or inflammatory-dystrophic disease of the temporomandibular joint.

DISLOCATION OF THE TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT - 5484311 - displacement of the articular head of the lower jaw.

TOOTH DISLOCATION - 485143277 - forced displacement of a tooth with damage to the periodontium.

GINGIVITIS - 548432123 - inflammation of the gingival margin.

DENTAL HYPERESTHESIA - 1484312 - increased pain and tactile sensitivity of teeth.

ENAMEL HYPOPLASIA - 74854321 - underdevelopment of tooth enamel.

GLOSSALGIA - 514852181 - a syndrome manifested by hyperesthesia and paresthesia of the tongue.

GLOSSITIS - 1484542 - catarrhal or purulent inflammation of the tissues of the tongue.

TARTAR - 514852182 - calcareous deposits in teeth.

DENTAL CARIES - 5148584 - a disease characterized by progressive destruction of hard dental tissues.

JAW CYST - 514218877 - a pathological cavity formation with liquid contents of odontogenic origin.

BLEEDING AFTER TOOTH EXTRACTION SURGERY — 8144542 — profuse, non-stop bleeding from the extraction wound.

XEROSTOMIA - 5814514 - dry mouth.

LEUCOPLAKIA - 485148151 - chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane, accompanied by keratinization of the epithelial layer.

OSTEOMYELITIS OF THE JAWS - 5414214 - an infectious inflammatory process affecting all elements of the jaw bone.

ACUTE TOOTH PAIN - 5182544 - spontaneous attacks of pain in the tooth, often radiating to the ear or temple, associated with inflammation of the pulp.

PAPILLITIS - 5844522 - inflammation of the interdental gingival papilla.

PERIODONTOSIS - 58145421 - a systemic lesion of the entire complex of periodontal tissues of a dystrophic-inflammatory nature, leading to the destruction of the supporting apparatus of the tooth.

PERIODONTITIS - 5182821 - an inflammatory disease of the periodontal tissues, characterized by progressive destruction of the alveolar process.

TOOTH FRACTURE — 814454251 — traumatic disruption of the integrity of the crown and root of the tooth.

FRACTURES OF THE JAW - 5182148 - damage to the jaw bone with a violation of its integrity.

PERICORONARITIS - 5188888 - inflammation of the gingival hood covering the erupted tooth.

APICAL PERIODONTITIS - 3124601 - inflammation of the tissues surrounding the apex of the tooth root.

PULPITIS - 1468550 - inflammation of the dental pulp, manifested by attacks of pain.

DENTAL INFECTION, CHRONIC - 514854814 - a focus of chronic inflammation in the oral cavity or surrounding tissues, causing sensitization of the body (mainly periapical and periodontal inflammatory processes).

STOMATITIS - 4814854 - inflammation of the oral mucosa.

PERIMAXILLARY PHLEGMON - 5148312 - purulent diffuse inflammation of the subcutaneous, submucous and interfascial tissue of the maxillofacial region.

CHEILITIS - 518431482 - inflammation of the red border, mucous membrane and skin of the lips.

Chapter 26

UNKNOWN DISEASES AND CONDITIONS - 1884321

In case of unknown diseases and conditions, the human body should be considered in the form of seven elements: the first is the head, the second is the neck, the third is the right arm, the fourth is the left arm, the fifth is the torso, the sixth is the right leg and the seventh is the left leg.

If the disease or condition is unknown, it is necessary to link the process to one or more of the elements discussed.

Table

Restorative numerical series for unknown diagnoses, diseases and conditions

Elements under consideration	Restoring number series
Head	1819999
Neck	18548321
Right hand	1854322
Left hand	4851384

Torso	5185213
Right leg	4812531
Left leg	485148291

Chapter 27

NORM LABORATORY INDICATORS - 1489991

To restore the norm of laboratory indicators, it is necessary to concentrate on numbers, setting the goal of achieving normal health in all parameters. Restoration of the norm of laboratory indicators of children, manifested as a consequence of normal health, is carried out by concentrating on the same restorative number series as in adults.

In concentrations on the numbers of the restorative numerical series given in the tables, it is necessary to take into account that each table formulates different levels of your control perception. This can be expressed in different numerical series corresponding to different norms.

The table forms a block, or, in other words, discrete level of your consciousness. At this level, the restorative numerical series that make up the table are interconnected in the direction of forming the norm of the table name. Therefore, in addition to concentrating on the restorative numerical series you have chosen, it is optimal to concentrate on all restorative numerical series of the table.

This chapter provides laboratory test norms for adults.

Some information on the norms of individual laboratory parameters has been replaced by data obtained by the authors (mainly in the European part of Eurasia), in most cases by standardized methods. For regions with extreme climatic conditions (the Far North, the North-East, the South), as well as depending on the genetic adaptation of the population to these conditions, the given parameters must be adjusted. All blood parameters are given for samples taken at 7-8 a.m. after a 12-14-hour period of overnight fasting, since these parameters are significantly affected by circadian daily fluctuations.

Laboratory values are given in the old system of units and in the international system of units (SI).

BLOOD SYSTEM - 148542139.

Table 1 Peripheral blood - 4181521

Indicator	Restoring number series	Units	SI units
1	2	3	4
Hemoglobin	4218543		
men	81432142	1317.5 g%	130-175 g/l (2.02-2.71 mmol/l)
women	2154321	12-16g%	120-160 g/l (1.86-2.48 mmol/l)
Erythrocytes:	518432129		
men	81543212	4.0-5.6 million in 1 μ l	4-10 ¹² -5.6 -10 ¹² /l
women	2143215	3.4-5.0 million in 1 μ l	3.4-10 ¹² - 5.0 -10 ¹² /l
Color index	81432152	0.86-1.1	0.86-1.1
Leukocytes ¹ :	514854240		
Platelets, number in 1 ml of blood ²	5148154	180,000-320,000 ²	180 -10" - 320 -10"/l
Reticulocytes	518231418	2-12%	0.5-1.2%
ESR (speed subsidence erythrocytes) ³	514832101		
men	514254351	1-14 mm/h	
women	4218321	2-20 mm/h	
Hematocrit (total	148542118		

volume of formed elements in whole blood)			
men	5421852	40-54%	
women	4321852	36-42%	

¹ The number of leukocytes fluctuates during the day (maximum in the evening hours); an increase is observed during muscle work, emotional stress, intake of protein foods, and a sharp change in ambient temperature

² Stimulation of the sympathetic-adrenal system and physical exercise change the indicator.

³ Increases in healthy individuals during pregnancy, after vaccination, during dry eating and fasting.

Table 2 Leukocyte formula - 1489121

Cells	Restoring number series	%	Number of cells in thousands in 1 µl of blood	SI units
Myelocytes	1842142	0	0	
Metamyelocytes	1844152	0	0	
Neutrophils:	485148293			
band-shaped	514832102	1-6	40-300	0.04-0.3 · 10 ⁹ /l
segmented	518432128	47-72	2000-5500	2-5.5 · 10 ⁹ /l
Eosinophils ¹	5482151	0.5-5	20-300	0.02-0.3 · 10 ⁹ /l
Basophils	518432120	0-1	0-65	0-0.065 · 10 ⁹ /l

Lymphocytes	8514321	19-37	1200-3000	1.2-3 - $10^9/l$
Monocytes	514232191	3-11	90-600	0.09-0.6 - $10^9/l$

¹ The lowest values are in the morning, the highest at night.

Erythrocytes - 518432127

Erythrocytes	Restoring number series	Units	SI units
1	2	3	4
Osmotic stability of erythrocytes:	148542145		
minimal	18543210	0.48-0.46%	
maximum	58432142	0.34-0.32%	
in fresh blood on average	5184321	0.20-0.40%	
incubated for 24 hours	518543299	0.20-0.65%	
Mean corpuscular volume	5184514	76-96 mk^3	76-96 fl ¹
Average hemoglobin content in 1 erythrocyte	21543	pg ¹	8.55-11.55 nmol/ery
Average hemoglobin concentration	34531	38%	5.88-7.88 nmol/erythrocyte

on in 1 red blood cell			
Platelets of red blood cell	85 ⁴²¹	5-6.9 μm - 12.5% of erythrocytes	
		7-8 μm - 75% of erythrocytes	
		8.1-9 μm - 12.5% of erythrocytes	

Thrombocytogram - 1845481

Platelets: young 18543213 4%
 mature 4854514 81%
 old 514858451 5%
 irritations 4851451 3%
 degenerative 514853258 2% *platelet reduction for restoration in these deviations*
 vacuolated 514231481 5%

Table 3

Morphological picture of sternal puncture - 1848432

Cellular elements - 514321541

Cellular elements	Restorative number series	Limits of normal fluctuations in %
1	2	3

Undifferentiated blasts	1845421	0.1-1.1
Myeloblasts	4851321	0.2-1.7
Neutrophils:	5142184	
promyelocytes	5142543 55	1.0-4.1
myelocytes	5184321 25	7.0-12.2
metamyelocytes	5182321	8.0-15.0
band-shaped	5142314 82	12.8-23.7
segmented	5148321 03	13.1-24.1
All neutrophil elements	5145321	52.7-68.9
Basophils of all generations	9998143	0-0.5
All erythrocytes	1894321	14.5-26.5
Erythroblasts	1487121	0.2-1.1
Pronormoblasts (pronormocytes)	5184321 23	0.1-1.2
Normoblasts (normocytes):	5184321 24	
basophilic	5484321 25	1.4-4.6
polychromatophilic	5148321 08	8.9-16.9
oxyphilic	5184321 22	0.8-5.6
Monocytes	5484314	0.7-3.1
Lymphocytes	1485321	4.3-13.7
Plasma cells	5184321 34	0.1-1.8

Reticular cells	5184321 37	0.1-1.6
Megakaryocytes	5148321 07	0-0.6
Number of myelokaryocytes (in thousands in 1 μ l)	5143121	41.6-195.2
Number of megakaryocytes (in thousands per 1 μ l)	5999911	20-100
Leukoerythroblastic ratio	1485421 99	2.1-1.5
Maturation index:	5482132	
erythrokaryocytes	5484512 38	0.7-0.9
neutrophils	5148321 05	0.5-0.9

Lymph node count per 1000 cells - 1891821

Cell type	Restoring number series	Limits of normal variations in %
Lymphoblasts	5148213	0.1-0.9
Prolymphocytes	5184321 35	5.3-16.4
Lymphocytes	5421532	67.8-90.0
Reticular cells	5182134	0-2.6
Plasma cells	5482142	0-5.3

Monocytes	5484321 88	0.2-5.8
Mast cells	5432188 23	0-0.5
Neutrophil granulocytes	5145421	0-0.5
Eosinophilic »	5488121	0-0.3
Basophilic »	5821452	0-0.2

Table 5
Splenogram at 1000 cell count - 1899145

Cell type	Restori ng number series	Limits of normal variations in %
Lymphoblast s	185454 8	0-0.2
Prolymphocy tes	584221 4	1-10.5
Lymphocytes	854214 5	57-84.5
Reticular cells	999999 1	0.5-1.8
Plasma cells	888777 7	0-0.3
Erythrokaryo cytes	891421 4	0-0.2
Myelocytes	514832 191	0-0.4
Metamyelocy tes	584321 591	0-0.1
Neutrophil granulocytes	548132 174	1.0-7.0
Eosinophilic »	548514 2	0.2-1.5

Basophilic »	321485 2	0.1-1.0
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Table 6

Blood coagulation and fibrinolysis system - 751483218

Indicator	Restoring number series	Units
1	2	3
Blood clotting time:	514321 41	
venous	585132 1	5-10 min
capillary	314851 4	Start -30 sec-2 min, end -3-5 min
Bleeding time	514543 28	No more than 4 minutes
Thromboelastography:	514832 193	
reaction time (R)	548543 234	5-7 min
coagulation time (K)	515832 1	3-5 min
maximum amplitude (MA)	548324 8	45-55 mm
Plasma recalcification time	514854 32	60-120 sec
Tolerance of citrate plasma to heparin	548831 2	10-16 min
75% of people have ²		10-14 min

90% of people have ²		10-16 min
Tolerance of oxalate plasma to heparin	5488345	7-15 min
Plasma tolerance to protamine sulfate	5488314	7-9 sec
Prothrombin (thromboplastin) plasma time	5488415	Index 90-105% or 12-20 s
Prothrombin (thrombinoplastin) capillary blood time	514231499	Index 93-107%
Antithrombin activity	514852191	90-110%
Prothrombin consumption	8542314	80-100%
Plasma fibrinolytic activity	3148542	3-I h
Plasma fibrinogen (weight method)	4851321	200-400 mg% (2-4 g/l) ¹
Plasma fibrinogen (colorimetric method)	514832192	250-300 mg% (2.5-3 g/l) ¹
Plasma fibrinogen (according to Rutberg)	5145142	8-13 mg/ml (8-13 g/l) ¹

Plasma fibrinogen B	148143 25	Not defined
Fibrin stabilizing factor (XIII)	485142 175	40-50 units.
Thromboplas- tin generation test (plasma, platelets, serum)	514832 194	7-12 sec
Factor II (prothrombin) concentratio n	485445 1	85-110%
» » V (proaccelerin)	548132 132	85-110%
Factor VIII concentratio n	543214 83	80-100%
» » X	454814 51	60-130%
» » VII	548514 5	65-135%
Fibrin degradation products	148321 4	Negative reaction
Partially activated thromboplast in time	451823 1	35-50 sec
Soluble fibrin complexes	518432 132	0.35-0.47 units
monomer in plasma		

- ¹ In brackets are SI units.
² According to different authors.

Study of ABO blood groups using standard serums - 148542117 ¹

The blood being tested belongs to the group	Restoring number series ²	Result of reaction with standard serums			
1	2	3	4	5	6
		0a 3 (I)	A 3(III	Va(C G)	AB (IV)
0 (I)	14854 2188	-		-	-
A (II)	14543 2171	+	-	+	-
B (III)	14542 13	+	+	-	-
AB (IV)	44448 88	+	+	+	-

- ¹ A number series that restores any blood group.
² Numerical series that restore the corresponding blood group.

Table 8 Study of blood groups of the ABO system using standard erythrocytes - 1834567

1	2	3	4
Sugar	543284 1	None, traces (no more than 0.02%) ³	

Acetone	543218 848	Absent	
Ketone bodies	518541 1	None	
Urobilin bodies	514821 8	»	
Bilirubin	514582 1	Missing ⁴	
Ammonia	542132 1	0.6-1.3 g/day	36-78 mmol/day
Uric acid	518888 842	270-600 mg/day	1.62-3.6 mmol/day
Purine bases:	999999 1		
hypoxant hine	199821 4	9.7 mg/day	
xanthine	514821 1	6.1 mg/day	
Urea	581432 1	20-35 g/day	333.0-582.8 mmol/day
Creatinin e:	585432 1	0.5-2 g/day	4.4-17.6 mmol/day
men	814254 351	1-2 g/day	8.8-17.6 mmol/day
women	518284 3	0.5-1.6 g/day	4.4-14.08 mmol/day
Creatine	518432 139	Absent	
a- amyla se	58213 41	20-160 mg starch/(h-ml)	20-160 g/(h-l)
Urope psin	51843 2179	^G 38-96 mg/day	

Table 9

The blood being tested belongs to the group	Restoring number series	Result of reaction with standard red blood cells		
		0 (I)	A (II)	B (III)
0 aP (I) A	148542		+	+
P (II) B a	185		+	+
(III) AB	145432			
(IV)	182			
	145421			
	3			
	444488			
	8			

	Restoring number series	
Amount of urine per day	182145	800-1500 ml ¹
Relative density in the morning portions	2	
Maximum osmotic concentration	182435	1020-1026 ²
Color	1	
Transparency	543215	910 mosm/l
	2	
	514321	Straw yellow
	2	
	381432	Transparent
	1	

Indicator	Restoring number series	Units	SI units
1	2	3	4

Reaction	51432181	Neutral or slightly acidic ¹	
Protein	54321858	Absent, traces (25-70 mg/day) ²	0.025-0.070 g/day

¹ Alkaline reaction appears on a vegetable diet, alkaline drinks, at the height of digestion.

² Transient proteinuria occurs as a result of muscle work and physical stress.

factors.

² Fluctuates widely during the day.

URINE - 1852155

Physical properties - 85432181

Chemical composition - 1485218

Urine sediment - 5148211

1	2	3	4
Sugar	5432841	None, traces (no more than 0.02%) ³	
Acetone	543218848	Absent	
Ketone bodies	5185411	None	
Urobilin bodies	5148218	»	
Bilirubin	5145821	Missing ⁴	
Ammonia	5421321	0.6-1.3 g/day	36-78 mmol/day

Uric acid	518888 842	270-600 mg/day	1.62-3.6 mmol/d ay
Purine bases:	999999 1		
hypoxanthine	199821 4	9.7 mg/day	
xanthine	514821 1	6.1 mg/day	
Urea	581432 1	20-35 g/day	333.0- 582.8 mmol/d ay
Creatinine:	585432 1	0.5-2 g/day	4.4-17.6 mmol/d ay
men	814254 351	1-2 g/day	8.8-17.6 mmol/d ay
women	518284 3	0.5-1.6 g/day	4.4- 14.08 mmol/d ay
Creatinine	518432 139	Absent	
α-amylase	58213 41	20-160 mg starch/(h-ml)	20-160 g/(h-l)
Uroporphyrin	51843 2179	^G 38-96 mg/day	

Functional glycosuria occurs due to emotional stress, excess sugar in food, and the administration of adrenaline.

⁴ Taking antipyrine gives a false positive reaction.

	Restoring number series	
Epithelial cells	814821 1	0-3 in sight
Leukocytes:	518891 1	
men	519152 2	0-2 » » »
women	543218 845	1-2 » » »
Erythrocytes	891010 1	Single in the preparation
Cylinders	514851 4	None
Mucus	514851 2	Absent
Bacteria	514831 254	No more than 50,000 in 1 ml
Inorganic sediment :	514218 878	
with acidic reaction	843211 1	Uric acid, urates, oxalates
with alkaline reaction	222254 3	Amorphous phosphates, ammonium urate, triple phosphate

Renal Function Test - 1485454

Methods of urine testing	Restoring number series	Indicators

Kakovsky-Addis method	51421 8897	
Excreted in urine per day:		
leukocytes	123458 8	Up to 2,000,000 (2-10 ⁶ /day)
erythrocytes	548851 1	» 1,000,000 (1-10 ⁶ /day)
cylinders	514548 823	» 20,000 (2-10 ⁴ /day)
Nechiporenko's method.	148851 481	
1 ml of urine contains:		
leukocytes	548814 4	Up to 4,000
erythrocytes	514548 891	» 1,000
cylinders	188845 5	0-1 for 4 counting chambers
Sternheimer-Malbin method.	145458 8	

Sample name Recovering- Method Indicators

Breeding test	14548 18	According to Volhard (load 1.5 l of water)	more than 50% of the liquid drunk is excreted after 2 hours, the rest - in 3-4 hours. The relative density
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			decreases to 1001-1003. The amount of urine in portions of 50-500 ml
Concentration test	1451855	According to Volhard	The amount of urine in portions of 50-60 ml, the relative density after 4-8 hours reaches 1028-1035
Zimnitsky test	1458815		The daily amount of urine is 65-75% of the liquid drunk. Daily diuresis is $\frac{2}{3} - \frac{3}{4}$ daily. Relative density 1004-1024
Reberg's test	1458817	Determination of creatinine in blood and urine	Glomerular filtration 75-125 mg/min. Reabsorption 98.2-98.8%
Test on withdrawal	5454888	Intravenous administration	Release of colored urine after 5-10 minutes

indigo carmine		of 20 ml of 0.4% indigo carmine solution	
Size of canalicular secretions	588455	Introduction of phenolic red	Excretion of 25% or more of the injected dye in urine after 15 minutes

INTESTINAL CONTENTS - 1485458

	Restoring number series	
Quantity per day	1823454	100-250 g
Consistency	148543287	Decorated (soft and dense)
Form	148543290	Cylindrical
Color	512314542	Brown
Reaction	5485451	Neutral or slightly alkaline
Mucus, blood	518432181	Absent

Stool microscopy - 1854532

	Restoring	
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	number series	
Muscle fibers	5421321	Absent or found overcooked, having lost transverse striation
Connective tissue	518432183	Absent or contains individual fibers
Neutral fat	518432187	Absent or present in small quantities
Fatty acids and soaps	145432191	A small amount
Plant fiber:	518432189	
digestible	5182321	Single cells or cell groups
indigestible	5148345	Contained in varying quantities
Starch	5821314	Absent
Detritus	5142389	Different quantity
Mucus, epithelium	8432548	None
Leukocytes	82143213	Single

Chemical composition - 5145814 (*in terms of daily amount*)

	Restoring number series	
1	2	3

Nitrogen	1248510	0.25-2 g
Protein	0100101	Absent
Bilirubin	1484545	Absent
Water	1489891	48-200 ml
Fats	5482145 83	2.5-10 g
Potassium	7148565	7-12 mEq
Calcium	6414854	400- 900 mg
Coproporphyrin	6651049	200- 300 mcg
Sodium	5432182	1-5 mEq
Urobilin	1485421 83	40-280 mg

SALIVA - 514821441

	Restoring number series	
Quantity	1875432 1	1000- 1500 ml/day
Relative density	5843210	1002- 1008
	1454210 8	6.0- 7.9

Table 11

Chemical composition - 14542101

Component	Restoring number series	Content in mg%	SI units
Nitrogen (non-protein)	1482314	13.0 (37% of blood nitrogen)	9.28 mmol/l
Ammonia	5891420	2.0-10.0	1.2-6 μ mol/l
Protein	54854321	200.0-400.0	0.2-0.4 g/l
Calcium (total)	5451231	4.0-8.0	1-2 mmol/l
Carbonates (CO ₂)	5142843	20-45 ml/100 ml	
Uric acid	5421314	1.5 (40% of blood uric acid)	0.088 mmol/l
Urea	54815425	11.0 (76% blood urea)	1.83 mmol/l
Potassium	9981521	19-23 mEq/L	19-23 mmol/l
Lipid Phosphorus	5148512	0.005-0.2	0.0016-0.064 mmol/l
Inorganic	5458212	10.0-25.0	3.2-8.08 mmol/l
Chlorides	514852193	30.0-60.0	8.46-16.9 mmol/l
Cholesterol	5821542	2.5-9.0	0.065-0.233 mmol/l

GASTRIC JUICE - 5148210

	Restorative number series	
Quantity	548214 2	2-3 l/day
Relative density	521084 0	1005
pH	123454 2	1.6- 1.8

Table 12

Chemical composition - 8912014

Component	Restoring number series	Units	SI units
Nitrogen: non- protein	8148542 18	20-48 mg%	14.3-34.4 mmol/l
urea and ammonia	5482148 91	7-14 mg%	4.99-9.99 mmol/l
amino acids	5124312	2-8 mg%	1.43-5.7 mmol/l
Chlorides	5812543	550 mg%	155.1 mmol/l
Free hydrochloric acid	1584321	200 mg%	20 mmol/l
Uric acid	5148321 98	0.8-2 mg%	47.6- 118.9 μmol/l

Potassium	4821358	21.8-137.7 mg%	5.6-35.3 meq/l (mmol/l)
Sodium	4812844	72-435.4 mg%	31.3-189.3 meq/l (mmol/l)

Fasting gastric contents - 48142123		
	Restoring number series	
Quantity	514854 148	5-40 ml
Total acidity	999811 1	No more than 20-30 titration units
Free hydrochloric acid	518432 191	Up to 15 titration units
Pepsin	584214 4	0-21 mg%
Basal secretion study	81425 21	
Total amount of content collected in 4 portions within 60 min after pumping out the fasting portion	814543 22	50-100 ml
Total acidity	542432 1	40-60 titration units; 40-60

		meq/l (mmol/l) ¹
Free hydrochloric acid	514281 1	20-40 titration units; 20-40 meq/l (mmol/l) ¹
Hydrochloric acid flow rate per hour	514254 481	50-150 mg; 1.5-5.5 meq (mmol/l) ¹
Free hydrochloric acid flow rate per hour	543214 82	1-4 mEq
Debit hour of pepsin	123456 7	10-40 mg

Gastric secretion irritants - 12345717

Restoring number series

Parenteral: 1451891

histamine dichloride subcutaneously 12485120.008 mg/kg

histamine phosphate 12485420.01 mg/kg

The secretory effect occurs after 7-10 minutes, maximum - after 45-60 minutes, continues

1-1.5 hours, gradually decreasing.

Maximum stimulation according to Kay:

histamine dichloride 0.024 mg/kg - 1248542 (digital concentration)

histamine phosphate 0.04 mg/kg - 1248542 (digital concentration)

30 minutes before histamine, administer antihistamines (2 ml of 2% solution)

suprastin).

Insulin (12 U subcutaneously, 0.15-0.20 U per 1 kg of body weight intravenously) Enteral, irritants:

7-10% dry cabbage decoction 200 ml (according to Petrova and Ryss, unified) 0.2 g caffeine per 400 ml water (according to Kach and Kalk)

300 ml meat broth, cooked from 300 g meat and 1 l water (according to Zimnitsky)

200 ml cabbage juice (according to Leporsky)

15 ml 96% alcohol and 285 ml water (according to Erman)

Table 13

Stimulated Secretion Study - 148542173

Indicator	Restoring number series	Stimulus	
		cabbage juice, decoction	histamine
Hourly volume of juice, ml	111121 1	50-110	100-150
Total acidity, titration units	148541 2	40-60	80-100
Free hydrochloric acid, titration units	148542 177	20-40	65-85
Debit-hour of hydrochloric acid, meq	185142 1	1.5-6	8-14
Flow rate of free hydrochloric acid, mEq	184852 1	4.5	12
Flow rate of pepsin, mg	182151 2	20-40	50-90

Microscopy of gastric contents 1891512

	Restoring number series	
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1	2	3
Starch grains	189451 2	Are being determined
Muscle fibers	111111 0	None
1	2	3
Fat	012489 5	Absent
Plant cells	581432 1	None
Epithelium	548543 281	A little
Erythrocytes	514854 251	None
Leukocytes	518432 199	Small amount, modified
Yeast	514854 258	Single mushrooms
Sarcini	514518 2	None
Lactic acid fermentation bacteria	518432 197	

BILE - 514852188

Daily quantity 500-1000 ml 8219931

Table 14

Bile composition (g/l) — 1548212

Compon ent	Restori ng number series	Liver bile	Gallbladd er bile
Nitroge n	814521 4	0.8	4.9
Choline	518432 198	0.4-0.9	5.5

Bile acids	1454815	7-14	115
Lecithin	5121314	1.0-5.8	35
Cholesterol	5148212	0.8-2.1	4.3
Protein	514821447	1.4-2.7	4.5
Bilirubin	5182514	0.3-0.6	1.4
a-Amylase	1454521	6-16 g starch/(ml *h)	1.67-4.45 mg/(l-s)
Trypsin	514854261	50-500 μ mol/(ml *min)	

Study of duodenal contents - 215184321

<i>1 portion</i>	Restoring number series	
Quantity	1245212	20-35 ml (10 ml in 10 min)
Color	5124321	Golden yellow
Transparency	5124512	Transparency
Relative density	1891701	1007-1015
Reaction	5172456	Slightly alkaline

Table 15
Stimulated bile secretion - 1284521

Indicator	Restoring number series	Bile	
		vesicular	hepatic ducts
Quantity, ml	1285514	20-50	30
Color	5124851	Dark brown (olive)	Golden yellow
Transparency	1821532	Transparent	Transparent
Relatively heavy density	89143214	1016-1032	1007-1010
Reaction	8432151	Alkaline	Alkaline
Bilirubin, mg%	5124814	15-45	18
		(SI - 256.5-769.7 $\mu\text{mol/l}$)	(SI - 307.8 $\mu\text{mol/l}$)

Table 16

Microscopic examination of bile portions - 1485451

Indicator	Restoring number series	Portion	
		I	II
Epithelium	5184512	A little	Single cells
Leukocytes in the field	235184321	2-4	5-10 I 2-4

of vision			
Mucus	148542 175	Contained in varying quantities	
Crystals	148514 2	-	Single -
cholesterol and bilirubinate calcium			

Table 17 Cerebrospinal fluid - 1489100

Indicator	Restoring number series	Units	SI units
1 2		3	4
Quantity	189142 1	100-150 ml	
Relative density	545142 2	1006-1008	
1	2	3	4
Pressure	52143 213	150-200 mm H2O in a lying position	
	52143 21	300-400 mm H2O in a sitting position	
Color	12222 27	Colorless, occasionally	

		yellowish , grayish	
Cytosis in 1 µl:	18454 51		
ventricular fluid	58142 12	0-1	
cistern fluid	58143 21	0-1	
lumbar fluid	58124 32	2-3	
pH	51482 1453	7.35- 7.80	
Total protein:	77 51843 21	15-45 mg%	0.15-0.45 g/l
lumbar fluid	51485 12	22-33 mg%	0.22-0.33 g/l
cisternal »	58215 31	10-22 mg%	0.10-0.22 g/l
ventricular »	54829 99	12-20 mg%	0.12-0.20 g/l
Glucose	58914 88	50-70 mg%	2.78-3.89 mmol/l
Chlorine ions	81428 35	425-460 mg%	120-130 mEq/L (mmol/L)

BLOOD BIOCHEMISTRY - 514832189

Table 19

Protein fractions ¹ (*paper electrophoresis*) - 148542138

Table 18

Proteins and protein fractions - 185843218

Indicator	Reston number series	Units	SI units
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Total whey protein blood	181454 2	6.5-8.5 g%	65-85 g/l
Albumins	815184 321	4-5 g%	40-50 g/l
Globulins	518232 1	2-3 g%	20-30 g/l
Fibrinogen	584321 49	0.2-0.4 g%	2-4 g/l

	Restoring number series	A. A. Pokrovsky (1969), rel %	F. I. Komarov et al. (1982), rel. %	V. G. Kolb et al. (1976) (n= 100) rel. % g SI - g/l		
Albumins	482151 2	56.6-66.8	51-61.5	61.5±0.7 4.97±0.07	49.7±0.7	
Globulins	581432 1					
a 1	512145 1	3-5.6	3.6-5.6	5.5±0.21 0.4±0.02	4.5±0.2	
a 2	891010 4	6.9-10.5	5.1-8.3	6.7±0.20 0.5±0.02	5.6±0.2	
b	148218 2	7.3-12.5	9-13	9.2±0.24 0.76±0.02	7.6±0.2	

Y	142421 4	12.8- 19	15- 22	16.8±0 .34 1,39±0. 03	13. 9± 0.3
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¹ Blood contains up to 100 different protein components: using paper electrophoresis, 5 fractions are isolated, in agar gel - 7-8, in starch gel - 16-18, using immunoelectrophoresis - about 30 fractions.

Dysproteinemic tests - 1421514

Restoring number series

Veltman test 18215210.4-0.5 ml Ca solution (5-7th test tube)

Sublimate test 14215421.6-2.2 ml mercury dichloride

Thymol » 51485120-4 units

Table 20

Residual nitrogen and its components - 91854321

Indicator	Restorative number series	Content		% nitro gen from ever ythi ng resid ual nitro gen
		in mg/100 ml 1 SI unit		
		<i>In blood serum</i>		
1	2	3	4	5
Residual nitrogen	514821 2	20- 40	7.06- 14.1 mmol/l	100

Urea	543218 0	20- 40	3.3-6.6 mmol/l	50 (46- 60)
1	2	3	4	5
Amino acid nitrogen	1485 4216 1	2.0- 4.3	1.43- 3.07 mmol/l	25
Uric acid	8155 1843 2	2- 6.4	0.12- 0.38 mmol/l	4
Creatine:	8851 8432 1			
men	2951 8432 1	0.2- 0.7	13-53 μmol/l	5
women	5432 148	0.4- 0.9	27-71 μmol/l	2.5
Creatinine:	5148 211			
men	5184 321	1-2	0.088- 0.177 mmol/l	
women	5182 144	0.5- 1.6	0.044- 0.141 mmol/l	
Ammonia	4891 5214 1	0.0 3- 0.0 6	21.4- 42.8	
Other non- protein substances	1482 155			13
(polypeptid es, nucleotides etc.)	5148 514			

Xanthoprotein reaction	54321488	20 units		
Creatine: Whole Blood	5148215	3-4 mg %	229-305 $\mu\text{mol/l}$	
plasma	1485425	1-1.5 mg %	76.3-114.5 $\mu\text{mol/l}$	
Blood urea nitrogen (urea: 2.14)	5142182	9-14 mg %	3.18-4.94 mmol/l	

Table 21

The content of essential amino acids in blood plasma is 1824542

Amino acid	Restoring number series	Content		Amino acid	Content	
		mg %	$\mu\text{mol/l}$		mg %	$\mu\text{mol/l}$
Glycocol	5121542	2.8-3.0		Arginine	1.6-3.0	91.8-172.2
Alanine	5482142	3.2-5.6	359.0-628.3	Lysine	2.1-5.3	143.9-363.1

Methionine	5481214	0.3-0.5	20.1-33.6	Glutamic acid	0.8-1.1	54.4-74.8
Valine	518254442	2.2-3.2	188.1-273.6	Glutamine	7.5-8.3	513.8-568.6
Leucine	5185148	1.7-3.3	129.7-251.8	Proline	2.6	222.2
Isoleucine	5152142	1.6-2.0	121.1-152.6	Serine	1.1-1.6	110.4
Tyrosine	5482142	1.4-1.5	77.3-82.8	Threonine	1.9-2.1	159.6-176.4
Phenylalanine	1854212	1.4-1.9	84.7-114.9	Histidine	1.7-2.1	109.7-135.5
Tryptophan	1854511	1.0	49.0	Cysteine	2.0-3.0	166.6-249.9

Table 22

Lipid components of blood plasma - 1845489

Lipid fractions	Restorative number series	Content	
		units	SI units

Total lipids ¹	145452 5	350- 800 mg%	4.6-10.4 mmol/l
Phospholipids	515481 2	150- 380 mg%	1.95-4.9 mmol/l
Lipid phosphorus	185231 2	6.1- 14.5 mg%	1.97- 4.68 mmol/l
Neutral fats	148521 4	0-200 mg%	
Triglycerides (blood serum) ²	185432 15	50- 150 mg%	0.565- 1.695 mmol/l
Non- esterified fatty acids acidic	145454 577	20-50 mg%	0.71- 1.75 mmol/l
Free fatty acids	891254 2	0.3- 0.8 mEq/l	0.3-0.8 μmol/l
Total cholesterol ²	148212 1	120- 250 mg%	3.11- 6.48 mmol/l
Free cholesterol	148254 1	40-90 mg% (30- 40% gener al)	1.04- 2.33 mmol/l
Cholesterol esters	124854 2	90- 135 mg% (60- 70% gener al)	2.33- 3.49 mmol/l

Free cholesterol ----- = 0.550.60 cholesterol esters	148254 1 124854 2		
a-Lipoproteins (25-30%) (high-density lipoproteins) density)	145421 4	220 mg%	2.2 g/l
men	548214 2	125- 425 mg%	1.25- 4.25 g/l
women	542143 221	250- 650 mg%	2.5-6.5 g/l
r-Lipoproteins (65-75%) (lipoproteins low density)	174845 421	3 00- 450 mg %	3-4.5 g/l
		35-55 units of optical density (turbidimetric method)	

¹ The study is carried out strictly on an empty stomach.

² The size is related to age.

Table 23

Total cholesterol content by age - 1482152

Age, in years	Rest orin g num ber serie s	Contents [Keys et al., 1950]	Age, in years	Contents [Fredrickson et al., 1967]

		mg %	mmol/l		mg %	mmol/l
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20	148 214 2	101- 189	2.6- 4.9	0- 19	120- 230	3.1- 5.9
30	182 125 1	108- 218	2.8- 5.7	21- 29	120- 240	3.1- 6.2
40	543218891 128-237 3.3- 6.2			30- 39	140- 270	3.6- 7.02
50	1489100 270	145- 3.8-7.02		40- 49	150- 310	3.9- 8.06
60	0018914 258	165- 4.3-6.7		50- 59	160- 330	4.2- 8.9
70	0010101 246	129- 3.4-6.4				

Composition and some properties of serum lipoproteins - 1482142

Compound	Restorative number series	Types of lipoproteins			Hilomicros
		HDL	LDL	VLDL	
Relative density	5481214	1063-1210	1010-1063	1010-930	930
Molecular weight	5182142	180-380 thousand	200-000	3-128 million	-

		usa nd			
Total proteins (%)	5182414	50-57	21-22	5-12	2
» lipids (%)	5482121	43-50	78-79	88-95	98
Free cholesterol (%)	5121489	2-3	8-10	3-5	2
Esterified cholesterol (%)	1842514	19-29	36-37	10-13	4-5
Phospholipids (%)	514854272	22-24	20-22	13-20	4-7
Cholesterol (total)	51245422				
Phospholipids, %	5148542	1.0	2,3	0.9	1,1
Uriglycerides, %	5148212	4-8	11-12	50-60	84-87

Table 25

Components of carbohydrate metabolism in blood - 514214891

Indicator	Restoring number series	Units	SI units
1	2	3	4
Blood glycogen	785184321	12-21 mg%	
Blood sugar:	1485451		

Hagedorn-Jensen method ¹			
-------------------------------------	--	--	--

¹ The method is non-specific; in addition to glucose, other reducing substances are also determined: glutathione, creatinine, uric acid, ascorbic acid, glucuronic acid, etc.

1	2	3	4
whole blood	12346 81	80-120 mg%, of which:	4.44-6.66 mmol/l
		15-30 mg% - reducing substances	
		55-95 mg% - glucose	3.05-5.27 mmol/l
- 2 orthotoluidine method:	14854 2163		
whole blood	14854 18	60-100 mg%	3.33-5.55 mmol/l
plasma	54821 4547	60-110 mg%	3.33-6.1 mmol/l
Glucose oxidase method ³ :	54514 81		
whole blood glucose	51845 12	56-94 mg%	3.10-5.21 mmol/l
» plasma and serum	51485 12	55-100 mg%	3.05-5.55 mmol/l

Fructose	51821 42	0.1-0.5 mg%	0.56- 2.77 mmol/l
Serum galactose	18214 21	2-17 mg%	0.11- 0.94 mmol/l
Lactic acid	54214 31	9-16 mg%	0.99- 1.78 mmol/l
Pyruvic acid	54812 14	0.4-0.8 mg%	45.6- 91.2 μmol/d
Acetone	51421 82	Absent	
P- hydroxybut yric acid	18214 51	2.5-6 mg%	0.43- 1.033 mmol/l

² Does not have complete specificity, since, in addition to glucose, galactose, xylose, dextran, hexose, pentose, disaccharides, glucuronic acid interact with orthotoluidine. High levels of hemoglobin, bilirubin, and protein in the blood overestimate the indicators.

³ The most specific method, however, ascorbic acid and tetracycline antibiotics must be discontinued 3 days before.

Table 26

Carbohydrate-containing proteins and their components in the blood - 5148512

Indicator	Restorin g number series	Units	SI units
Glycoprot eins	518454 2	120 160 mg %	1.2 1.6 g/l
Serum hexoses,	148215 4	105 115 mg%	1.05 1.65 g/l

protein-related			
Seromucoid:	5121481		
by the content in it hexoses	1425128	22 28 mg %	0.22 0.28 g/l
turbidimetric method	4812523	0.13 0.20 units optical density	
Sialic acids	5142821	135,200 conventional units 62 73 mg % N - acetylraminic acid	2.0 3.36 mmol/l
Blood pigment metabolism indicators - 548132177			
Total bilirubin	5414218	0.65 (0.5 1.2) mg %	11.12 (8.6 20.5) µmol/l
» related	5128143	0.15 mg%	2.57 µmol/l
" free	52143218	0.50 mg% (75% of total)	8.6 µmol/l

Table 27

Blood mineral metabolism indicators - 518431181

Indicator	Restorin g number series	Units	SI units
Serum calcium	148532 1	9 12 mg% (4.5 6 mEq/L)	2.25 3.0 mmol/l
Blood serum magnesium	514831 298	1.7 2.4 mg% (1.5 2.0 meq/l)	0.70 0.99 mmol/l
Chloride ions in serum	148218 2	340 390 mg% (95 110 mEq/L)	95.9 109.9 mmol/l
Inorganic whey phosphorus	148215 2	2 4 mg% (1.2 2.3 meq/l)	0.65 1.30 mmol/l
Serum iron	148152 1	70 170 mcg %	12.5 30.4 μmol/l
Free transferrin	185432 16	0.150 0.230 mg %	0.0015 0.0023 g/l
Total transferrin	182154 2	0.300 0.400 mg %	0.0030 0.0040 g/l
Serum copper	148121 4	70 140 mg %	11.02 22.04 μmol/l
Ceruloplas min	148218 2	27 ± 1.44 mg%	0.27 ± 0.014 g/l
Potassium: plasma	142154 2	13.6 20.8	3.48 5.3 mmol/l

		mg% (3.48 5.3 meq/l)	
erythrocyte s	512482 1	305 374 mg% (77.8 95.7 mEq/L)	77.8 95.7 mmol/l
Sodium: plasma	142154 2	300 360 mg% (130.5 156.6 meq/l)	130.5 156.6 mmol/l
erythrocyte s	148212 1	31 50 mg% (13.48 21.75 mEq/L)	13.48 21.75 mmol/l
Lithium	514821 458	0.35 1.4 mg% (0.5 2 meq/l)	0.5 2 μmol/l

Table 28

Blood acid-base balance indicators - 1454821

Indicator	Restoring number series	SI units
1	2	3
Hydrogen ion concentration (pH):	1897012	
men	0014248	7.36-7.42
women	0148000	7.37-7.42
1	2	3

Partial pressure of CO ₂ (PCO ₂):	5182421	
men	5128314	35.8-46.6 mm Hg
women	2185432	32.5-43.7 mm Hg
Buffer bases (BB)	5148214 61	44.9-51.9 mEq/l blood
Base excess (BE):	1482185	
men	5148218	2.4-2.3 mEq/l blood
women	2100011	3.3-1.2 mEq/l blood
Standard Bicarbonate (SB)	1845421	18.8-24.0 mEq/L plasma
True bicarbonate (AB)	5551843 21	21.3-24.8 mEq/L plasma
Total CO ₂	3148222	21-26 mEq/L plasma

Blood enzyme activity - 1482542

Indicator	Rest oring num ber serie s	Units	SI units
1	2	3	4
a -Serum amylase	1485 4211 4	12-32 mg starch/(m g*h)	12-32 g/(h<l)

Aspartate amino transferase	1485 8211 4	8-40 units	0.1-0.45 mmol/(h* l)
Alanine amino transferase	1824 821	5-30 units	0.1-0.68 mmol/(h* l)
Lactate dehydrogenase total	1482 542	0.8-4.0 μ m pyruvate/(ml*h)	0.8-4.0 mmol/(h* l)
Urea-stable lactate dehydrogenase	5481 212	25-36% of the total	
Cholinesterase	1821 541	160-340 μ m acetic acid/(ml*h)	160-340 mmol/(h* l)
g - Glutamyl transpeptidase	1482 542		0.6-3.96 mmol/(h* l)
Lipase	5821 321	0.28 IU/L	
Total alkaline phosphatase	1481 212	1-3 μ mol paranitrop henol/(ml* h)	1.0-3.0 mmol/(h* l)
Total alkaline phosphatase		0.5-1.3 μ mol inorganic phosphoru s/(ml*h)	

ALP isoenzymes	1215 421	Up to 20% of the total	
Total acid phosphatase	1248 212	0.025-0.12 μmol inorganic phosphorus/(ml*h)	
Trypsin	1485 4218 7	1-4 $\mu\text{mol}/(\text{ml}*\text{min})$	60-240 $\mu\text{mol}/(\text{ml}*h)$
Fructose-1-phosphate aldolase	1821 512	0-1 unit	
Fructose-1,6-phosphate aldolase	1482 543	3-8 units	
Sorbitol dehydrogenase	1421 821	0-0.02 $\mu\text{mol}/(\text{ml}*h)$	
1	2	3	4
Glucose-6phosphate dehydrogenase erythrocytes	1485 4215 2	Negative	
Total creatine phosphokinase	1851 421	10-110 ME	0.60-66 mmol inorganic phosphorus/(h*l)

CPK isoenzymes:	5148212		
BB	5182411	Absent	
MB	5843212	4-6% of the total	
M.M.	4821542	94-96% of the total	

Some immunological blood indices - 148542153

	Restoring number series	
Antihyaluronidase	4812153	Up to 300 units (AE HyS)
Antistreptolysin-O	1454512	250 units
Waller-Rose reaction	1482125	The presence of agglutination up to a titer of 1:20
Serum lysozyme	1821542	8-12 mcg/ml
Serum properdin	1821543	20-80 units of hemolytic
Complement in serum	1854521	20-50 units hemolytic ¹
Rheumatoid factor	1821521	The presence of agglutination up to a titer of 1:20
α-Fetoprotein	5821432	Negative
C-Reactive protein	5182421	»

Antibodies to leukocytes	5148123	None
» to DNA	1482482	»
Cancer antigens	4818542 24	»

¹ In women it is 10% lower than in men; during pregnancy it decreases by 30%.

Table 29

The content of immunoglobulins in the blood serum is 1481521

	Restoring number series	Type of immunoglobulins					
		M 1 G				A	
		m g %	g/l %	mg	g/l	mg g/l	%
Men	5821451	55-141	0.55-1.41	664-1400	6.6-14.0	103-404	1.03-4.04
Women	3215214	37-195	0.37-1.95	587-1630	5.8-16.3	54-343	0.54-3.43

Table 30

The content of T- and B-lymphocytes in the blood is 1482123

Cells	Restoring number series	%	Absolute number in 1 µl of blood
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T-Lymphocytes	5814321	74.08 ±0.96	1549.58±69.35
B-Lymphocytes	1458512	21.5±0.85	432.88±27.5

INDICATORS OF ACTIVITY OF NEUROENDOCRINE REGULATION SYSTEMS ^{1,2} — 518432121

Pituitary-adrenal system - 514831299

Table 31

Hormones in blood - 5148212

Hormones	Restoring number series	Blood content		Method
		units	SI units	
Adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH)	148542191	75-150 pg/ml	16.4-32.8 nmol/l	Radioimmunoassay (RIA)
17-Plasma oxycorticosteroids	1482542	10-25 mcg/100 ml	280-700 nmol/l	Colorimetric
11-Oxycorticosteroids :	1854512			
2 total	5184999	14-23 mcg/100 ml	390-640 nmol/l	Fluorimetric

free ³	5199 421	5-10% of the total		Same
Cortisol	5851 422	5-23 mcg/100 ml	140- 640 nmol/l	Radio immunoassay
(hydrocortisone)	5185 142	58 ± 5.8 ng/ml	160.1 ± 16 nmol/l	Same

¹ In old age, the level of hormones in the blood decreases.

² Differences in the levels of the same hormone in the blood using radioimmune and saturation methods depend on the binding proteins used.

³ During pregnancy it increases almost 2 times.

Table 32

Content of hormones and their metabolites in urine - 5182321

Substance	Restorative number Series	Content in daily urine		Method
		units	SI units	
17-Ketosteroids:	5148 512			
women	5148 212	6.4- 18.0 mg/s	22.2- 62.6 μmol/s	Colorimetric
men	9999 991	6.6- 23.4 mg/s	22.9- 81.3 μmol/s	
17-Oxycorticosteroids:	1821 000			

total	0018 542	1.5- 7.4 mg/s	4.1- 13.7 μmol/s	Same
free	4821 322	Up to 7% of the total		
Cortisol (hydrocortisone)	1454 542	10- 100 mcg/s	27.6- 276 nmol/s	Radioimmunoassay

Table 33 Pituitary-gonadal system -

1821454

Hormones	Restoring Men Numerical row		Women			
			cycle phase ¹			Pregnancy
			I	II	III	
In blood plasma (RIA)	51 48 51 2					
Luteinizing, IU/ml	51 48 52 19 9	6 - 2 3	5 - 3 0	7 5 - 1 5 0	3 - 1 0	3 - 2 0 0
Follicle stimulating,	54 85 15 4	4 - 2 5		4 - 3 0		4 - 2 5

MED/ ml							
Lactog enic (prola ctin), ng/ml	14 58 21 5	" 2 0	" 2 3	5 - 4 0		" 4 0 0	
(mcg/l)							
Testos terone , ng/10 0 ml	51 45 42 1	5 7 2		3 7		1 1 4	
Proges terone , ng/ml	51 42 15 41	0 . 1 2 - 0 . 3 0	0 . 0 2 - 0 . 9	6 - 3 0		8 0 - 2 0 0	
Total estrog ens, pg/ml	52 14 32 19	4 0 - 1 1 5	6 1 - 3 9 4	1 2 2 - 1 3 7	1 5 6 - 3 5 0	7 0 0 - 3 1 t h o u s a n d	

Estriol total, ng/ml	51 84 21 4	" 2	" 2			3 0 - 3 5 0	" 1 0
Dehyd roepia ndro steron e (DHEA) , ng/ml	18215 42 1.7- 4.2		2 . 0	5 . 2	7 , 1 8	0. 5 - 4 3	

Table 34
Renin-aldosterone system - 1482152

Indicator	Restoring number series	Units	SI units
Renin activity plasma: in a lying position	148215 4 182132 1	1.6± 1.5 µg/(l* h)	
» standing	» 543215 1	4.5 ± 2.9 µg/(l* h)	
aldosteron e : in a lying position	148215 9 914999 9	3-10 ng/100 ml	0.08- 0.28 pmol/l

» standing	» 9114801	5-30 ng/100 ml	0.14-0.83 pmol/l
Urine aldosterone (acid labile conjugate)	1482185	3-15 mcg/s	0.083-0.42 nmol/s

Table 35
Thyroid hormones - 81432157

Indicator	Restoring number series	Units	SI units
Plasma	4814825		
Total thyroxine : adults newborns	5481214	5-10 µg/100 ml 11.5-24 µg/100 ml	65-129 pmol/l 148-310 pmol/l
Thyroxine free	1484545	0.02-0.04% of total	
Free triiodothyronine	5481545	230-660 pg/100 ml	3.54-10.2 pmol/l
Thyroid-stimulating hormone	4854515	2-3.7 µU/ml	2-3.7 mIU/L
Protein-bound iodine	1845421	3-7 mcg/100 ml	0.24-0.55 µmol/l

Vanillylmandelic acid (VMA)	514821478	0-7.5 mg/s 0-37.0 μ mol/s (2.9 $\pm$ 0.3 mg/s) (14.3 $\pm$ 1.5 μ mol/s)
Homovanillic acid	5148215	2.9 $\pm$ 0.2 mg/s 16.1 $\pm$ 0.8 μ mol/s (0.5–4.6 mg/s) (7.1–25.1 μ mol/s)
5-Oxyindoleacetic acid (5-OIAA)	1854212	2-3.9 mg/s 10.7-20.5 μ mol/s
Blood serotonin	5148123	0.1-0.3 μ g/ml 340-1100 nmol/l
Histamine»	514854291	0.02-0.07 μ g/ml 539-899 nmol/l

Table 36

Biogenic amines - 4148214

Indicator	Restoring number series	Units	SI units
1	2	3	4
Urine catecholamines: adrenaline	148542192 1854215	17.5 $\pm$ 1.6 μ g/s (0.5-34.5 μ g/s)	32.5 $\pm$ 2.2 nmol/s (2.7-188.4 nmol/s)
norepinephrine	8214854	36.4 $\pm$ 6.6 μ g/s (0	76.6 $\pm$ 6.3 nmol/s)

		81.4 µg/s)	(0 481.1 nmol/s)
dopamine	582154 5	194.0 ± 16.0 µg/s (18.5 370.0 µg/s)	487.0 ± 36.9 nmol/s (121.4 2425 nmol/s)

Table 37

Other hormones - 518214831

Indicator	Restorin g number series	Units	SI units
Somatotro pic hormone:	514821 479		
men	543214 87	0.025- 0.5 mg/ml	0.025- 0.5 µg/l
women	518521 4	0.081- 3.36 mg/ml	0.081- 3.36 µg/l
Blood insulin	584542 1	5-20 IU/l	36-143 pmol/l
Gastrin	999018 5	20-90 ng/ml	20-90 mcg/l
Blood glucagon pancreatic	548215 7	30-120 ng/ml	30-120 ng/l
Blood C- peptide	454814 22	1.0-4.5 ng/ml	1-4.5 µg/l

APPENDIX 1

FOCUS ON EIGHT-DIGIT NUMBERS

diagnosis - digital concentration - p.(line)

Prostate adenoma - 51432144 - 156(15)
Adrenogenital syndrome - 45143213 - 107(09)
Allergic pneumonia - 51843215 - 108(09)
Allergic laryngitis - 58143214 - 107(25)
Respiratory allergies - 45143212 - 107(15)
Aneurysm - 48543218 - 156(22)
Anemia - 48543212 - 79(14), 108(29)
Anomalies of labor activity - 14891543 - 121(10)
Appendicitis - 54321484 - 157(01)
Atherosclerosis - 54321898 - 46(01)
"Cat scratch disease" - 48145421 - 92(25)
Bartholinit— 58143215 — 125(30)
Bauginite - 58432148 - 62(17)
Bronchial asthma - 58145428 - 109(14)
Bronchiolitis - 89143215 - 57(19)
Bursitis - 75184321 - 171(08)
Varicose veins of the spermatic cord - 81432151 - 157(20)
Viril syndrome - 89143212 - 85(19)
Dislocation of the lens - 25184321 - 181(01)
Galactosemia - 48125421 - 109(31)
Gas gangrene - 45143218 - 158(05)
Hemorrhagic diathesis caused by vascular pathology - 54815438 -
81(19)
Extramedullary hemoblastoses - 54321451 - 81(01)
Hemorrhoids - 58143219 - 158(15)
Acute hepatitis - 58432141 - 64(01)
Hepatocerebral dystrophy - 48143212 - 131(04)
Hydrocephalus – 81432143 – 131(01)
Hymenolepiasis - 54812548 - 94(01)
Functional hyperbilirubinemia - 84514851 - 65(15)
Hyperinsulinism - 48454322 - 85(24)
Portal hypertension - 45143211 - 110(20)
Hypogonadism - 48143121 - 86(08)
Enamel hypoplasia - 74854321 - 187(04)
Chapter 16. Childhood diseases - 18543218 - 107(04)
Chapter 21. Skin and venereal diseases - 18584321 - 148(04)

Chapter 22. Surgical diseases - 18574321 - 156(04)
Chapter 3. Sepsis - 58143212 - 43(04)
Hernias - 95184321 - 158(24)
Dacryocystitis - 45184321 - 181(27)
Diverticula - 48543217 - 158(33)
Dyskinesia of the biliary tract - 58432144 - 67(05)
Intestinal dyskinesia - 54321893 - 67(09)
Eustachite - 18554321 - 174(10)
Breast disease - 48123147 - 122(15)
Diseases caused by biological factors - 81432184 - 89(29)
Foreign bodies - 54321545 - 174(19)
Foreign bodies of the esophagus - 14854321 - 160(09)
Pulmonary infarction - 89143211 - 57(31)
Itsenko-Cushing's disease - 54321458 - 87(20)
Candidiasis (candidiasis, thrush) - 54842148 - 68(32)
Catatonic syndromes - 51843214 - 140(28)
Cephalhematoma - 48543214 - 119(31)
Ovarian cystoma - 58432143 - 126(19)
Non-specific ulcerative colitis - 48143211 - 161(01)
Kraurosis vulvae - 58143218 - 127(03)
Nosebleed - 65184321 - 174(30)
Crohn's disease - 94854321 - 162(05)
Pterygoid hymen - 18543212 - 182(21)
Labyrinthitis - 48154219 - 175(01)
Leukemoid reactions - 5814321 - 81(29)
Pityriasis versicolor (tinea versicolor) - 18543214 - 151(06)
Mastopathy - 84854321 - 162(33)
Interstitial pituitary insufficiency - 48143214 - 87(25)
Mesothelioma – 58912434 – 36(32)
Meningitis - 51485431 - 132(05)
Metagonimiasis – 54812541 – 94(10)
Myelopathy - 51843219 - 132(18)
Myocardial dystrophy - 85432104 - 48(13)
Uterine fibroids - 51843216 - 127(21)
Narcolepsy - 48543216 - 133(19)
Hereditary ovalocytosis - 51454323 - 82(23)
Neuroses - 48154211 - 141(20)
Intestinal malabsorption syndrome - 48543215 - 70(06)

Circulatory failure - 85432102 - 48(29)
Occlusion of the main arteries - 81543213 - 163(22)
Shingles - 51454322 - 134(09)
Spinal cord tumors - 51843210 - 134(19)
Drooping of the upper eyelid (ptosis) - 18543121 - 183(14)
Chickenpox - 48154215 - 99(13)
Epiphyseal osteomyelitis - 12345895 - 120(12)
Acute respiratory diseases - 48145488 - 99(24)
Pulmonary edema - 54321112 - 49(08)
Otitis - 55184321 - 176(32)
Periodontal disease - 58145421 - 188(13)
Pediculosis - 48148121 - 100(08)
Periarteritis nodosa - 54321894 - 54(25)
Pyelonephritis - 58143213 - 77(04)
Pyoderma - 51432149 - 152(01)
Pneumatosis of the stomach - 54321455 - 70(30)
Chronic pneumonia - 51421543 - 114(20)
Liver damage - 48145428 - 91(04)
Congenital heart defects - 14891548 - 114(30)
Postpartum period (normal) - 12891451 - 123(09)
Postpartum period (pathological) - 41854218 - 123(12)
Presenile (pre-senile, involutional) psychoses - 18543219 -
142(05)
Progressive muscular dystrophy - 85432183 - 136(08)
Psychoorganic syndrome - 51843212 - 142(20)
Cancer of the vagina and external genitalia - 12589121 - 38(33)
Bladder cancer - 89123459 - 40(16)
Kidney cancer - 56789108 - 41(05)
Multiple sclerosis - 51843218 - 136(26)
Soft tissue sarcomas - 54321891 - 42(13)
Earwax plug - 48145814 - 177(28)
Stenosis of the gastric outlet - 81543211 - 166(20)
Strongyloidiasis - 54812527 - 94(21)
Convulsions - 51245424 - 116(23)
Toxic hemolytic anemias - 45481424 - 109(04)
Chronic tonsillitis - 35184321 - 178(15)
Traumatic encephalopathy - 18543217 - 143(30)
Anal fissure - 81454321 - 166(27)

Favism - 54321457 - 83(32)
Phlegmon - 48143128 - 167(30)
Phlegmon of newborns - 51485433 - 120(23)
Cystitis - 48543211 - 78(14)
Traumatic brain injury - 51843213 - 137(31)
Schistosomiasis (bilharzia) - 48125428 - 95(22)
Esophagitis - 54321489 - 73(14)
Adie syndrome - 18543211 - 138(01)
Emphysema of the lungs - 54321892 - 60(19)
Acute enteritis - 54321481 - 73(24)
Exudative enteropathy - 48123454 - 74(23)
Viral encephalitis - 48188884 - 138(06)
Erythema nodosum - 15184321 - 154(28)
Cervical erosion - 54321459 - 129(15)
Ulcer of the small intestine simple - 48481452 - 75(01)

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maximum - 58432142

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18543213

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APPENDIX 2

FOCUS ON NINE-DIGIT NUMBERS

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Adrenogenital syndrome - 148542121 - 125(10)
Actinomycosis of the skin - 148542156 - 148(10)
Alcoholism - 148543292 - 139(09)
Allergic tracheitis - 514854218 - 107(31)
Amenorrhea - 514354832 - 125(19)
Ankylosis of the temporomandibular joint - 514852179 - 186(17)
Temporomandibular arthritis - 548432174 - 186(21)
Aspergillosis - 481543271 - 57(10)
Atheroma - 888888179 - 157(05)
Esophageal atresia - 518543157 - 169(10)
Affective syndromes - 548142182 - 139(24)
Aerosinusitis - 514854237 - 173(26)
Multiple pregnancy - 123457854 - 122(07)
Nearsightedness (myopia) - 548132198 - 180(26)
Brill's disease - 514854299 - 92(33)
Spring Qatar - 514258951 - 180(31)
Hydrocele and spermatic cord - 481543255 - 157(27)
Congenital diaphragmatic hernia - 518543257 - 169(16)
Congenital cholangiopathy of newborns—948514211 — 169(01)
Dislocation of tooth - 485143277 - 186(30)
Rectal prolapse - 514832187 - 158(01)
Hemophilia - 548214514 - 110(13)
Gingivitis - 548432123 - 186(33)
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186(04)
Glossalgia - 514852181 - 187(07)
Purulent-inflammatory diseases - 514852171 - 170(01)
Dizziness - 514854217 - 131(15)
Laryngeal diaphragm - 148543283 - 174(07)
Toxic dyspepsia - 514218821 - 112(27)
Dystonia vegetative-vascular - 514218838 - 112(31)
Diencephalic (hypothalamic)
syndrome - 514854215 - 131(25)

Acute duodenitis - 481543288 - 67(30)
Disease of the musculoskeletal system - 514218873 - 170(29)
Congestive optic disc - 1 45432152 - 182(01)
Tartar - 514852182 - 187(13)
Foreign bodies of soft tissues - 148543297 - 160(13)
Deviated septum - 148543285 - 174(26)
Carbuncle - 483854381 - 160(17)
Keratitis - 518432114 - 182(12)
Cysts and fistulas of the neck lateral - 514854214 - 160(26)
Cysts of the jaw - 514218877 - 187(20)
Strabismus - 518543254 - 182(18)
Clubfoot - 485143241 - 161(14)
Cryptorchidism - 485143287 - 161(25)
Bleeding after tooth extraction - 8144542 - 187(24)
Laryngospasm - 485148248 - 175(08)
Leukoplakia - 485148151 - 187(32)
Leprosy - 148543294 - 150(28)
Lymphangitis - 484851482 - 162(19)
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82(10)
Manic-depressive psychosis - 514218857 - 140(33)
Mastitis in newborns - 514854238 - 170(05)
Mastoiditis acute - 514832186 - 175(14)
Mastocytosis - 148542171 - 151(15)
Meniere's disease - 514854233 - 175(20)
Myotonia dystrophica Kurschmann-Batten-Steinert - 481543244 -
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Molluscum contagiosum - 514321532 - 151(23)
Vasomotor rhinitis, allergic rhinitis — 514852351 — 175(33)
Facial nerve neuropathy - 518999955 - 133(24)
Necrotic phlegmon of newborns - 514852173 - 170(24)
Central retinal artery occlusion - 514852178 - 182(33)
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Polyps of the body and cervix of the uterus - 518999973 - 128(04)
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Pseudotuberculosis - 514854212 - 100(18)
Psoriasis - 999899181 - 152(09)
Ruptures of the genitals - 148543291 - 124(10)
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184854281 - 146(23)
Sleep disorder - 514248538 - 136(15)
Rosacea - 518914891 - 152(20)
Overvalued ideas syndrome - 148454283 - 143(01)
Senile psychoses - 481854383 - 143(15)
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Tracheoesophageal fistula - 514854714 - 169(31)
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Cheilitis - 518431482 - 189(19)
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Eczema - 548132151 - 154(17)
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Endophthalmitis - 514254842 - 184(33)
Epidurit - 888888149 - 138(11)
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Laboratory parameters norm - 191(06)

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Erythrocytes - 518432129

Leukocytes - 514854240

leukocytes: men - 514852187

ESR (erythrocyte sedimentation rate) - 514832101

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Hematocrit (total volume of formed elements in whole blood) - 148542118

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Segmented - 518432128

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— myelocytes — 518432125

band-shaped - 514231482

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Normoblasts (normocytes) - 518432124

Normoblasts (normocytes):

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A (II)

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A R (II)

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O of (I)

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Creatine - 518432139

Creatinine: men - 814254351

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Inorganic sediment - 514218878

Leukocytes: women - 543218845

Bacteria - 514831254

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Excreted in urine per day: cylinders - 514548823

1 ml of urine contains: erythrocytes - 514548891

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