AUTONOMOUS ELECTRO STIMULATOR OF A GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT AND ITS ANALOGUES

PRINCIPLE OF FUNCTIONING

The autonomous electro stimulator (AES) structurally represents the capsule consisting of two metal caps and the plug from polystyrene. A power supply and a chip are in a capsule. A chip is the generator of electric impulses. Getting to the gastrointestinal tract (GT), the electrostimulator automatically switch on in the presence of the electroconductive environment between caps electrodes. Thus the generator of electric impulses connected to caps electrodes gives out on them monopolar electric impulses of the set duration and dute cycle with an voltage amplitude up to 4,7 Volt. Being in a GT of the person, the electrostimulator influences walls of a mucous membrane of intestines electric impulses and causes response from intestines in the form of a peristaltic wave which advances an electrostimulator in distalnal departments of a gastrointestinal tract together with its contents, thereby restoring motor function of the GT.

THE GENERAL INDICATIONS TO APPLICATION OF THE AES OF A GT

The AES of a GT and its analogs are applied at:
- to postoperative cleaning (detoxication) of intestines of blood;
- to cleaning of intestines of accumulation at the strong helminthiasis, sharp chemical and other food poisonings which are followed by intestines paresis;
- the dynamic paralytic impassability of intestines developing a reflector - but as a result of a pain syndrome at defeat of abdominal organs, cavity behind a belly and a thorax;
- chronic locks;
- the prevention of development and simplification of a state at hemorrhoids;
- dyskinesia of extra hepatic bilious ways and duodenum;
- elimination of a duodenemia and dyskinesia of bilious ways at a chronic opisthorchosis;
- high level of cholesterol in blood;
- provoking of a menstrual cycle at delays;
- corrections and prolongation of sexual activity, elimination of frigidity at women, treatment of prostatitis and strengthening of an erection at men;
- decrease in immunity;
- the raised content of sugar in blood.