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THEORETICAL ERRORS OF ZHEN-TSZYU THERAPY AS PROBLEM OF FUNCTIONAL VEGETOLOGY. TRADITIONAL RULE "MIDDAY – MIDNIGHT"

(FINAL INFORMATION)

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Summary. *The article presents the final scientific data under the section-1 "Theoretical errors Zhen-Tszyu therapy as a problem of functional vegetology. Traditional rule "Midday – midnight ". Forgotten knowledge of previous civilizations should become clear and accessible through their scientific adaptation and belong to modern society. An improved methodology for visualizing experimental materials aimed at their biophysical reality, vegetative nature and requires the attention of general practitioners and rehabilitation physicians.*
Key words: functional vegetology, theory and practice of traditional Zhen-Tszyu therapy

Резюме. *В наведеній статті приводяться дані по розділу-1 "Теоретичні помилки Чжень-цзю терапії як проблема функціональної вегетології. Традиційне правило Південь-Північ". Забуті знання попередніх цивілізацій повинні стати зрозумілими і доступними через їх наукову адаптацію і належати сучасному суспільству. Удосконалена методологія візуалізації експериментальних матеріалів спрямована на підтвердження їх біофізичної реальності, вегетативної сутності і вимагає уваги лікарів загальної практики та реабілітологів.*
Ключові слова: функціональна вегетологія, теорія і практика традиційної Чжень-цзю терапії

Резюме. *В статье приводятся заключительные научные данные по разделу-1 "Теоретические ошибки Чжень-цзю терапії как проблема функциональной вегетологии. Традиционное правило "Полдень-Полночь". Забытые знания предыдущих цивилизаций должны стать понятными и доступными через их научную адаптацию и принадлежать современному обществу. Усовершенствованная методология визуализации экспериментальных материалов направлена на подтверждение их биофизической реальности, вегетативной сущности и требует внимания врачей общей практики и реабилитологов.*
Ключевые слова: функциональная вегетология, теория и практика традиционной Чжень-цзю терапии

Introduction

1.Empirical basis of traditional the situation "MIDDAY-MIDNIGHT"

The traditional position declares the following: the periods of maximum and minimum activity in some pairs of YIN - YANG organs asynchronous in time and after a 12-hour interval exhibit the opposite activity (Fig. 1). Such pairs are six (LU-BL, LI-KI, ST-PC, SP-TE, HT-GB and SI-LR). At the same time, time of maximal activity of one of channels of functional pair will simultaneously be the time of minimal activity of its opposition [1, c.147-153].

The empirically indicated system dependence is not biophysically sup-ported. In all observation groups, systemic asynchronous reactions arise simultaneously, as evidenced by their "matrix analysis" [2, c.105-109].

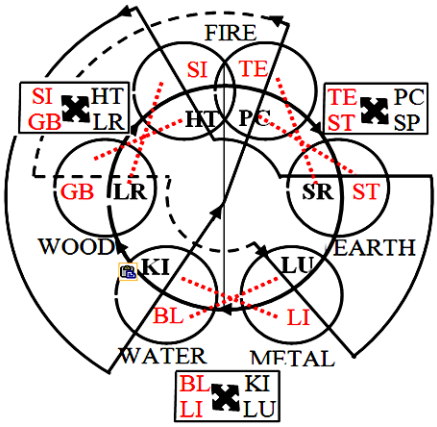


Fig. 1

Materials and methods

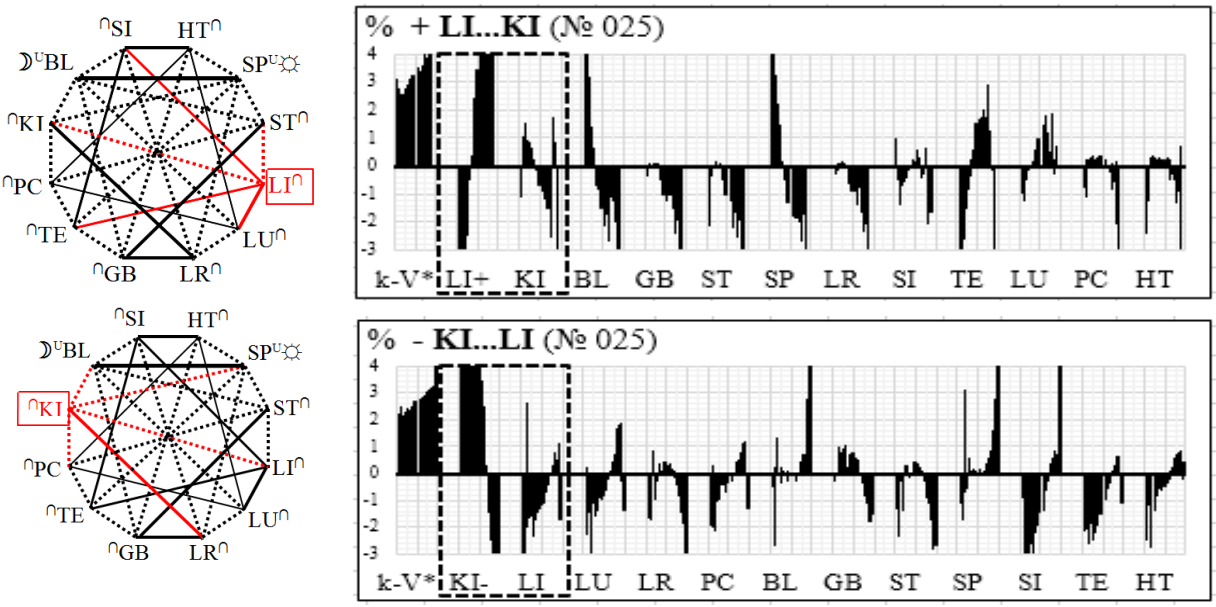
Keeping in mind the problematic character of the issue, let us observe the biophysical reality of the rule in the form of systemic dependency under excitation of individual channels (their oppression conditions the opposite systemic dependency). At the same time, let us pay attention to the results of the biophysical identification of system dependence and matrix analysis [1, p.123-132; 2, p.90-119, p.120-125].

Results and discussion

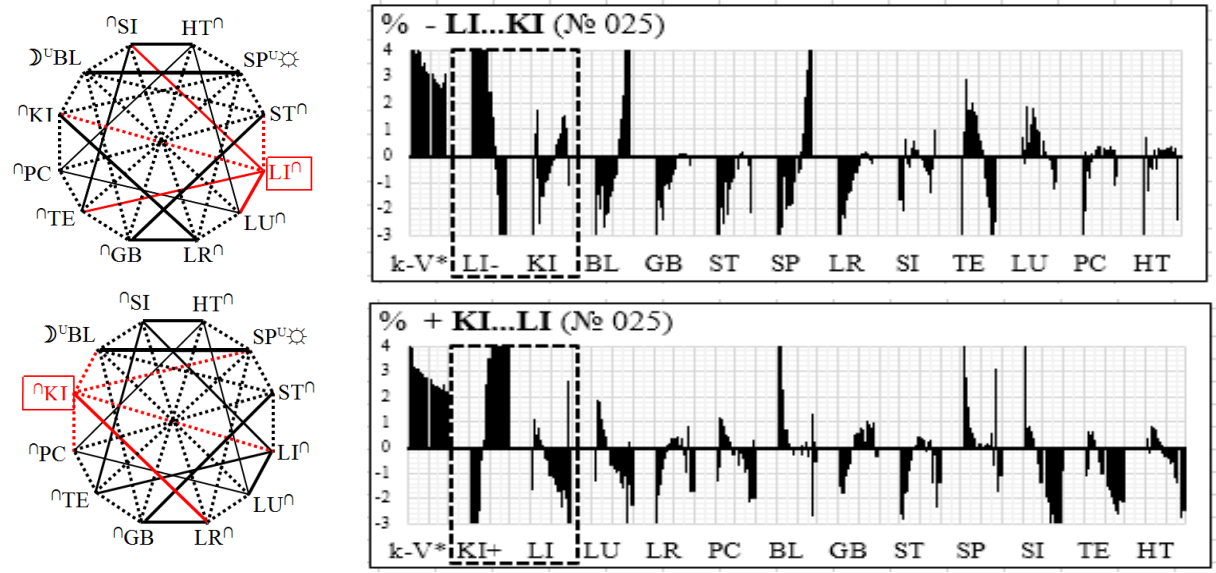
2.BIOPHYSICAL REALITY OF THE RULE "MIDDAY – MIDNIGHT"

The conducted biophysical-vegetative and matrix analyzes testify to the following (fig. 2.1-12). The traditional rule of "MIDDAY-MIDNIGHT" is expected to provide an asynchronous response of the dependent system in 12 hours after the directed influence on the leading channel.

1.Through all groups of observations of the complex **LI**-KI (**KI**-LI), asynchronous reaction occurs simultaneously with the excitation (oppression) of the leading channel (fig.2.1). This biophysically contradicts the traditional rule. In this case, the excitation of the channel LI and inhibition of the KI causes the sympathetic orientation of the vegetative homeostasis, but the suppression of LI and excitation KI, on the contrary, is parasympathetic (fig. 2.1)…



Asynchronous sympathetic orientation of complexes **"+LI … –KI"**

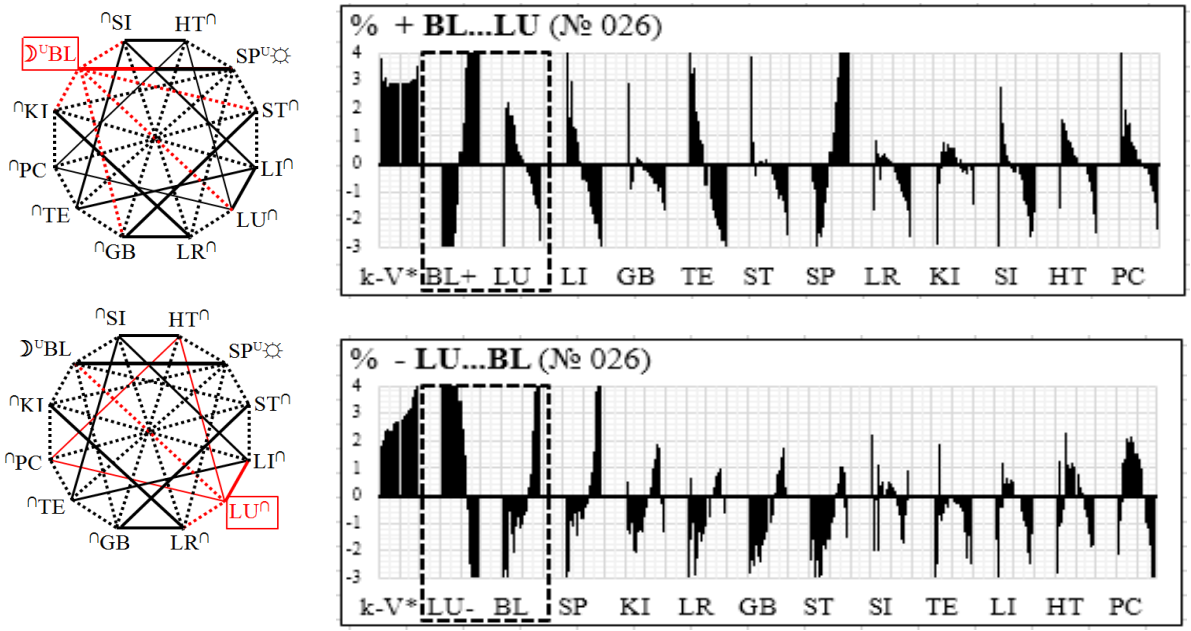


Asynchronous dependence and parasympathetic orientation of complexes **"–LI … +KI"**

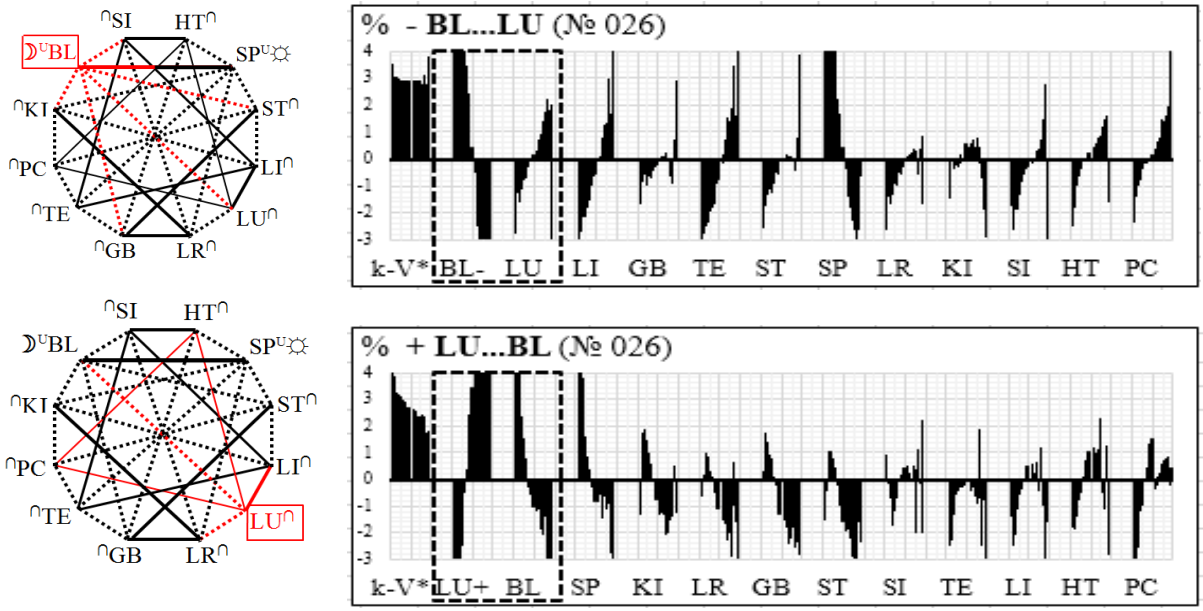
Fig. 2.1

2.The traditional rule of "MIDDAY-MIDNIGHT" is expected to provide an asynchronous response of the dependent system in 12 hours after the directed influence on the leading channel. Through all groups of observations of the complex **BL**-LU (**LU**-BL), systemic asynchronous reaction occurs simultaneously with the excitation (oppression) of the leading channel (fig.2.2).

This biophysically contradicts the traditional rule. In this case: excitation and inhibition of the channel BL causes relatively neutral vegetative activity, excitation of the LU parasympathetic orientation, and suppressing sympathetic ...



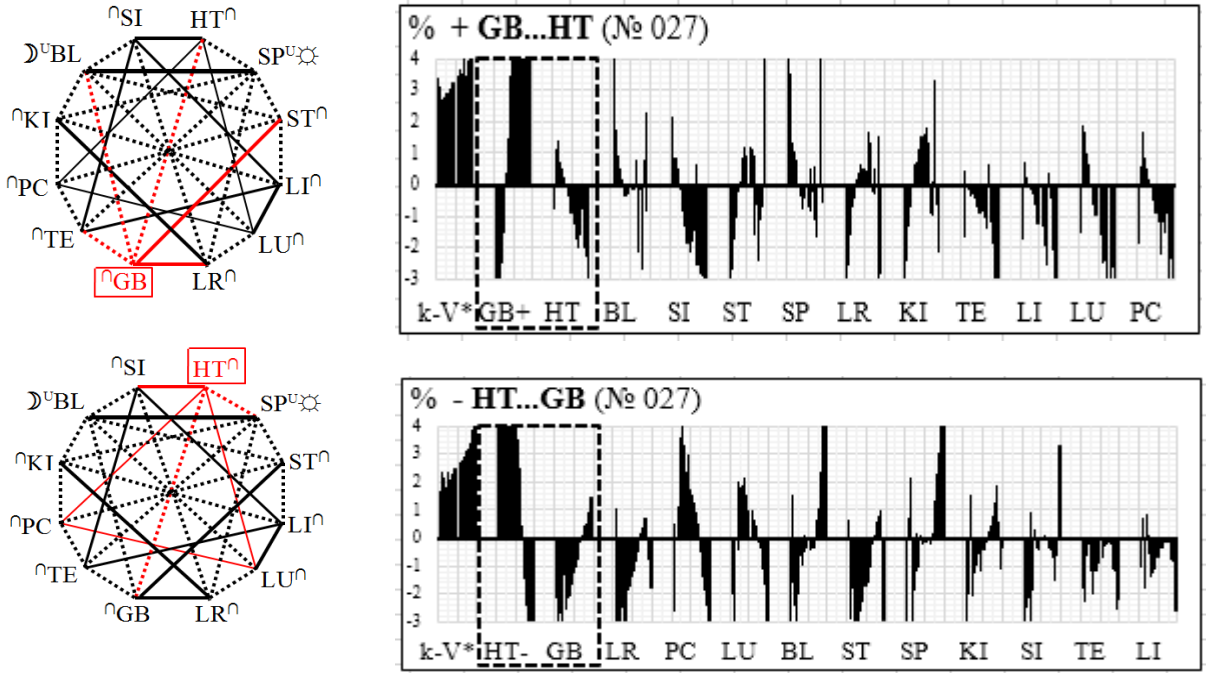
Asynchronous sympathetic orientation of complexes **"+BL … –LU"**



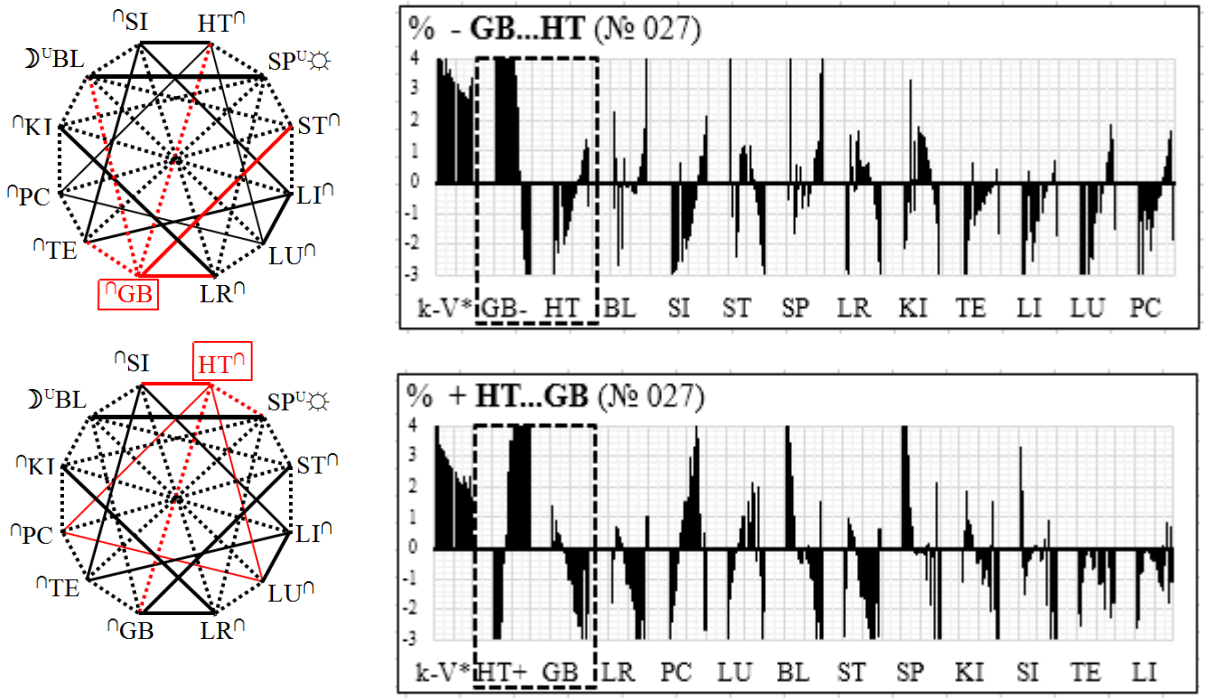
Asynchronous dependence and parasympathetic orientation of complexes **"–BL ... +LU"**

Fig. 2.2

3.The traditional rule of "MIDDAY-MID-NIGHT" is expected to provide an asynchronous response of the dependent system in 12 hours after the directed influence on the leading channel. Through all groups of observations of the complex **GB**-HT (**HT**-GB), asynchronous reaction occurs simultaneously with the excitation (oppression) of the leading channel (fig.2.3). This biophysically contradicts the traditional rule. In this case, the excitation of the channel GB and inhibition of the HT causes the sympathetic orientation of the vegetative homeostasis, but the suppression of GB and excitation HT, on the contrary, is parasympathetic...



*Asynchronous sympathetic orientation of complexes "***+GB ... –HT***"*

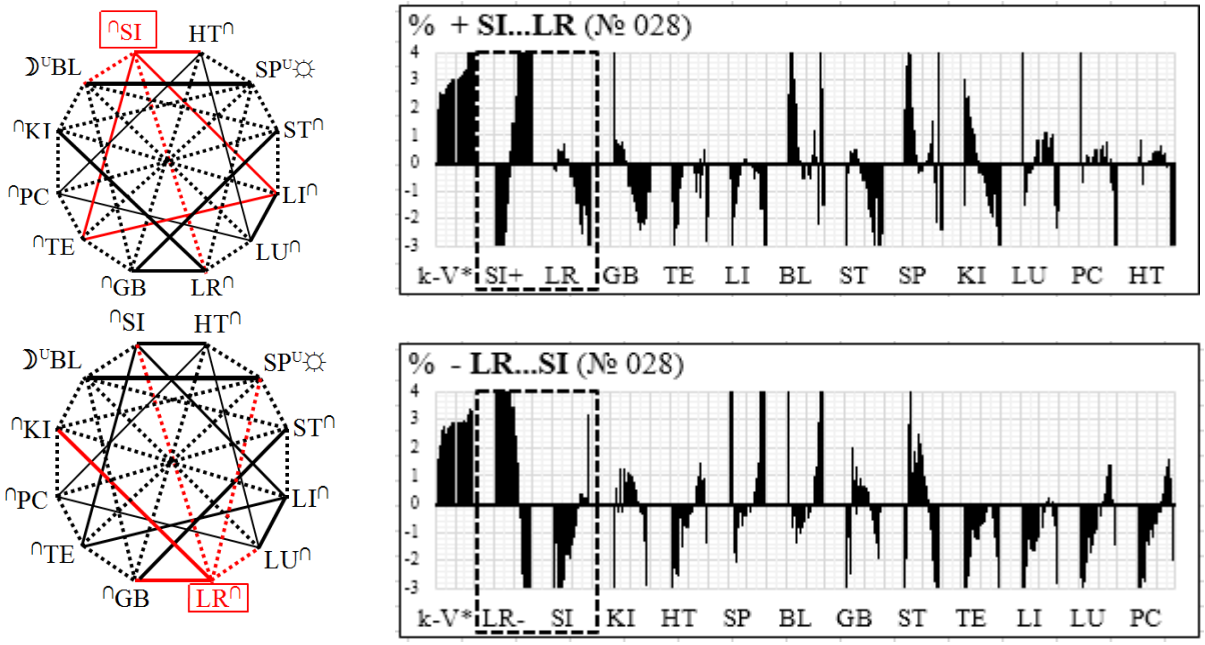


Asynchronous dependence and parasympathetic orientation of complexes **"–GB ... +HT"**

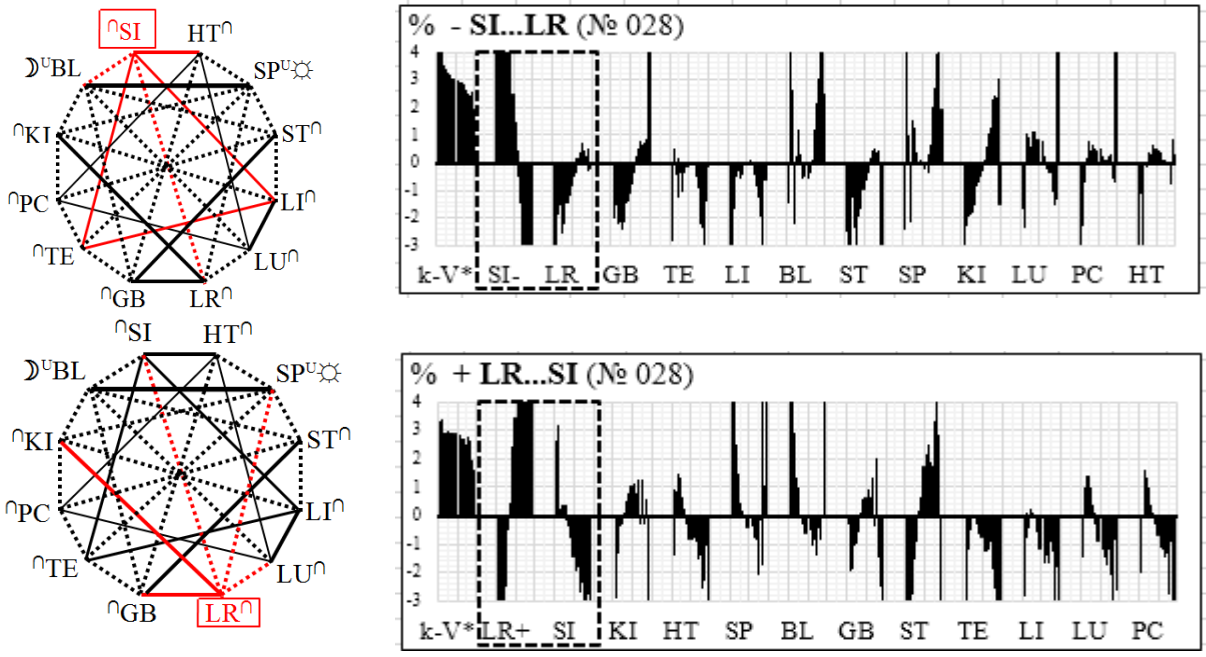
Fig. 2.3

4.The traditional rule of "MIDDAY-MIDNIGHT" is expected to provide an asynchronous response of the dependent system in 12 hours after the directed influence on the leading channel. Through all groups of observations of the complex **SI**-LR (**LR**-SI), asynchronous reaction occurs simultaneously with the excitation (oppression) of the leading channel (fig.2.4). This biophysically contradicts the traditional rule.

In this case, the excitation of the channel SI and inhibition of the LR causes the sympathetic orientation of the vegetative homeostasis, but the suppression of SI and excitation LR, on the contrary, is parasympathetic...



*Asynchronous sympathetic orientation of complexes "***+SI … –LR***"*

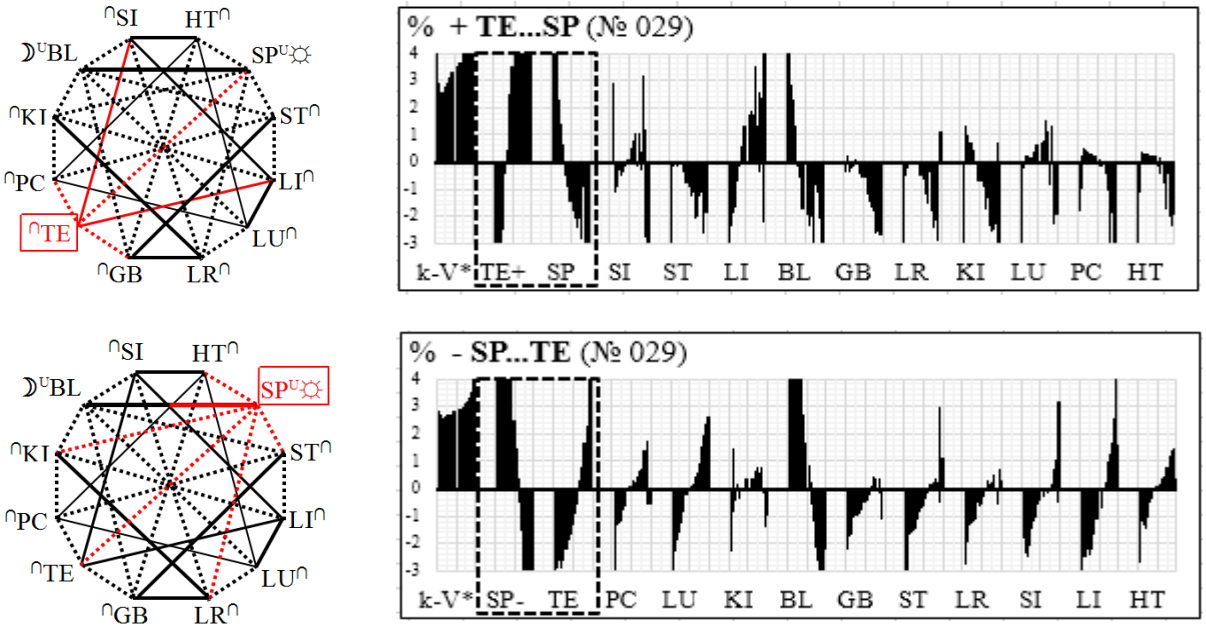


Asynchronous dependence and parasympathetic orientation of complexes **"–SI ... +LR"**

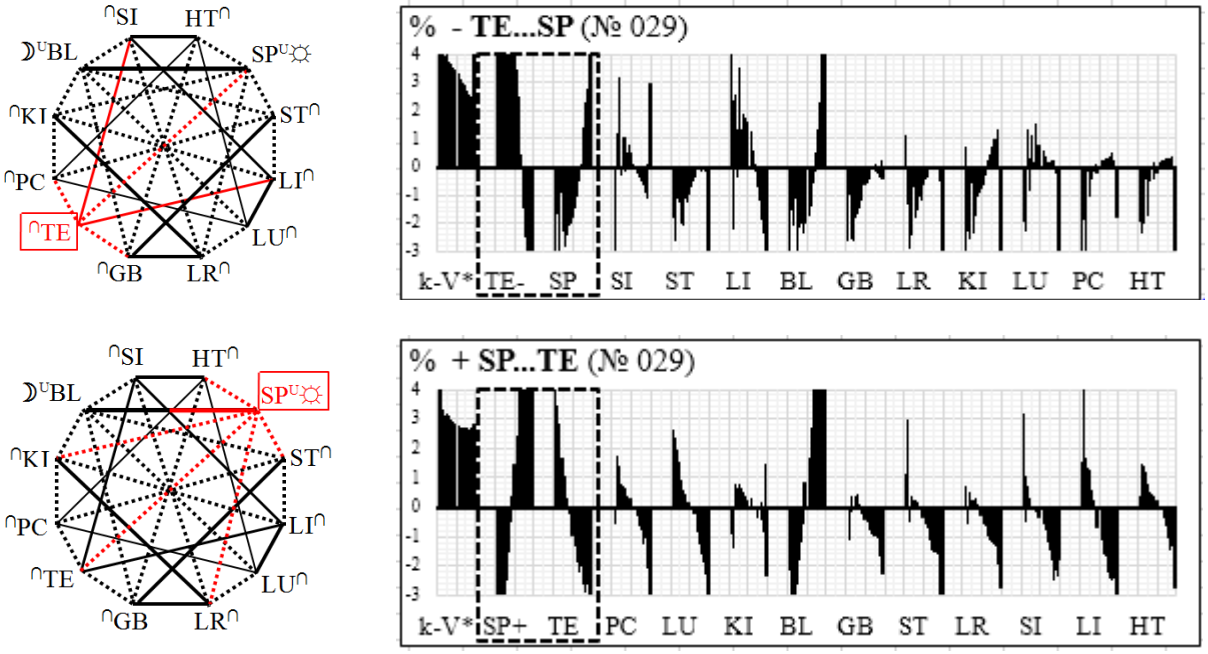
Fig. 2.4

5.The traditional rule of "MIDDAY-MIDNIGHT" is expected to provide an asynchronous response of the dependent system in 12 hours after the directed influence on the leading channel. Through all groups of observations of the complex **TE**-SP (**SP**-TE), asynchronous reaction occurs simultaneously with the excitation (oppression) of the leading channel (fig.2.5). This biophysically contradicts the traditional rule.

In this case, the excitation of the channel TE and inhibition of the SP causes the sympathetic orientation of the vegetative homeostasis, but the suppression of TE and excitation SP, on the contrary, is parasympathetic...



*Asynchronous sympathetic orientation of complexes "***+TE … –SP***"*

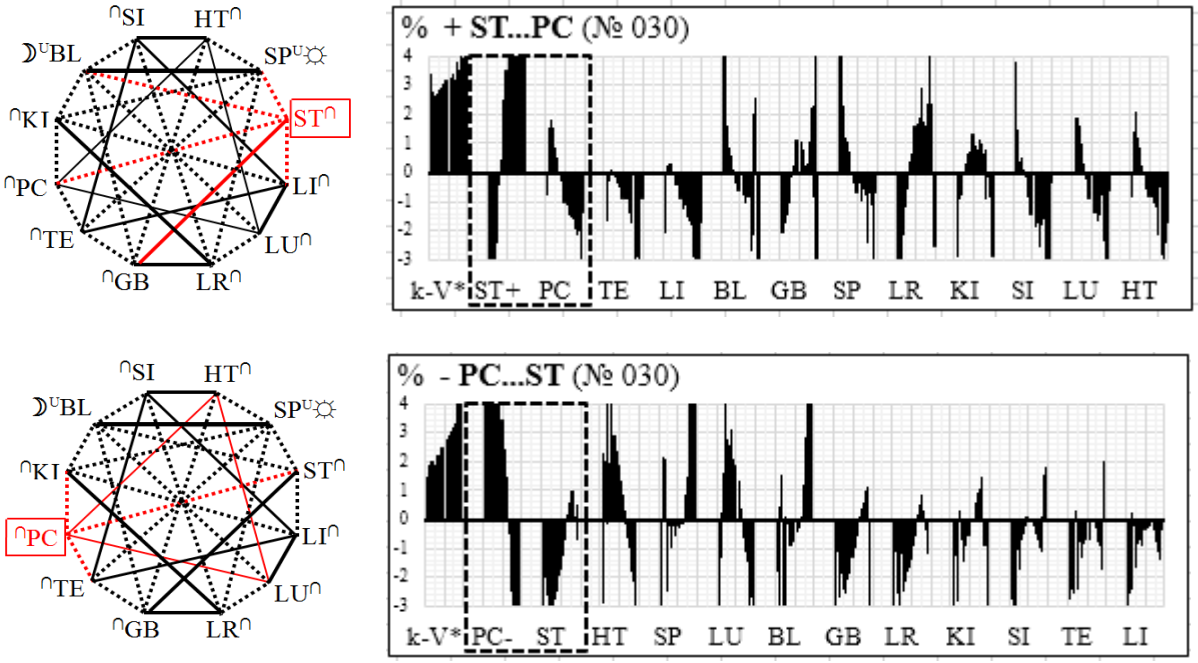


Asynchronous dependence and parasympathetic orientation of complexes **"–TE ... +SP"**

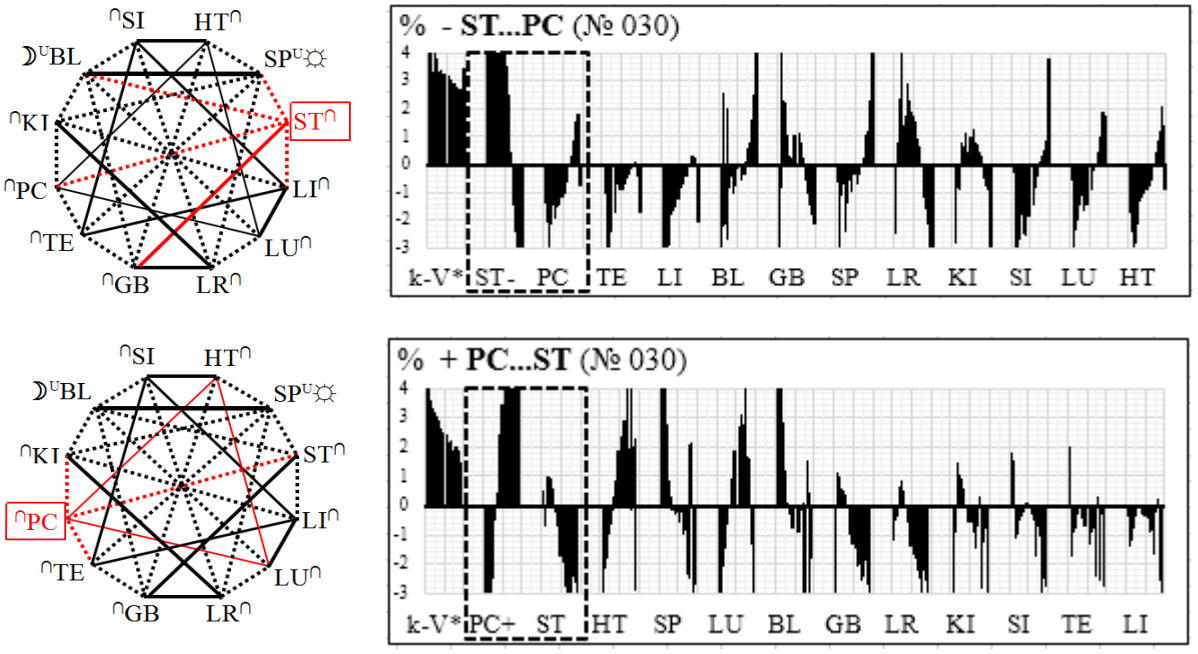
Fig. 2.5

6.The traditional rule of "MIDDAY-MIDNIGHT" is expected to provide an asynchronous response of the dependent system in 12 hours after the directed influence on the leading channel. Through all groups of observations of the complex **ST**-PC (**PC**-ST), asynchronous reaction occurs simultaneously with the excitation (oppression) of the leading channel (fig.2.6). This biophysically contradicts the traditional rule.

In this case, the excitation of the channel ST and inhibition of the PC causes the sympathetic orientation of the vegetative homeostasis, but the suppression of ST and excitation PC, on the contrary, is parasympathetic...



*Asynchronous sympathetic orientation of complexes "***+ST … –PC***"*



Asynchronous dependence and parasympathetic orientation of complexes **"–ST ... +PC"**

Fig. 2.6

WHAT SHOULD YOU TAKE ATTENTION!

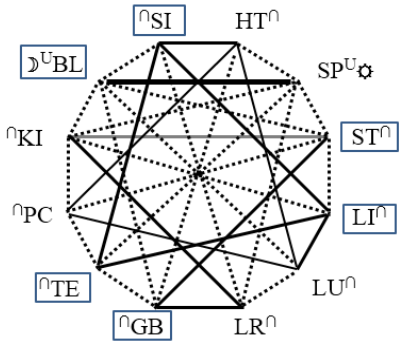


Fig. 2.7

1. Six pairs of asynchronously dependent channels (fig.2.7) are systemic "YAN-IN complexes": BL-LU, LI-KI, ST-PC, TE-SP, GB-HT and SI-LR.

2. Functional systems BL,LI,ST,TE, GB,SI (YANG-group) are "vegetative keys". Their excitation causes the asynchronous inhibition of the paired systems of the YIN-group (LU,KI,PC,SP,HT,LR.) And the sympathetic orientation of the vegetative homeostasis ...

3. Inhibition of the functional systems BL,LI,ST, TE,GB,SI (YANG-group) causes asynchronous excitation of the pair systems of the YIN-group (LU, KI, PC, SP, HT, LR.) and the parasympathetic orientation of the vegetative homeostasis...

4. The above conclusion is made on the biophysical reality of the empirical rule "Midday – Midnight"...

Conclusions and perspectives of further development.

1.A matrix analysis of the empirical systemic dependence on the rule of "Mid-day-Midnight" is negative (***the hypothetical rule does not have biophysical support***).

2. In the pairs of functional channels, we observe simultaneous systemic-asynchronous dependency, which contradicts the hypothetical rule and makes it inappropriate for usage.

3. "Vegetative Matrix" indicates the biophysically real system dependence of the "empirical rule". It acts as the theoretical basis for traditional Zhen-Tszyu therapy and the modern "Functional Vegetology".

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