

## ***The Analysis of Peripheral Blood Changes Following SCENAR-Treatment***

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We were analyzing the influence of SCENAR-treatment on the changes in peripheral blood.

The dark-pole and phase-contrast microscopy of native peripheral blood were used for the analysis.

The analysis was carried out according to the following **pattern**:

- Initial blood sampling with microscopy and photo-video-recording;
- SCENAR-treatment on the site of puncture for blood sampling and on the symmetrical point (distal phalanxes of ring-fingers). SCENAR-2-NT (version 01) was used for the treatment, the settings were as follows: F=90 Hz, Intens=3, Gape=10 for 5 min;
- Blood sampling (from both fingers) followed by microscopy and photo-video-recording right after the SCENAR-treatment;
- Blood sampling (from both ring-fingers) followed by microscopy and photo-video-recording 60 min after the SCENAR-treatment. 58 people were tested: 32 female aged 24-42 (average age 27.6), 26 male aged 25-45 (average age 29). All testees were defined as *almost healthy*.

In the course of analysis it was found out that **immediate response** to SCENAR-treatment develops as follows:

1. The blood coagulates faster (first fibrin fibers become visible in 30 sec-1 min, normally – in 1-2 min and later);
2. The amplitude of amoeboid movements of leucocytes increases;
3. Visible uric acid crystals are much smaller than before SCENAR-treatment.

**Long-term results** of SCENAR-treatment were the following:

1. Much better erythrocyte aggregation (the length of “coin columns” decreases greatly, and the number of free-floating erythrocytes increases);
2. The ratio of the number of erythrocytes to the liquid part of plasma changed as follows: liquid part of plasma increased, its fluidity improved.
3. Better marked amoeboid movements of erythrocytes;
4. Phagocytic activity of leukocytes increases greatly;
5. The number of echinocytes considerably decreases (almost twice).

Immediate changes in the peripheral blood following SCENAR-treatment are provided by local tissue stress reaction aimed to protect from local damage. At the same time blood coagulates much faster, and the activity of blood corpuscles increases. Long-term changes are provided by both local and general autonomic reactions. We should emphasize that these significant, general bodily changes were produced by treatment of such small areas (zones) for such a short time. We should also pay attention to the effect SCENAR-treatment has on the blood acid-base balance. This is obvious from the decrease in the number of echinocytes that are the specific markers of blood acidosis.

**Effects:**

1. SCENAR-treatment considerably accelerates blood coagulation;
2. SCENAR-treatment improves flow properties of the blood;
3. SCENAR beneficially influences central mechanisms of peripheral hemodynamics regulation;
4. SCENAR beneficially influences the mechanisms of blood acid-base balance regulation.

**Conclusion:**

SCENAR is a powerful non-specific regulator of the processes supporting the internal balance of the body, even as a monotherapy, and is sufficient to provide fast and pronounced change in hemodynamics, rheology and tissue reactions.