

Moderate Cerebrocardiovascular Accident (emergency case)

Case study

Male patient, aged 75, was admitted to the hospital after developing the following symptoms:

- Dizziness in the morning, worsening status in the afternoon
- Broca's area aphasia – slurred, slow speech
- Facial hemiplegia mouth shifted to the right side (about 3 cm)
- Body balance disorder (tendency to turn to the right side only, cannot move to the left)
- **Disequilibrium** falling backwards
- Myalgia, general weakness, fatigue
- Pain (like needles) at the finger tips, while touching anything
- Unclear and distorted vision (he complained that cannot wear his glasses)
- Headache
- Feeling like fever
- Insomnia
- Fear

Discussions:

Ψ -TI diagnostics revealed the moderate cerebrocardiovascular accident with main damages in the left hemisphere:

- Orbitofrontal, Parietal and Occipital Lobe (left hemisphere:)
- Partial neurological damage to Wernicke's area of the superior temporal gyrus, while the left posterior inferior frontal gyrus as Broca's area was not affected
- High level of arteriosclerosis
- Reduced function of Pituitary, Thyroid glands and Islet.
- Mild neural disorder

Patient received 5 sessions of Ψ -TC correction. After the first session the patient reported that he felt about 60% of his body functions returned back to normal.

After 4 daily sessions of Ψ -TC the patient felt normal and was discharged from the hospital.

Conclusion: 5 sessions of Ψ -TC correction accelerated the recovery of the 75 year old patient after a moderate cerebrocardiovascular accident with the following results:

- the patient felt good and relaxed,
- had no pain,
- no fever,
- slept better,
- no fear,
- can speak as usual,
- can walk normal,
- can see normal, can wear glasses (far-sighted case).
- The patient had been discharged after 4 nights instead of 20-30 days (both family and doctor were happy for successful recovery)

Complaints remained on day 5: the patient still felt a little muscle restrictions in both shoulders, but no pain.

The control Ψ -TC session and a dynamic test (d- Ψ -TC) was performed on day 8:

Cerebral functions improved 60 to 70%, muscle restrictions were gone, the patient returned back to normal.

The clinical trials have shown the efficacy of Ψ -TI diagnostics [29]. During the Cerebrocardiovascular incidents it is possible to quickly evaluate the future disabilities. For example, the evaluation of brain functions in Broca and Wernicke's areas, related to speech and language production, Ψ -TI diagnostics allows to predict the future disability at very early stages (even during coma or at a place of CCV incident).

We have created a specific protocol to forecast the future CCV incidents, using new Ψ -TC technology.