

General Pathology Markers, Genome Drugs and Effective Therapy

Paponov VD* and Paponov VV#

Department of General Pathology, Fund of the Newest Medical and Ecological Technologies, Moscow, Russia

#Both authors contributed equally to this work



*Corresponding author: Paponov VD, Department of General Pathology, Fund of the Newest Medical and Ecological Technologies, Moscow, Russia. Email: v_paponov@mail.ru



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Abstract

The concept of general pathology is cornerstone for the theoretical medicine. In addition to the General Human Pathology we have managed to discover General Pathology Markers (GPM), which are sensitive to all types of diseases. Using GMP enables us to find a strict quantitative boundary between organism's normal and pathological conditions.

Short Communication

The concept of general pathology is cornerstone for the theoretical medicine. "General Human Pathology" proceeds from the recognition of human organism's highest complexity and interdependency of all its organs and systems [1]. It is aimed at the normalization of the organism as a whole, and not its separate parts according to the specific markers of particular illnesses.

In addition to the "General Human Pathology", we have managed to discover General Pathology Markers, related not to individual organs, but to the human genome, which is present in all the cells of the body [2]. The above-mentioned markers have proved to be sensitive to all types of diseases, both inherited and acquired, induced by biological, chemical and physical pathogenic factors. When guided by the general pathology markers, it is possible to implement the principle of Hippocrates, "to treat the patient, not illness" in practice. Human genome is a novel therapeutic target!

To eliminate therapeutic complications, it is possible to use the huge experience of modern medicine in disease treatment, taking control of doctor prescriptions. For this purpose it is required to assess how the general pathology markers, which are sensitive to all diseases, are influenced by a single medication intake or the manipulation ordered to treat diagnosed illness. In the case of positive influence, the principal "to treat both patient and illness" does work.

Using general pathology markers enables us to find for the first time a strict quantitative boundary between organisms normal and pathological conditions. This boundary is established by the level of certain set of genome protein products in leukocytes. Values of $53K/H2A < 0.25$ and $43K/H2A > 1.61$ correspond to normal genome. The 53K and 43K is the content in leukocytes of proteins with molecular weights of 53 kDa and 43 kDa, H2A is the content fraction H2A-histone in leukocytes. Guided in the process of treatment not by patient's feelings or the indicators of individual illnesses, but by the genome normalization according to general pathology markers, we use in treatment the "human body's secret wisdom" contained in the genome.

As an example of how genome works, we can report a medical case with female patient of the Oncology Research Center attached to the USSR Academy of Medical Science. She was diagnosed as having lung carcinoma and uterus cancer with metastases. At the stage of radiation exposure of the uterus the blood leukocyte genome has returned to a normal. The patient's family made the decision to stop prescribed long treatment. As a result, she is still alive since 1989.

The genome capabilities to protect the organism, formed according the genome program, are demonstrated by the fact, that many hereditary diseases linked to local DNA defects become clinically manifest at a very late age, when the above mentioned genome capabilities have been weakened by pathological effects.

When analyzing a blood sample taken from a newborn child's umbilical cord, cut during the birth, for the content of general pathology markers in the leukocytes, we can:

1. Detect, without the slightest risk for mother and child, whether the newborn is absolutely healthy or has deviations in genome functioning, which required hi-tech examination and treatment.
2. Determine the percent of genetically healthy population in the youngest age group.
3. Detect hereditary diseases in a family tree and then take targeted sanitation and hygiene preventive actions in order to eliminate sources of pathogenesis (pathogenic zones in the populated area in the form of houses where pregnancy of mothers having newborns with pathological genome was

taking place).

4. Predict slowly developing natural cataclysms when the percentage of newborns with pathological genome increases in time on a certain territory.

Analyzing the patient's venous blood samples (3 milliliters) makes it possible to develop system of disease preventive in children and adults by normalizing the patient's genome condition in parents who are planning pregnancy or by normalizing the patient's genome, correcting the neuro-immuno-endocrine status or changing the content of intercellular blood components (infusion of hem sorbents, plasmapheresis, hem dialysis, etc.).

Providing the service of Human Genome General Pathology Monitoring is nowadays the only guarantee of successful treatment of all acquired diseases in the patient. The doctor has an opportunity to strictly and quickly supervise the patient's reaction to a single therapeutic intervention and stop treatment only when the genome's condition is normalized, i.e. given the optimum balance of all systems in the organism.

The administration of a city, region, or a state can have an objective picture of human resources condition, pathogenesis of the populated areas, environmental stress, and the efficiency of the established systems of public health, sanitation and hygiene. On the basis of General Pathology Genome Monitoring an opportunity arises to control and improve the population safety system, to increase labor productivity, living standards, and decrease expenses for unproductive long-lasting treatment of chronic patients and invalids.

Some results of Human Genome General Pathology Monitoring.

S. No	Normal General Pathology Markers	53K/H2A<0.25	43K/H2A>1.61
1	Patient 54-years-old, initial condition.	53K/H2A = 0.36	43K/H2A = 1.18
	After 2 hours after take 100 ml mineral water Donat-Mg.	53K/H2A = 0.22	43K/H2A = 1.65
2	Patient 73-years-old, initial condition.	53K/H2A = 0.24	43K/H2A = 0.96
	After 2 hours after take 1 pill Enap.	53K/H2A = 0.2	43K/H2A = 1.86
3	Patient 62-years-old, initial condition.	53K/H2A = 0.34	43K/H2A = 2.21
	Negative effect Kyndam-2.	53K/H2A = 0.4	43K/H2A = 1.42
4	Patient 70-years-old, initial condition.	53K/H2A = 0.31	43K/H2A = 0.76
	After 2 hours after 5 ml cerebrolysine.	53K/H2A = 0.15	43K/H2A = 0.81

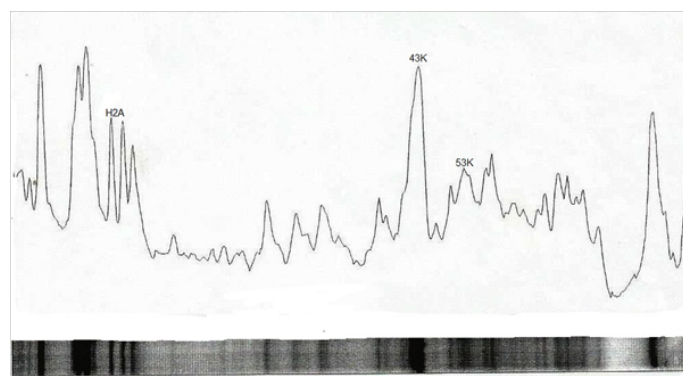


Figure: Electrophoresis and densitometry of leukocytes proteins.

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