

Analysis of the results of NLS

Name:		Date of Report:	Sept 30, 2024
Age:	46	Sex:	Female
		DOB:	
Notes: Health issues detected. Further treatment is recommended to correct present issues.			
GREEN No Disease Present YELLOW Potential Risk Red Disease Present			
D=xxxx Reference:			
	A.	< 0.425	
	B.	> 0.425 and < 1.200	
	C.	> 1.200	

ACUPUNCTURE OF HANDS AND FEET REPORTS:

Acupuncture points by Voll on the right hand

LARYNGITIS D=0.002
 CATARRHAL GASTRITIS D=0.016
 GASTRITIS # G D=0.020
 RADICULOPATHY D=0.025
 SENILE INVOLUTION OF THE THYMUS GLAND D=0.036
 ATHEROSCLEROSES D=0.044
 QUINSY D=0.082
 IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA D=0.117
 TONSILLITIS # I D=0.120
 OSTEOPOROSIS D=0.121
 DYSKINESIA OF GALL BLADDER D=0.135
 EROSIVE GASTRITIS D=0.165
 DUODENITIS D=0.181
 SALPINGITIS D=0.192
 CERVIX UTERI EROSION D=0.206
 Dyskinesia duodenal K - CI D=0.206
 NEURASTENIA D=0.207
 NEURALGIA D=0.241
 DYSKINESIA OF COLON D=0.244
 HYPOTHYROIDISM D=0.256
 ADNEXITIS D=0.258
 CERVITITIS D=0.270
 DIFFUSE GOITRE D=0.275
 NEPHROLITHIASIS # S D=0.275
 TRACHEITIS D=0.286
 GASTROENTERITIS # G D=0.295

OPHORITIS D=0.300
POLYPUS OF THE UTERUS D=0.303
GENYANTRITIS D=0.324
NODULAR TOXIC GOITER D=0.336
HYPERESTROGENISM D=0.349
ADIPOSOGENITAL DYSTROPHY D=0.365
MASTOPATHY D=0.374
HYDRONEPHROSIS D=0.375
HYPERURATURIA D=0.375
FOLLICULAR CYST D=0.377
OBESITY D=0.380
HYPOGONADISM D=0.411
URETHRITIS D=0.417
CALCULARY CHOLECYSTITIS D=0.424

Acupuncture points by Voll on the left hand

LARYNGITIS D=0.002
CATARRHAL GASTRITIS D=0.016
GASTRITIS # G D=0.020
RADICULOPATHY D=0.025
SENILE INVOLUTION OF THE THYMUS GLAND D=0.036
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EROSIVE GASTRITIS D=0.165
DUODENITIS D=0.181
SALPINGITIS D=0.192
Dyskinesia duodenal K - CI D=0.205
CERVIX UTERI EROSION D=0.206
NEURASTENIA D=0.207
NEURALGIA D=0.241
DYSKINESIA OF COLON D=0.244
HYPOTHYROIDISM D=0.255
ADNEXITIS D=0.259
CERVITITIS D=0.269
NEPHROLITHIASIS # S D=0.273
DIFFUSE GOITRE D=0.274
TRACHEITIS D=0.286
GASTROENTERITIS # G D=0.296

OPHORITIS D=0.301
POLYPUS OF THE UTERUS D=0.303
GENYANTRITIS D=0.324
NODULAR TOXIC GOITER D=0.334
HYPERESTROGENISM D=0.348
ADIPOSOGENITAL DYSTROPHY D=0.367
HYPERURATURIA D=0.373
HYDRONEPHROSIS D=0.375
MASTOPATHY D=0.375
FOLLICULAR CYST D=0.378
OBESITY D=0.379
HYPOGONADISM D=0.411
URETHRITIS D=0.415
CALCULARY CHOLECYSTITIS D=0.425
SCLEROSIS OF THE PANCREAS D=0.425

ACUPUNCTURE POINTS BY FOLLE ON THE RIGHT FOOT

1. Spectral similarited etalon processes:

LARYNGITIS D=0.002
CATARRHAL GASTRITIS D=0.016
GASTRITIS # G D=0.020
RADICULOPATHY D=0.025
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NEURASTENIA D=0.207
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HYPOTHYROIDISM D=0.256
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TRACHEITIS D=0.286
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GENYANTRITIS D=0.325
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HYPERESTROGENISM D=0.348
ADIPOSOGENITAL DYSTROPHY D=0.365
HYPERURATURIA D=0.374
MASTOPATHY D=0.374
HYDRONEPHROSIS D=0.376
FOLLICULAR CYST D=0.377
OBESITY D=0.381
HYPOGONADISM D=0.410
URETHRITIS D=0.417
CALCULARY CHOLECYSTITIS D=0.425
GOUT D=1.042

ACUPUNCTURE POINTS BY FOLLE ON THE LEFT FOOT

1. Spectral similarited etalon processes:

LARYNGITIS D=0.002
CATARRHAL GASTRITIS D=0.016
GASTRITIS # G D=0.020
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CERVIX UTERI EROSION D=0.205
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NEURASTENIA D=0.207
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DYSKINESIA OF COLON D=0.243
HYPOTHYROIDISM D=0.258
ADNEXITIS D=0.259
CERVITITIS D=0.270

NEPHROLITHIASIS # S D=0.274
DIFFUSE GOITRE D=0.275
TRACHEITIS D=0.287
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HYDRONEPHROSIS D=0.375
MASTOPATHY D=0.375
FOLLICULAR CYST D=0.378
OBESITY D=0.380
HYPOGONADISM D=0.409
URETHRITIS D=0.416
SCLEROSIS OF THE PANCREAS D=0.425

THE BELOW IS A REPEAT FROM ABOVE, EXCEPT WITH FURTHER DESCRIPTIONS ON SELECTED ISSUES. PLEASE NOTE, SOME OF THE DESCRIPTIONS THE ENDING GETS CUT OFF. AS IT ONLY ALLOWS A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF CHARCTERS/LETTERS IN THE REPORT FOR PRINTING. FOR FURTHER RESEARCH AND INVESTIGATION. PLEASE USE A SEARCH ENGINE.

Acupuncture points by Voll on the right hand

LARYNGITIS D=0.002

Laryngitis is an inflammation of the larynx mucosa. The disease can be acute and chronic. Acute laryngitis is usually isolated. As a rule, it is a variation of acute respiratory disease, flu, scarlet fever and pertussis. It is promoted by general and local hypothermia, voice overstrain, inhalation of dusty air, irritating steams and gases, undernutrition, smoking, immoderate drinking, etc. The disease causes a dry, tickling, smarting and scraping sensation in the throat. It is attended by

CATARRHAL GASTRITIS D=0.016

GASTRITIS # G D=0.020

Chronic gastritis causes inflammation of the stomach mucosa (in some cases it affects deeper layers too). It is a widespread disease accounting for about 35 percent of all digestive system disorders and 80-85 percent of all

stomach abnormalities. Chronic gastritis is sometimes a further development of acute gastritis. However, it usually develops under the influence of various exogenous factors (long-lasting or repeated periods of improper nutrition, spicy and rough food, extremely hot food)

RADICULOPATHY D=0.025

Lesion of the radicle of the spinal nerve that may be characterized by a darting or piercing pain, disturbed sensitivity, weakness and muscular atrophy and loss of tendon reflexes in the innervation zone of this radicle.

SENILE INVOLUTION OF THE THYMUS GLAND D=0.036

Some involutional processes may start in the thymus gland with age, marked by a change in the cellular structure of the organ. At the ages of 21-30 the level of lymphocytes in the thymus gland tends to fall. In people in the senile age the cortical substance disappears almost completely and what is left of the thymus gland is represented by epithelial components. In the course of involution the activity of cells in the cortical layer falls while in the thymus gland of old people cells of th

ATHEROSCLEROSIS D=0.044

QUINCY D=0.082

IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA D=0.117

Anemias as a result of exogenous failure of iron (often at morbid conditions of a digestive tube), that conducts in the beginning to multiple trophic disturbances (the xeroderma, a fragility of nails, proclivitas of a hair) as function of the histic respiratory enzymes, containing iron, is worsened, and then is upset appearance of a haemoglobin, the hypochromia anemia develops. The etiology and a pathogeny are determined by a incomplete admission of iron in an organism: in most cases the m

TONSILLITIS # I D=0.120

Acute tonsillitis is a general acute infectious disease primarily affecting palatine tonsils. The inflammatory process may involve other areas of the lymphadenoid pharynx and larynx as well - the lingual, laryngeal and nasopharyngeal tonsils. The infection process can be exogenous (more often) or endogenic (autoinfection). As to infection transmission, it can be either airborne or alimentary. Endogenic infection involves the oral cavity or pharynx (chronic inflammation of the palatine ton

OSTEOPOROSIS D=0.121

Osteoporosis is a disorder in which the bones become increasingly porous owing to the decreased amount of osteal substance and deficient calcification. Osteoporosis actually denotes osteodystrophy and can be local or common by nature. Local osteoporosis is mostly associated with disturbed blood circulation around the pathological nidus or with bone fractures, neuritis, burns, frostbites,

phlegmon, etc. With the disturbed large nerve trunks, Raynaud's disease, scleroderma, endarteritis oste

DYSKINESIA OF GALL BLADDER D=0.135

EROSIVE GASTRITIS D=0.165

DUODENITIS D=0.181

SALPINGITIS D=0.192

CERVIX UTERI EROSION D=0.206

Dyskinesia duodenal K - CI D=0.206

Dyskinesia of a duodenum ulcer and often accompany gallstones , clinical symptoms are pain in the epigastric region spastic character , a feeling of pressure or fullness in the epigastric region , nausea and vomiting .

NEURASTENIA D=0.207

NEURALGIA D=0.241

Pain syndrome usually resulting from a partial injury to a peripheral nerve and marked by paroxysmal or a constant intense shooting (boring, severe) pain along the course of a nerve or in its innervation zone. May be related to a nerve injury, compression of the nerve filaments or their infective affection.

DYSKINESIA OF COLON D=0.244

HYPOTHYROIDISM D=0.256

ADNEXITIS D=0.258

Inflammation of uterine appendages (uterine tubes and ovaries). May be caused by different microorganisms (strepto-, staphilo-, or gonococci, colon bacillus) which enter the uterine appendages from the vagina, cervix or body of the uterus, occasionally the pathogens may spread through blood or lymph vessels. Infecting often occurs during an induced abortion, diagnostic uterine curettage and some other intrauterine procedures.

CERVITITIS D=0.270

DIFFUSE GOITRE D=0.275

Toxic diffuse goitre (Graves'-Basedow's disease) is a disease marked by the thyroid gland's hyperplasia and hyperfunction. The disease may be prompted by hereditary factors, infections, intoxications, psychical traumas, etc. The foundation of pathogenesis is a disturbance of immune supervision resulting in the formation of autoantibodies as a stimulating factor causing the gland's

hyperfunction, hyperplasia and hypertrophy. Of significance here is changed sensitivity of tissues to thy

NEPHROLITHIASIS # S D=0.275

Nephrolithiasis causes the formation of concretions in kidneys, to be more exact in their caliculi and pelves. This results in different pathological changes in kidneys and urinary tracts. The factors causing the disease are still unexplored. A certain role is played by impaired phosphorus-calcium, oxalic acid, uric acid and amino acid (less often though) metabolism. Among other crucial factors are infections and a disturbed urodynamic function of the kidneys and urinary tracts. Disturbed

TRACHEITIS D=0.286

Diseased condition marked by the inflammation of the tracheal mucosa. Results from catching cold or some infective diseases (flue, measles, whooping cough).

GASTROENTERITIS # G D=0.295

OPHORITIS D=0.300

POLYPUS OF THE UTERUS D=0.303

GENYANTRITIS D=0.324

Acute genyantritis usually arises during acute rhinitis, measles, scarlet fever and other infectious diseases. It can also be caused by a peccant state of the four maxillar molars. Among main symptoms are a sensation of tension or pain in the affected sinus, impaired nasal respiration, rheum, impaired olfaction on the affected side, photophobia and lacrimation. Pain is usually diffuse and indefinite. It can also be localised in the forehead or a temple and always arises at the same time of

NODULAR TOXIC GOITER D=0.336

The nodular toxic goiter is a disease characterized by the appearance of a node that autonomously produces excess thyroid hormones, by hyperplasia and a hypofunction of the other tissue of the thyroid gland. As a rule, it affects women of over 40. In the pathogenesis of the toxic goiter the local disturbance of the nervous impulsion received by certain sections of the thyroid tissue count for very much. Contrary to the diffuse toxic goiter, in the pathogenesis of the nodular goiter the lon

HYPERESTROGENISM D=0.349

ADIPOSOGENITAL DYSTROPHY D=0.365

Endocrine disorder caused by a lesion in the diencephalons and hypophysis (tumor, neuroinfection) is marked by progressive adiposity, puberty disturbance

and a reduced physical/psychic activity. As a rule, can be observed in male teenagers.

MASTOPATHY D=0.374

Dishormonal dysplasia.

HYDRONEPHROSIS D=0.375

HYPERURATURIA D=0.375

Very high level of salts of the uric acid (urates) in the urine. May be caused by increased formation of the uric acid (with its increased level in the blood, for example, in the case of podagra) or disturbed back absorption of the uric acid in the kidneys, promotes urinary urate calculus formation.

FOLLICULAR CYST D=0.377

Arises from an unovulated follicle which accumulates follicular fluid with the cells lining its internal surface getting atrophied. Quite often occurs in females with acyclic uterine hemorrhage, uterine myoma or adnexitis. Follicular cysts of a large size may become complicated by torsion of the cyst pedicle which may cause disturbed circulation, necrosis of the ovarian tissue and rupture of the cyst.

OBESITY D=0.380

The disease defined by an overdevelopment of a fatty tissue. More often the obesity arises after 40 years, predominary at women. A major factor, to development of an obesity, the disturbance of a energy balance consisting in disharmony between power enterings in an organism and their costs. Most often the obesity arises owing to a hyperalimentation, but can descend because of disturbance of control of power consumption. The role genetically constitutional predisposition, downstroke of phys

HYPOGONADISM D=0.411

Clinical syndrome caused by diminished secretion of sex hormones by testes or ovaries. Major manifestation - absence or underdevelopment of the secondary sexual characteristics. May be congenital or can be observed with cryptorchism, toxic, infectious or radiation lesions of sex glands or with the disturbed function of the hypothalamo-hypophyseal system.

URETHRITIS D=0.417

Urethritis is an inflammatory disease of the urethra wall. Urethritis can be gonorrhoeal and non-gonorrhoeal. The latter can be infectious and non-infectious. Non-infectious urethritis arises as a result of urethra injuries received during diagnostic and medical procedures (traumatic urethritis, as reaction to food and medicamentous allergens in case of metabolic disturbances (phosphaturia, oxaluria, diabetes). Congestive urethritis results from venous stagnation in the prostatovesical vas

CALCULARY CHOLECYSTITIS D=0.424

Acupuncture points by Voll on the left hand

LARYNGITIS D=0.002

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RADICULOPATHY D=0.025

Lesion of the radicle of the spinal nerve that may be characterized by a darting or piercing pain, disturbed sensitivity, weakness and muscular atrophy and loss of tendon reflexes in the innervation zone of this radicle.

SENILE INVOLUTION OF THE THYMUS GLAND D=0.036

Some involutional processes may start in the thymus gland with age, marked by a change in the cellular structure of the organ. At the ages of 21-30 the level of lymphocytes in the thymus gland tends to fall. In people in the senile age the cortical substance disappear almost completely and what is left of the thymus gland is represented by epithelial components. In the course of involution the activity of cells in the cortical layer falls while in the thymus gland of old people cells of th

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HYDRONEPHROSIS D=0.375

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Dishormonal dysplasia.

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CALCULARY CHOLECYSTITIS D=0.425

SCLEROSIS OF THE PANCREAS D=0.425

Results from atherosclerosis, alcoholism or sclerosing pancreatitis. Incidentally, some sclerotic changes arise in the pancreas and its excretory and incretory functions get disturbed which may cause diabetes mellitus development. In some cases there arise thrombosis and pancreatic infarction which proceed with clinical manifestations of pancreonecrosis.

ACUPUNCTURE POINTS BY FOLLE ON THE RIGHT FOOT

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EROSIVE GASTRITIS D=0.165

DUODENITIS D=0.181

SALPINGITIS D=0.192

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NEURASTENIA D=0.207

NEURALGIA D=0.241

Pain syndrome usually resulting from a partial injury to a peripheral nerve and marked by paroxysmal or a constant intense shooting (boring, severe) pain along the course of a nerve or in its innervation zone. May be related to a nerve injury, compression of the nerve filaments or their infective affection.

DYSKINESIA OF COLON D=0.243

HYPOTHYROIDISM D=0.256

ADNEXITIS D=0.259

Inflammation of uterine appendages (uterine tubes and ovaries). May be caused by different microorganisms (strepto-, staphilo-, or gonococci, colon bacillus) which enter the uterine appendages from the vagina, cervix or body of the uterus, occasionally the pathogens may spread through blood or lymph vessels. Infecting often occurs during an induced abortion, diagnostic uterine curettage and some other intrauterine procedures.

CERVITITIS D=0.271

NEPHROLITHIASIS # S D=0.274

Nephrolithiasis causes the formation of concretions in kidneys, to be more exact in their caliculi and pelves. This results in different pathological changes in kidneys and urinary tracts. The factors causing the disease are still unexplored. A certain role is played by impaired phosphorus-calcium, oxalic acid, uric acid and amino acid (less often though) metabolism. Among other

crucial factors are infections and a disturbed urodynamic function of the kidneys and urinary tracts. Disturbed

DIFFUSE GOITRE D=0.275

Toxic diffuse goitre (Graves'-Basedow's disease) is a disease marked by the thyroid gland's hyperplasia and hyperfunction. The disease may be prompted by hereditary factors, infections, intoxications, psychical traumas, etc. The foundation of pathogenesis is a disturbance of immune supervision resulting in the formation of autoantibodies as a stimulating factor causing the gland's hyperfunction, hyperplasia and hypertrophy. Of significance here is changed sensitivity of tissues to thy

TRACHEITIS D=0.286

Diseased condition marked by the inflammation of the tracheal mucosa. Results from catching cold or some infective diseases (flue, measles, whooping cough).

GASTROENTERITIS # G D=0.295

OPHORITIS D=0.300

POLYPUS OF THE UTERUS D=0.303

GENYANTRITIS D=0.325

Acute genyantritis usually arises during acute rhinitis, measles, scarlet fever and other infectious diseases. It can also be caused by a peccant state of the four maxillar molars. Among main symptoms are a sensation of tension or pain in the affected sinus, impaired nasal respiration, rheum, impaired olfaction on the affected side, photophobia and lacrimation. Pain is usually diffuse and indefinite. It can also be localised in the forehead or a temple and always arises at the same time of

NODULAR TOXIC GOITER D=0.336

The nodular toxic goiter is a disease characterized by the appearance of a node that autonomously produces excess thyroid hormones, by hyperplasia and a hypofunction of the other tissue of the thyroid gland. As a rule, it affects women of over 40. In the pathogenesis of the toxic goiter the local disturbance of the nervous impulsion received by certain sections of the thyroid tissue count for very much. Contrary to the diffuse toxic goiter, in the pathogenesis of the nodular goiter the lon

HYPERESTROGENISM D=0.348

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Endocrine disorder caused by a lesion in the diencephalons and hypophysis (tumor, neuroinfection) is marked by progressive adiposity, puberty disturbance

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HYPERURATURIA D=0.374

Very high level of salts of the uric acid (urates) in the urine. May be caused by increased formation of the uric acid (with its increased level in the blood, for example, in the case of podagra) or disturbed back absorption of the uric acid in the kidneys, promotes urinary urate calculus formation.

MASTOPATHY D=0.374

Dishormonal dysplasia.

HYDRONEPHROSIS D=0.376

FOLLICULAR CYST D=0.377

Arises from an unovulated follicle which accumulates follicular fluid with the cells lining its internal surface getting atrophied. Quite often occurs in females with acyclic uterine hemorrhage, uterine myoma or adnexitis. Follicular cysts of a large size may become complicated by torsion of the cyst pedicle which may cause disturbed circulation, necrosis of the ovarian tissue and rupture of the cyst.

OBESITY D=0.381

The disease defined by an overdevelopment of a fatty tissue. More often the obesity arises after 40 years, predominary at women. A major factor, to development of an obesity, the disturbance of a energy balance consisting in disharmony between power enterings in an organism and their costs. Most often the obesity arises owing to a hyperalimentation, but can descend because of disturbance of control of power consumption. The role genetically constitutional predisposition, downstroke of phys

HYPOGONADISM D=0.410

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URETHRITIS D=0.417

Urethritis is an inflammatory disease of the urethra wall. Urethritis can be gonorrhoeal and non-gonorrhoeal. The latter can be infectious and non-infectious. Non-infectious urethritis arises as a result of urethra injuries received during diagnostic and medical procedures (traumatic urethritis, as reaction to food and medicamentous allergens in case of metabolic disturbances (phosphaturia, oxaluria, diabetes). Congestive urethritis results from venous stagnation in the prostatovesical vas

CALCULARY CHOLECYSTITIS D=0.425

GOUT D=1.042

In case of gout, lithate crystals are accumulated in joints and other tissues. The disease arises from impaired purine and uric acid metabolism. Disturbances of purine metabolism (purine elements are mainly part of nucleic acid) basically result from decreased activity (congenital or acquired) of the enzymes regulating the process. An increase in the level of uric acid in blood (hyperuricemia), typical of gout, is caused either by an accelerated purine decomposition process, or reduced

ACUPUNCTURE POINTS BY FOLLE ON THE LEFT FOOT

1. Spectral similarited etalon processes:

LARYNGITIS D=0.002

Laryngitis is an inflammation of the larynx mucosa. The disease can be acute and chronic. Acute laryngitis is usually isolated. As a rule, it is a variation of acute respiratory disease, flu, scarlet fever and pertussis. It is promoted by general and local hypothermia, voice overstrain, inhalation of dusty air, irritating steams and gases, undernutrition, smoking, immoderate drinking, etc. The disease causes a dry, tickling, smarting and scraping sensation in the throat. It is attended by

CATARRHAL GASTRITIS D=0.016

GASTRITIS # G D=0.020

Chronic gastritis causes inflammation of the stomach mucosa (in some cases it affects deeper layers too). It is a widespread disease accounting for about 35 percent of all digestive system disorders and 80-85 percent of all stomach abnormalities. Chronic gastritis is sometimes a further development of acute gastritis. However, it usually develops under the influence of various exogenous factors (long-lasting or repeated periods of improper nutrition, spicy and rough food, extremely hot foo

RADICULOPATHY D=0.025

Lesion of the radicle of the spinal nerve that may be characterized by a darting or piercing pain, disturbed sensitivity, weakness and muscular atrophy and loss of tendon reflexes in the innervation zone of this radicle.

SENILE INVOLUTION OF THE THYMUS GLAND D=0.036

Some involutinal processes may start in the thymus gland with age, marked by a change in the cellular structure of the organ. At the ages of 21-30 the level of lymphocytes in the thymus gland tends to fall. In people in the senile age the cortical substance disappear almost completely and what is left of the thymus gland is represented by epithelial components. In the course of involution the activity of cells in the cortical layer falls while in the thymus gland of old people cells of th

ATHEROSCLEROSIS D=0.044

QUINSY D=0.082

IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA D=0.119

Anemias as a result of exogenous failure of iron (often at morbid conditions of a digestive tube), that conducts in the beginning to multiple trophic disturbances (the xeroderma, a fragility of nails, proclivitas of a hair) as function of the histic respiratory enzymes, containing iron, is worsened, and then is upset appearance of a haemoglobin, the hypochromia anemia develops. The etiology and a pathogeny are determined by a incomplete admission of iron in an organism: in most cases the m

TONSILLITIS # I D=0.120

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SCLEROSIS OF THE PANCREAS D=0.425

Results from atherosclerosis, alcoholism or sclerosing pancreatitis. Incidentally, some sclerotic changes arise in the pancreas and its excretory and incretory functions get disturbed which may cause diabetes mellitus development. In some cases there arise thrombosis and pancreatic infarction which proceed with clinical manifestations of pancreonecrosis.

END OF TEST.