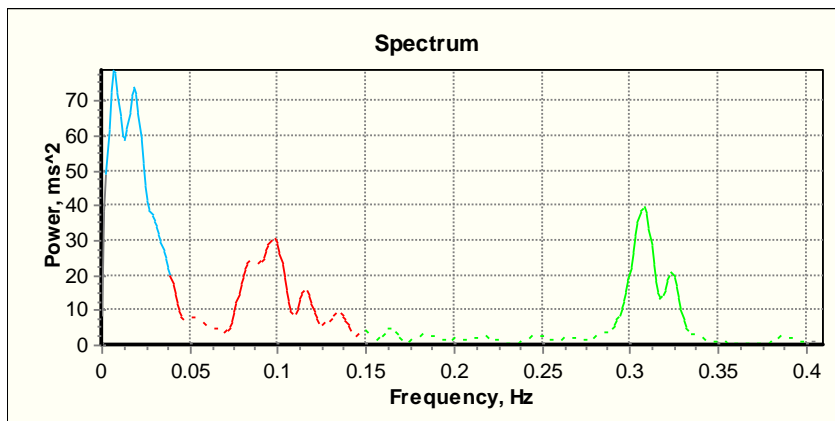
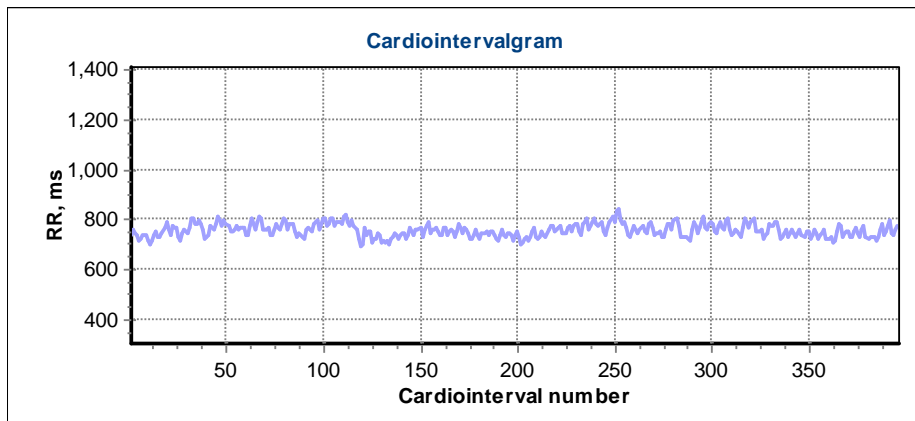


Conclusion

Patient: XYZ

Age, years: 44
 Height, ft: 5, 7 Height, in
 Weight, kg: 58
 Body mass index, a.u.: 20.1 (Norm)

Recording duration, min (sec) 5min. (300sec.)
 The total number of RR-intervals 396
 Average heart rate (bpm): 80
 Average duration of RR-intervals (ms) 754.0



Indicators of temporal analysis							
R-R min, ms	R-R max, ms	RRNN, ms	SDNN, ms	MxDMn, ms	MxRMn, c.u.	RMSSD, ms	CV, %
700.2	806.7	754.0	26.1	106.5	1.2	20.8	3.5

Professor Baevsky Indexes							
Mo, s.	AMo, %	RV, s.	IVB, c.u.	IRPA, c.u.	VIR, c.u.	IC, c.u.	SI, c.u.
0.775	49.2	0.106	462.5	63.5	12.1	1.4	298.4

Indexes of spectral analysis								
TP, ms ²	VLF, ms ²	LF, ms ²	HF, ms ²	VLF, %	LF, %	HF, %	LFnu, %	HFnu, %
667.6	282.3	198.8	186.4	42.3	29.8	27.9	51.6	48.4

Physiological interpretation of HRV indexes

Conclusion of the HR: moderate cardiac acceleration (moderate tachycardia)

Adaptation possibilities of an organism: significantly reduced (asthenia, this state is accompanied by reduction of creativity and ability to work; time and resources necessary for recovery during illnesses increase significantly; hypo-ergic responses are notable). State of regulatory systems debilitation (breakdown of adaptation) with the reduction of functional capabilities of the body, connected with disfunction of the mechanisms of compensation. This state is usually represented by a variety of diseases at the stage of decompensation or subcompensation.

State of mechanisms of physiological functions regulation is characterized by:

- low level of recovery potential;
- low level of mobilizing potential;
- insufficient influence of the central ergotropic (sympathetic), intracardiac metabolic and hormonal systems in the heart function regulation ;

Centralization of rhythm management

process of regulation of physiological functions is characterized by prevalence of autonomous (segmental) influences in the management, reflecting the sufficiency of the segmental mechanisms of functional management

stress index:

Condition of compensated distress. There is a tendency to an excess tension of the stress realizing systems with formation of deficit of adaptation resources (Vata and / or Pitta imbalance). It may reflect the borderline condition between health and sensation of distress. During a long-term preservation of this energy deficiency, development of the acute condition of a chronic disease is possible. Body spends an excessive amount of vital energy to maintain its optimal functioning.

a significant depletion of regulatory mechanisms (functional lability):

- digestive processes of products of proteins, fats and carbohydrates hydrolysis;
- of endocrine regulation of visceral functions (endocrinopathy) and catabolic processes;