

Symposium Resolution:

Tbilisi Fourth International Symposium took place in Tbilisi on November 28-30, 2012. The scientific works from 9 countries were presented during its session. The Symposium had 5 plenary sessions and a session of the editing commission of the journal "Critical Care and Catastrophe Medicine". During the period between the third and fourth symposia Georgia became the national member of the World Association of Critical and Intensive Care Medicine and the European Society of Intensive Care Medicine. In this connection the participants express their gratitude to the presidents and executive management of these institutions for their merit in integrating Georgian Critical Care Medicine services into the international corporation of critical medicine. This is a kind of recognition of the work Critical Care Medicine Service of Georgia has been undertaking from its foundation. During a relatively short time Georgia managed to create an exclusive model of critical care, the features of which were described during the previous and the current symposium. This model fits for establishment of critical care services in the countries with limited resources that can hardly afford such due to its high costs. On the other hand, 2/3 of the world population is residing in such countries and is still dying in same conditions as at the start of the civilization – without critical care services. Introduction of the above system in these countries will save lives of billions of people. The Symposium listened to the presentations of scientific studies conducted at Georgian Critical Care Medicine Institute that confirm that music facilitates blood circulation in the brain of unconscious patients and stimulates proliferation of immunocompetent T-lymphocytes. The data on intensification of the clairvoyance capabilities of patients in critical condition was also presented. The scientific research in this direction has never been done before and their results equal to world discoveries. These results entail in themselves new possibilities in the mechanisms and treatment of critical conditions. The studies of the bone marrow morphology and functions conducted in Georgian Critical Care Medicine Institute are also worth mentioning. In this connection, the Symposium was familiarized with Georgia-1 and Georgia-2 devices that activate the reparation processes in the organism and manage the processes of progenitor precursor committing. The research results show that their introduction into practice might have some benefits in space medicine. The system of remote management of the critical care service created at Georgian Critical Care Medicine Institute also deserves attention. It enables management of the service through a virtual space. The information on rather important researches was shared from Tokyo Medical University on treatment of patients with acute exacerbation of interstitial pneumonia. The first records of changes in biologically active substances during the critical conditions were also shared. The results of scientific work on new generation delivery systems in nanotechnology provided from US have great scientific and practical importance. The Symposium considers that each study represents a new step in Critical Medicine and that the progress in this sphere is greatly conditioned by incorporating such findings. The results of further research in this direction will be presented at the Fifth International Symposium that will be held in November 2013. The Fifth Symposium will be dedicated to discussing the directions of scientific research in critical medicine that we touched upon with separate session devoted to finding the ways from the crisis the world medicine is experiencing today that requires urgent response. The Symposium is expressing gratitude to all participants for their active engagement in its work and is inviting them to take part in the upcoming Fifth International Symposium. Tbilisi Fourth International Symposium is closed but the work continues on the Fifth International Symposium.