

L OW-POWER lasers may help wounds to heal quicker and reduce pain by stiminating various soungear processes. A pilot study just completed at the Anatomy Department in Guy's Hospital, London, showed that wounds in mice healed more rapidly when treated with light from an infrared laser.

infrared laser.

Mary Dyson, the zoologist who led the study, says she began the work with scepticism, examine what appeared to be exaggerated claims made by some laser manufacturers. But now she believes that more studies are needed to turn "laser magic" into real science.

The study used three groups of mice. The controls received mock laser irradiation, and she treated the others with laser light at 3-4 joules per square centimetre—one at a 1200 hertz. In the group submitted to 700 hertz, the healing process speeded up considerably.

The laser light seemed to stimulate both cellular activity and the development of a

The laser light seemed to stimulate both cellular activity and the development of an one blood supply in the damaged tissue. Endre Mester, a surgeon at the Semnnelweis University of Medicine in Budapest, Hungary, discovered the biological effects of low power lasers some 20 years ago. Mester investigated the possible carcinogenic properties of the light from low-powered helium-neon lasers by submitting mice to regular doses on patches of skin where their fur had been removed. There were no malignant effects, but the fur grew back on irradiated areas faster than on those not treated. than on those not treated.

Judith Perera

US. Adam Mester uses low-power lasers to treat otherwise incurable ulcers. He takes patients referred by other specialists who can do no more for them. Of the 1300 treated so far, he has achieved complete healing in 80 per cent and partial healing in 15 nor cont.

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He uses three different types of laser: one argen ion laser supplied by Spectraphysics, of Britain, which is good for large relatively superficial wounds; two Hungarian-made helium-neon lasers that can penetrate more deeply, and an infrared gallium aluminium arsenide diode laser, made by Omega, in London, which penetrates even further.

Mester says his treatment is especially valuable for patients who have failed to respond to antibotics or are allergic to them.

Laser manufacturers have long claimed that low-powered lasers have a wide range of medical applications, but until recently there has been little scientific evidence to there has been little scientific evidence to support these claims. Apart from wound healing, they are proposed for pain reduc-tion, quick healing of sports injuries and treatment of arthritis. Now, several studies have appeared which suggest they should be looked at again.

A double-blind study by Judith Walker at the Pain Institute in Los Angeles showed that chronic pain eased after treatment with low-powered lasers. Those who



Low Level Laser Therapy (LLLT) Published in the worlds top scientific journals Over 200 (RCT) clinical trials Over 2000 laboratory studies







Dr. Dr. Bridge









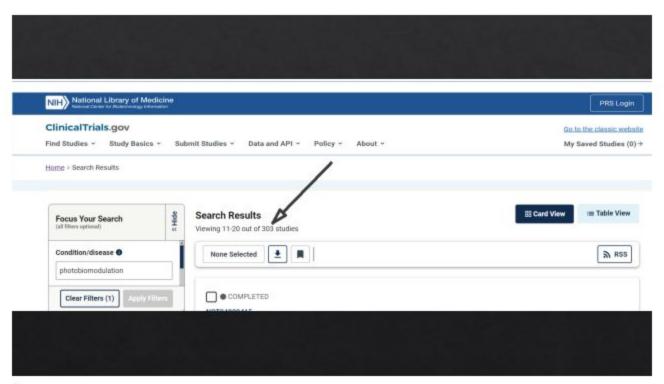


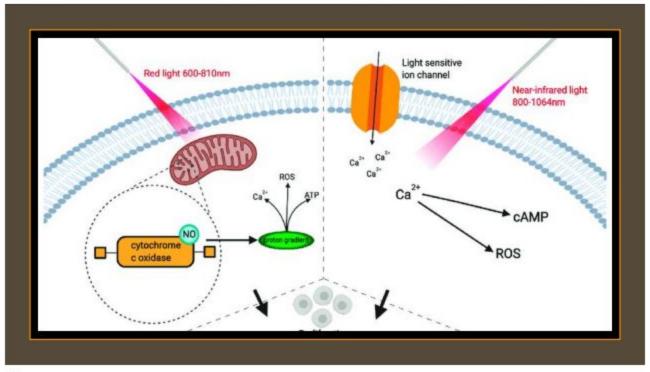






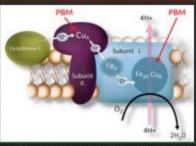
- Einstein first proposed the phenomenon of stimulated emission
- Theodore "Ted" Maiman built the first working laser
- Prof. Mester Budapest discovers laser biostimulation
- UK Physios first use low power laser for sports injuries treatment
- James Carroll raised £ for Jaser research at Guys Hospital London
- THOR formed
- NASA conducted LED therapy wound healing study for space
- US Military nerve regeneration research with THOR lasers
- First FDA clearance for THOR
- Spinal cord regeneration
- LLLT published in Nature and Pain
- WHO Bone & Joint Task Force recommend on neck pain (Spine)
- Lancet review neck pain
- APTA recommends LLLT for Achilles Tendinopathies
- BMJ "strong evidence" for LLLT on frozen shoulder
- Intl Assoc for the Study of Pain, "strong evidence" Chronic Myofascia
- ???





Photobiomodulation (PBM) Approach

PBM uses low-level light to stimulate cellular function leading to beneficial clinical effects



- Photons are absorbed by photoacceptors in the targeted tissue mitochondrial protein, cytochrome C oxidase (CCO)
- Secondary cellular effects include increases in energy production, improved blood flow and reduced inflammation with changes in signaling modalities
- Cellular changes occur through activation of transcription factors

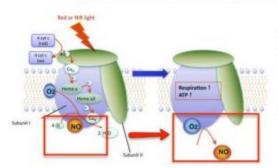
Valeda Wavelengths (nm)	Cellular Targets
590	Stimulates CCO activity, increases nitric oxide (NO) synthesis, inhibits VEGF expression
660	Promotes O ₂ binding (Cu _B) to CCO and stimulates metabolic activity (ATP), inhibits inflammation and cellular death
850	Drives electron transfer (CuA) to CCO and stimulates metabolic activity (ATP), inhibits inflammation and cellular death

Valeda wavelengths were selected based on their cellular targets and importance in AMD

Wong-Riley MTT, et al. J Biol Chem. 2005; 280: 4761-71; Ball KA, et al. J Photochem Photobiol B Biol, 2012; 102: 182-91.

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How does Red and Near Infrared Light work?



Science generally accepts that Red Light Therapy is triggered by light absorption by the Cytochrome C Oxidase (CCO) inside the mitochondria or cell membrane.

Red Light Therapy causes the Nitric Oxide (NO) to pop off of CCO and ATP production to resumes.

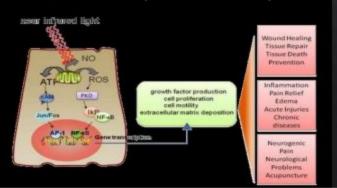
Nitric oxide can bind to cytochrome c oxidase in the mitochondria, the site of cellular respiration. This interaction can modulate mitochondrial respiration and thus affect the production of cellular energy (ATP). This aspect of NO's function is important in cellular energy balance and metabolism

Increase in NO in inflammation, or cell injury cause Mitochondrial respiration to decrease PBM displaces the NO allowing mitochondrial respiration to increase.

PHOTOBIOSTIMULATION BENEFITS8

- Increases ATP synthesis
- Stimulates cell growth
- Increases cell metabolism
- Improves cell regeneration
- Invokes an anti-inflammatory response
- Promotes edema reduction
- 7. Reduces fibrous tissue formation
- Stimulates nerve function
- Reduces the production of substance P

- 7. Stimulates long term production of NO
- Decreases the formation of bradikynin, histamine, and acetylcholine
- 9. Stimulates production of endorphins



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