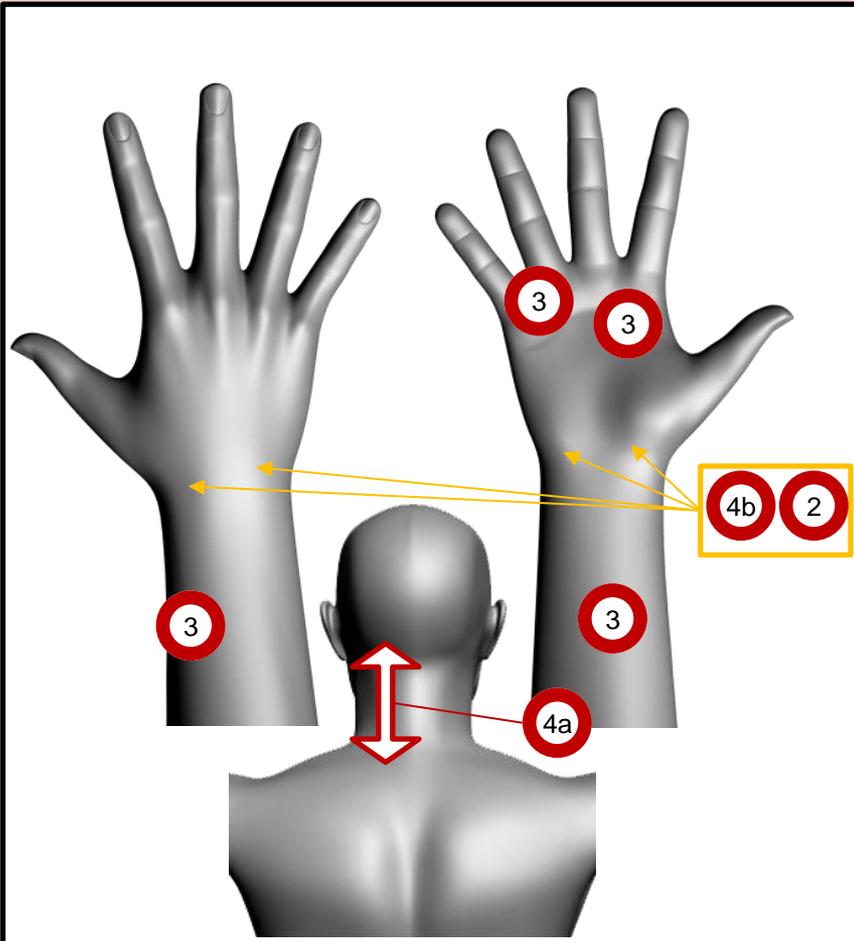


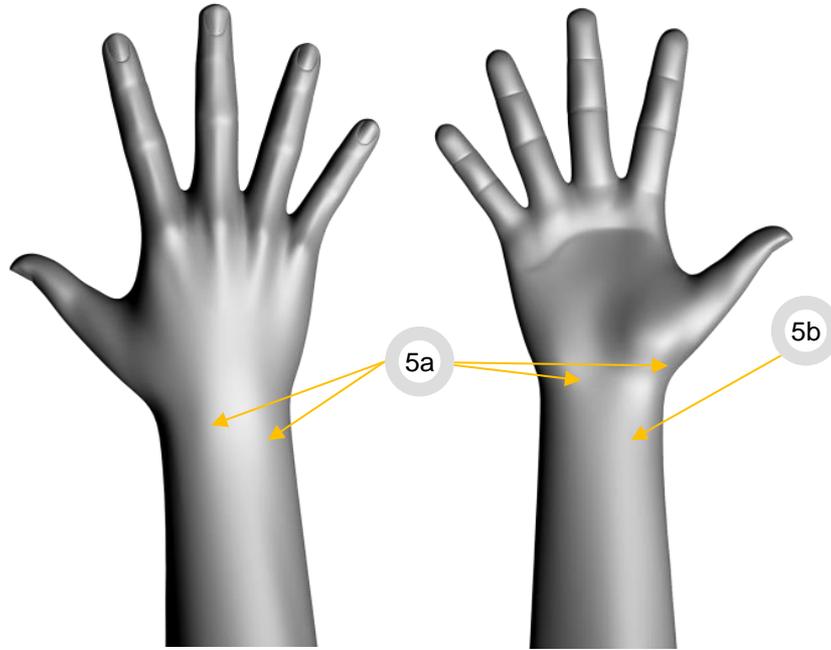
Priority Principle™: Osteoarthritis



Priority	Principle	Frequency	Time
0	Pain (PRN)	(PRN)	
2nd	Inflammation	50 or 5-250 Hz	DOSE
3rd	Spasms	1000 Hz PRN	Pontinen's Principle
4th (a)	Pain (Systemic)	1000 Hz NRT	See Method
OR			
(b)	Pain (Local)	1000, 3000 or 5000 Hz	3-5 minutes

# of treatments					

Priority Principle™: Osteoarthritis



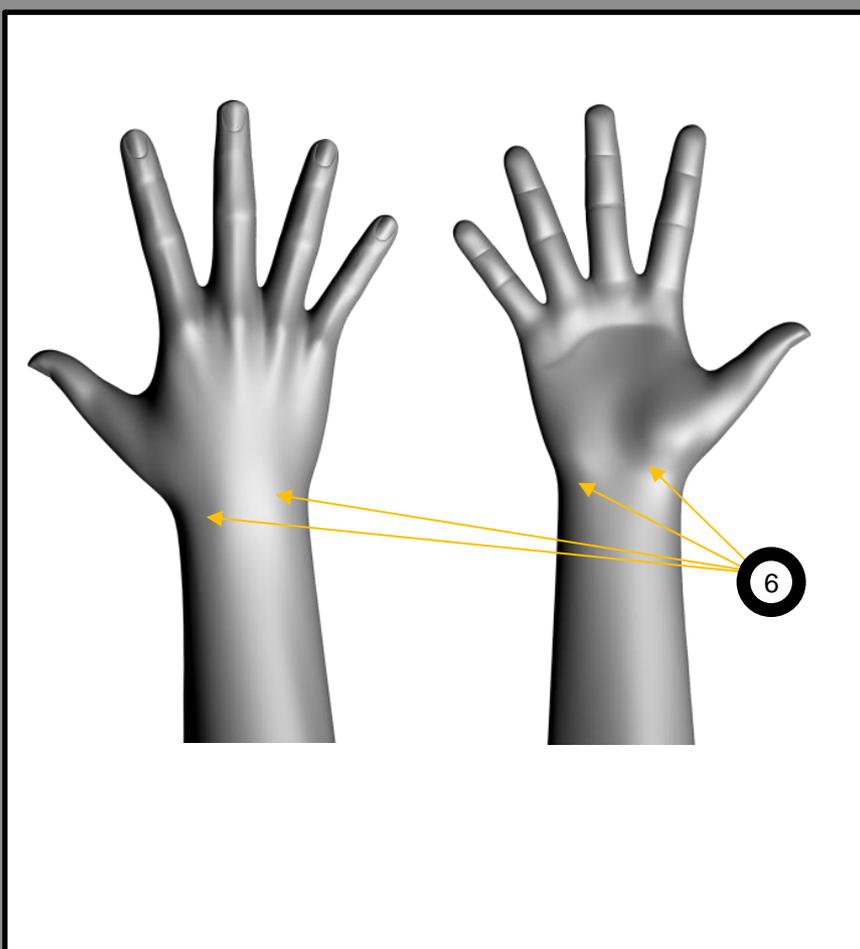
Priority	Principle	Frequency	Time
5th	(a) Tissue Repair (Primary)	250 Hz	DOSE
	and		
	(b) Tissue Repair (Secondary)	50 Hz PHT (radial artery)	5 minutes

of treatments

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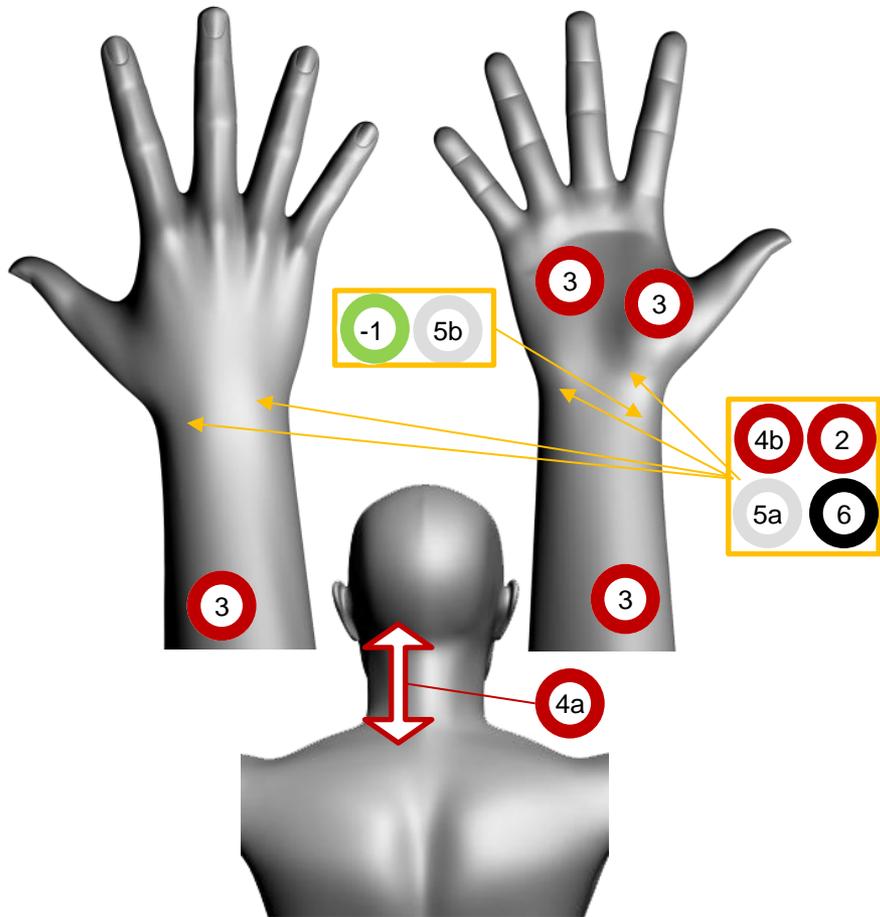
Priority Principle™: Osteoarthritis



Priority	Principle	Frequency	Time
6th	ROM	1000, 3000 Hz	2-3 minutes

# of treatments					

Priority Principle™: Osteoarthritis



Priority	Principle	Frequency	Time
-1	General Stimulation (Systemic Conditions)	PHT (shown to radial artery)	See method
0	Pain (PRN)	(PRN)	
2nd	Inflammation	50 or 5-250 Hz	DOSE
3rd	Spasm	1000 Hz PRN	Pontinen's Principle
4th (a)	Pain (Systemic)	1000 Hz NRT	See Method
OR			
(b)	Pain (Local)	1000, 3000 or 5000 Hz	3-5 minutes
5th (a)	Tissue Repair (Primary)	250 Hz	DOSE
and			
(b)	Tissue Repair (Secondary)	50 Hz PHT radial artery	5 minutes
6th	ROM	1000, 3000 Hz	2-3 minutes





Low-level laser therapy in different stages of rheumatoid arthritis: a histological study.

Alves AC, de Carvalho PD, Parente M, Xavier M, Frigo L, Aimbire F, Leal Junior EC, Albertini R.

Lasers Med Sci. 2014;29(4):649-55. doi: 10.1007/s00191-014-0611-4. Epub 2014 Jun 11.

It was the aim of this study to evaluate the effects of LLLT on the inflammatory process in early and late stages of RA. The animals were divided into 4 experimental groups: a non-injured and non-treated control group (C), a group with RA induced by adjuvant (RA), a group with RA induced by adjuvant and treated with LLLT (RA+LLLT), and a group with RA induced by adjuvant and treated with LLLT from 7th day after RA induction (RA+LLLT7). The LLLT parameters were: 660 nm, 22 mW, 0.10 W/cm², spot area of 0.214 cm², 7.7 J/cm², 75 cm², 1.65 J/cm², and 1.65 J/cm². The animals were treated with LLLT once per day. All animals were sacrificed at the 14th day from RA induction and articular tissue was collected in order to perform histological analyses related to inflammatory process. We observed that LLLT both at early and late RA progression stages significantly improved mononuclear inflammatory cells, exudate protein, medullary hemorrhage, hyperemia, necrosis, distribution of fibrocartilage, and chondroblasts and osteoblasts compared to RA group (p < 0.05). We can conclude that LLLT is able to modulate inflammatory response both in early as well as in late progression stages of RA.

“LLLT both at early and late RA progression stages significantly improved mononuclear inflammatory cells, exudate protein, medullary hemorrhage, hyperemia, necrosis, distribution of fibrocartilage, and chondroblasts and osteoblasts compared to RA group (p < 0.05).”

“We can conclude that LLLT is able to modulate inflammatory response both in early as well as in late progression stages of RA.”

Rheumatoid Arthritis

