

THE USE OF BEMER THERAPY WITH THROMBOSIS

Thrombosis is the partial or complete blockage of a blood vessel through a blood clot – the thrombus. For the most part, veins are affected by this condition, but it is also possible to experience blockage of an artery or a coronary vessel. About 90% of all thromboses occur in the veins of the leg or pelvis.

The primary cause for thromboses is a slowing of the blood flow through lack of exercise (for instance prolonged bed rest), chronic venous insufficiency or right-sided congestive heart failure. In addition, damages to the blood vessel walls through internal or external injuries play an important part in causing thromboses, as well as change in blood consistency, like following surgery or childbirth.

The risk factors (especially a combination of several factors) are: lack of exercise, being overweight, cardiac insufficiency, diabetes, varicose veins, smoking, hormone treatments (birth control), psychological stress, prolonged bed rest, sitting on a train or airplane for a long time, and more.

Thromboses can be localized in the surface veins or the deeper veins, and the symptoms will present themselves accordingly. A thrombosis in the surface veins of the legs (thrombophlebitis) will lead to inflammatory reactions in the vessel wall due to a congestion of blood at the thrombus site. The visible symptoms will be painful, red, usually palpable venous strands or knots. The skin in the immediate area is usually red and very warm to the touch.

Not to be confused with the inflammation of the surface veins is the thrombosis in the deeper lying veins (phlebothrombosis). This version usually presents mild and unspecific symptoms, like feelings of heaviness or tension in the affected leg. Through the blockage of a deeper and larger vessel, the blood flow is inhibited to such an extent that the entire area below the thrombus presents itself with swelling, bluish-red skin, increased temperature and increasing pain when pressure is applied to the bottom of the foot.

Suspicion for a phlebothrombosis needs to be treated as an emergency! Any type of physical movement or jolting can cause the thrombus to dislodge, and be transported through the veins and through the heart to the lungs or even the brain.

The feared complication of a thrombosis thus are the pulmonary embolism and the stroke, with their often severe or potentially fatal consequences. The signs of a pulmonary embolism can range from pressure in the chest when breathing, shortness of breath, severe bloody cough and loss of conscience all the way to pressure-related heart failure.

If you are suspecting phlebothrombosis, the patient should not be moved and you should call 911 immediately – giving the appropriate indication. The hospital can establish a diagnosis with phlebography, radiofibrinogen test, or ultrasound.

The first step of treatment should always be avoiding an embolism. Therefore, the thrombus could be dissolved through specialized procedures, removed through surgery, or circumvented with a bypass.

The second step of treatment is the avoidance of further growth of the thrombus through blood thinners (anticoagulants like Heparin), and to prevent further complications like inflammation, a new thrombus, or venous ulcers.

BEMER-therapy can be used to improve the circulation and to give general support to the body's self-regulatory mechanisms. Through the following scientifically proven effects, BEMER therapy can lead to the improvement or stabilization of physical well-being and can contribute significantly to the prevention and treatment of thromboses:

- § Positive physiological effect on the condition of microcirculation, and increased utilization of oxygen in the capillary tissue
- § Positive effect on the protein biosynthesis (repair proteins)
- § Improved micro-hemodynamic conditions for the first steps of immunological processes, and thereby in indirect strengthening of the body's own defense mechanisms
- § Positive effect on the vegetative nervous system

BEMER therapy is effective method, without side effects, that can compensate for individual, unavoidable risk factors and contribute to the support of other measures. The necessary conventional measures (blood thinners, surgical stockings, etc.) can be sensibly supported.

Please note: In no way can a thrombus be formed or dislodged through the use of BEMER therapy or the resulting physiological effects.

User recommendations for BEMER therapy with thrombosis
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- § Use of the mat 2 to 3 times per day according to the basic plan
- § Additionally, for any changes in the condition of the blood, use the mat on level 10 once a day.
- § For venous inflammations, the intensive applicator or the coil cushion should also be used in the localized area with P3.
- § In case of an ulcer, use of the intensive applicator or the coil cushion with P4 is recommended (if available, the BEMER light applicator is recommended as well).

Please Note:

If there is a suspicion of phlebothrombosis, notify your physician immediately!! The BEMER can then be used as a complementary measure to your doctor's recommendations.

Patient taking anticoagulants should inform their doctor about their complementary BEMER therapy. In addition to the already mentioned benefits, an optimization of blood composition and blood flow properties can be achieved, which may call for an adjustment of the dosage. Since any changes will take place slowly and patients will be under their doctor's regular supervision, there is no danger of excessive bleeding through this adjustment.

Literature and studies:

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Preissinger, M.: *Verbesserte Wundheilung durch gekoppelte, BEMER 3000 typisch gepulste, Elektromagnetfeld- und LED-Licht- Therapie am Beispiel vergleichender Untersuchungen an standardisierten Wunden nach Ovarioektomie bei Katzen.* ÖGT Kleintiertage Dermatologie Salzburg Congress (2002)

Sedlacek, P., Cerny, M., Dbaly, J.: *Prä- und postoperative Behandlung klinischer Patienten mit dem BEMER 3000 Elektromagnetfeld.* 3. Medizinische Fakultät der Karls Universität, Prag (2002)

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Please note: Broad acceptance of medical products generally takes several years. We are committed by law to advise you that the effectiveness of electromagnetic fields is still being discussed controversially and has not been commonly accepted.

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