

Traumatology

Proven therapeutic efficiency

Hiperbaric Oxygen Therapy

- **Trauma**
- **Osteonecrosis**
- **⊘** Osseous edema
- **Scoliosis**
- **♥** Spinal cord injury

- **Ø** Bone fracture
- **W** Herniated disc
- **Osteomyelitis**
- **⊘** Pre and Post-Surgical
- Ligament and tendon injuries



Hyperbaric oxygen treatment consists of administering high concentrations of oxygen to the patient in an atmosphere at a pressure of 1.4 ATM. Oxygen enters the body to be distributed by the circulatory system to all organs and tissues. This therapy produces beneficial physiological effects to the patient, helping bone repair and regeneration, reducing edema and inflammation

Neovascularization

Hypoxia stimulates the formation of new vessels from two processes: angiogenesis and vasculogenesis.

Vasoconstriction

Increased O2 available in small arteries and capillaries helps reduce inflammation and edema.

Collagen synthesis

The synthesis and cross-linking of collagen fibers are favored processes in the presence of high concentrations of oxygen.

Osteogenesis

Hypoxia stimulates cell differentiation and calcium-phosphate metabolism, promoting bone formation and repair.

Evolution of the treatment

Patient: masculine, 25 years old

Diagnosis: Trauma Numbre of sessions: 27







After

Patient: femenine 11 years old

Diagnosis: Trauma
Number of sessions: 40



Before



After

Pathology	Number of cases	Therapeutic Efficiency	Average prescribed sessions	% Sessions Achievement	Patient's Satisfaction	Average Session	Patient's Evolution
Muscle strain	71	94%	30	98%	96%	63 min	91%
Slipped disc	41	96 %	40	91%	100%	67 min	98 %
Bone necrosis	25	95%	60	100%	93%	69 min	95%
Post surgical	43	100%	15	100%	100%	65 min	100%

