

CASE SERIES

Radio electric tissue optimization in the treatment of surgical wounds

Alessandro Castagna¹ Vania Fontani¹ Salvatore Rinaldi^{1,2} Piero Mannu¹

¹Rinaldi Fontani Institute, ²Medical School of Occupational Medicine, University of Florence, Florence, Italy **Purpose:** To report preliminary results with the tissue optimization (TO) treatment with a radio electric asymmetric conveyer (REAC) in promoting the repair of surgical wounds.

Patients and methods: Two subjects, a 54-year-old male with a tear bruise on the upper third of the leg and a 19-year-old female with a stab wound to the hand, were treated with 12 REAC-TO treatment sessions.

Results: In both patients, the wounds showed shorter healing time compared with the time usually required for similar wounds, and good repair quality.

Conclusion: REAC device with its specific treatment protocols may be an alternative therapy for wound healing.

Keywords: healing time, quality of repair, tissue regeneration, tissue repair

Introduction

Among the methods used to treat wounds^{1,2} are electrical stimulation^{3–5} and magnetic fields.^{6,7} More recently, a new therapeutic device, tissue optimization (TO) with a radio electric asymmetric conveyer (REAC), was developed for wound treatment. We describe the use of this device in two patients.

Material and methods

REAC

The REAC (Convogliatore di Radianza Modulante, Asmed, Florence, Italy) uses patented technology (EP20010960475 20010706, US 7333859) based on innovative biostimulation technology and has been used for noninvasive brain stimulation. REAC treatments have proven efficacy in ameliorating stress-related disorders, ⁸⁻¹² depression, ¹³ anxiety, ¹⁴ and other psychiatric disorders, ^{15,16} motor behavior abnormalities, ¹⁷⁻¹⁹ and tissue stimulation. ²⁰

REAC-TO

The REAC-TO protocol consisted of 100 radio frequency bursts, each of 2.4 GHz for 0.5 seconds, with a specific absorption rate of 7 μ W/kg, spaced with 4.5-second pauses, applied to the skin by a laminar aluminum probe (Figure 1). Each therapy session lasted about 10 minutes, with 12 to 18 sessions constituting a REAC-TO treatment cycle. REAC-TO has demonstrated effectiveness in improving circulation, hydration, and the tropism of facial skin in healthy subjects. Moreover, REAC was found to have the ability to modulate the expression of genes and proteins involved

Correspondence: Salvatore Rinaldi Rinaldi Fontani Institute, Viale Belfiore 43, 50144 Florence, Italy Tel +39 55 290 307 Fax +39 55 290 399 Email srinaldi@irf.it

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in the differentiation of embryonic mouse stem cells and to improve tissue regeneration.

Patient I

A 54-year-old man sustained an accidental laceration to his upper right leg. The wound was sutured immediately and 10 days later he began REAC-TO treatment (Figure 2) without any other local therapy. After six REAC-TO treatments, the stitches were removed and the wound was washed with a mild solution of sodium electrolytes (Figure 3). He was treated for a total of 12 sessions (Figure 4). The wound was examined after 30 days (Figure 5) and after 2 months (Figure 6).

Patient 2

A 19-year-old woman, on estrogen-progestin therapy, sustained an accidental stab wound to the palm of her left hand, with partial lesion of the superficial flexor tendon of the fourth and fifth finger. The wounds were sutured and Zimmer frames were applied, positioned in flexion for 25 days. She received amoxicillin trihydrate orally for 7 days, pain medication as needed with ketoprofen, along with rest for 15 days. After 9 days, a few stitches were removed and 4 days later, all the remaining stitches were removed; wound dehiscence was observed, so polypropylene patches were applied. Examination 10 days later showed persistence of



Figure 1 The radio electric asymmetric conveyer-tissue optimization protocol consisted of 100 radio frequency bursts, each of 2.4 GHz for 0.5 seconds, with a specific absorption rate of 7 μ W/kg, spaced with 4.5 second pauses, applied to the skin by a laminar aluminum probe.



Figure 2 Case I at T0, before radio electric asymmetric conveyer-tissue optimization treatment.



Figure 3 Case I at TI, after six radio electric asymmetric conveyer-tissue optimization treatments.



Figure 4 Case I at T2, after 12 radio electric asymmetric conveyer-tissue optimization treatments.



Figure 5 Case I at T3, after 30 days.

wound dehiscence (Figure 7). After washing and disinfecting the wound, we began treating with REAC-TO, applied to the palm of her left hand. Treatments were applied twice daily, once each in the morning and evening, for a total of 12 sessions (Figures 8–11). During REAC-TO, curettages and local medical treatment were not applied, apart from disinfection with a spray containing a mild solution of sodium electrolytes and the application of a hydro-absorbent multi-layer gauze, maintained by noncompressive elastic tubular gauze.

Results

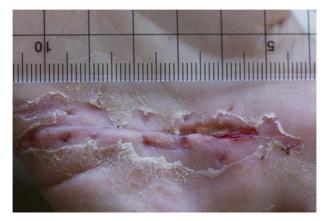
The images of the two patients clearly show that the quality of repair was good and the times required were shorter than those normally observed.

Discussion

Surgical wound dehiscence is problematic with regard to the quality of repair and to the timing of healing. In fact,



Figure 6 Case I at T4, after 60 days.



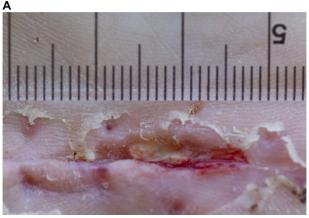


Figure 7 Case 2 at T0 and (A) detail of the image.

it is not uncommon to see retracting scars, keloids, and blemishes, not due to regeneration, but to replacement with connective tissue and then more or less evident fibrosis. On this basis, the timing of recovery is extremely varied and depends on the presence or absence of an infection, the depth of the wound, and the extension. Skin thickness and



Figure 8 Case 2 at T1, after 2 days and four radio electric asymmetric conveyer-tissue optimization treatments.

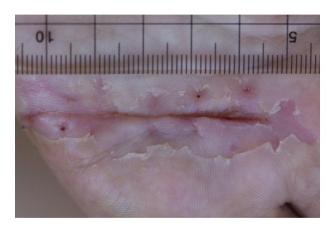


Figure 9 Case 2 at T2, after 4 days and eight radio electric asymmetric conveyer-tissue optimization treatments.

sweat both affect the healing process. In our experience, the healing of a wound similar to that in patient 1 would need at least 15 days and the esthetic and functional result is never predictable. The wound in question closed with impressive speed and was almost healed on day 6, with a progression that involved filling in each portion of the wound from the bottom and the margins, which is a sign of fine repair. In patient 2 we can apply the same considerations as case one. It should be noted that a favorable esthetic result was obtained, with the total absence of scarring. Although the use of REAC-TO in only two patients may be regarded as anecdotal and further studies need to be conducted, we found that REAC-TO accelerated the healing time and repair of both wounds, compared with the time usually required for similar wounds. Furthermore, this treatment was completely noninvasive, painless, and safe, and is popular among patients.



Figure 10 Case 2 at T3, after 6 days and 10 radio electric asymmetric conveyer-tissue optimization treatments.



Figure 11 Case 2 at T4, after 8 days and 12 radio electric asymmetric conveyertissue optimization treatments.

Conclusion

Our previous positive experiences with in vivo²⁰ and in vitro regeneration, and the extensive experience in the use of electric stimulation and electromagnetic fields, suggest that REAC-TO may be effective in curing wounds and sores and in anti-aging treatments.

Disclosure

SR and VF are the inventors of the radio electric asymmetric conveyor.

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