First Congress International Society of Diamagnetic Therapy

OUR EXPERIENCE USING THE CTU MEGA-18 DIAMAGNETIC PUMP IN BONE MARROW EDEMA

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Our Team





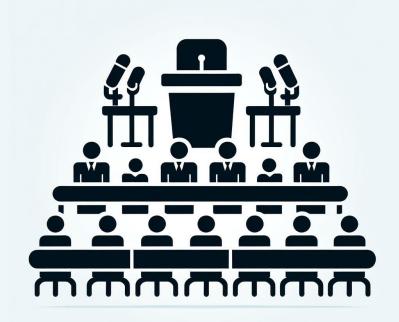


and the dream...came true

From Sasari Sardinia 2008

To Catanzaro (Univercity Magna Graecia)









First Publication

Dolore, no grazie!

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Traumi del ginocchio nello sportivo: trattamento con meccanismi di stimolazione endogena, movimentazione dei liquidi e impianto molecolare

a struttura articolare del ginocchio è molto complessa perché deve sopportare sollecitazioni che provengono da diverse direzioni e con forze anche molto elevate, non solo a causa dello sport ma anche nella vita normale.

Molti sono i tipi di lesione che possono coinvolgere quest'articolazione: in questo studio vengono presi in considerazione quelli più comuni, cioè quelli a carico dei menischi, dei legamenti e le tendinopatie da sovraccarico.

I menischi, due piccole strutture fibrocartilaginee che servono per adattare le superfici
di contatto tra femore e tibia, consentono la
corretta meccanica del movimento. Ne deriva che, in seguito a una lesione meniscale, il
ginocchio perde la propria integrità meccanica. Le fibrocartilagini meniscali con il tempo perdono parte della loro elasticità e sono
maggiormente soggette a usura, ma il meccanismo più comune di lesione è rappresentato dall'associazione di forze in compressione e di torsione: nel caso in cui il trauma si

Sport& Medicina · 5 · Settembre-Ottobre 2009





 the term bone edema refers to an injury of the bone marrow and appears as an area of poor signal between the marrow on T1 images and high signal intensity on T2 images as a result of fluid content in the injured marrow









 The invention and the increasing use of Mri in research and study of injuries, especially acute, brought to light a new traumatic situation: bone marrow edema





DIAGNOSIS

- Conventional radiological techniques doesn't offer accurate image of bone marrow.
- Bone edema diagnosis is based on MRI findings
- A typical bone edema appears as an area with lack of sign between the marrow in T1 weighted images and with high signal in T2 weighted images because on fluid sensitive in the injured marrow





PATHOLOGY

- The most interesting information's concerning bone edema came from the histological analysis of Johnson et all.
- The pathological-anatomical examination of bone edemas in 10 patients who underwent reconstruction of ACL showed varying degree of alteration in the articular cartilage as well as in the hypochondrial tissue.
- Chondrocytes of the surface zone of the articular cartilage had different stage of degeneration including necrosis. There were also loss of proteoglycan of intercellular space and varying degree necrosis of the osteo-cells in the underlying subchondral bone.





Bone edema represents an acute and strong injury in the underlying articular cartilage as well as in the subchondral bone and it can be one of the basic factor for prognosis of future cartilage degeneration even if there is an absence of visual injury of the articular cartilage.





A research of Simones-Boks et all concerning a follow up of post-traumatic bone edemas founded 157 bone edemas with average healing time 42 weeks.





 A research which came from Norway and specific from Nakamae A. et all and concerns the review of the scientific literature, founded that:

Bone edema remains for a long time after injury and cause necrosis of chondrocytes and loss of proteoglycan





A recent systematic study of Bocks et all in literature summarizes 266 articles but only 13 are recognized as qualitive studies. In those studies, the reported rehabilitation time is 11-16 months follow up with MRI examination and 88% percentage while in other one after 6-12 months.





- Today, though, after extensive research and systematic analysis, it seems that BONE MARROW EDEMA associates with :
- -changes In the subchondral bone
- Contributes to early degeneration of articular cartilage
- Later development of osteoarthritis





ICRS -TEL AVIV Meeting February 2017

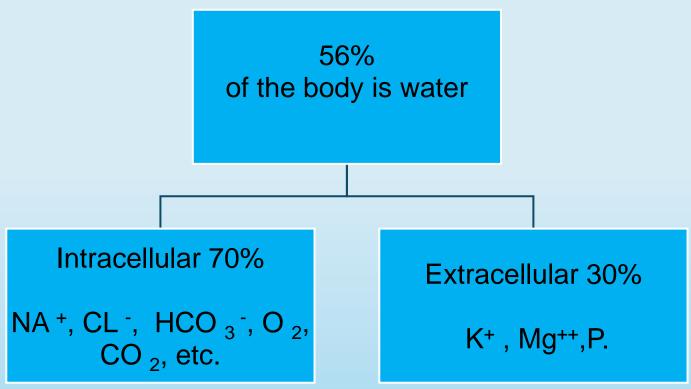








THE DIRECT ENVIRONMENT OF CELLS EXTRACELLURAL FLUID







SYSTEM OF EXTRACELLURAL FLUID DISTRIBUTION

>movement in the circulatory system(1-6 times/min.).

>movement through the trichoid vessels





HOMEOSTASIS

>maintenance of stability natural and chemical constitution fluid of cells

> Bodies and webs contribute in homeostasis

>circulation of blood





THE EFFECT OF CTU MEGA-18 AT THE HUMAN TISSUE

>creates most intense endogenous biostimulation

>promotes the drastic substance of medicines

>activates the diamagnetic attribute of fluids





AIMS OF TREATMENT WITH THE CTU MEGA -16

>Analgetic effect

>improvement of circulation

> endogenous biostimulation





Our experience from 2018-2023

1725 patients with Bone Marrow Edema

CTU Mega-18

kinesiotherapy (mobilization-strengthening exercise)

Cold therapy





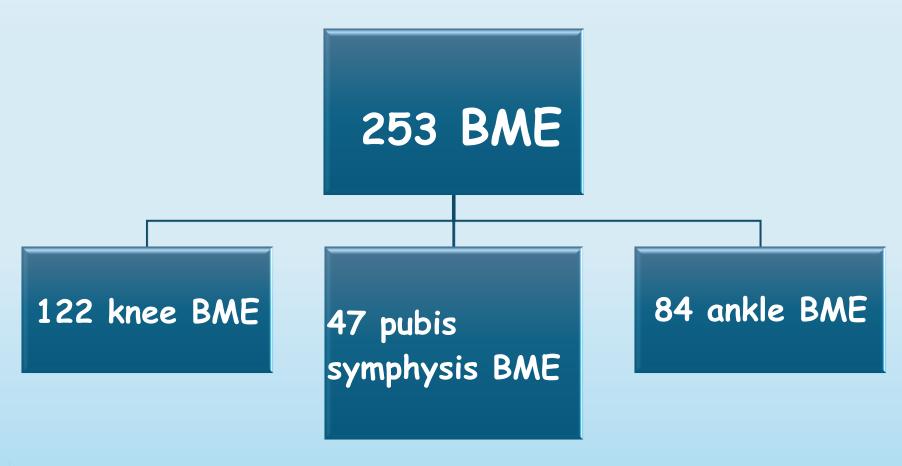
1725 PATIENTS

- >704 Knee joint
- > 552 Ankle joint
- > 168 Pubis symphysis
- > 102 Shoulder joint
- > 73 Lumbar Spine Pectoral
- > 52 Hip joint
- > 42 Lower upper extermity
- > 21 Elbow joint
- > 11 Cervical spine





Professionals Athletes BME







Methods and Materials

- mean age 28,5 years
- · CTU MEGA 18
- · 2 Hz 50 Joules
- mean treatment sessions 26





Preliminary Results

- Pain Scale
- 2nd MRI comparison





Pain Scale

96,5% No pain

3,5% No significant difference





2nd MRI comparison

• 78% >85%- complete improvement

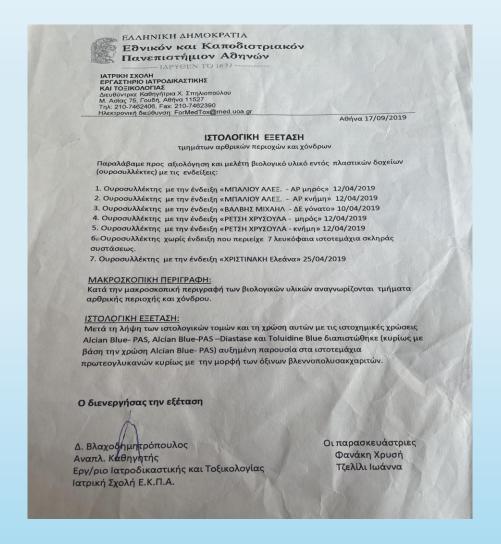
• 18% **50%** - 60%

• 3,5% <20% - No improvement





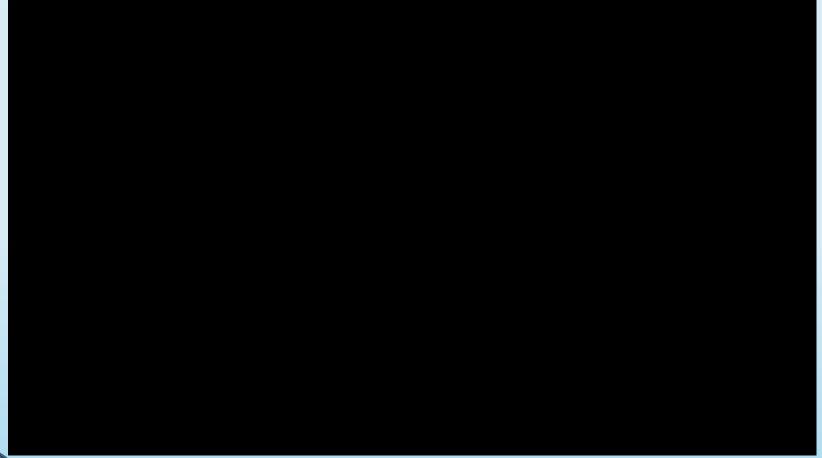
HISTOLOGICAL EXAMINATION







And because....a picture is worth a 1000 words!!!







The road is long!!!!!but there is light at the end!!!



Thank you for your attention!!







