

CRYOLIGHT® helps with acute and chronic pain.

Chronic pain has an enormous impact on the quality of life. The regular and expert application of CRYOLIGHT® cryotherapy at the clinic or at home can be a way of avoiding this

CRYOLIGHT® is easy and safe to use.

Treatment is extremely short and can be carried out by trained practice staff. All units are very easy to use. With modern measuring sensors and shut-down mechanism, CRYOLIGHT® fulfils the highest expectations of operating convenience and safety.

CRYOLIGHT® is beneficial for patient and doctor.

The patient benefits from the short stay at the clinic and there are no long waiting times.

For the doctor, the procurement costs are amortised in a correspondingly short period of time.

## Effect

### Analgesic effect

The nociceptors and the nociceptive fibres are almost blocked due to the cooling of the tissue to approx. 4° to 0° C, which quickly eases the pain that the patient is experiencing. This effect lasts for up to 3 hours.

### Antiphlogistic effect

When injuries and inflammation occur, histamines, serotonin, leukotrienes, kinins and prostaglandins are released, which are responsible for causing swelling and pain. These substances damage the cell membrane so that it becomes permeable. The inflammation mediators and enzymes can therefore not be removed quickly enough or not at all.

Cryotherapy enables the semi-permeability of the vessel membrane to be re-established. The inflammation mediators and the fluids in the intermediate spaces (interstitial fluids) can once again be removed via the vessel.

### Vasomotor effect

The vasomotor effect is achieved by cooling the skin to 4° to 0° C using medical CO<sub>2</sub> which is sprayed onto the skin at a pressure of approx. 0.3 bar. At the end of the therapy, the lymph pumps of the lymph vessels continue to work for approx. 15 to 30 minutes, thus enabling the swelling to subside (anti-oedematous effect).

### Neurological effect

Cryotherapy causes relaxation of the thick muscle fibres. After cryotherapy, the patient should rest for approx. 10 to 15 minutes and only then should mobilis