



Low Level Laser Therapy & lung clinical research

Audrey Miller

I must say that you have a great product. I have used it on several different pains & problems and I have had great results with all of them. These include wasp stings, poison ivy, joint stiffness, fatigue, a very bad sinus infection, and I also walked on a long rusty nail.

The most recent problem was when my husband had a dry cough after he had been laid up in the hospital for a whole week. He could not get it loosened up, even after he was given several breathing treatments several times a day. I brought the LLT unit (Q10) to the hospital and just a few hours after I used it on his lung area, front and back, he coughed up a mouthful, the next morning he coughed up some more. After that second time his lungs cleared up and he no longer had the dry cough.

Another thing, my son Pat had surgery several years ago for a knee injury. He put his bad knee down on a piece of metal and it caused him to limp in pain. After one treatment he had relief right away.

Thank again for such a helpful product.

Low-level laser therapy decreases levels of lung neutrophils anti-apoptotic factors by a NF-kappaB dependent mechanism.

[Aimbire F](#), [Santos FV](#), [Albertini R](#), [Castro-Faria-Neto HC](#), [Mittmann J](#), [Pacheco-Soares C](#).

Institute of Research and Development - IP&D - UNIVAP. Av. Shishima Hifumi, 2911, CEP: 12244-000, São José dos Campos - SP, Brazil.

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVE: Low-level laser therapy (LLLT) is a known modulator of inflammatory process. Herein we studied the effect of 660 nm diode laser on mRNA levels of neutrophils anti-apoptotic factors in lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced lung inflammation. **STUDY DESIGN/METHODOLOGY:** Mice were divided into 8 groups (n=7 for each group) and irradiated with energy dosage of 7.5 J/cm². The Bcl-xL and A1 mRNA levels in neutrophils were evaluated by Real Time-PCR (RT-PCR). The animals

were irradiated after exposure time of LPS. RESULTS: LLLT and an inhibitor of NF-kappaB nuclear translocation (BMS 205820) attenuated the mRNA levels of Bcl-xL and A1 mRNA in lung neutrophils obtained from mice subjected to LPS-induced inflammation. CONCLUSION: LLLT reduced the levels of anti-apoptotic factors in LPS inflamed mice lung neutrophils by an action mechanism in which the NF-kappaB seems to be involved.

Low Level Laser Therapy (LLLT) Decreases Pulmonary Microvascular Leakage, Neutrophil Influx and IL-1beta Levels in Airway and Lung from Rat Subjected to LPS-Induced Inflammation.

[Aimbire F](#), [Ligeiro de Oliveira AP](#), [Albertini R](#), [Corrêa JC](#), [Ladeira de Campos CB](#), [Lyon JP](#), [Silva JA Jr](#), [Costa MS](#).

Instituto de Pesquisa & Desenvolvimento-IP&D, Universidade do Vale do Paraíba-UNIVAP, Av. Shishima Hifumi, 2911, CEP: 12244-000, São José dos Campos, São Paulo, Brazil, aimbire@univap.br.

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVE: Low level laser therapy (LLLT) is a known anti-inflammatory therapy. Herein we studied the effect of LLLT on lung permeability and the IL-1beta level in LPS-induced pulmonary inflammation. STUDY DESIGN/METHODOLOGY: Rats were divided into 12 groups (n = 7 for each group). Lung permeability was measured by quantifying extravasated albumin concentration in lung homogenate, inflammatory cells influx was determined by myeloperoxidase activity, IL-1beta in BAL was determined by ELISA and IL-1beta mRNA expression in trachea was evaluated by RT-PCR. The rats were irradiated on the skin over the upper bronchus at the site of tracheotomy after LPS. RESULTS: LLLT attenuated lung permeability. In addition, there was reduced neutrophil influx, myeloperoxidase activity and both IL-1beta in BAL and IL-1beta mRNA expression in trachea obtained from animals subjected to LPS-induced inflammation. CONCLUSION: LLLT reduced the lung permeability by a mechanism in which the IL-1beta seems to have an important role

Qlaser Wellness Solutions
Michael F. Lagana, President
708 Route 35 N., Neptune, NJ 07753
732 866-4226
Michael@Qlaserws.com