Veterinary Application of Pulsed Magnetic Field Therapy

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Research into Pulsed Magnetic Field Therapy

Although the therapeutic use of pulsed magnetic fields has long been in existence, understanding of its mode of action has been poorly understood. As early as 1940, Nagelshmidt proposed that its action was at the cellular level and this has now been supported by research. It has been shown that damaged cells have a reduced negative charge, with subsequent effect on the flow of ions. This causes a build-up of fluid and prevents the normal cellular metabolism from taking place. Research by Bauer and more recently by Sansaverino (1980), confirmed that pulsed electromagnetic fields can restore the ionic balance and return the cell to its normal functions.

Initially, pulsed magnetic fields were applied mainly to fractures, where it was shown that they could bring about a reduction in the time needed for resolution of the fractures. It has been shown that under the influence of a pulsed magnetic field, osteoblasts are attracted to treatment sites, where small eddy currents are then induced into trace elements of ferro-magnetic material within the bone. Also, work by Madronero has shown that calcium salts are purified, hence bone crystals become stronger. More recently, research by Bassett has been investigating the wider applications of pulsed magnetic fields in the area of orthopaedics.

Bassett also foresaw the extension of pulsed magnetic field therapy to other areas of medicine. This has now taken place, with an increase in scientific research and clinical trials in the UK, and throughout Europe, Russia and the USA.

The range of applications has covered:

- Treatment of vascular disorders (Steinberg 1964)
- Reduction of inflammation and oedema (Golden et al 1980)
- Enhancement of the rate of healing in skin grafts (Golden et al 1981)
- Reduction of pain (Warnke 1983)
- Treatment of neuropathy (Lau)
- Nerve regeneration (Hayne)
- Reduction in symptoms of Multiple Sclerosis (Guseo 1987)
Research into these and other areas have shown good rates of success, with no detrimental side effects. For optimum results, low-frequency sustained pulsed magnetic fields should be applied, with specific problems responding best to specific frequencies. For example, pain can be blocked using a base frequency of 200Hz as this brings about hyper polarization of nerve cells and inhibits transmission of pain signals. For wound healing, a base frequency of 50Hz is most effective, with a pulse rate of 17.5Hz.

**The role of Pulsed Magnetic Field therapy in veterinary practice**

Initially, pulsed magnetic field therapy was used primarily in treating horses for resolution of back and leg injuries. This was followed by widespread use with greyhounds, since these incur frequent sprains, ligament injuries and fractures, all of which respond well to pulsed magnetic field therapy. It is now used with other animals for similar injuries and has also been used to improve metabolism. The range of animals treated is wide - from elephants to buzzards! Pulsed magnetic field therapy has been found to be particularly effective in treating leg and wing fractures of small birds, as they often are difficult to splint and, in the worst cases, difficult to pin because of splintering of small bones. These injuries show a good response given daily treatment with pulsed magnetic field therapy.

The use of a 200Hz base frequency as a pain block also has been beneficial in facilitating the examination of an injured animal. Practitioners have found that an initial 10 minute treatment reduces an animal’s distress, so that it will then tolerate further handling in order to apply treatment or to enable the manipulation of an injury.

German shepherd dogs are noted for suffering symptoms which resemble those of Multiple Sclerosis. In the UK, some success has been achieved by treating these symptoms with pulsed magnetic field therapy. There is also evidence from research that nerve regeneration has been achieved under the influence of pulsed magnetic fields.

Once a diagnosis has been made and the desired therapeutic frequency determined, pulsed magnetic field therapy is simple to apply and can safely be administered by the owner. This means that treatment can be given more than once a day on a regular basis between visits to the surgery - thus speeding up the rate of healing and reducing demands on the time of the practitioner. In the UK, trained animal therapists operate under the direction of veterinary surgeons to provide pulsed magnetic field therapy as part of a physiotherapy program for animals. Students come from all over the world to a training center to be taught the methods and how to use the equipment to optimum effect.

**Pulsing electromagnetic field therapy in nerve regeneration: an experimental study in the cat.**

A multidisciplinary approach to the study of peripheral nerve regeneration in the cat has been presented. The purpose of this work has been to determine if pulsing electromagnetic field (PEMF) therapy can enhance peripheral nerve regeneration after injury. In equal groups of animals, two types of pulsing electromagnetic field treatment were compared with untreated controls. All animals underwent quantitative electrophysiologic and morphologic assessment at the area of injury. In addition, muscle fibre sizing in the periphery and retrograde labeling of anterior horn motoneurons with horseradish peroxidase were studied. Results have shown no statistical differences between the groups in electro
physiologic or morphologic parameters. However, in animals treated with a pulse-burst electromagnetic field there was a statistically significant improvement in the labelling and localization of anterior horn cells in the central nervous system. These results indicate that pulse-burst electromagnetic radiation can increase the numbers of motor neurons that re-establish appropriate connections to the periphery after nerve injury. Orgel MG,

Orgel MG, O'Brien WJ, Murray H. Plast Reconstr Surg

Effects of pulsed electromagnetic fields on bone healing in a rabbit tibial osteotomy model.

OBJECTIVE: The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of pulsed electromagnetic field (PEMF) exposure on healing tibia osteotomies in New Zealand White rabbits. DESIGN: One-millimeter Giglisaw osteotomies were stabilized by external fixation. One day after surgery, rabbits were randomly assigned to receive either no exposure (sham control) or thirty minutes or sixty minutes per day of low-frequency, low-amplitude PEMF. Radiographs were obtained weekly throughout the study. Rabbits were euthanized at fourteen, twenty-one, or twenty-eight days, and tibiae underwent either destructive torsional testing or histologic analysis. To determine the baseline torsional strength and stiffness of rabbit tibiae, eleven normal intact tibiae were tested to failure. RESULTS: Sixty-minute PEMF-treated osteotomies had significantly higher torsional strength than did sham controls at fourteen and twenty-one days postoperatively. Thirty-minute PEMF-treated osteotomies were significantly stronger than sham controls only after twenty-one days. Normal intact torsional strength was achieved by fourteen days in the sixty-minute PEMF group, by twenty-one days in the thirty-minute PEMF group, and by twenty-eight days in the sham controls. Maximum fracture callus area correlated with the time to reach normal torsional strength. CONCLUSION: In this animal model, low-frequency, low-amplitude PEMF significantly accelerated callus formation and osteotomy healing in a dose-dependent manner.

Fredericks D. et.al. Uni of Iowa College of Medicine, J Orthop Trauma

Pulsed electromagnetic fields simultaneously induce osteogenesis and up regulate transcription of bone morphogenetic proteins 2 and 4 in rat osteoblasts in vitro.

Pulsed electromagnetic fields (PEMF) are successfully employed in the treatment of a variety of orthopaedic conditions, particularly delayed and nonunion fractures. In this study, we examined PEMF effects on invitro osteogenesis by bone nodule formation and on mRNA expression of bone morphogenetic proteins 2 and 4 by reverse-transcriptase polymerasechain reaction (RT-PCR) in cultured rat calvarial osteoblasts. PEMF exposure induced a significant increase in both the number (39% over unexposed controls) and size (70% larger compared to unexposed controls) of bone-like nodules formed. PEMF also induced an increase in the levels of BMP-2 and BMP-4 mRNA in comparison to controls. This effect was directly related to the duration of PEMF exposure. This study shows that
clinically applied PEMF have a reproducible osteogenic effect in vitro and simultaneously induce BMP-2 and -4 mRNA transcription. This supports the concept that the two effects are related.

Bodamyali T. et.al. Postgraduate Medicine, Uni of Bath, UK Biochem Biophys Res Commun