



Low Level Laser Therapy

B-Cure Laser Pro for Treatment of Diabetic Foot Ulcers

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Sponsored by B-Cure Laser



Introduction | Low Level Laser Therapy

Mechanism of Action:

- Production of ATP
- Accelerates blood flow to the wound, the synthesis of collagen and elastin
- Stimulates the macrophages cells
- Increases the number of mast cells which help to heal the wounds
- Accelerates the proliferation of keratinocytes (comprise the main component of the epidermis)



Introduction | Low Level Laser Therapy

Medical Uses:

- Pain therapy
- Musculoskeletal conditions
- Wound healing
- Anti inflammatory





Clinical Studies | LLLT - Introduction

1967- Endre Mester first described accelerated healing of burn wounds in mice, using low-level laser therapy (LLLT)





Clinical Studies | LLLT – Wound Healing

In vitro & in vivo studies have shown that LLLT affects almost every molecular aspect of wound healing:

➤ **Increasing ATP levels**

(Karu 1999; Pastore et al. 1996)

➤ **Promotion of proliferation and migration of keratinocytes*, endothelial cells** and fibroblasts*****

(Fushimi et al. 2012; Grossman et al. 1998)*

(Chen, Hung, and Hsu 2008; Kipshidze et al. 2001; Schindl et al. 2003)**

(Hawkins and Abrahamse 2006; Houreld and Abrahamse 2007)***



Clinical Studies | LLLT – Wound Healing

- **Increasing collagen synthesis**
(Labbe et al. 1990; Prabhu et al. 2012; Saperia et al. 1986)
- **Enhancing phagocytic and bactericidal activities of inflammatory cells**
(Duan et al. 2001; Hemvani, Chitnis, and Bhagwanani 2005; Kupin et al. 1982)
- **Modulation of expression and secretion of relevant chemokines and cytokines**
(Peplow et al. 2011a)

Although the experimental evidence is sound, the efficacy of LLLT in the clinical setting is still controversial, showing mixed results



Study Design | Double Blind Clinical Trial

Experimental: Standard of care + **Active** B-Cure Laser Pro

Control: Standard of care + **Placebo** B-Cure Laser Pro

LLLT Treatments:

- Once every day, for 12 weeks
(6 times a week except Saturdays)
- 8 minutes for every 4.5cm² wound area

Standard of Care:

- Rinsing the ulcer
- Pads
- Advanced dressing



Materials | LLLT (B-Cure Laser Pro)

- **Type of laser** - solid-state Laser diode GaAlAs
- **Laser wavelength** - 808nm (infrared)
- **Maximum power** - 250 mW
- **Laser Pulse frequency** - 13 kHz
- **Energy** - appx. 1.2 J/cm²/minute
- **Total energy** - appx 5 Joules per minute
- **Laser beam** - one coherent beam of: 45mm long X 10mm wide = 4.5cm²





Study Design | Criteria

Inclusion Criteria:

- Diabetes
- Chronic foot ulcer, which has been present for at least 6 weeks
- Wound size 4-30 cm²
- ABI > 0.6

Exclusion Criteria:

- Pregnancy
- Active malignant disease

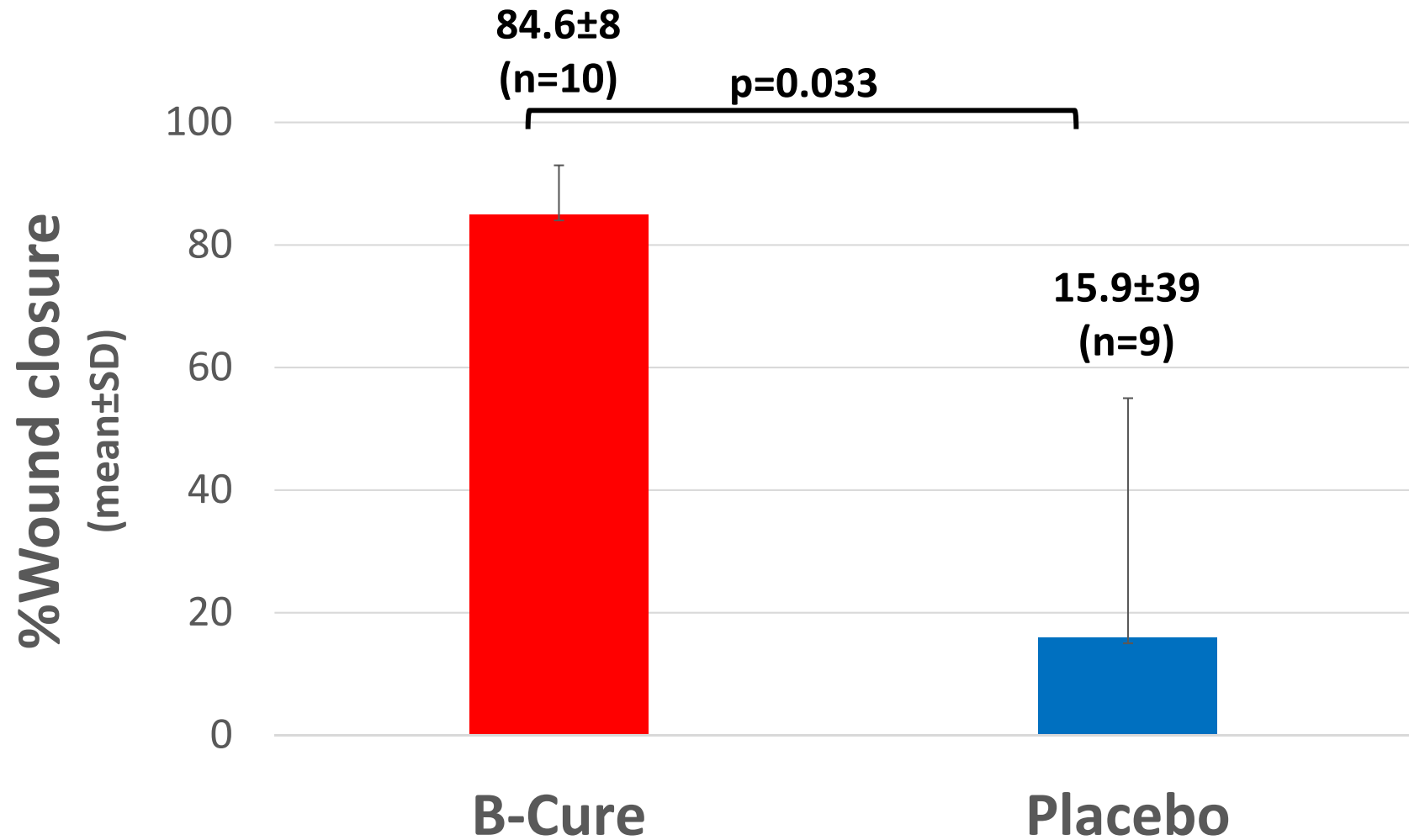


Study Design | Patients Characteristics

	Active	Placebo
Number of patients	10	9
Male / Female	6/4	6/3
Average Age	64.6 ± 11.3	57.4 ± 10.2
Hemodialysis	3	2

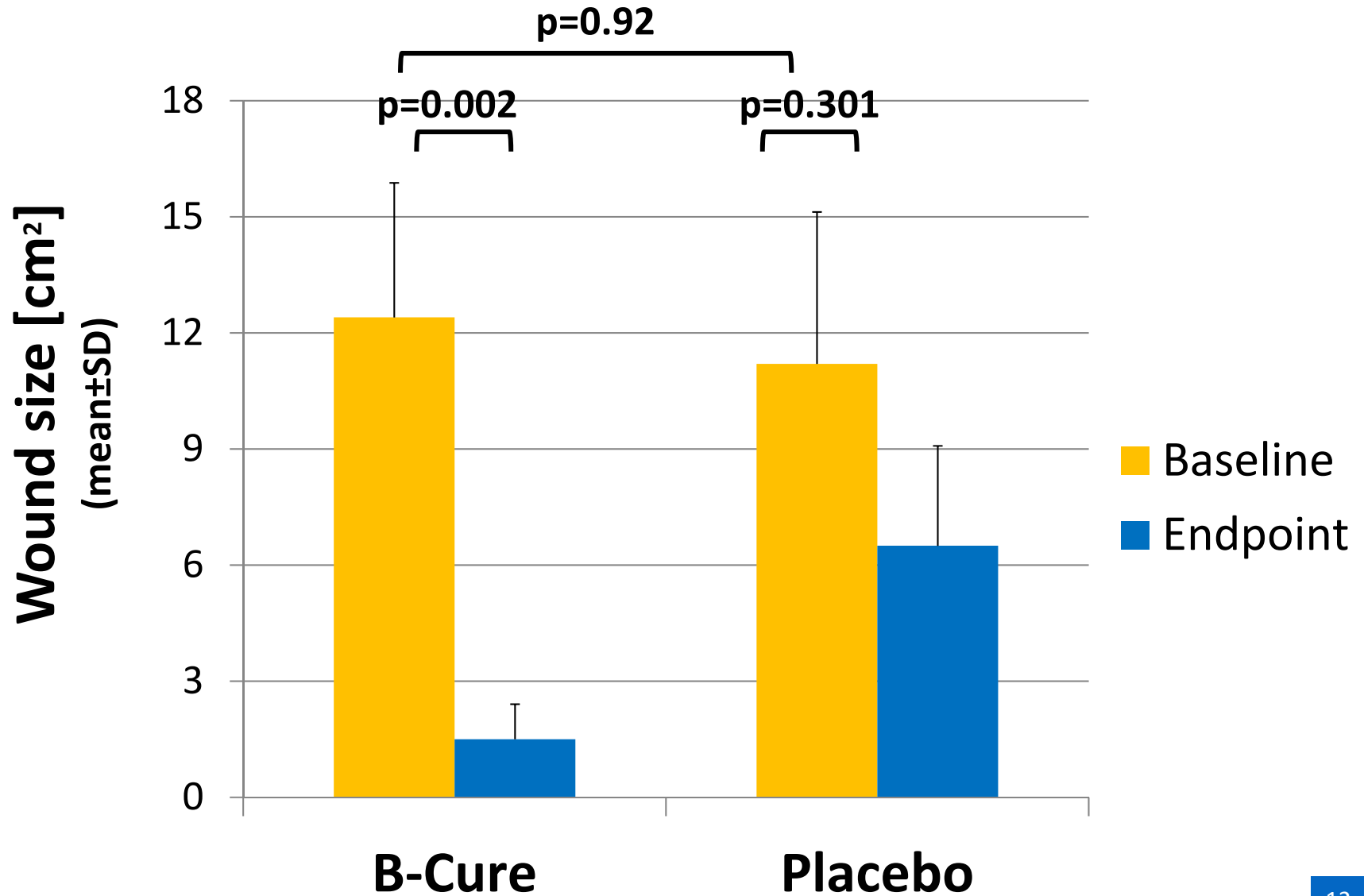


Results | Comparison of % Wound Closure





Results | Comparison of Mean Wound Size (cm²)





Results | Original Data

PN	Group	Area at baseline [cm ²]	Area at termination [cm ²]	Absolute change [cm ²]	%Closure	Time [weeks]
1	Active	3	0	-3	100	.
3	Active	24	0	-24	100	.
4	Active	3	0.6	-2.4	80	8
7	Active	6	0.3	-5.7	95	10
8	Active	25	0.1	-24.9	99.6	12
11	Active	8	5.5	-2.5	31.3	12
13	Active	14.3	0	-14.3	100	8
14	Active	3.8	0	-3.8	100	10
16	Active	25	2.4	-22.6	90.4	12
19	Active	12	6	-6	50	.
5	Placebo	4	3.8	-0.3	6.3	4
6	Placebo	4.5	0	-4.5	100	10
9	Placebo	4	15	11	-275	8
10	Placebo	4	1.2	-2.8	70	12
12	Placebo	11.3	1.2	-10.1	89.3	12
15	Placebo	16	21	5	-31.3	8
17	Placebo	37.5	5.5	-32	85.3	12
18	Placebo	16	9.3	-6.7	41.6	12
20	Placebo	3.8	1.6	-2.1	57.3	.



Results | Wound Size

	Placebo (n=9)				Active (n=10)			
	Baseline	Endpt.	Change	%Closure	Baseline	Endpt.	Change	%Closure
Mean ±SD	11.2±11.1	6.5±7.3	-4.7±12.0	16±117	12.4±9.2	1.5±2.4	-10.9±9.6	84.6±24.4
Median [IQR]	4.5 [12.0]	3.8 [9.6]	-2.8 [8.6]	57.3 [89.5]	10 [20.3]	0.2 [2.4]	-5.8 [19.6]	97.3 [20.0]
Min	3.8	0.0	-32	-275	3.0	0.0	-24.9	31.3
Max	37.5	21	11	100	25	6.0	-2.4	100
Lower 95%CI	2.7	0.9	-13.9	-74.0	5.8	-0.2	-17.8	67.1
Upper 95% CI	19.8	12.0	4.5	67.1	19.0	3.2	-4.1	102.1

No adverse effects in the experimental group



Results | Pictures From the active Group

Patient A



Patient B



Patient C





Results | Improvement > 90%

Improvement	Placebo	Active	Total
Less than 90%	8 (42.1%)	3 (15.8%)	11 (57.9%)
More than 90%	1 (5.3%)	7 (36.8%)	8 (42.1%)
Total	9 (47.4%)	10 (52.6%)	19 (100%)

p=0.019

Limitations:

- Small cohorts
- Ended before the planned number of recruits achieved



Results | summary

- No difference in baseline values of **placebo** vs **active** ($p=0.92$)
- A statistically significant reduction in ulcer size over baseline was observed in the **active** group ($p=0.002$) but not in the **placebo** group ($p=0.301$)
- Direct comparison in the % wound closure showed a statistical significant difference between the study groups ($p=0.033$)
- Percent of wound closure was categorized using cut-off 90%: closure $\leq 90\%$ or $>90\%$. was statistically significant between groups ($p=0.019$)



Conclusions

- **B-cure laser Pro is a safe treatment**
- **B-cure laser Pro seems to improve and facilitate diabetic wound healing**



Thank You

