



Asthma and the use of BEMER 3000 therapy

The cardio-vascular system and the respiratory system ensure through external (gas exchange in the lungs) and internal (gas exchange between the blood and the cells) respiration that all body cells are sufficiently supplied with oxygen at all times and that the carbon dioxide arising in metabolism can be exhaled.

Besides a functioning breathing mechanism and normal environmental conditions, an organically and functionally intact bronchial system, lung tissue, sufficient blood supply to the lungs and blood properties are decisive basic factors for adequate oxygen supply and hence the efficiency of the organism.

If only one of these components is affected by impairment or damage, this causes a reduction in the oxygen supply to the whole body, which can also lead to a potentially life-threatening situation. Conversely, a positive effect on the oxygen supply is possible through a functional improvement in these factors. Aside from the treatment of the various syndromes, the optimisation of the oxygen supply to the body becomes increasingly significant in the prevention and wellness sphere.

Common to all bronchopulmonary forms of disease (of allergic, inflammatory, degenerative, functional, psychovegetative and/or tumorous origin) that can partly overlap with each other is the fact that they lead to a reduction in oxygen supply through various mechanisms.

Asthma (Greek: laboured breathing / shortness of breath) of the bronchi is a chronic inflammatory disease of the deep airways (bronchi). In affected people the bronchi react with hypersensitivity to certain irritants, which leads to acute swellings and increased mucous production of the bronchial mucous membrane in conjunction with spasms of the bronchial musculature. The attack-like symptoms that occur are laboured breathing with considerable exhalation difficulties, whistling, rattling noises when breathing out, dry cough with coughing up of a tough, glassy mucous and in the case of severe attacks, there is a fear of suffocation or death. In the course of the disease, between individual acute attacks, there can also be increased coughing and laboured breathing. The consequences of (serious) asthma disease over many years can be the development of pulmonary emphysema or even right heart failure (Cor pulmonale).

Allergic (exogenic) asthma is triggered by specific irritants. The most common allergens are pollens from trees and grasses, animal hair, house dust with excrement from domestic dust mites, spores from moulds, chemicals, foods and others.

Non-allergic asthma is triggered by various, non-uniform causes e.g. tobacco smoke, cold air, air pollution, stress or physical strain (exertional asthma).

Owing to infections with viruses or bacteria and diseases of the airways resulting from this, endogenic infection-related bronchial asthma could develop.

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The therapeutic effect of the BEMER Impulse is based on the following proven basic mechanisms:

- Improvement in (lung) blood circulation
- Improved oxygen absorption and improved gas exchange
- Improved blood viscosity and better oxygen transportation
- Deeper breathing through psychovegetative regulation + relaxation

Additional positive effects can be achieved through anti-inflammatory, anti-oedematous and subsiding effects as well as on the basis of the activation of repair proteins, improved and shortened wound healing among others. Essential factors in the reduction in bronchial hyper-reactivity are the harmonising / relaxing effects on the vegetative nervous system and the bronchial musculature.

According to the general user notes, the basis of treatment is the basic program by which the coil mat is applied. In the case of infectious and allergic diseases, the basic program can be supplemented once a day with Level 10.

In addition, in the case of functional damage or impairments, the use of the intensive applicator with P4 is recommended.

In an acute asthma attack, the intensive applicator can initially be used with P1 and directly after that with P3 over the sternum or between the shoulderblades.