

Pregnancy

[Nan Fang Yi Ke Da Xue Xue Bao](#). 2008 Aug;28(8):1400-1.

[Low-energy semiconductor laser intranasal irradiation of the blood improves blood coagulation status in normal pregnancy at term.]

[Article in Chinese]

[Gao X](#), [Zhi PK](#), [Wu XJ](#).

Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Tung Wah Hospital Affiliated to Sun Yat-sen University, Dongguang 523110, China. E-mail: flyhighlucky@gmail.com.

OBJECTIVE: To explore the effect of low-energy semiconductor laser intranasal irradiation of the blood on blood coagulation status in healthy pregnant women at term. **METHODS:** Low-energy semiconductor laser was introduced into the nasal cavity in 126 healthy pregnant women at term and 123 healthy young unmarried women as the control group. The plasma prothrombin time (PT), activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT), thrombin time (TT), and fibrinogen levels were examined using transmissive turbidimetry after the therapy. **RESULTS:** PT, APTT and TT levels were significantly lowered, whereas fibrinogen level significantly increased in the healthy pregnant women before the laser therapy as compared with those in the control group ($P < 0.01$). After intranasal laser therapy, these parameters were significantly improved in the healthy pregnant women ($P < 0.05$) although there were differences from those of the control group. **CONCLUSION:** Low-energy semiconductor laser intranasal irradiation of the blood can effectively improve high blood coagulation status in healthy pregnant women at term.

[Georgian Med News](#). 2006 Sep;(138):71-3.

[Application of magnet laser radiation to stimulate healing of perineum injuries in the maternity patients]

[Article in Russian]

[Rzakulieva LM](#), [Israfilbeili SG](#), [Gasymova G](#).

The study is aimed at developing the new complex effective method of treatment with an application of magnet laser radiation as a stimulating aid in healing of perineum injuries in the maternity patients. 86 maternity patients with perineotomy and/or episiotomy were studied in treatment. The injury on the perineum was conventionally treated by antiseptics in 40 maternity patients (control group); the magnet laser therapy (MLT) by

means of device "MILTA" was applied to 46 maternity patients in concomitantly with the conventional methods. The therapeutic effect was based on the combined influence of the constant magnetic field and impulsive laser radiation of the red and infra-red range on the body. The patients reported less discomfort during MLT, which promotes the decrease of pain intensity and hyperaemia instantly after 2-3 procedures. We have not observed any sutures divergence in the maternity patients who received MLT, in comparison to the control group where full divergence of sutures was registered in 2.5%, and partial--in 7.5%. The proposed complex method of treatment with the application of MLT improves the process of the healing considerably, promotes the rapid disappearance of inflammatory signs and renders analgesic effect.

[J Clin Laser Med Surg.](#) 2002 Dec;20(6):341-3.

Contraindications in noninvasive laser therapy: truth and fiction.

[Navratil L.](#), [Kymplova J.](#)

University of South Bohemia, Faculty of Social and Health Studies, Section of Radiobiology and Toxicology, Department of Radiology, Ceske Budejovice, Prague, Czech Republic. leos.navratil@volny.cz

OBJECTIVE: Noninvasive laser therapy is a treatment method employed in many disciplines. This review article points out instances when it appears to be effective to administer such therapy. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** Noninvasive laser therapy has a number of suitable applications that cause minimal damage to the patient. Many patients are not sent to institutions equipped with relevant instruments, since physicians are burdened by a number of contraindications, many of which are incorrect. The purpose of this article was to divide these contraindications into the following three groups: correct indications, indications doubtful under certain conditions, and incorrect indications. **DISCUSSION:** We consider the following contraindications as correct: history of a histologically demonstrated malignant carcinoma; irradiation of the neck region in hyperthyreosis; epilepsy; exposure of the retina; and exposure of the abdomen during pregnancy. The contraindications that are doubtful under certain conditions are as follows: fever and infectious diseases; certain blood diseases; heavy blood losses; neuropathies; and irradiation in the region of gonads. The other contraindications reported in the literature are considered to be incorrect.