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Pelvic floor pulse magnetic

No intrusion production health technology 5.0 era

Pelvic floor pulse magnetic is the fifth generation of pelvic floor magnetic stimulation training equipment developed and mass-produced by KOLIFU Company, which is controlled by Meisuo Medical. Mxsella Medical brand is the sole agent of sales and promotion business in Korea.The new fifth-generation collection of non-invasive, non-invasive, non-pain, no consumables, four advantages, opens the door to the post-natal rehabilitation 5.0 era.

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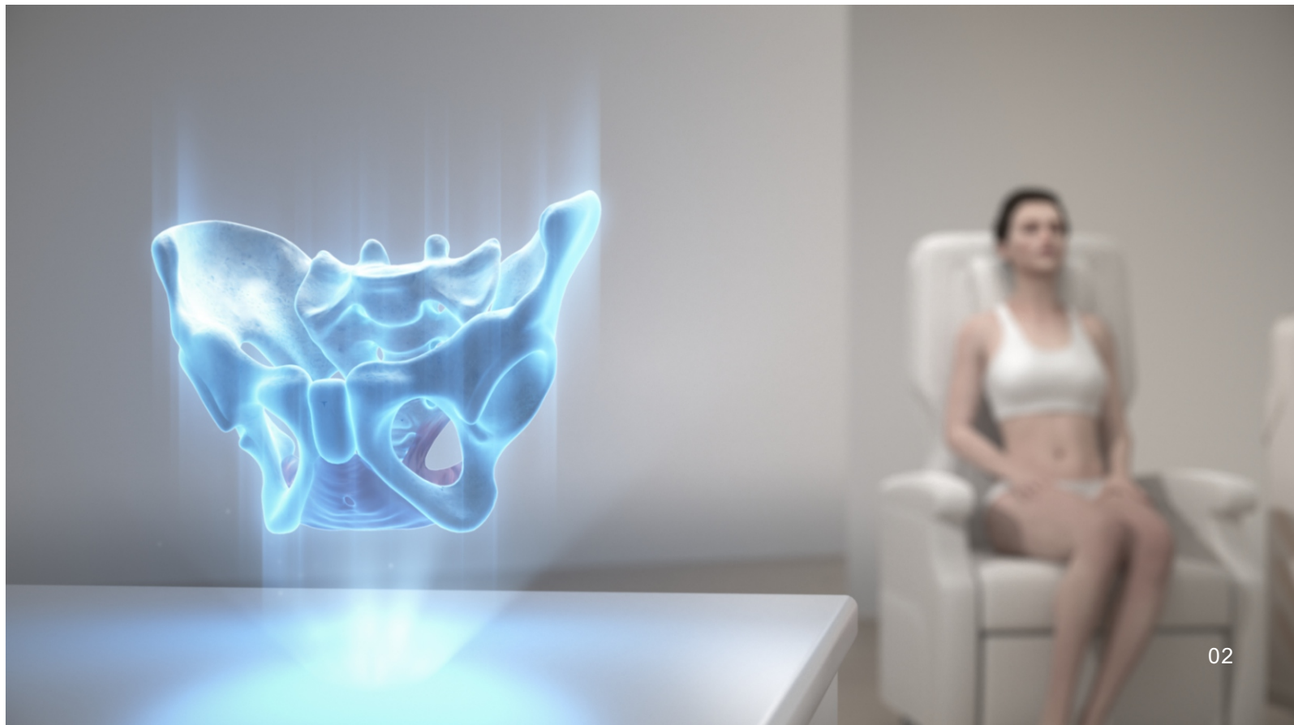
Principle of magnetic stimulation

Magnetic stimulation technology is based on the Faraday electromagnetic induction principle, using the set mode to change the magnetic field without contact into the human tissue through space coupling to form induction current, stimulate tissue cells, change cell excitability and trigger cell action potential, so as to play a passive training of pelvic floor muscle group, promote blood circulation and regulate the pelvic floor nerve.Pulsed magnetic contrast electrode stimulation, the biggest advantage is that it is non-invasive, no need to go deep into the private part, no need to take off to protect the user's privacy, while the external penetration of the output energy also maximize the non-invasive security.



Principle of position scheme

Pelvic floor relaxation (deep)

Through magnetic stimulation of the S2-S4 nerve innervating the pelvic floor muscle, it can improve nerve sensitization and relax the deep pelvic floor muscles, thereby inhibiting the nervous tension and local pain caused by excessive muscle activity, providing a new training means for customers who are troubled by pain.

Pelvic floor relaxation (shallow)

Maintain the continuous output of the pulsed magnetic field without attenuation, penetrate the skin, bone and fat layer of the human body, stimulate the peripheral nerve tissue of the pelvic floor, promote passive muscle contraction, improve blood circulation supply, thereby breaking the state of continuous muscle spasm, relax the core muscle group of the entire pelvic floor, and effectively relieve the condition of pelvic floor hypertension and pelvic floor pain.

Urine Control Training (Active)

By stimulating S2-S4 of sacral nerve, sensory afferent nerve pathway can inhibit the impulse of detrusor motor neuron directly at spinal cord level or other nerve bypass, thus inhibiting sudden passive urination caused by muscle insufficiency.Unstable contraction and hyperreflexes of the reflex or detrusor muscle can effectively improve urinary frequency, urgency, increased nocturnal urination, and uncontrollable urine leakage when there is a desire to urinate.

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Urine control Training (Relaxed)

Through continuous pulsed magnetic field, the pelvic floor nerve endings are repeatedly stimulated to trigger passive contraction of pelvic floor muscle group and enhance the strength of pelvic floor muscle, so as to strengthen its support for urethra, vagina and bladder. At the same time, magnetic stimulation training can significantly reduce the amount of urine leakage and the number of urinary incontinence, and effectively improve the urine leakage when the abdominal pressure increases, such as coughing, sneezing, laughing.Sitting for 30 minutes can achieve the equivalent of 25,000 Kegel movements, through the targeted release of the induction current to the neurons of the head tissue, deeply stimulate the entire pelvic floor area, and promote the improvement of the function of muscle control nerves.

Pelvic support training

The changing pulsed magnetic field is used to spatially coupled into the pelvic floor tissue without contact, forming an inductive current to stimulate the tissue cells, thereby triggering cell action potential, increasing the number of muscle fiber recruitment, enhancing the strength, endurance and support of the pelvic floor muscle group, and effectively improving the feeling of lower abdominal distension and the slide of pelvic floor organs.

Pelvic floor sensitivity training

Through pulsed magnetic field stimulation of pelvic floor nerve muscle tissue, promote pelvic floor blood circulation, enhance sensory nerve excitability, awaken proprioceptive sensitivity, achieve the effect of private organ rehabilitation training, improve female tightness, sensitivity, lubrication. It can also regulate prostate problems in men, improve muscle tone and endurance.

Four characteristics

noninvasive analgesia

Allmagneticstimulationthrough,nowound,
noElectricalstimulationofmuscletwitchand
electricshockphenomenon,Sotheuserfeelsnopain

8CMdepth

Apenetrationdepthofupto8CMsolvesexcessive
fatthicknessAndtheproblemoforganblocking,
trulyachievefullcoverageThewholepelvicfloorsystem.

non-aggressionin-type

Magneticpenetrationstimulation,sittinginamagnetic
chairCanachievepelvicfloorrehabilitation,oryoucan
leaveatanytime,Convenientandfast.

Convenient and convenient Upgrades

Firmwarecanbecontinuouslyimprovedthrough
onlinepushandupgradeOutputefficiencyand
stimulationmode,reduceuserreturnCostofplan
timprovement.

Two major treatments

Pelvic floor stimulation therapy

Postpartum pelvic
floor recovery
Pelvic floor organ
function improved
Male/female reproductive
privacy care

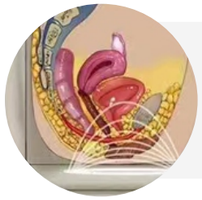
Sacrococcygeal stimulation therapy

Neuronal regulation
Balance cell dynamic activity
Strengthen pelvic
floor recovery degree

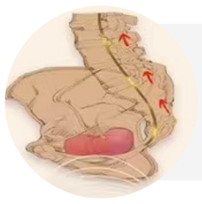
Sit quietly for 30 minutes

Enjoy 25,000 Kegel exercises

The tissue under pulsed magnetic stimulation generates reverse induction current, which changes the membrane potential. When the intensity of induction current exceeds the excitation threshold of nerve tissue, it will cause depolarization of local nerve cells, causing excitatory action potential, and causing a series of physiological active reactions in the pelvic floor organ system.Sitting for 30 minutes can achieve the equivalent of 25,000 times of Kegel movement volume, through the targeting of the head tissue neurons to release induction current, deeply stimulate the entire pelvic floor region, promote the improvement of muscle control nerve function.



Pelvic floor function was improved and core organ group strength was strengthened



Regulation of male/female urinary system and activation of pelvic floor neurons

Sacral nerve stimulates and regulates neuronal homeostasis

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Four major areas

Subdivided into 37 categories

Pregnancy conditioning

Postpartum recovery

Pelvic floor training

Reproductive privacy

Pregnancy conditioning

Hormone conditioning | ovarian care | pelvic environmental care |
endometrial careMenstrual disorders | uterine maintenance | ovarian activation

Postpartum recovery

Postpartum vaginal firming | Postpartum vaginal firming - strengthening |
Postpartum acute urinary insufficiency - Pelvic floorInsufficient postpartum urgent urine control
- sacrococcygeal | difficulty in postpartum stool control | difficulty in postpartum defecation
Postpartum uterine recovery | postpartum stress insufficiency | postpartum mixed urinary control
abnormalitiesFrequent and urgent urination after delivery

Pelvic floor training

Hypertonic pain relief | pelvic floor pain relief |
urgent urinary insufficiency - pelvic floorMixed dysuria | difficulty defecating | stress dysuria |
difficulty urinatingAcute insufficiency of urine control. - Sacrococcygeal

Reproductive privacy

Relieve pain during intercourse | vaginal tightening | mild to moderate difficulty with support |
insufficient penile congestionVaginal relaxation | vaginal firming - enhancement |
sexual sensitivity rejuvenation | difficulty ejaculatingProstate care

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Rejuvenate pelvic floor reproductive maintenance

30 minutes of sitting quietly and enjoying 25,000 Kegel exercises

After delivery problem

Urine leakage, urinary retention, constipation, vaginal laxity,
pain during intercourse,Uterine prolapse, anterior/posterior
vaginal wall bulge, vulvodynia, vaginal pain

Pelvicfloorproblem

Urgent urination, nocturnal urination, urine leakage,
fecal incontinence, pelvic organ prolapseVaginal relaxation,
sexual dysfunction, anorectal pain, prostatic pain

Beforeoperationpostoperation

Urination before/after pelvic surgery, after spinal cord injury, and
after prostate surgeryStool disorders, bladder and bowel
dysfunction after surgery or spinal cord injury

In-depth understanding of 【 Pelvic Floor Pulse magnetic 】

Why can magnetic stimulation be painless?

Compared with the traditional electrical stimulation technology, the current density at the positive and negative electrodes is the highest in conventional electrical stimulation, and decreases rapidly with the depth of the tissue. In the epidermis, the current density flowing through the pain receptors is very large and decreases rapidly with the depth, so the stimulation of deep nerves is accompanied by obvious pain. In magnetic stimulation, the magnetic field is induced by the body of the current, along the same central circular path parallel to the stimulation coil, because the skin, bone and fat conductivity is low, the induced electrical flow in the conduction is less. Nerve fibers, neurons and muscles have relatively high conductivity, and the electrical flow is relatively large, and the nerve fibers are depolarized with appropriate current. Before the depolarization current of pain receptors is reached, there is almost no sensation except for the appearance of muscle twitch.

What is the difference between magnetic stimulation and electrical stimulation?

Magnetic stimulation technology uses the induced current formed by spatially coupled changing magnetic fields into tissues without contact to stimulate tissue cells and thus trigger the action potential of cells. Therefore, both magnetic stimulation and electrical stimulation have the same stimulation mechanism at the cellular level. The difference between the two lies in that electrical stimulation is current injected through surface electrodes. Magnetic stimulation is a pulsed magnetic field into the human body to generate induction current, not the magnetic field itself plays a stimulating role. Magnetic stimulation as a non-invasive exogenous stimulation, from the stimulation method is a breakthrough to electrical stimulation, so that the stimulation method beyond the previous limitations and obtained further development, has been widely concerned by scholars in various countries, the United States, the United Kingdom, Japan and other countries in this area of research work is more active.

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What are the non-invasive advantages of magnetic stimulation?

Electrical stimulation sometimes requires electrodes to be placed on muscles or nerves, electrodes to be placed in the vagina, or surgical procedures that are limited to privacy and can cause complications. Magnetic stimulation does not require the placement of electrodes, and can be operated across uniform clothing, the user does not need to undress, magnetic stimulation has the unique advantage of penetrating high-impedance structures such as bone adipose tissue, skin, clothing or gypsum, so that the stimulation can be painless and non-invasive. For the deep proximal nerve that is difficult to activate by electrical stimulation, magnetic stimulation can be painlessly activated, which is very useful. In addition, from a biomedical engineering point of view, magnetic stimulation also has the advantage that electrical stimulation is difficult to match, because it does not have the same limitations as electrical stimulation in terms of balancing biphasic stimulation and oxidation problems, and does not require constant maintenance of the electrode to keep it in a standby state for a long time.

History of magnetic stimulation in pelvic floor rehabilitation!

1998: Magnetic stimulation devices were approved for use in women with urinary incontinence;2000: Approved magnetic stimulation devices to increase the category of urgent urinary incontinence, urinary retention and frequent urination in women;2014: Chinese stress urinary incontinence diagnosis cases show that magnetic stimulation can effectively improve;2017: The Neurourological Guidelines Manual of the European Society of Urology states that electrical and magnetic stimulation are currently the main bladder rehabilitation techniques;2019: Guidelines and consensus of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation of Chinese Medical Association, recommending the use of pelvic floor magnetic stimulation to improve overactive bladder and neurogenic bladder;2020: The Chinese Medical Association Branch of Obstetrics and Gynecology added magnetic stimulation to the Chinese diagnostic guidelines for pelvic organ prolapse;

Control terminal

Magnetic therapy stool






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Application scenario