

# WOUND CARE, TISSUE REPAIR & REGENERATIVE MEDICINE

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## EFFECTS OF LOW LEVEL LASER (DIODE- 830NM) THERAPY ON 'HUMAN BONE REGENERATION

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**Background Data:** Tissue healing is a complex process that involves both local and systemic responses, and the healing process of bone is much slower than that of soft tissues which is a great challenge of medical science. The use of Laser Therapy (LLLT) for wound /bone healing has been shown to be effective in modulating both local and systemic response by enhancing- cellular & mitochondrial ion exchange, bone mineralization, nitric oxide formation, lymphatic circulation, osteoblast proliferation, effects on osteoblast gene expression, osteoclast inhibition (prevents bone mineral resorption) and by bone engraftment on synthetic materials.

**Objective:** Laser (Semiconductor diode, Ga-Al-As, 830nm) is effective in human bone regeneration, i.e. it enhances bone fracture healing.

**Methods:** 40 (Twenty in laser & Twenty in control group) otherwise healthy men and women with, closed appendicular bone fracture (Radius/ ulna, or Femur/Tibial shaft/Clavicle/Meta carpal /Meta-tarsal) was enrolled for fracture management by laser therapy adjunctive to regular management, and was determined by clinical and radiological findings (X-ray)/at 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 6th week post fracture. Assessment included fracture line/margins, fracture gap, external callus appearance, callus-to-cortex ratio, bridging, and radiological union as well as clinical assessment of the fracture- compliance of patient, and onwards follow-up of patients, in comparison to controlled group.

**Results:** Early significant bone regeneration /callus formation achieved by early application of Low Level laser therapy (Ga-Al-As, 830 nm) on human fractured long (appendicular) bone.

**Conclusions:** Treatment with 830 nm diode laser has substantially reduced the fracture healing time as well as improved the quality/quantity of callus formation of the patient, thus enhancing fracture healing. Laser biostimulative effects on bone could be a new dimension for bone regeneration which significantly reduce healing period, lessen cost of treatment, and enhance patient compliance in medical science.