

What is Microcurrent Therapy and Why Does it Work?

The Human Body as a Conductor

The human body can be thought of as a collection of cells that are electrically excitable. Electricity is responsible for the actions of muscles, the release of hormones and other chemicals, and virtually all other cellular functions in the body.

When the body is injured or falls to disease, areas of the body become less receptive to the electrical signals emitted by the brain, and thus healing and beneficial cell replication is diminished. Electricity not only influences the metabolism of the individual cells, but also tells the cells where it fits in to the larger scheme of things, i.e. the organism.¹

How Microcurrent Therapy Can Help

The correct application of microcurrents to injured tissue allows cells in traumatized areas to regain their capacitance.¹ Capacitance is the ability for the cell to store an electrical charge. When capacitance is low (i.e. in the case of disease or injury) cellular metabolism is greatly decreased and energy production suffers. Reinvigorating these cells to increase their capacitance can potentially reverse this cycle of ill health.

Topical application of microcurrents has also been clinically proven to increase ATP (adenosine triphosphate) levels by up to 500%.² ATP is the energy currency of the body and is essential for many of the vital roles performed by the cell. Increasing over cellular function can provide global improvements to the body.

Cell MedX

Cell MedX has developed a state of the art microcurrent therapy device called the ebalance Pro. Using unique software, the ebalance Pro is able to read the body and use this information to emit electrical frequencies best suited to specific issues in different areas of the body. The treatment is completely non-invasive, has no known negative side effects, and is potentially useful in helping treat an array of ailments including diabetes, Parkinson's disease, high blood pressure, insomnia, edema, and different neuropathies.

References:

- 1) Lathrop, P.H (2011). "Physiological effects of microcurrent on the body". Retrieved from: <http://www.slideshare.net/drpeterlathrop/physiological-effects-of-microcurrent-on-the-body-peter-lathrop>
- 2) Cheng N, Van Hoof H, Bockx E, et al. (1982). "The effects of electric currents on ATP generation, protein synthesis, and membrane transport of rat skin". *Clin. Orthop. Relat. Res.* (171): 264-72.