

# Tendon Injury Recovery

**Grip Strength  
of Injured Arm  
Increased**

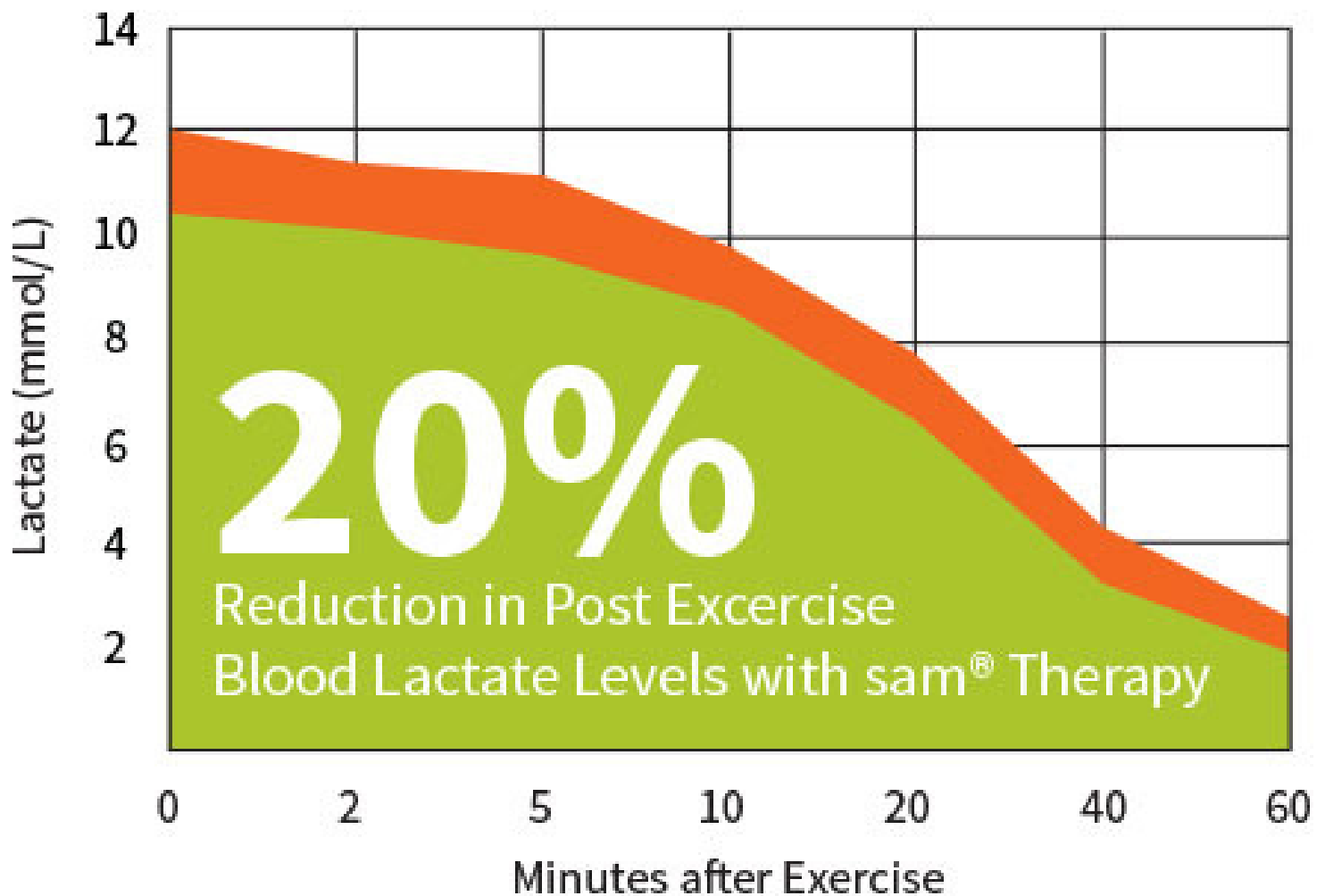
**17%**  
**with sam<sup>®</sup> Sport  
Treatment**



Clinical Trial demonstrates that patients with tendinosis of the elbow or Achilles, treated daily with sam<sup>®</sup> for four hours per day, experienced a 70% reduction in pain after six weeks of treatment. Grip strength also increased by 17% in patients with elbow tendinosis, demonstrating recovery of the injured tendon.

Patients treated with sam<sup>®</sup> on a daily basis recover faster after a tendon injury.

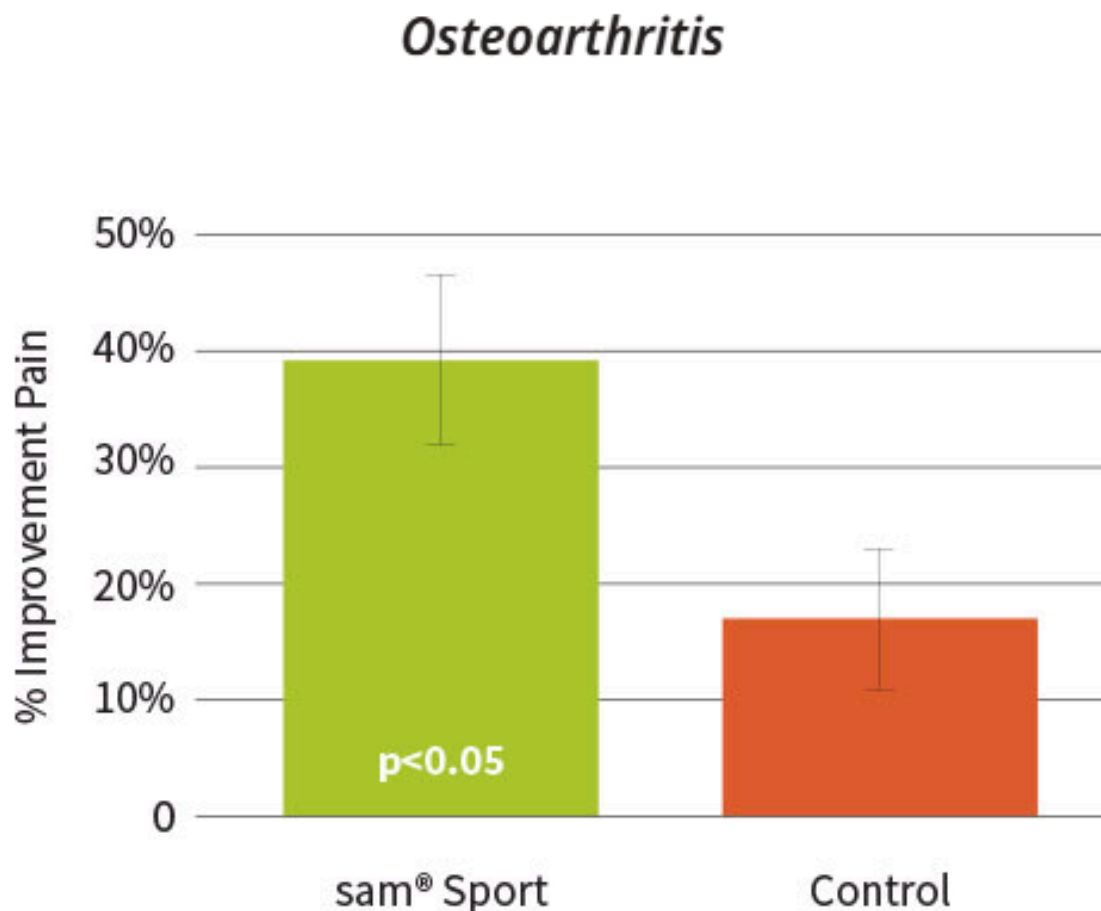
# Muscle Recovery



Athletes treated with a single, multi-hour sam® therapeutic session experienced a 20% reduction in lactate accumulation in the blood, following strenuous exercise, when compared to the control group. When the strength and function of the treated muscles were then tested, greater muscle performance was observed, as measured by Average Power and Peak Torque. These effects may result from the ability of sam® to stimulate local circulation to active muscles.

# Osteoarthritis – Pain Relief and Function

## Pain Relief Grows with Regular Therapy and Joint Function Improves

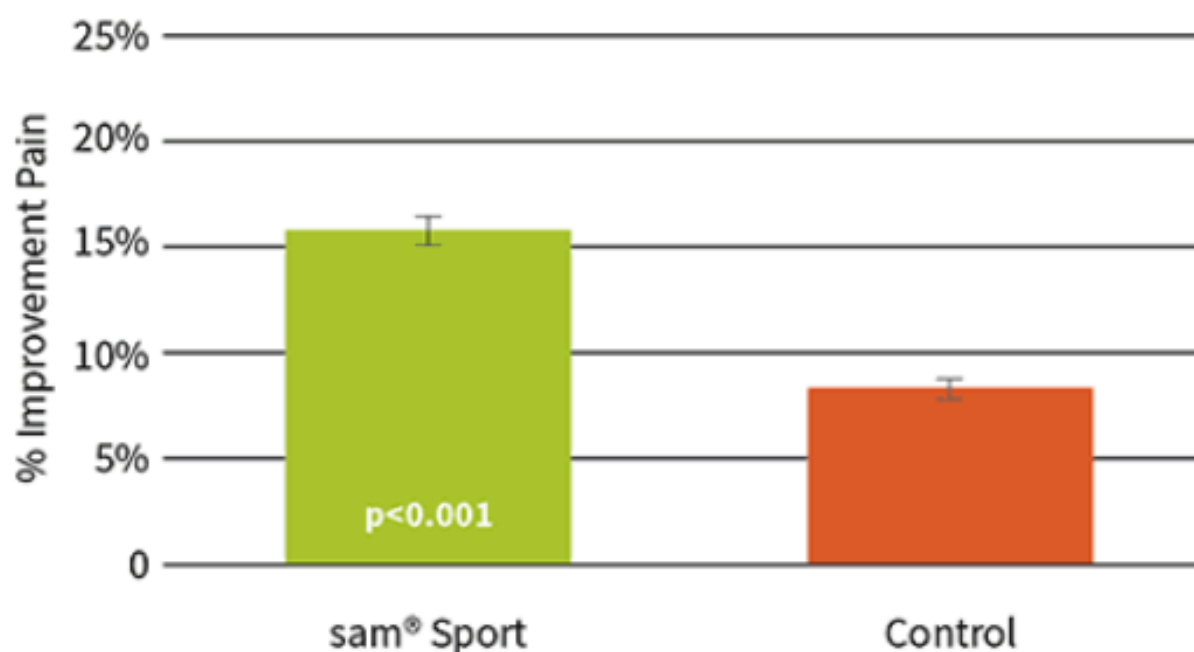


Ultrasound therapy, [according to the Cochrane Review](#), is clinically effective and covered under most insurance plans for Osteoarthritis pain management. In multiple clinical trials, sam® daily wearable multi-hour ultrasound therapy has been proven clinically effective on reducing pain and improving function of patients suffering from moderate to severe Osteoarthritis. When applied during normal daily activity, patients experience 39% to 51% pain reduction in the treated joint.

# Muscle Spasm – Pain Relief and Function

## Patients Report Pain Reduction Immediately Within Treatment Sessions

### *Trapezius Muscle Spasm*



Patients with acute pain caused by trapezius muscle spasms experienced immediate pain relief from a single, one-hour sam® treatment session. They reported a 15% improvement in the severity of pain they were experiencing, approximately twice the effect observed in the control group.