



## MatrixMag<sup>TM</sup> Scientific and Clinical Studies

### **Response of Pain to Static Magnetic Fields in Post-polio Patients: A Double-Blind Randomized Clinical Trial.**

#### **Setting:**

The post-polio clinic of The Baylor College of Medicine, Houston Texas, USA, a large rehabilitation hospital.

#### **Published:**

Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Nov. 1997.

#### **Results & Conclusions:**

The proportion of patients in the active-device group who reported a pain score decrease greater than the average placebo effect was **76%**, compared with **19%** in the placebo-device group. The application of a device delivering static magnetic fields of 300 to 500 Gauss over a pain trigger point results in significant and prompt relief of pain in postpolio subjects. Whether the pain was of a myofascial or arthritic nature, it seemed to respond equally well to the static magnetic field and the effect was noticed within 45 minutes from the onset of the application. It appears that magnetic fields may be useful in the management of pain in individuals with other types of impairments that are commonly treated in primary care settings.

The specific devices used were constructed with a pattern of concentrically arranged circles of alternating magnet polarity.

### **Static Magnets Reduce Myofascial Trigger Point Pain**

#### **Setting:**

Department of Physical Therapy, Armstrong Atlantic State University, Savannah, Georgia, USA

#### **Presented:**

This study was presented at the 26<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the Bioelectromagnetics Society (BEMS) in Washington, DC, June 21, 2004,

#### **Results & Conclusions:**

This study suggests that 500 gauss therapeutic static magnetic fields with the configuration utilized in this study can decrease the pain associated with pressure applied to myofascial trigger points after one 45 minute treatment. This confirms a previous study by The Baylor College of Medicine (1997) who reported a decrease in pain in myofascial trigger points in a post-polio population. This study expands upon those results to suggest that static therapeutic magnets may have a beneficial effect in reducing pain in a wider range of patients with myofascial trigger points.

Subjects were exposed to either an active or sham magnet for 45 minutes. Both active and sham magnets were 40 mm diameter circles, 3 mm thick and looked identical. The active magnet used was a concentrically arranged bipolar and axially magnetized flexible ferrite.

### **Efficacy of Static Magnetic Field Therapy in Chronic Pelvic Pain: A Double-Blind Randomized Study.**

#### **Setting:**

Gynecology clinic of the University of Tennessee Health Sciences Center, Memphis, Tennessee, USA

#### **Published:**

American Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology  
December 2002

#### **Results & Conclusions:**

The results of this randomized double-blind, placebo-controlled trial show that Static Magnetic Field therapy with bipolar magnets of  $\pm 500$  Gauss intensity significantly improve disability and may reduce pain when worn continuously for 4 weeks in women with chronic pelvic pain.

Active (concentrically arranged) magnets and identical-appearing placebo magnets were supplied by magnets with concentric, of bipolar configuration, with a magnetic field intensity of 500 G at the surface, and 50 mm in diameter 1.5 mm thick.

### **Effects of a Concentric Rare-Earth Magnet on Menstrual Cycle Pain: A Parallel Group Randomized Pilot Study**

#### **Setting**

Department of Internal Medicine, Nova Southeastern University Dr. Kiran C. Patel College of Osteopathic Medicine, Davie, USA.

#### **Presented:**

This paper was presented on January 20, 2021

#### **Results & Conclusions:**

Results suggest that short-term wearing of the magnet herein investigated, produces a meaningful menstrual-pain reduction in some women. Thus, further expanded research seems warranted to determine if longer wearing times result in even greater pain reductions.

The specific devices used were constructed with a pattern of concentrically arranged circles of alternating magnet polarity.