



NEUROLOGY & HYPERBARICS



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Approximately 1 billion people, of all ages, are currently affected by neurological disorders, with an estimated 6.8 million deaths that occur every year world-wide. This staggering statistical evidence illustrates the substantial impact of neurological disorders throughout the world.

New evidence presents how hyperbaric oxygen therapy (HBOT) is helping individuals regain neurological activity and functionality. For neurodevelopmental and neurodegenerative disorders, in addition to neurological injuries, HBOT provides the brain with increased levels of oxygen to help recover/repair brain tissue, proliferate the creation of new brain cells and improve cognitive functioning. Clinical studies have demonstrated the benefits of HBOT for neurological conditions with the following:

Improve Brain Functioning & Performance with HBOT

- Increases Circulatory Pathways in the Brain
- Improves Oxygenation to the Brain
- Enhance Memory and Mental Performance

Improve Brain Repair & Recovery with HBOT

- Recovers & Repairs Damaged Brain Tissue
- Develops & Regains Cognitive/Motor Functions

Attenuate Nervous System Inflammation with HBOT

- Reduces Brain Swelling
- Reduces Risk of Compromised Blood Flow to the Brain
- Decreases Pressure within the Skull
- Minimizes Oxidative Stress

Increase Regeneration of the Nervous System with HBOT

- Stimulates the Creation of New Brain Cells
- Promotes the Construction of New Brain Tissue
- Facilitates the Formation of New Brain Connections

Improve Neurological Conditions with HBOT

- Neurodevelopmental Conditions (Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Fatal Alcohol Syndrome)
- Neurodegenerative Conditions (Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, Huntington's Disease)
- Neurological Injuries (Stroke, Traumatic Brain & Spinal Cord Injuries, Concussions)

Study: Brain Function Improves with HBOT

A prospective, randomized, crossover, controlled trial was published in 2013 testing the effectiveness of HBOT for improving brain function and quality of life for mild-traumatic brain injured patients suffering chronic neurocognitive impairments. A total of 56 patients, 1-5 years after injury, with prolonged post-concussion syndrome were evaluated. Patients in the treated group were assessed prior to HBOT and after 40 HBOT sessions. Whereas patients in the crossover group were evaluated three times: prior to HBOT, after a 2-month control period of no HBOT and after 2-months of 40 HBOT sessions. Significant improvements were confirmed in cognitive function and quality of life in both groups after HBOT, however, no significant improvement was observed following the control period. HBOT was shown to induce significant brain function improvements, the creation of new brain connections and increased brain activity.

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