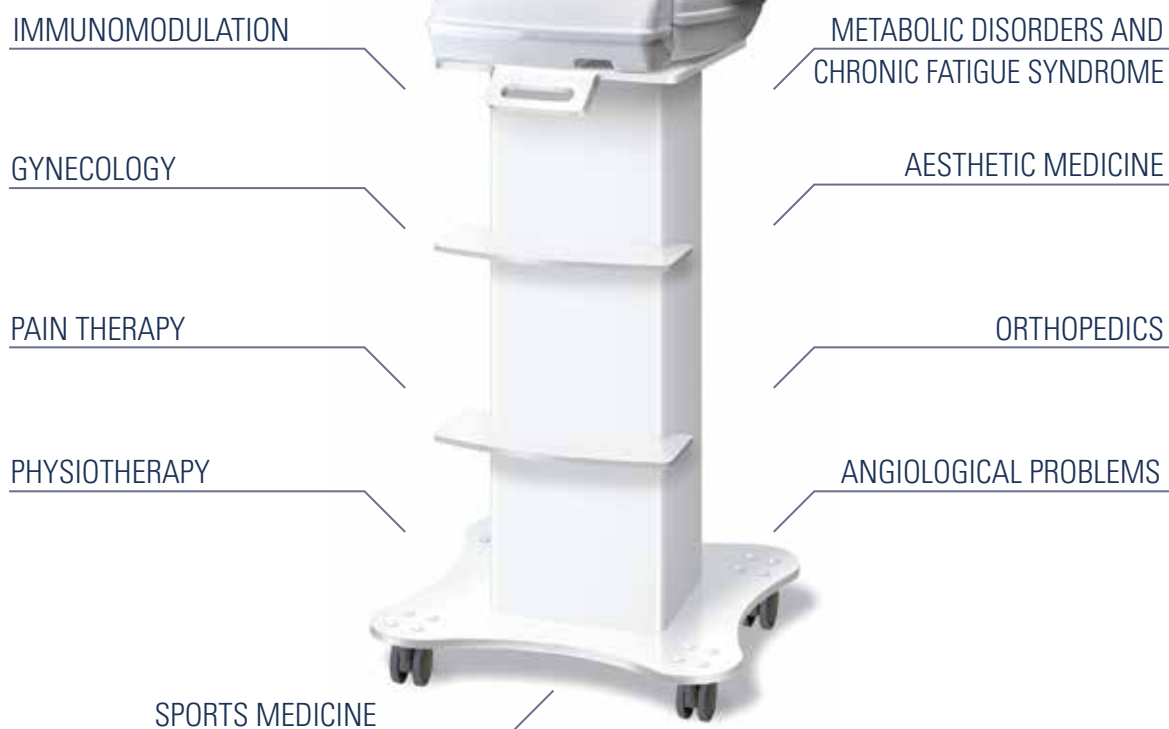


ATO₃M

O₃ THERAPY

CE 0476



OXYGEN OZONE THERAPY

Oxygen Ozone Therapy is a medical practice carried out with a mixture of oxygen and ozone, a true medication with no reported side effects. It is used in medicine for the treatment of numerous diseases and for the prevention of aging damage. Ozone concentrations present in the medical mix are not harmful to the human body.

Common administration methods, when used according to scientifically correct protocols, do not produce any adverse reaction; only inhaled administration, due to the low antioxidant capacity, can be toxic and irritating. For this reason is commonly not recommended.

ADMINISTRATION ROUTES

The routes of administration are:

- Subcutaneous
- Intramuscular
- Intra-articular
- Topical
- Insufflation (vaginal and anal)
- Hydroponic
- Ozonized major autohemo infusion

BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS

The biological effects of oxygen ozone therapy treatment are:

- Increases red blood cell (RBC) production
- Bactericidal
- Virostatic (it blocks the proliferation of viruses)
- Enhances the immune system
- Anti-inflammatory
- Fungicide
- Analgesic

ACTION MECHANISMS

1. Increases the deformability of red blood cells
2. Reduces blood viscosity
3. Promotes tissue oxygenation
4. Activates and modulates the immune system

Cert. no. MED 21021 Kiwa Cermet

Ato3M is a medical device classified in the IIA risk class. **Ato3M** uses medical oxygen cylinders and, by means of electrical discharge chambers, produces a mixture of oxygen-ozone in a concentration ranging from 2 µg/ml to 40 µg/ml, to be used exclusively for the treatment of human diseases by scrupulously following the guidelines for oxygen ozone therapy. The unit is equipped with an high quality digital photometer for maximum precision in concentration output. An O₂ oxygen cylinder, pressure reducer and cylinder trolley are provided separately as accessories.

MEDICAL APPLICATIONS

Gynecology	Candidiasis
	Vaginal atrophy
	Non-cancerous mucosal lesions
Angiology and Phlebology	Vascular disease (Arteral circulatory disorders and venous insufficiency)
	Capillaries and varicose veins
	Varicose ulcer
	Diabetic and post-phlebotic ulcer
Surgery	Peritonitis
	Proctitis
	Haemorrhoids
	Rhagades
Dermatology	Herpes Zoster and Simplex
	Acne
	Eczema
	Mycosis
Aesthetic Medicine	Painful lipodystrophy
	Hypoxic cellulitic fibroedema
	Localized adiposity
	Skin aging
Physiotherapy	Fibromyalgia
	Neuromotor rehabilitation
Orthopedics	Herniated discs
	Backache (lombosciatics)
	Arthrosis
	Tendinitis
Inner Medicine	Hepatitis
	Crohn Morbus
	Allergies
	Immune disorders
	Diabetic and post-phlebotic ulcer
	Gastrointestinal disorders
	Dysbiosis (also called dysbacteriosis)
	Asthenia
Proctology	Piles (haemorrhoids)
	Rhagades
	Mycosis
	Inflammatory mucositis
Orthodontics	Dental care
	Gingivitis (periodontal disease)
	Preparation and pre and post-operating disinfection

GENERAL TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS

O₂-O₃ MIXTURE PRODUCTION

Gas supply	medical oxygen in cylinders
O ₂ inlet maximum pressure	1.5 bar ±5%
O ₂ -O ₃ outlet available pressure to the syringe	max 1 bar ±5%
Continuous O ₂ -O ₃ outlet available pressure	max 1 bar ±5%
O ₂ -O ₃ mixture available flow	min 7 l/h max 150 l/h ±5%
O ₃ concentration	From 2 to 40 µg/ml
Maximum allowable pressure from tubes and junctions	3 bar

ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Power supply	230 V - 50 Hz
Auxiliary circuits	12 V dc / 5 V dc
HT for the lamps	max 7 KV
Highest absorbed current	0.15 A
INTERNAL FUSE F1 BT	5x20 2 A T
Network fuses	5x20 2x 0.5 A T
Insulation	Class II (type A)
Network cable	IEC-SHUKO 1.5 m
LED brightness	< 250 lm

MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Dimensions of the device: width x depth x height	520x410x210mm
Weight of the device	7.4 kg

OPTIMAL CONDITIONS OF USE

Operating temperature	10°C - +40°C
Operating environmental conditions	Temperature 18°C ÷ 25°C Humidity UR 5% ÷ 75% without condensation Pressure 700 hPa ÷ 1060 hPa

ISO9001-ISO13485
Maya Beauty Engineering
Certificate



Ato3m CE Certificate

Contraindications: • pregnancy • hyperthyroidism • favism • kidney failure • liver failure • respiratory failure • G6PD deficiency • overdoses • thrombocytopenic and emaciated patients or predisposed to hypersensitivity reactions • breastfeeding