

## **CONDITIONS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN TREATED HYPERBARIC OXYGEN THERAPY WORLDWIDE**

Following is a list of conditions reported to have been treated with HBOT worldwide. Most are considered experimental and controversial by the mainstream medical community, with only testimonials and anecdotal evidence for benefit. Scientific evidence for benefit does not exist for many of the listed conditions. Medical insurance in the United States and elsewhere will often refuse payment.

(\* Conditions marked with an asterisk below are sometimes reimbursed for a short time by Medicare and other medical insurance in the U.S., but only if strictly defined diagnostic criteria are met.)

### **EMERGENCY CONDITIONS**

Air or Gas embolism\* (in divers, but can also occur during bypass surgery)  
Bends in divers (Decompression sickness)\*  
Burns\* (thermal burns)  
Carbon monoxide poisoning\* (Insurance usually stops paying before all brain injury has fully improved)  
Cyanide Poisoning\*  
Cerebral edema  
Closed head injuries (traumatic brain injury)  
Crisis of sickle cell anemia  
Exceptional Blood Loss Anemia\*  
Blast injury  
Gas gangrene\*  
Hydrogen sulfide poisoning  
Near-drowning  
Near-electrocution  
Near-hanging  
Peyote poisoning  
Severed limbs  
Smoke inhalation  
Ileus  
Stroke (cerebral infarct, with benefit even long after the event)

### **SPECIFIC NEUROLOGIC CONDITIONS**

Autism  
Air embolism\*  
    a. Decompression induced (divers)  
    b. Iatrogenic (bypass surgery, injected, etc.)  
Cerebral edema  
    a. Toxic encephalopathy  
    b. Vascular compromise  
    c. Traumatic  
Cerebral Palsy (CP)  
Spinal cord contusion  
    a. Physiological transection  
b. Partial motor or sensory loss  
Early organic brain syndrome

- a. Small vessel disease
- b. Multiple small infarcts

Fetal alcohol syndrome

Stroke (acute and chronic residuals)

Vegetative coma (acute and prolonged)

- a. Closed head injury
- b. Hypoxic encephalopathy (suffocation, drowning, strangulation, cardiac arrest, near hanging, near choking, lightning strikes, etc.)

### Multiple sclerosis

- a. Acute
- b. Relapsing/ remitting
- c. Chronic progressive

Brain Dysfunction following Bypass Surgery and Angioplasty

Cranial nerve syndromes

- a. Trigeminal neuralgia
- b. Vestibular disorders (vertigo, tinnitus, Meniere's syndrome)
- c. Sudden deafness
- d. Brain stem syndromes (ischemia, infarct)
- e. Retinal artery occlusion
- f. Acoustic trauma

Peripheral neuropathy

- a. Charcot Marie's tooth disease
- b. Radiation myelitis

Traumatic Brain Injury

Near Drowning

Sympathetic Reflex Dystrophy

## **ORTHOPEDIC CONDITIONS**

Crush injuries\* (vascular compromise)

Soft tissue swelling

- a. Traumatic
- b. Cellulitis\* (infection/mixed flora)

compartment syndrome\*

Acute necrotizing fasciitis ( so-called "flesh-eating bacteria")\*

Necrotizing soft tissue infections\*

Clostridial myonecrosis\* (gas gangrene)

Severed limbs and digits\*

Acute and chronic osteomyelitis\* (bone infection)

Bone grafting

Fracture healing and nonunion\*

Aseptic necrosis

Tendon and ligament injuries, post-surgical repair

Delayed wound healing

Stump infections (following amputation)

Edema under cast

Sports injuries

## **MISCELLANEOUS CONDITIONS**

Peripheral vascular ulcer\*

- a. Arterial (atherosclerosis)
- b. Decubitus (bed sores)
- c. Neuropathy related (diabetes)

d. Venous (deep vein thrombosis complication)  
e. Diabetic  
Gangrene (wet and dry, atherosclerosis, more common in diabetes)  
Compromised Skin Flaps and Grafts\*  
Autism  
Abscesses\* (intra-abdominal and intracranial)  
Buerger's disease  
Biliary atresia (after surgical correction)  
Carbon tetrachloride poisoning  
Fibromyalgia  
Frostbite  
Diabetic retinopathy  
Glaucoma with visual field loss  
Diabetic ulcers\*  
Gulf War Syndrome  
Retinal artery occlusion  
Retinal vein thrombosis  
Lepromatous leprosy  
Lyme disease  
Melaney ulcer\* (flesh-eating bacteria)  
Meningitis  
Migraine  
Osteoradionecrosis\* (post radiation damage)  
Pancreatitis  
Pneumatosis cystoides intestinalis  
Pseudomembranous colitis  
Plastic surgery (speed healing, reduce scar and infection)  
Rheumatoid arthritis (acute)  
Brown Recluse Spider Bite  
Scleroderma  
Sickle cell crisis and hematuria  
Peptic ulcer  
Plastic Surgery, speeds healing with less scar  
Myocardial infarction  
Slow healing wounds  
Potentiate antibiotic therapy  
Post-cardiotomy and low output heart failure  
Radiation cystitis and enteritis\*  
Refractory mycoses\* (fungal infections)  
Suturing of Severed Limbs\*  
Chronic Fatigue Syndrome  
Cerebral palsy  
Post-polio syndrome  
Cirrhosis  
Immune System Enhancement  
Crohn's disease  
Ulcerative colitis  
ALS  
Parkinson's Syndrome