

USING THE DEVICE

Remove the device and place it on a stable, horizontal rigid surface near a power outlet. Check that the voltage of the power supply corresponds to the voltage and frequency on the appliance plate. Before inserting the power cable into the socket, make sure that the power switch is set to '0' (zero). When turned on, bringing the switch to position '1' turns on the DISPLAY on which the software presentation message appears.

At the end of the previous display, SELECT A PROGRAM appears (if you do not choose a programme, the last run is proposed again).

At this point, you can select one of the available programmes using the keys. With the same keys, the TENS is adjusted when the programme has started. After having chosen the programme, press the 'TIME/START' key to start the treatment. To pause it, press the same button. Keeping the 'TIME/START' button pressed will definitively terminate the treatment. The beep emits three notes close together, the STOP LED lights up, and the DISPLAY shows the message PROGRAM ENDED. Afterwards, you can choose another programme.

APPLICATIONS

1. Hallux valgus

Often referred to as a 'bunion', this is a deformity of the big toe. The toe tilts over towards the smaller toes, and a bony lump appears on the inside of the foot.

2. Retrocalcaneal bursitis

A condition that causes heel pain. This pain spreads from the bursa located between the Achilles tendon and the heel bone.

3. Hammer toe

A painful condition in which the toe has an abnormal bend in its middle joint due to an imbalance in the surrounding muscles, tendons, or ligaments that normally keep the toe straight.

4. Plantar fasciitis

One of the most common causes of heel pain. It involves inflammation of a thick band of tissue that runs across the bottom of the foot and connects the heel bone to the toes (plantar fascia).

5. Metatarsalgia

A condition in which the ball of the foot becomes painful and inflamed.

6. Morton's neuroma

This condition involves a thickening of the tissue around one of the nerves leading to the toes. This can cause a sharp, burning pain in the ball of the foot. The toes also may sting, burn or feel numb.

7. Hollow foot (cavus foot)

A condition in which the foot has a very high arch. Because of this high arch, an excessive amount of weight is placed on the ball and heel of the foot when walking or standing. Cavus foot can lead to a variety of signs and symptoms, such as pain and instability.

8. Diabetic foot

Any pathology that results directly from peripheral arterial disease (PAD) and/or sensory neuropathy affecting the feet in diabetes mellitus. It is a long-term (chronic) complication of diabetes mellitus.

9. Charcot foot

A condition causing weakening of the bones in the foot that can occur in people who have significant nerve damage (neuropathy). The bones are weakened enough to fracture, and with continued walking, the foot eventually changes shape.

10. Paralytic foot (foot drop)

A muscular weakness or paralysis that makes it difficult to lift the front part of the foot and toes. It can cause the foot to be dragged on the ground whilst walking.

11. Flat foot

A postural deformity in which the arches of the foot collapse, with the entire sole of the foot coming into complete or near-complete contact with the ground.

12. Rheumatic foot

Often one of the first signs of rheumatoid arthritis (RA), the most common type of inflammatory autoimmune arthritis. Signalled by painful inflammation in the feet and ankles.

13. Haglund's syndrome

A constellation of soft tissue and bony abnormalities represent one cause of retrocalcaneal pain consisting of inflammation of the regional soft tissues, e.g., retrocalcaneal bursitis, superficial Achilles bursitis and thickening and/or inflammation of the Achilles tendon, associated with a prominent bony contour of the posterior calcaneus.

14. Tarsal tunnel syndrom

A compression or squeezing on the posterior tibial nerve that produces symptoms anywhere along the path of the nerve running from the inside of the ankle into the foot.

15. Heel spu

A calcium deposit causing a bony protrusion on the underside of the heel bone. On an X-ray, a heel spur can extend forward by as much as a half-inch.

16. Tendinitis of the extensor

The tendons that run along the top of the foot and pull the foot upwards become inflamed and painful.

17. Peroneal tendonitis

This condition occurs when the peroneal tendons become inflamed. This happens when there is an increased load and overuse of the tendons, leading to them rubbing on the bone.

18. Achilles tendonitis

An overuse injury of the Achilles tendon, the band of tissue that connects calf muscles at the back of the lower leg to your heel bone. This is accompanied by an ache in the back of the leg, often just above the heel.

19. Proximal tendinitis of the anterior tibial

Leads to pain and often swelling in the front of the ankle and into the midfoot. Sometimes the tendon may have degeneration within it as well, not just inflammation.

GENESIS PROGRAMMES FOR TARGET PATHOLOGY

01 HARD TOE	14 FLAT FOOT
02 HALLUX VALGUS	15 RHEUMATIC FOOT
03 RETROCALCANEAL BURSTITIS	16 HAGLUND'S SYNDROME
04 BLOOD CIRCULATION	17 TARSAL TUNNEL SYNDROME
05 HAMMER FINGERS	18 HEEL SPUR
06 PLANTAR FASCIITIS	19 HEEL PAIN
07 METATARSALGIA	20 TENDINITIS OF THE EXTENSORS
08 MORTON'S NEUROMA	21 PERONEAL TENDONITIS
09 PATHOLOGIES OF THE LATERAL COMPARTMENT OF THE ANKLE	22 ACHILLES TENDONITIS
10 HOLLOW FOOT	23 PROXIMAL TENDINITIS OF THE ANTERIOR TIBIAL
11 DIABETIC FOOT	24 ULTRASOUND
12 CHARCOT FOOT	25 MAGNETOTHERAPY
13 PARALYTIC FOOT	

SPECIFICATIONS

Power supply frequency	50/60 Hz
Absorbed power	50 W
Electrical insulation class	Class II
Type of parts applied	BF
LF magnetotherapy operating frequencies	15 ÷ 100 Hz
LF flow density max.	150 gauss pp
Radiated PMF	20 ÷ 40 gauss
HF magnetotherapy operating frequencies	20 ÷ 700 MHz
HF magnetotherapy modulation frequencies	500 ÷ 10,000 Hz
HF flow density max.	7 mW (with resistance load of 75 ohms)
Radiated HF CMP	3 mW (with resistance load of 75 ohms)

Magnetotherapy emission area	25.2 cm ²
Photocatalysis (light) working frequency	10 ÷ 30 Hz
Wavelength	420–920 nm/P
Photocatalysis emission area	20 cm ²
Acoustic working frequency	1 MHz
Waveform	Pulsed – continuous
Duty cycle – duty factor	20 ÷ 100% – 0.20 ÷ 1.00
Pulse duration	10 secs
Pulse repetition period	10 ÷ 20 secs
Maximum output power (corresponding to 100% of output)	0.85 W (on each head)
Ultrasound emission surface diameter	5 cm
Effective radiating area	6.74 cm ²
Beam non-uniformity ratio	2.54
Beam type	Collimated
Electrostimulation frequency	1 KHz (sinewave)
Electrostimulation voltage (manual adjustment from 0 to 100%)	70 V _{pp} (maximum amplitude)
Electrostimulation current (minimum increment 0.5 mA)	70 mA (maximum amplitude)
Pulse duration	0.5 secs
Pulse repetition frequency	1 Hz
Impedance	1000 ohms
Programmes	25
Maximum programme duration	20 minutes