



**IS THE THERABATH®PRO® HYGENIC?**

As far back as 1942, a physician states:  
 "Bacteriological test have shown that . . . the paraffin in the tank becomes sterile . . . and quite sanitary." — Dr. Richard Kovacs, Electrotherapy and Light Therapy, from the chapter, "Essentials of Hydrotherapy," 4th edition, Lea & Febinger, Philadelphia, 1942.

University of Minnesota microbiologists state that because of the lack of water and the high temperatures in the Therabath®PRO®, no pathogenic bacteria can survive in the paraffin medium.

Epidemiologists in the state of Minnesota state that, in the transmission of any virus, the research in the field overwhelmingly shows the impossibility of contamination via paraffin baths. They state that the risk of viral contamination would be far greater via handshakes, sneezes, door-knobs, or any other similar chance encounter because transmission occurs at room temperatures via a moist medium. The Therabath®PRO® environment is hostile to viruses because the temperature of the bath is far greater than that of the human body, and heated paraffin contains no water.

In a test designed by a University of Minnesota microbiologist, conducted in August of 1986, ten subjects dipped both of their unwashed hands five times in a standard Therabath®PRO® unit filled with molten paraffin. (Note: This is worst case. Normally clients' hands will be pre-washed or sprayed with sanitizing spray solution). After allowing the paraffin "glove" to harden for a few minutes,

the subjects placed the paraffin back into the Therabath®PRO® reservoir. (NOTE: This again is worst case. Normally, clients will not recycle the paraffin back into the reservoir. Thus, human contaminants, which are immediately encapsulated when the 121-degree F melt point paraffin solidifies on contact with 98.6-degree F skin, are not returned to the system). Several samples of the unusually contaminated paraffin were then randomly taken from the Therabath®PRO® reservoir. Results: Total plate count and thermophilic plate counts showed no bacteriological activity, according to an independent microbiological laboratory. See Certificate of Testing below.

This test was designed to simulate a worst-case scenario. Under normal conditions, the users will prewash hands or spray with a sanitizing solution. Furthermore, users normally dispose of the solidified paraffin after use. Used paraffin should not be recycled in the bath.

Paraffin therapy has been universally accepted as a bona fide treatment for arthritis for well over 80 years. Over that period, countless patients have been treated at hospitals, physical therapy clinics, and nursing homes worldwide. Not one report of paraffin bath cross-contamination has ever surfaced from the professional medical community.

Since 1962, the Therabath®PRO® has been sold to hospitals, clinics, physical therapists and beauty professionals and WR Medical has never had a documented complaint about sanitation.



**Certificate of Testing**

	22266	<b>INGMAN LABORATORIES, INC.</b> <small>Grain - Feed - Water - Food Nutrition - Chemical - Microbiological Analyses</small> <small>USDA CERTIFIED MEAT LABORATORY</small> 2945 34th Ave. So. (34th & E. Lake St.) P.O. Box 15305 Minneapolis, MN 55415 (612) 724-0121	Established in 1928
	W. R. Medical Electronics, Mark Anderson 1995 West Cty. Rd. B-2 St. Paul, Mn. 55113 <small>This is to certify that there was tested under the supervision of Ingman Laboratories, Inc. a sample represented as follows:</small>	Date <u>Aug. 27, 1986</u>	AUG 27 1986 W. R. MEDICAL ELECTRONICS
(121° F. MP) Paroffin Wax		Thermophilic Plate Count-Less than 10/g Standard Plate Count-Less than 10/g	
GRAIN EXCHANGE SAMPLE, <input type="checkbox"/> SUBMITTED SAMPLE, <input type="checkbox"/> STATE SAMPLE, <input type="checkbox"/>		INGMAN LABORATORIES, INC. By  LAWRENCE KIDDER	

Form 108-684

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