

REAC Neuromodulation Treatments in Depression, Anxiety and Stress. A Comparative Retrospective Study

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Introduction: The purpose of this retrospective study was to compare the effects of two different modalities of administration of the neuro psycho physical optimization (NPPO) neuromodulation treatment, applied with radio electric asymmetric conveyer (REAC) biotechnology devices. Both the modalities are aimed at improving the strategies to deal with and optimize the allostatic response to environmental stressors and exposome. This allows to reduce the dysfunctional adaptive behavior patterns, which underlie many neuropsychological symptoms and pathologies, and to improve the symptoms of depression, anxiety and stress.

Materials and Methods: From a population of subjects experiencing at least two of the three symptoms depression, anxiety and stress, the selection of pre and post-treatment Depression, Anxiety, Stress 21 items scale (DASS 21) data was made proceeding with a reverse chronological recruitment mechanism, until reaching 150 subjects for each of the 2 groups. The first group was treated with the neuro psycho physical optimization treatment (NPPO), which is the punctiform modality of administration on the auricle pavilion, and the second group was treated with the neuro psycho physical optimization treatment, which is the area modality of administration applied by the planar probe on the cervicobrachial area (NPPO-CB).

Results: The Wilcoxon signs test confirmed the differences in scores in pre and post-treatment DASS-21. The comparison between the two groups data and the comparison across groups data showed that NPPO and NPPO-CB have the same efficacy in reducing the symptoms of depression, anxiety and stress, after a single treatment cycle. Statistical significance was set at $p < 0.05$.

Discussion: This is the first efficacy descriptive comparison between the two different modalities of administration of the NPPO treatment, as different options for the same clinical indication.

Keywords: neuromodulation, noninvasive neurostimulation, behavioral disorders, DASS-21

Introduction

Since ancient times, electricity has been used as a therapeutic technique in some mood and neurological disorders.¹ Of course, at the time the nature of the electrical phenomenon was not known, nor how to artificially generate it. Despite these limitations, it had been understood that electricity produced naturally by some animals, in particular by the so-called electric fish, like torpedo rays, common in the Mediterranean Sea, could be useful to treat some health problems such as headaches, melancholy and epileptic seizures.¹ Over the years, knowledge has advanced

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to create a wide availability of neuro stimulation technologies and techniques that use electric current and electromagnetic fields in various ways. Among these, the oldest is electroconvulsion therapy.² More recent techniques are transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS),³ direct (tDCS)^{4,5} or alternating current stimulation (tACS),^{5,6} transcranial random noise stimulation (tRNS),^{5,7} transcranial focused ultrasound⁸ and stimulation with radio electric asymmetrically conveyed fields (REAC).^{9,10} Each of these techniques in the context of the same therapeutic indications has various methods of therapeutic administration.^{11–13}

In the context of REAC technology, the administration of neuromodulation treatments is carried out with electrodes called Asymmetric Conveyer Probe (ACP). These can be of punctiform type to treat small areas, or planar type for larger areas. REAC neuromodulation treatments for depression, anxiety and stress symptoms^{14–21} are identified with the generic definition of Neuro Psycho Physical Optimization (NPPO). NPPO is the term that is commonly used for the treatment with punctiform ACP administered on the auricle, while that administered with planar ACP in the cervical region is called NPPO-CB, as described in a previous work carried out as an arm of the same research project.²²

The NPPO treatment takes about three seconds, being designed to be used on large populations, ie, in social prevention projects against behaviors and symptoms related to depression, anxiety and stress.⁹ The NPPO-CB requires about 4 minutes and is preferably used when the symptoms related to a depressive, anxious or stress state, occur with tension in the shoulders and neck. In fact, the correlation between depression, anxiety, stress, and the cervical/cervicobrachial area is well described in the literature.^{23–30} Furthermore, it has been shown that this correlation is present in all ages.^{25,27}

The purpose of this study was analyzing retrospectively the data obtained from the psychometric test depression Anxiety Stress Scale 21 items (DASS-21)³¹ in the NPPO and NPPO-CB groups. The psychometric test results were compared before and after the treatment administration in each group. The final analysis aimed to compare the difference in effectiveness between NPPO and NPPO-CB groups.

Materials and Methods

Study Design

A retrospective study is defined as a study in which the research question was determined after the data were

collected. This is a retrospective, non-randomized, non-blinded study, aimed to compare retrospectively the efficacy of 2 administration modalities of neuro psycho physical optimization treatment (NPPO and NPPO-CB) in depression, anxiety and stress, evaluating the results through the use of DASS-21 test. DASS-21 is a validated test, which evaluates the severity of mental disorder symptoms associated to depression, anxiety, and stress, using a severity scale that ranges from normal to mild, moderate, severe and extremely severe. In order to reach high levels of evidence, the design of the study was based on this specific inclusion criterion: to be positive to at least two clusters out of three of DASS-21 test, that means that the test results of the recruited subjects had to exceed the threshold of normality in 2 out of 3 clusters. Consequently, on a population of about 300 subjects for each administration modality group, the subjects were recruited in reverse chronological order, starting from the most recent treated, excluding those who matched exclusion criteria (age, pregnancy, diagnosis of psychiatric diseases, ongoing psychopharmacological or psychotherapeutic treatments), up to reach the number of 150 subjects for each group, because this cohort size was assumed to be sufficient for the study design.

Context of the Study and Data Acquisition

The context for data acquisition is the REAC-Neuromodulation research project. The aim of this project is to evaluate the effects of neuromodulation treatments with REAC technology in the epigenetic and neuropsychological fields on anxiety, depression and stress, in the Federal University of Amapá (UNIFAP) community.

Ethics

In the ambit of the research project REAC – Neuromodulation, this study was approved by the ethical committee of the Federal University of Amapá with opinion number 3.640.674 dated October 14, 2019. The study was conducted in full compliance with the Declaration of Helsinki – Ethical principles for medical research involving human subjects. Informed consent was obtained from all participants.

Subjects

The inclusion criteria used for the selection of subjects to be included in the retrospective analysis were as follows:

both genders, age between 18 and 70 years, positivity to at least two out the three clusters depression, anxiety and stress of the DASS-21 test. The exclusion criteria were: pregnancy, diagnosis of psychiatric diseases, ongoing psychopharmacological or psycho-therapeutic treatments. Proceeding with a reverse chronological recruitment mechanism, the selection was continued until reaching 150 subjects for each of the 2 groups, the first treated with the NPPO treatment and the second treated with the NPPO-CB treatment.

The prescription of NPPO-CB administration modality instead of NPPO was preferred when, through clinical examination, the doctor observed cervical brachial contraction and the forward head-neck posture.

The NPPO group consisted of 150 people, 57 men (38%), with an average age of 51.1 ± 12.65 years, and 93 women (62%), with an average age of 49.8 ± 13.81 years. The overall average age of the group was 50.3 ± 13.35 years. The NPPO-CB group consisted of 150 people, 66 men (44%), with an average age of 48.7 ± 14.25 years, and 84 women (56%), with an average age of 45.8 ± 16.14 years. The overall average age of the group was 47.1 ± 15.35 years.

After the DASS-21 test (T0), all the subjects underwent a preliminary REAC neuromodulation treatment called Neuro Postural Optimization (NPO)^{10,32-36} (T1). After at least an hour after the NPO treatment, the subjects started the NPPO or NPPO-CB 18 sessions treatment cycle (T2). The time interval between one session and the next was at least one hour, up to a maximum of 4 sessions per day. The entire treatment cycle of 18 sessions was completed within 4 weeks. At the last of the 18 sessions of NPPO or NPPO-CB treatment cycle, the subjects repeated the DASS 21 test (T3). The time points for the comparison of the DASS-21 test were T0 and T3.

DASS 21 Test

The DASS-21 is a 21-item self-report instrument designed by Syd Lovibond and Peter Lovibond in 1995. It was originally developed to provide maximum differentiation between depressive and anxious symptoms.³¹ This psychometric test is a measure of mental health, focused on the three traits of depression, anxiety and stress. Compared to the DSM-IV classification, the DASS Anxiety scale matches closely the criteria for various Anxiety Disorders, with the exception of Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD). The DASS Depression scale, even if it is not specific to depression, matches closely the criteria of

the Mood Disorders. The DASS Stress scale matches quite closely the DSM-IV symptom criteria for GAD. The test consists of a list of 21 items, each of which is to be rated on a four-point scale. It assesses difficult relaxing, nervous arousal, and being easily upset/agitated, irritable/over-reactive and impatient.

REAC Technology

REAC Technology is based on specific environmental radioelectric fields emitted by the device, which interact with the bioelectric field of the subject being treated inducing microcurrents in his body. The specific probe ACP, which connects the device to the body of the patient, allows the radio electric field emitted by the REAC device to interact with all the biological structures that contain electrical charges, such as the cells and human body. This interaction induces endogenous microcurrents in them. This scheme has been developed to create an asymmetric circuit, that underlies the cell polarity,³⁷ and neuro transmission.^{38,39} The REAC neuromodulation treatments are based on a pulsed 5.8 GHz radio electric emission. Each treatment protocol is pre-programmed by the manufacturer and cannot be modified by the operator. The REAC technology devices used in this retrospective analysis were BENE 110 universal model (ASMED, Florence, Italy).

REAC Neuromodulation Treatments

REAC Neuro Postural Optimization Treatment

The REAC-NPO neuromodulation treatment has shown to be able to optimize the neurotransmission in the whole encephalic mass, determining a more functional and efficient response,^{10,32,34} even in neurodegenerative diseases such as Parkinson's and Alzheimer's.³⁴⁻³⁶ The REAC-NPO consists of a single treatment administered on a specific area of the auricle scapha.

REAC Neuro Psycho Physical Optimization Treatments

NPPO treatment has been designed to optimize the individual response to environmental stressors, that can induce a wide range of disorders and pathologies, as depression, anxiety, and stress.

The increased muscle tension, detectable in the cervico brachial region,^{24,40} and originating in this alarm/stress reaction, is the physiological rationale that explains why in the NPPO-CB treatment, the ACP is applied on the cervicobrachial area.

Statistical Analysis

The data of the total 300 patients, grouped by type of treatment into two groups of 150, were sent to the analysis of a statistician, who was blind to the treatment administered.

For statistical analysis was used IBM Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) 22. Summary statistics of number of patients and percentages in the five categories (normal, mild, moderate, severe, extremely severe) at the two time points T0 and T3 for the three clusters (depression, anxiety, stress) were performed. The Wilcoxon Signs test was performed to confirm the differences in scores between T0 and T3, as reported in Table 1. Statistical significance was set at $p < 0.05$. For both the tests and in both the groups statistical significance was found at $p < 0.005$.

Results

NPPO Group

At T0 DASS-21 test, the NPPO group reported the following results: for the cluster depression, 25 patients (16,7%) in normal category, 31 (20,7%) in mild, 43 (28,7%) in

moderate, 26 (17,3%) in severe, 25 (16,7%) in extremely severe; for the cluster anxiety, 21 (14%) patients at normal level, 18 (12%) at mild level, 39 (26%) at moderate, 21 (14%) at severe, 51 (34%) at extremely severe; as regards the cluster stress, 12 (8%) patients were at normal level, 24 (16%) at mild level, 42 (28%) at moderate, 40 (26,7%) at severe, 32 (21,3%) at extremely severe.

At T3, about 4 weeks from the start of treatment, NPPO group reported the following results: for the cluster depression, 94 (62,7%) patients in normal category, 23 (15,3%) in mild, 22 (14,7%) in moderate, 8 (5,3%) in severe, 3 (2%) in extremely severe; for the cluster anxiety, 85 (56,7%) patients at normal level, 12 (8%) at mild level, 28 (18,7%) at moderate, 13 (8,7%) at severe, 12 (8%) at extremely severe; as regards the cluster stress, 84 (56%) patients were at normal level, 28 (18,7%) at mild level, 22 (14,7%) at moderate, 12 (8%) at severe, 4 (2,7%) at extremely severe.

Figure 1 shows how the neuro psycho physical optimization treatment in NPPO administration modality is effective in reducing the symptoms of depression, anxiety and stress, comparing the results of the DASS-21 tests carried out before and after the treatment for each of the 3 clusters.

Table 1 Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test Results

NPPO Modality of Treatment Administration (N = 150)			
SIGN TEST			
	Depression post – Depression pre	Anxiety post – Anxiety pre	Stress post – Stress pre
Z	-10.417	-10.083	-11.161
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000
WILCOXON			
	Depression post – Depression pre	Anxiety post – Anxiety pre	Stress post – Stress pre
Z	-10.021	-9.482	-10.133
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000
NPPO-CB MODALITY OF TREATMENT ADMINISTRATION (N = 150)			
SIGN TEST			
	Depression post – Depression pre	Anxiety post – Anxiety pre	Stress post – Stress pre
Z	-10.780	-10.676	-11.007
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000
WILCOXON			
	Depression post – Depression pre	Anxiety post – Anxiety pre	Stress post – Stress pre
Z	-9.848	-9.873	-10.097
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000

Abbreviations: DASS 21, Depression Anxiety Stress Scale; NPO, neuro postural optimization; NPPO, neuro psycho physical optimization; NPPO-CB, neuro psycho physical optimization-cervico brachial; ACP, asymmetric conveyer probe.

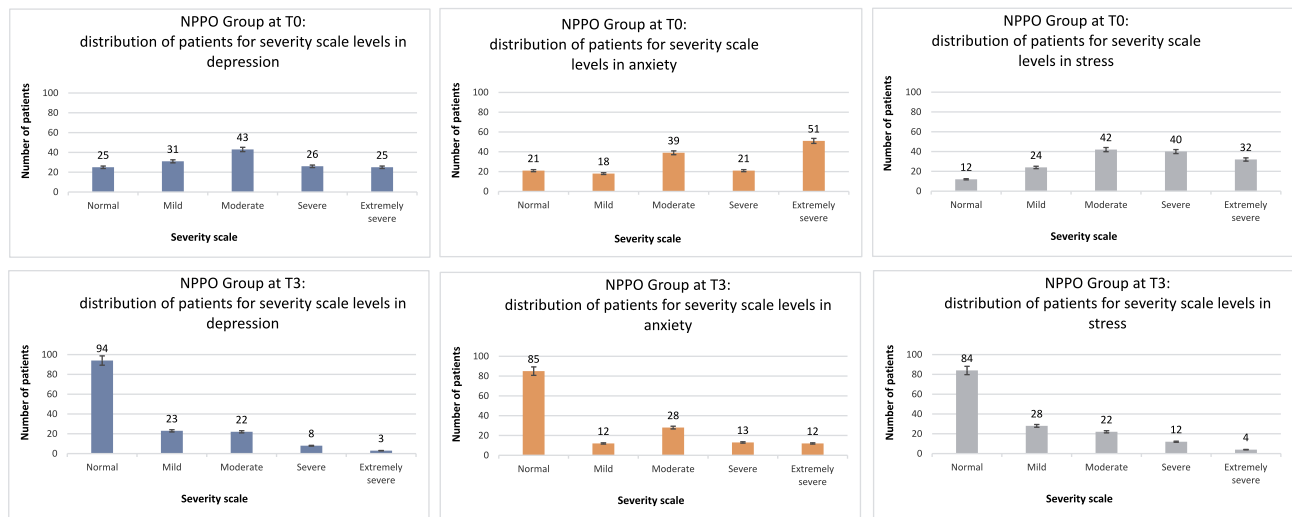


Figure 1 NPPO modality of treatment administration: efficacy in the reduction of the symptoms in the three clusters, from T0 to T3.

NPPO-CB Group

At T0 test, the NPPO-CB group reported the following results: for the cluster depression, 32 (21,3%) patients in normal category, 26 (17,3%) in mild, 48 (32%) in moderate, 19 (12,7%) in severe, 25 (16,7%) in extremely severe; for the cluster anxiety, 18 (12%) patients at normal level, 24 (16%) at mild level, 43 (28,7%) at moderate, 23 (15,3%) at severe, 42 (28%) at extremely severe; as regards the cluster stress, 17 (11,3%) patients were at normal level, 31 (20,7%) at mild level, 39 (26%) at moderate, 36 (24%) at severe, 27 (18%) at extremely severe.

At T3, about 4 weeks from the start of treatment, NPPO-CB group reported the following results: for the cluster depression, 95 (63,3%) patients in normal category,

26 (17,3%) in mild, 19 (12,7%) in moderate, 6 (4%) in severe, 4 (2,7%) in extremely severe; for the cluster anxiety, 89 (59,3%) patients at normal level, 16 (10,7%) at mild level, 32 (21,3%) at moderate, 10 (6,7%) at severe, 3 (2%) at extremely severe; as regards the cluster stress, 100 (66,7%) patients were at normal level, 21 (14%) at mild level, 20 (13,3%) at moderate, 6 (4%) at severe, 3 (2%) at extremely severe.

Figure 2 shows the efficacy of the neuro psycho physical optimization treatment in NPPO-CB modality of administration in reducing the symptoms of depression, anxiety and stress, comparing the results of the DASS-21 tests carried out before and after the treatment for each of the 3 clusters.

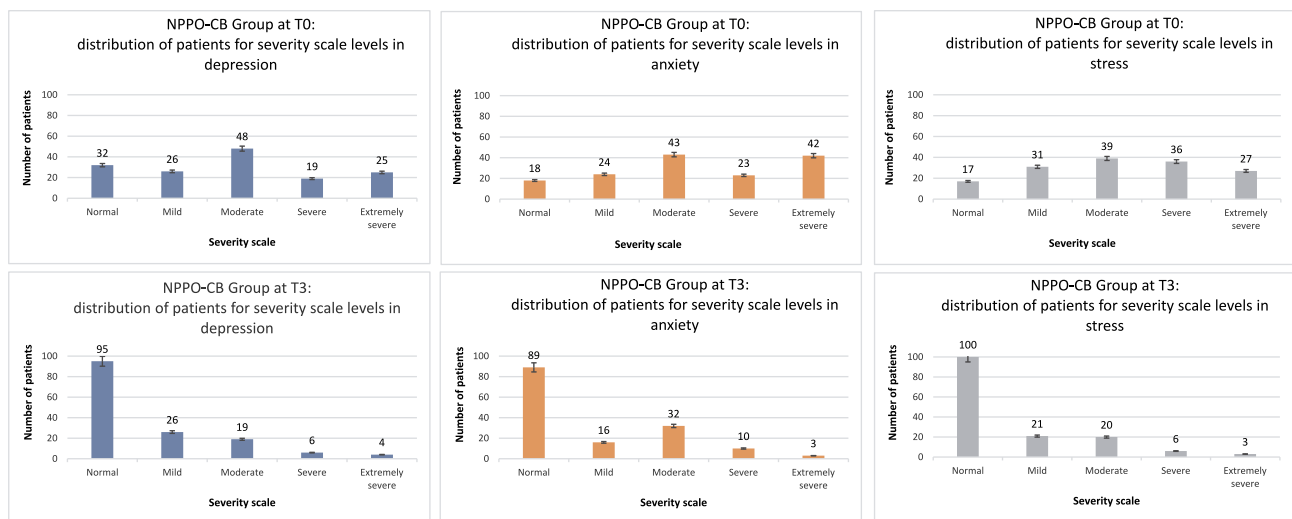


Figure 2 NPPO-CB modality of treatment administration: efficacy in the reduction of the symptoms in the three clusters, from T0 to T3.

Comparison Between the Two Modalities of Treatment Administration

The results obtained in the 2 groups treated with the 2 modalities of treatment administration can be superimposed in all 3 clusters subject to evaluation of the DASS-21 test.

In fact, as regards the depression cluster, in the NPPO group 83.3% (125/150) of the patients had the symptom at T0, while after the treatment the percentage dropped to 37.3% (56/150). Similar results for patients in the NPPO-CB group, with 78.6% (118/150) positive for the symptom depression at T0 and 36.6% (55/150) at T3.

As regards the anxiety cluster, in the NPPO group, 86% (129/150) of the patients had the symptom at T0, while after the treatment the percentage dropped to 43.3%

(65/150). Similar results for patients in the NPPO-CB group, with 88% (132/150) positive for the symptom anxiety at T0 and 40.6% (61/150) at T3.

Finally, as regards the stress cluster, 92% (138/150) of patients of NPPO group were positive to the symptom at T0, while the percentage dropped to 37.3% (56/150) at T3. In the NPPO-CB group, 88.6% (133/150) were positive at T0 and 33.3% (50/150) at T3.

These results show the similar efficacy of the 2 modalities of administration of the NPPO treatment. In fact, Figures 3 and 4 highlight how at T3 the median tends to move towards lower symptom severity scores compared to T0, in all 3 clusters and in both the modalities of administration. Moreover, the dispersion from the median tends

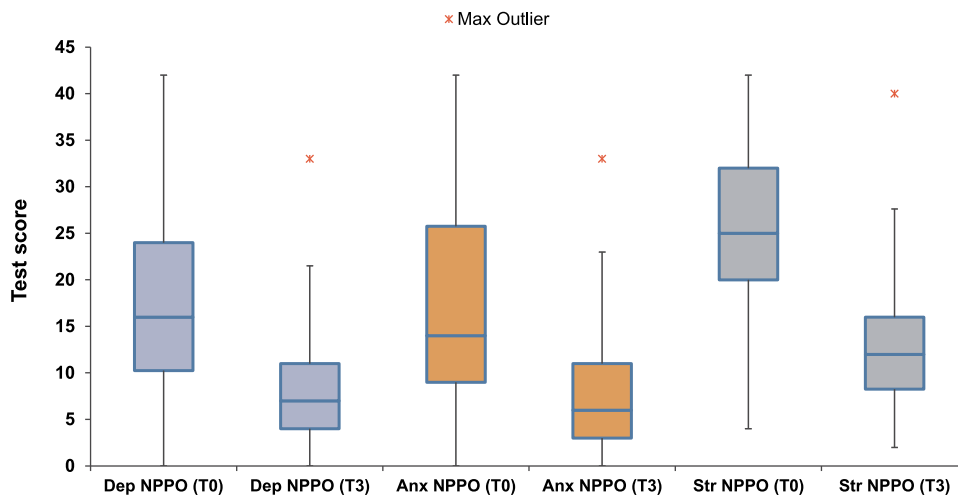


Figure 3 NPPO modality of treatment administration: comparison between T0 and T3 in the three clusters.

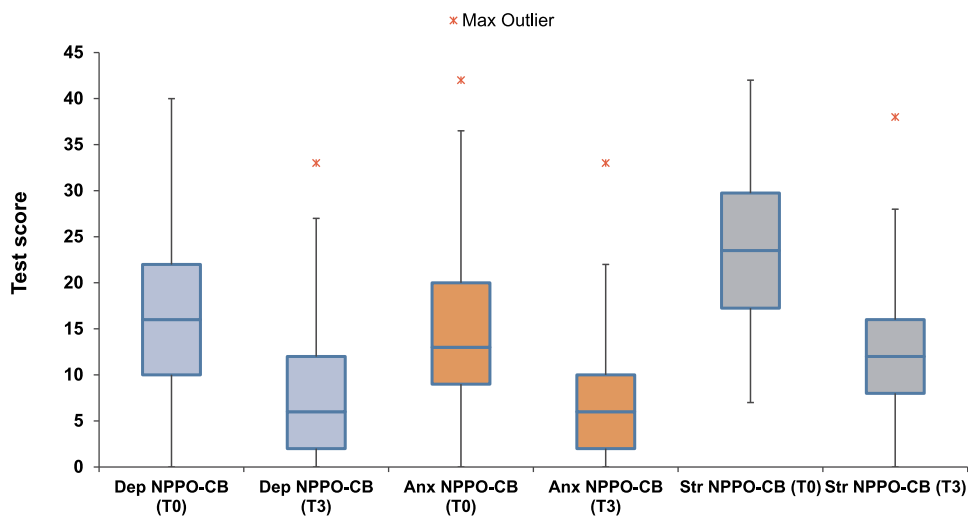


Figure 4 NPPO-CB modality of treatment administration: comparison between T0 and T3 in the three clusters.

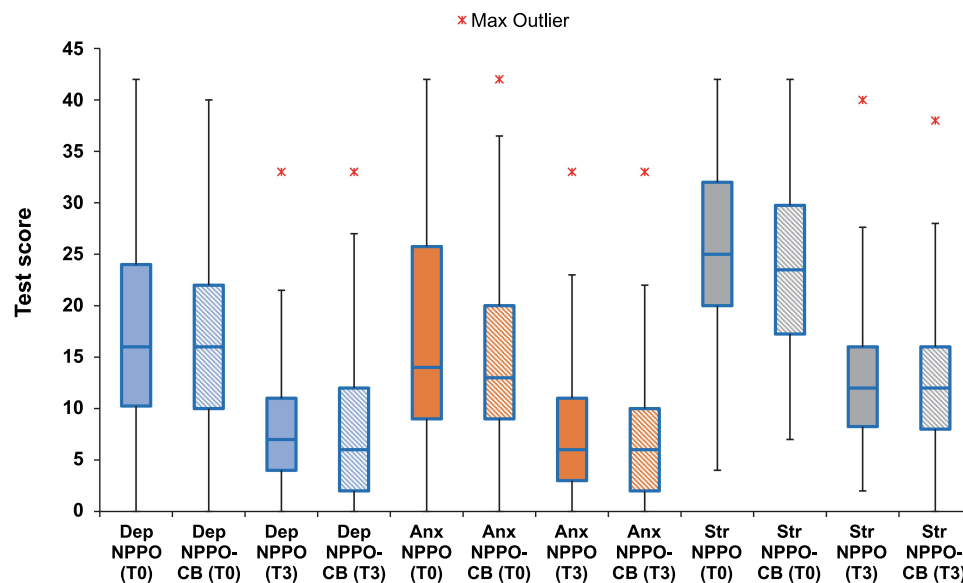


Figure 5 Effectiveness comparison across groups. Results at T0 and T3 compared across NPPO and NPPO-CB treatment modalities in each cluster.

to decrease, at T3 compared to T0, highlighting the concentration trend of the subjects around lower severity levels. Figure 5 shows the effectiveness comparison across groups. Results at T0 and T3 are compared across NPPO and NPPO-CB treatment modalities in each cluster.

Discussion

The feeling of tension and pain in the neck and shoulders in relation to a depressive, anxious or stressful episode is a common experience in the life of any individual. To treat this symptomatic picture, various approaches have been proposed, such as cervical treatments with transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation⁴¹ (TENS), hot pack⁴¹ (HP), pulsed electro magnetic fields⁴¹ (PEMF), far-infrared radiation⁴² (FIR), low-frequency stimulation^{42,43} (LFS), acupuncture,^{42,43} and physiotherapy.^{44,45}

Unexpectedly, these treatments^{41–45} aimed at treating a predominantly physical symptom, such as the sensation of tension and pain in the neck and shoulders, determined also a psycho-emotional effect, resulting in an improvement in the depressive, anxious and stressful state.

The physiological rationale behind this symptomatic correlation could be identified in the alarm reaction,^{46–48} as an initial response that the body experiences when under stress. This response is known as startle response^{49,50} when triggered by acoustic stimuli, or avoidance response⁵¹ when it is aimed at preventing an aversive stimulus.

In humans, as in all animals, the alarm reaction is a fundamentally unconscious defensive reaction in response

to unexpected, sudden, or threatening cues, characterized by increased autonomic and neuroendocrine activation, and specific behavior patterns that also involve postural attitude.^{47,48} The alarm/stress reaction is initially and subconsciously processed by the low road of Le Doux.^{52,53} In the low road, the process of elaborating the external stimuli implies that these are initially received by the sense organs, conveyed to the thalami and sent by them to the amygdalae, for subsequent processing of information.

From here, new bioelectric impulses impart signals to the effector organs for the prompt reaction of the body in terms of behavior and action aimed at expressing emotion. The behavior developed by the low road has its own specific function from the point of view of survival, ie, it is better to react to potentially dangerous circumstances as if they were real, rather than not to react at all. Therefore, the low road is a way through which the signal is processed more quickly, but also less detailed. It is a path that allows us to quickly activate our body, to respond promptly to a threat. All this leads the whole organism to maintain an alarm response, not consciously perceived by the individual, but manifested with various postural attitudes, such as the forward head/neck posture.⁵⁴

Subsequently, the alarm/stress reaction is always unconsciously processed by the high road of Le Doux.^{52,53} The process of elaborating the external stimuli in the high road implies that these are initially received by the sense organs, conveyed to the thalami and sent by them to the neocortex. From the cerebral neocortex, new

impulses are generated and sent to the amygdalae, which process and restart new impulses towards the effector organs for emotional response and other body reactions. Hence, the elaboration of the environmental stimuli through the high road, allows the higher cognitive systems of the brain to carry out a more detailed evaluation of the stimulus, including relationships with other stimuli and representations of past experiences, which lead to a more modulated emotional response. We can summarize the concept of the high road as a way that uses the cortical functions in response to external stimuli.

The REAC NPPO and NPPO-CB treatment modalities have been developed almost simultaneously. The NPPO treatment was basically designed to optimize the alarm response mediated by the high road of Le Doux,^{52,53} while the NPPO-CB was designed for the response elaborated by the low road.

On the basis of clinical observation and anamnesis, subjects were treated with NPPO-CB when showed and/or reported a state of cervicobrachial tension, sometimes with evident postural alterations of the neck. These symptoms were evaluated as a low road mediated alarm response.^{52,53}

The NPPO modality has been the most used in clinical practice, probably due to the rapidity of the administration time, which is overall some seconds, compared to about four minutes of the NPPO-CB modality. Another aspect that made NPPO-CB treatment modality less used was the difficulty of preparing and positioning the previous aluminum ACP on the cervicobrachial region. Thanks to the technological innovation, that has allowed the production of new ACPs with particularly soft materials and pre-defined forms, the NPPO-CB administration modality is faster for the doctor and more comfortable for the patient. This innovation has allowed a greater diffusion of NPPO-CB in the clinical use.

This study was conducted with a convenience sampling, as subjects were included exclusively in reverse chronological order, starting from the most recent treated. To reduce the biases dependent on this type of sampling, those who analyzed the data were blinded to the method of administration of the treatment. The sample size was not calculated on formal hypotheses considering the descriptive nature of the study and the number of patients in each group was estimated based on the available data. This is the first efficacy descriptive comparison between NPPO and NPPO-CB modalities, as different option of administration for the same clinical indication.

Analyzing the DASS-21 test results, we can affirm that the results of the two groups are substantially superimposable and that NPPO and NPPO-CB have the same effectiveness in reducing depression, anxiety and stress, after a single treatment cycle.

The limitation of this study is inherent in its nature as a retrospective study, as these studies are based solely on the use of data collected in the past from pre-existing groups of subjects. All this does not allow to have sham control. To overcome these limitations, these studies usually try to investigate the largest possible sample, as we did in our study.

Author Contributions

All authors made a significant contribution to the work reported, whether that is in the conception, study design, execution, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation, or in all these areas; took part in drafting, revising or critically reviewing the article; gave final approval of the version to be published; have agreed on the journal to which the article has been submitted; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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Disclosure

A.R. is the daughter of Salvatore Rinaldi and Vania Fontani, authors of the REAC technology patent and reports no other potential conflicts of interest for this work. The other authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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