- Two-channel electrotherapy including 21 currents
- Alternating and simultaneous stimulation
- Spasticity treatment acc. to Hufschmidt or Jantsch
- Manual release key for emergency shut-off or intentional exercises (option)
- Warning in case of intensity exceeding
- Vacuum application with PHYSIOVAC-Expert (option)

Low frequency currents:

- G (Galvanisation)
- GMC (Galvanisation with microcurrent)
- DF (Diadynamic current diphasé fixe)
- MF (Diadynamic current monophasé fixe)
- CP (Diadynamic current modulé en courtes périodes)
- LP (Diadynamic current modulé en longues périodes)
- UR (Ultra stimulation current acc. to Träbert)
- HV (High voltage current)
- TENS (Transcutaneous electric nerve stimulation)
- MENS (Electric nerve stimulation with microcurrent)
- IG 30 (Pulse galvanization 30)
- IG 50 (Pulse galvanization 50)
- FM (Frequency-modulated current)
- STOCH (Stochastic current)
- FaS (Faradic surge current)
- HVS (Current mode with high voltage stimulation characteristics)
- T/R (Pulses with adjustable parameters)

Medium frequency currents:

- IF (Classic interference current)
- AMF (Bipolar interference current)
- MT (Medium-frequency muscle stimulation)
- KOTS (Russian stimulation)

Diagnostics

- Faradic excitability test
- Medium-frequency test (Lange)
- Accommodation quotient
- Rheobase/chronaxy
- I/T curve (with graphical visualization of the curve profile)
- I/T curve - quick test

Therapy information

Electrotherapy is an important element of physical therapy. Current stimulation will treat the tissue via electrodes (plate electrodes, vacuum electrodes, adhesive electrodes) on the selected areas. Depending on the current mode and the selection of parameters (e.g. impulse form, impulse duration, pause time, frequency, intensity) the stimulation current can have significant effects in the following areas of treatment:

- Pain reduction
- Stimulation of blood circulation and trophic enhancement
- Nerve stimulation for, for example, the training of innervations and treatment of paralysis
- Muscle stimulation to build up muscles
- Muscular deionization and ionization.

According to their generation and specific method of treating the tissue the following classifications of the different stimulation currents can be made:

- Medium frequency current: This is an alternating current, which comes from a superposition of a basic frequency (2-9,5 KHz) and a modulation frequency (0-250 Hz). This superposition already takes place within the equipment with the AMF current (amplitude modulated medium frequency current) as well as with the medium frequency currents for muscle stimulation (MT and KOTS). The previously modulated current can therefore be applied via only two electrodes on the patient. With classic interference current IF however, the superposition delivers both frequencies when it reaches the tissue of the patient, for this reason it is essential to always apply four electrodes for treatment. The high therapeutic effectiveness of the medium frequency current is gained through minimal skin irritation with broad penetration and has better acceptance for the patients.
- Impulse current with frequencies under 1000 Hz is classified as low frequency current. With the different low frequency currents DF, MF, CP, LP (diadynamic current) UR (ultra stimulation current), HV (high voltage current), FaS (Faradic surge current), TENS (mono- or biphasic rectangular impulse) and T/R (exponential current) the total range of application is covered. In contrast to the medium frequency current, low frequency current can also be used for the treatment of peripheral paralysis.
- Galvanic current (B) is a direct current, so that a constant energy current flows through the tissue. Galvanic current will primarily be used for the stimulation of blood flow and pain reduction, as well as ionization (diffusion of medicaments into the tissue with the help of the current).