Vibration to penetrate deep into tissue. Rapid Release Technology sessions are quick and comfortable with listing results. The majority of clients respond within a few sessions.

What Is Scar Tissue?
Scar tissue forms in the body as a temporary patching mechanism for wounds caused by injury, surgery, trauma or repetitive stress. This scar tissue is made from collagen just like our skin but without blood supply it dries out, constricts and de-vitalizes. Scar tissue fastened to tissues not normally connected, is called an adhesion. Adhesions can cause pain, numbness or limit range of motion.

Old Injuries-Repetitive Stress-Surgery
If you have a history of old injuries, repetitive stress or surgeries, their problems may not be related to degenerative joints, muscle spasms or pinched nerves. These conditions may be the result of adhesions that “Spot Weld” layers of tissues together in your shoulders, elbow, wrist, hip, knee, ankle, etc. These adhesions can choke and bind nerves, muscles and tendons. RRT relaxes soft tissue, many times relieving aches and pain caused by old injuries, repetitive stress and surgeries.

The Science Of Resonance
At resonant frequencies, small periodic driving forces have the ability to produce large amplitude oscillations as the target stores vibrational energy. This is the same principle as the opera singer who hits the exact right note to shatter a glass across the room, except in this case, the target is scar tissue. These adhesions can be released with the right resonant frequency.

How RRT Works
RRT resonates with scar tissue. The frequency of the RRT treatment triggers the tonic vibration reflex (TVR) which instantly releases tension. These effects are unique to RRT. Muscle fibers require ATP to contract and oxygen to release. The Actin and Myosin filaments require oxygen to release. Without ample oxygen, a certain percentage of your muscle cells never unlock after you use them. Tight muscles restrict blood flow making them ever more hypoxic. RRT relaxes tight muscles thus increasing circulation.


Dr. Lee S. Barbach