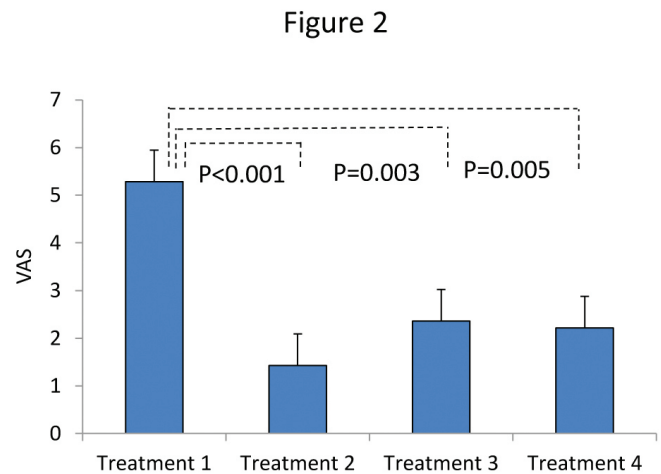


In addition, data concerning pain scores and the wound size per each treatment for patients who had at least 4 sequential treatment sessions were provided for 11 patients from the Italy site, and for 3 patients from the Israeli site. No demographic or clinical data were provided in addition to this.

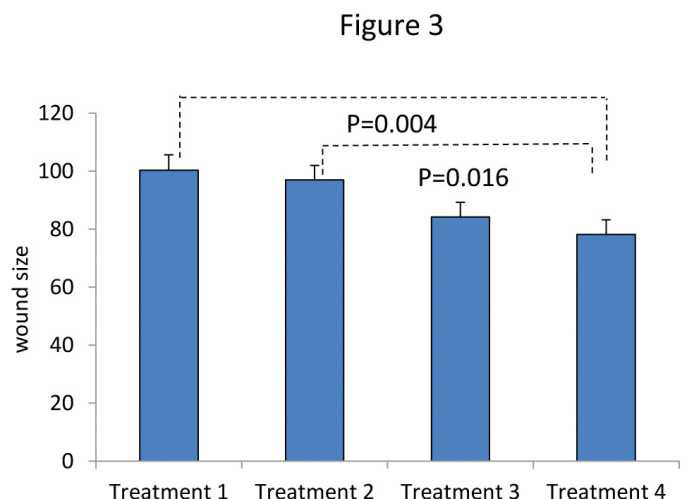
Based on this, a repeated measures ANOVA (rmANOVA) was applied in order to understand the dynamics of pain relief vs. the dynamics of wound size decrease in 14 patients along 4 treatment sessions, and in 12 patients along 6 treatment sessions.

Pain relief and wound size decrease along 4 treatment sessions:

Significant effect of the treatment sessions on pain scores was observed ($P < 0.001$). Pain decreased significantly after the 1st treatment session ($P < 0.001$) with no further decrease along sessions 2nd - 4th.

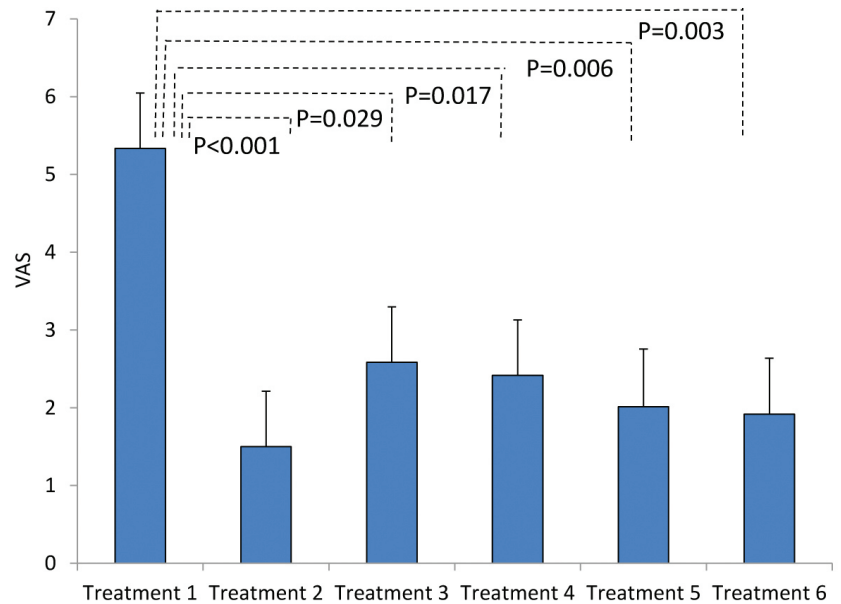


Similar to the pain scores, significant effect of the treatment session on the wound size was found ($P = 0.002$). However, the decrease in the wound size was observed only after 3rd treatment session; the wound size at the 4th treatment session was significant different from the wound size at 1st (post hoc $P = 0.004$) and from the 2nd session (post-hoc $P = 0.016$).



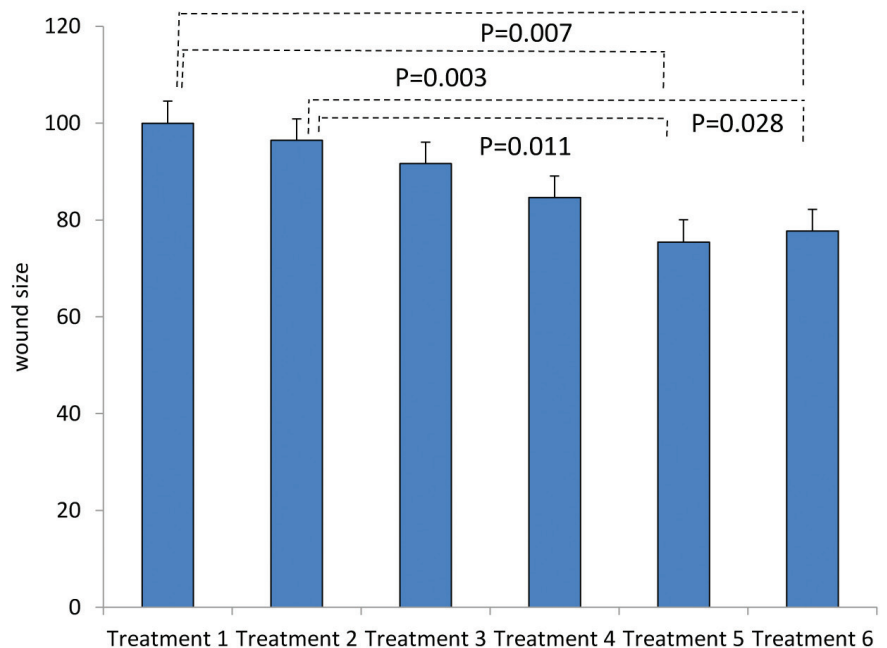
Pain relief and wound size decrease along 6 treatment sessions:

Figure 4



Significant effect of the treatment sessions on pain scores was observed ($P < 0.001$). Pain decreased significantly after the 1st treatment session ($P < 0.001$) with no further decrease along sessions 2nd - 6th.

Figure 5



Similar to the pain scores, significant effect of the treatment session on the wound size was found ($P = 0.002$). However, the decrease in the wound size was observed only after 4th treatment; the wound size at the 5th and 6th treatment was significant different from the wound size at 1st (post hoc $P = 0.003$ and $P = 0.007$, respectively) and from the 2nd session (post-hoc $P = 0.011$ and $P = 0.028$, respectively).