

How the Oska Pulse Works with Your Cells

At its heart, the Oska Pulse is designed to help your body regenerate its normal, healthy cells. Scientists call these eukaryotic cells—and since the cell is the basic building block of all living things, helping cells thrive is the foundation of healing.

“Eukaryotic cell,” explained: *It simply means a cell with a nucleus (a control centre) tucked inside a membrane, along with other tiny working parts. Every cell in the human body is this kind — so “eukaryotic cell” really just means one of your normal, healthy cells.*

A quick look at how cells renew themselves

Healthy cells divide and renew through a process called mitosis, in which one cell becomes two. However, there's a natural limit — a cell line can divide roughly 20 to 60 times before it becomes “senescent,” meaning it stops dividing.

Mitosis & senescence: *Mitosis is the tidy way a cell splits into two identical copies of itself — how your body grows and repairs. “Senescent” just means a cell that has reached the end of its dividing days and quietly retires.*

Cells come to the end of their life in one of two ways:

- **Apoptosis** — a planned, orderly “retirement,” where the body neatly removes a cell that's no longer needed.
- **Necrosis** — the death of tissue through damage, whether physical or chemical.

Apoptosis vs necrosis: *Apoptosis is calm and deliberate — the body's planned clear-out of old cells. Necrosis is the opposite: cells dying because of injury or harm. One is housekeeping; the other is damage.*

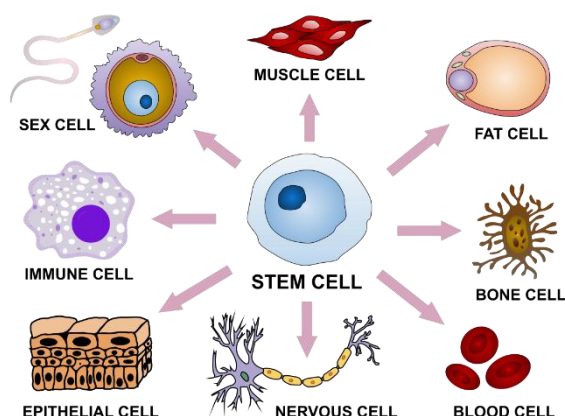
The safety checks before a cell renews

During renewal, the body carries out several checks to ensure everything grows correctly. Two of the key ones are:

1. **Is there room to grow?** (Interestingly, cancer cells are the ones that ignore this checkpoint.)
2. **Is there enough energy — in the form of ATP — to sustain growth?**

What is ATP? *ATP (adenosine triphosphate) is your cells' fuel — the energy currency they spend on everything, including repairing and renewing themselves. No fuel, no renewal.*

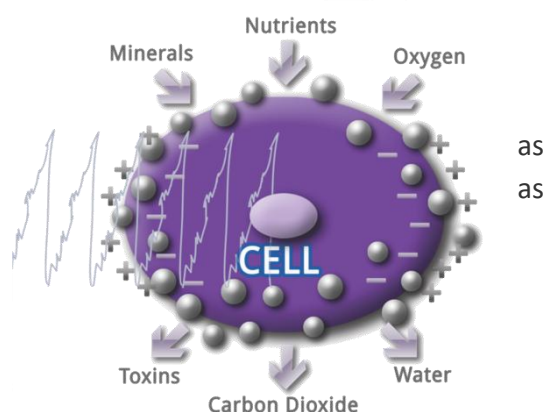
ATP powers many processes in the body, including cell renewal — but it can run low when illness, ageing, or insufficient physical activity get in the way.



Where the Oska Pulse lends a hand

Here's a great example of natural design: physical exercise generates tiny electrical signals in the body that open selected “transporter channels” in the cell's outer wall (its membrane). These channels allow important minerals to flow in and out. But when injury, illness or inactivity get in the way, that natural process can be hindered.

That's where the Oska Pulse helps. It's designed to gently work on the cell membrane to open those transporter channels, allowing essential *ions* — such as sodium, potassium and calcium — to move in and out they should. This supports your cells' metabolism, helps them produce the energy they need to keep dividing and renewing, and so speeds up recovery in a wholly natural way.



“Ions” and “transporter channels”: *Ions are tiny, charged particles (like sodium, potassium and calcium) that cells need to work properly. Transporter channels are the little doorways in a cell's wall that let them pass in and out — and PEMF helps keep those doorways open.*

And naturally, speeding the recovery of damaged cells leads to faster pain relief — healing from the inside out.

This document is for informational purposes only and is not a substitute for professional medical advice. Please do not change or stop any current medication without first consulting your doctor.

With warm regards,
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