Sarem Journal of Medical Research. Volume 9, Issue 3, Autumn 2024: 135- 137

Low-Level Laser Therapy (LLLT): A Promising Innovation in Fertility Enhancement

ARTICLE INFO

Article Type

Editorial letter

Authors

AboTaleb Saremi[1,2 *]

1- Sarem Gynecology, Obstetrics and Infertility Research Center, Sarem Women's Hospital, Iran University of Medical Science (IUMS), Tehran, Iran.
2- Sarem Cell Research Center (SCRC), Sarem Women's Hospital, Tehran, Iran.

Corresponding Authors:
AboTaleb Saremi; Sarem Fertility & Infertility Research Center (SAFIR), Sarem Women's Hospital, Iran University of Medical Sciences (IUMS), Tehran, Iran.
Address: Sarem Women Hospital, Basij Square, Phase 3, Ekbatan Town, Tehran, Iran. Postal code: 1396956111, Phone: +98 (21) 44670888, Fax: +98 (21) 44670432.

Received: 29 September 2024
Accepted: 21 October 2024
e Published: 25 December 2024

Article History

Editorial

Introduction: The field of reproductive medicine is continuously evolving, with innovative approaches being introduced to address the challenges of infertility [1]. Among these advancements, low-level laser therapy (LLLT) has emerged as a novel and promising method for enhancing fertility outcomes, particularly in women with diminished ovarian reserve due to age-related factors [2].

LLLT operates by utilizing low-intensity lasers to stimulate cellular activity, promote angiogenesis, and enhance mitochondrial function. In the context of fertility, this therapy is designed to improve blood flow to the reproductive organs, thereby optimizing the microenvironment of the ovaries and uterus. Improved vascularization and cellular rejuvenation could potentially lead to enhanced oocyte quality and uterine receptivity, two critical factors in achieving successful pregnancy outcomes [3].

[Downloaded from saremjrm.com on 2026-11-18]

[DOI: 10.66224/sjrm.9.3.135]

The field of reproductive medicine is continuously evolving, with innovative approaches being introduced to address the challenges of infertility [1]. Among these advancements, low-level laser therapy (LLLT) has emerged as a novel and promising method for enhancing fertility outcomes, particularly in women with diminished ovarian reserve due to age-related factors [2].

LLLT operates by utilizing low-intensity lasers to stimulate cellular activity, promote angiogenesis, and enhance mitochondrial function. In the context of fertility, this therapy is designed to improve blood flow to the reproductive organs, thereby optimizing the microenvironment of the ovaries and uterus. Improved vascularization and cellular rejuvenation could potentially lead to enhanced oocyte quality and uterine receptivity, two critical factors in achieving successful pregnancy outcomes [3].

Clinical studies and anecdotal evidence suggest that LLLT may be particularly beneficial for women experiencing age-related declines in egg quality. As women age, the quality and quantity of their oocytes deteriorate, significantly impacting their ability to conceive. By improving the ovarian microenvironment, LLLT could serve as an adjunct therapy, either independently or in combination with assisted reproductive technologies (ART) such as in vitro fertilization (IVF) [4, 5].

One of the mechanisms underlying the efficacy of LLLT lies in its ability to enhance mitochondrial activity within ovarian cells. Mitochondria are essential for energy production and play a critical role in oocyte development. Age and environmental factors can lead to mitochondrial dysfunction, reducing the potential for fertilization and embryo development. LLLT's ability to rejuvenate mitochondrial function represents a significant step forward in addressing this challenge [6].

Additionally, LLLT has been found to have anti-inflammatory properties. Inflammatory processes within the reproductive system can negatively affect fertility, contributing to conditions such as endometriosis or implantation failure. By reducing inflammation, LLLT may help create a more favorable environment for conception and pregnancy maintenance.

Another compelling advantage of LLLT is its non-invasive nature. Unlike surgical or pharmacological interventions, LLLT poses minimal risk and requires no downtime. Patients undergoing LLLT report minimal discomfort, and the therapy can be administered quickly in an outpatient setting. This accessibility makes it an attractive option for individuals seeking complementary therapies to improve fertility outcomes [7, 8].

Despite its promise, further robust clinical trials are essential to validate the efficacy and safety of LLLT in fertility treatments. Standardized protocols, long-term follow-up studies, and comparisons with existing therapies will provide the evidence needed to integrate LLLT into mainstream reproductive medicine. Additionally, research exploring the optimal timing, dosage, and frequency of LLLT sessions will help maximize its therapeutic potential.

In conclusion, low-level laser therapy represents a cutting-edge development in the management of infertility, offering hope to countless individuals striving to achieve parenthood. By improving cellular function, reducing inflammation, and enhancing blood flow, LLLT holds the potential to revolutionize fertility care. As research progresses, this innovative approach could significantly expand options and improve outcomes for patients worldwide.

References

1. B. Perrotta M, *Biomedical innovation in fertility care: Evidence challenges, commercialization, and the market for hope*. 2024, Bristol University Press.
2. Oubiña G, Pascuali N, Scotti L, Di Pietro M, La Spina FA, Buffone MG, et al., Low level laser therapy (LLLT) modulates ovarian function in mature female mice. Prog Biophys Mol Biol, 2019. 145: 10-18.
3. Jafarabadi M, Farbod Y, Shariat M, Low-Level Laser Therapy for Improvement of In Vitro Fertilization Outcomes in Patients with Recurrent Implantation Failure: A Randomized Clinical Trial. J Lasers Med Sci, 2024. 15: e15.
4. Ohshiro T, Personal Overview of the Application of LLLT in Severely Infertile Japanese Females. Laser Ther, 2012. 21(2): 97-103.
5. Iwahata H, Endoh S, Hirai Y, Treatment of female infertility incorporating low-reactive laser therapy (LLLT): An initial report. Laser Therapy, 2006. 15(1): 37-41.
6. Tam SY, Tam VC, Ramkumar S, Khaw ML, Law HK, Lee SW, Review on the cellular mechanisms of low-level laser therapy use in oncology. Frontiers in Oncology, 2020. 10: 1255.
7. Bjordal JM, Lopes-Martins RAB, Joensen J, Iversen VV, The anti-inflammatory mechanism of low level laser therapy and its relevance for clinical use in physiotherapy. Physical Therapy Reviews, 2010. 15(4): 286-293.
8. Fabre HS, Navarro RL, Oltramari-Navarro PV, Oliveira RF, Pires-Oliveira DA, Andraus RA, et al., Anti-inflammatory and analgesic effects of low-level laser therapy on the postoperative healing process. Journal of

[Downloaded from saremjrm.com on 2026-11-18]

[DOI: 10.66224/sjrm.9.3.135]

physical therapy science, 2015. 27(6): 1645-1648.

[Downloaded from saremjrm.com on 2026-11-18]

[DOI: 10.66224/sjrm.9.3.135]