

Frozen Shoulder Management with Radial Pulse Therapy

By Farley Brown, DC, PTA

rozen shoulder (FS) is a common disorder characterized by a gradual increase of pain and limitation in range of motion of the glenohumeral joint. The pathophysiology of FS is relatively well understood as a pathological process of synovial inflammation followed by capsular fibrosis. However, the cause of FS is still unknown because the patient cannot elevate the shoulder, and the clinician cannot elevate it either. Treatment modalities for FS include medication, local steroid injection, physiotherapy, and manipulation under anesthesia, even though FS has been regarded tradition-

ally as a self-limiting and benign disease with complete recovery of pain and ROM in nine months to one year.

However, this condition can sometimes last for years. In one study, 50% of patients were still experiencing pain or stiffness of the shoulder at

a mean of seven years from the onset of the condition, although only 11% reported functional limitation. In a prospective study of 41 patients with 5 to 10 years¹ of follow-up, Reeves found that only 39% of patients had full recovery. This long period of pain and disability deprives patients of their routine life and occupational and recreational activities. Appropriate treatment is needed for a rapid return to their own life.

• Approximately 70% of individuals who present

with a frozen shoulder are women.

- Among individuals 35 to 65 years old, with an occurrence rate of approximately 2-5% in the general population, it's called the 50-year-old shoulder in China and Japan because of its prevalence at that age.
- Within the diabetic population, it has an occurrence rate of 20%.
- · If an individual has had an acromioclavicular dislocation, the chance of having it in the contralateral shoulder at some point exists. Simultaneous bilateral involvement has been found to occur in approximately

5% of patient population.1

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FS can be divided into three phases—freezing (insidious onset of shoulder pain with progressive loss of motion), frozen (gradual subsidence of pain, plateauing of stiffness with equal active and passive ROM), and thawing

(gradual improvement of motion and resolution of symptoms).² Macroscopic findings include thickening and congestion of the capsule with an inflamed appearance, particularly around the rotator interval of the coracohumeral ligament and middle glenohumeral ligaments (Fig. 1).3 Microscopically, the affected capsule has a higher number of fibroblasts, mast cells, macrophages, and T cells. This synovitis is associated with increased fibrotic growth factors, inflammatory cytokines, and interleukins.⁴

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Radiographic Findings

Evaluation and clinical presentation of patients presenting with adhesive capsulitis will often report an insidious onset with a progressive increase in pain and a gradual decrease in active and passive range of motion.⁴



Fig. 1

One of the main presenting factors is loss of external rotation (ER) with a coupled loss of abduction (Abd)

Patients frequently have difficulty with grooming, performing overhead activities, dressing (particularly fastening items behind the back), and general activities of daily living.

Effects of Radial Pulse Therapy

· Vasodilates avascular structures and brings new

blood into existing vascular structures.

- Initiates a destructuring and restructuring of the intratendinous formations.
- Stimulates tenocytes, fibroblastic activity, and reorganizes collagen III-I.
- Modulates any thickening (pro- inflammatory) secondary to reaction.⁵

Methodology Utilizing Radial Pulse Therapy

Each treatment was divided into three regions, but with FS, I added one additional region (axilla, internal capsule). The following was my approach to treatment:

- Primary lesion site
- Muscular chains (anterior and posterior)
- Axilla
- Trigger points

Patient Population

The cross-section representing this study was limited to four patients in good health—three males and one female, ages 52 to 64. All shared a history of manual labor throughout their lives.

They came from India, U.K., Australia, and U.S. Since these cases, I have treated 12 other patients utilizing the same protocol and have achieved very favorable, suc-

cessful outcomes.



4,000 to 6,000 pulses per week (utilized by clinicians globally for optimum outcomes)

Administering Pulses

(Note: pain threshold must be 7/10 on VAS scale for the first 2,000 pulses)

- 2,000 pulses to primary lesion site (GH) utilizing 15 mm transmitter.
- 1,000 pulses to anterior forearm/bicep/anterior deltoid using 25 mm transmitter.
- 1,000 pulses to triceps/posterior deltoids and trapezius using 25 mm transmitter.
- 1,000 pulses to axilla using 15 mm transmitter.

Patient position: Supine on treatment with ability to be in prone and side postures.

Loading exercises are essential



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for a high percentage of great outcomes.

- Identify any provocative load the tendon cannot tolerate and replace with isometric, avoiding tensile, compression, or shear. Refer to Alfredsson et al.
- Five to six repetitions, repeated three times, either during or post at slow speed. Load is increased when exercises are easily tolerated to every muscle group involved—progressive loading exercises and not benign stretching.
- The loading exercises can be performed during or every several hundred pulses passively or at the end of treatment actively. Both methods work well.

Conclusion

For the several patients I have treated using this technique, the average number of treatments was four to six with complete resolution. However, performing radial pulse therapy alone without loading exercises produced only a 60-70% success rate. Loading exercises in conjunction with the shockwave was the key step in the treatment process for 100% resolution.

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Dr. Farley Brown earned his doctorate in Chiropractic Medicine with an emphasis in Clinical Orthopedics, Therapeutic Exercise, and Pain Management from the Southern California University of Health Sciences in Los Angeles (formerly known as LA College of Chiropractic). After practicing Chiropractic and Physical Therapy for more than two decades, Dr. Brown became a clinical education manager and product

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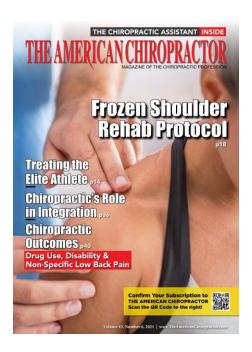
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