

# Update of Extracorporeal Shockwave Therapy in Myofascial Pain Syndrome

## Abstract

Myofascial pain syndrome (MPS) is identified by palpating skeletal muscle for myofascial trigger points (MTrPs). A MTrP is “a hyperirritable spot in skeletal muscle that is associated with a hypersensitive palpable nodule in a taut band.” There are emerging findings suggest that MPS is a complex form of neuromuscular dysfunction consisting of motor and sensory abnormalities involving both the peripheral and central nervous systems. Sensitization in corresponding spinal segments plays a major role in the formation of continuous pain in a given part of the body. The clinical manifestation of dorsal horn sensitization includes hyperalgesia of the dermatome, pressure pain sensitivity of the sclerotome and myofascial trigger points within the myotomes, which are supplied by the same sensitized spinal segment. Hence therapeutic approaches require varieties of techniques for eradication of MTrP and desensitization of the whole related spinal segment. Extracorporeal Shock Wave Therapy (ESWT) also plays a role as desensitization. It can be nowadays approved as an effective, safe, noninvasive therapy for many musculoskeletal diseases and many conditions where regenerative effects are desirable. The proposed mechanisms for the benefit of ESWT on regeneration of musculoskeletal tissues and effective for pain relief include direct effects on tissue calcification, alteration of cell activity through cavitation, acoustic micro streaming, hypervascularity and blood flow increment, alteration of cell membrane permeability and effects on nociceptors through hyper stimulation, blocking the gate control mechanism. The effect of ESWT in myofascial pain syndrome (MPS), may by mechanotransduction effects, including increase perfusion, promote angiogenesis and alter the pain signaling in ischemic tissues caused by the influx of calcium, produce transient dysfunction of nerve excitability at the neuromuscular junction by bringing about the degeneration of AChR, and finally, a pure mechanistic with break-up the actin myosin links. The pain relief with ESWT might work by means of hyper stimulation analgesia. Overstimulation of the treated site would lead to a diminished transmission of signals to the brainstem. Animal studies show that ESWT has an influence on pain transmission by acting on substance P, calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP) expression in the dorsal root ganglion and on neurovascular sprouting. In conclusion, ESWT plays a role as desensitization. It can be nowadays approved as an effective, safe, noninvasive therapy for many musculoskeletal diseases including MPS. It is considered as regenerative therapy as well.

**Keywords:** Myofascial pain syndrome (MPS); Myofascial trigger point (MTrP); Extracorporeal Shock Wave Therapy (ESWT)

## Mini Review

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## Introduction

Myofascial pain syndrome (MPS) is a major musculoskeletal pain that occur in every age group, and has been associated with numerous pain conditions including radiculopathies, osteoarthritis, disc syndrome, tendonitis, migraines, tension type headaches, computer-related disorders, spinal dysfunction, and pelvic pain. Myofascial pain is identified by palpating skeletal muscle for myofascial trigger points (MTrPs). A MTrP is classically defined by Professor Janet G Travell and Professor David G Simons as “a hyperirritable spot in skeletal muscle that is associated with a hypersensitive palpable nodule in a taut band” [1]. There are emerging findings suggest that myofascial pain is a complex form of neuromuscular dysfunction consisting of motor and sensory

abnormalities involving both the peripheral and central nervous systems [2-8]. Sensitization in corresponding spinal segments plays a major role in the formation of continuous pain in a given part of the body. The term called by Professor Andrew A. Fischer for this phenomenon is “spinal segmental sensitization” (SSS) [2]. SSS is a hyperactive state of the spinal cord caused by irritative foci sending nociceptive impulses from a sensitized damaged tissue to dorsal horn neurons. The clinical manifestation of dorsal horn sensitization includes hyperalgesia of the dermatome, pressure pain sensitivity of the sclerotome and myofascial trigger points within the myotomes, which are supplied by the same sensitized spinal segment. There are significant elevated levels of substance P, calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP), bradykinin, tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$  (TNF- $\alpha$ ) and interleukin-1 $\beta$  (IL-1 $\beta$ ), serotonin,

and norepinephrine in the vicinity of the active myofascial trigger point. Overall, pH was significant lower in the active trigger point [1-8].

If MTrP is left untreated or inadequate treated, it may become an irritate focus and send persistent pain impulses via a sensory neuron into the spinal cord. The spinal loop that is constantly bombarded with noxious stimuli and irritated may develop the facilitated release of nociceptive neurotransmitters with lowered threshold for synaptic activation, amplification and perpetuation of pain – a state called spinal segmental sensitization (SSS). This condition may affect sensory, motor and sclerotomal components of the hyperactive and hyper excite spinal segment in the dermatome, myotome and sclerotome. Dermatomal sensitization due to increased sympathetic output. The skin and subcutaneous tissues become indurated with trophoedema. The skinfold thickness is increased and the affected area is exquisitely tender. Myotomal sensitization due to muscles innervated by the spinal segment that is sensitized develop hyper tonicity and spasms with MTrPs. Sclerotomal sensitization revealed as bursitis, enthesitis, epicondylitis and tendonitis occur in the affected distribution innervated by the spinal segment that is upregulated [2-8].

MPS is a great imitator. Neck or back pain of myofascial origin may mimic radiculopathy with pain radiating down upper or lower limb. The pain may be referred from MTrPs over the dermatome of a sensitized spinal segment innervating the taut band. It may also result from neurological entrapment. The brachial plexus may be compressed as it passes through tight scalenus muscles in the upper trunk. The sciatic nerve may be compressed as it passes through tight piriformis muscle in the lower trunk.

During history taking and physical examination, should look for precipitating and perpetuating factors of the MPS. Should also look for yellow flags or indicators of psychosocial factors associated with chronic pain syndrome. Red flags or indicators of serious concomitant musculoskeletal pathologies, such as fractures, neurological deficits, malignancy and infection, should be excluded. During inspection, asymmetry of posture and restriction of active and passive range of motions should be noted. Abnormal movement pattern as a result of myofascial pain and tightness should also be noted. Palpation is the basic method of diagnosis. In order to feel and locate the taut band accurately, it is important to adequately relax muscles that are in pain and spasm. An algometer (force gauge meter) can be applied manually over it to measure the minimum pressure that induces pain. Associated dermatomal sensitization and trophoedema can be detected clinically by pinching and rolling the skin between thumb and finger, either along the trunk longitudinally or across the limb circumferentially. The skin innervated by the sensitized spinal segment will be thickened and tender due to increased sympathetic activity.

The management of SSS requires careful examination of objective signs of dermatomal, myotomal and sclerotomal sensitization, and determination of the spinal segment sensitized. Treatment is then targeted at the spinal segment, with careful choice of needling locations and targets, in order to alleviate the hyperactivity. The segmental desensitization treatment consists of injection of local anesthetic agents in the involved dermatome

to block the posterior branch of the dorsal spinal nerve along the involved paraspinal muscles. In addition, local anesthetic injection is applied peripherally near the foci of irritation in local soft tissue, directly into taut bands and trigger points, using a needling and infiltration technique or even dry needling. Stretching exercises, local heat application and additional transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS) treatment complete the muscular relaxation after the injections. Extracorporeal shockwave therapy (ESWT) [9-14]. And High Intensity Laser (HTL) [15] also play a role as desensitization. Kinesio Taping (KT) [16] and Fascial manipulation [17] are increasing evidences support. Prevention of recurrence should focus on appropriate ergonomic changes common in patients' day-to-day activities to avoid repetitive stress to the injured muscles. Extracorporeal shock wave therapy (ESWT) has become one of the best investigated treatment modalities for various conditions of the musculoskeletal system such as myofascial pain syndrome (MPS), tendinopathies and osteoarthritis, etc.

### The current status of knowledge about eswt for these conditions can be shortly summarized as follows

- i. ESWT is effective.
- ii. ESWT is safe.
- iii. For certain conditions such as plantar fasciopathy or calcifying tendonitis of the shoulder, randomized controlled trials (RCTs) on ESWT have become the predominant type of RCT listed in the highly prestigious Physiotherapy Evidence Database (PEDro\*; [www.pedro.org.au](http://www.pedro.org.au)), and/or obtained the highest PEDro quality scores among all investigated treatment modalities.
- iv. Among those RCTs listed in the PEDro database, there is no difference in the "quality" of RCTs with positive or negative outcome.
- v. Application of local anesthesia adversely affects outcome of ESWT.
- vi. Application of insufficient energy adversely affects outcome of ESWT.
- vii. There is no scientific evidence in favor of either radial ESWT or focused ESWT with respect to treatment outcome.
- viii. The frequently used distinction between radial ESWT as "low-energy ESWT" and focused ESWT as "high-energy ESWT" is not correct and should be abandoned.
- ix. ESWT has become an attractive alternative for treating newly diagnosed tendinopathies and myofascial pain syndrome.
- x. An optimum treatment protocol for ESWT appears to be three treatment sessions at one-week intervals, with 2000 impulses per session and the highest energy flux density that can be applied [9-14].

Extracorporeal Shock Wave Therapy (ESWT) also plays a role as desensitization [9-14]. Extracorporeal Shock Wave Therapy (ESWT) can be nowadays approved as an effective, safe, noninvasive therapy for many musculoskeletal diseases and many

conditions where regenerative effects are desirable. It is the novel therapy for applications in the fields of regenerative medicine, tissue engineering and cell therapies [9-14,18-23].

ESWT uses biphasic acoustic energy that goes from positive high peak pressures (10-100 MPa (mega pascals) for fESWT; 0.1-1 MPa for rESWT) to negative phase (10 MPa); short rise times (10-100 ns for F-ESWT; 0.5-1 ms for rESWT), short duration (0.2-0.5 ms for fESWT; 0.2-0.5 ms for rESWT). Focused and radial shockwaves are generated in different ways. Focused shockwaves are generated electrically, either within the applicator (electrohydraulic technique), or externally to it in the focal zone (electromagnetic or piezoelectric techniques), and then propagate to a designated focal point in order to treat it. Radial shockwaves are ballistic pressure waves generated at lower pressures over a longer time and propagate divergently within the tissue [1-8]. The induced energy is propagating in the tissue and converges into a focal or radial area, depending on the equipment used and the settings selected for intensity, angle and other parameters [1]. The energy of focused shock waves decreased within the target tissue consists of bone, calcifications, water, etc., more than 50% in occasionally, whereas consistent energy flux density was found in radial shock wave [9-14].

### Shock waves effect on soft tissue and musculoskeletal tissue are as the follows

- i. Increase cell membrane permeability and microscopic circulation of tissues which enhance the metabolism, healing and dissolution of calcification.
- ii. Cavitation bubbles which are the result of high pressure energy wave will expand to a maximum size, then collapse, like a bubble popping creating the high force for breaking down the calcification deposit in soft tissues.
- iii. The micro jets which are the smaller secondary energy force after cavitation bubbles collapse also breaks down the calcification.
- iv. Thousands of cavitation bubbles formed from several thousand shockwaves being treated at the injured tissues can breakdown calcification deposit in joints, soft tissues and spur.
- v. Enhance the healing process of bone by stimulation of osteoblasts.
- vi. Enhance the healing process of connective tissues such as tendon, ligaments, and fascia by stimulation of ESWT has also been shown to stimulate fibroblasts [9-14,18-23].

The proposed mechanisms for the benefit of ESWT on regeneration of musculoskeletal tissues and effective for pain relief include direct effects on tissue calcification, alteration of cell activity through cavitation, acoustic micro streaming, hypervascularity and blood flow increment, alteration of cell membrane permeability and effects on nociceptors through hyper stimulation, blocking the gate control mechanism. The effect of ESWT in myofascial pain syndrome (MPS), may by mechanotransduction effects, including increase perfusion,

promote angiogenesis and alter the pain signaling in ischemic tissues caused by the influx of calcium, produce transient dysfunction of nerve excitability at the neuromuscular junction by bringing about the degeneration of AChR, and finally, a pure mechanistic with break-up the actin myosin links. The pain relief with ESWT might work by means of hyper stimulation analgesia. Overstimulation of the treated site would lead to a diminished transmission of signals to the brainstem. Animal studies show that ESWT has an influence on pain transmission by acting on substance P, calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP) expression in the dorsal root ganglion and on neurovascular sprouting [9-14,18-23].

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Müller-Ehrenberget et al. [24] revealed the efficacy of focused ESWT on MPS (Piezoelectric device: Piezo Son100) for alleviating pain in 95% of the 30 patients at 3 months, (800 impulses of energy level: 0.04-0.26 mJ/mm<sup>2</sup> ; 6 Hz; average 7 treatments, 2 sessions per week) [24]. Jeon et al. [25] demonstrated that

3 sessions of 1500 pulses of low energy (0.10 mJ/mm<sup>2</sup>) with focused ESWT (Electrohydraulic: Evotron RFL0300) weekly is as effective as TENS and TP injection on 30 patients with MPS in trapezius muscle, measuring the results in terms of pain visual analogue scale (VAS) and McGill Pain Questionnaire, as well as on the Roles and Maudsley scale [25] Ji et al. [26] used an electromagnetic device (Dornier AR2) on MPS of upper Trapezius compared to placebo. They treated at taut band (700 impulses) and the surrounding area (300 impulses) at energy levels of 0.056 mJ/mm<sup>2</sup>, with 2 sessions per week for 2 weeks [26] Cho et al. [27] found that multimodal therapy, combining ESWT with shoulder exercises, demonstrating pain reduction and functional recovery

[27]. Moghtaderi et al. [28] concluded that using fESWT (Duolith SD1) for both regions (3000 impulses of energy level: 0.2 mJ/mm<sup>2</sup> at plantar fascia and 400 impulses of energy level: 0.2 mJ/mm<sup>2</sup> at gastroc-soleus) is more effective than treating only 3000 impulses of energy level: 0.2 mJ/mm<sup>2</sup> at plantar fascia in plantar fasciitis [28]. Gür et al. [29] demonstrated that low energy ESWT (Storz Minilith SL1: 1000 pulses at 0.25 mJ/mm<sup>2</sup>) for MPS may be more effective when administered as a three session treatment regime [29] The dose of ESWT is adjusted based on the machine, the types of ESWT, the severity of conditions and the tissues to be treated.

**Table 1:** Evidences of Extracorporeal Shockwave Treatment on Myofascial Pain Syndrome.

Study	Treated Muscles	Total Sessions	Sessions Per Week	Shots	EFD (Mj/Mm <sup>2</sup> )	Control	Machines	Results
Müller-Ehrenberg and Licht. [24]	Various; not specified	7	2	800-1000	0.04-0.26	None	fESWT: Piezoelectric (PiezoSon100)	Decrease in VAS score at 3 months
Cho et al. [25]	Upper trapezius	12	3	1000	0.12	rESWT + PTi	Radial (Jest 2000 e Joeun medical)	Combined therapy obtains better results for both pain and functional scores
Jeon et al. [26]	Upper trapezius	3	1	1500	0.1	TPI + TENSu	fESWT: Electrohydraulic (Evotron)	ESWT as effective as TENS and TP injection in VAS and R&M scores
Ji et al. [27]	Upper trapezius	4	2	1000	0.056	Sham-fESWT	fESWT: Electromagnetic (Dornier)	ESWT effective therapy in VAS, pain threshold and R&M scores
Moghtaderi et al. [28]	ESWT for gastroc-soleus MTP in treatment of plantar fasciitis	3	1	Exp gr 3000 at heel plus 400 at Gastrero-soleus Cont gr 3000 at heel	0.2	fESWT at heel plus Gastrosoleus compared to heel only	Focused: Electromagnetic (Duolith SD1)	fESWT for both plantar fasciitis and gastroc-soleus TrP is more effective
Gür et al. [29]	Upper trapezius	3	1	1000	0.25	one single session versus 3 sessions	fESWT: Electromagnetic (Storz Minilith SL1)	Three-session treatment improve pain compared to one session

## Conclusion

ESWT plays a role as desensitization. It can be nowadays approved as an effective, safe, noninvasive therapy for many musculoskeletal diseases including MPS. It is considered as regenerative therapy as well.

## Conflicts of Interest

Professor Dr. Areerat Suputtitada declares no conflict of interest.

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