

C:J

YORK CENTRAL HOSPITAL

10 TRENCH STREET

RICHMOND HILL. ONTARIO

L4C4Z3 TELEPHONE 883-1212

~REHABILITATION SERVICES

***A STUDY TO COMPARE THE EFFECTS ON PAIN AND SWELLING
USING CONVENTIONAL TREATMENT VERSUS
THE CENTURION MAGNETIC THERAPY SYSTEM.***

k. Sullivan, Dip. P.O.T

P. Weizenberg, B.Sc. P.T.

INTRODUCTION

This study was done in the Physiotherapy Department, at York Central Hospital. The equipment under study was the Centurion Magnetotherapy System, which is manufactured by Centurion Medical Corporation of Calgary, Canada. The therapy works on a range for. 1 - 60 Hz. And 5 - 100 gauss.

For this study, a concentric portable coil was used which produced alternating polarities. There are two types of magnetic energy, a negative or north pole which has a calming or relaxing effect, and a positive or south pole, which has a stimulating or strengthening effect. The concentric coil on the machine creates an alternating, pulsating field between the north and south poles.

All cells have a basic or resting potential that is necessary for normal cellular metabolism. If there is no electrical potential left in the cell, it is no longer viable. The normal cell potential is 90 m.v. <millivolts>, while an inflamed cell is approximately 120 m.v. and a degenerative cell is 30 m.v.

The rest potential of the cell is proportional to the ion exchange occurring at the cell membrane. The ion exchange is responsible for the oxygen utilization of the cell. The pulsating Magnetic field influences this ion exchange therefore improving oxygen utilization.

Invisible magnetic field lines permeate all cells in the body simultaneously down to the last molecular level.

If diseased or damaged cells move into a pulsating magnetic field they will be influenced by the rhythm of the pulsating field.

DEPENDING ON <INTENSITY/ FREQUENCY>SETTINGS, effects on this treatment are:

1. Relief of pain and inflammation
2. Stimulation of tissue
3. Increased circulation
4. Rehabilitation
 - a. (i.e. treatment of fractures/non-union)

The contraindications to the use of this therapy are:

1. late stage of pregnancy
2. pacemaker
3. haemorrhage
4. viral infections< at high settings
5. juvenile diabetes
6. menstruation <at high settings>

OTHER EFFECTS OF THIS THERAPY INCLUDES:

- 1.Increased relaxation.**
- 2.Increased voiding.**

RATIONALE

The current literature describes the effects of electromagnetic therapy on specific conditions including Multiple Sclerosis, peripheral blood circulation disorders, ununited Fractures failed arthrodesis and skin ulcers of venous origin.

In this study, we will compare the recovery rate of magnetic therapy versus conventional therapy on 1. Post cast removal and edema.

2. chronic pain

We are also addressing the issue of cost effectiveness in the treatment of the above condition in a clinical setting.

Guseo, A. "Pulsating Electromagnetic Field Therapy of Multiple Sclerosis by the Gyuling-Bordacs Device: Double -Blind Cross -over and open Studies" Journal of Bioelectricity 6(1), 23-35,1987.

Lay, Benjamin "Effects of low Frequency Electromagnetic Field on blood circulation", Department of Microbiology, School of Medicine, Loma Linda University, Loma Linda, California.

Bassett, C.A., Mitchell, S., Gaston, S., "Pulsating Electromagnetic Field Treatment in Ununited Fractures and Failed Arthrodesis

Jeran, M.,Zaffuto, S., Moratti, A., Bangnacani, M., Cadosi, R., "PEMF Stimulation of Skin Ulcer of Venous Origin in Human: Preliminary Report of a Double Blind Study", Journal of Bioelectricity 6(2) 181-188,

AIM

The objective of the study is to obtain details of patients' progress and response to conventional physical therapy treatment compared to the centurion Magnetotherapy System in a clinically oriented setting, in order to provide strategies for patient care which would be valuable in the practice of Physiotherapy.

METHODOLOGY

Twenty patients were randomly chosen from our waiting list to be treated in our outpatient department. These patients presented with post cast oedema, or chronic pain lasting longer than three months. There are enough patients referred to out department with the above mentioned conditions to warrant the study of the Centurion Magnetotherapy System on these conditions and in this setting. Patients progress was assessed by changes in swelling as evidenced by measurement and change in pain, measured subjectively on a scale of 1 to 10, "0" being no pain –"10" being severe.

Patients were assessed using our standard assessment forms (see Appendix and 2> which included both subjective and objective findings.

METHODOLOGY

Conventional Group

Ten patients were treated using conventional treatments, Seven Patients suffered foot and ankle injuries followed by casting and /or surgery, two sustained colles fractures treated by casts and one patient presented with chronic hip bursitis.

The nine post fracture patients received ROM and strengthening exercises, stretches, joint mobilization, gait re-education if appropriate, ice =/heat, and home exercises. These patients were treated two three times per week for an average of ten treatments. Patients spent approximately one hour in therapy

METHODOLOGY

Experimental (Magnetic Therapy Group)

Ten patients were treated using Magnetotherapy.

-Six patients presented with chronic pain. Five of these six patients previously attended therapy and were treated using our conventional methods which were ineffective there was minimal relief of pain.

-Four patients presented with edema; three of these patients were seen after cast removal and a fourth patient was seen following knee surgery.

The patients were treated three to four times a week and spent thirty minutes each session on the Centurion Magnetotherapy System. Each patient also received thirty minutes of exercise. The average number of treatments was seventeen. Its is important to note that 60- of these patients had chronic problems

COVENTIONAL GROUP-RESULTS

EDEMA

PATIENT #	DIAGNOSIS	BEFORE	AFTER	CHANGE	# TREATMENTS
1	Fractured tibia/fibula - ORIF	SEVERE	minimum	Improved	18
2	Trimalloolar fracture- ORIF	moderate	moderate	unchanged	12
3	Fractured tibia/fibula	moderate	minimum	improved	7
4	Fractured tibia/fibula	moderate	minimum	improved	8
5	Fractured fibula CREF	moderate	minimum	improved	7
6	Bunionectomy,excision lat.sesamoid,excision base of proximal phalanx second digit.	moderate	minimum	improved	13
7	Fractured tibia/fibula - ORIF	moderate	minimum	improved	6
8	Colles fracture	moderate	minimum	improved	8
9	Colles fracture	moderate	resolved	resolved	10
10	Trochanteric:bursitis	Not a problem	-----	-----	-----

ORIF-open reduction/internal fixation

CREF-closed reduction/external fixation

SUMMARY STATEMENT
Conventional Group – Edeaa

- #1. $\frac{\text{Number improved}}{\text{Number treated}} = \frac{8}{9} = 89\%$
- #2. $\frac{\text{Total resolution}}{\text{Number treated}} = \frac{1}{9} = 11\%$
- #3. Average number treatments for entire group
 $= \frac{\text{number of total treatments}}{\text{Number treated}} = \frac{89}{9} = 9.9\%$
- #4. Average number treatments to complete resolution
 $= \frac{\text{total number of treatment in resolved group}}{\text{number of patients resolved}}$
 $= 10/1 = 10$
- #5. $\frac{\text{unchanged}}{\text{\#treated}} = \frac{1}{9} = 11\%$

CONVENTIONAL GROUP -RESULTS

PAIN

Scale:0-----5-----10

(None)

(Moderate)

(severe)

Patient#	DIAGNOSIS	BEFORE	AFTER	CHANGE	TREATMENTS
1	Fractured tibia/fibula- orif	3	2	improvement	18
2	Trimalleolar fracture- orif	5	3		12
3	Fractured tibia/fibula-CREF	3	0		7
4	Fractured tibia/fibula	10	5		8
5	Fractured fibula CREF	5	0		7
6	Bunionectomy, excision lat. sesamoid, excision base of proximal phalanx second digit.	3	1		13
7	Fractured tibia/fibula ORIF	3	3		6
8	Colles fracture	4	2		8
9	Colles fracture	5	3		10
10	Trochanteric bursitis	8	8	no	12

ORIF-open reduction/internal fixation

CREF-closed reduction/external fixation

EXPERIMENTAL GROUP – RESULTS

PAIN

Subjective Evaluation

Scale: 0(no=pain)-5(moderate)-10(severe)

PATIENT#	DIAGNOSIS	BEFORE	AFTER	CHANGE	#TREATMENTS
1	Chronic bursitis (M.S.)	5	5		5
2	Multiple fractures 6 mosl, right L.E. ost niurv	8	4	improved	25
3	Communted fracture proxmal tbla & TT reoar avulsion#	8	4	improved	25
4	Chronic low back pain	7	2	improved	12
5	Colles fracture with early Sudeck's	8	1	improved	11
6	Colles fracture (diabetic)	8	2	improved	12
7	Fibrosltis chronic esp,	7	Stopped attending		3
8	Total knee	N/A-----	-----	-----	-----
9	Osteo-arthrl tis right hip	8	5	improved	15
10	Coiles fracture with O.A hands	9	3	improved	18

SUMMARY STATEMENT

EXPERIMENTAL Group -Pain

#1. Number improved = 8/9 = 90%

Number treated

#2. Number total resolved = 0/9 = 0%

Number treated

#3. Average number of treatments in entire groups = 15

#4. Average number of treatments to complete resolution -nobody experienced total resolution.

#5. Number unchanged = 11%

Number treated

EXPERIMENTAL GROUP – RESULTS

EDEMA

PATIENT#	DIAGNOSIS	BEFORE	AFTER	CHANGE	TREATMENTS
1	Chronic bursitis (M.S)	N/A	-----	-----	-----
2	Multiple fractures 6 mos. Right L.E. oost injury.	moderate		improved	25
3	Commented fracture proximal tibia & TT repair avulsion	minimum		No change	25
4	Chronic low back pain	N/A	-----	-----	-----
5	Colles fracture with early Sudeck's	moderate		improved	10
6	Colles fracture (diabetic)	gross		resolved	14
7	Fi bros I tis chronic dsp.	N/A	-----	-----	-----
8	Total knee	gross	minimum	improved	22
9	Osteo-arthri tis right hip	N/A	-----	-----	-----
10	Coil es fracture with O.A. handa	moderate	0	resolved	17

SUMMARY STATEMENT
Experimental Group – Edema

#1. Number improved = 6/6 = 100% improvement.
Number treated

#2. Total number resolved = 2/6 = 33.3%
Number treated

#3. Average number of treatments in entire group = 18

#4. Average number of treatments to complete resolution = 15

COMPARISON BETWEEN CONVENTIOANL AND EXPERIMENTAL GROUP

CONVENTIONAL			EXPERIMENTAL		
	Edema	Pain		Edema	Pain
1.<u>number improved</u> Number treated	89%	80%		83.2%	89%
2.<u>number with total resolution</u> Number treated	11%	20%		33%	0%
3.number unchanged Number treated	11%	20%		17%	11% and one patient stopped attending
4.Average number of treatments	9.9%	10.1		18	15
5. Average number of treatments for total resolutions	10	7		15	No one experience total resolution

RESULTS

There was no significant difference between two groups with respect to resolution of edema. Both groups progressed satisfactorily.

Similar results were found when comparing reduction of pain. The conventional group showed an 80x improvement while the experimental group showed an 89x improvement.

One significant finding is that patients in the experimental group now showed significant improvement with Centurion Magnetotherapy treatment. Five out of the six demonstrated a ninety percent improvement as compared to none to minimal improvement when previously treated conventionally. The sixth patient did not respond at all.

In the conventional group there was one patient who presented with chronic pain. This patient showed no pain relief following treatment.

One major discrepancy found was the average number of treatment between the two groups. It is felt that the types of conditions i.e. Chronic and acute with complicating factors that were being treated in the experimental group had a direct influence on these results.

CONCLUSION

The Centurion Magnetotherapy System was effective in treating patients experiencing chronic pain and oedema, especially those who had been previously treated with conventional physiotherapy modalities.

It is also not worthy that minimal time expenditure is required to set up equipment as compared to setting up modalities I.E. interferential, short wave diathermy and ultrasound.

Time spent explaining the rational contraindications etc. of treatment would be the same no matter what modality would be used for treating the patients for the first time.

Two to three patients can be treated at the same time utilizing on cubical space only while freeing a half to an hour of the therapist's time to treat other patients simultaneously.

As a results of our findings, we will continue to treat and document results using magnetotherapy on the following orthopaedic problems seem frequently in our department medical and lateral epicondylitis, chronic low back pain, chondromalacia and osteoarthritic knees.