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Myofascial Pain

Myofascial Pain Syndrome (MPS) is a is a painful musculoskeletal condition, a common cause of musculoskeletal pain. MPS is characterized by the development of Myofascial trigger points (TrPs) that are locally tender when active, and refer pain through specific patterns to other areas of the body. A trigger point or sensitive, painful area in the muscle or the junction of the muscle and fascia (hence, myofascial pain) develops due to any number of causes. Trigger points are usually associated with a taut band, a ropey thickening of the muscle tissue. Typically a trigger point, when pressed upon, will cause the pain to be felt elsewhere. This is what is considered "referred pain".

These factors can cause trigger points

- Sudden trauma to musculoskeletal tissues (muscles, ligaments, tendons, bursae) Injury to intervertebral discs
- Generalize fatigue (fibromyalgia is a perpetuating factor of MPS, perhaps chronic fatigue syndrome may produce trigger points as well)
- Repetative motions; Excessive exercise; Muscle strain due to over activity
- Systemic conditions (eg, gall bladder inflammation, heart attack, appendicitis, stomach irritation)
- · Lack of activity (eg, a broken arm in a sling)
- Nutritional deficiencies
- Hormonal changes (eg, trigger point development during PMS or menopause)
- · Nervous tension or stress
- Chilling of areas of the body (eg, sitting under an air conditioning duct; sleeping in front of an air conditioner)

The fascia is a tough connective tissue which spreads throughout the body in a three dimensional web from head to foot without interruption. The fascia surrounds every muscle, bone, nerve, blood vessel and organ of the body, all the way down to the cellular level. Therefore, malfunction of the fascial system due to trauma, posture, or inflammation can create a binding down of the fascia, resulting in abnormal pressure on nerves, muscles, bones or organs

This can create pain or malfunction throughout the body, sometimes with bizarre side effects and seemingly unrelated symptoms. It is thought that an extremely high percentage of people suffering with pain and/or lack of motion may be having myofascial problems; but most go undiagnosed, as the importance of fascia is just now being recognized

Many of the standard tests, such as x-rays, myelograms, CAT scans, eletromyography, etc., do not show the fascia. (John Barnes, P.T., 1992)

Occassionally, trigger points produce autonomic nervous system changes such as flushing of the skin, hypersensitivity of areas of the skin, sweating in areas, or even "goose bumps." The trigger points cause localized pain, although TrPs can involve the whole body

In three studies, the prevalence of myofascial TrPs among patients complaining of pain anywhere in the body ranged from 30% to 93%; (among patients with chronic craniofacial pain, 55%; and for lumbogluteal pain, 21%.)

The characteristic electrical activity of myofascial TrPs most likely originates at dysfunctional endplates of extrafusal muscle fibers. This dysfunction appears to play a key role in the pathophysiology of TrPs. (Simons 1996)

Subjective shortness of breath can be part of the myofascial pain syndrome of the levator scapulae muscle. In one study, 75 patients who reported neck pain & shortness of breath were examined. Trigger points were located and inactivated with acupuncture needles (dry needling). 68 of the 75 patients in the study reported that their shortness of breath and soreness were abolished immediately after inactivation of the TrPs. The other 7 patients needed a second trial of inactivation. Eliminating the trigger points eliminated the symptoms. (Journal of Muskuloskeletal Pain, 1996)

Like fibromyalgia, Myofascial Pain syndrome is an often misunderstood condition. Even today, some doctors either don't believe that MPS exists or they don't understand its symptoms and treatment.

The effect of microcurrent therapy on pain sensitivity by pressure algometer in patients with myofascial pain.

Accession number;02A0612064

Title;The effect of microcurrent therapy on pain sensitivity by pressure algometer in patients with myofascial pain. Author;SHIMOKAWA AYUMI(Miyazakiidai Byoin Masuika) SUGA RYOKO(Miyazakiidai Byoin Masuika) UNO TAKESHI(Miyazaki Med. Coll., Hosp.) TAKASAKI MAYUMI(Miyazakiidai Byoin Masuika) Journal Title:Pain Clinic

Journal Code:G0739B

ISSN:0388-4171

VOL.23;NO.7;PAGE.985-987(2002) Figure&Table&Reference:FIG.3. REF.5 Pub. Country;Japan

Language; Japanese

Abstract,In 14 cases(6 men and 8 women, aged 23 - 80 years) of patients with the above pain, the effectiveness of weak galvanic stimulation(I) was evaluated from the pain threshold value estimated by the algesiometer, the change in the visualsense analog score, and the patient's satisfaction degree.The I was applied for a total of 10 minutes at 0.5 - 20 Hz and 300 .MU.A, centering around the pressure spot. The pain threshold value significantly rose after 10 minutes compared with the values shown before the treatment. The visual-sense analog score was significantly lowered, and the patient's satisfaction was

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also good. From the above, the I was considered to be effective for treatment of the above pain.

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Microcurrent therapy: a novel treatment method for chronic low back myofascial pain



Pain Management - A Practical Guide For Clinicians



Return from Fibromyalgia to Home of Microcurrent Systems



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