

What are radial shock waves ?

How are they generated ?

Where are they used ?

Working mechanisms ?

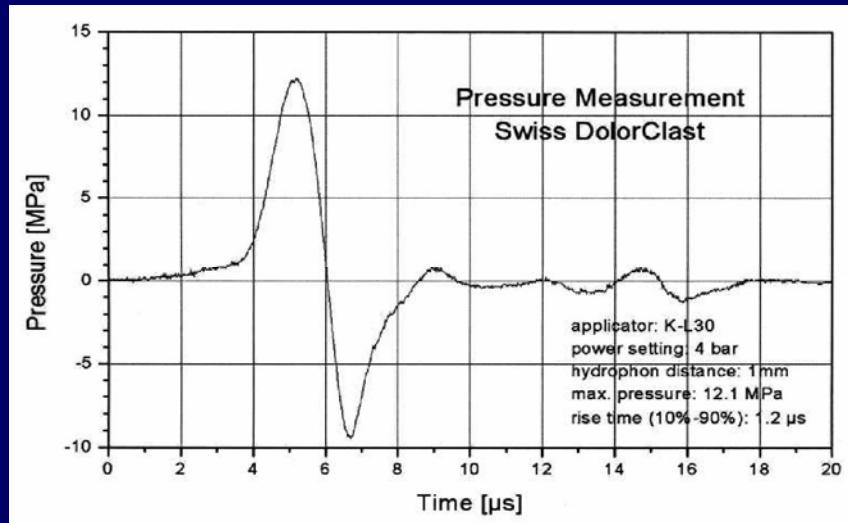
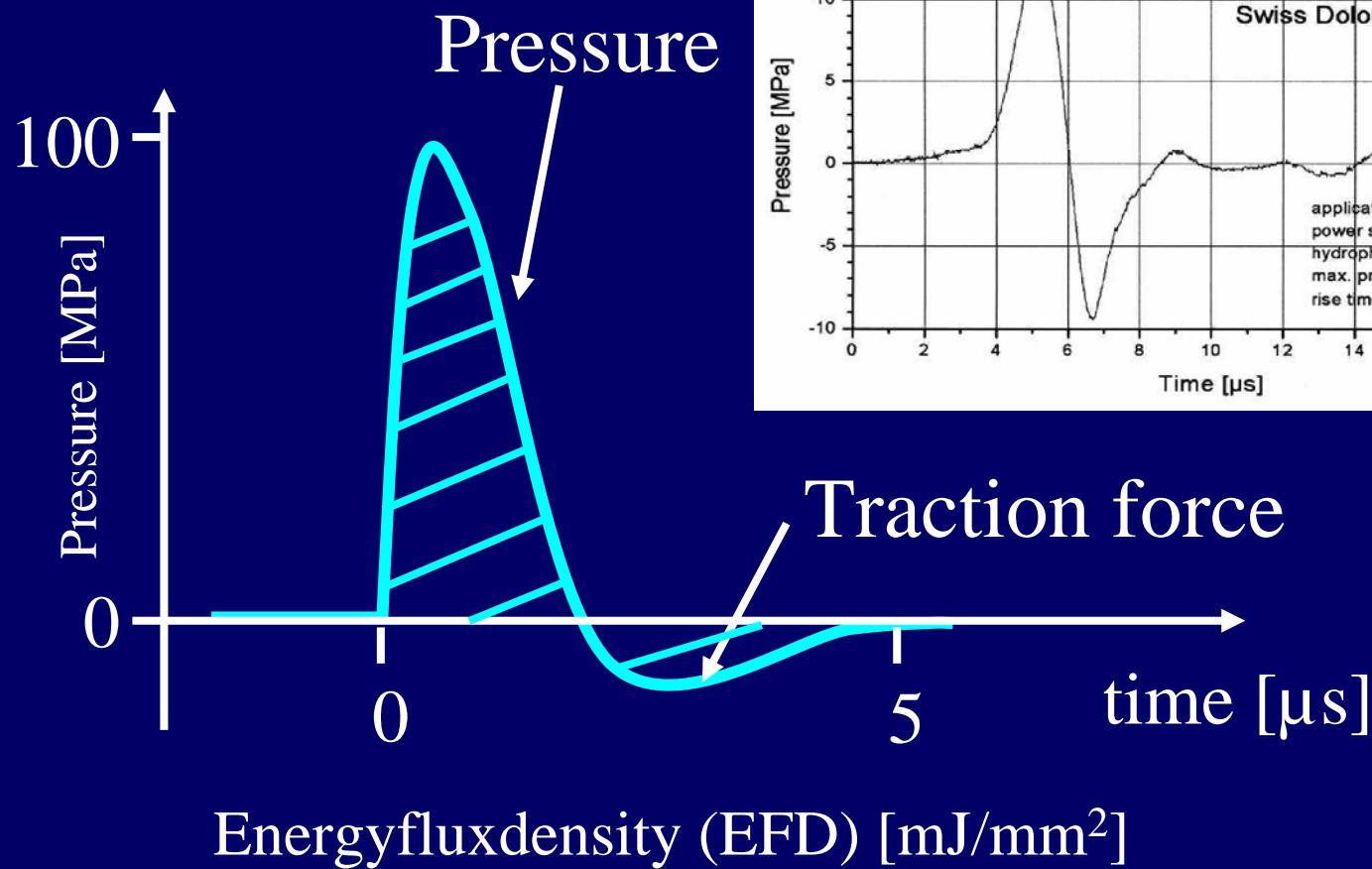
State of the art

Look into the future



Shockwaves are loud.

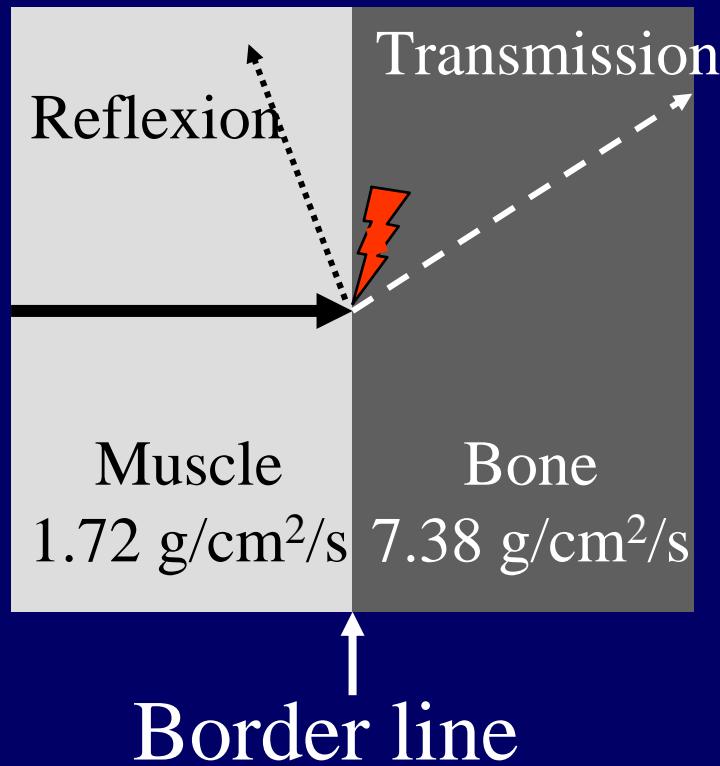
# Definition



# Direct effect

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## Acoustic density

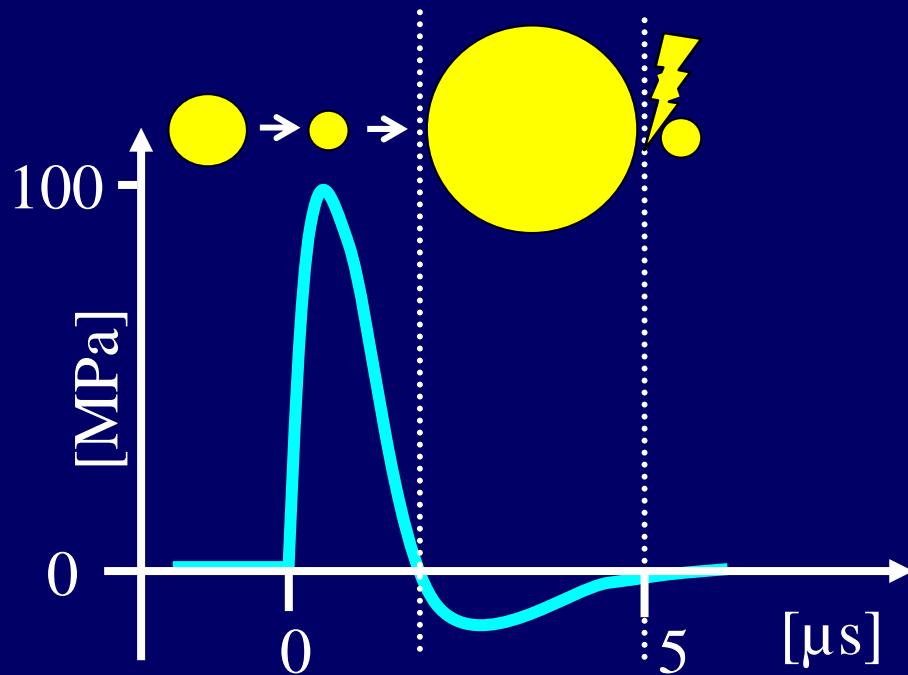


# Indirect effect

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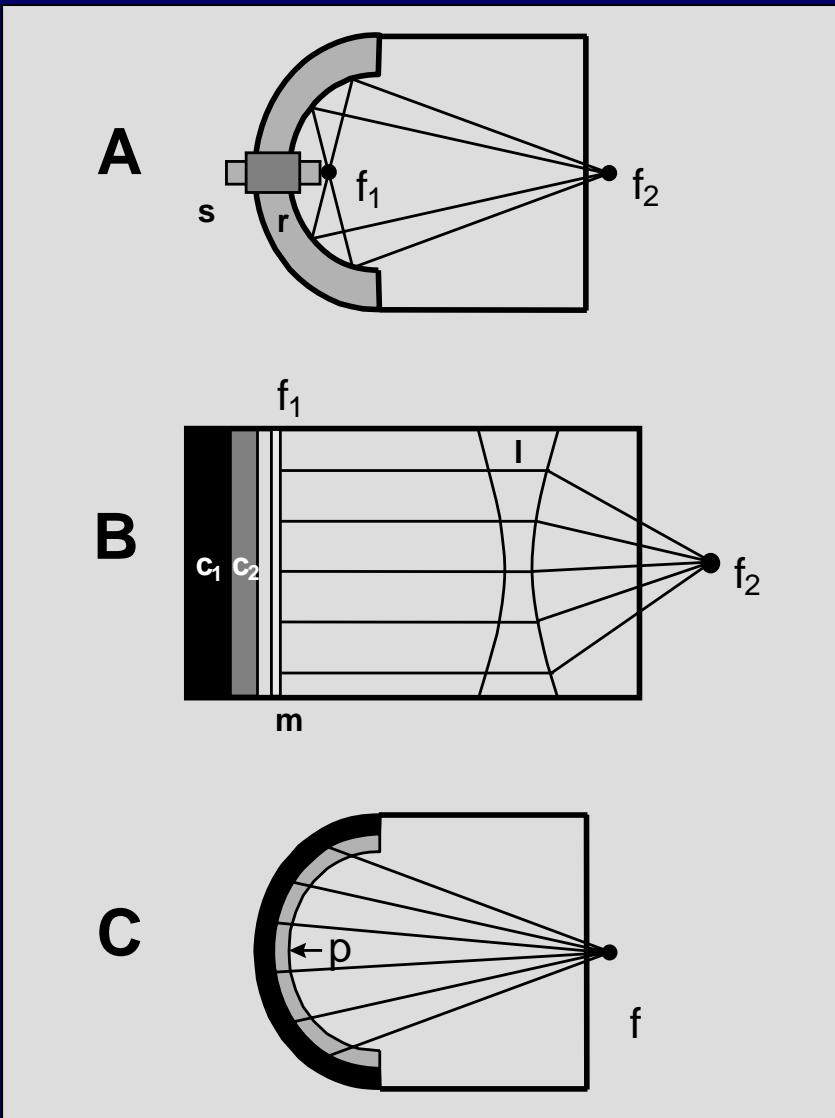
Cavitation

Shockwave-gasbubble -interaction



*Delius et al., UMB, 1988*

# Generating shock waves



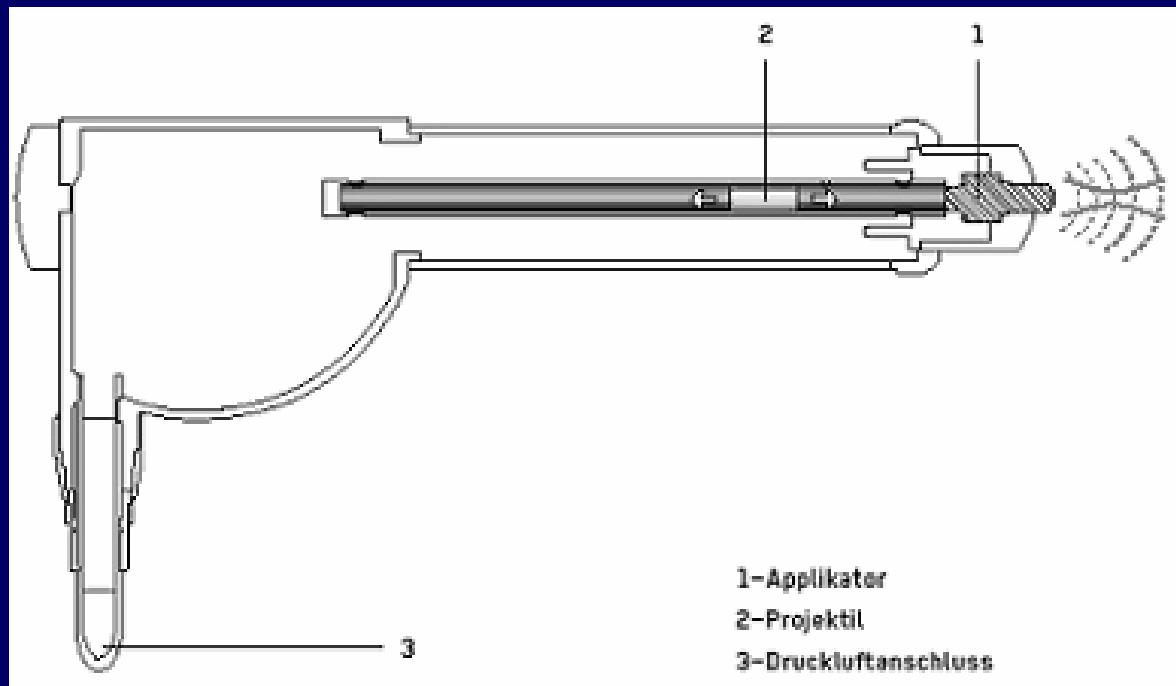
elektrohydraulisch

elektromagnetisch

piezoelektrisch

# Radial generation

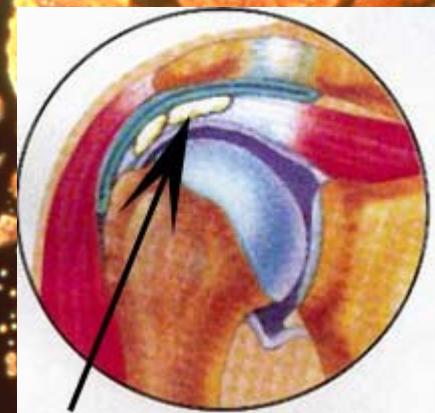
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Function

Desintegration



New bone  
formation

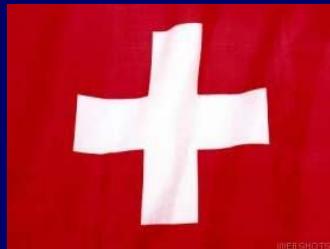
Blood flow

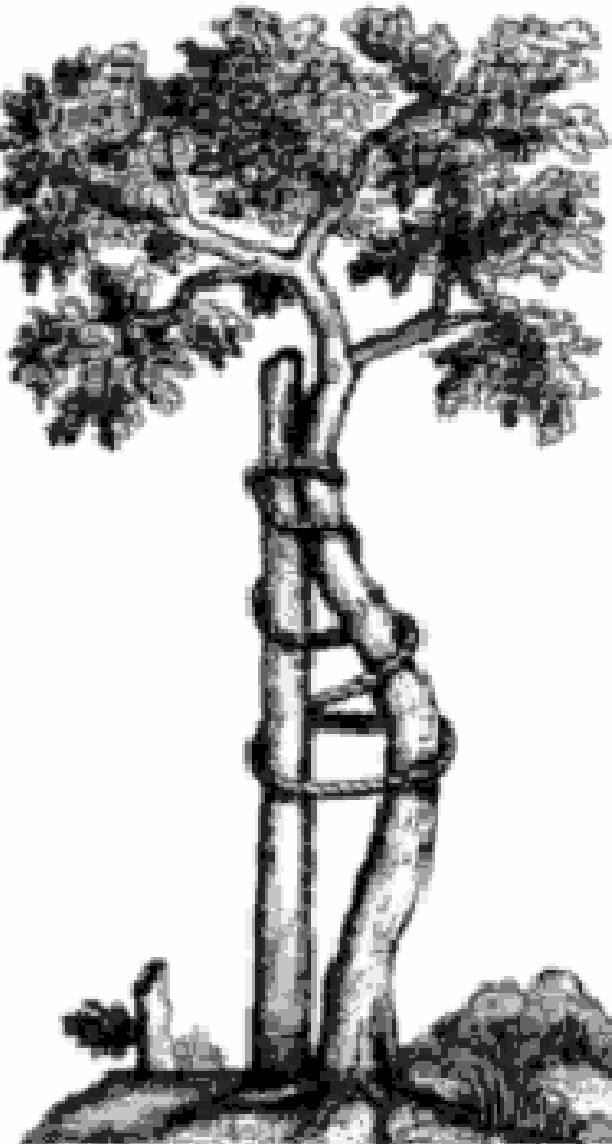


Pain relief



# Indications for rSWT





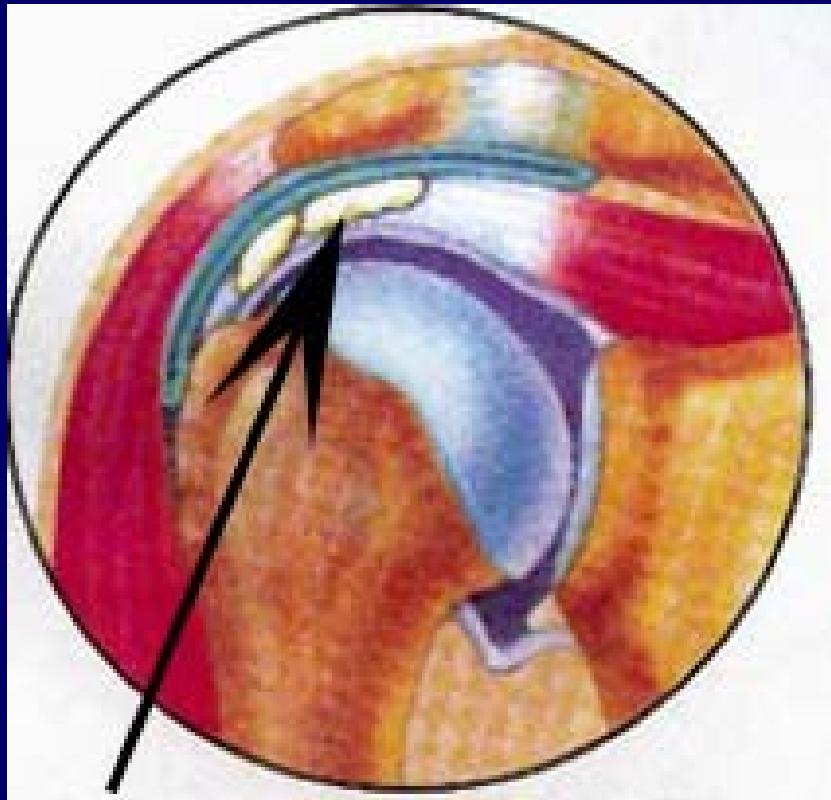
Shoulder pathologies  
Plantar Fasciitis  
Tennis elbow  
Trigger points  
Tendon pathologies  
(Non-unions)

# Shoulder pathologies



# Tendinosis calcarea

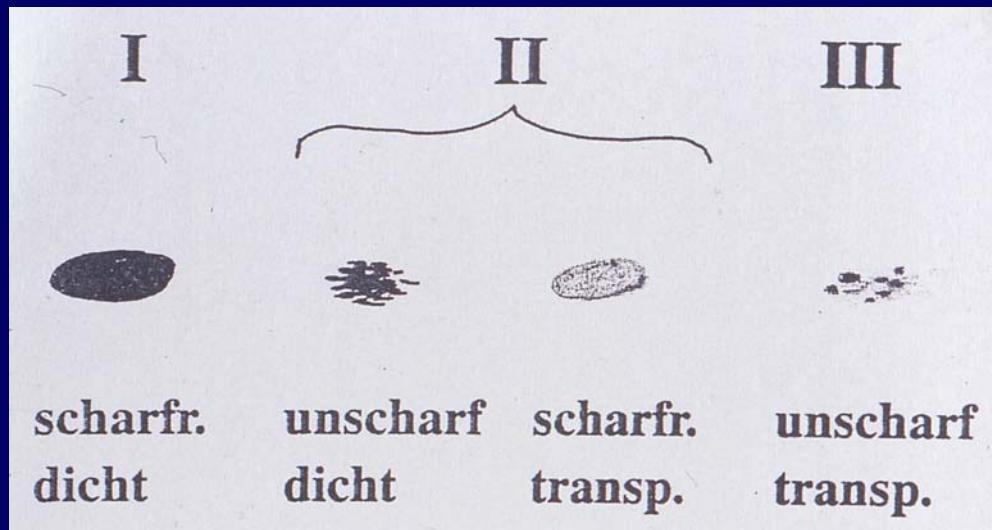
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# Tendinosis calcarea

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## Morphology



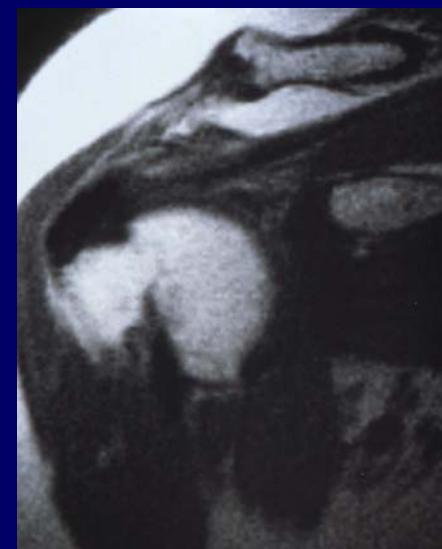
*Gärtner, Z Orthop, 1993*



# Tendinosis calcarea

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**Positive result**  
MRI  
without  
contrast uptake



*Maier et al., AOTS, 2000*

# Tendinosis calcarea

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Desintegration

Pain relief

Increased blood supply

Tendon regeneration

Improved function

Avoiding surgery

# Plantar fasciitis

„Tennis heel“



# Plantar fasciitis

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# Plantar fasciitis

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Overload of the fascia



Traction of calcaneal periosteum: Periostitis



Subperiosteal microfractures



Bony spur

# Plantar fasciitis

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## Clinical diagnosis

Bony spur has no influence of the result



# Plantar fasciitis

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## Positive results

### MRI

with calcaneal edema



*Maier et al., J Rheumatologie, 2000*

# Plantar fasciitis

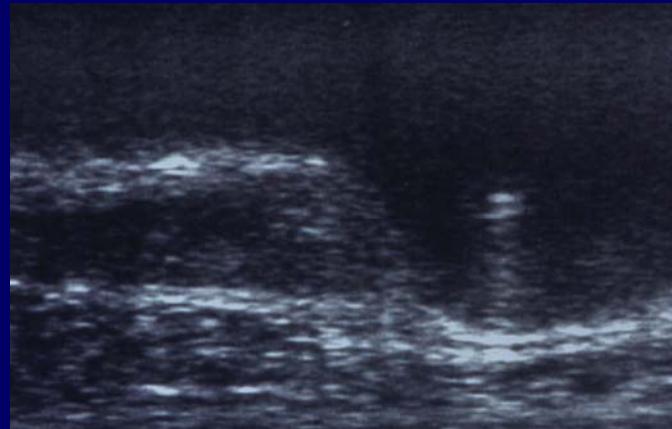
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Pulses 2000 - 3000

Frequency 4 – 8 Hz

pressure 2.5 – 4.0 bar

(no LA)



# Plantar fasziitis

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Desintegration ?

Pain relief

Increased blood

supply

Tendon regeneration

Improved function

Avoiding surgery

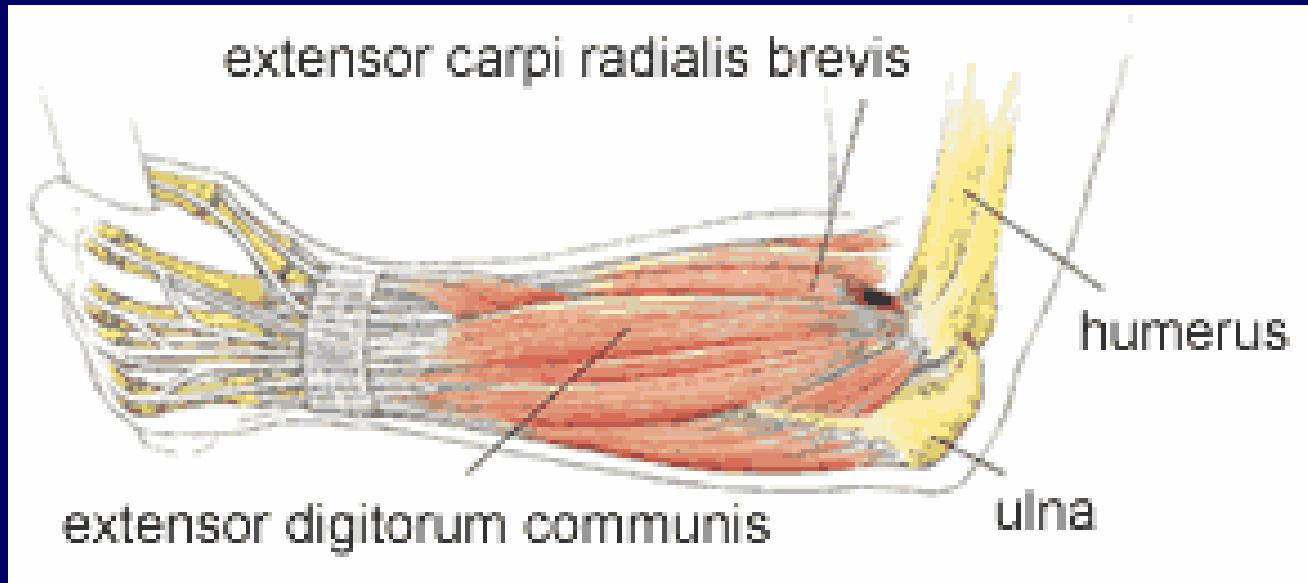
# Radial epicondylitis

„Tennis elbow“



# Radial epicondylitis

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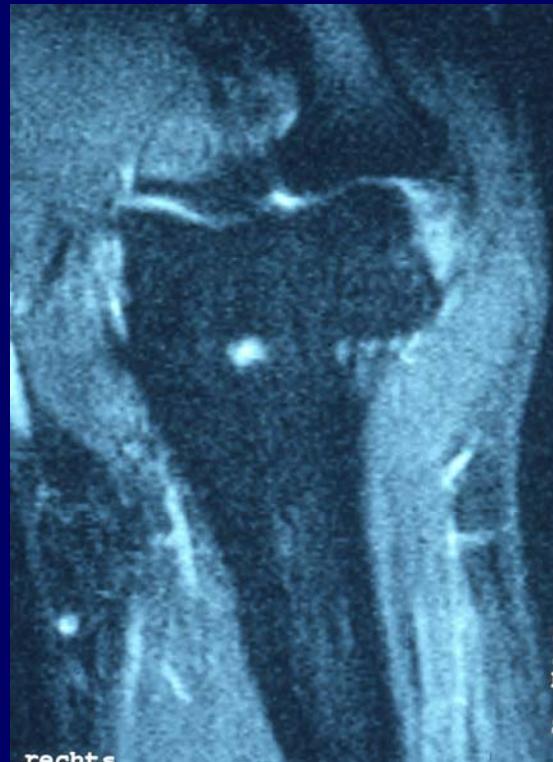


# Radial epicondylitis

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## Positive results

MRI  
with CM  
uptake



*Maier et al., AOTS, 2001*

# Radiale epicondylitis

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Pulses 2000 - 3000

Frequency 4 – 8 Hz

pressure 2.5 – 4.0 bar

(no LA)

# Radial epicondylitis

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Pain relief

Increased blood supply

Tendon regeneration

Improved function

Avoiding surgery

# Trigger points

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# Trigger points

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- Painfull knots
- Palpation under the skin
- Referred pain
- Pain transmission not along a defined nerve or muscle
- Corresponding with chinese acupuncture points

# Trigger points

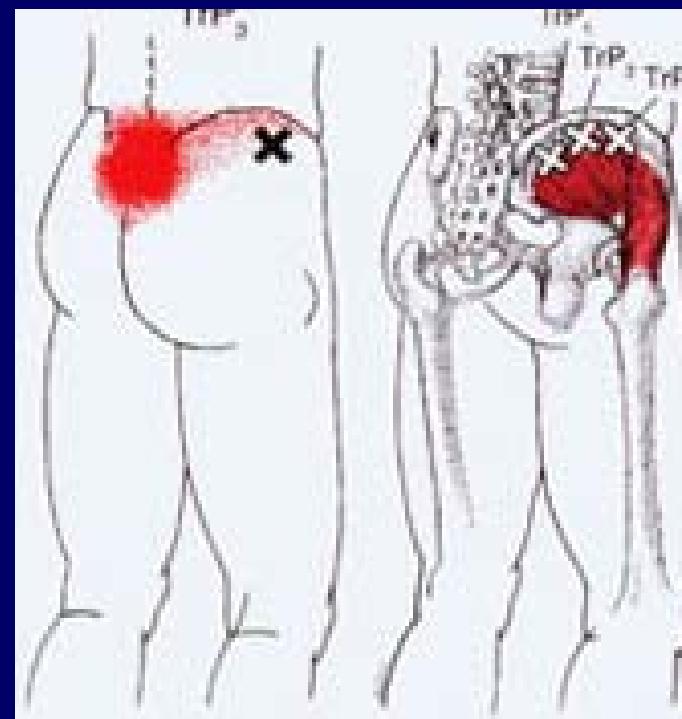
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Pathophysiology:  
Most contracts muscle fibres  
Decreased blood support  
Little oxygen

**Pain**

# Trigger points

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# Trigger points

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Pulses 200 – 300/Trigger

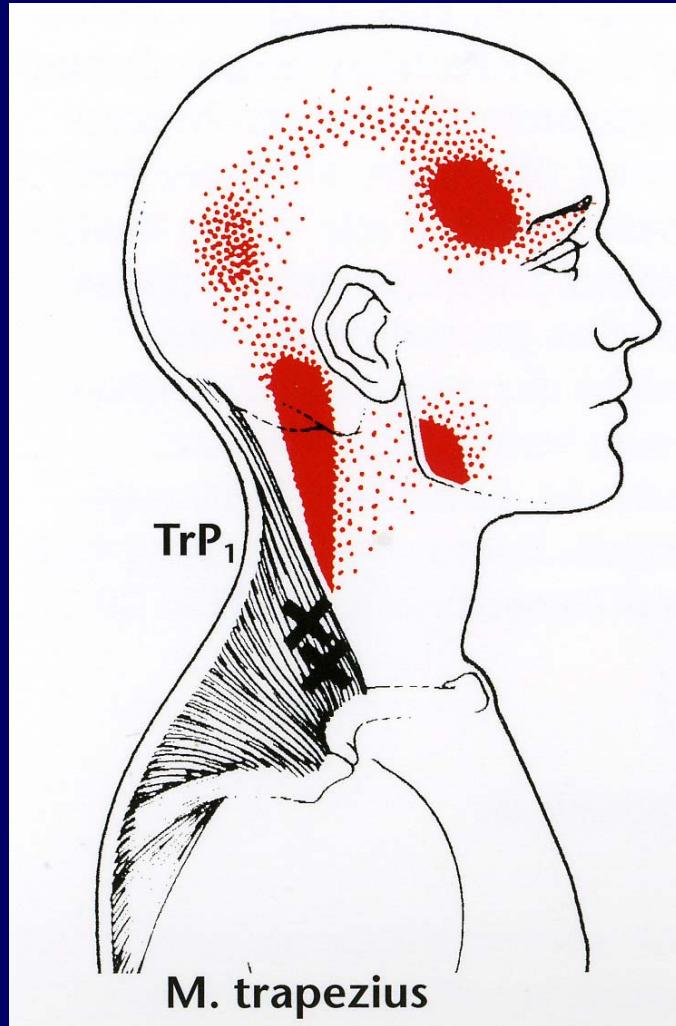
Frequency 15 Hz

Pressure < 2.5 bar

(no LA)

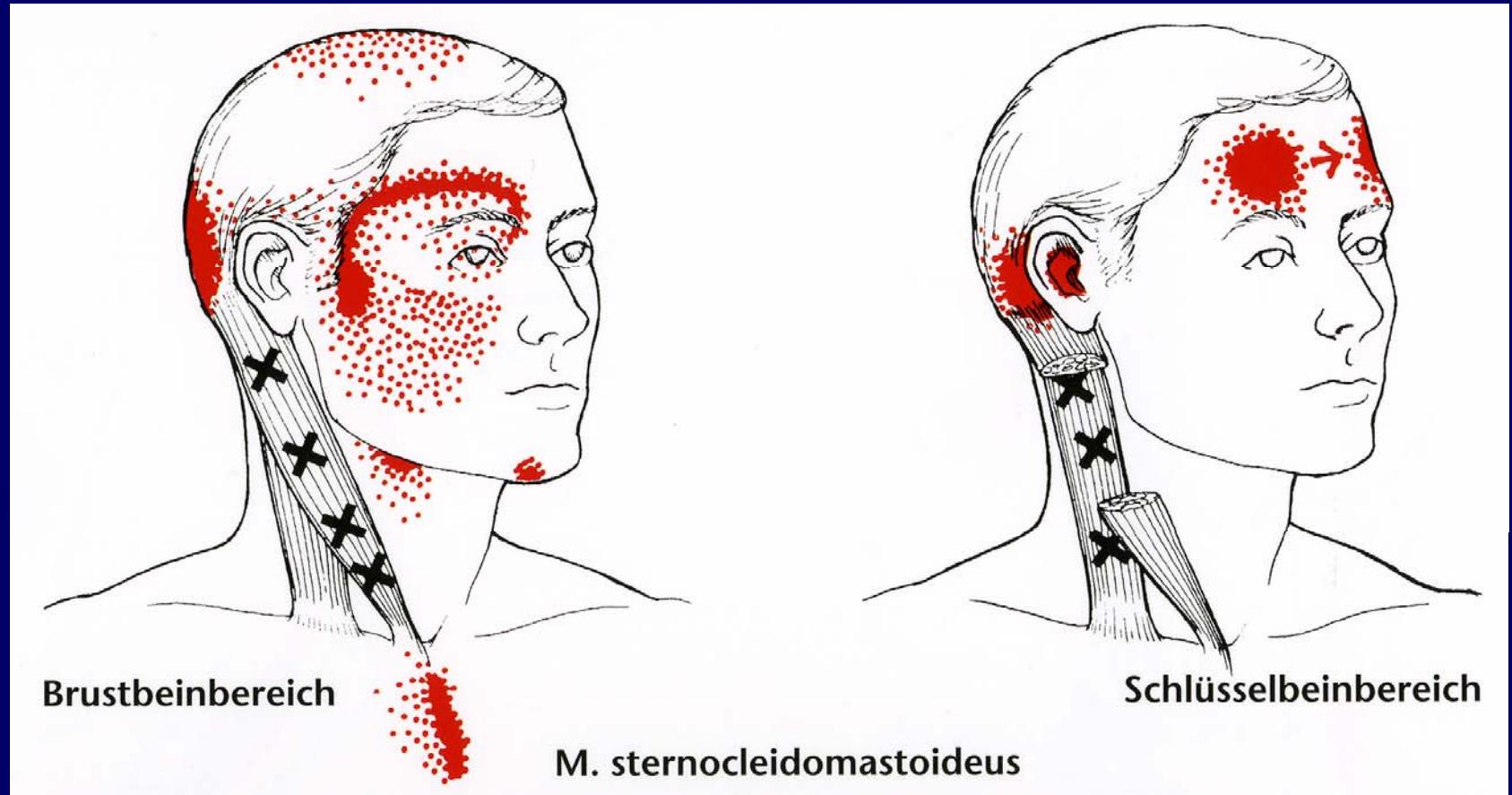
# Trigger punkte – cervical spine

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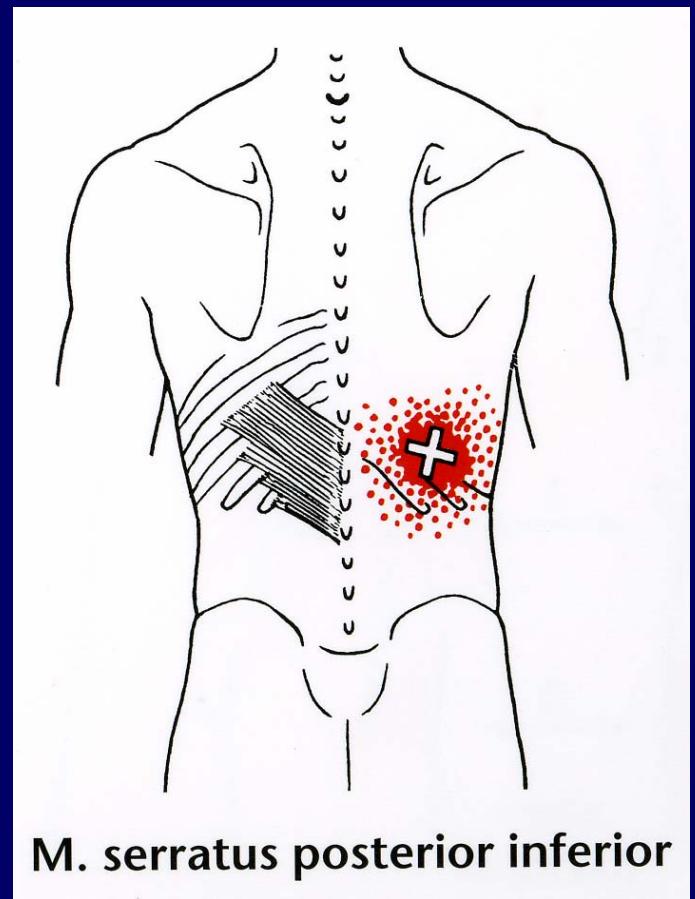
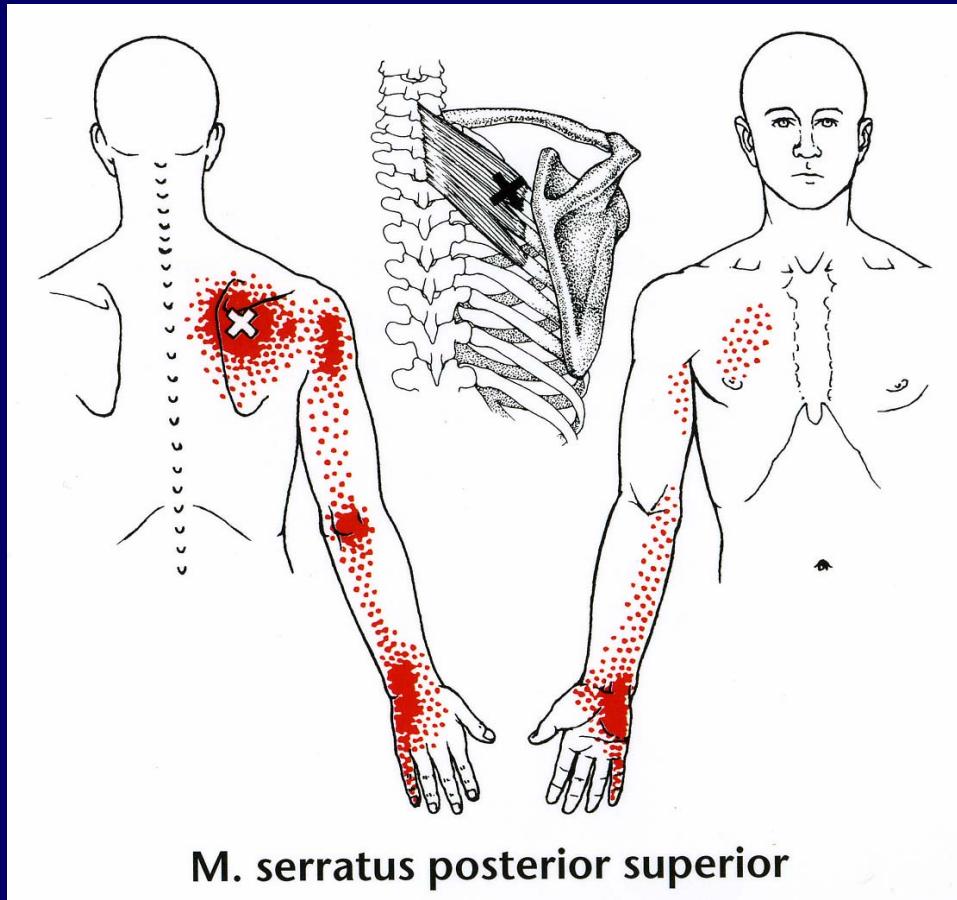
# Trigger points – cervicale spine

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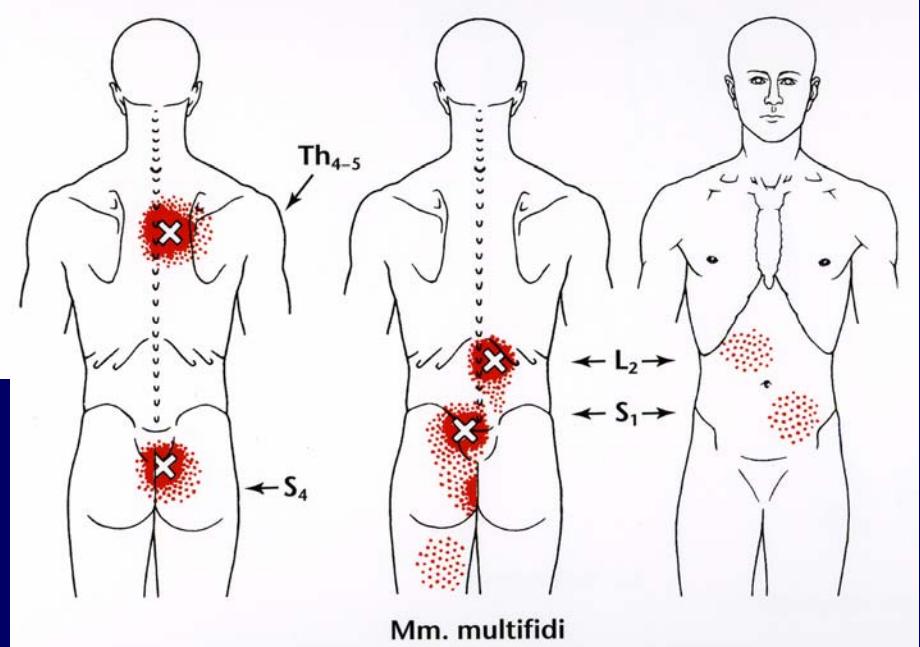
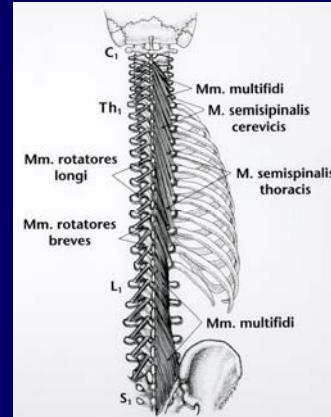
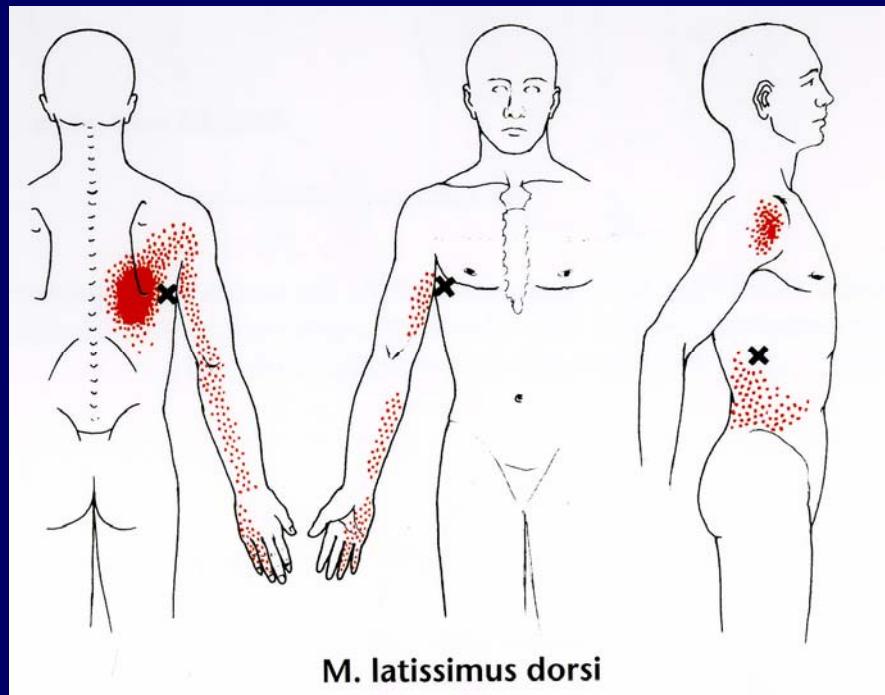


# Trigger points – spine

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# Trigger points - spine

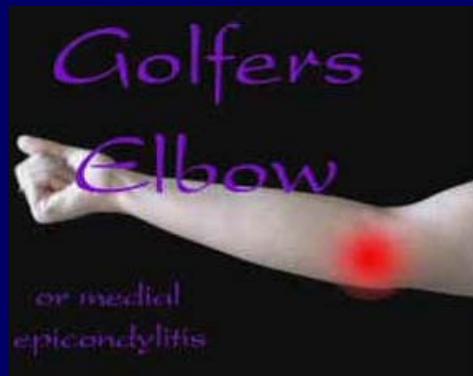
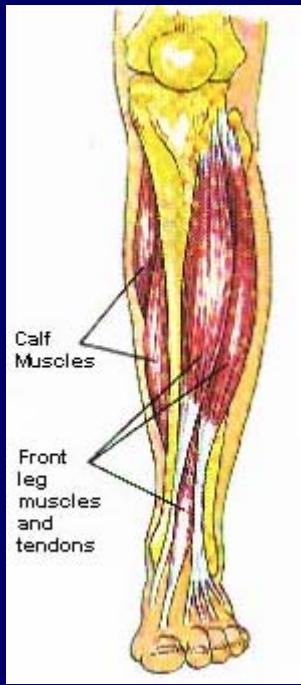


# Trigger points

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If you trigger, take  
care of the lungs !

# More indications of rSWT



# Contraindications

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Treating children

Pregnancy

Local infection

Neoplasma

Delayed blood supply

Pacemaker

**Special care by using rSWT near to:  
Lung, bowel, vessels and nervs**

# Is it necessary to use local anaesthesia?

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LA reduces positive effects of rSWT.

No LA is to use.

# Painfree application without LA

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Sonogel (rich of cavitation)

White vaseline (poor of cavitation)

Castor oil (free of cavitation)

Look into the future

# Benefits

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- Procedure for outpatients
- No anaesthesia
- Not invasive
- Low side effects
- Treatment with only little pain
- No additional medicaments
- High rates of healing
- Improved quality of living

# Headache

Shoulder

Wrist

Knee

Neck

Elbow

Low Back

Shin, Ankle  
or  
Foot

