A COMPARATIVE RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL STUDY:THE EFFICACY OF COURT TYPE THAI TRADITIONAL MASSAGE VERSUS DICLOFENAC ON KNEE PAIN AMONG PATIENTS WITH OSTEOARTHRITIS



A Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy Program in Public Health Sciences College of Public Health Sciences

Chulalongkorn University บทคัดย่อและแฟ้มข้อมูลฉบับเต็มของวิทยานิพนธ์ตั้งแต่ปีการศึกษา 27554 ที่ให้บริการในคลังปัญญาจุฬาฯ (CUIR) เป็นแฟ้มข้อมูลของบิสิตหลั่วของคินที่มีพบธ์ รู่ใช่งค่านหางยรัมติตวิทยาลัย

The abstract and full text of theses from the academic year 2011 in Chulalongkorn University Intellectual Repository (CUIR) are the thesis authors' files submitted through the University Graduate School.

การศึกษาเปรียบเทียบประสิทธิผลของการนวดไทยแบบราชสำนัก กับ ไดโคลฟีแนค ต่อการลด อาการปวดเข่าในผู้ป่วยข้อเข่าเสื่อม



วิทยานิพนธ์นี้เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของการศึกษาตามหลักสูตรปริญญาวิทยาศาสตรดุษฎีบัณฑิต สาขาวิชาวิทยาศาสตร์สาธารณสุข วิทยาลัยวิทยาศาสตร์สาธารณสุข จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย ปีการศึกษา 2556 ลิขสิทธิ์ของจุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย Thesis Title A COMPARATIVE RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED

TRIAL STUDY:THE EFFICACY OF COURT TYPE THAI TRADITIONAL MASSAGE VERSUS DICLOFENAC ON

KNEE PAIN AMONG PATIENTS WITH

OSTEOARTHRITIS

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ปิยาภรณ์ แสนศิลา : การศึกษาเปรียบเทียบประสิทธิผลของการนวดไทยแบบราชสำนัก กับ ไดโคล ฟีแนค ต่อการลดอาการปวดเข่าในผู้ป่วยข้อเข่าเสื่อม. (A COMPARATIVE RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL STUDY:THE EFFICACY OF COURT – TYPE THAI TRADITIONAL MASSAGE VERSUS DICLOFENAC ON KNEE PAIN AMONG PATIENTS WITH OSTEOARTHRITIS) อ.ที่ปรึกษาวิทยานิพนธ์หลัก: รศ. ดร. นิจศิริ เรืองรังษี, อ.ที่ปรึกษาวิทยานิพนธ์ ร่วม: รศ. ดร. วิชัย อึงพินิจพงศ์, , หน้า.

ปิยาภรณ์ แสนศิลา: การศึกษาเปรียบเทียบประสิทธิผลของการนวดไทยแบบราชสำนัก กับไดโคล ฟีแนค ต่อการลดอาการปวดเข่าในผู้ป่วยข้อเข่าเสื่อม (A COMPARATIVE RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL STUDY: THE EFFICACY OF COURT - TYPE THAI TRADITIONAL MASSAGE VERSUS DICLOFENAC ON KNEE PAIN AMONG PATIENTS WITH OSTEOARTHRITIS อ.ที่ปรึกษา วิทยานิพนธ์ หลัก: รศ.ดร.นิจศิริ เรื่องรังษี,อ. ที่ปรึกษาวิทยานิพนธ์ร่วม: รศ. ดร.วิชัย อึงพินิจพงศ์ ,125 หน้า. วัตถุประสงค์: เพื่อศึกษาเปรียบเทียบประสิทธิผลระหว่างการนวดไทยแบบราชสำนักกับการใช้ยา Diclofenac ต่อการบรรเทา อาการปวดเข่าจากโรคข้อเข่าเสื่อม วัสดุและวิธีการ: การศึกษาครั้งนี้เป็นการวิจัยเชิงทดลองทางคลินิก Experimental study: Randomized control trial (RCT) เก็บข้อมูล ณ ศูนย์ส่งเสริมสุขภาพแผนไทย โรงพยาบาลพล อำเภอพล จังหวัดขอนแก่น อาสาสมัครอาย ๕๐-๖๕ ปี ได้รับการตรวจวินิจฉัยจากแพทย์ออร์ โสปิกดิกส์ ว่ามีอาการปวดเข่าจากโรคข้อเข่าเสื่อม และผ่านการคัดกรองตามเกณฑ์การคัดเข้า โดยแบ่งเป็น 🕞 กล่ม กล่มที่ ๑ (กล่มรักษา n =๓๐ คน) รับการรักษาด้วยวิธีการนวดไทยแบบราชสำนัก โดยแพทย์แผนไทย ประยุกต์(ผู้วิจัย) กลุ่มที่๑ (กลุ่มควบคุม n=๓๐) ได้รับการรักษาด้วยวิธีรับประทานยา ไดโคฟีแนค ขนาด ๒๕ มิลลิกรัม รับประทานครั้งละ ๑ เม็ด ๓ เวลา หลังอาหารเช้า กลางวัน เย็นทันที ได้มีการติดตามผลการรักษา เป็นระยะเวลา ๑๒ สัปดาห์ โดยใช้เครื่องมือในการประเมินผลการรักษาดังต่อไปนี้คือ ๑. มาตรวัดระดับความ เจ็บปวด (VAS) ๒.เครื่องมือประเมินพิสัยการเคลื่อนไหวของข้อต่อ ๓. แบบประเมินระดับความรนแรงของ ภาวะข้อเข่าเสื่อม (Index of severity for osteoarthritis of the knee Knee ISOA) ๔. การประเมินการวัด การทำงานของร่างกายโดยการเดินไป-กลับ ๓ เมตร (Time up and go test) ๕.แบบประเมินอาการปวดข้อ เข่าและประสิทธิภาพในการทำกิจวัตร (Modified WOMAC Scale) ผลการศึกษา: อาสาสมัคร ทั้ง ๒ กลุ่ม ไม่มี ความแตกต่างกันระหว่างอายุ, ค่าดัชนีมวลกาย, หลังจากได้รับการรักษาแล้วอาการปวดเข่าลดลงทั้ง ๒ กลุ่ม กลุ่มที่ได้รับการรักษาด้วยวิธีนวดแผนไทยแบบราชสำนักมีอาการปวดลดลงมากกว่ากลุ่มใช้ยา (VAS ก่อนการ นวด ๖.๑๓ \pm ๐.๗๘ และ ๕.๙๘ \pm ๐.๗๓ หลังนวด ๒.๖๒ \pm ๐.๕๐ และ ๒.๖๓ \pm ๐.๕๘ ตามลำดับ) สำหรับตัว แปรอื่น ๆ ในกลุ่มที่ได้รับการนวดแผนไทยแบบราชสำนักสามารถลดอาการปวดและเพิ่มการทำงานของข้อเข่า ได้ดีกว่ากลุ่มใช้ยาเล็กน้อย สรุป: การนวดไทยแบบราชสำนักมีประสิทธิผลในการลดอาการปวดเข่าได้ ดีกว่าการใช้ยา Diclofenac เล็กน้อย และไม่มีผลข้างเคียงในการรักษา จากการศึกษาวิจัยในครั้งนี้การนวดไทย แบบราชสำนักจึงสามารถเป็นอีกทางเลือกหนึ่งในการรักษาผู้ป่วยข้อเข่าเสื่อม

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5279404653 : MAJOR PUBLIC HEALTH SCIENCES
KEYWORDS: OSTEOARTHRITIS COU / COURT-TYPE THAI TRADITIONAL MASSAGE

PIYAPORN SANSILA: A COMPARATIVE RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL STUDY:THE EFFICACY OF COURT TYPE THAI TRADITIONAL MASSAGE VERSUS DICLOFENAC ON KNEE PAIN AMONG PATIENTS WITH OSTEOARTHRITIS. ADVISOR: ASSOC. PROF.NIJSIRI RUANGRUNGSI, Ph.D., CO-ADVISOR: ASSOC. PROF.WICHAI EUNGPINICHPONG, Ph.D., pp.

PIYAPORN SANSILA: A COMPARATIVE RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL STUDY: THE EFFICACY OF COURT TYPE THAI TRADITIONAL MASSAGE VERSUS DICLOFENAC ON KNEE PAIN AMONG PATIENTS WITH OSTEOARTHRITIS) ADVISOR: ASSOC. PROF. NIJSIRI RUANGRUNGSI, Ph.D., CO-ADVISOR: ASSOC. PROF Dr.Wichai Eungpinichpong, Ph.D 125 pp. The court-type Thai traditional massage is one of Thai traditional massage for the relief of knee pain. Diclofenac, one of the current treatments, is also used for the relief of knee pain caused by the Osteoarthritis of the knee and joints. No previous study using blinded randomized controlled trial to compare the efficacy between the two treatments. The objective of this research was to assess the efficiency of court-type Thai traditional massage versus Diclofenac on knee pain among patients with Osteoarthritis. Methods: This experimental research, a clinical randomized controlled trial study, was conducted in the Thai traditional health care center at Phon Hospital, Phon District, Khon Kaen Province. The participants were patients aged 50-65 years old, diagnosed by orthopedic physician that having knee osteoarthritis. Then a standardized criteria were used in participant selection. The participants were randomized into two groups: a control group (30 patients) and an experimental group (30 patients). The control patients were treated with Diclofenac 25 mg 1 x 3 pc, taking one tablet, three times a day after meals for 12 weeks. The experimental patients were treated by the court-type Thai traditional massage once a week for 12 weeks. Knee pain and function were assessed veery week which included Visual Analog Scale (VAS), range of motion, index of severity for osteoarthritis of the knee (ISOA), modified WOMAC scale and Time Upand-Go test (TUG). ANOVA was applied for statistical analysis. Results: there were no differences in age and physical index between the two groups. The results indicated that the knee pain of the patients treated by the court-type Thai traditional massage was substantially reduced with a little more changes than those of the diclofenac treatment (VAS of pre-treatment: 6.13? 0.78 and 5.98? 0.73; VAS of post-treatment: 2.62? 0.50 and 2.63 ? 0.58 respectively). Similar pattern of improvement was found for other outcome measures where those treated by the court-type Thai traditional massage yield a little more beneficial effects than those of the diclofenac treatment. Conclusion: Both the court-type Thai traditional massage and Diclofenac enable the patients to reduce the knee pain. This study asserts that the court-type Thai traditional massage is one of the effectively practical alternative treatments for knee osteoarthritis patients.

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| Field of Study: | Public Health Sciences | Student's Signature |
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| Academic Year: | 2013 | Advisor's Signature |
| | | Co-Advisor's Signature |

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to express her heartily gratitude and appreciation to her thesis advisor, Associate Professor Nijsiri Ruangrungsi, Ph.D, for her continuous guidance, suggestion, and support throughout the course of this study.

She is sincerely grateful to her thesis co-advisor, Associate Professor Wichai Eungpinichpong, Ph.D, for his kindness and valuable suggestions to complete this doctoral dissertation.

She appreciates the thesis committee members, Professor Surasak Taneepanichskul, M.D., Professor Sirikul Isaranuruk, M.D., Chanida Palanuvej, Ph.D and Assistant Professor Naowarat Kanchanakhan, Ph.D for their important and constructive suggestions in finalizing this thesis.

She also appreciates Luckchai Buakate, M.D, orthopedic surgeon of outpatient division of the Applied Thai Traditional Medical Service Center Phon Hospital, Khon Kaen province. She also thanks the research assistants and research volunteers for useful data provided and collected as well as the excellent research site.

She is sincerely thankful to Mrs. Apantree Poonputta\, a lecturer of educational research and evaluation program, faculty of education, Rajabhat Mahasarakham university for data analysis.

The author also is thankful to Research Fund; the 90 th Anniverarry of Chulalongkorn University Fund. (Ratchdaphiseksomphot Endowment Fund), the Herbal Remedies and Alternative Medicine Task Force of STAR: Special Task Force for adtivating Research under the 100 Years Chulalongkorn University Fund.

Appreciation is also extended to College of Public Health Sciences, Chulalongkorn University and all the staff members for necessary assistance and instrumental support.

Finally the author would like to express all her love and gratitude to the Sansila family for their supporting, understanding and encouraging through her life, especially her dear parents, who are always be her inspiration. She would like to express her deep gratitude and to dedicate this degree to them

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Background and Significance of the Study

Osteoarthritis (OA) is the most common degenerative joint disorder ,resulting in significant mobility and health care expense (1). It affects more than 60% of Western World adults over the age of 65 years (2). It causes pain and dysfunction in 20 % of elderly persons (3). Approximately 25 percents of persons 55 years of age have had knee pain on most days a month in the past year (4). and about half of them have radiographic osteoarthritis of the knee, a group considered to have symptomatic osteoarthritis. Risk factors include obesity, knee injury, previous knee surgery, and occupational bending and lifting (5).

Osteoarthritis is now recognized that knee osteoarthritis is a prevalent musculoskeletal condition affecting older people, causing pain, physical disability, and reducing quality of life (6).

The pathophysiology of knee osteoarthritis that reflects both damage to the joint. Osteoarthritis is not disease of single tissue but it is rather disease of an organ, the synovial joint, in which all of the tissues-subcondral bone, synovium, capsule, ligaments, periarticular muscles, sensory nerves as well as the cartilage are involved. Knee osteoarthritis represents failure of the joint, where the joint can fail because of primary abnormality in the articular cartilage, underlying bone, synovium and periarticular muscles (7).

In Thailand, The osteoarthritis of the knee are seen among the middle age population age 40 – 50 years old heavy or plumy or normal statue but using joints heavily or abnormal position deteriorated. of the keen will chronically progress Early symptom bringing the patients to see the doctor is knee pain. At present there are around 6 million osteoarthritis patients seen in elderly group, age over 65 around 50 percents (8).

In the United States. Osteoarthritis occurs more frequently as we age. Before age 45, osteoarthritis occurs more frequently in males. After age 55 years, it occurs more frequently in females. In the United States, all races appear equally affected. A higher incidence of osteoarthritis exists in the Japanese population, while South African blacks, East Indians, and Southern Chinese have lower rates (7).

Thai tradition massage in the life of any human being, no one can avoid sickness and how people of each nation deal with their symptoms' and disease depend on their culture, tradition, and values. Of all diseases, approximately 30 % are severe and thus require modern medicine and health care specialists. The other 70 % are not serious and common diseases that are preventable and treated by self-care using Thai traditional massage. (9, 10). In addition, Thai traditional massage has been the national arts and science of healing and remedy muscle fatigue, ache and pain, reduce stress, relieve, back and neck pain (10, 11).

Court Type Thai Traditional Massage. and agencies can also use massage in maintaining patients in treatment group deteriorated knee symptoms in the elderly (12). The Thai Traditional Massage will diagnose the disease that deteriorated (Chap

pong disease) (13). This is how diagnosis and treatment of disease by Thai Therapeutic massage (14).

However, there are few studies on therapeutic effectiveness of court-type Traditional Thai massage for relief of musculoskeletal pain. Therefore, we conducted a randomized controlled trial to assess the effectiveness of court-type Traditional Thai massage comparing with Non – steroidal Anti - inflammatory Drug. The results of this may contribute to the knowledge of alternative management of patients with steoarthritis (15).

Research Question

The efficacy of Court – type Thai traditional massage can be as good as Non – steroidal Anti inflammatory drug among knee Osteoarthritis patients.

Hypothesis

The efficacy of Court – type Thai traditional massage can reduce knee pain as good as Non – steroidal Anti-inflammatory drug among knee Osteoarthritis patients.

Objective

General objective

To examine the efficacy of Court Type Thai Traditional Massage versus Non – steroidal Anti - inflammatory Drug. on relieving knee pain among osteoarthritis patients.

Specific objective

- 1. To study the efficacy of on Court Type Thai Traditional Massage on relieving knee pain among osteoarthritis patients.
- 2. To study the efficacy of Diclofenac on reliving knee pain of osteoarthritis patients.
- 3.To compare with The Western Ontario and McMaster Universities osteoarthritis Index (WOMAC) scores of those who receive Court Type Thai Traditional Massage and Diclofenac.
- 4.Comparison with the severity for osteoarthritis of the knee (ISOA) scores of those who associated with the Court Type Thai Traditional Massage and Diclofenac.
- 5.To study the differences and the effectiveness of using Diclofenac compare with the Court Type Thai Traditional by using Goniometer.
- 6. To find out the result of using Diclofenac compare with the Court Type
 Thai Traditional Massage regarding the different treatments.

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Expected Benefit and Application

- The results of this study could be used as a guideline for management of patients with Osteoarthritis
- 2. The results might support the effects of Court-type Thai Traditional massage as an adjunctive therapy in the patients with Osteoarthritis
- 3. This study is will be useful to policy maker to integrate with Thai traditional massage in health care system.



Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework of this research is scoped in a chart as shown below;

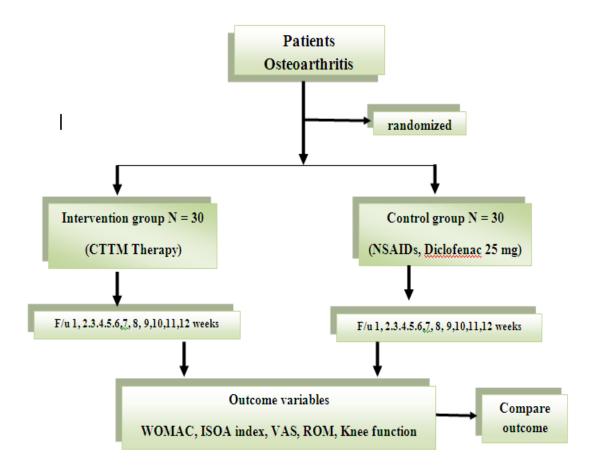


Figure 1 Conceptual Framework

Operational Definition

1. Osteoarthritis

Osteoarthritis (OA) is a disease which affects joints in the body. The surface of the joint is damaged and the surrounding bone grows thicker. 'Osteo' means bone and 'arthritis' means joint damage and swelling (inflammation). Other words used to describe osteoarthritis re osteoarthritis, arthritis and degenerative joint disease.

2. Court - Type Thai Traditional massage (CTTM)

Court -type Thai traditional massage is the art and wisdom consists of politeness and safety. No elbow nor knee are used the main actions are pressing along the lines and different points of the body using big thumb and hand to restore various systems of the body to treat, enhance, prevent and health rehabilitation.

3. Non Steroidal Anti-inflammatory

Non Steroidal Anti-inflammatory (NSAIDs) are medications that are used to reduce pain and inflammation in the joints.

4. The Western Ontario and McMaster Universities osteoarthritis Index (WOMAC)

The Western Ontario and McMaster Universities osteoarthritis Index

WOMAC - 24 questions in a format of VAS scale. Five questions representing pain, two questions representing stiffness and 17 questions representing function. Lower scores indicate better conditions

5. Index of severity for osteoarthritis of the knee (ISOA index)

The Index of severity for osteoarthritis of the knee by Lequesne et al Overview: Lequesne et al developed an index of severity for osteoarthritis for the knee. This can be used to assess the effectiveness of therapeutic interventions. Sections for index



CHAPTER II

LITERRATURE REVIEW

Review of Rotated Literature

In this study, the author has reviewed relevant concepts, theories, and research on the following topics:

- 1. Osteoarthritis
- 2.Traditional Thai massage
- 3. Non Steroidal Anti-inflammatory
- 4. Related literature review

1. Osteoarthritis

Osteoarthritis (OA) is a type of arthritis that is caused by the breakdown and eventual loss of the cartilage of one or more joints. Cartilage is a protein substance that serves as a "cushion" between the bones of the joints. Osteoarthritis is also known as degenerative arthritis. Among the over 100 different types of arthritis conditions, osteoarthritis is the most common, affecting over 20 million people in the United States. Osteoarthritis occurs more frequently as we age. Before age 45, osteoarthritis occurs more frequently in males. After the age of 55 years, it occurs more frequently in females. In the United States, all races appear equally affected. A higher incidence of osteoarthritis exists in the Japanese population, while South African blacks, East Indians, and Southern Chinese have lower rates (16).

Osteoarthritis commonly affects the hands, feet, spine, and large weightbearing joints, such as the hips and knees. Most cases of osteoarthritis have no known cause and are referred to as primary osteoarthritis. When the cause of the osteoarthritis is known,the condition is referred to as secondary osteoarthritis.Osteoarthritis is sometimes abbreviated (17).

Osteoarthritis of the knee is more common in women than men and it usually affects both knees. It causes most problems in the late 50, 60 and 70 years old. Being overweight and having nodal osteoarthritis increase the risk of osteoarthritis of the knee in women. A previous sporting injury or operation (such as a cartilage being removed) are more common risks in men and may cause osteoarthritis of just one knee. Sometimes there is no obvious cause. Any pain is usually felt at the front and sides of the knee. In severe cases, the knees may become rather bent and bowed (18).

Epidemiology

Osteoarthritis occurs throughout the world and has occurred throughout the history of humanity. It is twice as common in woman as in men. It is particularly common in British population but this has nothing to do with climate, latitude and is therefore presumably genetic. OA is uncommon in black population; when it does occur it usually affects the knee and hand involvement is rare (19).

Causes of osteoarthritis

Primary osteoarthritis is mostly related to aging. With aging, the water content of the cartilage increases, and the protein makeup of cartilage degenerates. Eventually, cartilage begins to degenerate by flaking or forming tiny crevasses. In advanced cases, there is a total loss of cartilage cushion between the bones of the joints. Repetitive use of the worn joints over the years can irritate and inflame the cartilage, causing joint pain and swelling. Loss of the cartilage cushion causes friction between the bones, leading to pain and limitation of joint mobility. Inflammation of the cartilage

can also stimulate new bone outgrowths (spurs, also referred to as osteophytes) to form around the joints. Osteoarthritis occasionally can develop in multiple members of the same family, implying a hereditary (genetic) basis for this condition (7, 20).

Secondary osteoarthritis is caused by another disease or condition. Conditions that can lead to secondary osteoarthritis include obesity, repeated trauma or surgery to the joint structures, abnormal joints at birth (congenital abnormalities), gout, diabetes, and other hormone disorders. Obesity causes osteoarthritis by increasing the mechanical stress on the cartilage. In fact, next to aging, obesity is the most powerful risk factor for osteoarthritis of the knees. The early development of osteoarthritis of the knees among weight lifters is believed to be in part due to their high body weight. Repeated trauma to joint tissues (ligaments, bones, and cartilage) is believed to lead to early osteoarthritis of the knees in soccer players. Interestingly, recent studies have not found an increased risk of osteoarthritis in long-distance runners. Crystal deposits in the cartilage can cause cartilage degeneration and osteoarthritis. Uric acid crystals cause arthritis in gout, while calcium pyrophosphate crystals cause arthritis in pseudogout. Some people are born with abnormally formed joints (congenital abnormalities) that are vulnerable to mechanical wear, causing early degeneration and loss of joint cartilage. Osteoarthritis of the hip joints is commonly related to structural abnormalities of these joints that had been present since birth. Hormone disturbances, such as diabetes and growth hormone disorders, are also associated with early cartilage wear and secondary osteoarthritis (7, 20).

Risk factors for osteoarthritis

Risk factors are things that may make it more likely that you will get a condition. But It's important to remember that having these risk factors does not mean you will get osteoarthritis. We only know that these factors seem to happen more often with people who have the condition (21).

Age

Age is the most important risk factor for osteoarthritis. About 1 in 10 to 2 in 10 people aged over 60 have osteoarthritis that cause them pain (21).

Weight

Overweight is a risk factor, particularly for osteoarthritis of the knee. It is also a risk factor for hip osteoarthritis. For some reason, overweight leads to both hips being affected, not just one. If you already have signs of osteoarthritis, overweight will increase the likelihood that your disease will progress (8).

Some studies showed the relationship between overweight and to osteoarthritis of hand. This suggests that the connection between being overweight and having osteoarthritis goes beyond the fact that extra pounds put additional pressure on the joins. Hand joints are not weight-bearing joints, so something else must be work here (20).

Hormones

Twice as many women as men develop osteoarthritis, mainly in the years after menopause. However, it's not clear that hormones are linked to osteoarthritis (7).

Genetics

Osteoarthritis does seem to run in families, particularly osteoarthritis of the hand and hip and, to a lesser extent, of the knee. With osteoarthritis of hand, there is more than a 50 percent chance of it being a hereditary condition (20). It's though that the genes involved in making cartilage are not working properly (21).

Your Job

Some jobs do carry an increased risk of osteoarthritis. For example, factory workers who do repeated tasks with heir thumb and fingers run increased risk osteoarthritis. Heavy physical labor, especially with lifting, can lead to osteoarthritis of the knee or hip, according to repeated kneeling and squatting (21, 22).

Sports

There's some evidence that running and high-impact sports, such as football, basketball and racquetball, can increases your risk of osteoarthritis of the hip (23).

Racial differences

African- Americans have the same risk of getting osteoarthritis as white Americans. Some studies have found a low rate of hip osteoarthritis in black population in Jamaica and South Africa, and the risk of osteoarthritis among Asian people appears to be even lower (7).

Symptoms of osteoarthritis

Osteoarthritis is a disease of the joints. Unlike many other forms of arthritis that are systemic illnesses, such as rheumatoid arthritis and systemic lupus, osteoarthritis does not affect other organs of the body. The most common symptom of osteoarthritis is pain in the affected joint(s) after repetitive use. Joint pain is usually

worse later in the day. There can be swelling, warmth, and creaking of the affected joints. Pain and stiffness of the joints can also occur after long periods of inactivity, for example, sitting in a theater. In severe osteoarthritis, complete loss of cartilage cushion causes friction between bones, causing pain at rest or pain with limited motion (20, 21).

Symptoms of osteoarthritis vary greatly from patient to patient. Some patients can be debilitated by their symptoms. On the other hand, others may have remarkably few symptoms in spite of dramatic degeneration of the joints apparent on X-rays. Symptoms also can be intermittent. It is not unusual for patients with osteoarthritis of the finger joints of the hands and knees to have years of pain-free intervals between symptoms (8).

Osteoarthritis of the knees is often associated with excess upper body weight, with obesity, or a history of repeated injury and/or joint surgery. Progressive cartilage degeneration of the knee joints can lead to deformity and outward curvature of the knees referred to as "bowlegged." Patients with osteoarthritis of the weight-bearing joints (like the knees) can develop a limp. The limping can worsen as more cartilage degenerates. In some patients, the pain, limping, and joint dysfunction may not respond to medications or other conservative measures. Therefore, severe osteoarthritis of the knees is one of the most common reasons for total knee replacement surgical procedures in the United States (23).

Osteoarthritis of the cervical spine or lumbar spine cause pain in the neck or low back. Bony spurs, called osteophytes, that form along the arthritic spine can irritate spinal nerves, causing severe pain, numbness, and tingling of the affected parts of the body (23).

Osteoarthritis causes the formation of hard, bony enlargements of the small joints of the fingers. Classic bony enlargement of the small joint at the end of the fingers is called a Heberden's node, named after a very famous British doctor. The bony deformity is a result of the bone spurs from the osteoarthritis in that joint. Another common bony knob (node) occurs at the middle joint of the fingers in many patients with osteoarthritis and is called Bouchard's node. Dr. Bouchard was a famous French doctor who also studied arthritis patients in the late 1800s. Heberden's and Bouchard's nodes may not be painful, but they are often associated with limitation of motion of the joint (24). The characteristic appearances of these finger nodes can be helpful in diagnosing osteoarthritis. Osteoarthritis of the joint at the base of the big toe of the foot leads to the formation of a bunion. Osteoarthritis of the fingers and the toes may have a genetic basis and can be found in numerous female members of some families (25, 26).

Treatment of knee osteoarthritis can be subdivided into non-phamacological, pharmacological, and surgical treatments which must be tailored according to individual risk factors, and the severity of joint pain and deformity (6).



Figure 2 Type of Treatment osteoarthritis

1.Behavioral Modification and Exercise.

Aside from weight reduction and avoiding activities that exert excessive stress on the joint cartilage, there is no specific treatment to halt cartilage degeneration or to repair damaged cartilage in osteoarthritis. The goal of treatment in osteoarthritis is to reduce joint pain and inflammation while improving and maintaining joint function. Some patients with osteoarthritis have minimal or no pain and may not need treatment. Others may benefit from conservative measures such as rest, exercise, diet control with weight reduction, physical and occupational therapy, and mechanical support devices. These measures are particularly important when large, weight-bearing joints are involved, such as the hips or knees. In fact, even modest weight reduction can help to decrease symptoms of osteoarthritis of the large joints, such as the knees and hips. Medications are used to complement the physical

measures described above. Medication may be used topically, taken orally, or injected into the joints to decrease joint inflammation and pain. When conservative measures fail to control pain and improve joint function, surgery can be considered. Resting sore joints decreases stress on the joints and relieves pain and swelling. Patients are asked to simply decrease the intensity and/or frequency of the activities that consistently cause joint pain. Exercise usually does not aggravate osteoarthritis when performed at levels that do not cause joint pain. Exercise is helpful in osteoarthritis in several ways. First, it strengthens the muscular support around the joints. It also prevents the joints from "freezing up" and improves and maintains joint mobility. Finally, it helps with weight reduction and promotes endurance. Applying local heat before and cold packs after exercise can help relieve pain and inflammation. Swimming is particularly well suited for patients with osteoarthritis because it allows patients to exercise with minimal impact stress to the joints. Other popular exercises include walking, stationary cycling, and light weight training (27).

2. Physical therapy

Physical therapists can provide support devices, such as splints, canes, walkers, and braces. These devices can be helpful in reducing stress on the joints. Occupational therapists can assess the demands of daily activities and suggest additional devices that may help patients at work or home. Finger splints can support individual joints of the fingers. Paraffin wax dips, warm water soaks, and nighttime cotton gloves can help ease hand symptoms. Spine symptoms can improve with a neck collar, lumbar corset, or a firm mattress, depending on what areas are involved (28).

3. Medication

In many patients with osteoarthritis, mild pain relievers such as aspirin and acetaminophen (Tylenol) may be sufficient treatment. Studies have shown that acetaminophen given in adequate doses can often be equally as effective as prescription anti-inflammatory medications in relieving pain in osteoarthritis of the knees. Since acetaminophen has fewer gastrointestinal side effects than NSAIDS, especially among the elderly patients, acetaminophen is generally the preferred initial drug given to patients with osteoarthritis. Medicine to relax muscles in spasm might also be given temporarily. Pain-relieving creams applied to the skin over the joints can provide relief of minor arthritis pain. Examples include capsaicin (Arthricare, Zostrix), salycin (Aspercreme), methyl salicylate (Ben-Gay, Icy Hot), and menthol (Flexall). New treatments include an antiinflammatory lotion, diclofenac (Voltaren Gel) and diclofenac patch (Flector Patch), which are being used for the relief of the pain of osteoarthritis (29, 30).

Nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) are medications that are used to reduce pain and inflammation in the joints. Examples of NSAIDs include aspirin (Ecotrin), ibuprofen (Motrin), nabumetone (Relafen), and naproxen (Naprosyn). It is sometimes possible to use NSAIDs for a while and then discontinue them for periods of time without recurrent symptoms, thereby decreasing side-effect risks (29, 30).

The most common side effects of NSAIDs involve gastrointestinal distress, such as stomach upset, cramping <u>diarrhea</u>, <u>ulcers</u> and even bleeding[33]. The risk of

these and other side effects increases in the elderly. Newer NSAIDs called <u>COX-2</u> <u>inhibitors</u> have been designed that have less <u>toxicity</u> to the stomach and bowels. Because osteoarthritis symptoms vary and can be intermittent, these medicines might be given only when joint pains occur or prior to activities that have traditionally brought on symptoms (31).

Some studies, but not all, have suggested that alternative treatment with the food supplements glucosamine and chondroitin can relieve symptoms of pain and stiffness for some people with osteoarthritis (32). These supplements are available in pharmacies and health-food stores without a prescription, although there is no certainty about the purity of the products or the dose of the active ingredients because they are not monitored by the <u>FDA</u>. The National Institutes of Health is studying glucosamine and chondroitin in the treatment of osteoarthritis. Their initial research demonstrated only a minor benefit in relieving pain for those with the most severe osteoarthritis[36]. Further studies, it is hoped, will clarify many issues regarding dosing, safety, and effectiveness of these products for osteoarthritis. Patients taking blood thinners should be careful when taking chondroitin as it can increase the blood thinning and cause excessive bleeding. Fish-oil supplements have been shown to have some antiinflammation properties, and increasing the dietary fish intake and/or taking fish-oil capsules (omega-3 capsules) can sometimes reduce inflammation of arthritis.

While oral cortisone is generally not used in treating osteoarthritis, when injected directly into the inflamed joints, it can rapidly decrease pain and restore

function. Since repetitive cortisone injections can be harmful to the tissues and bones, they are reserved for patients with more pronounced symptoms (33).

For persisting pain of severe osteoarthritis of the knee that does not respond to weight reduction, exercise, or medications, a series of injections of <u>hyaluronic acid</u> (Synvisc, Hyalgan) into the joint can sometimes be helpful, especially if surgery is not being considered. These products seem to work by temporarily restoring the thickness of the joint fluid, allowing better joint lubrication and impact capability, and perhaps by directly affecting pain receptors (22).

4. Surgery

Surgery is generally reserved for those patients with osteoarthritis that is particularly severe and unresponsive to the conservative treatments. Arthroscopy, discussed above, can be helpful when cartilage tears are suspected. Osteotomy is a bone-removal procedure that can help realign some of the deformity in selected patients, usually those with knee disease. In some cases, severely degenerated joints are best treated by fusion (arthrodesis) or replacement with an artificial joint (arthroplasty). Total hip and total knee replacements are now commonly performed in community hospitals throughout the United States. These can bring dramatic pain relief and improved function (27).

2. Thai Traditional Massage

Thai Traditional Massage of the instinctive act to touch, rub ,or knead different parts of the body when there is pain or discomfort can probably be traced back to beginning of human evolution. Many different kinds of mammals will rub themselves with their paws or lick wounds that hunt them with our superior intelligence, we learned to memorize, differentiate, and systematize our ways of touching and their effects on our body. Hence, various system of massage developed (9, 34).

The earliest historical records of massage appear to be from China over 5,000 years ago during the reign of the Yellow Emperor Huang- Ti. Recommendations formassage as a means of helping the body to heal itself also appeared in the Indian book of AyurVeda around 1800 B.C. there are also numerous references to the benefits and uses of massage in the medical literature of many other cultures around the world . Even in the Bible, there are many references to the "laying-on-of-hands" as a method of curing sickness (9, 35).

Unit recently, not only in the West, but in Thailand too, the popularity of massage has been marred by the general population puritanical attitude to the body. Massage is now once more regarded as a legitimate method of health care because of the surge of interest in the many alternative approaches to conventional medicine, particularly in the types of body-oriented therapy (9).

In the past, the art of massage has been developed into many different schools. There are institutes or teaching centers in many countries around the world. Currently the most popular are, the Swedish style (Which, in fact, was developed from Chinese massage by a Swede named Per Henrik Ling) and the Japanese massage.(Shiatsu or acupressure) (36, 37).

Traditional Thai massage is believed to have come from India along with the expansion of Buddhism and Indian culture in to Thailand. Some scholars speculate that possibly there might have been Chinese influences on Thai culture, through trading relationships over a long period, which also played in the development of Thai massage. This, of course, spanned many centuries of history and during this time the art has been refined and shaped into its present system. At present traditional Thai massage is still taught and practiced at many Buddhist temples and massage facilities throughout the country. The most well-known school is at Wat Pho(the Temple of the Reclining Buddha) in Bangkok (35).

Massage exemplifies the "Four Divine States of Mind" of Buddhist teaching: loving kindness, compassion, vicarious joy, and equanimity. These are collectively known in Thai as the "Promwihan See" They embody the spirit in which Thai medical services were traditionally given, as opposed to the motivating forces of commercialism which are so apparent nowadays in Thailand (9).

For this reason, traditional Thai massage had a clear role to play in the activities of the Buddhist temples. It formed part of the social services for which the temples took responsibility. However, with the advent of government-funded health care, the role of the temples has become unclear (38). The government has promoted and financed primary health care services in the villages which

concentrate on a Western medical approach; therefore the popularity of Thai massage has declined. At the same time an over-reliance on treatment by drugs is often inappropriately prescribed, is very costly for the villagers and may cause harmful side effects.

The foundation for Village Doctors, a group of concerned physicians, pharmacists and other health professionals based in Bangkok has set up workshops in many provinces of Thailand, in a project called "Thai Massage Revival Project", to try to re-awaken Thai interest in the traditional art of massage. The foundation is also trying to set up formal courses in massage which it is hoped will in time gain official recognition by the medical profession (35).

Thai traditional massage has been a healing procedure in Thai traditional medicine since the ancient times. There are several types of traditional massage in Thailand – either folk massage inherited from ancestors or those learnt from institutes. The later can be divided into two types:

1. Popular type Thai Traditional Massage or well known (Thai name – Cha Loi Sak) is for ordinary people. This style of massage is to folk culture for people use massage themselves, use 2 hands and another organs. Recently, Popular type Thai Traditional Massage is well know and very popular in Thai society. And very pupolar in Thai (35).



Figure 3 Popular type Thai Traditional Massage

2. Court type Thai Traditional Massage (Thai name – Raja Sum Nak) is created for the King and the Royal family. It is considered for properties and character of students is very careful or meticulous. The instruction is step – by - step and well mannered of Thai massage. This style of massage is very gentle, use little organ of body and direct to point. The hand's training and massage have specially (35).



Figure 4 Court-type Thai Traditional Massage

Thai traditional massage. The Type taught in the Ayurved Thamrong School since the setting up of the school in 1982, is the court – type Thai traditional massage which was promoted by Narongsak Boonratanahiran, He is a Thai practitioner who learned the knowledge and skills that had been forwarded by generations of practitioners who worked in the palace (35).

In Conclusion, This study will only focus on Court – type Thai traditional massage which is the main past of this dissertation. This is because of the Court – type Thai traditional massage are lower The risk than another Traditional massage.

Court - type Thai traditional massage

Court – type Thai traditional massage is a procedure on the human body using only the fingers and hands according to the inherited art of healing in Thai traditional medicine put forward by practitioners working in the palace in the old days. This type of massage aims to heal and rehabilitate patients and has specific characteristics. For example, practitioners exhibit polite manners, such as, he/she gives a "wai" before every treatment session in order to apologize to the client for touching the body. The practitioner will perform an examination before beginning the session, such as feeling the patient's pulses at the wrist and ankle for upper and lower wind of the body to estimate the power of blood and wind according to the theory of Thai traditional medicine. Apart from that, the practitioner uses only the finger and palms to press and kneed along specific massage lines and point of the body, and uses posture and angle of his/her body to control the extent and direction of pressure during the massage. So the learners of court –type Thai traditional massage have to practice to increase the power of their fingers by squeezing bee's

wax or Yok Kradan the learner sits "locked" cross-legged (Thai name –Kud samart Pet) on the floor near the thighs. lifting the whole body up from the floor, staying in that position for at least 60 seconds.

For reasons of safety, before the treatment session of court-type Thai traditional massage the Applied Thai Massage (ATM) practitioner in the Ayurved clinic will evaluate and screen the patient using the art of Thai traditional medicine together with some basic examination techniques of modern medicine (35).

Benefits of the court-type Thai traditional massage

The court-type Thai traditional massage helps stimulate circulation of the blood, and the lymphatic and nervous systems. It also helps to relax the muscles and to cure diseases or abnormal conditions that cause symptoms of pain, strain, or fatigue of various parts of body. This type of massage also helps to rehabilitate patients suffering from diseases or abnormal conditions such as paralysis from stroke, and frozen or stiff shoulder. In addition, this type of massage aching pain in pregnant women and those who have just delivered, for example, back and leg pain. The patients usually feel relaxed. Nowadays, court-type Thai traditional massage is also used for the promotion of health and is quite popular with the public (35).

Contraindications and Precautions

The practitioner must screen the patients and will not give the treatment if the patient has a temperature of over 38.5° or an acute infections, or blood pressure above 160/100 mmHg with the symptoms of palpitations, fainting, nausea and vomiting. The practitioner also avoids massaging in the areas of broken or cracked bones or bones undergoing healing, areas with tumors, open wounds, surgical wounds dating less than one mouth, areas of deep vein thrombosis and areas with

implantations or prostheses. Extra precautions must be taken when giving a massage to pregnant women, the elderly, patients with diabetes, osteoporosis, and loose or dislocated joints (35).

Basic Knowledge and skills for the court-type Thai traditional massage

There are two aspects of basic Knowledge and skill of court-type Thai traditional massage

Basic massage

This is the type of massage in which the practitioner massage along the specific lines or points on the body to stimulate muscles, blood and lymphatic circulation and nervous system. Its aim is to prepare the body for the massage of the signal points.



Figure 5. Basic massage of the leg

Massage of the signal points (Thai name for single point Jude Sunyan)

This is the type of massage in which the practitioner massages the signal points. The effect of this type of massage is to stimulate the power of the nerves. To control the distribution of blood and heat to parts of the body. There are 50 major signal points (Thai name Jude Sunyan Mae) all over the body: most are located on the massage lines for basic massage. Minor signal points are not mentioned here because they are used in only some condition (35).

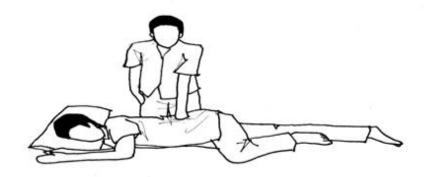


Figure 6 Massage of the signal points.

Steps and techniques for basic massage

The practitioner has to learn and strictly follow the steps and techniques used in court-type Thai traditional massage, to achieve good outcome for the patient (25).

1. Position of patient

In court-type Thai traditional massage, the client does not have to take off his/her clothes and should stay in one of the following postures according to the lines or points that the practitioner will work on.

1.1 Supine position

The client lies down on the back, with a pillow under the head, arms along the side of the body or over the abdomen above the navel.



Figure 7 Patient in supine position

1.2 Lying on one's side with one knee bent

The client lies down on one side with a pillow under the head. If the client lies on the left side, he/she stretches out the left arm and bends the right knee so that the right heel touches the left knee. The client does the opposite if he/she lies on the right side.

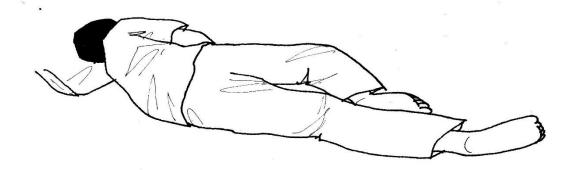


Figure 8 Patient lying on his side with one knee bent position

1.3 Sitting position

The client may sit cross-legged (Thai name Kud Samart) on the floor or sit on platform with the legs dangling, depending on the client's condition and the setting of the place.

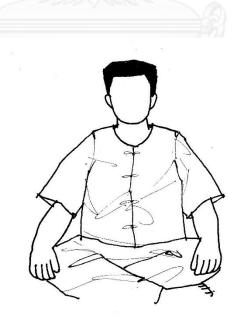


Figure 9 Patient in sitting position

2. Postures of the practitioner

The practitioner will be in one of the following positions depending on the massage lines or points to work on:

2.1 Sitting posture (Thai name.Nang Pup Pieb)

The practitioner sits on the floor with the legs tucked back, for politeness pointing the toes to the client's legs.

2.2 Kneeling posture (Thai name.Nang Kook Kao)

The practitioner kneels down on the floor; his/her bottom does not touch the heels.

2.3 Hanuman presents the ring posture(Hanuman is a white monkey, one of the creatures in the Ramayana)

The practitioner kneels down behind the client but keeps one knee on the floor and lifts the other up as in practitioner in Hanuman presents the ring posture.

2.4 Four-Faced Brahma posture (Thai name Prom See Nha, the name comes from the similarity of the posture to one of the boxing poses)

The practitioner kneels down behind **o** beside the client. keeps one Knee on the floor and lifts the other up, the arm that is not used for pressing holds the client's arm or supports the client's head depending on the point to massage (25).

2.5 Standing posture

2.5.1 High standing posture

The practitioner stands behind the client with both feet about a kueb (Thai unit of length about 20 cm.) from where the patient is sitting and places the feet apart, no more than the width of his/her own shoulders.

2.5.2 Medium-standing posture

The practitioner stands as in the high-standing posture with one foot placed behind the other, slightly bending the knee of the leg in front.

2.5.3 Low standing posture

The practitioner stands as in the medium-standing posture, but bending the knee more and lifting the heel of the back leg from the floor.

3. Massage lines/points for basic massage

The following are lines and points for the basic massage:

- 3.1 Lines and points for basic massage of the leg.
- 3.2 Lines and points for basic massage of the outer part of leg.
- 3.3 Lines and points for basic massage of the Inner part of leg.
- 3.4 Lines and points for basic massage of the back.
- 3.5 Lines and points for basic massage of the Inner side of the arm.
- 3.6 Lines and points for basic massage of the outer aspect of the arm.
- 3.7 Lines and points for basic massage of the shoulder joint.
- 3.8 Lines and points for basic massage of the shoulder.
- 3.9 Lines and points for basic massage of the neck.
- 3.10 Lines and points for basic massage of the abdomen.

4. placing the fingers

The practitioner uses one of his/her thumbs or places both thumbs side by side depending on the point to massaged In some postures or locations, the practitioner uses the index, middle, ring or little finger or in some cases, the practitioner uses his/her palm for example, to open the wind-gate. Inexperienced learners must be careful when using palms since it creates more pressure than using only one thumb, so it may injure the client (35).

5. Extent and direction of the force

The name for the way in which the practitioner determine the extent and direction of the force used in the massage with his/her posture, the place where he/she sits or stands, and the force used to press, is angle (Thai name- Matra Ong Sa). The extent and direction of force must be adjusted according to the diseases and, above all, the sensitivity or feeling of the client which the practitioner has to periodically check or observe. In massage is called light, medium or hard (35).

6. Period

It is the duration for pressing on each point. The practitioner roughly establishes the period as:

- **6.1 Short period** each point is pressed for 10-15 seconds, usually used in basic massage.
- **6.2 Long period** each point is pressed for 30-45 seconds, usually used in massage of the signal points.

The practitioner must do the massage gently and smoothly, by using the correct force so the client does not feel pain or soreness after the session. Generally, this is

called adjusting the "taste" of the hand (Thai name Taeng Rod Mue comparable to cooking by adjusting the taste of the food, which does not come only from the ingredients but from the hand of the cook). In means the way in which the force is applied on each point, which can be separated into three intervals:

- **6.3 Retarded interval** the period when the practitioner places the thumb at the point he wants to press and slowly increases the force, but still not to the extent he wants.
- **6.4** Accentuated interval the period when the extent of the force is increased to the desired extent, including the direction of the force.
- **6.5 Steady interval** the period when the practitioner keeps pressing at the point with the desired extant and direction of the force until the time allotted for that point.

Effect of Thai massage

Circulatory and blood flow

Massage dilates superficial blood vessel and increases the rate of blood flow. This effect measured for gentle massage, supported conclusions from a previous experiment, with local an aesthesia that arteriolar dilation is primarily controlled by local axon reflexes Forceful massage in a healthy adult increases both local blood flow and cardiac stroke volume. The local vascular response is mainly due to histamine release, and increased stroke volume reflects improved venous return. These effects are longer lasting than those of gentle pressure and represent a potent means to accelerate healing. Flow rates usually return to normal after deep massage. Vasodilator drugs administered at the same time as deep massage cause longer lasting hyperemia Such effects upon Blood flow also suggest that massage should

improve the performance of fatigued muscle. Massage muscle fibers display less spasm, an increased force of contraction and enhanced compared with muscle simply rested. These massage effects are abolished by arterial occlusion.

Venous blood flow

Deep massage promotes venous return and increases cardiac stroke volume. The few attempts to measure this effect concern external compression. An optimum regime expelling 80 ml blood per minute from the veins of the lower leg required a maximal pressure of 40 mmHg, rising at a rate of 8 mmHg with an interval of 1 min between each cycle. Firm manual massage may reasonably be expected to cause similar venous flow.

Blood enzyme concentrations

Deep massage causes sufficient muscle damage to elevate the serum concentrations of myoglobin and the enzyme glutamic oxaloacetic transaminase, creatine kinase and lactate dehydrogenase. Manual therapy may therefore confound diagnoses or biochemical measures of performance based upon the concentration of these substances.

Muscle

Muscle spasm is extremely uncomfortable, being both the product and the cause of pain. Massage reduces discomfort, relieves the associated muscle spasm and permits improved function. Post exercise effleurage reduces subsequent muscle soreness by rapidly reducing the concentration of lactate in the muscle cells. This is a more effective than either rest or rest or a conventional active warm-down programme Percussive massage, one advocated as part of post exercise therapy, fails to

influence the rate at which muscle recovers from fatigue and is unlikely to assist athlete.

Pain

Massage has traditionally been used to relieve pain although research has only recently provided an acceptable physiological explanation to this observation. Rubbing may interfere with pain signals' pathways to your brain, a process called the "gate control theory," according to experts. Pain impulses run toward the spinal cord and then up the cord and into the brain. It's only when they reach the brain that these impulses, are perceived as pain. When you rub, it sends other impulses along the same nerves. When all these impulses try to reach the brain through nerves, the nerves get clogged like a highway during morning rush hour. The result Most of them won't reach the brain. And if the pain signal does not reach the brain, you won't feel pain. Thus massage works by 'closing the gate' that pain impulses have to pass through.

Relaxation

Massage has relieves muscle tension, spasm, and stiffness. All of these contribute to pain. Experts suggest that tense muscles are usually deprived of oxygen, because the tightness reduces blood circulation to the area. Massage improves blood circulation, bringing with it what the muscle needs-oxygen and other forms of nourishment. The muscle then relaxes, and pain decreases.

Disease of Thai Therapeutic Massage

Osteoarthritis in Thai traditional medicine is called "Chap pong" disease.

Chap pong is well-known as the primitive in Thai therapeutic massage which it could be seen the definition in the primitive text book of the Thai traditional medicine, only to be divided into two types (12).

- 1 Chap pong num
- 2 Chap pong haeng

Cause

Degenerative disease, hard working or accident

Symptom

Knee pain

Physical examination of Chap pong kao

1. Measure the heel length to check which side is short or long



Figure 10 Heel measurement

2. Lie on back with 90 degree bending of the knee



Figure 11 90 degree bending of the knee

3. Lie on back with one's knee up



Figure 12 one's knee up position

4. Check the degree bending under the knee when it's full extension

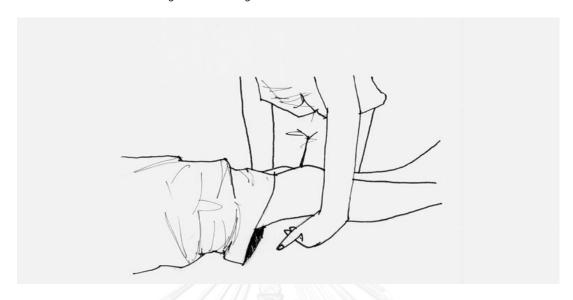


Figure 13 Knee bending test

5. Check patella movement

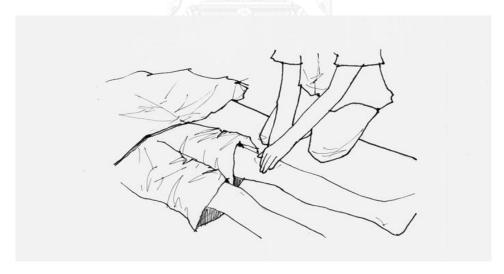


Figure 14 Patella movement

Treatment of Chap pong kao

- 1. Thai traditional massage
- 1.1 Basic massage of the leg with opening the passage for the wind



Figure 15 Basic massage of the leg

1.2 Basic massage on knee signals at 1 - 3 points

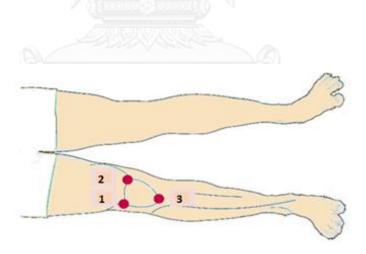


Figure 16 knee signals at 1 - 3 points

1.3 Basic massage of the outer-side leg with 1- 4 signals

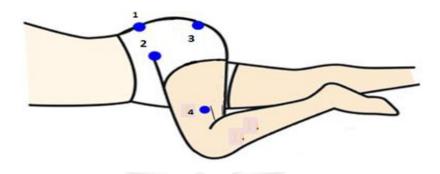


Figure 17 the outer-side leg with 1- 4 signals

1.3 Basic massage of the inner-side leg with 1 - 4 signals

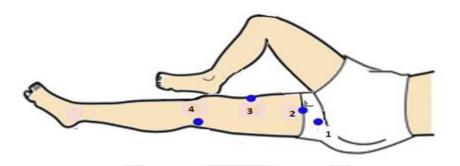


Figure 18 the inner-side leg with 1 - 4 signals

- 2. Hot compress treatment
- 3. Physical exercise (knee exercise)
- 4. Prohibited food in Thai traditional medicine

In conclusion, this study is only focus on disease of Chap pong kao

3. Non Steroidal Anti-inflammatory

Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDS) have been widely used for knee osteoarthritis (29). The need for anti-inflammatory effect of NSAIDs is still controversial because an inflammatory component of knee osteoarthritis is usually minimal. Long term use of NSAIDs is also directly related to many side effects,including gastrointestinal bleeding, hypertension, congestive heart failure, hyperkalemia and renal insufficiency (30). Selective cyclooxygenase II (COX-II) has been used sparely in knee osteoarthritis (33). Nevertheless, the relatively high cost of selective COX-II inhibitors seems to be unsuitable for Thailand's present socioeconomic status (15). Surgical treatment has been used over 50 year in Europe and United State of America (15). Osteotomy is indicated for the patients who have moderate degree of deformity resulting from knee osteoarthritis. For those who have severe joint destruction are candidates of knee arthroplasty. Since patients with knee osteoarthritis always happen with the middle and old aged people who have underlying diseases such as diabetes mellitus and coronary artery diseases, surgical interventions may have some limitations in these patients.

Of all, the medical therapies available, analgesics and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs such as ibuprofen, naproxen and paracetamal have been proven to be highly effective in controlling the symptoms and signs of osteoarthritis (15), however, they have potential gastrointestinal (GI) adverse effects, and alternatives, such as COX-2 selective NSAIDs like Celecoxib or combinatorial treatment with GI protective agents, are expensiveThus, it is appropriate to find any other medications for alternative selection (39, 40).

4. Review of Related Literature

Review Literature in Thailand

Chadin samorapoom (2000) (41). studied the effectiveness of quadriceps strengthening Exercise with Modified Regime in Patients with Osteoarthritis of The Knee. This study showed that quadriceps strengthening exercise training in patients with mild to moderate primary knee osteoarthritis would decrease knee pain, increase functional ability since the end of the first week and increase quadriceps strength since the end of the second week. There was no significant difference of quadriceps strength, knee pain and functional ability between supervised quadriceps strengthening exercise with modified regimen and home program excises in patients with mild to moderate primary knee osteoarthritis.

Thongchai Keavesy(2004) (42). studied the efficacy of foot massage on knee pain in patients with osteoarthritis knee. The methods used the foot massage and diclofenac to alleviate pain in patients with knee pain from a knee degeneration. Effective knee pain relief and allow the use of an improved knee in patients with degenerative knee above.

Vilai Kuptniratsaikul (2004) (17). studied the effectiveness of shortwave diathermy in osteoarthritis knee a randomized trial controlled research purposes. To study the efficiency of the heat deep in reducing knee pain. Patients with any number of 132 cases of degenerative knee were evaluated for the level of pain, measured the speed of walking. However, the research found no cost difference of WOMAC scores before and after the treatment, while there was no difference in speed of walking. However, satisfaction levels were in good level, also no complication of the treatment of knee pain.

Review Literature International

Adam et al,(2012) (36) studied the effectiveness of massage therapy for osteoarthritis In this study, sixty-eight adults patients with osteoarthritis of the knee were assigned either to treatment (twice-weekly sessions of standard Swedish massage in weeks 1-4 and once-weekly sessions in weeks 5-8). Tools used in this study were the Western Ontario and McMaster Universities Osteoarthritis Index (WOMAC), visual analog scale of pain assessment, range of motion and time to walk 50 ft. The result found that the group receiving massage therapy demonstrated significant improvements in the mean (SD) WOMAC global scores in the visual analog scale of pain assessment (-19.38 [28.16] mm; $P_-.001$), in degrees (3.57 [13.61]; $P_=.03$), and time to walk 50 ft (15 m) in seconds (-1.77 [2.73]; $P_-.01$). Therefore, massage therapy seems to the efficacious in the treatment of osteoarthritis of the knee.

Ronen Debi et al (42). studied was to gain a deeper understanding of gender differences in knee Osteoarthritis. Studied on 49 males and 85 females suffering from bilateral medial compartment knee osteoarthritis. Each patient underwent a computerized gait test and completed the WOMAC questionnaire and the SF-36 health surve. To examine the differences between males and females in age, BMI, spatio -temporal parameters, the WOMAC questionnaire and the SF-36 health survey, the result found that males and females had different gait patterns. While significant differences were not found in the Western Ontario and McMaster Universities Osteoarthritis Index (WOMAC) subscales, females consistently reported higher levels of pain and disability.

Virginia S. et al (37). studied was to compare and contrast a single general massage treatment, using one of two different styles of massage, on physiological and psychological outcomes. Fifty-three participants enrolled in the study and were randomly assigned to receive one Thai massage or Swedish massage treatment. Dependent variables included blood pressure, heart rate, range-of-motion, perceived anxiety, and mood. physiological assessments: blood pressure, heart rate, range of motion were conducted immediately before and after the massage. Psychological assessments were conducted at T1, T2, and at 48-h follow-up (T3). At the results, there were no differences between the treatment groups. The findings suggested that a single treatment of Thai massage is as effective as Swedish massage on general physiological and psychological outcomes.

The literature review the study also use the Western Ontario and McMaster Universities Osteoarthritis Index and visual analog scale, as the measurement. Above studies showed that the Western Ontario and McMaster Universities Osteoarthritis Index and visual analog scale the standard measurement to indicate pain in Osteoarthritis in knee (43, 44). Therefore, we conducted a randomized controlled trial to efficacy of Court-type Thai Traditional Massage in treatment of knee osteoarthritis. The results of this study may contribute to the knowledge of alternative management of patients with knee osteoarthritis.

CHAPTER III

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research Methodology

Research Design

The research design used was an experimental two groups randomized control trial It will be conducted at the Applied Thai Traditional Medical Service Center Phon Hospital Khon Kaen province. Approval from the ethical committee of Department for Development of Thai Traditional and Alternative Medicine Ministry of Public Health.

Participants

The research design used was an experimental study phase II. where 60 patients volunteered to participate in the study. The research was conducted at the Applied Thai Traditional Medical Service Center, Phon Hospital, Khon Kaen province. The participants were thirty patients with knee pain who were screened by a physical therapist after which the patients were diagnosed by the Orthopedists based on a standard criteria for diagnosis for knee osteoarthritis (knee pain, joint crepitation on movement, and sign of degenerative changes of the joint shown on a radioghaph)

Study population

The study population were those who had knee pain due to osteoarthritis at the Applied Thai Traditional Medical Service Center, Phon Hospital, Khon Kaen province from May 1, 2012 to October 2013.

Sampling technique

The participant was selected by the simple random sampling technique, and the patients were divided into two groups

- 1. Intervention group n = 30 (court-type Thai traditional massage)
- 2. 2 Control group n = 30 (Diclofenac 25 mg)

Sample size

The sample size was calculated using Visual Analog Scale (VAS) from a previous pilot[44]. The difference level of pain as measured by Visual Analog Scale(VAS) of 1(centimeter) with a standard deviation of 2.0($\mathbf{\sigma}^2$) were calculated for the sample size at the significant level of lower than 0.05 (Z $_{\mathbf{\alpha}=1.96}$) and a power of test at 80 % Z $_{\mathbf{\beta}}$ =0.84). The following is the procedure of sample size calculation.

Formula and calculation

N/ group =
$$\frac{2 \, \mathbf{O}^2 (Z_{\alpha} + Z_{\beta})}{(\mu_1 - \mu_2)^2}$$

N/ group = $\frac{2 \times (2.0)^2 (1.96 + 0.84)}{(5.6 - 4.0)^2}$
N/ group = 24.5
N/ group = 30 (20 % drop out)

Where N is the number of subjects per group. After adjusting for a 20 % drop out , six subject per group (30 for total) is suggested to be an appropriate sample size

Inclusion criteria

- 1. Those participant who have been diagnosed by the medical specialists according to American College of Rheumatology' fracture or accident.
 - 2. Out. patients females who are the housewives.
 - 3. Age 50 65 years
- 4. Primary Osteoarthritis with unknown cause or may be associated with age , weight and sex
- 5. The severity of osteoarthritis are mild or moderate according to explain Index of severity for osteoarthritis of The Knee.
- 6. The participants are willing and happy to enter in this research throughout the study.
 - 7. Good communication and cooperation
 - 8. Informed written consent

Exclusion criteria

- 1. Those who have fracture or accident. near the knee
- 2. The participant who have cancer, diabetes, paralysis, unknown infection disease
- 3. The participant using any other drugs
- 4. The participant severe osteoarthritis
- 5. Body mass index is more than 25

Discontinuation criteria

- 1. The participant cannot follow the protocol.
- 2. The participant wants to withdraw herself.

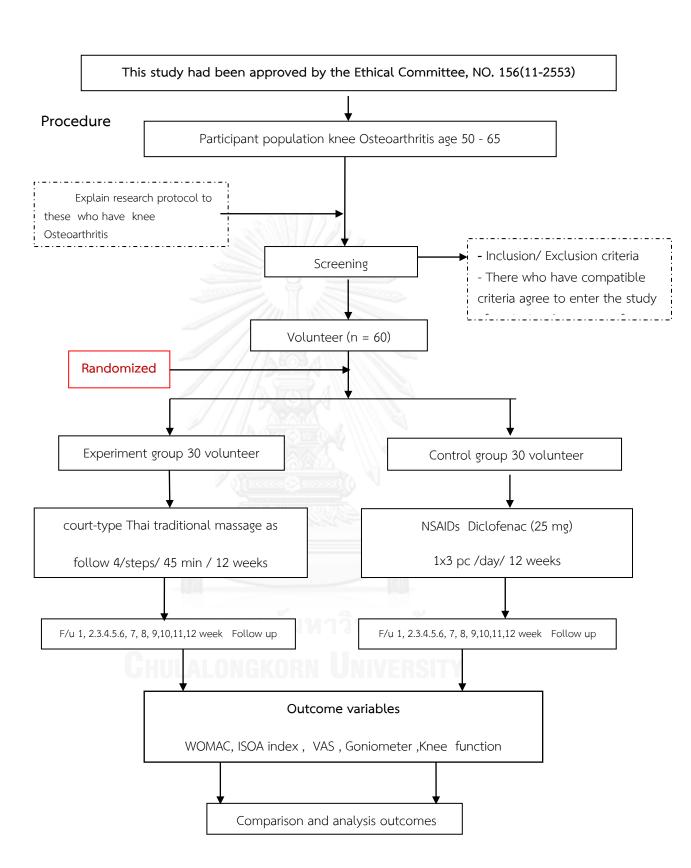


Figure 19 Participant flowchart

Procedure

- 1. This study will be approved by the Ethical Committee of the Traditional
 Thai and Alternative Medicine. the Department for the Development of he
 Traditional Thai and Alternative Medicine, the Ministry of Public Health.
- 2. The patients signs the consent form after the procedure and risks of the study have been informed and the participant decide to enter the study. The subject will be randomly selected to the treatment group and control group. The treatment group will be received Court Type Thai Traditional massage a 12 week course of 45 minutes each. The frequency of receiving is Court Type Thai Traditional massage 1 session per week, The Court Type Thai Traditional massage procedures consists of 4 steps as follow .While The control group will be received the diclofenac(25 mg). one tablet for three timed per day for 12 week.
- 3. The researchers inquired about patient's history and investigated patient's physical examination
- 4. The following assessment are recorded as the baseline data: pain intensity. outcome measurement ISOA index ,and The WOMAC index (45).
- 5. The following assessments are recorded as the baseline data Knee function is evaluate by Timed " Up and Go" test and Goniometer (46).
 - 6. The outcome measurement has been analyzed.

Research instrument

1.The Western Ontario and McMaster Universities osteoarthritis Index (WOMAC)

The Western Ontario and McMaster Universities osteoarthritis Index

WOMAC - 24 questions in a format of VAS scale. Five questions representing pain, two questions representing stiffness and 17 questions representing function. Lower scores indicate better conditions (44, 47).

2. Visual Analog Scales (VAS)

Visual Analog Scales average pain on knee movement using a 10 - cm horizontal VAS was assessed[47,48]. The Vas was a 10 -centime line marked every 1 cm increment with the descriptors "no pain" on the left end and "worst pain" on the right end. Subsequent recordings of VAS were done on separate sheets of paper in order to prevent the subjects from comparing score with the previous one(48).

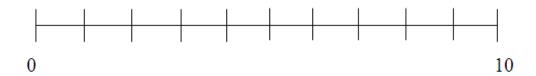


Figure 20 Visual Analog Scales

3. Index of severity for osteoarthritis of the knee (ISOA index) The Index of severity for osteoarthritis of the knee by Lequesne et al Overview: Lequesne et al developed an index of severity for osteoarthritis for the knee. This can be used to assess the effectiveness of therapeutic interventions. Sections for index (44).

4.Goniometer

Goniometer is instrument for measuring <u>angles</u>, especially those between <u>crystal</u> faces. The simplest form is the contact goniometer, a protractor whose base is laid against one face, a movable arm being turned until it contacts the adjacent face. The more accurate reflecting goniometer mounts the crystal axially on a graduated circle, or more usually two graduated circles, horizontal and vertical, rotatable independently[49,50]. The crystal is rotated until each face in turn reflects a collimated light beam into a fixed telescope, and so the direction of the normal to each face is determined (49).



Figure 21 Goniometer

5. Knee unction

Time "Up – and – Go" (TUG) is a simple test of basic physical functional mobility for frail elderly persons with high interrater reliability Each of the patients is ask to rise from the chair,walk 3 m at safe and comfortable pace,turn around,walk back to the chair, and sit down again (50, 51).

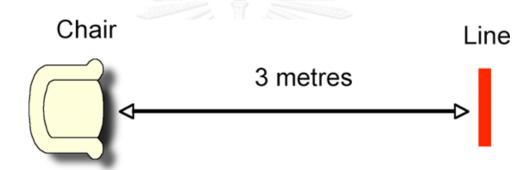


Figure 22 Time up – and – go test

Study intervention

After the patients underwent screening procedures using history and physical examination from a physical therapist, each of them was asked to give informed consent and followed by random assigned into one of two groups

1. Intervention group (The court - Type Thai traditional massage)

Pasae1: This phase consisted of four steps of the court - Type Thai traditional massage. (CTTM) which lasted 45 minutes.

Steps 1 Basic thumb pressure massage along the Thai meridian lines for the legs which cover tibialis anterior, peronei, quadriceps, and illiotibial band. This was aimed to stimulate the blood flow throughout the legs as well as release the tension of the muscles. (Figure 22). The thumb pressure of massage was deep enough but not exceed the threshold of pain. Massage along each meridian line was repeated 3 rounds

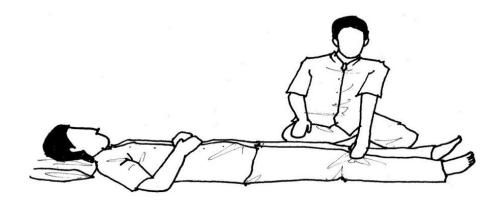


Figure 23 Basic massage of the leg

Steps 2 Thumb pressure was applied on 3 points which were located on quadriceps tendon and patella ligament (Figure 23). This procedure was believed to stimulate blood circulation to the knee joint and relieve knee pain

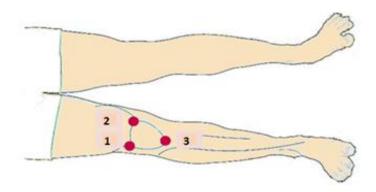


Figure 24 Three points of thumb pressure of the knee

Steps 3: Thumb pressure massage was applied on four points at the side of the thighs. These points were on gluteus medias, gluteus minimus, piriformis, and distal part of illio-tibial band respectively. Figure 24). This procedure was believed to release tension of quadriceps and gluteal muscles.

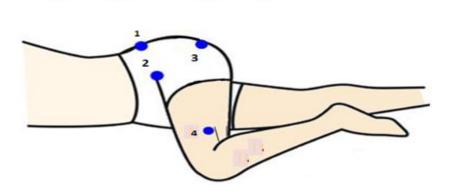


Figure 25 Four points of thumb pressure massage at the side of the thigh

Steps 4 Thumb pressure massage was applied on four points which were located on pectineus, adductor magnus, vastus medialis, popliteus muscles respectively. (Figure 25).

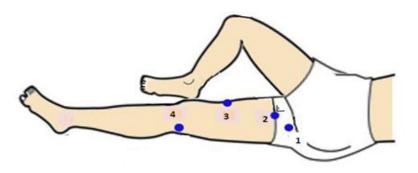


Figure 26 Four points of thumb pressure massage at the inner side of the thigh.

Phase 2: Hot compress treatment which was refers to the treatment with warm and wet towel on the knee for 5-10 seconds after taking the pressure massage.

Phase 3: Semi squat exercise. Three repetitions of semi squat exercise were instructed. Each repetition, the patients stood and gradually bended their knee to 90 degrees and hold for ten seconds.

Phase 4: Dietary precaution. At the end of each session, the patients were suggested to refrain from having some kinds of food which were believed to cause more pain based on the practice guideline of Thai traditional medicine. These included poultry products, fermented food, and bamboo shoot

2. The Control group (NSAIDs)

The control group will be received the diclofenac 25 mg. 1×3 pc (take one tablets three time a day after meal) for 12 week.

Data collection

- 1. The Patients will be asked for answer that the Index of severity for osteoarthritis of the knee (ISOA), The Western Ontario and McMaster Universities osteoarthritis Index(WOMAC)[58]. both before and after intervention and they are also included into focus group interviews with two topics on the effect of intervention.
- 2. The VAS for pain assessment, which is a 10- mm—long visual scale on which the participant draws a line to designate their level of pain.

Data Analysis

Statistical analyses of the data will be undertaken. Changes in the outcome measure over time by using repeated ANOVA analysis of variance (at 1,2, 3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11 and 12 weeks) will be assessed. A independent t-test is used to assess the demographic data of subject's characteristics between two groups and change score between two groups. Additionally, a chi-square test of independence will be done to provide estimates of significant differences in outcome measure between the experimental and control groups. The data were tested for normal distribution.

Ethical Review

The proposal was approved by the Ethical committee of the Traditional Thai and Alternative Medicine. The Department for the Development of the Traditional Thai and Alternative Medicine, the Ministry of Public Health. before the study. Permissions no.156 (11-2553) (Appendix-A) Purposes and procedures of the study were clearly explained to the participants. Signed informed consent was obtained from all participates after clearly explanation. The respondents were told that they were free to participate or withdraw any time throughout the experiment. All the data will be kept confidentially.



CHAPTER IV

RESULTS

The research focused on "a comparative randomized controlled trial study on the efficacy of court-type Thai traditional massage versus Diclofenac on knee pain among the patients with Osteoarthritis". The study population was the patients who had knee pain due to osteoarthritis of the Applied Thai Traditional Medical Service Center, Phon Hospital, Khon Kaen province from May 1, 2012 to October 2013. The total research participants were sixty volunteers who had osteoarthritis diagnosed by orthopedists . The target population was selected by the simple random sampling technique, and the patients were divided into two groups.

- 1. The control group (n= 30) received two capsules (25 mg/Tablet) of received Diclofenac 25 mg. 1 x 3 pc (take one tablets three time a day after meal) for 12 week.
- 2. The treatment group (n=30) received the court Type Thai traditional massage) This phase consisted of four steps of the court Type Thai traditional massage (CTTM) which lasted 45 minutes

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The results of the study were divided and presented into five sections as follows:

Section 1 Demographic Characteristics

Section 2 Pain Assessment of Osteoarthritis

Section 3 Assessment of Knee Operation by Using Range of Motion

Section 4 Assessment of Knee Operation Competency with time up -and -go

\ test

Section 5 Quality of Life (WOMAC)

Section 1 Demographic Characteristics

The total research participants were sixty osteoarthritis at baseline, the average age of the participants in the court - Type Thai traditional massage and Diclofenac groups was 58.6 ± 3.59 , 56.80 ± 4.66 , and the body mass index of the participants was 23.99 ± 1.14 , 23.55 ± 1.14 . The finding showed that the age and body mass index of two groups of the volunteers were not different shown in (Table 1).

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 Table 1 Demographic and Baseline by Treatment group

| Characteristics | | Treatment group (n = 60) | | P -value |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|
| | | Intervention group (n = 30) | Control group (n = 30) Diclofenac | |
| | | court-type Thai traditional | | |
| | | massage | | |
| | | Mean ± SEM | Mean ± SEM | |
| Age (years) | | 58.6 ± 0.6 | 56.80 ± 0.8 | NS |
| Body mass | | 23.99 ± 0,2 | 23.55 ± 0.3 | NS |
| Index | | | | |
| Marital Status | Married | 70.0(21) | 70.0(21) | |
| | Widowed | 16.7(5) | 23.3(7) | |
| | Divorced | 13.3 (4) | 6.7(2) | |
| Occupation | Housewife | 100 (30) | 100 (30) | |
| Religion | Buddhism | 100(30) | 100(30) | |
| Education | Primary | 80.0(24) | 83.3(25) | |
| | Secondary | 16.7(5) | 3.3(1) | |
| | Bachelor's | 3.3(1) | 13.3(4) | |
| | Degree | ณ์มหาวิทยาลัย | | |
| Common Symptoms | Pain in both sides | 50.0 %(15) | 50.0 %(15) | |
| | Right knee pain | 36.7 %(11) | 30.0 %(9) | |
| | Left knee pain | 13.3 %(4) | 20.0 %(6) | |
| | | | | |

Note: P ≤ 0.05 , SEM = Standard error of mean,

Section 2: Pain Assessment

Outcome measures of this study consisted of a 10-cm Visual Analog Scale (VAS) and The ISOA was used to measure the severity of knee osteoarthritis and reflect the effectiveness of therapeutic interventions.

Table 2, (Figure 27) showed the comparative results of the pain severity before and after the treatment by using 0-10 points of VAS . The average level of the pain of the court - Type Thai traditional massage group and Diclofenac groups could be reduced from (8.21±0.047.90±0.80) in week1 to (1.62±0.56,1.57 ±0.56) in week12. After the treatment, the study showed that the symptom of the knee pain of two groups reduced significantly. However, the severity of the knee pains by using the court - Type Thai traditional massage and Diclofenac was not significantly different. The symptom of the knee pain by using the court - Type Thai traditional massage reduced slightly more than Diclofenac.

Table3,(Figure 28) showed the severity of the knee pain by using ISOA , and Index of Severity for Osteoarthritis of the Knee based on the moderate level of the pain (7 points) was used to assess the severity. The research indicated that the level of the pain was not more than the moderate level (7 points). Regarding the results before and after the treatment, the findings indicated that the average level of the knee pains by using the court - Type Thai traditional massage and Diclofenac could be reduced from $(5.00\pm0.04,4.86\pm0.06)$ in week1 to $(1.96\pm0.76,2.33\pm0.12)$ in week12 and the symptom of the knee pain of two groups reduced significantly. However, the severity of the knee pains by using the court - Type Thai traditional massage and Diclofenac was not significantly different. The symptom of the knee pain by using the court - Type Thai traditional massage reduced slightly more than Diclofenac.

Table 2 Comparison of the adjusted mean, SEM and 95% of outcome measures at each assessment time point Outcomes of treatment on VAS from 1 week to 12 weeks

| Visual Analogue | Treatment group (n = 60) | | P - value |
|-------------------|--|---------------------|-----------|
| Scale | | | |
| | Intervention group (n = | Control group (n = | |
| | 30) | 30) | |
| | court-type Thai traditional massage | Diclofenac | |
| | Mean ± SEM | Mean ± SEM | |
| Treatment 1 week | 8.21 ± 0.94 | 7.90 ± 0.80 | NS |
| Treatment 6 week | 4.17 ± 0.71 | 4.37 ± 0.76 | NS |
| Treatment 12 week | 1.62 ± 0.56 | 1.57± 0.56 | NS |

Note: VAS is Visual Analogue Scale, P < 0.05 , SEM = Standard error of mean,



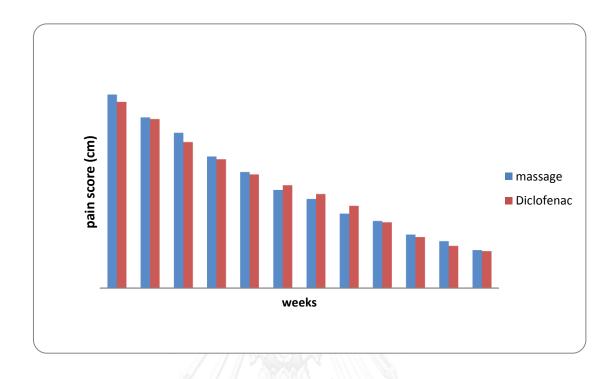


Figure 27 Comparison of the adjusted mean of outcome measures at each assessment time point Outcomes of treatment on VAS from 1 week to 12 weeks



Table 3 Comparison of the adjusted mean, SEM and 95% of outcome measures at each assessment time point Outcomes of treatment on ISOA index from 1 week to 12 weeks

| | Treatment grou | ıp (n = 60) | P - value |
|------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------|
| | Intervention group (n = 30) | Control group (n = 30) | |
| ISOA | court-type Thai traditional massage | Diclofenac | |
| | Mean ± SEM | Mean ± SEM | |
| Treatment 1 week | 5.00 ± 0.04 | 4.86 ± 0.06 | NS |
| Treatment 6 week | 3.30 ± 0.70 | 3.53 ± 0.10 | NS |
| Treatment12 week | 1.96 ± 0.76 | 2.33± 0.12 | NS |

Note: ISOA is Index of Severity for Osteoarthritis of the Knee, $P \le 0.05$, SEM = Standard error of mean,



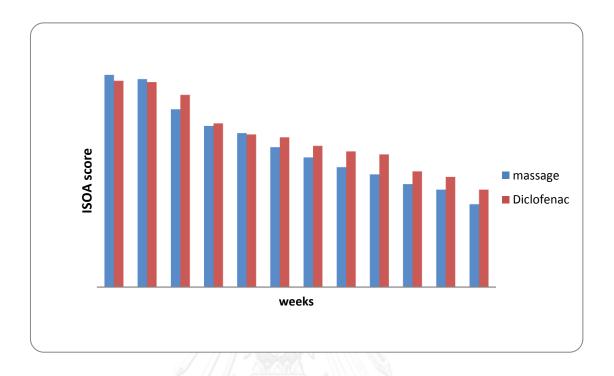


Figure 28 Comparison of the adjusted mean of outcome measures at each assessment time point Outcomes of treatment on ISOA index from 1 week to 12 weeks

Section 3: Assessment of Knee Operation with Range of Motion

Table4,(Figure 29) presented the severity of the knee pain assessed by range of motion. The study focused on the ability in bending knees of the patients before and after the treatment. The results showed that the average level of the knee pains of the patients by using the court - Type Thai traditional massage and Diclofenac groups could be reduced from $(75.00\pm10.07,74.23\pm9.98)$ in week1 to $(142.53\pm8.60,135.0\pm10.03)$ in week12, and after the treatment, the knee pains of two groups reduced significantly. The knees of the patients by using the court - Type Thai traditional massage were bended slightly more than Diclofenac. The severity of

the knee pains by using the court - Type Thai traditional massage and Diclofenac was not significantly different.

Table 4 Comparison of the adjusted mean, SEM and 95% of outcome measures at each assessment time point Outcomes of treatment on active knee ROM from 1 week to 12 weeks

| | Treatment group | (n = 60) | P - value |
|------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| | Intervention group (n = 30) | Control group (n = | |
| Range of motion | court-type Thai traditional | 30) | |
| | massage | Diclofenac | |
| | Mean ± SEM | Mean ± SEM | |
| Treatment 1 week | 75.00 ± 10.07 | 74.23 ± 9.98 | NS |
| Treatment 6 week | 101.87 ± 11.09 | 90.50 ± 12.33 | NS |
| Treatment12 week | 142.53 ± 8.60 | 135 ± 10.03 | NS |

Note: ROM is Range of motion, P ≤ 0.05 , SEM = Standard error of mean,

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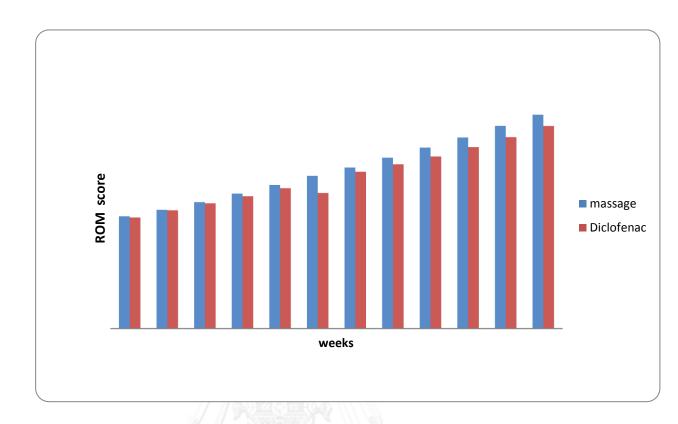


Figure 29 Comparison of the adjusted meanof outcome measures at each assessment time point Outcomes of treatment on active knee ROM from 1 week to 12 weeks

จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย Chulalongkorn University **Section 4** Assessment of Knee Operation Competency with time up –and –go test

Table 5 (Figure 30) showed the knee operation ability by using the time up—and—go test before and after the treatment. The study indicated that the average levels of the knee pains of the volunteers by using the court - Type Thai traditional massage and Diclofenac groups could be reduced from $(8.07\pm0.70,8.07\pm0.64)$ in week1 to $(4.21\pm0.86,4.37~\pm0.76)$ in week12. After the treatment, the patients who were treated by the court - Type Thai traditional massage could walk faster than those of Diclofenac. In addition, the patients who used the court - Type Thai traditional massage could bend the knees slightly more than Diclofenac which was not significantly different.

Table 6 showed the results four assessment tools: VAS, ROM, TUG and ISOA focusing on the comparative study of three time duration: 1 week, 6 weeks and 12 weeks. The results indicated that the symptom of the patients improved significantly in week 6. The results indicate that two treatment methods are efficient and practical for the patients with osteoarthritis.

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Table 5 Comparison of the adjusted mean, SEM and 95% of outcome measures at each assessment time point Outcomes of treatment on TUG from 1 week to 12 weeks

| | Treatment group (n = 60) | | P - value |
|--------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------|
| | Intervention group (n = 30) | Control group (n = 30) | |
| Time up –and –go test | court-type Thai traditional massage | Diclofenac | |
| | Mean ± SEM | Mean ± SEM | |
| Treatment 1 week | 8.07 ± 0.70 | 8.07 ± 0.64 | NS |
| Treatment 6 week | 6.45 ± 0.91 | 6.47 ± 0.73 | NS |
| Treatment 12 week | 4.21 ± 0.86 | 4.37 ± 0.76 | NS |

Note: TUG is time up –and –go test , , P \leq 0.05 ,SEM = Standard error of mean,



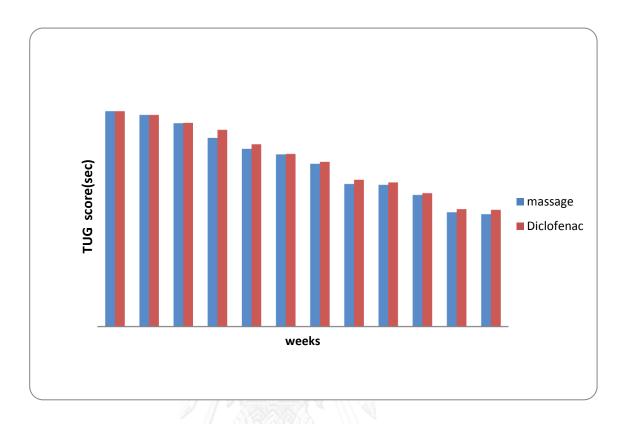


Figure 30 Comparison of the adjusted mean of outcome measures at each assessment time point Outcomes of treatment on TUG from 1 week to 12 weeks

จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย Chulalongkorn University

Table 6 Comparison of the adjusted mean, SEM and 95%CI of outcome measures at each assessment time point Outcomes of treatment on from VAS.ROM, TUG, ISOA from Baseline at 6 week and 12 weeks

| group | | Baseline | Treatment | Treatment |
|-----------------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| | | 1week | 6 week | 12 week |
| VAS | | | | |
| Court-type Thai Traditional | Mean ± SEM | 6.13 ± 0.14 | 4.37 ± 0.10 | 2.62 ± 1.87 |
| Massage | Mean 95 % CI | 24,0.54 | 24,0.56 | 25,0.36 |
| Diclofenac | Mean ± SEM | 5.98 ± 0.13 | 4.31 ± 0.11 | 2.63 ± 0.10 |
| Dictorenac | Mean 95 % CI | 24,0.54 | 248,0.37 | 29,0.26 |
| ROM | | | | |
| Court-type Thai Traditional | Mean ± SEM | 87.74 ± 1.97 | 106.12 ± 1.85 | 124.50 ± 1.87 |
| Massage | Mean 95 % CI | -4.32,7.03 | -1.96,8.96 | 0.11,11.18 |
| Diclofenac | Mean ± SEM | 86.38 ± 2.03 | 102.62 ± 2.0 | 118.85 ± 2.03 |
| | Mean 95 % CI | -4.33,7.04 | -1.96,8.95 | 0.11,11.19 |
| TUG | | W. Sanda | | |
| Court-type Thai Traditional | Mean ± SEM | 7.29 ± 0.12 | 6.15 ± 0.13 | 5.01 ± 0.16 |
| Massage | Mean 95 % CI | 42,0.24 | 47,0.26 | 57,0.31 |
| Diclofenac | Mean ± SEM | 7.38 ± 0.10 | 6.26 ± 0.11 | 5.13 ± 0.14 |
| จุหาล | Mean 95 % CI | 43,0.25 | 46,0.27 | 56,0.31 |
| ISOA | ONGKORN | Unive | RSITY | |
| Court-type Thai Traditional | Mean ± SEM | $4.12 \pm .06$ | 3.33 ± 0.06 | 2.54 ± .06 |
| Massage | Mean 95 % CI | 24,.08 | 37,05 | 51,18 |
| Diclofenac | Mean ± SEM | 4.20 ± .05 | 3.55 ± 0.05 | 2.89 ± .06 |
| | Mean 95 % CI | 24,.09 | 38,-05 | 52,18 |

Note: VAS is Visual Analogue Scale, : ROM is Range of motion, TUG is time up -and -go test , ISOA is Index of Severity for Osteoarthritis of the Knee , SEM = Standard error of mean, CI = 95% Confidence interval

Section 5 Quality of life (WOMAC)

Table7 (Figure 31,32) presented the results of life quality assessed by the Western Ontario and McMaster Universities osteoarthritis Index (version Thai) with 0-10 point duration of the test focusing on 4 main indicators: Pain, Stiffness, Functionality and Global. The results of three treatment periods of two groups:1 week, 6 weeks, 12 weeks were compared before and after the treatment. The results showed that the pain indices were 5.22±0.06,5.75±0.009 in week1 $3.34\pm0.11,4.08\pm0.10$ in week6 and $1.7\pm0.07,2.41\pm0.08$ in week12 . The stiffness indices 5.31±0.07,5.92±0.06 in week1, 3.42±0.12,4.08±0.12 in were week6 and 1.53±0.08,2.2.24±0.08in week12. The functionality indices were 3.77±0.04, 4.12±0.45 in week1, 2.46±0.07, 2.86±0.07 in week6, and 1.15±0.05,1.58±0.08 in week12 5. The global indices were 4.20±0.04, 4.63±0.04 in week1, 2.72±0.08,3.22±0.08 in week6 and 1.23±0.05,1.81±0.05 in week12. The results indicate that the life quality of two groups of the research participants improves significantly.

> จุฬาลงกรณมหาวัทยาลย Chulalongkorn University

Table 7 Comparison of the adjusted mean, SEM and 95% CI of outcome measures at each assessment time point Outcomes of treatment on WOMAC from Baseline at 6 week and 12 weeks

| | Basel | line | Treat | tment | Treat | tment | |
|-----------------|-------------------|---------|-------------|------------|-------------|----------|--|
| | 1we | 1week | | 6 week | | 12 week | |
| group | Mean ± SEM | Mean | Mean ± | Mean | Mean ± | Mean | |
| | | 95 % CI | SEM | 95 % CI | SEM | 95 % CI | |
| Court-type Thai | Traditional Massa | ge | | · | | | |
| Pain | 5.22 ± 0.06 | 75,32 | 3.34 ± 0.11 | -1.04,43 | 1.47 ± 0.07 | -1.17,71 | |
| Stiffness | 5.31 ± 0.07 | 80,41 | 3.42 ± 0.12 | 97,34 | 1.53 ± 0.08 | 9448 | |
| Functionality | 3.77± 0.04 | 50,25 | 2.46 ± 0.07 | 61,19 | 1.15 ± 0.05 | 56,28 | |
| Global | 4.20 ± 0.04 | 56,29 | 2.72 ± 0.08 | 73,25 | 1.23 ± 0.05 | 72,39 | |
| Diclofenac | | | | (4) | | | |
| Pain | 5.75 ± 0.09 | 74,32 | 4.08 ± 0.10 | -1.05,44 | 2.41± 0.08 | -1.21,78 | |
| Stiffness | 5.92 ± 0.06 | 81,-42 | 4.08 ± 0.12 | 93,36 | 2.24 ± 0.08 | -1.1254 | |
| Functionality | 4.15 ± 0.45 | 50,24 | 2.86 ± 0.07 | 62,20 | 1.58 ± 0.05 | 59,31 | |
| Global | 4.63 ± 0.04 | 57,30, | 3.22± 0.08 | 72,23 | 1.81 ± 05 | 71,32 | |

Note: WOMAC is The Western Ontario and McMaster Universities osteoarthritis Index,

SEM = Standard error of mean, CI = 95% Confidence interval.

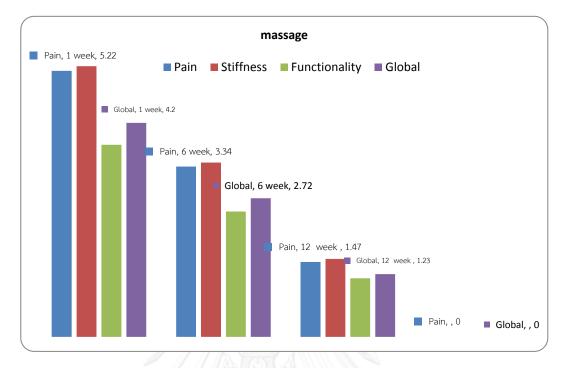


Figure 31 Comparison of the adjusted mean of outcome measures at each assessment time point Outcomes of treatment massage on WOMAC from Baseline at 6 week and 12 weeks



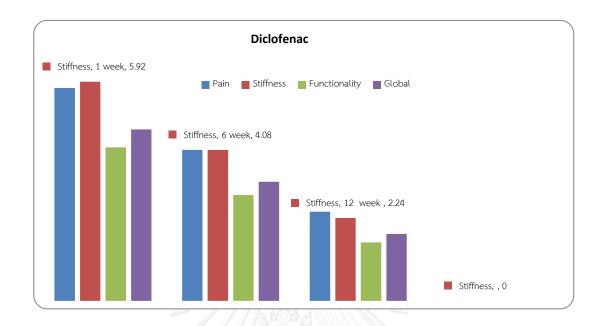


Figure 32 Comparison of the adjusted mean of outcome measures at each assessment time point Outcomes of treatment Diclofenac on WOMAC from Baseline at 6 week and 12 weeks



CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

DISCUSSION

The research presents a comparative randomized controlled trial study of the court - type Thai traditional massage and Diclofenac. The target population was sixty 50-60-year-old patients who participated in the 12-week-treatment project. The research results were analyzed and presented as follows:

Demographic Characteristics

The participants of the experiment and control groups were not different in age, body-mass index (BMI) and educational background. The study showed that 50 percent of the participants from two groups had the pain of both knees.

Pain Assessment of Osteoarthritis

The level of the knee pain was indicated by Visual Analog Scale (VAS) and the Index of Severity for Osteoarthritis of the Knee (ISOA). The finding showed that the knee pain of the patients of group 1 and group 2 was reduced. It is concluded that the court - type Thai traditional massage improve the blood circulation around the knees and reduces the knee pain. The previous studies on the massage asserted that the massage Therapy for Osteoarthritis of the Knee A Randomized Controlled *trial* (36).

Assessment of Knee Operation

The findings indicated that the movement of the knees of the patients using the court - type Thai traditional massage was more smooth and quick than that of the patients using Diclofenac. In conclusion, the study indicates that the court - type Thai traditional massage may affect the relief of muscle tension around the knees and the relief of muscle tension affects the wide bend of the knees.

Assessment of Knee Operation Competency

The study indicated that the patients who were treated by using the court - type Thai traditional massage could walk faster than those of the Diclofenac treatment. It is concluded that the court - type Thai traditional massage can improve the blood circulation, relieve the muscle tension around the knees. As a result, the patients feel better and they improve their competency in their regular work.

Quality of life (WOMAC)

The research finding indicates that the court - type Thai traditional massage regarding three indicators: Pain, Stiffness and Functionality is more efficient and practical than the Diclofenac treatment. The finding asserts that the court - type Thai traditional massage affects the blood circulation and relieves the muscle tension around the knees. As a result, the symptom of the patients is better and the patients improve their competency in doing their regular work smoothly and happily.

Conclusions

The court-type Thai traditional massage and Diclofenac could be effective and practical for the treatment of the osteoarthritis patients. This study asserts that the court-type Thai traditional massage is one of the effectively practical alternative treatments for the osteoarthritis patients.

Future study

The future study Clinical trial phase III should be conducted with more patients to assure the efficiency of the court - type Thai traditional massage which is one of the alternative treatment for the osteoarthritis patients and the result will assert the reduction of the side effect of Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs:(NSAIDs).



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Appendix A

The Ethics Committee for Research in Human Subjects in the Fields

Of Thai Traditional and Alternative Medicine

Department for Development of Thai Traditional and Alternative Medicine

Approved the research protocol



Ethics Committee for Research in Human Subjects in the Fields of
Thai Traditional and Alternative Medicine

Department for Development of Thai Traditional and Alternative Medicine

.....

Title of Project

: A Comparative Randomized Controlled trial study : The Efficacy of

Court-type Thai Traditional Massage versus Diclofenac on Knee Pain

in Patients with Osteoarthritis of The Knee

Principle Investigator

: Piyaporn Sansila

Responsible Organization

: Office Faculty of Medicine Mahasarakham University

The Ethics Committee for Research in Human Subjects in the Fields of Thai Traditional and Alternative Medicine had reviewed the research proposal. Concerning both on scientific and ethical issues, the committee has approved for the implementation of the research study mentioned above.

(Dr.Vichai Chokevivat MD.)

V. Childunt

Chairman

(Dr.Pramote Stienrut MD.)

Paul she

Secretary

Date of First Meeting

November 26,2010

Date of Approval

February 2,2011 to February 2,2013

เลยแหนดทางกว่า เกษที่วัน 9.25 วันที่ -8 กับ 254

RLC 0007 | 64

สำนักงานเอขานุการคณะกรรมการ พิจารณาการศึกษาวิจัยในคน 4 กรมพัฒนาการแพทธิ์แผนใหยและ การแพทธิ์ทางเลียก นนทบุรี 11000

ค กุมภาพันธ์ 2554

เรื่อง อนุมัติให้ด้าเนินการศึกษาวิจัย

เรือน คุณบดี คุณะแพทยศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยมหาสารคาม

สิ่งที่ส่งมาด้วย 1. ผลการพิชารณาใครงร่างการวิจัย (AF 02-008) วันที่

2 N.W. 2554

- 2. แบบรายงานความก้าวหน้าของการวิจัย (AF 08-010)
- แบบรายงานเหตุการณ์ไม่ทึ่งประสงค์ (AF 01-018)
- แบบรายงานเหตุการณ์ไม่พึ่งประสงค์ชนิดร้ายแรง (AF 02-018)
- แบบรายงานส่วนแก้ไขเพิ่มเดิมไทรงร่างการวิจัย (AF 02-007)
- แบบรายงานการถูติโดรงการวิจัยก่อนกำหนด (AF 01-017)
- 7. แบบรายงานการวิจัยฉบับชมญรณ์ (AF 01-014)

ตามที่ ท่าน ได้ส่งโครงการวิจัยเรื่อง "การศึกษาเปรียบเทียบประสิทธิผลของการนวดไทยแบบ ราชสำนัก กับ Dictorence ในผู้ป่วยปวดเข่าจากโรคข้อเข่าเสี่ยม" โดยมี <u>นางสารปิยาภรณ์ แสนศ</u>ิลา เป็น หัวหน้าโครงการวิจัย ให้คณะกรรมการพิจารณาการศึกษาวิจัยในคนด้านการแพทธ์แผนไทยและการแพทธ์ ทางเลือก พิจารณาความเป็นใช้ได้และความเทมาะสมในการศึกษาวิจัยในคน นั้น

ในการนี้ คณะกรรมการฯ ได้พิจารณาโดรงการวิจัยหบับแก้ไขครั้งที่ 1 version 2 วันที่ 15 ขันวาคม 2553 ตามหนังสือที่ ฮอ 0530.20/1267 องวันที่ 13 ตันวาคม 2553 แล้ว และมีบดิ " อนูนัติ "

อียน คระกิจการการการณ์

Citie ใช้เลยสายกละเห็นารสา

2 ปีโบความสามาเปล - วานาเรีย , คริเทศน์ se

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(บายเลทย์วิจัย โทยวิวัฒน)

พัวเการเลขาย์และเ ใหญ่แบบการเลขาย์ทางเรือก

สำนักงานเอษาบุการ-เ ใหร/ใหรสาร 02-591-6661

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ระบบการเก็บอา จารุสุนธลา

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ผลการพิจารณาโครงร่างการวิจัย โดยคณะกรรมการพิจารณาการศึกษาวิจัยในคนด้านการแพทย์แผนไทยและการแพทย์ทางเลือก

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| ประชุมครั้งก็ | f.,. | วันที่ - เ | คือน - พ.ศ |
| ชมัสโครงรัว | เริงัยเลขที่ 158 (12 - 2553) | | - |
| หัวชั้งวิจัย : | การศึกษาเปรียบเทียบประสิทธิมล | รองการนวดโทยแบบราสตั้ | min กับ Diciofenac |
| | ในผู้ป่วยปวดสาจจากโรครับสำเสีย | 14 | |
| ผู้วิจัยหลัก : | นางสาวปัชาภรณ์ แสนศิธา | ธภามัน : คณะแพทย | ศาตตร์ มหาวิทยาดัธมหาดาวลาม |
| เป็นการพิชา | ารณาโครงการวิจัยแบบเร่งรัด | □ N | EJ.M4 |
| เป็นการพิชา | ารณาใครงการวิจัยที่แก้ใน | 52 TH | ប្រ វិសីទ |
| อ้าใช่ วันที่ส | ก็จารณาครั้งก่อน | จันที่ 26 ตั | คือน หมุศริกายน พ.ศ. 2553 |
| เป็นการพิช | ารณาขายงานความก้าวหน้าของใคร | องการวิจัย 🗆 ให่ | ম্রামাপ |
| ผลการพิจา | ารณาของคณะกรรมการครั้งนี้ | | |
| (1) 🗸 | อนุมัติ วันที่พิจารณฑะนุมัติ | 2 N.W. 2554 | _{₹3} 2 1LU. 2555 |
| | โครงการวิจัย | ชนันที่ version 2 | วันที่ 15 ขันวาคม 2553 |
| | เลกสารค้าแนะนำอาสาสมัคร | หลักที่ vension 2 | วันที่ 15 สันวาคม 2553 |
| | แบบบันพึกข้อมูล (Case report | torm) ชมันที่ version 2 | จันที่ 15 อันจาคม 2563 |
| | Investigator brochura | รณักที่ | |
| (2) | นได้เหม่อุลแก้ใดแพื้ดคนุมัติ | | |
| (3) | ปรับปรุงหก็ในและนำเข้าพิชารถ | กใหม่ | |
| (4) | เพื่อนการพิชาชณา | | 0, |
| (5) | ไม่อนุมิติ เนื่องจาก | | |
| | | | |
| | | 3012111 < | นายแพทย์วิธีย ริสต์วิธีสณา) |
| | | 1 | tisterunggung |
| | | n# 2 | JAN DANIMAE WAZSEA |
| HM3ETHS | | 740000 | The state of the s |
| 4 | อรัธงของพี่ธหวามเหตุผล และรายละเซีย | ดในการพิจารณาของคณะกรรม | การ โดยเจ้จความจำนะ และแดกูแล |
| heaten | หล่อประชานภรพภาคณีแลายลักษณ์ลัก | ter (ICH GCP 3.3.9) | • |
| | | | ด้วันการขนุมัติ คือ ตั้งสวยสามสรานบัววหน้าขอส |
| การรัชเประจำนี้ให้คณะกรรมการราชราบทุก 1 นี้ (AF 08-010) และเพื่อเกิดเหตุการณ์ต่อไปนี้ พุทธใน ฟันก์ | | | |
| เมื่อมีอาการไม่ก็จะประสงค์สัสตั้นไม่มีคระการใช้ย หากเป็นอาการไม่ก็จะประสงค์ที่ร้ายแมงต้องรายงานให้คณะกรรมการฯ พราบ | | | |
| โดยเรื่อนความีผู้รังจัยในคราะห์สถานการณ์การเกิดอาการให้คือประสงค์จำเกี๋ยวข้องกับโดยงการให้อที่ค่าแร้นมีครอบหรือไม่ อย่างไร | | | |
| หายเพียงข้องเกี่ยงข้องในสะดับใด รวมทั้งการดูแครักษาและป้องกันยาสาสมัครด้วย (AFO1-018,AFO2-018) | | | |
| เมื่อมีการเปลี่ยนแล่งงในมีครงการวัจรับต้องระบุที่รัฐคากรา มีการเปลี่ยนแม่ของอยไร ฉ่ย่างไร หรือมตั้งเหตุผลพื้นที่ยนแม่ของคือของความเกิดของความคุณอากรรมการฯ ก่อน (AF 02-067) | | | |
| ครามและขนางกลานบทรามการา กราม (AF 08-08-1) 3) เมื่อมีการเปลี่ยนแม่คงสรามนำใครงการวิจัย หรือเพิ่มตัวแคนบรู้ใช้อ คืองสังเมือวัติของงานพื้นให้อนแปลง พร้อมเหตุผลให้ | | | |
| | กระหลาวรา เพื่อพิจารณาให้ความเห็นขอ | | |
| | | | อาจารไม่สามารถคำเนินการวิจัยส่อไปใต้ |
| พร้องกรังสุจังสายผลของการยุที่โครงการที่พัชให้พราบด้วย (AF 01-017) | | | |



หนังสือยินยอมด้วยความสมัครใจ

ชื่อโครงการวิจัย "การศึกษาเปรียบเทียบประสิทธิผลของการนวดไทยแบบราชสำนักกับ Diclofenac ในผู้ป่วย ปวดเข่าจากโรคข้อเข่าเสื่อม"

| , | | | |
|---------------|-----|------|---------|
| ଦ ୟମ ହେବ | e a | 4 | |
| วนทโห้คายนยอม | วนท | เดอบ | พ.ศพ.ศ. |
| | | | |

ก่อนที่จะลงนามในใบยินยอมให้ทำการวิจัยครั้งนี้ ข้าพเจ้าได้รับการอธิบายจากผู้วิจัยถึง วัตถุประสงค์ ของการวิจัย วิธีการวิจัย อันตรายหรืออาการที่เกิดขึ้นจากการวิจัยหรือจากยาที่ใช้ รวมทั้งประโยชน์ที่จะเกิดขึ้น จากการวิจัยอย่างละเอียด และมีความเข้าใจดีแล้ว

ผู้วิจัยรับรองว่าจะตอบคำถามต่าง ๆ ที่ข้าพเจ้าสงสัยค้วยความเต็มใจ ไม่ปิดบัง ซ่อนเร้นจนข้าพเจ้า พอใจ ข้าพเจ้ามีสิทธิ์ที่จะบอกเลิกการเข้าร่วมโครงการวิจัยครั้งนี้เมื่อใดก็ได้ และเข้าร่วมโครงการวิจัยนี้โดย สมัครใจ และการบอกเลิกการเข้าร่วมการวิจัยนี้ จะไม่มีผลต่อการรักษาโรคที่ข้าพเจ้าพึงจะได้รับต่อไป

ผู้วิจัยขอรับรองว่าจะเก็บข้อมูลเฉพาะเกี่ยวกับตัวข้าพเจ้าเป็นความลับ และจะเปิดเผยได้เฉพาะในรูปที่ เป็นการสรุปผลการวิจัย(หรือข้าพเจ้าอนุญาตให้ผู้วิจัยเปิดเผยข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับตัวของข้าพเจ้า ต่อหน่วยงาน ต่าง ๆ ที่ เกี่ยวข้องได้ตามผู้วิจัยเห็นสมควร)

ก่อนที่ข้าพเจ้าจะตกลงใจเข้าร่วมในการศึกษาวิจัยครั้งนี้นั้น ข้าพเจ้าทราบดีว่าเป็นการศึกษาประสิทธิผล ของการนวดแผนไทยแบบราชสำนักในการรักษาอาการปวดเข่าจากโรคข้อเข่าเสื่อม เพื่อนำไปประยุกต์ใช้ใน การลดอาการปวดเข่า จึงยินดีที่จะเข้าร่วมในการศึกษาวิจัย ครั้งนี้

อนึ่ง ข้าพเจ้าได้ทราบขั้นตอนการศึกษาวิจัยเป็นอย่างดีแล้วว่า ขณะที่ทดลอง ข้าพเจ้ามีโอกาสได้รับการ นวดไทยแบบราชสำนักและยาแผนปัจจุบัน ข้าพเจ้าต้องมารับการตรวจทุกครั้ง และจะปฏิบัติตาม กระบวนการวิจัย และจะต้องได้รับการตรวจร่างกายตามหลักแผนปัจจุบันและตามหลักทฤษฎีการนวดไทย จำนวน 12 ครั้ง และได้รับการตรวจการทำงานของข้อเข่าจำนวน 12 ครั้ง ข้าพเจ้าทราบว่าจะได้รับการดูแล อย่างใกล้ชิด จากบุคลากรทางการแพทย์อย่างมีมาตรฐาน หลังจากที่เข้าร่วมการศึกษาวิจัยแล้วข้าพเจ้าต้องมาพบ แพทย์และผู้วิจัยตามนัด เพื่อมารับการประเมินสภาพร่างกายทั่วไป ซึ่งข้าพเจ้ายินยอมให้ทำการตรวจดังกล่าวทุก ประการ และข้าพเจ้าได้รับทราบขั้นตอนการรักษาเป็นอย่างดีแล้ว ในกรณีสงสัยใด ๆ ข้าพเจ้ามีสิทธิที่จะซักถาม ทุกข้อสงสัยเพื่อให้ได้กำตอบที่ชัดเจนจากแพทย์หรือเจ้าหน้าที่ในการวิจัยครั้งนี้

ข้าพเจ้าทราบดีว่าโครงการศึกษาวิจัยนี้ ได้รับความเห็นชอบจากคณะกรรมการศึกษาวิจัยและจริยธรรม ของกรมพัฒนาการแพทย์แผนไทย เรียบร้อยแล้ว และข้าพเจ้าพิจารณาแล้วว่าการศึกษาครั้งนี้จะเป็นประโยชน์ต่อ การพัฒนาการนวดไทยแบบราชสำนัก เพื่อนำไปประยุกต์ใช้ในการลดอาการปวดเข่า จึงยินดีที่จะเข้าร่วมใน การศึกษาวิจัยครั้งนี้

ข้าพเจ้าใค้มีโอกาสสอบถาม เกี่ยวกับการศึกษาวิจัยนี้จากแพทย์และผู้วิจัยจนเข้าใจรายละเอียดทุกอย่าง แล้ว ข้าพเจ้ายินดีที่จะเข้าร่วมเป็นอาสาสมัคร ในการศึกษาวิจัยนี้ด้วยความสมัครใจ และขอลงลายมือชื่อไว้เป็น หลักฐานต่อหน้าพยาน ณ ที่นี้ด้วยความเต็มใจ

ผู้วิจัยขอรับรองว่าหากเกิดอันตรายใด ๆ จากการวิจัยดังกล่าว ข้าพเจ้าจะได้รับการรักษาพยาบาลโดยไม่ กิดมูลค่า และจะได้รับการชดเชยรายได้ที่สูญเสียระหว่างการรักษาพยาบาลดังกล่าว ข้าพเจ้าสามารถติดต่อได้ที่ สูนย์ส่งเสริมสุขภาพแพทย์แผนไทย โรงพยาบาลพล อำเภอพล จังหวัดขอนแก่น โดยบุคคลที่รับผิดชอบเรื่องนี้ คือ นางสาวปิยาภรณ์ แสนสิลา โทรศัพท์มือถือ 08-3661-8861

| ลงนาม | ผู้ยินยอม | วันที่ |
|--------------------------|-----------|--------|
| ลงนาม | พยาน | วันที่ |
| ลงนาม | พยาน | วันที่ |
| ลงนาม | ผู้วิจัย | วันที่ |
| (นางสาวปิยาภรณ์ แสนศิลา) | | |

ข้าพเจ้าไม่สามารถอ่านหนังสือได้ แต่ผู้วิจัยได้อ่านข้อความในใบยินยอมนี้ให้แก่ข้าพเจ้าฟังจนเข้าใจดี แล้ว และข้าพเจ้าจึงได้ลงนามในใบยินยอมนี้ด้วยความสมัครใจ

| ลงนาม | ผู้ยินยอม | วันที่ | IVERSITY |
|-------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|
| ลงนาม | พยาน | วันที่ . | |
| ลงนาม | พยา | ц | วันที่ |
| ลงนาม | ผู้วิจั | ัย | วันที่ |
| (นางสาวปิยาภรณ์ แสนศิลา |) | | |



| เลขที่ | |
|--------|--|
| | |

แบบสอบถาม " การศึกษาเปรียบเทียบประสิทธิผลของการนวดไทยแบบราชสำนัก กับ ไดโคลฟีแนค ในผู้ป่วยปวดเข่าจากโรคข้อเข่าเสื่อม"

แบบสอบถามชุดนี้ ประกอบด้วย 5 ส่วน ดังนี้

ส่วนที่ 1 แบบบันทึกข้อมูลทั่วไป

ส่วนที่ 2 แบบประเมินการวินิจฉัยโรคข้อเสื่อม (สำหรับแพทย์ตอบ)

ส่วนที่ 3 แบบสอบถามระดับความรุนแรงของโรคข้อเข่าเสื่อม

ส่วนที่ 4 แบบประเมินระดับความรุนแรงของภาวะข้อเข่าเสื่อม (Index of

severity for osteoarthritis of the knee (Knee ISOA)

ส่วนที่ 5 แบบประเมินอาการปวดข้อเข่าและประสิทธิภาพในการทำกิจวัตร

Modified WOMAC Scale ประยุกต์โดย ศาสตราจารย์กิตติคุณ

นพ.เสก อักษรานุเคราะห์

คำชี้แจง การประเมินนี้เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของการศึกษาผลของการนวดไทยราชสำนักในการ บำบัดโรคข้อเข่าเสื่อมในผู้สูงอายุ เปรียบเทียบกับผลการรักษาทางแผนปัจจุบัน ด้วยวิธีการใช้ยาด้าน การอักเสบ. ทั้งนี้เพื่อให้การประเมินผลและวิเคราะห์ ได้ผลใกล้เคียงความจริงมากที่สุด ขอให้ท่าน ปฏิบัติตนดังนี้ โปรดตอบคำถามแต่ละข้อให้ตรงกับความเป็นจริง ตอบทุกข้อทุกตอน หากบางข้อไม่ ตรงตามความเห็นของท่านให้เลือกที่ใกล้เคียงมากที่สุด อันจะนำผลไปใช้เป็นแนวทางในการ พัฒนาการบริการด้านการแพทย์แผนไทยให้ก้าวหน้าและเป็นประโยชน์แก่ประชาชนให้มากยิ่งขึ้น

ส่วนที่ 1 แบบบันทึกข้อมูลทั่วไป

| คำชี้แจงโปรดกาเครื่องหมาย ✔ ลงใน () และ/ | หรือเติมข้อความลงในช่องว่างตรงตามความเป็นจริง |
|---|---|
| 1. เพศ 🔲 หญิง | ชาย |
| 2. อายุปัจจุบันของท่านปี | |
| 3. สถานภาพสมรส | |
| 🗖 1. โสด | ୍ର 2. คู่ |
| 🗖 3. หย่า | 🗖 4. หม้าย 🔲 5. แยกกันอยู่ |
| 4. ศาสนา | |
| 🗖 พุทธ | 🗖 คริสต์ |
| 🗖 อิสลาม | 🗖 อื่น ๆ ระบุ |
| 5.ระดับการศึกษา | |
| 🗖 ประถมศึกษา | 🗖 มัธยมศึกษาตอนต้น |
| 🗖 มัธยมศึกษาตอนปลาย | 🗖 ปริญญาตรี |
| 🗖 สูงกว่าปริญญาตรี | 🗖 ไม่ได้เรียนหนังสือ |
| 6. อาชีพของท่าน | |
| 🗖 1. เกษตรกรรม | 🗖 2. รับจ้าง |
| 🗖 3. พนักงาน | 🗖 4. ข้าราชการ / รัฐวิสาหกิจ |
| 🗖 5. แม่บ้าน / พ่อบ้าน | 🗖 ธุรกิจส่วนตัว |
| 🗖 🥫 อื่น ๆ ระบุ | |

| 7. ท่านมีอาการปวดเข่าเป็นเวลากี่วันวัน/เดือน/ปี | |
|---|--|
| 8. ท่านมีวิธีการดูแลรักษาตนเองอย่างไรเมื่อมีอาการปวดเข่า (ตอบได้ม | มากกว่า 1 ข้อ) |
| 🗖 ไปพบแพทย์ | |
| 🗖 ซื้อยาแก้ปวดกินเอง โปรดระบุชื่อยา | |
| 🗖 อื่นๆ ระบุ | |
| ส่วนที่ 2 การตรวจสัญญาณชีพ (Vital Sign) | |
| วัดอัตราการหายใจ วัดการเต้นของหัวใจ ส่วนสูง | มิลลิเมตรปรอท ครั้ง/นาที ครั้ง/นาที เซนติเมตร กิโลกรัม |
| หมายเหตุ | |
| ดัชนีมวลร่างกาย (BMI) = น้ำหนัก (กิโลกรัม)/ความสูง(เมตร) ² | |
| ค่าปกติ (BMI = 18.5-24.9) | |
| เกินปกติ (BMI = 25-29.9) | |

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.....

| ส่วนที่ 2 การวินิจฉัยโรด | คข้อเสื่อม (สำหรับแพทย์ตอบ |) | |
|---|---|-------|---------------|
| วันที่เดือน | J | พ.ศ | |
| ผู้ป่วยโรคข้อเข่าเสื่อม | | | |
| ☐ idiopathic | 🔲 ซ้าย | 🔲 ขวา | 🗖 ทั้งสองข้าง |
| secondary | 🔲 ซ้าย | 🔲 ขวา | 🗖 ทั้งสองข้าง |
| 3. สาเหตุจาก | | | |
| ☐ Pre | evious joint injury | | |
| Joint conditions that are present at birth or that occur during | | | |
| growth | | | |
| Conditions that cause an accumulation of calcium inside the joint | | | |
| Other bone and joint conditions, including AVN, RA, gout, infectious arthritis, and Paget's disease | | | |
| Other medical conditions, including DM, acromegaly, hypothyroidism | | | |
| ผู้ป่วยได้รับการวินิจฉัยโรคข้อเสื่อมโดยมี clinical criteria | | | |
| ปวดข้อเข่ารวมกันอย่างน้อย 3 ใน 6 ข้อ | | | |
| Mor Crej Bon No | > 50 years rning stiffness < 30 minu pitus on motion ny tenderness ny enlargement palpable warmth ensitivity , 69 % specificity | | n Y |

เกณฑ์ American College of Rheumatology classification criteria for osteoarthritis of the knee Tradition format

Knee pain and radiographic osteophytes and at rest 1 of the follow 3 items

- 1. Age > 50 years
- 2. Morning stiffness < 30 minutes in duration
- 3. Crepitus on motion classification tree
- 4. Knee pain and radiographic osteophytes or

Knee pain and Age > 40 years

And Morning stiffness < 30 minutes in duration And Crepitus on motion

Reference:

Hochberg MC, Altmen RD, Brandt KD, Clark BM. Dieppe PA, Griffin MR, et al, Guidelincs for Medical Management for Osteoarthritis. Arthritis Rheum 1995;38: 1541-6.

| ทยารัย |
|-----------------|
| (|
| แพทย์ผู้ประเมิน |

ส่วนที่ 3 แบบสอบถามระดับความรุนแรงของโรคข้อเข่าเสื่อม 1. ท่านมีอาการปวดเข่าในขณะที่นอนตอนกลางคืนบ้างหรือไม่ ไม่ปวดเข่า 🗖 มีอาการปวดเข่าเวลาขยับตัวหรือเมื่ออยู่ในบางท่าเท่านั้น 🗖 นอนอยู่เฉยๆ ก็มีอาการปวดเข่า 2. ท่านมีอาการข้อเข่าฝืดหรือปวดหลังจากตื่นนอนตอนเช้าหรือไม่ 🗖 มีอาการน้อยกว่า หรือเท่ากับ 1 นาที่ 🗖 มีอาการมากกว่า 1 นาที แต่ไม่ถึง 15 นาที มีอาการ 15 นาทีหรือมากกว่า 3. เมื่อต้องยืนนานประมาณ 30 นาที ท่านมีอาการปวดเข่าหรือไม่ ไม่มีอาการปวดเข่า มีอาการปวดเข่า 4. เมื่อท่านเดิน อาการที่เข่าของท่านเป็นอย่างไร ไม่มีอาการปวดเข่า มีอาการปวดเข่าเมื่อเดินไประยะหนึ่ง 🗖 มีอาการปวดเข่าทันทีที่เริ่มก้าวเดิน ต่อจากนั้นยิ่งเดินยิ่งปวด

5. ในขณะที่ลุกจากเก้าอื้ (โดยไม่ใช้แขนช่วยยัน) ท่านรู้สึกมีอาการอย่างไร

ไม่มีอาการปวดเข่า

มีอาการปวดเข่า

| 6. ระยะทาง | ที่ท่านเดินได้ไกลที่สุด (ทั้งที่ปวดและไม่ปวด) |
|----------------|--|
| | ไม่จำกัด |
| | จำกัด แต่เดินได้ไกลเกิน 1 กิโลเมตร |
| | เดินได้ไกลประมาณ 1 กิโลเมตร (ใช้เวลาประมาณ 15 นาที) |
| | เดินได้ 500 - 900 เมตร (ใช้เวลาประมาณ 8 - 15 นาที) |
| | เดินได้ 300 - 500 เมตร |
| | เดินได้ 100 - 300 เมตร |
| | เดินได้ระยะทางน้อยกว่า 100 เมตร |
| 7. ในการเดิน | เดังกล่าว ท่านต้องใช้อุปกรณ์ช่วยเดินหรือไม่ |
| | ไม่ต้องใช้ |
| | ต้องใช้ไม้เท้า 1 ข้าง หรือไม้ค้ำยัน 1 ข้าง |
| | ต้องใช้ไม้เท้า 2 ข้าง หรือไม้ค้ำยัน 2 ข้าง |
| 8. ท่านเดินขึ้ | ้นบันไดได้หรือไม่ (10 - 14 ขั้น) |
| | เดินขึ้นบันไดได้โดยมีอาการปวดเข่าน้อยมาก หรือเรียกได้ว่าไม่ปวด |
| | เดินขึ้นบันไดได้โดยมีอาการปวดเข่ามากพอสมควร |
| | ไม่ได้เพราะปวดเข่ามาก |
| 9. ท่านเดินล | งบันไดได้หรือไม่ (10 - 14 ขั้น) |
| | เดินลงบันไดได้โดยมีอาการปวดเข่าน้อยมาก หรือเรียกได้ว่าไม่ปวด |
| | เดินลงบันไดได้โดยมีอาการปวดเข่ามากพอสมควร |
| | ไม่ได้เพราะปวดเข่ามาก |

| 10. ท่านนั่งยองๆ ได้หรือไม่ |
|--|
| 🗖 นั่งได้ โดยมีอาการปวดเข่าน้อยมาก หรือเรียกได้ว่าไม่ปวด |
| นั่งได้โดยมีอาการปวดเข่ามากพอสมควร |
| 🗖 นั่งไม่ได้เลยเพราะปวดเข่ามาก |
| 11. ท่านเดินบนพื้นขรุขระได้หรือไม่ |
| 🗖 เดินได้ โดยมีอาการปวดเข่าน้อยมาก หรือเรียกได้ว่าไม่ปวด |
| 🗖 เดินได้ แต่มีอาการปวดเข่ามากพอสมควร |
| 🗖 เดินไม่ได้เพราะปวดเข่ามาก |
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ส่วนที่ 4 แบบประเมินระดับความรุนแรงของภาวะข้อเข่าเสื่อม

Index of severity for osteoarthritis of the knee (Knee ISOA)

| อาการปวด | คะแนน |
|--|-------|
| 1. ขณะนอนบนเตียงตอนกลางคืน | |
| ไม่มีอาการปวด | 0 |
| ปวดขณะมีการเคลื่อนไหว | 1 |
| ปวดขณะนอนเฉยๆ | 2 |
| 2. ข้อฝืดแข็งหลังจากตื่นนอนตอนเช้า | |
| น้อยกว่าหรือเท่ากับ 1 นาที | 0 |
| ระหว่าง 1-15 นาที | 1 |
| มากกว่าหรือเท่ากับ 15 นาที | 2 |
| 3. ปวดเข่าหลังจากยืนนาน 30 นาที | |
| ไม่มีอาการปวด | 0 |
| มือาการปวด | 1 |
| 4. ขณะเดิน | |
| ไม่มีอาการปวด | 0 |
| ปวดหลังจากเดินได้ช่วงขณะหนึ่ง | 1 |
| ปวดตั้งแต่เริ่มเดิน | 2 |
| 5. ปวดเข่าหลังจากลุกขึ้นยืนโดยไม่ใช้แขนช่วยยัน | |
| ไม่มีอาการปวด | 0 |
| มือาการปวด | 1 |

| 6.ระยะทางสูงสุดทเดนเด อาจเดนเดรวมกบมอาการบวดกเด | |
|---|-----|
| ไม่จำกัดระยะทาง | 0 |
| มากกว่า 1 กม. แต่จำกัดระยะทาง | 1 |
| 900 - 1,000 ม. (ประมาณ 15 นาที) | 2 |
| 500 - 900 ม. (8-15 นาที) | 3 |
| 300 - 500 ม. | |
| 100 - 300 ม. | 5 |
| น้อยกว่า 100 ม. | 6 |
| ใช้เครื่องช่วยเดิน 1 ข้าง | 1 |
| ใช้เครื่องช่วยเดิน 2 ข้าง | 2 |
| 7.การทำกิจวัตร | |
| เดินขึ้นบันไดขั้นมาตรฐานได้ | 0-2 |
| เดินลงบันไดขั้นมาตรฐานได้ | 0-2 |
| นั่งยองๆ ได้ | 0-2 |
| เดินบนพื้นไม่เรียบได้ | 0-2 |
| หมายเหตุ : 0 หมายถึง ทำได้ปกติ | |
| 1 หมายถึง ทำด้วยความลำบาก | |
| 2 หมายถึง ไม่สามารถทำได้ | |

จากคะแนนรวมในแบบสอบถามข้างต้นสามารถแบ่งระดับความรุนแรงของภาวะข้อเข่าเสื่อม ได้ดังนี้ คะแนนรวม ระดับความรุนแรง

มากกว่าหรือเท่ากับ 14 มากที่สุด (Extreme severe)

11-13 มากมาก (Very severe)

8-10 มาก (Severe)

5-7 ปานกลาง (Moderate)

1-4 น้อย (Mild or minor)



ส่วนที่ 5 แบบประเมินอาการปวดข้อเข่าและประสิทธิภาพในการทำกิจวัตร Modified WOMAC Scale ประยุกต์โดย ศาสตราจารย์กิตติคุณ นพ.เสก อักษรานุเคราะห์

SECTION A

| How much pain do | you have? | (อาการปวด) |
|------------------|-----------|------------|
|------------------|-----------|------------|

| คะแนน(0-10) |
|-------------|
| |
| |
| |
| |
| 3-9 |
| |
| คะแนน(0-10) |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |

| 3. ขณะนอนบนเตียงในตอนกลางคืน | คะแนน(0-10) |
|--|-------------|
| ไม่มีอาการปวด 0 | |
| ปวดขณะงอเข่าหรือเหยียดเข่า 1-2 | |
| ปวดทั้งงอเข่าและเหยียดเข่า 3-5 | |
| ปวดขณะพลิกตัวข้างใดข้างหนึ่ง 6-7 | |
| ปวดขณะพลิกตัวทั้งสองข้าง 8-9 | |
| ปวดขณะนอนเฉยๆ 10 | |
| 4. ขณะลุกนั่ง | คะแนน(0-10) |
| ไม่มีอาการปวด 0 | |
| ปวดขณะลงนั่ง 1-2 | |
| ปวดขณะลุกขึ้น 3-5 | |
| ปวดขณะลงนั่งและลุกขึ้น 6-7 | |
| ต้องใช้เครื่องช่วยพยุง 8-9 | |
| ไม่สามารถลงนั่งหรือลุกขึ้นเองได้เลย 10 | |
| 5. ขณะยืนลงน้ำหนัก | คะแนน(0-10) |
| ไม่มีอาการปวด 0 | |
| ปวดขณะยืนลงน้ำหนัก 2 ขา แต่พอทนได้ตลอด 1-2 | |
| ปวดขณะยืนลงน้ำหนัก 2 ขา แต่ทนได้ชั่วครู่ 3-5 | |
| ปวดทันที ต้องลงน้ำหนักบางส่วนโดยไม่ใช้เครื่องช่วยพยุง | 6-7 |
| ปวดทันที ต้องลงน้ำหนักบางส่วนโดยใช้เครื่องช่วยพยุง 8-9 | 9 |
| ยืนลงน้ำหนักไม่ได้ 10 | |

SECTION B

ข้อฝืดแข็งมากๆ 10

Stiffness ? (ความฝืดตึงของข้อ)

6. เมื่อตื่นนอนตอนเช้า คะแนน.....(0-10) ไม่มีข้อฝืดแข็ง 0 ข้อฝืดแข็งขณะงอหรือเหยียดเข่าเต็มที่ 1-2 ข้อฝืดแข็งทั้งขณะงอและเหยียดเข่า 3-5 ข้อฝืดแข็ง <50% ของการเคลื่อนไหวปกติ 6-7 ข้อฝืดแข็ง >50% ของการเคลื่อนไหวปกติ 8-9 ข้อฝืดแข็งมากๆ 10 7. ขณะเปลี่ยนอิริยาบถระหว่างวัน (นั่ง, นอน, พักผ่อน) ไม่มีข้อฝืดแข็ง 0 ข้อฝืดแข็งขณะงอหรือเหยียดเข่าเต็มที่ 1-2 ข้อฝืดแข็งทั้งขณะงอและเหยียดเข่า 3-5 ข้อฝืดแข็ง <50% ของการเคลื่อนไหวปกติ 6-7 ข้อฝืดแข็ง >50% ของการเคลื่อนไหวปกติ 8-9

| SECTION C What degree of difficult do you ha | ive? (การทำกิจวัตรปร | ระจำวัน) |
|---|----------------------|----------|
| 8. เดินลงบันได | คะแนน | (0-10) |
| ทำได้ปกติ 0 | | |
| เดินลงอย่างปกติแต่ช้ากว่าธรรมดา 1-2 | | |
| เดินลงทีละขั้น 3-5 | | |
| เดินลงทีละขั้นแต่ต้องมีที่เกาะ 6-7 | | |
| เดินลงทีละขั้นต้องมีที่เกาะและมีเครื่องช่วยพยุง 8-9 | | |
| เดินลงด้วยความยากลำบากมาก 10 | | |
| 9. เดินขึ้นบันได | คะแนน | (0-10) |
| ทำได้ปกติ 0 | | |
| เดินขึ้นอย่างปกติแต่ช้ากว่าธรรมดา 1-2 | | |
| เดินขึ้นทีละขั้น 3-5 | | |
| เดินขึ้นทีละขั้นแต่ต้องมีที่เกาะ 6-7 | | |
| เดินขึ้นทีละขั้นต้องมีที่เกาะและมีเครื่องช่วยพยุง 8-9 | | |
| เดินขึ้นด้วยความยากลำบากมาก 10 | | |
| 10. ลุกขึ้นยืนจากท่านั่ง | คะแนน | (0-10) |
| ทำได้ปกติ 0 | | |
| ลุกปกติด้วยขาข้างเดียวที่เจ็บแต่ทำได้ช้า 1-2 | | |
| ต้องอาศัยขาอีกช้างช่วยยัน 3-5 | | |
| ต้องใช้แขนช่วยยัน 6-7 | | |
| ต้องมีคนช่วยฉุด 8-9 | | |
| ลุกไม่ได้เลย 10 | | |

| 11. ขณะยืน | คะแนน | (0-10) |
|--|-------|--------|
| ทำได้ปกติ 0 | | |
| ยืนลงน้ำหนักด้วยขาข้างที่เจ็บได้แต่มีอาการเจ็บ 1-2 | | |
| ต้องยืนลงน้ำหนัก 2 ขาพร้อมกัน 3-5 | | |
| ต้องมีเครื่องช่วยพยุงเข่า 6-7 | | |
| ต้องมีเครื่องช่วยเดิน 8-9 | | |
| ยืนไม่ได้เลย 10 | | |
| 12. ก้มตัว | คะแนน | (0-10) |
| ทำได้ปกติ 0 | | |
| ก้มตัวได้ไม่สุดแต่เข่าเหยียดตรง 1-2 | | |
| ก้มตัวได้สุดและต้องงอเข่า 3-5 | | |
| ก้มตัวได้ไม่สุดและต้องงอเข่า 6-7 | | |
| ขณะก้มตัวต้องงอเข่าและมีที่เกาะ 8-9 | | |
| ก้มตัวไม่ได้เลย 10 | | |
| 13. เดินบนพื้นราบ | คะแนน | (0-10) |
| ทำได้ปกติ 0 | | |
| เดินก้าวปกติแต่เจ็บเข่า 1-2 | | |
| เดินต้องเขยก 3-5 | | |
| เดินด้วยไม้เท้าธรรมดา 6-7 | | |
| เดินด้วยไม้เท้า 3 ขา หรือเครื่องช่วยเดิน 4 ขา (walker) 8 | -9 | |
| เดินไม่ได้เลย 10 | | |

| 14. ขึ้น-ลงรถ | คะแนน(0-10) |
|--|-------------|
| ทำได้ปกติ 0 | |
| ขึ้นลงปกติแต่เจ็บเข่า 1-2 | |
| ต้องใช้หมุนตัวเข้าออก 3-5 | |
| ต้องเกาะหรือโหนตัว 6-7 | |
| ต้องมีคนพยุงเข้าออก 8-9 | |
| เข้าออกไม่ได้เลย 10 | |
| 15. ไปเดินซื้อของ | คะแนน(0-10) |
| ทำได้ปกติ 0 | |
| ต้องพักเป็นระยะ 1-2 | |
| เดินด้วยไม้เท้าธรรมดา 3-5 | |
| เดินด้วยไม้เท้า 3 ขา หรือเครื่องช่วยเดิน 4 ขา (walker) 6-7 | |
| ต้องนั่งรถเข็น 8-9 | |
| ไปไม่ได้เลย 10 | |
| 16. ใส่ถุงเท้าหรือสวมถุงน่อง | คะแนน(0-10) |
| ทำได้ปกติ 0 | |
| ยืนใส่ได้แต่เจ็บและทำด้วยความลำบาก 1-2 | |
| ต้องนั่งใส่ 3-5 | |
| นั่งใส่ด้วยความลำบาก 6-7 | |
| นั่งใส่แต่ต้องมีคนช่วย 8-9 | |
| ต้องนอนให้คนช่วยใส่ 10 | |

| 17. การลุกจากเตียง | คะแนน(0-1 | 0) |
|---|-----------|----|
| ทำได้ปกติ 0 | | |
| ลุกขึ้นแล้วเหยียดเข้าตึงได้แต่เจ็บ 1-2 | | |
| ลุกขึ้นแล้วเหยียดเข่าไม่ได้ 3-5 | | |
| ลุกในขณะเข่างอพับที่ขอบเตียงก่อนยืน 6-7 | | |
| ลุกขึ้นจากเตียงในท่านอนคว่ำ 8-9 | | |
| ลุกขึ้นเองไม่ได้เลย 10 | | |
| 18. ถอดถุงเท้าหรือถุงน่อง | คะแนน(0-1 | 0) |
| ทำได้ปกติ 0 | | |
| ยืนถอดได้แต่เจ็บและทำด้วยความลำบาก 1-2 | | |
| ต้องนั่งถอด 3-5 | | |
| นั่งถอดด้วยความลำบาก 6-7 | | |
| นั่งถอดแต่ต้องมีคนช่วย 8-9 | | |
| ต้องนอนให้คนช่วยถอด 10 | | |
| 19. นอนบนเตียง | คะแนน(0-1 | 0) |
| ทำได้ปกติ 0 | | |
| นอนหงายเหยียดเข่าได้ตรง 1-2 | | |
| ต้องนอนตะแคงงอเช่า 3-5 | | |
| ไม่สามารถนอนตะแคงทับเข่าที่ปวดได้ 6-7 | | |
| พลิกตัวแล้วปวด 8-9 | | |
| นอนไม่ได้เลย 10 | | |

| 20. การลงนอน-ลุกขึ้นจากเตียง | คะแนน(0-10) |
|--|-------------|
| ทำได้ปกติ 0 | |
| ทิ้งตัวหรือลุกขึ้นซ้าๆ 1-2 | |
| ยังลุกขึ้นลงด้วยขายันข้างเดียวได้ 3-5 | |
| ลุกขึ้นลุกลงด้วยเครื่องช่วยพยุง 6-7 | |
| ลุกขึ้นลุกลงต้องมีคนช่วย 8-9 | |
| ลุกขึ้นลงไม่ได้ 10 | |
| 21. การนั่ง | คะแนน(0-10) |
| ทำได้ปกติ 0 | |
| นั่งปกติได้แต่ต้องขยับขาตลอดเวลา 1-2 | |
| นั่งต้องเหยียดขาหรืองอขาข้างที่ปวด 3-5 | |
| ขณะนั่งต้องมีเครื่องช่วยพยุงเข่า 6-7 | |
| ขณะนั่งต้องมีเครื่องช่วยพยุงเข่าและที่รองข้อเข่า 8-9 | |
| นั่งไม่ได้เลย 10 | |
| 22. การลุกเข้าออกจากส้วม | คะแนน(0-10) |
| ทำได้ปกติ 0 | |
| ทิ้งตัวหรือลุกขึ้นช้าๆ 1-2 | |
| ยังลุกขึ้นลงด้วยขายันข้างเดียวได้ 3-5 | |
| ลุกขึ้นลุกลงด้วยเครื่องช่วยพยุง 6-7 | |
| ลุกขึ้นลุกลงต้องมีคนช่วย 8-9 | |
| ลุกขึ้นลงไม่ได้ 10 | |

| 23. การทำงานบ้านหนักๆ | คะแนน(0-10) |
|---|-------------|
| ทำได้ปกติ 0 | |
| ยืนทำงานได้ 1-2 | |
| ยืนทำงานและต้องสวมเครื่องช่วยพยุงเข่า 3-5 | |
| ต้องนั่งทำงาน 6-7 | |
| นั่งทำงานได้เฉพาะอย่าง 8-9 | |
| ทำงานหนักไม่ได้เลย 10 | |
| 24. การทำงานบ้านเบาๆ | คะแนน(0-10) |
| ทำได้ปกติ 0 | |
| ยืนทำงานได้ 1-2 | |
| ยืนทำงานและต้องสวมเครื่องช่วยพยุงเข่า 3-5 | |
| ต้องนั่งทำงาน 6-7 | |
| นั่งทำงานได้เฉพาะอย่าง 8-9 | |
| ทำงานไม่ได้เลย 10 | |
| | |

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