FIZIOGERA POLISH JOURNAL OF PHYSIOTHERAPY OFICJALNE PISMO POLISH SOCIETY OF PHYSIOTHERAPY THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE POLISH SOCIETY OF PHYSIOTHERAPY THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE POLISH SOCIETY OF PHYSIOTHERAPY THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE POLISH SOCIETY OF PHYSIOTHERAPY

Assessment of general movements and its relation to gestational age in preterm infants

Ocena ruchów globalnych, a wiek ciążowy u noworodków urodzonych przedwcześnie

Postural stability of children born prematurely in the perinatal risk group

Stabilność posturalna dzieci urodzonych przedwcześnie z grupy ryzyka dkoloporodowego.

ZAMÓW PRENUMERATĘ!

SUBSCRIBE!

www.fizjoterapiapolska.pl www.djstudio.shop.pl prenumerata@fizjoterapiapolska.pl





ULTRASONOGRAFIA W FIZJOTERAPII











Autoryzowani dystrybutorzy

Mar-Med

- +48 22 853 14 11
- info@mar-med.pl

Ado-Med

- **9** +48 32 770 68 29
- adomed@adomed.pl







zabezpiecz się

przed potencjalnymi

roszczeniami

pacjentów

program ubezpieczeń dla fizjoterapeutów pod patronatem PTF

dla kogo?

Zarówno dla fizjoterapeutów prowadzących własną działalność w formie praktyki zawodowej, podmiotu leczniczego jak również tych, którzy wykonują zawód wyłącznie na podstawie umowy o pracę lub umowy zlecenie.

co obejmuje program ubezpieczeń?

- igłoterapie
- · zabiegi manualne (mobilizacje i manipulacje)
- · leczenie osteopatyczne
- naruszenie praw pacjenta i szkody w mieniu pacjentów

oraz szereg innych rozszerzeń ukierunkowanych na zawód fizjoterapeuty



kontakt w sprawie ubezpieczeń:

Piotr Gnat +48 663 480 698 piotr.gnat@mentor.pl linkedin.com/in/piotrgnat

ubezpiecz się on-line na PTFubezpieczenia.pl





Zaufaj rozwiązaniom sprawdzonym w branży medycznej. Wykup dedykowany pakiet ubezpieczeń INTER Fizjoterapeuci, który zapewni Ci:

- ochronę finansową na wypadek roszczeń pacjentów
 - NOWE UBEZPIECZENIE OBOWIĄZKOWE OC
- ubezpieczenie wynajmowanego sprzętu fizjoterapeutycznego
- profesjonalną pomoc radców prawnych i zwrot kosztów obsługi prawnej
- odszkodowanie w przypadku fizycznej agresji pacjenta
- ochronę finansową związaną z naruszeniem praw pacjenta
- odszkodowanie w przypadku nieszczęśliwego wypadku

Nasza oferta była konsultowana ze stowarzyszeniami zrzeszającymi fizjoterapeutów tak, aby najskuteczniej chronić i wspierać Ciebie oraz Twoich pacjentów.

Skontaktuj się ze swoim agentem i skorzystaj z wyjątkowej oferty!

Towarzystwo Ubezpieczeń INTER Polska S.A. Al. Jerozolimskie 142 B 02-305 Warszawa

www.interpolska.pl



NOWOŚĆ W OFERCIE

ASTAR.



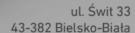
NIEWIELKIE URZĄDZENIE EFEKTYWNA **TERAPIA ULTRADŹWIĘKOWA**

Zaawansowana technologia firmy Astar to gwarancja niezawodności i precyzyjności parametrów. Urządzenie, dzięki gotowym programom terapeutycznym, pomaga osiągać fizjoterapeucie możliwie najlepsze efekty działania fal ultradźwiękowych.

Głowica SnG to bezobsługowe akcesorium o dużej powierzchni czoła (17,3 cm² lub 34,5 cm² w zależności od wybranego trybu działania). Znajduje zastosowanie w klasycznej terapii ultradźwiękami, fonoferezie, terapii LIPUS i zabiegach skojarzonych (w połączeniu z elektroterapią).



wsparcie merytoryczne www.fizjotechnologia.com



t +48 33 829 24 40 astarmed@astar.eu

www.astar.pl





Wysoka jakkość materiałów - oddychające siatki i naturalne skóry

Dostosowują się do stopy, utrzymują je w suchości i zapobiegają przegrzewaniu

Trzy rozmiary szerokości

Podwyższona tęgość Zwiększona przestrzeń na palce Ochronna przestrzeń na palce - brak szwów w rejonie przodostopia Minimalizuje możliwość zranień

WSKAZANIA

- $\cdot \text{ haluksy} \cdot \text{ wkładki specjalistyczne} \cdot \text{palce młotkowate, szponiaste} \cdot \text{cukrzyca (stopa cukrzycowa)} \cdot \text{reumatoidalne zapalenie stawów}$
- bóle pięty i podeszwy stopy (zapalenie rozcięgna podeszwowego ostroga piętowa) płaskostopie (stopa poprzecznie płaska)
- bóle pleców wysokie podbicie praca stojąca nerwiak Mortona obrzęk limfatyczny opatrunki ortezy i bandaże obrzęki
- · modzele · protezy · odciski · urazy wpływające na ścięgna, mięśnie i kości (np. ścięgno Achillesa) · wrastające paznokcie



ul. Wilczak 3 61-623 Poznań tel. 61 828 06 86 fax. 61 828 06 87 kom. 601 640 223, 601 647 877 e-mail: kalmed@kalmed.com.pl www.kalmed.com.pl



www.butydlazdrowia.pl

www.dr-comfort.pl



ULTRASONOGRAFIA

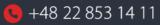
W FIZJOTERAPII



Autoryzowani dystrybutorzy

Mar-Med

Ado-Med



info@mar-med.pl

<mark>9 +4</mark>8 32 770 68 29

adomed@adomed.pl





Terapia ENF

Kompleksowy system oceny i fizjoterapii

- autoadaptacyjna fizjoterapia
- obiektywna ocena stanu tkanek
- biofeedback w czasie rzeczywistym
- gotowe protokoły terapeutyczne
- wszechstronne zastosowanie
- > anatomia 3D
- > mapy 3D

www.enf-terapia.pl









WSPARCIE DLA PACJENTÓW PO ZAKOŃCZENIU HOSPITALIZACJI!

Po wypadku lub ciężkiej chorobie pacjenci często nie mogą odnaleźć się w nowej rzeczywistości. W ramach Programu Kompleksowej Opieki Poszpitalnej realizowanego przez ogólnopolską Fundację Moc Pomocy dyplomowani Specjaliści ds. Zarządzania Rehabilitacją (Menadżerowie Rehabilitacji) odpowiadają na wyzwania, z jakimi muszą mierzyć się pacjenci i ich rodziny po zakończonym pobycie w szpitalu.



Pacjent pod opieką specjalistów z Fundacji Moc Pomocy może liczyć na:

- ustalenie potrzeb oraz wskazanie źródeł ich finansowania,
- określenie świadczeń jakie mu przysługują, wskazanie instytucji do których powinien się zgłosić oraz wykaz dokumentów, które należy przedłożyć,
- doradztwo w zakresie doboru odpowiedniego sprzętu niezbędnego do samodzielnego funkcjonowania,
- pomoc w organizacji dalszej rehabilitacji,
- doradztwo w zakresie likwidacji barier architektonicznych w miejscu zamieszkania,
- ustalenie predyspozycji i możliwości powrotu do aktywności zawodowej,
- wsparcie w kontakcie z osobami, które przeszły drogę do sprawności po urazie lub chorobie i pomagają pacjentom na własnym przykładzie (Asystenci Wsparcia)

Wspieramy pacjentów po:

- urazie rdzenia kręgowego
- amputacji urazowej lub na skutek choroby
- udarze mózgu
- urazie czaszkowo-mózgowym
- urazach wielonarządowych



Zadzwoń i zapytaj jak możemy realizować Program Kompleksowej Opieki Poszpitalnej dla pacjentów w Twojej placówce:

Fundacja Moc Pomocy

Infolinia (+48) 538 535 000 biuro@fundacjamocpomocy.pl www.fundacjamocpomocy.pl

Bezpośredni kontakt z Menadżerem Rehabilitacji: +48 793 003 695







SPRZEDAŻ I WYPOŻYCZALNIA ZMOTORYZOWANYCH SZYN CPM ARTROMOT®

Nowoczesna rehabilitacja CPM stawu kolanowego, biodrowego, łokciowego, barkowego, skokowego, nadgarstka oraz stawów palców dłoni i kciuka.











ARTROMOT-H

ARTROMOT-E2 ARTROMOT-S3

Najnowsze konstrukcje ARTROMOT zapewniają ruch bierny stawów w zgodzie z koncepcją PNF (Proprioceptive Neuromuscular Facilitation).

ARTROMOT-K1 ARTROMOT-SP3

KALMED Iwona Renz www.kalmed.com.pl 61-623 Poznań ul. Wilczak 3

service@kalmed.com.pl Serwis i całodobowa pomoc techniczna: tel. 501 483 637



ARTROMOT-F

FOCUS PLUS ARTROSTIM





Drodzy Studenci

szukający artykułów do pracy naukowej.

Przypominamy o dobrowolnym ubezpieczeniu OC studentów kierunków medycznych!

dlaczego warto je mieć?

- ponieważ bywa wymagane w trakcie praktyk, staży czy wolontariatu
- niektóre Uczelnie wymagają je do udziału w zajęciach praktycznych
- · działa na całym świecie, a dodatkowo otrzymasz certyfikat w języku angielskim w razie wyjazdu na ERASMUS-a
- wywołuje uśmiech na twarzy Pań z dziekanatów – sami sprawdziliśmy!



posiadamy również w ofercie ubezpieczenia dla masażystów i techników masażystów.

kontakt w sprawie ubezpieczeń:

+48 56 642 41 82 kontakt@polisa.med.pl

Ubezpiecz się on-line na polisa.med.pl



Reflexology versus Mulligan in management of diabetic frozen shoulder: A comparative study

Refleksologia oraz metoda Mulligana w leczeniu barku zamrożonego w przypadku cukrzycy: badanie porównawcze

Heba Abd Elghfar^{1(A,B,C,D,E,F)}, Asmaa Abd Elmonem Ahmad Tolba^{1(A,B,C,D,E,F)}, Hassan Husien Ahmad^{2(A,B,C,D,E,F)}

¹Department of Physical Therapy for Internal Medicine, Faculty of Physical Therapy, Cairo University, Egypt ²Department of Orthopedic, Faculty of Medicine, Banha University, Egypt

Abstract

Aim. To compare the effect of mulligan versus reflexology on frozen shoulder in diabetic patients.

Methods. Sixty diabetic patients (30 men and 30 women), suffering from frozen shoulder, participated in this study. They were divided into two equal groups. Mulligan group received Mulligan mobilization plus pendulum exercises for 6 weeks (n = 30, including 15 men & 15 women), while reflexology group received reflexology plus pendulum exercises for 6 weeks (n = 30, including 15 men & 15 women). The shoulder pain severity and range of motion (ROM) were assessed at the beginning and after the treatment program for both groups.

Results. Both groups showed a significant reduction in shoulder pain (p < 0.05), as well as significant improvements in shoulder ROM at flexion, extension, abduction, external rotation and internal rotation (p < 0.05) post-treatment compared to pre-treatment. Comparing both groups post-treatment revealed a non-significant difference in shoulder pain, while there were significant improvements in shoulder ROM at all directions (p < 0.05) in favour of Mulligan group.

Conclusions. Mulligan produces a significant improvement for patients with diabetic frozen shoulder more the reflexology.

Key words:

Mulligan, reflexology, diabetic frozen shoulder

Streszczenie

Cel. Porównanie wpływu zastosowania metody Mulligana i refleksologii na zamrożony bark u pacjentów z cukrzycą. Metody. W badaniu wzięło udział 60 pacjentów z cukrzycą (30 mężczyzn i 30 kobiet), cierpiących na zamrożony bark. Zostali podzieleni na dwie równe grupy. Grupa poddawana metodzie Mulligana była poddawana mobilizacji Mulligana i ćwiczeniom wahadłowym przez 6 tygodni (n = 30, w tym 15 mężczyzn i 15 kobiet), podczas gdy druga grupa była poddawana refleksologii i ćwiczeniom wahadłowym przez 6 tygodni (n = 30, w tym 15 mężczyzn i 15 kobiet). W obu grupach oceniano nasilenie bólu barku i zakres ruchu (ROM) na początku i po zakończeniu programu leczenia.

Wyniki. Obie grupy wykazały znaczne zmniejszenie bólu barku (p < 0,05), a także znaczną poprawę ROM barku przy zgięciu, wyprostowaniu, odwiedzeniu, rotacji zewnętrznej i rotacji wewnętrznej (p < 0,05) po leczeniu w porównaniu ze stanem przed leczeniem. Porównanie obu grup po leczeniu wykazało nieistotną różnicę w bólu barku, podczas gdy zaobserwowano znaczną poprawę w zakresie ROM barku we wszystkich kierunkach (p<0,05) na korzyść grupy, w której zastosowano metodę Mulligana.

Wnioski. Metoda Mulligana przynosi znaczną poprawę u pacjentów cukrzycowych z zamrożonym barkiem w większym stopniu niż refleksologia.

Słowa kluczowe

Metoda Mulligana, refleksologia, zamrożony bark w przypadku pacjentów z cukrzyca



Introduction

Frozen shoulder is a painful debilitative illness, characterized by chronic inflammation and proliferative fibrosis, leading to painful shoulder mobility limitations as well as characteristic clinical symptoms. Diabetic persons are more prone to get the condition, with an overall prevalence of 71.5%. The cause of this is unknown. Additionally, diabetic frozen shoulder patients possess a higher stiffness degree, which lasts for an extended period until "thawing" [1,2].

Physiotherapy is frequently indicated as the first option for a conservative treatment in the most prevalent strategies to manage shoulder dysfunction patients. Concerning interventions of physiotherapy, there is evidence about therapeutic exercise efficacy, as well as manual therapy advantage in increasing mobility of shoulder and a trend in reducing pain measures [3].

Mulligan Mobilization with movement (MWM) is the simultaneous application of a therapist's persistent auxiliary mobilization and the patient's active physiological movement to end range. Then, as a barrier, passive end-of-range overpressure, or stretching, is applied with no pain. [4]. In diabetic frozen shoulder patients, MWM is beneficial in reducing pain as well as increasing shoulder function and active range of motion (ROM) [5].

Reflexology depends on the idea that the feet represent an entire body's map, and that treating distal body portions can be done by manually working on the feet [6]. The gate control theory, endorphin release, or stimulation of local circulation all contributed to the positive benefits of reflexology on pain relief (82%). Multiple nerve roots (L4 - S3) in the feet may be able to transmit inputs to the spinal cord and cortex, resulting in the resolution of efferences. It is unclear if the advantages come from stimulation of certain reflex zones or the whole feet [7].

For individuals with diabetic frozen shoulder, no single therapy method has been proven to be the most effective for reducing pain and improving ROM. Therefore, this study aimed to compare the effect of mulligan versus reflexology on frozen shoulder in diabetics.

Materials and methods

Study Design

The study was designed as a prospective, randomized, controlled trial. Ethical approval was obtained from the institutional review board at Faculty of Physical Therapy, Cairo University (No.P.T.REC/012/002332). It was conducted between April 2020 and April 2021.

Participants

A sample of sixty diabetic patients from both sexes, suffering from frozen shoulder, was recruited from the Outpatient Clinic of Physical Therapy Department, Basyon El Markarzy Hospital, El Gharbia, Egypt. To be included in the study, the participants were chosen type 2 diabetic patients for at least 7 years with fasting blood glucose (FBG) level of more than 105 mg/dl, and they had diabetic frozen shoulder more than two months before participation in the study. Their age was 40-65 years. They exclusion criteria were systematic muscu-

loskeletal disorders, traumatic frozen shoulder, history of intraarticular corticosteroid injection or surgical interference in the treated shoulder, random blood glucose more than 250 mg/dl, high blood pressure more than 200 mmHg, or renal or hepatic complications.

Randomization

The study's nature, objective and benefits were explained to each participant, as well as his/her right of refusal or withdrawal at any time and the confidentiality of any data gathered. A computer-based randomization program was used to randomize the participants into two equal groups (Mulligan group & reflexology group) [8]. Following randomization, no participants dropped out of the study, as shown in Figure 1.

Interventions

Mulligan group included 30 patients (15 men & 15 women) who received Mulligan mobilization plus pendulum exercises for 6 weeks, while reflexology group included 30 patients (15 men & 15 women) who received reflexology plus pendulum exercises for 6 weeks.

Mulligan mobilization

All patients in Mulligan group received Mulligan mobilization techniques, for 15 minutes, three times per week, for 6 weeks. The Mulligan mobilization techniques included posterior lateral glide Mulligan technique, posterior glide Mulligan technique and distraction Mulligan technique to increase shoulder ROM in abduction, flexion and internal rotation, respectively. All techniques were pain free [9]. In each direction, the procedures were performed 3 sets of 3 repetitions.

Reflexology

Each patient in reflexology group received reflexology technique, for 30 to 60 minutes, three times per week, for 6 weeks. Each patient removed his or her shoes and socks and lay in a supine position to improve his or her comfort and the relaxation depth. Thumb walking technique was used on the shoulder area on the foot bottom below the little toe to relieve shoulder ache/pain. The procedure was done over the shoulder area in an ascending motion, then downwards, and then diagonally over the area [10].

Pendulum exercises

All patients in the two groups (Mulligan group & reflexology group) received pendulum exercises [11], for 5 minutes/day, for 6 weeks. Instructions were given for each patient about standing beside the bed, leaning forward, letting the affected arm hanged using the force of gravity and trying to move his/her arm in all directions for 5 minutes in order to achieve joint stretching by letting the hand free to produce joint distraction force, which would direct the stretching force to the glenohumeral joint.

Outcome measures

Shoulder pain severity

The shoulder pain severity was assessed for each patient in both groups (Mulligan group & reflexology group) pre- and



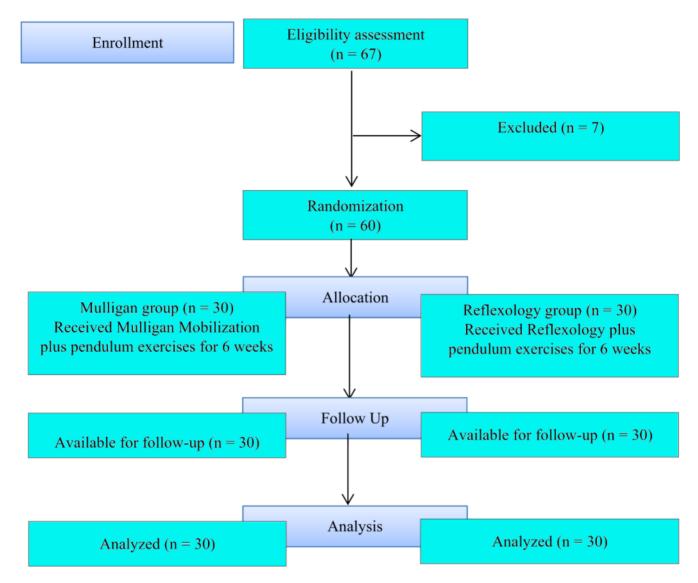


Fig. 1. Flow chart demonstrates the experimental design of the study

Post-treatment through the Visual analogue scale (VAS). The VAS has been proved to be a valid and reliable pain measure. Using a 10-Cm VAS, pain severity was evaluated as the average pain level throughout the previous few days. Patients were instructed to place a mark on a line to indicate the level of their pain, with 0 (no pain) and 10 (worst imaginable pain) marking the endpoints of the VAS line. Then, from the left end of the line to the marked point, the centimeters were measured each time to determine the VAS score for severity of shoulder pain [12].

Shoulder range of motion (ROM)

The active ROM for shoulder flexion, extension, abduction, external rotation and internal rotation were measured, by an electrogoniometer device, for all patients in both groups (Mulligan group & reflexology group) pre- and post-treatment. The patient was asked to move the limb as far as he or she could in the desired direction until pain appeared, and the degree of joint mobility was recorded [13].

Statistical Analysis

The statistical analysis was carried out with the statistical SPSS Package application for Windows version 25. (SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL). For demographic data (age, FBG, 2hr-P.P.G, and HbA1c), pain, and ROM variables, the results were expressed as mean standard deviation, whereas for the sex variable, they were expressed as number and%. For demographic data (age, FBG, 2hr-P.P.G, and HbA1c) variables, an independent (unpaired) t-test was employed to compare between the two groups (Mulligan group & reflexology group). For the sex variable, the Chi-square test was employed to compare between the two groups (Mulligan group & reflexology group). The tested variables were compared using multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) at different tested groups (between groups) and time periods (within group). Mixed design 2 x 2 MANOVA-test was used, the first independent variable (between subject factors) was the tested group with 2 levels (Mulligan group & reflexology group). The second independent variable (within subject factor) was measuring periods with 2 levels (pre-treat-



ment and post-treatment). Six dependent variables were the pain severity, flexion, abduction, extension, internal rotation and external rotation. All statistical analyses were significant at 0.05 level of probability ($P \le 0.05$).

Results

At baseline, there were non-significant differences between both groups (p >.05) regarding age, FBG, 2hr-P.P.G, HbA1c, sex and all outcome measures (Tables 1–2).

The pain severity showed a statistically significant reduction

(p < 0.5) within both groups (Mulligan group & reflexology group). The post-treatment comparison of both groups showed statistically non-significant differences (p > 0.05) (Table 2).

All ROM variables (flexion, abduction, extension, internal rotation and external rotation) showed statistically significant increases (p < 0.5) within both groups (Mulligan group & reflexology group). The post-treatment comparison of both groups revealed a statistically significant increase in All ROM variables (p < 0.5) in favour of Mulligan group (Table 2).

Table 1. Demographic data of both groups

	Mulligan group (n = 30)	Reflexology group (n = 30)	P value	
Age [years]	50.90 ± 6.94	52.00 ± 7.30	$0.552^{ m NS}$	
FBG [mg/dl]	131.60 ± 19.16	131.63 ± 21.14	$0.995^{ m NS}$	
2 hr P.P G [mg/dl]	182.70 ± 19.35	183.33 ± 19.27	$0.899^{ m NS}$	
HbA1c [%]	6.79 ± 0.37	6.82 ± 0.39	$0.738^{ m NS}$	
Sex [n, %]				
Male	15 (50.00%)	15 (50.00%)	$1.00^{ m NS}$	
Female	15 (50.00%)	15 (50.00%)	1.00	

NSP > 0.05 = non-significant, P = Probability

Table 2. Pain and shoulder ROM for both groups

		Mulligan group (n = 30)	Reflexology group (n = 30)	P value*
Pain severity	Pre-treatment	6.90 ± 0.71	6.90 ± 0.71	$1.00^{ m NS}$
	Post-treatment	0.97 ± 0.80	1.00 ± 0.94	0.872^{NS}
	P value**	0.0001 ^s	0.0001 ^s	
	Pre-treatment	92.07 ± 7.24	92.60 ± 6.34	$0.750^{ m NS}$
Flexion	Post-treatment	171.00 ± 5.73	145.97 ± 6.50	0.0001^{S}
	P value**	0.0001 ^s	0.0001 ^S	
	Pre-treatment	28.60 ± 4.82	29.03 ± 5.18	$0.685^{ m NS}$
Extension	Post-treatment	56.63 ± 3.27	47.10 ± 2.68	0.0001^{S}
	P value**	0.0001 ^s	0.0001 ^s	
Abduction	Pre-treatment	86.27 ± 8.32	87.33 ± 6.93	$0.546^{ m NS}$
	Post-treatment	163.03 ± 6.25	143.63 ± 5.43	0.0001 ^S
	P value**	0.0001s	0.0001 ^s	
External rotation	Pre-treatment	45.73 ± 3.86	43.97 ± 4.04	$0.184^{ m NS}$
	Post-treatment	83.90 ± 6.09	66.37 ± 6.01	0.0001^{S}
	P value**	0.0001s	0.0001 ^s	
Internal rotation	Pre-treatment	44.87 ± 4.43	42.33 ± 4.54	$0.066^{ m NS}$
	Post-treatment	83.43 ± 6.13	63.50 ± 5.85	0.0001 ^s
	P value**	0.0001s	0.0001 ^s	

^{*} Inter-group comparison; ** intra-group comparison of the results pre- and post-treatment.



Discussion

Diabetic people are more likely to have frozen shoulder, which can become more severe and intractable. Physiotherapy is the cornerstone of treatment [1]. Therefore, the current study was conducted to compare the effect of Mulligan versus reflexology on frozen shoulder in diabetic patients.

Concerning Mulligan group, the findings showed a statistically significant reduction in shoulder pain as well as statistically significant increases in the shoulder ROM at all directions between pre- and post-treatment. These findings supported by Teys et al. [14] found a significant and clinically meaningful improvements in ROM of shoulder flexion, abduction and external rotation as a result of Mulligan mobilization effects on changing joint, muscle and motor control as well as reducing the affected joint's positional faults.

The positive mobilization effects could be related to the improvement of joint placement between articular surfaces, scapular maintenance in correct position during dynamic shoulder movement, relaxation of surrounding fascia, correction of joint biomechanics, stimulation of peripheral mechanoreceptors, inhibition of nociceptors, reduction of pain perception, promotion of synovial fluid's biological alterations, enhancement of exchange, breakdown of adhesions, induction of collagen realignment and glide of fibers due to the stressful effect of specific mobilization movements on specific capsular areas [9,15,16]. Additionally, mobilization improves blood supply to nerve fibers, reverses ischemia, edema and inflammation, reduces effusion and fibrosis of joint, and reduces pressure on nerve ends, resulting in pain relief [17, 18].

Concerning reflexology group, the results showed a statistically significant reduction in shoulder pain as well as statistically significant increases in the shoulder ROM at all directions between pre- and post-treatment. These results were consistent with Soliman et al. [10] who found a significant pain reduction and a significant ROM improvement in patients having diabetic frozen shoulder after 8 weeks of reflexology. As a non-invasive supple-

mental therapy for numerous medical disorders, reflexology has been documented [19]. Pitman and Mackenzie [20] argue that reflexology therapy may correct organ dysfunction and restore organ homeostasis, which may explain the favorable benefits of reflexology seen in the current study. The theory behind reflexology is that it generates impulses by externally stimulating the skin areas of the feet that correspond to the target bodily components. Neuronal routes or hormone-like processes carry the produced impulses to the target bodily components. Such impulses are expected to ameliorate abnormally functioning condition [6].

Regarding the comparison between both groups post-treatment, the results revealed a statistically non-significant difference in shoulder pain. However, there were statistically significant increases in shoulder ROM at all directions in favour of Mulligan group.

Reflexology versus Mulligan mobilization on diabetic frozen shoulder was not examined in the literature evaluation. Consequently, the current study is regarded as being the first of its kind in this area. Because of this, the results of this study cannot be compared to those of other studies, although they demonstrated that Mulligan mobilization had a much superior effect on shoulder ROM in all directions than reflexology in diabetic frozen shoulder patients.

Conclusion

Patients with diabetic frozen shoulder who received Mulligan mobilization exhibited statistically significant improvements in shoulder ROM when compared to those who received reflexology. So, Mulligan mobilization represents one of the physiotherapy strategies that could be used in diabetic individuals with frozen shoulder to increase their shoulder ROM in all directions.

Adres do korespondencji / Corresponding author

Heba Abd Elghfar

E-mail: hebaelshweety@gmal.com

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank all patients who participated in the study.

Piśmiennictwo/ References

- 1. Whelton C, Peach CA. Review of diabetic frozen shoulder. Eur J Orthop Surg Traumatol. 2018; 28(3): 363-371.
- 2. Arafa N, El Din G. The epidemiology of diabetes mellitus in Egypt: Results of a national survey. The Egyptian Journal of Community Medicine 2010; 28(3): 29-43.
- 3. Lirio Romero C, Torres Lacomba M, Castilla Montoro Y, et al. Mobilization With Movement for Shoulder Dysfunction in Older Adults: A Pilot Trial. J Chiropr Med. 2015; 14(4): 249-258.
- 4. Kisner C, Colby LA. Therapeutic exercise: foundations and techniques. 6th ed., FA Davis, 2013.
- 5. Yang Y, Hu X, Zhang Q, et al. Diabetes mellitus and risk of falls in older adults: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Age Ageing. 2016; 45(6): 761-767
- 6. Tiran D, Chummun H. The physiological basis of reflexology and its use as a potential diagnostic tool. Complement Ther Clin Pract 2005;11(1):58-64.
- 7. Kozba W, Lizis P, Zięba HR. Effects of feet reflexology versus segmental massage in reducing pain and its intensity, frequency and duration of the attacks in females with migraine: a pilot study. J Tradit Chin Med. 2017; 37(2): 214-219.
- 8. Hamoda RE, Osman DA, Hamada HA, et al. Effect of myofascial release on electro-physiological and clinical measures of pregnant women with carpal tunnel syndrome. Physiother Quart. 2019; 27(1): 18-24. 9. Youssef AR, Ibrahim AMA, Ayad KE. Mulligan mobilization is more effective in treating diabetic frozen shoulder than the Maitland technique. Int J Physiother 2015; 2(5): 804-810.
- 10. Soliman AS, Mahmoud AM, Serry Z, et al. Therapeutic Effects of Low-Level Laser and Reflexology on Adhesive Capsulitis in Elderly Type 2 Diabetic Patients. Asian Journal of Pharmaceutical and Clinical Research 2014; 7(5): 317-321.
- 11. Chan HBY, Pua PY, How CH. Physical the rapy in the management of frozen shoulder. Singapore Med J. 2017; 58 (12): 685-689.
- 12. Sun Q, Liu M, Wu Q. Therapeutic effect of shoulder arthroscopic release on frozen shoulder and its effect on fibrogenic cytokines and inflammatory factors. Int J Clin Exp Med. 2018; 11(3): 2882-2889.
- 13. Ludewig PM, Reynolds JF. The association of scapular kinematics and glenohumeral joint pathologies. J Orthop Sports Phys Ther. 2009; 39(2): 90-104.
- 14. Teys P. The Effects of Mulligan's Mobilisation with Movement on Shoulder Pain and Dysfunction. Griffith University, PhD Thesis, 2016.
- 15. Anwer Z, Kumar S. To study the effectiveness of G.D Maitland mobilization versus laser therapy in adhesive capsulitis. Int J Physiother Res 2017; 5(5): 2371-2378.
- 16. Khyathi P, Vinod Babu K, Sai Kumar N, et al. Comparative effect of Spencer technique versus Mulligan's techniquefor subjects with frozen shoulder A single blind study. Int J Physiother 2015; 2(2): 448-458.

 17. Kazmi SAM, Devi J, Yamin F, et al. Comparative study on the efficacy of Maitland technique (Grade IV) and Mulligan technique in the treatment of frozen shoulder. Pakistan Journal of Rehabilitation 2013;
- 18. Donnatelli R, Wooden JM. Orthopedic physical therapy. 2nd ed. USA: Churchill Living Stone; 1994.
- 19. Hughes CM, Krirsnakriengkrai S, Kumar S, et al. The effect of reflexology on the autonomic nervous system in healthy adults: a feasibility study. Altern Ther Health Med. 2011; 17(3): 32-37.
- 20. Pitman V, Mackenzie K. Reflexology A Practical Approach. Cheltenham, UK: Nelson Thomes; 2002.