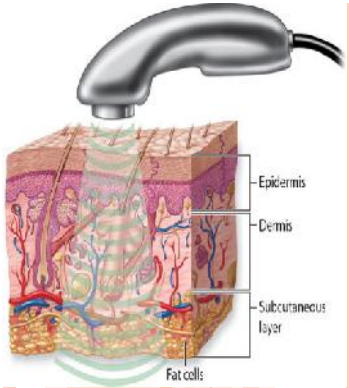

THERAPEUTIC ULTRASOUND

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DEEP HEATING –ULTRASOUND

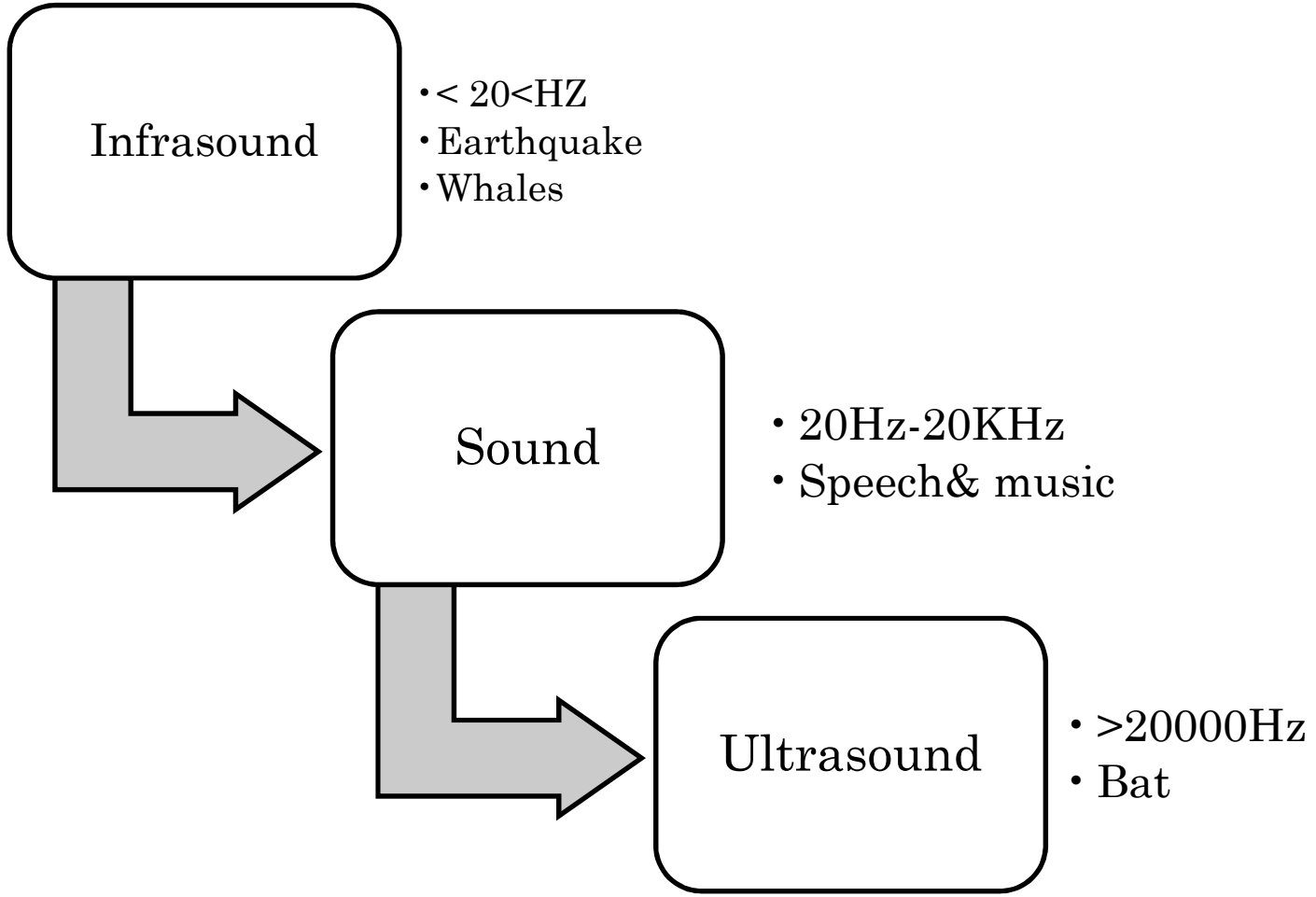
Objectives: At the completion of this lecture student must be able to:

- Describe how US is generated by the treatment unit
- Understand the key concepts of ultrasound and the rationale of various parameter selections such as intensity, frequency, treatment duration and duty cycle.
- Describe the thermal and non thermal effects of ultrasound based on known heating rates.
- Identify indications, contraindications and precautions associated with therapeutic ultrasound.
- Discuss techniques and efficacy of ultrasound application

Ultrasound

Ultrasound waves:-

Ultrasound are inaudible high-frequency acoustic energy with frequency above 20.000Hz (20KHz).



Therapeutic Ultrasound

•**Therapeutic Ultrasound (US)** is a high-frequency energy that produce either thermal or non-thermal physiologic effects, with following therapeutic parameters;

- •Frequency range 0.75-3MHz (750.000Hz-3000000Hz)
- •Intensity 0.1-3W.cm^2
- •Depth of penetration 2 up to 5 cm

Most commonly used modalities in PT clinic

Deep heating

None- electromagnetic

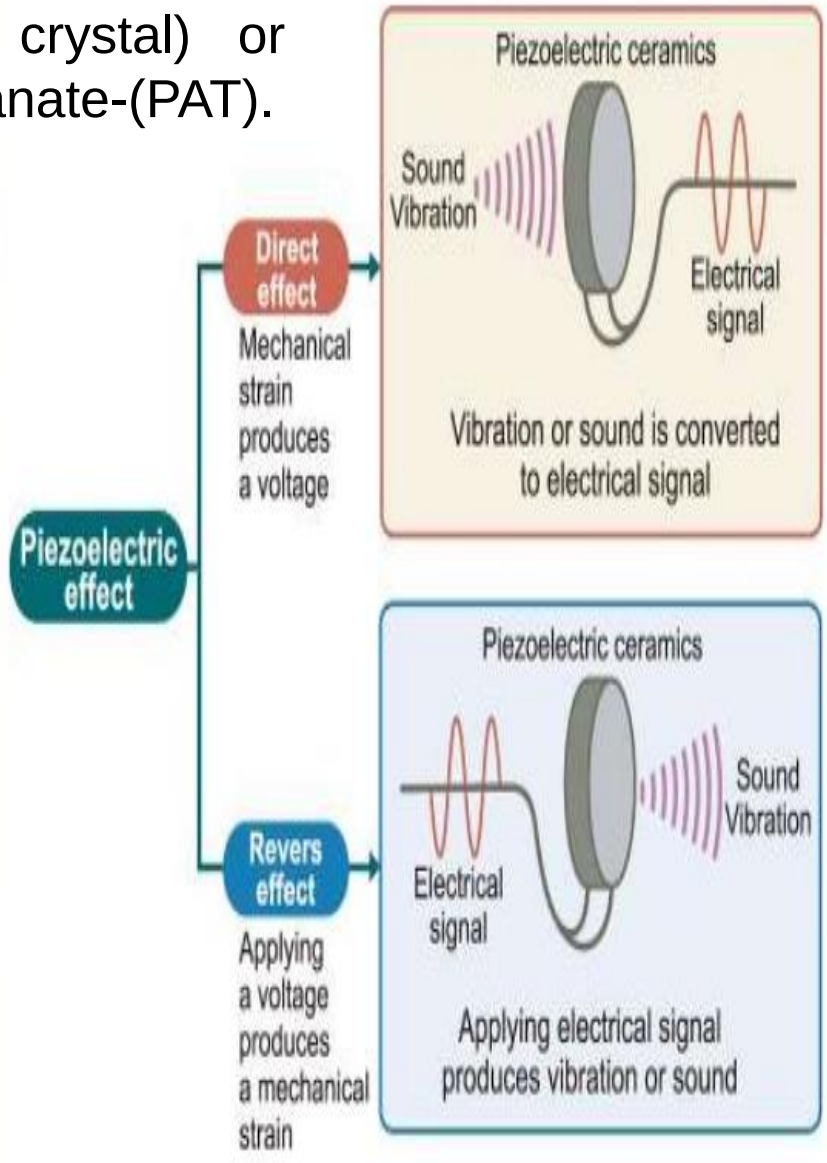
Has both thermal and non-thermal effects

Principle of US Production/generation

Piezoelectricity is a natural phenomena found in many natural materials (e.g. Quartz crystal) or synthetic such as plimbium zirconium Titanate-(PAT).

Direct piezoelectric effect: creation of an electrical voltage across the crystal as it is compressed or expand

Reverse piezoelectric effect: When a high frequency alternating current is applied to the crystal causing alternate compression and expansion at each time the current changes from positive to negative. This is produce mechanical (sound) wave



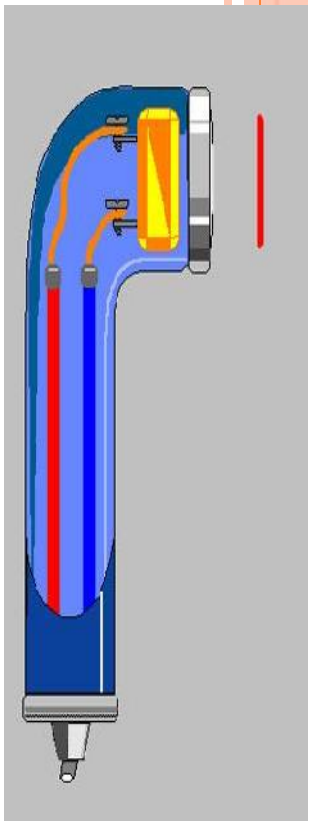
Component of US Apparatus (device)

1- Generator is rectangular box consist of

- Source of high frequency AC
- Oscillator circuit
- Transformer
- Control panel/screen

2-Coaxial cable transmits the high frequency AC to a transducer.

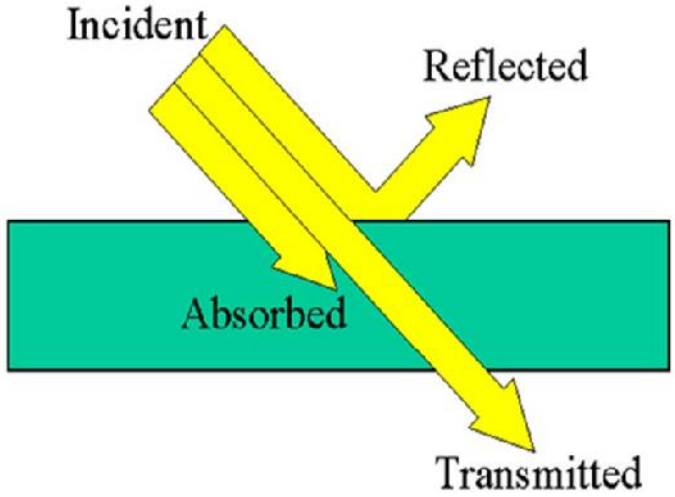
3-Transducer consists of piezoelectric crystal such as quartz, & PZT with one surface covered by metal plate & the other surface attached to coaxial cable that transmits high frequency AC.



Physics of Ultrasound

Ultrasound waves like electromagnetic has the following properties

- Transverse vs. Longitudinal Waves
- Reflected/Refracted
- Absorbed and penetration
- Attenuated (loose energy)



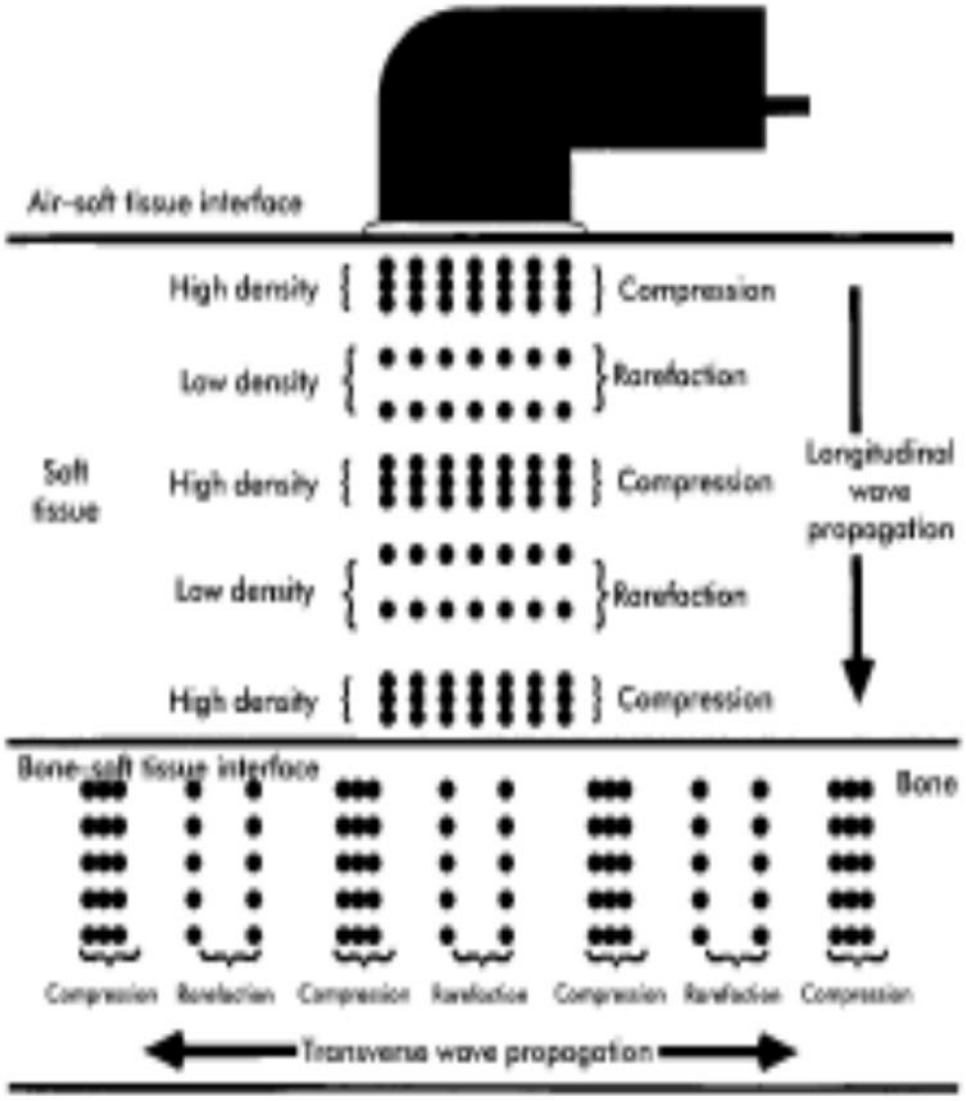
N.B.

Acoustic energy does not travel through space
Must travel through a medium (e.g. solid, liquid, & gas).
In PT using ultrasound gel as coupling media

US wave transmission：Transverse vs.Longitudinal

Soft tissue

Bone



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Io-HXZTepH4

Physics of US: Reflection

The US is reflected at the interface of different tissues. This gives rise to the term acoustic impedance (Z).

Acoustic impedance (Z)

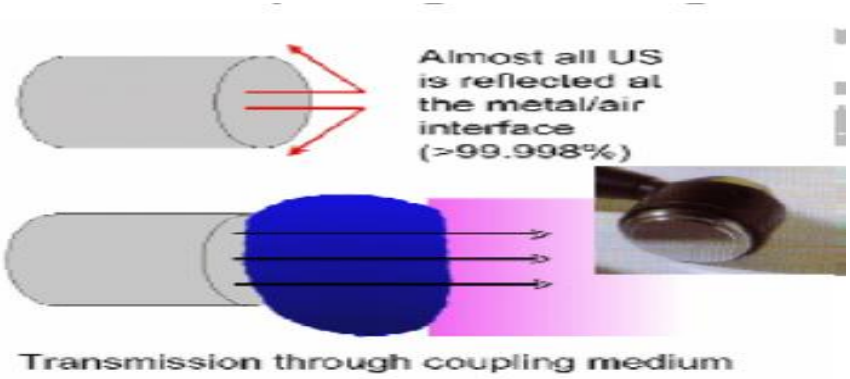
= density of medium x velocity of wave

The amount of the energy reflected is proportional to the difference in acoustic impedance between the two media

Interface	Energy reflected
Gel/water-soft tissues	**0.1%-0.2%**
Soft tissue(muscles) -Fate	**1%**
Soft tissue(muscles) -Bone (Periosteum-bone)	**Average 35% (15-70%)/Hot spot**
Soft tissue–air (Transducer head-skin)	**99.9%**

Impact of US Reflection in clinical setting

- Standing wave
  - Hotspots
  - Shearing forces



Clinical Application to Overcome Hot Spot

- keep the US transducer head perpendicular
- keep US in contact with skin (no skin-air interface)
- **keeping US applicator in constant movement**.
- Use of coupling media
- Using pulsed US

BEAM NON UNIFORMITY RATIO (BNR)

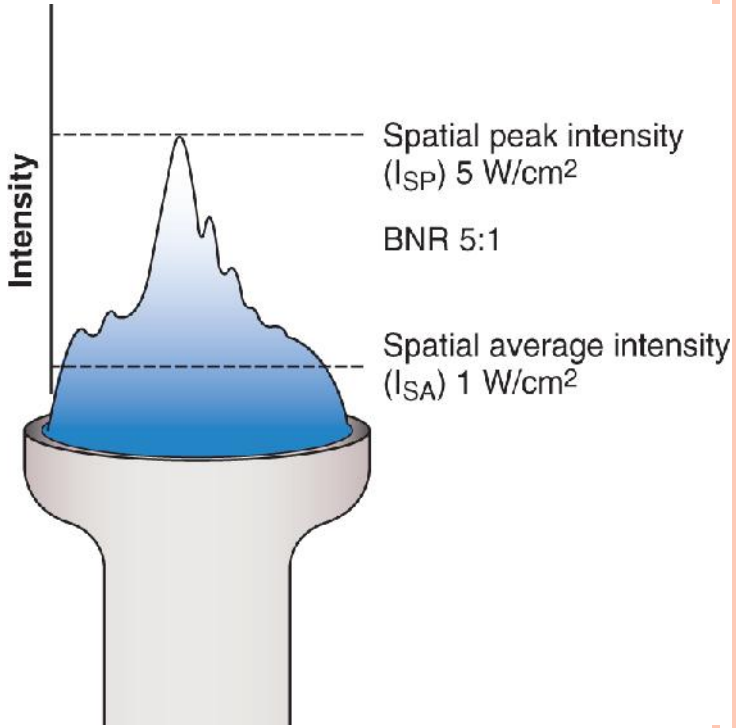
The beam of ultrasound is irregular (not uniform), and area of high intensity (peak) and lower intensity(valleys)

$$BNR = \frac{Spatial\ peak\ intensity}{spatial\ Average\ intensity}$$

normal values 2-5

Exercises

What BNR of 5:1 mean?

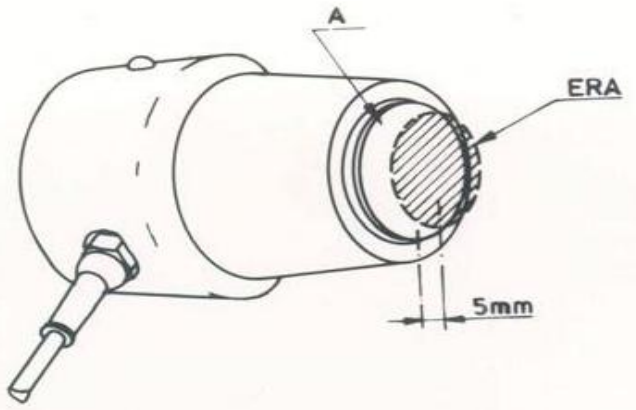


Lower the BNR, more uniform waves & lower chance to "hot spot"

EFFECTIVE RADIATING AREA (ERA)

ERA is the area of crystal that actuall produces the sound wave.

- ❑The ERA is smaller than treated area b half or 1/3
- ❑ The ERA is <0.5cm^2 transducer face



ERA (effective radiation area)					
1.0 MHz: 0.6 cm^2	3.2 MHz: 0.5 cm^2	1.0 MHz: 4.0 cm^2	3.2 MHz: 5.0 cm^2	1.0 MHz: 8.0 cm^2	3.2 MHz: 8.0 cm^2

FIELDS OF US

Fresnal zone (Near field): Area of the ultrasound beam closest to the transducer. (therapeutic zone) head

Length of Near Field = r^2 / λ

Where:

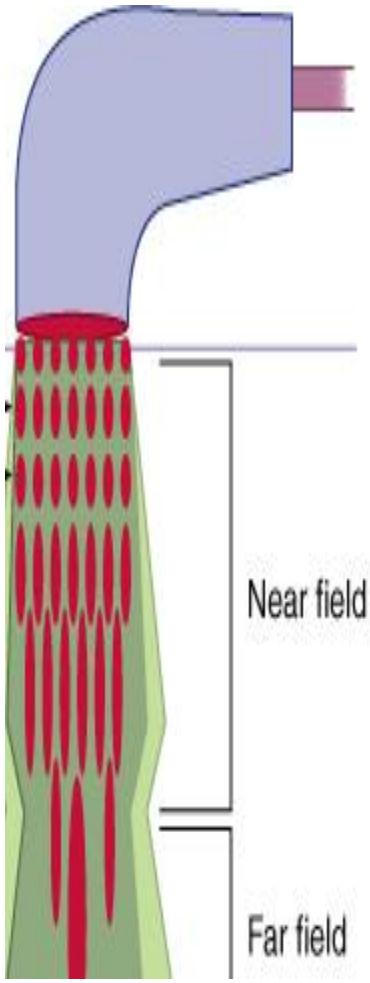
- Square of r is the radius of transducer head
- Wavelength λ of US

Fraunhofer zone (Far field): Area of the ultrasound beam immediately following near field.

Larger diameter + higher frequency = More focused beam

Smaller diameter + lower frequency = More divergent beam

Frequency	ERA	Length of near field
1	5	11
3	5	33



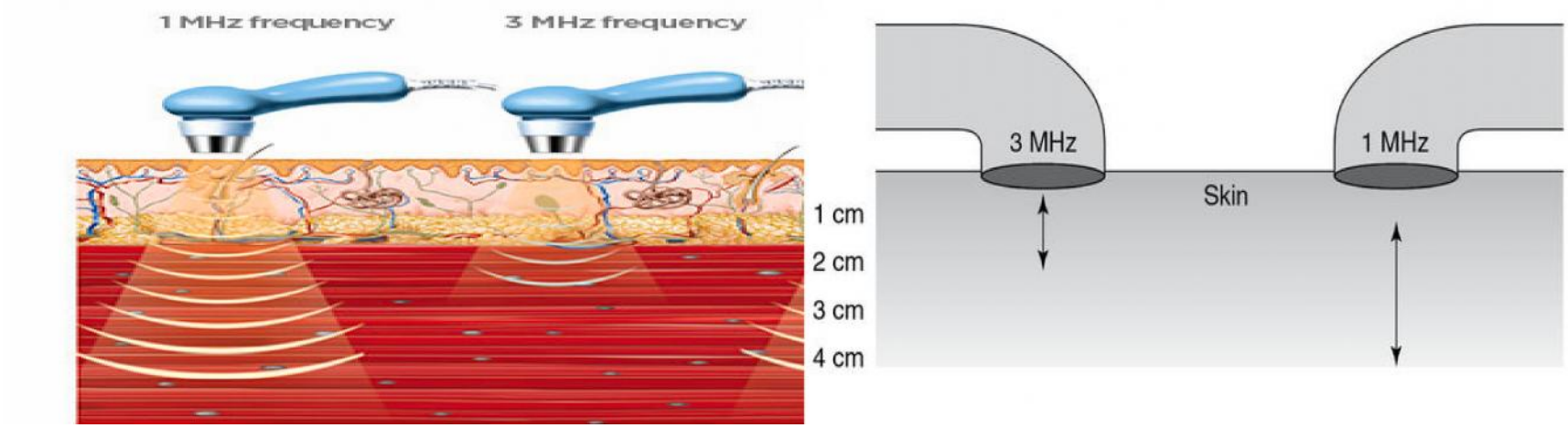
Penetration & Absorption of US

What is the relationship between penetration and absorption?

Penetration (5cm) = ↓ Absorption = Frequency (1MHz).

Penetration (2.5cm) = ↑ Absorption = Frequency (3MHz).

- Tissues with higher water content have low absorption rate and high penetration rate.
- Tissues with higher protein content have high absorption rate low penetration rate.



Tissue characteristics (e.g. tendon, ligament, nerve, muscles and bone)

Degree of tissue vascularization

Frequency, duty cycle, intensity and duration of treatment

Relation between Absorption &Penetration of US

Medium	Absorption	Penetration
Water	1	1200
Blood	23	52
Whole blood	60	20
Fat	390	4
Muscle	663	2
Nerves	1193	1

- Tissues with higher water content has low absorption rate
- Tissues with higher protein content has high absorption rate

Attenuation of US

Attenuation is a gradual decrease in the intensity of US beam once it has left the treatment head and it depends on absorption rate and scatter.

The higher the tissue with H_2O content, the less the attenuation.

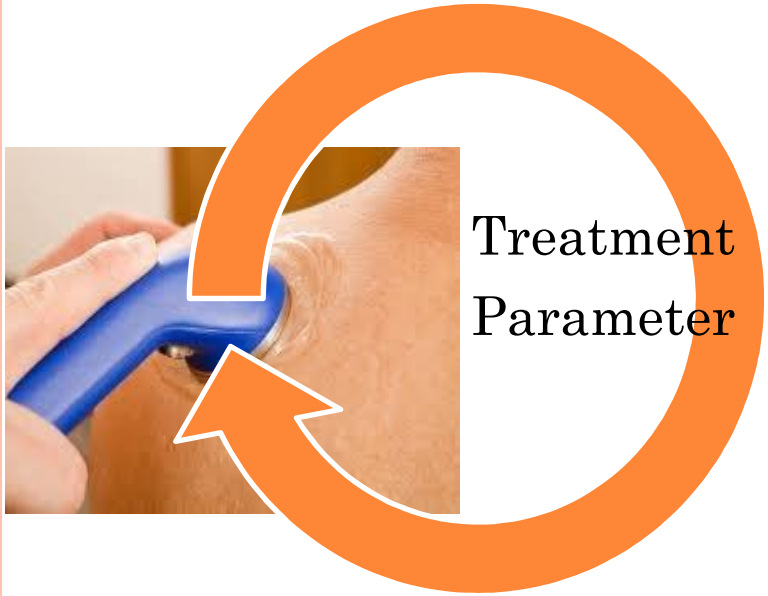
The higher the tissue with protein content, the more the attenuation.

Half value thickness (mm): is the depth of the soft tissue at which the US beam reduces to 1/2 of its initial intensity. It depends on frequency and types of tissues

	skin	Fat	Muscles	Tendon	Cartilage	Bone
I MHz	11.1	50	24.6	6.2	6	21
3 MHz	4	16.5	8	2	2	0

TREATMENT PARAMETERS WITH ULTRASOUND

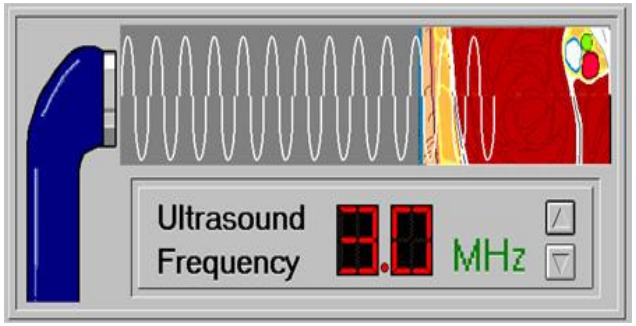
The treatment parameters depend on the desired effects of US (thermal/ non-thermal), However, the following parameters have to be considered



- Frequency
- Intensity
- Mode and Duty cycle
- Treatment duration
- Number/frequency of treatment
- Conducting media
- **Technique of applications**

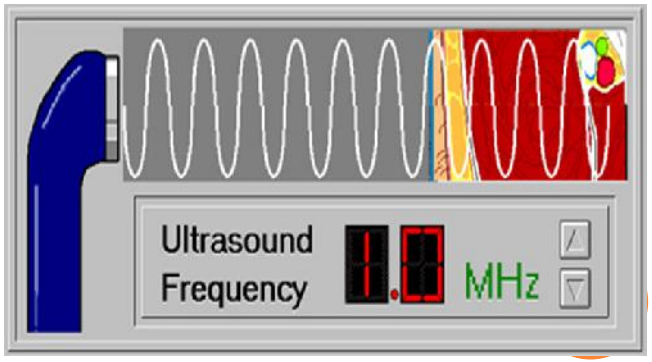
1-Frequency of US

- 3MHz:The higher the frequency, less depth of penetration & more absorption in superficial tissues.
- **3MHz** is appropriate for superficial lesions (2-3cm) such as planter fasciitis, Achilles tendinitis , tennis elbow.



1MHz: The lower the frequency (1MHz), the greater is the depth of penetration into deeper tissue

1MHz is effective for deeper lesion (3-5cm).



2-ULTRASOUND INTENSITY (1-3W/CM²)

Intensity (0.1-3W/cm²): is the power per unit area of the ultrasound head (watts/cm²)

$$\text{Intensity (SAI)} = \frac{power\ (watts)}{effective\ radiating\ area\ (cm^2)}$$

There are **no definite guidelines for selecting specific** ultrasound intensities during treatment; however,

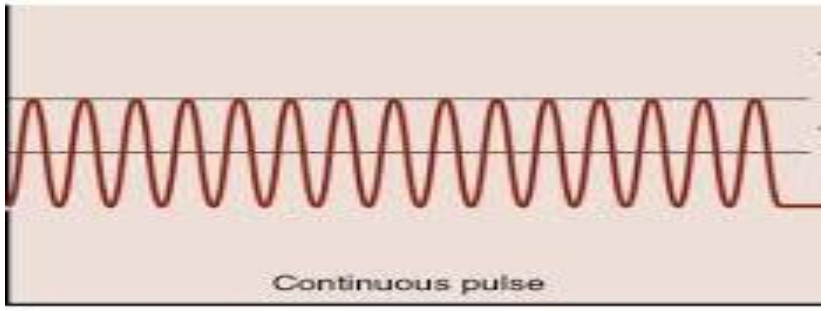
- Too high intensity causes tissue damage (>2.5-3W.Cm²)
- Lowest intensity achieves a desired therapeutic effect (≤1.5W.Cm²)

Tissue State	Intensity require(W/cm²)
Acute	0.1 - 0.3
Sub Acute	0.2 - 0.50
Chronic	>0.3-0.8

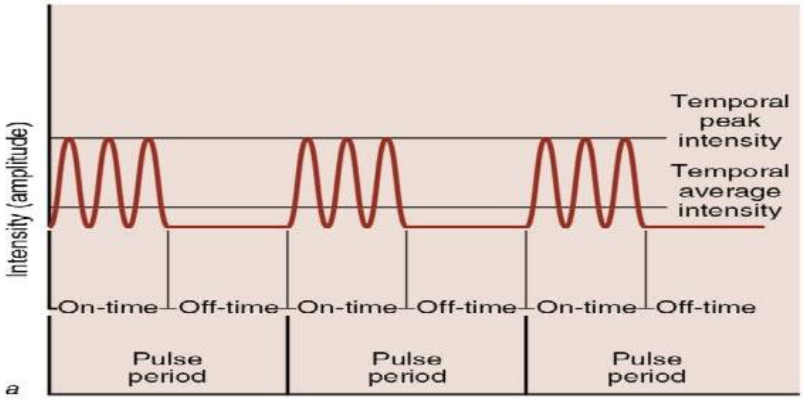
Lower intensity is effective with higher frequency (3MHz).
Patient perception should consider when controlling intensity

3-Mode of US Delivery and Duty cycle

Continuous mode of US is the continuous delivery of US energy over time that induce thermal effect, used for chronic condition.



Pulse mode of US is interrupted delivery of US energy over time, that induce non-thermal effect, used for acute and subacute condition. (Why?)



4-DUTY CYCLE: IN PULSED MODES US

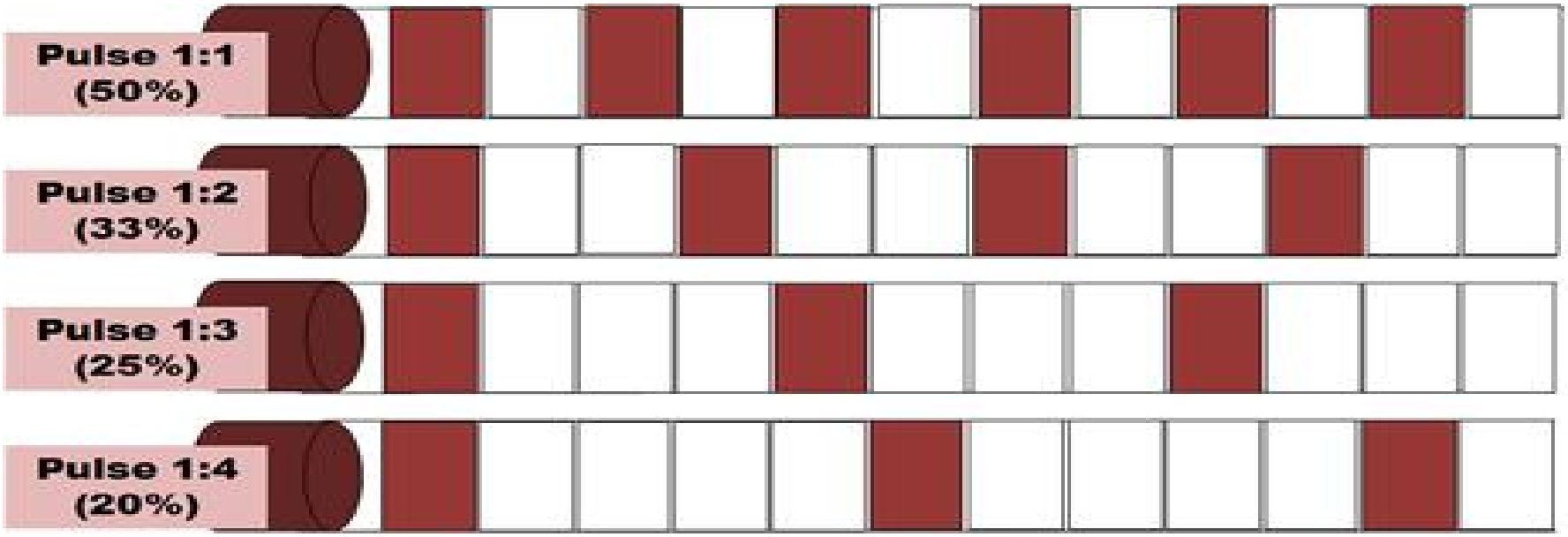
$$\text{Mark; space ratio} = \frac{pulse\ duration\ (on\ time)}{interpulsr\ intervak\ (off\ time)}$$

$$\text{Duty cycle} = \frac{pulse\ duration\ (on\ time)}{Pulse\ peroid\ (on\ time + off\ time)}$$

Commonly "on time" is 2msec, & "off time" varies from 2-8msec

Pulse	Interval	Mark:space ratio	Ratio of pulse to total period	Duty cycle
2 ms	2 ms	1:1	1 in 2	50%
2 ms	8 ms	1:4	1 in 5	20%

4-Duty cycle In Pulsed Modes of US



- Pulse of 1:9 produced no heating, (10%duety cycle)
- Pulse of 1:4 minimal heating, (20%duety cycle)
- Pulse of 1:3 mild heating, (25%duety cycle)
- Pulse of 1:2 moderate heating, (33%duety cycle)
- Pulse of 1:1moderate heating (50%duety cycle)

Pulse of 1:3 & 1:4 are used for treatment of acute lesions.

5-Treatment Duration

Dependence on Frequency, intensity, size of treatment area and thermal/non-thermal effects

- 3MHz at 1.5W/cm^2 is sufficient to achieve a 4^0 C increase in local temperature of muscles per minutes (4-5minutes)
- 1MHz at 1.5W/cm^2 is sufficient to achieve a 0.4^0 C increase in local temperature at per minutes (12 minutes)
- 1MHz at 2W/cm^2 is sufficient to achieve a 0.4^0 C increase in local temperature at per minutes (10 minutes)

Treatment duration

Average 7 minutes

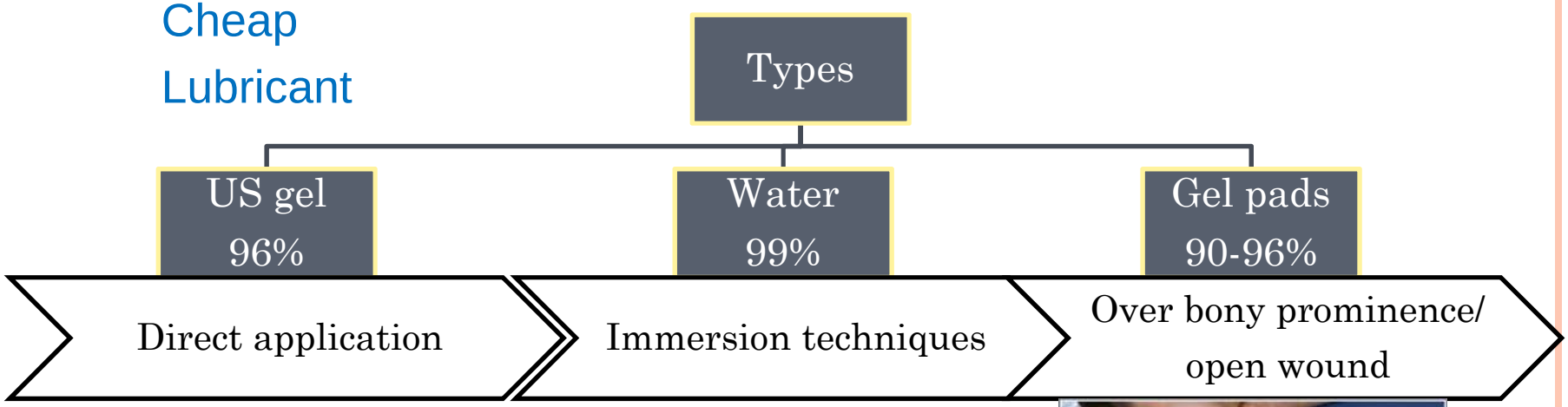
Range 5-10 minutes/area

6-Conducting Media

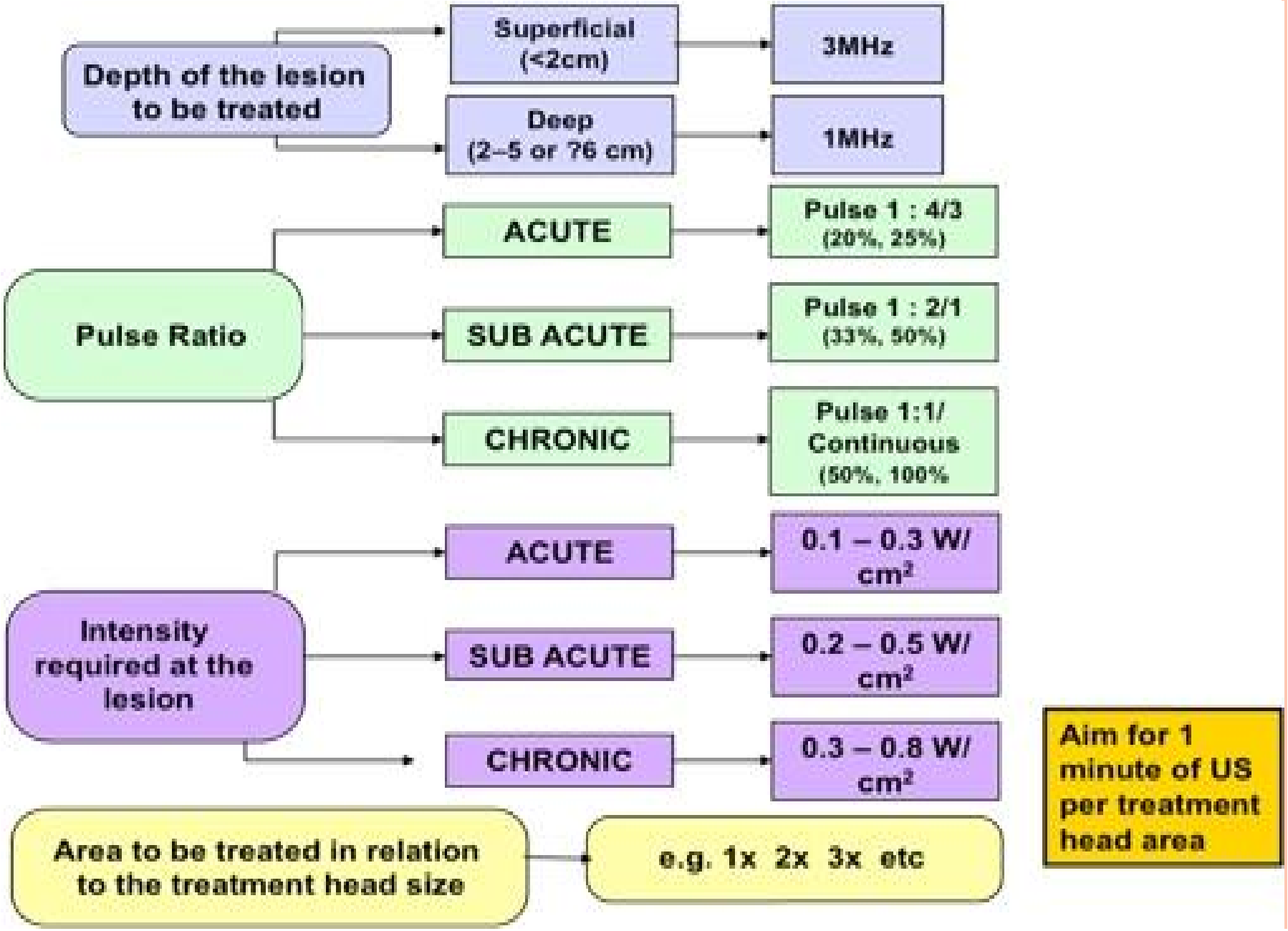
A substance that facilitates the transmission of ultrasound energy by decreasing impedance at the air-skin interface

Characteristics of Good Coupling Media

- High viscosity and transmissivity for US
- Hypo-allergic character
- Acoustic impedance similar to human tissue
- Cheap
- Lubricant



Ultrasound Dose Calculation



Physiological Effects of Ultrasound

Thermal effects:- {continuous mode US of 0.5-3w/cm^2)

Those effects of ultrasound result from a temperature increase (40-45^{0}C) due to friction among molecules) in the tissues.

1° C	Increase metabolic rate
2-3°C	Reduce pain and spasm and increased blood flow
4 °C	Increase tissue extensibility& decrease joint stiffness

- Increased pain threshold
- Decreased muscle spasm
- Increased blood flow.
- Increased soft tissue extensibility and deposition of collagen tissue
- Increased enzyme activity
- Increased tissue perfusion (oxygenation)
- Increased nerve conduction velocity

Physiological Effects of Ultrasound

Non-thermal effects

Using a pulsed mode: Duty cycle of 20-25%, with normal intensity

Using a continuous mode with intensities lower than 0.5 w/cm^2.

Cavitation

Acoustic micro-streaming

Micro-massage

1-Cavitations is the formation of tiny gas bubbles in the tissues fluid as a result of US energy due to molecular agitation.

1-Stable cavitation occurs when the bubbles oscillate to and fro within the US pressure waves, creating faster transmigrations of ions at cellular level, and associated with acoustic microstreaming, to induce therapeutic effects .

2-Unstable cavitation occurs when the gas bubbles pick up too much US energy causing them to expand rapidly and then collapses causing high pressure and temperature changes and resulting in gross damage to tissues.

(High frequency/high intensity US)

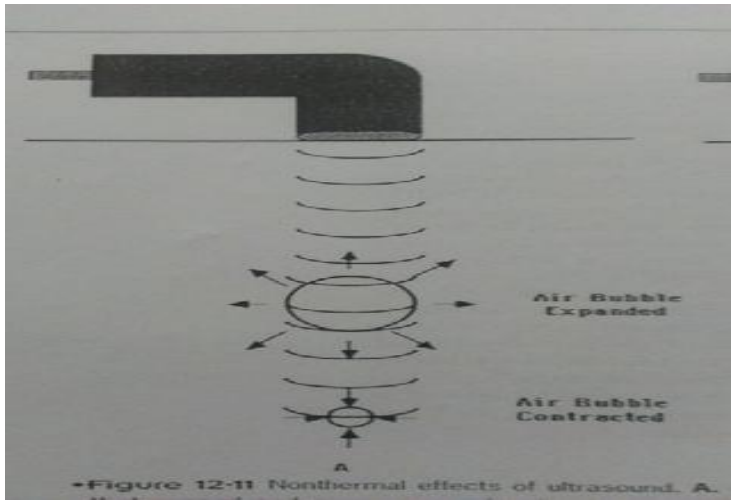


Figure 12-11 Nonthermal effects of ultrasound. A.

Unstable cavitation is minimized by:

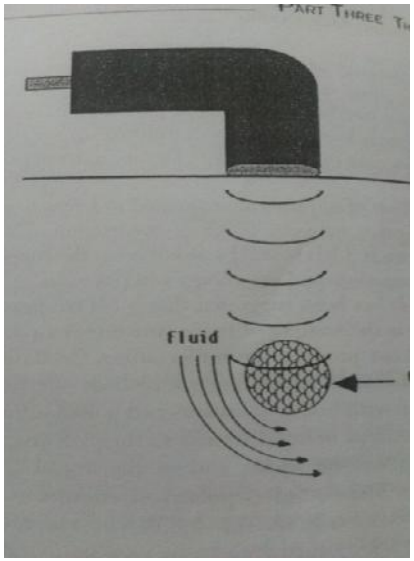
Using space-averaged intensities < 2.5W/cm^2

Using a pulsed source of ultrasound

Moving the treatment head

2-Acoustic Microstreaming:

Acoustic microstreaming is localized, unidirectional fluid movement around the vibrating bubble.



- ✓ Altering cell membrane permeability
- ✓ Enhance protein synthesis
- ✓ Enhance repair process

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CTcfwD_vhd0

3-Micromassage effect:

- This occurs where the longitudinal waves of the US beam produces compression and rarefaction of the cells, and affect the movement of the tissue fluid in the interstitial space .
  - ✓ Sclerolytic effects in soft tissue
  - ✓ Release of contracture and adhesion

Non-thermal Effects of Ultrasound

- ↑ Cell membrane and vascular permeability
- ↑ Blood flow
- ↑ Fibroblastic activity
- Secretion of chemotactics
- Stimulation of phagocytosis
- Production of granulation tissue
- Synthesis of protein
- Enhanced angiogenesis
- Enhanced wound contraction

Clinical applications of US (Indications/therapeutic)

- Acute and sub-acute traumatic and inflammatory conditions
  - 1-Soft tissue injuries (tendinitis, ligament sprain, muscle strain)
  - 2-Painful shoulder e.g. frozen shoulder
  - 3- Bursitis
- Chronic rheumatoid and arthritic conditions
  - 1-Rheumatic conditions
  - 2-Osteoarthitis
  - 3-Rheumatic nodules
- Dermal Ulcer and surgical skin incision
  - 1-Venous ulcer
  - 2-Pressure sores
  - 3-Surgical wound
- Soft tissue shortening and scar contracture
  - 1-Scar tissue (surgical and post burn)
  - 3-Plantar fasciitis
- Pain relief
  - 1-Low back pain
  - 2-Neck pain
  - 3-Rheumatic pain
  - 4-Phantom pain

Contraindications for therapeutic US

Malignant tumors	Increase rate of tumors growth and size. So avoid US over, or around area of tumors
Pregnant Uterus	Do Not apply US over the pregnant uterus.
Spread of Infection	Don't apply US over ,area with bacterial or viral infection could be spread by US ,
Tuberculosis	Risk of reactivating encapsulated TB.
Nervous System:	Where nerve tissue is exposed, e.g. over a spina bifida or after a laminectomy.
Specialized Tissue	Fluid-filled eye -retinal damage could occur. Treatment over the male/female reproductive organs
Vascular Problems	Don't apply US over area of thrombophlebitis, atherosclerosis, Uncontrollable hemophilia
Pacemaker	May heat the pacemaker,
Radiotherapy:	Do not treat because of the risk of encouraging pre-cancerous changes

Precuations for therapeutic US

Acute inflammation	Avoid use US to produce thermal effect
Epiphyseal Plates	Do Not apply US on cartilaginous epiphyseal plates because growth of the bone is impeded, If necessary pulsed US of low intensity
Cement and implant	Don't apply US in case of Plastic cement e.g. methylmthacrylate Breast implant, low intensity, pulsed US is recommended Metal implant e.g. screws, plates joint replacement low intensity pulsed US, short intensity

Case studies

Complete the following case studies on your own. It is important to remember that there is no single way to treat any condition.

Case Study #1

A 52-year-old patient is referred by her physician with diagnosis of frozen shoulder. She states that her pain began three months ago but she did not seek treatment because she hoped it would get better on its own. She presents with moderate protective muscle spasm of her upper right trapezius and her shoulder is limited in ROM of extension and external rotation.

Case Study #2

A 24-year-old patient referred with diagnosis of patellar ligament strain. The injury was sustained three days ago while playing soccer. Patient presents with moderate edema and pain to palpation. Prior treatment has consisted of rest and ice.

Case Study #3

A 58-year-old female patient presents with knee pain, stiffness and swelling associated with Osteoarthritis. Patient is starting to have difficulty performing daily tasks; specifically walking, getting in and out of her car, and standing for longer periods of time (i.e. showering, washing dishes, etc.)

Target tissue will be treated:----------

Stage of conditions: ----------

Goals of treatment: ----------

Ultrasound treatment parameters: ----------

Position of patients during treatment: ----------

Justification (rational): ----------

