Subjective assessment of pain and disability in subjects with Knee-osteoarthritis undergoing low level laser therapy (LLLT)

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Abstract
Introduction: Osteoarthritis (OA) of knee is the causes for chronic pain and disability which makes the patient seek regular treatment. The non-pharmacological mode of management is needed for such chronic conditions as long term use of medications can have serious adverse effects. Low level laser therapy is one of the modalities of treatment which is known to reduce pain, and improve the functions.

Materials and Methods: The subjective assessment of pain and disability was done by using visual analog scale (VAS), Modified Western Ontario and McMaster Universities Arthritis Index (WOMAC) for Indian Population and Severity index of Lequesne for Knee osteoarthritis. Such scores were compared before and after Low level laser therapy for duration of 3 months.

Results: The average VAS score was 7.3 ± 0.73 and 4 ± 1.76 before and after 3 months of LLLT respectively which was statistically significant. (p =0.000). There was statistically significant difference in WOMAC index score and Severity index of Lequesne before and after 3 months of LLLT (p=0.000).

Conclusion: LLLT produces a demonstrable reduction of pain, improvement in the mobility and reduction of stiffness in subjects with senile OA of knee

Keywords: Low level laser Therapy, Cold lasers, Knee Osteoarthritis, Photobiomodulation, Pain assessment.

Introduction
Osteoarthritis of knee is the most common cause of morbidity in the elderly. As the Knee joint is involved in weight-bearing, aging causes wear and tear of cartilages in the knee joint resulting in degenerative changes. Healthy cartilage is metabolically sluggish, with slow matrix turnover and a net balance of synthesis and degradation. Cartilage in early OA or after an injury is highly active metabolically. Due to wear and tear, inflammatory markers are released which helps in the repair of cartilage to begin with. But as the age advances, the regenerating capabilities of the cartilage reduces leading to progressive damage.¹

The major problem with the OA is restriction of movements at the joint due to pain. The joint pain of OA is typically exacerbated by activity and relieved by taking rest. The cardinal symptoms leading to the diagnosis of knee Osteoarthritis are pain which is usually of insidious in onset, reduced function at the joint, short duration of stiffness after inactivity, joint instability, buckling or giving way. The patients may also develop deformity, swelling and crepitus. The significant symptom which needs attention is persistent pain and its related psychological distress.² Pain has long been recognized as a complex sensory and emotional experience. An individual’s stable psychological characteristics (trait) and the immediate psychological context in which pain is experienced (state) both influence perception of pain.³

The study was done in Ramaiah Medical College and teaching hospitals. Sixteen symptomatic subjects
with clinically diagnosed knee osteoarthritis in the age group of 45-75 years were included in the study. A radiological criterion was Kellgren-Lawrence (KL) system grading II, III and IV was adopted. Subjects with KL grade I, infective arthritis, history of vascular diseases in the lower limb, photosensitivity, and patient on steroid therapy were excluded from the study. Procedure was explained and informed consent was obtained from all the subjects participating in the study.

Low level laser therapy (LLLT) was administered using a laser device with probe giving power output of maximum 10 milliwatts, with a wavelength of 830 nm. LLLT was given with the laser probe around the 6 points around the surface of the affected knee joint. The dosage at each point was 1.5 J for the duration of 60 seconds. Thus the total dosage administered per session was 12 J. Dosage was and duration (in seconds) of LLLT was calculated for each point according to the established guidelines with a total of 6 points around the knee Joint.

Modified Western Ontario and McMaster Universities Arthritis Index (WOMAC) for Indian Population and Severity index of Lequesne for Knee osteoarthritis was used for subjective assessment of symptoms in all the subjects.

Visual analog scale (VAS) was used to assess pain perception for every session of laser therapy. Weekly average of VAS was taken to assess the pain perception in the individual.

Modified WOMAC (CRD- Pune version) consists of 27 questions in four different categories like Pain (5 questions), Stiffness, Difficulty range (17 questions) and optional 3 questions. Each question has five responses starting from none, mild, moderate, severe and extreme. The questionnaires were administered before the commencement and after the completion of therapy.

Severity index of Lequesne (algofunctional index) is the questionnaire which is specific for knee OA. It is used for assessing the prognosis. There are 3 sections for this index: pain or discomfort, maximum distance walked and activities of daily living. Scoring is given for items under these sections. Index of severity was obtained by adding the scores for all parameters. Interpretation is done based on the minimum points for each section is 0, maximum points for each section are 8, minimum index score is 0, and maximum index score is 24. The questionnaires were administered before the commencement and after the completion of therapy.

The baseline parameters of the participants were mentioned as Mean ± SD in the study. The scores obtained by administration of questionnaire before and after the completion of intervention were compared by using paired t test. p<0.05 was considered to be statistically significant.

Results

Total of 25 subjects participated in the study out of which only 18 completed the study. 7 patients dropped out before 1 month of the study. The average age of the participants who participated in the study was 60 years. Other baseline parameters are mentioned in the table 1. The average BMI of the participants were 27 kg/m². The average duration of low level laser therapy was 60 sec per point.

The scores of Visual analog scale, WOMAC index and Severity index of Lequesne for Knee osteoarthritis are represented in the table 2. The average VAS was 7.3 ± 0.73 and 4 ± 1.76 before and after 3 months of LLLT. The difference was statistical significant (p =0.000). Visual analog score on weekly basis showed that there is a slight increase in the pain during first week and followed by progressive decrease thereafter. This is depicted in graph 1.

WOMAC index score before and after 3 months of LLLT was 57.1± 7.33 and 44.65 ±7.27 respectively with statistically significant difference (p=0.000). Severity index of Lequesne exhibited statistically significant difference before and after 3 months of LLLT. The values were 16.15±1.23 and 13.85±1.60 (p=0.000).

Table 1: Total number of participants with Baseline parameters in the study

<table>
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<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
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<th>Number</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Right side</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Left side</td>
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</table>
may stimulate and activate the production of endogenous endorphins which act on the mu receptors and prevent the action of substance P thus reducing pain.16

“Pain” is an “Unpleasant sensory and emotional experience associated with actual or potential tissue damage. It is subjective in nature, as the pattern varies with every individual.17 Chronic pain in knee-osteoarthritis is a state where pain outlasts the normal time of healing and thus serves no biologic purpose rather causing persistent unpleasant sensation to the sufferer. So managing such chronic pain needs long lasting regular treatment until the reparative process is triggered in the affected joint areas. LLLT seems to be an effective mode in such conditions which not only reduces pain but also helps in repairing and restoring the damaged tissues.18

It can be concluded that the preliminary observations in the limited number of subjects with LLLT point towards a demonstrable improvement in the mobility, reduction of pain and stiffness in senile OA of knee. However the conclusively inference can be drawn by compiling the results from substantial number of subjects treated with LLLT. It will be ideal for the patients who are motivated to undergo non-pharmacological management of OA for better compliance and long term benefits.

References