

Medical Rehabilitation of Patients with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Using Manipulative Action Techniques

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Abstract: This study was conducted to evaluate the efficiency of manipulative action techniques in complex treatment of patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and represents the results of clinical and functional tests. Differentiated indications for use of different techniques of chest massage and manual therapy were proposed. Parallel group randomized prospective comparative study was conducted on 137 patients with COPD. In accordance with the classification (GOLD, 2013), all patients were diagnosed with COPD of medium severity. 75 (54.7%) patients had persistent disease, 80 (58.4%) and 57 (41.6%) patients suffered from respiratory insufficiency of I and II degree, respectively. Respiration function was assessed by pneumotachometry study performed during forced expiratory maneuvers and by spirometry methods; pulmonary hemodynamics and myocardial contractile function of the right ventricle were assessed by reopulmonography methods; central hemodynamics was assessed by tetrapolar thoracic rheography. The research led to the following overall findings. The massage technique focused on asymmetric areas of the chest develops the most active anti-inflammatory action as compared to other physical impact techniques we investigated. This technique should be used with caution in the presence of hypokinetic type of blood circulation and pulmonary hypertension. The classical massage technique of the chest has the advantage as we can consider the possibility to prescribe this technique to patients with more severe course of COPD, including but not limited to presence of pulmonary and systemic cardiac hemodynamic disorders, alveolar hypoxia.

Keywords: Pulmonary Disease, Medical Rehabilitation, Classical Massage, Manual Therapy

1. Introduction

Nowadays, significant increase in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) prevalence, run up to 10.1% among individuals that are on the wrong side of forty, raise a reasonable concern. COPD takes up the second place amongst noncommunicable disease and leads by such values like number of day of disability and invalidity. COPD is one and only disease associated with continued increasing mortality. All mentioned above set up an acute health and

social significance in regard of new treatment and rehabilitative options development for this patient population [1-4].

Pursuant to pathogenesis of COPD, the key role pertains to inflammatory process which remains latent even at remission and triggering the bronchial obstruction development. With the aggravation of pathological process we observe the growth of pulmonary ventilation and respiratory metabolism disorders, development of pulmonary hypertension, chronic cor pulmonale. Relapsing, irreversibly progressive course of

disease entails to administer treatment regularly; however, permanent use of large range of pharmaceutical substances necessarily leads to development of well-known side effects and complications. At the same time, the absence of anti-inflammatory drugs on the pharmaceutical market, at once effective and safe, is of substantial significance [2, 5]. Within the given context, it's reasonable to additionally include in the treatment guidelines for COPD patients drug-free techniques, able to exert corrective impact on the key pathogenetic mechanisms of the disease [6-8].

With the view of intensification of anti-inflammatory action, improvement of hemocirculation and ventilation function of lungs, the classical massage technique of the chest is traditionally used. In order to improve effectiveness of therapeutic intervention, O. F. Kuznetsov (1987) [9] developed and embedded to practice innovative method – the intensive massage technique focused on asymmetric areas of the chest. Rationale for his development served results, describing presence of fragmentary musculoskeletal deformations of thoracoabdominal area associated with respiratory system pathology; in addition, zones of hypertrophy and hypotrophy are sited diagonally, akin to “draw game”. Considering that hypotrophy zones correspond to allocation of inflammatory-anatomical alterations in tissues, we can intentionally change pathologic behavior [9, 10]. Over the last years come out messages about the positive implication of manual therapy when it's used to treat patients with respiratory system pathologies. Application of this technique is based on insight that segmental associated body parts could interwork due to close nervous, endocrine and humoral associations [11-14].

Study objective: to identify clinical features and benefits of different chest physical impact techniques in patients diagnosed with COPD and to develop selective indications for it's prescription.

2. Materials and Methods

Parallel group randomized prospective comparative study was conducted on 137 patients with COPD (83 – male, and 54 – female subjects, mean age – 51.9 ± 7.4). In accordance with the classification (GOLD, 2013), all patients were diagnosed with COPD of moderate severity. 75 (54.7%) patients had persistent disease, 80 (58.4%) and 57 (41.6%) patients suffered from respiratory insufficiency of I and II degree, respectively.

Inclusion criteria were: medium severity COPD case in complete or partial remission; respiratory failure equal to or less than II stage; age range from 38 to 65 years. Exclusion criteria were: mild, severe or very severe COPD case; exacerbation of inflammatory process; presence of serious concomitant disease, requiring medications adjustment.

Identification of current inflammatory process relied on the assessment of clinical characteristics of the disease and laboratory tests results: morphological composition of peripheral blood, biochemical inflammation equivalents (C-reactive protein, ceruleoplasmin, hexoses). Respiration

function was assessed by pneumotachometry study performed during forced expiratory maneuver and by spirometry methods. Pulmonary hemodynamics and myocardial contractile function of the right ventricle were assessed by reopulmonography method; central hemodynamics was assessed by tetrapolar thoracic rheography.

Routine immunological tests were run to determine the state of immunocompetent system: determination of T-cells and B-cells, pattern of thymocyte subpopulations and their capacity, serum IgG, IgA and IgM levels, circulating immune complexes.

Statistical analysis of obtained results was performed with software package “Statistics for Windows 6.0”. Differences between mean values were assessed by Student t-test and were considered statistically significant when $p < 0.05$.

3. Results

Chief complaints of COPD patients were cough, commonly paroxysmal in nature, mucous and mucopurulent expectoration, rough breathing, expiratory dyspnea events, and exertional dyspnea. Persistent disease (54.7%) was indicated by definitive clinical implications and laboratory tests results. Respiratory function disorders include bronchial obstruction development, mainly at distal segments, decrease of lung volume, presence of alveolar hypoxia. Change in myocardial contractile function of the right ventricle was defined by increase in arterial blood pressure in pulmonary artery system, associated with increase of vascular resistance and venostasis, abnormal phase structure of right ventricular systole. General circulation analysis revealed more often hyperkinetic (54.0%), less commonly hypokinetic (23.3%) or eukinetic (22.7%) hemocirculation type. Failure of immune protection characteristically exhibit depression of the cellular component and activation of humoral component of immune system.

As per research goals all patients were assigned to 3 treatment arms, identical by clinical and functional profile. By the way of rehabilitation technique, patients in the 1st group (46 patients) were assigned to be treated with classical massage of the chest, 2nd (47 patients) – massage focused on asymmetric areas of the chest, 3rd (44 patients) – manual therapy.

Classical massage technique involve subsequent conduction of basic maneuvers: stroking, rubbing, froulge, fremitus, performed along the lymphatic vessels. Manipulations, lasting for 15 minutes, were assigned on a daily basis, 10 manipulations per treatment course.

During the massage focused on asymmetric areas of the chest manipulations were performed, based on distribution of musculoskeletal hypertrophy zones, in two variations: 1st involved superior lobe of left lung, middle and lower lobe of right lung zone projections, 2nd - superior lobe of right lung, lower and lingular lobe of left lung. After the first manipulation variations were interchanged. Manipulation started with massage of two zones on the anterior surface of

the chest, following with two zones on the posterior surface of the chest. Initially inferior zones were massed, afterwards - superior; each zone was massed on two occasions. As well, the clinical features of the technique were increase of the exposure duration and proportion of vibration maneuvers over stroking. The duration of the massage was 30 minutes, the course of massage consisted of 6 manipulations, assigned every second day.

In the course of manual therapy the following maneuvers were used: postisometric relaxation (on trapezius muscle, rhomboid muscle, rotators and extensors of cervical spine, elevator muscle of scapula), mobilization (in the region of sternoclavicular, costosternal, costotransverse joints), directional manipulations (at the level of C_0-C_1 , $C_{VII}-Th_I$ metamer, and costotransverse joints: $Th_{III}-Th_{IV}$, $Th_{VI}-Th_{VII}$). Manipulations, lasting for 15-20 minutes, were assigned every second day; the course of manual therapy consisted of 6 manipulations.

After the treatment course with specified techniques the following pattern was indicated within the majority of the patients: interruption or involution of the cough, reduction of sputum expectoration and decrease of pyrogenesis, breathing relief, decreased intensity of dyspnea, well-being improvement and physical signs regression. Special methods of investigation results demonstrated positive dynamics.

Dynamics of inflammatory process activity was assessed within the patient group with initially modified levels of haemogram profile. It was detected that most apparent anti-inflammatory action comes with intensive massage. That was indicated by distinct decrease of white blood cell count (from $11.13 \pm 0.68 \times 10^9$ to $8.61 \pm 0.47 \times 10^9$ l, $p < 0.02$), band neutrophile (from 6.25 ± 0.40 to $4.32 \pm 0.53\%$, $p < 0.02$), ESR (from 21.38 ± 1.47 to 15.23 ± 1.13 mm/h, $p < 0.01$), hexoses (from 1.45 ± 0.032 to 1.27 ± 0.038 g/l, $p < 0.002$), ceruleoplasmin (from 451.3 ± 10.7 to 407.2 ± 17.3 mg/l, $p < 0.05$), C-reactive protein (from 1.54 ± 0.17 to 0.46 ± 0.17 CU, $p < 0.001$). Reportedly, inflammation regression, in some degree, was associated with activation of glucocorticoid activity produced by suprarenal cortex, as confirmed by elevation of 11-oxy corticosteroids in blood (from 320.5 ± 5.81 to 368.2 ± 12.30 nM/l, $p < 0.01$).

Classical massage technique also lead to inflammation regress, however it was comparatively less effective ($p < 0.05-0.02$). Manual therapy course didn't exert significant influence on the inflammatory process state ($p > 0.5$).

After the course of treatment it was registered the obvious improvement of impaired immunogenesis function within the patients of the 2nd group, treated with intensive massage. Along with quantitative elevation of T-cells (from 25.7 ± 1.53 to $35.6 \pm 2.09\%$, $p < 0.002$; in absolute values – from 548.7 ± 40.4 to 732.8 ± 48.0 abs/l $\times 10^6$, $p < 0.01$), increase of their functional activity was also detected, confirmed by increased values of blastogenesis test – blast-transformation reaction (from 29374 ± 2550 to 46531 ± 5493 count per minute, $p < 0.02$) and stimulation index (from 24.8 ± 1.67 to 37.2 ± 3.40 , $p < 0.01$). At the same time, we observe reduction of spontaneous lymphocyte proliferation intensity (from

3123 ± 373 to 1546 ± 399 count per minute, $p < 0.02$), which is thought to be consequent to antigenic excitation decrease in the context of inflammatory process involution. Changes in the pattern of lymphocyte subpopulations as presented by the increase of initially reduced T-helper cell level (from 14.1 ± 1.20 to $18.9 \pm 1.73\%$, $p < 0.05$; in absolute values – from 152.7 ± 14.7 to 226.8 ± 27.3 abs/l $\times 10^6$, $p < 0.05$) and decrease of too high T-killer cell level (from 21.9 ± 1.21 to $16.4 \pm 1.47\%$, $p < 0.02$; in absolute values – from 273.7 ± 20.8 to 187.5 ± 26.8 abs/l $\times 10^6$, $p < 0.05$) lead to rise of immunoregulatory index (from 1.13 ± 0.04 to 1.42 ± 0.09 , $p < 0.01$). Improvement of cell-mediated immunity function was accompanied by correction of humoral component of immune system function: decrease of initially elevated number of B-lymphocytes (from 30.6 ± 1.39 to $23.1 \pm 1.98\%$, $p < 0.01$; in absolute values – from 692.8 ± 47.6 to 478.3 ± 59.3 abs/l $\times 10^6$, $p < 0.02$), was accompanied by unidirectional dynamics of IgG (from 16.28 ± 0.44 to 13.86 ± 0.38 g/l, $p < 0.001$), IgA (from 2.80 ± 0.10 to 2.41 ± 0.11 g/l, $p < 0.02$), IgM (from 2.68 ± 0.13 to 1.81 ± 0.16 g/l, $p < 0.05$) and circulating immune complex – CIC (from 0.173 ± 0.008 to 0.142 ± 0.009 , $p < 0.02$).

After the course of classical massage (1st group) the changes in indices, specific for cellular and humoral immunity, were statistically of lower value, while T-killer cells concentration changed a little ($p > 0.5$). Manual therapy treatment (3rd group) was associated with moderate rise of count and proliferative capacity of thymocytes, improvement in cell subpopulations ratio, decrease in percentage of B-lymphocytes count and level of IgG ($p < 0.05$).

Medical and rehabilitation activities contribute to improvement of the respiratory system functional status. Within the patients of the 1st group, been treated with classical massage, it was registered: reduction of bronchial obstruction (FEV_1 elevation – from 67.4 ± 2.67 to $74.6 \pm 2.29\%$; $p < 0.05$) at the level of large (PEF increase – from 74.5 ± 1.75 to $79.4 \pm 1.68\%$; $p < 0.05$; V_{25} increase – from 63.7 ± 2.10 to $70.3 \pm 1.75\%$; $p < 0.02$), medium (V_{50} increase – from 48.2 ± 2.13 to $54.9 \pm 1.56\%$; $p < 0.02$) and small (V_{75} increase – from 39.6 ± 2.29 to $45.2 \pm 1.41\%$; $p < 0.05$) airways, increasing of lung capacity ratio (from $82.9 \pm 3.79\%$ to $93.3 \pm 3.23\%$; $p < 0.05$). Elevation of airway conductance and lung volumes was associated with decrease of alveolar hypoxia: it was confirmed by decrease of excessive oxygen consumption during the 1st minute – oxygen consumption test (from 121.3 ± 4.49 to $108.0 \pm 4.24\%$; $p < 0.01$) and increase oxygen uptake by tissues – oxygen utilization quotient (from 30.9 ± 1.97 to 37.0 ± 1.82 ml; $p < 0.05$). Ventilation and gas exchange functions improvement resulted in high-level activity of compensatory ventilation mechanisms (decrease of pulmonary minute volume – from 159.4 ± 7.17 to $134.5 \pm 6.56\%$; $p < 0.02$).

Treatment with intensive massage (2nd group) was associated with statistically more distinct, as compared with classical technique, rise of lung volumes (lung capacity; $p < 0.02$) and airway patency on the level of large bronchi (PEF, V_{25} ; $p < 0.01$). At the same time, drenching the tissues with oxygen was less apparent (oxygen utilization quotient;

0.05< p <0.1), and there was no impact of the technique on hyperventilation (p >0.5). Manual therapy manipulations (3rd group) lead to reduction of bronchial obstruction of large (PEF, V_{25} ; p <0.02) and medium bronchi (V_{50} ; p <0.05), increase of lung capacity (p <0.05).

Manipulative action techniques exert favorable effect on pneumonic cardiac hemodynamic. Decreased pulmonary vascular resistance (shortening of slow ejection phase – from 0.161 ± 0.0097 to 0.132 ± 0.0079 RU, p <0.02; increased mean speed of slow ejection – from 0.38 ± 0.035 to 0.49 ± 0.030 Ohm/s, p <0.02) along with distinct increase of venous drainage (SDR – from 1.29 ± 0.071 to 1.53 ± 0.055 RU, p <0.01) as a result of classical massage treatment (1st group) lead to decrease of pulmonary arterial pressure (shortening of tension period – from 0.148 ± 0.0041 to 0.137 ± 0.0033 sec, p <0.05). It was attended by improvement of myocardial contractile function of the right ventricle (shortening of tension period, slow ejection phase, elongation of rapid ejection phase, increase of the peak speed of rapid ejection), raise of ejection fraction (increase of the peak speed of rapid ejection from 2.08 ± 0.107 to 2.37 ± 0.095 Ohm/s, p <0.05) and pulse blood filling of the lungs (increase of RI from 2.18 ± 0.121 to 2.51 ± 0.096 Ohm, p <0.05).

In contrast, treatment with the intensive massage technique (2nd group) lead to apparent raise of ejection fraction of right ventricle (increase of the peak speed of rapid ejection from 2.15 ± 0.086 to 2.61 ± 0.118 Ohm/s, p <0.002) and pulmonary volumetric blood flow (increase of RI from 2.20 ± 0.130 to 2.64 ± 0.104 Ohm, p <0.01); decrease of vascular resistance and venostasis was comparatively moderate (p <0.05), pulmonary arterial pressure didn't change. The course of manual therapy (3rd group) lead to decrease of great tonicities of pulmonary arterioles (shortening of slow ejection phase, raise of mean speed of slow ejection, p <0.05), improvement of venous drainage (SDR, p <0.05), have a tendency to raise the ejection fraction of right ventricle (peak speed of rapid ejection – 0.05 < p <0.1).

Better results, pertinent to reorganization of systemic hemodynamic activity, as well, were observed following the treatment with classical massage (1st group), particularly in patients with initial hyperkinesia of heart (19 patients): reduction of cardiac index (from 4.57 ± 0.25 to 3.70 ± 0.22 l/min/m², p <0.02), as a result of unidirectional change of systolic output index (from 66.8 ± 2.24 to 59.2 ± 1.85 ml/m² (p <0.02), and rising of peripheral resistance – TPR (from 18.7 ± 1.15 to 24.6 ± 1.79 RU, p <0.02) were noted. Similar dynamics of specified indices was also observed with hyperkinetic circulation patients after the courses of intensive massage and manual therapy (2nd and 3rd groups), however it was less apparent (p <0.05).

Following the courses of classical massage and manual therapy (1st and 3rd groups), patients with hypokinetic type of systemic hemodynamic demonstrated consistent changes, which include elevation of cardiac and systolic output indices, decrease of peripheral resistance (p <0.05). Intensive massage treatment (2nd group) of patients with hypokinetic

heart (11 patients) lead to noticeable improvement performance of the left ventricle (increase of cardiac index from 1.94 ± 0.18 to 2.72 ± 0.29 l/min/m², p <0.02, primarily as a result of systolic output index elevation – from 32.7 ± 3.49 to 47.9 ± 5.09 ml/m², p <0.05), herewith there were no evident changes of peripheral resistance (p >0.5). Noticeable, that application of intensive technique arise trend to systolic output index elevation (0.05 < p <0.1) within the patients with eukinetic type of systemic hemodynamic. To be noticed is that treatment of few patients with hypokinetic type of systemic hemodynamic and pulmonary hypertension with the intensive massage technique was accompanied by tachycardia, dyspnea, feeling tired and fatigue. It seems that it could be connected with excessive blood flow to the heart under reduced compensation abilities.

Marked positive changes of clinical and functional COPD patient's condition following the course of classical and intensive massage defined high-potency of the treatment – 88.1% and 90.7% accordingly. It was statistically more significant (p <0.05), alternatively to manual therapy – 75%, that we believe is considerably related to absence of inflammatory impact of the technique.

4. Conclusion

The intensive massage technique focused on asymmetric areas of the chest possesses the most active anti-inflammatory action, as compared to other techniques of physical impact we have investigated. This technique should be used with caution in the presence of hypokinetic type of blood circulation and pulmonary hypertension.

The classical massage technique of the chest has the advantage as we can consider the possibility to prescribe this technique to patients with more severe course of COPD, including but not limited to presence of pulmonary and systemic cardiac hemodynamic disorders, alveolar hypoxia.

Manual therapy is the treatment of choice in patients with COPD in remission and in the presence of concomitant functional blockage of vertebral segments.

In summary, results of the research study prove usefulness and high effectiveness of different massage and manual impact techniques, and serve as basis for their inclusion in medical rehabilitation guidelines for management of COPD patients. Improvement of the effectiveness of the indicated techniques could be reached with selective prescription accordingly to disease pattern.

Authors' Contribution

Theory and study design – H. A., M. E., O. K.

Collection and processing of data: И. А., А. С., С. Б., Л. Т., Н. Д.

Statistical processing of data – И. А.

Writing – H. A.

Editorial revision – M. E.

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