

**“IMPACT OF KINESIOLOGY TAPE IN PROCESSING CARPUS CHANNEL
SYNDROME”**

DR. J. K. OLIVIA

Carpus channel syndrome (CCS) is one of the most common entrapment neuropathies in the higher limb, inflicting sensory and motor disturbances within the hand.

OBJECTIVES

This study has been done to investigate the impact of kinesiology tape on altering pain level in patient with CCS.

METHODS

Sixty CCS patients (43 females and seventeen males) with the mean age of (40.2) years were appointed haphazardly into 2 equal teams. Group A received ancient physiatrist program (strengthening and stretching exercises for radio carpus joint muscles and ligaments)with kinesiology tape for four weeks, cluster B received ancient treatment as cluster A only. Visual analogue scale, MSDL, MMDL, MMCV and MSCV by electro-myography were measured pre and post treatment.

RESULT

The results of the study showed that there was vital decrease in pain level, MSDL and MMDL in group-A.

CONCLUSION

This study showed the practicability, safety and cheapness of the kinesiology tape as processing tool in CCS patients.

KEYWORDS

Carpus Channel Syndrome, Kinesiology Tape, Electro Diagnosis, Pain.

REFERENCES

1-Lozano-Calderón S, Anthony S and Ring D: "The quality and strength of proof for etiology: example of carpus channel syndrome". The Journal of hand surgery 2008; thirty three (4): 525–38.

2-Palmer K, Aprile I, Ferrara P, Bertolini C. A systematic review of conservative treatment of carpus channel syndrome Clinical Rehabilitation 2007; 21: 299–314

3-Zhao C, Ettema M, Osamura N and Amadio C: soaring characteristics between skeletal muscle tendons and encompassing tissues in the carpus nog : A biomechanical clay study, J. orthop. Res., 2006;25(2):185-190.

4-Walker J A.: "Management of patients with carpus channel syndrome". Nursing commonplace 2010; twenty four (19): 44–8.

5-Ashworth N: Carpus Channel Syndrome. Clin Evid. 2004; Dec; (12): 1558-1577.6- Bongers F, Schellevis F, van den Bosch W, van der Zee J .Carpus channel syndrome in general practice: incidence and also the role of activity and non-occupational factors. Br J info Pract 2007, 57: 36-39.

AUTHOR'S AFFILIATION

DR. J. K. OLIVIA

The Emory University School of Medicine Atlanta, GA 30322, USA