The Ultrasound-Guided Intratissue Percutaneous Electrolysis

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Description

Stubborn patellar tendinopathy (RPT) is a persistent sickness with reformist degeneration of extracellular lattice, microtearing, and deficiency of ligament microarchitecture as a trademark. The fundamental pathologic injury of tendinopathy is regularly depicted as a bombed mending reaction of the ligament, and steadiness of the sore is ascribed to the tissue secured in the proliferative or angiogenic stage, as demonstrated in histopathology.

Primary discoveries of collagen degeneration and angiofibroblastic neoplasia have been all around depicted and are currently alluded to as “neovascular tendinosis.” The presence of neovascularization has been hypothesized to cause torment in patients with tendinopathy.

Ongoing examinations have inspected the part of neo-vessels and neo-innervation on persistent ligament agony and brokenness, and intercessions focusing on this cycle have revealed great results in RPT (Figure 1). of adult squirrel monkey. J Neuroci 16: 785-807.


This accumulated electrical charge (AEC) in the degenerative tissue will produce the activation of the molecular, cellular and biological processes necessary to restore the regeneration mechanisms of the tendon. In recent studies it has been demonstrated that EPI® technique is effective in tendinopathy and sport muscular injuries (Figures 1).

Figure 1. Ultrasound image with power doppler. Longitudinal view of a Patellar neovascular tendinopathy, with thickening of the tendon and hypoechoic image.

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