



EFFECTS OF TRIGGER POINT DRY NEEDLING FOR TREATMENT OF NON- TRAUMATIC NON TRAUMATIC SHOULDER PAIN

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Abstract

Background: Non-traumatic non traumatic shoulder pain is the third most common cause of consultations for musculoskeletal pain in primary health care. Despite being one of the most common reasons for consultation, there is no established protocol for treatment due to the complexity of its etiology. However, it has been shown that the presence of myofascial trigger points on the shoulder muscles is a common condition associated with subject suffering from non traumatic shoulder pain. This protocol has been created which describes the design of a randomized controlled trial to evaluate the effectiveness of the inclusion of dry needling(DN)within a protocol of manual physiotherapy and therapeutic exercise in the treatment of Chronic Non traumatic shoulder pain Of Unspecific origin.

Methods: Thirty-six participants aged 18–65 years will be recruited having mechanical chronic non traumatic shoulder pain on unspecific origin and meeting the inclusion criteria. These will be randomized to one of two interventions, (i) DN, manual physiotherapy and therapeutic exercise or (ii) sham DN, manual physiotherapy and therapeutic exercise. The protocol will cover 6 weeks of treatment, with a 6-month follow-up. Our main outcome measure will be the Visual Analogue Scale For pain.

Discussion:

This is the first study to combine the use of DN, manual physiotherapy and an exercise program with a 6-month follow-up, thus becoming a new contribution to the treatment of chronic non traumatic shoulder pain, while new lines of research may be established to help determine the effects of non traumatic shoulder pain and the frequency and proper dosage.

Keywords: Trigger Point Dry needling, Non-Traumatic Non traumatic shoulder pain, Physiotherapy, Therapeutic exercise, Myofascial trigger point

Background

Non-traumatic non traumatic shoulder pain is the third most common cause of consultations for musculoskeletal pain in primary health care. Non traumatic shoulder pain is a common musculoskeletal problem, with an annual prevalence of 20 to 50%, being the main cause of non-traumatic upper limb pain. It presents a high chronicity and recurrence[1] and the symptoms persist for 6 to 12 months in 40 to 50% of subject[2]. However, there is no standard for the clinical definition of non traumatic shoulder pain [3]. Clinical trials tend to use the term nonspecific non traumatic shoulder pain due to the lack of agreement on diagnostic criteria, lack of specificity of clinical evidence, coexistence of multiple shoulder pathologies and lack of any diagnostic test that is considered a “gold standard”[4]. The most common signs and symptoms are localized in the deltoid, forearm and shoulder region, presenting shoulder stiffness and limited range of motion [5] which restrict daily living activities [6].

Shoulder Impingement Syndrome Is the most common diagnosis in primary care [7–9] and although it is believed to be the cause of non traumatic shoulder pain, there is no solid evidence to support this. Furthermore, the presence of calcifications, acromial bone spurs, subacromial swelling, degenerative rupture of the rotator cuff, tendon inflammation and signs of degeneration are prevalent in both healthy subjects and in subjects with non traumatic shoulder pain [10–12] so its diagnosis alone would not justify the presence of symptoms.

Moreover, it has been shown that the presence of myofascial trigger points (MTrPs) in the shoulder muscles is a common condition in subject with non traumatic shoulder pain[3], and may cause pain during muscle stretching, contraction or compression. These MTrPs are hyperirritable points in taut bands of skeletal muscle and are painful to compression, producing motor dysfunction and referred pain [13].

As many as 17 muscles are known to reproduce similar symptoms to those of other painful shoulder syndromes, including pain at rest, upon movement and sleep disorders [1,13,14]. Therefore, the presence of MTrPs has been suggested as an alternative explanation for non traumatic shoulder pain, regardless of the presence of subacromial disorders [1,14].

Treatment of non traumatic shoulder pain usually begins with conservative therapies such as rest, physical therapy, anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) and corticosteroid injections [15,16]. However, current studies have shown the benefits of a multimodal treatment for non traumatic shoulder pain including techniques such as dry needling, stretching, manual therapy, mobilization techniques, applying cold, home exercise, ischemic compression of MTrPs and ergonomic recommendations [1,17].

The choice of treatment is often subjective and depends on the therapist’s skill and training, while therapeutic exercise programmes in combination with manual therapy techniques often show good results [5,18]. A recent meta-analysis by Kietrys et al.[5] recommends using dry needling, compared against placebo, to reduce pain, following treatment, and at 4 weeks follow-up in subject with Myofascial Pain Syndrome of the Upper Quadrant. However, new studies to support this recommendation are required.

It has been suggested that the inclusion of dry needling, in a single session, within a multimodal physiotherapy programme for subject with post-surgery non traumatic shoulder pain, produces improvements in on and range of motion[19]. However, we have not found similar studies in subject with chronic non traumatic shoulder pain of un specific origin.

Therefore, the main aim of this study is to determine the effectiveness of including dry needling in a manual physiotherapy and therapeutic exercise programme, for the treatment of chronic non traumatic shoulder pain of unspecific origin. Our hypothesis is that by including a single session of dry needling in a manual physiotherapy and therapeutic exercise programme, treatment outcomes improve, reducing symptoms and improving function in subject with non traumatic shoulder pain.

Methods

Design

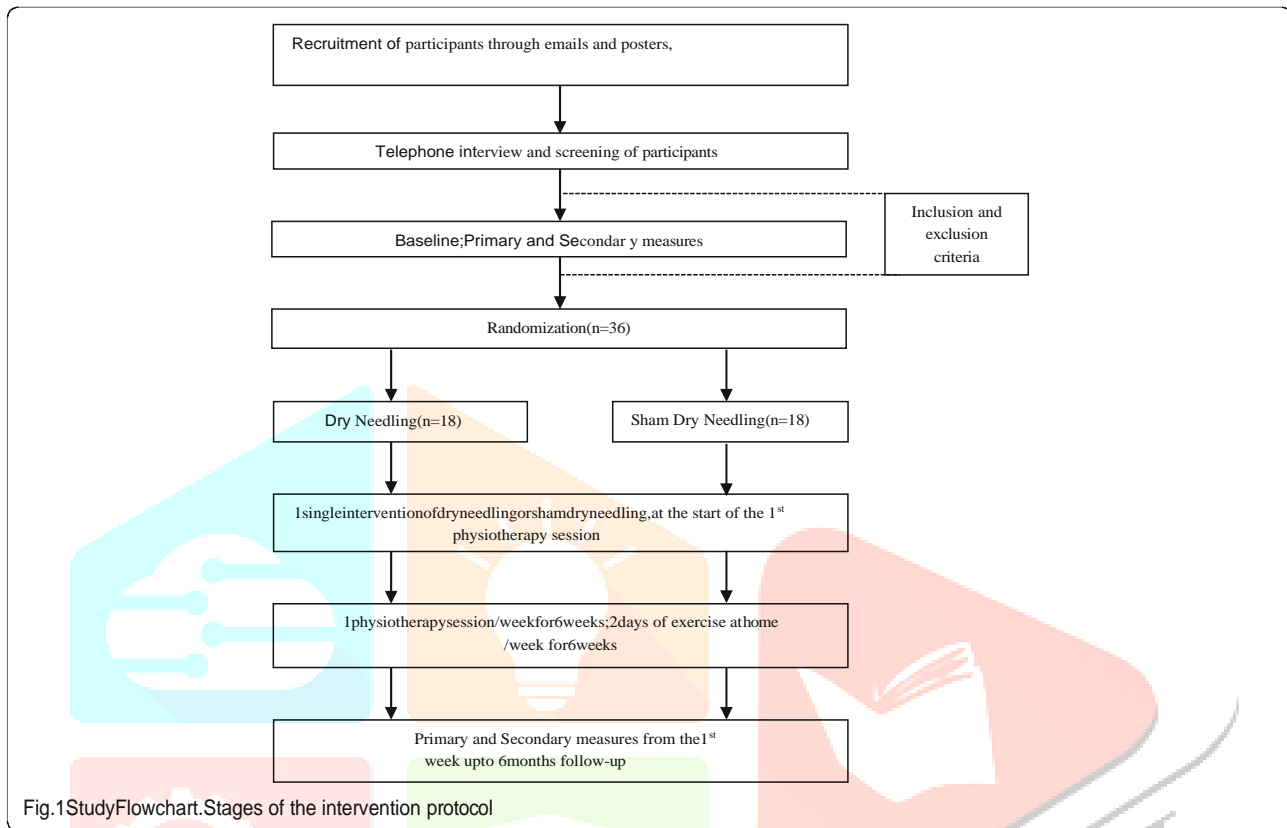
Study protocol for a randomized controlled parallel group single-blind trial. This study was registered with the International Standard Randomized Controlled Trial Number (ISRCTN30604244) and complies with the recommendations of The SPIRIT 2013 Statement.

Participants will be randomized to receive dry needling, either real or sham. Allocation to either group, namely real or sham dry needling, will be achieved through a computer-generated sequence of random numbers. The allocation sequence is created and carried out by an on-intervention is physiotherapist

,incharge of telephone screening and of handling the data obtained in the various assessment sessions.

Setting: Jaipur Physiotherapy College OPD, Jaipur

Participants



From the aged between 18 and 65 years with chronic mechanical non traumatic shoulder pain of unspecific origin, lasting at least 3 months and provided they give their consent after being informed about participation in the study. The recruitment of participants will be conducted via email where information about

the study and contact information will be provided. Subsequently, a first telephone interview will be conducted to clarify any doubts of the participants, and the first screening for inclusion in the study will be carried out.

Participants' personal data will be numerically coded and stored in a computer database, which may only be accessed to by the physiotherapist in charge of participant randomization and blinding.

Informed consent, as well as all study information will be emailed to the participants. Subsequently, prior to data collection and baseline measurement, participants should sign the informed consent, which could be revoked at any time during the intervention.

Inclusion criteria:

1. Chronic mechanical non traumatic shoulder pain of unspecific origin lasting at least 3 months.
2. Aged between 18 and 65 years.
3. Presence of active trigger points or areas of mechanical hypersensitivity in the muscles to be treated (upper trapezius, infraspinatus, subscapularis and middle deltoids) with pain reproduced in one or more muscles.

Participants will be examined for the presence of active trigger points in the muscles selected by a clinician with more than 10 years of experience in the treatment

Of MTrPs. Diagnosis of MTrPs will be determined by the presence of the following criteria: [1] hypersensitive point in a palpable taut band, [2] visible or palpable local spasm in response to MTrP palpation, and [3] reproduction of referred pain by palpation of the sensitive spot. These criteria have shown good inter-examiner reliability (κ , kappa between 0.84 to 0.88) when applied by an experienced evaluator [20].

Exclusion criteria:

1. Previous surgery on the shoulder.
2. Previous history of shoulder dislocations.
3. Whiplash.
4. Cervical radiculopathy.
5. Diagnosis of fibromyalgia.
6. Diabetes.
7. Needle phobia or any contraindication to dry needling (e.g. anticoagulants or psychiatric disorders).
8. Bilateral non-traumatic shoulder pain.
9. Pregnancy.
10. Having received dry needling in the last 6 months.
11. Currently receiving other physiotherapy treatment for non-traumatic shoulder pain.

Research team

This study will involve 7 physiotherapists; 1 Clinical physiotherapist with more than 10 years of experience in the use of dry needling for MTrP treatment, 2 evaluator physiotherapists and 2 physiotherapists responsible for carrying out the manual physiotherapy and therapeutic exercise treatment of the participants, one physiotherapist responsible for the interview, initial screening and randomization of participants, and one physiotherapist who will perform the statistical analysis.

Sample size

The pain variable is chosen as the primary measurement of the study results. An effect size $TE = 0.25$ will be considered [21]. A correlation between repeated measures of 0.5 shall be assumed. Assuming the performance of 6 measurements - basal and a week after the dry needling, and post-treatment: at one week, at one month, at 3 months and at 6 months - in two treatment groups, sphericity correction will be determined at 0.5. With a statistical power of 0.95, with an alpha level of 0.05, a total sample size of 28 subjects is estimated, and taking into account 25% for losses, a total of 36 subjects needs to be reached, being 18 in both groups, using the Software Gpower 3.0.18 [22].

Randomization and blinding

At baseline, the non-interventionist physiotherapist, through the Random Allocation Software, will randomize by permuted blocks [4,8], the participation of the 5 intervening physiotherapists with respect to a sample of 36 participants. The physiotherapist in charge of performing dry needling - which may be A (experimental) or B (control) - and 2 groups of 2 physiotherapists, G1 and G2, with an evaluator and a therapist in each group. 4 possible treatment groups (AG1, AG2, BG1, BG2) will be obtained evenly in each randomization block.

Participants who successfully pass the phone screening will be assigned a number on the randomization table in order of inclusion in the study; the treatment group (A or B) and physiotherapist group (G1 or G2) in which they will be included are specified. The physiotherapist responsible for carrying out the dry needling, provide a list with the names of the participants, showing the type of intervention that each will receive (A or B).

Each participant will receive a single dry needling or sham dry needling intervention at the start of the first treatment session, conducted by a physiotherapist with more than 10 years of experience in MTrP treatment with dry needling. Said physiotherapist will be blinded to the baseline data of participants. On the other hand, both the physiotherapists who evaluate the participants and those who perform manual

physiotherapy treatment and therapeutic exercise, will be unaware of the group of each participant. In addition, data collected during the assessment of participants will not be revealed to the physiotherapists who perform the treatment, and participants will be instructed not to disclose their experience and information related to the first treatment session of dry needling. Lastly, the physiotherapist responsible for the statistical analysis will be blinded. Once the intervention is finished he will receive a data table in excel with all the necessary data in binary code.

Interventions

Participants included in this study will receive 6 treatment sessions (one per week), with a corresponding evaluation before the start of each treatment session. In addition, the participants after completing the last treatment session, will receive post-treatment assessments; at one week, at one month, at 3 months and at 6 months.

Dry needling of myofascial trigger points

To perform the dry needling procedure, subject should be placed on: their healthy or good side for infraspinatus and deltoids muscle; supine decubitus for subscapularis muscle; and prone decubitus for upper trapezius muscle. The physiotherapist will treat each MTrP that have previously been located in the muscles: upper trapezius, infraspinatus, subscapularis and middle deltoid.

After this, a 0.30x40mm monofilament needle (AGU- PUNT, APS®) will be inserted towards the muscle mass. Said needle should be inserted into and extracted from the muscle using the “fast in and fast out” technique [23]. Needle insertion will be repeated 12 times in each muscle, the dry needling procedure being similar to that used by Hong [23,24]. At most one MTrP (the one producing most pain) in each of the muscles will be needled. If no MTrP is found during muscle palpation, the needling procedure will not be performed on that muscle.

Mean while, the control group will receive the same treatment but using 0.30x30mm sham needles (Streitberger Placebo-needle®, Asiamed), which have been used before in another study [25].

Participants in both groups, will receive the same information about the sensations of dry needling procedure. They will be informed, at the beginning of the technique, that they may or may not feel the introduction of a needle through the skin. This will be related to the area of the body where the puncture is performed and according to the sensitivity of the subject. Afterwards, they will feel as the physiotherapist manipulates the needle with his hand repeatedly. In addition, participants should communicate to the physiotherapist the sensations they notice during the performance of the technique.

Manual physiotherapy and therapeutic exercise programme Previous studies have shown that the inclusion of manual physical therapy in an exercise programme is more effective than exercise alone in reducing pain, increasing range of motion, strength and functionality [26,27]. However, evidence has failed to show if an exercise mode is better than another, or which are the optimal frequencies or intensities thereof [27]. Treatment sessions will be implemented by two physiotherapists and divided into two parts; the first part will be based on manually treating the affected shoulder and the second part will be based on supervised therapeutic exercise. In addition, participants will be prescribed therapeutic home exercises, twice weekly (alternate days).

Manual physiotherapy treatment will last approximately 45 min. Techniques used in previous studies have been chosen for the treatment protocol, such as trigger point pressure release technique [28], longitudinal massage [28], scapulohumeral mobilization [19,29],

glenohumeral mobilization [19,30], glenohumeral gliding and gapping [31–33] and mobilizations with active movement [34,33]. The description and dosage of the techniques are contained in Table 1.

The supervised therapeutic exercise will last approximately 25 min, which will be conducted in 3 progressive stages, 2 weeks each stage. Exercises used in previous studies have been selected such as scapulohumeral stabilization exercises [26,29], anterior [26] and posterior [10] flexibilization of the joint capsule, Codman exercises [26], proprioception, active and self-paced shoulder exercises [26], full-can exercise [26,33],

Table 1 Physiotherapy intervention components

strengthening of the rotator cuff and scapular muscles [26,1]. The description and dosage of the exercises are set out in Table 2.

Therapeutic exercises at home will last 15to20min or so. Exercises will perform twice per week(alternate days) and for which the physiotherapist will provide the guidelines and training in the treatment sessions. The exercises will comprise 3 progressive stages as mentioned above, following an information sheet with the relevant instructions for each exercise. In each treatment session participants will be asked about the exercises performed at home, to learn about any difficulties encountered and make the necessary corrections. Participants will be instructed to continue performing therapeutic exercises at home once the intervention is completed and until the last evaluation(at 6 months post-treatment).

Participants will not receive any physiotherapy or medical treatment for non traumatic shoulder pain during the study intervention. Should any adverse event occur during the execution of the dry needling, or at any time during the intervention in the study, participants will discontinue participation.

Evaluations

During the baseline measurement, the following descriptive characteristics will be collected:(i)gender,(II)age,

Treatment section	Dose
MTr P pressure release technique On the most hyperalgesic point of the infraspinatus, upper trapezius,middle deltoids and subscapularis muscles. If there is no MTrP,the technique will be not applied to that muscle.	3 longitudinal sweeps across each taut band found, with an approximate durationof20spersweep.
Longitudinal massage Slow and deep massage along the muscle band of the hyperalgesic point treated above, with a tolerable pressure for the participant. If there is no hyperalgesic point,it will be applied to the entire muscle.	10 repetitions of each movement, in the absence of pain or only slight discomfort tolerated by the participant. Participant in lateral decubitus of the healthy side.
Scapular-humeral mobilizations Passive movements of ascent and descent, abduction and adduction, internal and external scapular rotation, scapular distraction movements and scapular circumduction of the affected s houlder.	2 sets of 20 anterior and posterior mobilizations. Participant supine.
Glenohumeral joint mobilizations Anterior and posterior passive movements of the glenohumeral joint. For the treatment position, the shoulder will be previously placed in passive abduction to end of ROM without t pain.	3 sets of 15repetitions.Participantsupine
Glenohumeral gapping and gliding Passive shoulder abduction to end range without pain. Subsequently, a technique of caudal gapping and gliding of the glenohumeral joint will be performed.	3 sets of 5repetitions in a sitting position. If there is pain,
Mobilizations with active movement Slow and controlled active shoulder flexion movement to end range without pain. During the active movement, the physiotherapist will secure the scapula and will perform a posterolateral thrust on the humeral head.	will find a plane of motion without pain or will change the position of the supporting hands.
Therapeutic exercise Performed during the treatment sessions and at home in 3 progressive stages, each lasting2weeks. Twice on each point to be treated during 60s and a15srest.	Sessions; once/week,25min with the physiotherapist's supervision. At home; twice/week,20min.

Table2: Chronology of primary and secondary out come measures Results

Baseline	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	1weekpo st	1monthpo st	3monthspo st	6monthsp ost
Primary										
VAS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
DASH	✓						✓	✓	✓	✓
Secondary										
Dynamometry	✓						✓	✓	✓	✓
Goniometry	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓
Algometry	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓

imaginable”right most (score 10), asking to the participant for the most intense pain episode perceived meanwhile doing daily activity. The VAS has demonstrated the ability to detect changes in pain, establishing a minimal clinically significant difference at 13mm[14,15]. And in subject treated for rotator cuff disease a difference at 14 mm [13].

Secondary out come measures

Disabilities of Arm,Shoulder and Hand(DASHe), Spanish version. It will be used to determine the disability rate related to non traumatic shoulder pain. The DASHe is a self-administered questionnaire consisting of a central body of 30 items and 2 optional modules, each with 4 items, intended to measure the impact of injury of the upper limb by playing musical instruments and performing sport or work. Each item is scored 1 to 5, with increasing values depending on the severity of symptoms. The score of the items are summed to obtain a total score, which can range from 30 to 150 points, which is converted to a scale from 0 (best possible score) to 100 (worst possible score). Optional modules, if any, are scored separately by the same method. The limit to invalidate the DASHe questionnaire is 4 or more unanswered questions. DASH questionnaire allows assessing the perceived disability for the patient to perform various activities, including activities of daily life and symptoms such as pain, stiffness and loss of strength [12]. The minimally significant clinical difference in the DASHe for musculoskeletal upper limb problems in adults is 10.2 [11].

Pressure Pain Threshold (PPT). Performed with a pressure algometer (Baseline@30kg) on the point of greatest mechanical hyperalgesia of the patient’s shoulder, on the spinous process of C7 and on the area of greatest mechanical hyperalgesia of the tibialis anterior. PPT is defined as the amount of pressure applied on the point to be assessed until a painful sensation appears. Three measurements will be carried out and the average will be calculated, to be used for data analysis. 30 s rest will be left between measurements. C7 and tibialis anterior measurements will be used to determine the effect of the central modulation of non traumatic shoulder pain [24,25].

It has been established that algometry is a highly reliable technique for PPT measurements when the examiners are well trained. Chesterton et al. [23] showed that changes of more than 17.39 N/cm² (1.77 kg/cm²) can be considered with certainty to represent real change. Algometry has been used to measure the impact of manual therapy on the treatment of trigger points in cases of non traumatic shoulder pain with a one month follow-up [22].

Shoulder range of motion. It will be measured with a standard 18 cm plastic goniometer (Sammons Preston-Rolyan®). The following shoulder movements will be measured: flexion, extension, internal rotation, external rotation and abduction to end range without pain. Each movement will be measured three times, of which the average will be calculated, to be used in the analysis.

The universal goniometer has shown good intra observer reliability (intraclass correlation coefficient from 0.91 to 0.99), if consistent benchmarks are reused [34], for flexion, extension, abduction and

rotation[48]. A change of 6° to 11° is needed to be certain that there has been a real change in the goniometric measurements of the shoulder [21].

Flexion will be measured with the participant in a sitting position with a strap around the abdomen and the back of the chair to limit trunk compensation. The goniometer axis will be aligned with the centre of the joint axis (inferior and lateral to the acromion). The fixed arm of the goniometer will follow the line of the trunk, and the mobile arm, parallel to the longitudinal axis of the humerus and it proceeds to actively raise the arm in the sagittal plane; with the thumb pointing upwards [29].

For the extension movement, the participant will be placed prone; with the shoulder in the neutral position, elbow flexed 90° and the forearm in the neutral position. The goniometer axis will be placed at the midpoint of the lateral aspect of the glenohumeral joint. The fixed arm will be placed parallel to the patient's trunk, and the mobile arm, parallel to the longitudinal axis of the humerus. And finally the arm will be actively extended in the sagittal plane [28].

For the abduction movement, the participant will be placed in a sitting position with a strap around the abdomen and the back of the chair to limit trunk compensation. The goniometer axis will be located at the midpoint of the posterior side of the glenohumeral joint. The fixed arm will be placed parallel to the trunk, and the mobile arm, parallel to the longitudinal axis of the humerus. And finally the arm will be actively abducted in the frontal plane, with the thumb pointing upwards to allow the necessary external rotation [27].

As for the internal rotation movement, it will be performed with the participant prone; 90° shoulder abduction, 90° elbow flexion and forearm in the neutral position. To avoid compensation, the thumb will be placed on the coracoid exerting pressure and the other fingers on the spine of the scapula, to control scapular rise. The goniometer axis will be aligned with the elbow olecranon. The fixed arm will stand upright, vertical to the floor and the mobile arm of the goniometer will be aligned along the midline of the forearm. Finally performing internal rotation [26].

External rotation will be performed with the participant supine; hips and knees bent at 45° , 90° shoulder abduction, 90° elbow flexion and forearm in neutral. The goniometer axis will be aligned with the elbow olecranon. The fixed arm vertical to the floor and the mobile arm of the goniometer aligned along the midline of the forearm, finally performing external rotation [25].

Strength in shoulder movements. It will be measured with a hand dynamometer (microFET2® Hoggan Scientific LLC). The measurements will be taken in pounds and converted to kilograms-force. Strength in the following movements will be measured: flexion, abduction, external rotation and internal rotation.

For measurements of isometric force in ER (external rotation) and IR (internal rotation), it has been found that the intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC) is 0.93 to 0.99. The minimum detectable change varies from 7.87 N (External Rotation) to 22.11 N (Internal Rotation) [32].

The physiotherapist should stabilize manually or with straps the upper arm, shoulder, scapula and trunk, while performing the tests.

Measuring the strength in flexion will be conducted with the participant in a sitting position with the shoulder at 45° of flexion and the elbow extended; the Dynamometer will be placed above the lateral epicondyle. The trunk will be strapped to avoid compensation [49]. Abduction will be carried out with the participant in a sitting position with 90° shoulder abduction, 90° elbow flexion and forearm neutral, positioning the dynamometer just proximal to the lateral epicondyle [31].

Measurement of the internal rotation will be carried out with the participant supine; shoulder abduction, 90° elbow flexion and forearm neutral. The dynamometer will rest on the ventral side of the forearm, 2 cm proximal to the styloid process [48]. For the measurement of external rotation, the participant supine; 90° shoulder abduction, 90° elbow flexion and forearm neutral. The dynamometer will rest on the back of the forearm, 2 cm proximal to the styloid process [30].

While performing the baseline measurement, data for secondary outcome measures of the participant's healthy side will also be collected in order to establish whether there is a Baseline difference between the two sides before starting the intervention.

Physiotherapist training

For the assessment and treatment, a series of training stages prior to starting the study will be implemented, intended to protocolize the actions carried out in the study. In these training stages,

treatment techniques and measuring will be practiced in order to reach a consensus among the physiotherapists involved. Moreover, an external observer will value similarities of interventions between physiotherapists.

Statistical analysis

Data analysis will be carried out following the evaluation standards of the design of experimental studies with a control group. The experimental group (dry needling+manual physiotherapy and therapeutic exercise) will be compared with the control group (sham dry needling + manual physiotherapy and therapeutic exercise).

Data will be analysed using SPSS v.22 software for Windows. All statistical tests will be carried out considering a confidence interval of 95% (p -value <0.05) to determine the effectiveness of the 2 interventions by the method of intention to treat. Prior to statistical comparisons, all data will be analysed to determine the distribution of normality by the Shapiro-Wilk test. Subsequently, the homogeneity of the two intervention groups will be studied using Student's t test for independent samples for data conforming to normal and the Mann-Whitney test for data that do not. This sex variable will be studied through Pearson χ^2 or Fisher's exact test, if the former cannot be used. Then a descriptive analysis of the data for the dependent variables will be performed. In these analyses, the mean and standard deviation (SD) for the dependent variables with normal distribution will be calculated. For variables that do not conform to normal, the data will be expressed with the median and first and third quartiles.

For the sex variable, frequencies are used. The existence of differences within each group will be determined, taking into account each group in isolation, between the different measurements (baseline and one week after dry needling; and post-treatment: at one week, at one month, at 3 months and at 6 months) in each of the study variables. In the VAS variable, measurements will also be taken in the treatment sessions; 2nd week, 3rd week, 4th week, 5th week, 6th week, using ANOVA for repeated measures, supplemented with simple and Helmert-type contrasts for variables that follow normal or Friedman's ANOVA test, supplemented by Dunn's multiple comparison test for those variables that will not conform to normal. ANCOVA will be performed to see the effect through different analyzes of the results and to intensify statistical power of the study. For this, the existence of a linear relationship and the homogeneity between the crude and basal scores of the dependent variables will be previously studied.

For comparison between groups, a variable that we define as "difference" will be found; for each dependent variable, by subtracting the baseline measurement - at one week following needling, baseline-post 1 week, baseline- post 1 month, baseline - post 3 months and baseline - post 6 months (for the DASHe variable, the measurement will not be collected at one week after needling).

For the VAS variable, the "difference" variables will be found between baseline - week 2, week 3, week 4, week 5, week 6. To determine differences in dependent variables between the two intervention groups, the Student t test will be applied for related samples in variables whose data follow normal, in this case the effect size will be calculated according to the formula $d = 2 t / \sqrt{g}$. In the case of variables whose data do not follow normal, an analysis by the Mann-Whitney test will be performed and the effect size will be estimated according to Grissom procedures according to the formula.

Discussion

This protocol will be carried out for a randomized single-blind clinical trial, in order to investigate whether the inclusion of dry needling in a manual physiotherapy and therapeutic exercise programme has a greater effect in reducing pain and disability in subjects with chronic non traumatic shoulder pain of unspecific origin.

Chronic non traumatic shoulder pain is a complex painful condition, with unclear clinical definition [3], whose high recurrence and persistence of symptoms [1,2], make it difficult to choose the most appropriate treatment. Also a relationship has been shown between high prevalence of myofascial trigger points in the shoulder muscles and the presence of pain [1,3,13,14], so these subjects could benefit from an approach focused on muscle treatment.

Moreover, previous studies have shown the efficacy of the combination of manual therapy techniques and therapeutic exercise for non traumatic shoulder pain, although the best frequency and dosing are not clear [5,17]. The use of dry needling is recommended in subjects with Myofascial Pain Syndrome of the

Upper Quadrant [4], while the benefits of a single session of dry needling in a multimodal programme has been observed in cases of post-surgical non traumatic shoulder pain [19].

Moreover, the benefits of therapeutic exercises in cases of non traumatic shoulder pain [26,33], show the importance of including them in the implementation of this protocol, not only during treatment sessions but also at home. Among the exercises included in this protocol, scapular training is a fundamental aspect, as a reduction in electromyographic activation in the serratus anterior and lower trapezius has been observed in subject with non traumatic shoulder pain, as well as greater activation of the upper trapezius, reflected in a scapulohumeral muscle imbalance [33].

Thus, and based on the literature, we selected different techniques of manual physiotherapy and therapeutic exercise for the creation of this intervention protocol, which also includes a single session of dry needling or sham dry needling to study its potential benefits. Being techniques with few adverse effects and being cheaper in terms of cost-effectiveness, it may be an alternative to more aggressive interventions such as surgery and infiltrations for which similar short-term results have been obtained.

Therefore, due to the lack of similar studies for subject with chronic non traumatic shoulder pain of unspecified origin, the implementation of this study and publication of the results will make a new contribution in the field of chronic non traumatic shoulder pain treatment, and may establish new research lines in which the effects of dry needling in chronic non traumatic shoulder pain can be studied and the best frequency and dosage can be established.

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