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THE TREATMENT OF HEEL PAIN USE OF EXTRACORPOREAL SHOCK WAVES IN

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steroid injections as well as physical therapy. insole supports, oral nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) and/or oral started, the patients received the obligatory minimum pretreatment in the form of SL1) manufactured by STORZ. Before extracorporeal shock wave therapy was conventional therapy without success, were treated with a lithotripter (MINILITH plantar calcaneal spur and plantar fasciitis, who had previously undergone From September 1995 until October 1997, a total of 88 patients suffering from

intensity of pain was classified on the basis of the visual analogue scale (0-10). All patients underwent an average of 3.5 treatment sessions. Local anaesthesia was dispensed with in 70 % of the treatments. treatment as well as three, six and 12 months after completion of the therapy. The In the course of this study, the intensity of pain was assessed before and after the

significantly. Six months after the therapy, 30 % of the patients were entirely free were totally free from pain and 40 % declared that their condition had improved After completion of the treatment, 18 % of the patients declared to be entirely free 5 on the visual analogue scale). After three months, 24 % of the paitents treated from pain, whereas 42 % stated that their condition had improved considerably (> Theses results proved to be unchanged one year after completion of the treatment. from pain and 45 % had experienced a substantial improvement in their condition.

No serious side effects were detected as a result of the therapy.

method even for patients who were previously subjected to conventional treatment (ESWT) in the treatment of heel pain is a highly successful alternative therapy without success In conclusion, it can be said that the use of extracorporeal shock wave therapy