

**PEMBERIAN INTERVENSI KOMBINASI *ULTRASOUND* DAN  
TRAKSI BAHU KE ARAH KAUDAL PADA PENDERITA  
*SUBACROMIAL IMPINGEMENT SYNDROME* UNTUK  
MENURUNKAN NYERI**

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**Abstrak**

Keterbatasan gerakan ke segala arah adalah ciri khas dari penderita *Subacromial Impingement Syndrome (SIS)* terutama saat abduksi *shoulder*. Dan banyak dijumpai di berbagai lahan praktek Fisioterapi. Fisioterapis merasa tertantang karena terapi pada penderita SIS umumnya memerlukan waktu yang panjang untuk memperoleh aktivitas fungsional. Untuk menurunkan nyeri sendi glenohumeral pada penderita SIS beberapa penelitian dan studi kasus membuktikan intervensi kombinasi *Ultrasound* dan Traksi Bahu Kearah Kaudal efektif memperbaiki hipomobilitas pada penderita SIS. Studi kasus ini bertujuan untuk membuktikan efektivitas kombinasi intervensi *Ultrasound* dan Traksi Bahu Kearah Kaudal untuk menurunkan nyeri Sendi pada sendi glenohumeral. Menggunakan metode eksperimental murni dengan pre-test dan post-test. Pemberian intervensi ini dilaksanakan di lahan praktek RS Marinir Cilandak. Intervensi dilakukan pada satu pasien pria yang berusia 54 tahun dan diberikan intervensi kombinasi *Ultrasound* dan Traksi Bahu Kearah Kaudal. Alat ukur yang digunakan untuk mengukur nyeri adalah Skala *Visual Analog Scale (VAS)*, dimana VAS digunakan untuk mengukur nyeri baik sebelum intervensi maupun sesudah intervensi. Hasil dari pemberian intervensi hipotesis menunjukkan adanya penurunan nyeri yang signifikan antara 20–50% setelah pemberian intervensi 3x /minggu selama 2 minggu. Kesimpulan dari pemberian intervensi kombinasi *Ultrasound* dan Traksi Bahu Kearah Kaudal lebih efektif menurunkan nyeri pada sendi glenohumeral. Peningkatan ROM sendi glenohumeral secara signifikan akan mengoptimalkan aktivitas fungsional sendi glenohumeral.

**Kata Kunci :** *Subacromial Impingement Syndrome (SIS), Ultrasound, Traksi Bahu Kearah Kaudal, Skala Visual Analog Scale (VAS)*

# **THE COMBINATION OF THE INTERVENTION OF ULTRASOUND AND SHOULDER TRACTION TO THE CAUDAL IN PATIENTS WITH SUBACROMIAL IMPINGEMENT SYNDROME FOR REDUCING PAIN**

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## **Abstract**

The limitations of movement in all directions are characteristic of Subacromial Impingement Syndrome (SIS) sufferers, especially during abduction of the shoulder, and are common in many physiotherapy practice areas. Physiotherapists feel challenged because therapy in patients with SIS generally takes a long time to obtain functional activity. To decrease glenohumeral joint pain in SIS patients, several studies and case studies have proved that Ultrasound and Shampoo Cutaneous Shampoo Combination interventions are effective in improving hypopension in SIS patients. This case study aims to demonstrate the effectiveness of a combination of Ultrasound and Shampoo Caught Shoulders to reduce joint pain in the glenohumeral joint. This case study uses pure experimental methods with pre-test and post-test. The provision of this intervention was carried out in the practice area of Marinir Cilandak Hospital. Interventions were performed on one 54-year-old male patient and administered combined Ultrasound and Shoulder Tension Combination Combination. The measuring tool used to measure pain is the Visual Analog Scale (VAS) Scale, where VAS is used to measure pain both before intervention and after intervention. Results: Results of hypothetical intervention showed a significant reduction in pain between 20-50% after 3 week / week intervention for 2 weeks. Conclusions combination of Ultrasound and Shoulder Tension Combination Shoulder Kaudal is more effective in reducing pain in the glenohumeral joint. Increased glenohumeral joint ROM will significantly optimize the functional activity of the glenohumeral joint.

**Keywords :** *Subacromial impingement syndrome, Ultrasound, shoulder traction to the caudal, and functional activity, Scale VAS*