

# Effects of taping therapy for carpal space expansion on electrophysiological change in patients with carpal tunnel syndrome

Yeong-Dong Park<sup>1</sup>, Yun-Jin Park<sup>1</sup>, Sang-Seo Park<sup>1</sup>, Hae-Lim Lee<sup>1</sup>, Hyeong-Hun Moon<sup>2</sup>, Myung-Ki Kim<sup>1,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>School of Global Sport Studies, Korea University, Sejong, Korea

<sup>2</sup>Department of Sports Medicine, CHA University, Pocheon, Korea

Taping therapy is one of the most conservative treatments for carpal tunnel syndrome (CTS). Preceding research studied on pain control, grip strength, and wrist function but no studies have been reported on electrophysiological changes after taping therapy. The aim of this study is to evaluate the effects of taping therapy for carpal space expansion on electrophysiological in 20 female patients aged from 40s to 60s with CTS. Experimental group applied taping therapy for carpal space expansion twice a week for 4 weeks and control group did not. There were significant differences between distal motor latency (DML) and

sensory nerve conduction velocity (SNCV), but no difference between compound muscle action potential and sensory nerve action potential (SNAP) after 4 weeks taping treatment. Also, there was a significant difference in DML, SNCV, and SNAP in between groups. In conclusion, taping therapy for carpal space expansion can help to reduce the pressure of the carpal tunnel in CTS patients with mild symptoms.

**Keywords:** Carpal tunnel syndrome, Taping therapy, Electrophysiological change

## INTRODUCTION

Carpal tunnel syndrome (CTS) is a common disease characterized peripheral entrapment neuropathy (Bland, 2007). Although the exact cause of disease is unknown, CTS is associated with a variety of diseases such as fracture and dislocation of wrist (Shin et al., 2012), diabetes (Pournmemari and Shiri, 2016), rheumatic arthritis (Shiri et al., 2015), hypothyroidism (Shiri, 2014).

Currently, diagnosis of CTS is based on clinical examination and various symptoms. However, this method is useful for initial diagnosis, but it cannot provide objective information about degree of demyelination and loss of axon (Jablecki et al., 1993). Therefore, electrophysiological examination using electromyogram is very useful because it provides accurate information on nerve function evaluation and nerve damage in median nerve. Also, it is able to diagnose without having definitely clinical symptom (Jablecki et al., 2002).

Conservative therapy of CTS is applied when there is only mild symptom or conduction blockage. The representative method is to fix wrist movement using splinting and taping (Atroshi et al., 2013) or control symptoms using local corticosteroid injection (Atroshi et al., 2013). It's effective in reducing edema and pain in the short term but not persistent (Huisstede et al., 2010). In addition, specific females related side effects have been reported (Brook et al., 2017). The taping, which serves as a support for the wrist, pulls around the wrist to reduce excessive pressure on the carpal tunnel and induce proper relaxation (Lund and Amadiol, 2006).

However, preceding research in the taping application of CTS has proven pain control, functional evaluation of the wrist and grip strength of its effectiveness but the studies on the nerve conduction test of electrophysiological changes are still in a poor condition.

Therefore, the aim of this study is to evaluate the effect of taping therapy for carpal space expansion on electrophysiological changes in CTS patients who had mild symptom.

\*Corresponding author: Myung-Ki Kim  <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-5821-9203>  
School of Global Sport Studies, Korea University, Sejong Campus, 2511 Sejong-ro, Jochiwon-eup, Sejong 30019, Korea  
Tel: +82-44-860-1366, Fax: +82-44-860-1589, E-mail: [kmk1905@korea.ac.kr](mailto:kmk1905@korea.ac.kr)  
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## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Subjects

We recruited 20 female patients, aged 40–60 years, who were diagnosed with CTS in a general hospital in Seoul, Korea. The symptoms included more than 3 months after the onset of symptoms (14 hands), and 10 nontreated subjects (12 hands) at random (Table 1). All patients agreed voluntarily before participating the experiment. The following subjects were excluded: (a) patients with multiple peripheral neuropathy, cervical myopathy, thoracic outlet syndrome, anterior synechia syndrome, diabetes, thyroid disease, traumatic injury; (b) patients with severe CTS with atrophy of thenar muscle or muscular weakness; (c) Patients showing skin redness when taping was applied in the pilot study.

### Electrophysiological examination

The median motor nerve conduction test was performed using the EMG system (Cadwell Sierra wave, Cadwell, Kennewick, WA, USA) and applied the belly tendon method. Active electrode was attached to the belly of the abductor pollicis brevis and reference electrode was attached to the tendon to record the compound muscle action potential (CMAP) and measured the distal motor latency (DML), amplitude and conduction velocity by section. Median sensory nerve conduction test applied orthodromic meth-

od by Oh method. The active electrode was attached between the flexor carpi radialis at the center of the wrist and the tendon of the palmaris longus. The reference electrode was attached 3 to 4 cm below the active electrode and measured DML, amplitude and conduction velocity by section by measuring the maximal phase stimulus at the metacarpophalangeal joint of the second finger.

### Taping therapy for carpal space expansion

The tape was attached with a Y-shaped kinesiotope 5 cm in width and 20–25 cm in length, removed after 48 hr and reapplied after a 24 hr of rest period considering skin eruption. Muscle taping, correction taping, and carpal taping were performed (Figs. 1–3).

### Statistical analysis

The mean and standard deviation of the variables were calculated and a paired t-test was performed to determine the significance level in the group of and electrophysiological changes, before and after the taping treatment for space expansion. An independent t-test was conducted to determine the significance level between groups. IBM SPSS Statistics ver. 21.0 (IBM Co., Armonk, NY,



Fig. 1. Muscle taping.



Fig. 2. Expansion taping.

Table 1. Physical characteristics of subjects

Group	Age (yr)	Weight (kg)	Height (cm)	Time since onset (mo)	Affected side		
					Right	Left	Both
EG (n = 10)	50.50 ± 5.58	58.70 ± 6.68	156.30 ± 4.71	9.92 ± 5.70	4	2	4
CG (n = 10)	49.80 ± 6.66	62.50 ± 6.62	152.80 ± 5.30	9.41 ± 6.28	6	2	2

Values are presented as mean ± standard deviation.  
EG, exercise group; CG, control group.

USA) was employed for the analysis of all the collected data, and the level for verifying statistical significance was set at  $\alpha = 0.05$ .

## RESULTS

### Changes of motor nerve conduction after taping therapy

#### Changes of DML

As shown in Fig. 4, EG showed statistically significant difference compared to 4 weeks before ( $P < 0.001$ ), but CG showed no significant difference compared to 4 weeks before, and statistically

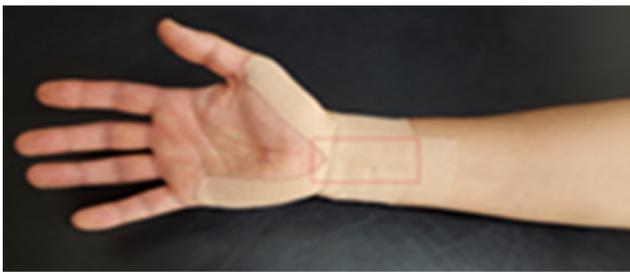


Fig. 3. Carpal tunnel taping.

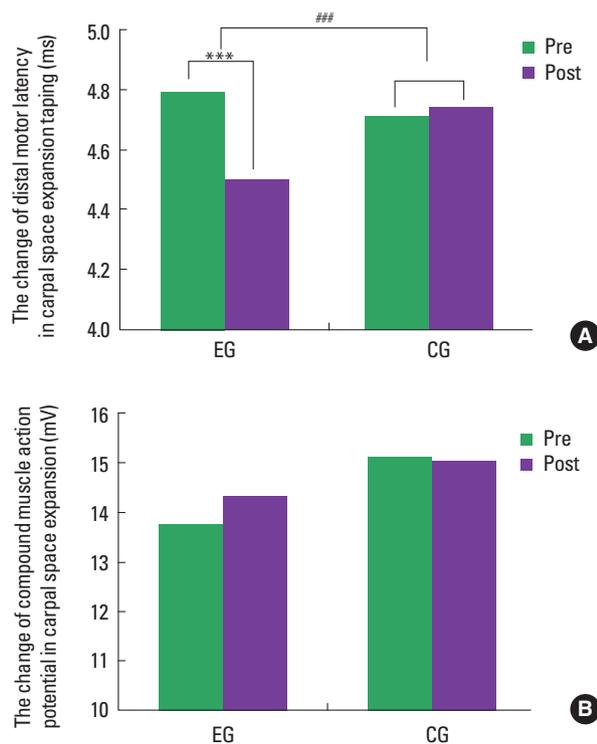


Fig. 4. The change of motor nerve conduction after taping therapy. (A) Distal motor latency. (B) Compound muscle action potential. EG, experimental group; CG, control group. \*\*\* $P < 0.001$ , difference of time in group. ### $P < 0.001$ , difference of groups in post.

significant difference between groups ( $P < 0.001$ ).

#### Changes of CMAP

Both EG and CG were no statistically significant difference compared to 4 weeks before, and there was no significant difference between groups.

### Changes of sensory nerve conduction after taping therapy

#### Changes of SNCV

Fig. 5 showed the change of 4 weeks sensory nerve conduction. EG showed statistically significant difference compared to 4 weeks before ( $P < 0.001$ ), but CG showed no significant difference compared to 4 weeks before, and statistically significant difference between groups ( $P < 0.001$ ).

#### Changes of SNAP

Both EG and CG were no statistically significant difference compared to 4 weeks before, and there was statistically significant difference between groups ( $P < 0.05$ ).

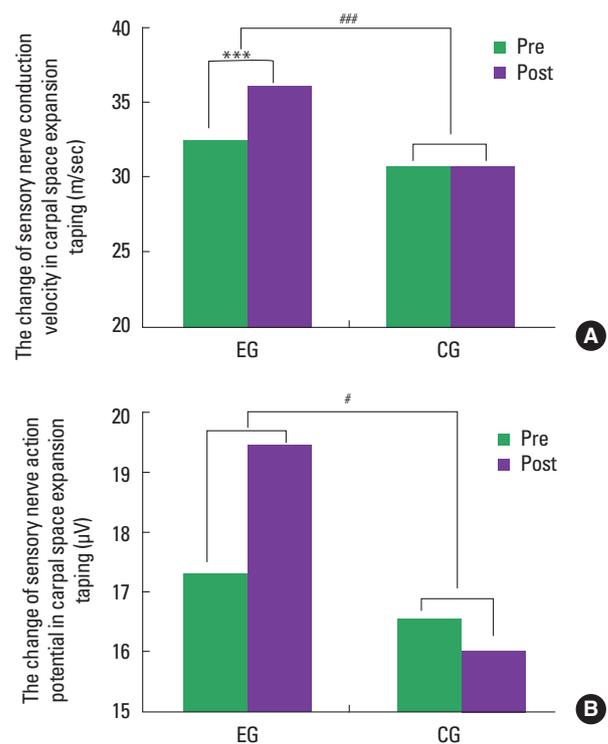


Fig. 5. The change of sensory nerve conduction after taping therapy. (A) Sensory nerve conduction velocity. (B) Sensory nerve action potential. EG, experimental group; CG, control group. \*\*\* $P < 0.001$ , difference of time in group. # $P < 0.05$ , ### $P < 0.001$ , difference of groups in post.

## DISCUSSION

Because CTS patient with mild symptom are often neglected without any treatment, the symptoms become worse, wrist pain, and hypoesthesia appeared regularly with time. The advantage of this study was to evaluate electrophysiological change by taping applied to CTS patients who had irregular mild pain.

In this study, DML and SNCV of the median nerve showed statistically significant difference after 4 weeks space extension taping application. It means that the length of delayed the DML was shortened and the velocity of SNCV was faster. However, SNCP and CMAP showed no significant difference compared to before taping therapy. Also, except for the CMAP, DML, SNCV, and SNAP showed statistically significant differences between the groups. These results indicate that taping therapy for carpal space expansion has an effect of improving carpal tunnel release and reducing the excessive pressure of the carpal tunnel.

In the electrophysiological testing, DML and SNCV improved significantly after carpal tunnel decompression, but other indicators were not improved or changed (Longstaff et al., 2001; Tahririan et al., 2012). DML and SNCV are the fastest indicators of improvement in median nerve and important indicator in clinical practice. This changes result from axon regeneration after remyelination of the myelin sheath.

In this study, there was no significant difference between CMAP and SNAP in EG because of CTS patient who had mild symptoms without loss of action potential. Therefore, the amplitude of CMAP before taping treatment was in the normal range, suggesting that the difference was not statistically significant.

In conclusion, taping therapy for carpal space expansion resulted in electrophysiological change by reducing the pressure of the carpal tunnel and improving the damaged median nerve. Therefore, it might helpful to prevent progression to severe stage if it is properly performed as an early preventive method in mild CTS.

## CONFLICT OF INTEREST

No potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.

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