Effectiveness of Acupuncture and Infrared Therapies for Reducing Musculoskeletal Pain in the Elderly

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ABSTRACT

Background: According to the World Health Organization, the most frequent health problems experienced by the elderly is musculoskeletal pain. The common treatment for musculoskeletal pain is Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAID) drugs. These drugs, however, give undesirable side effects such as disorders in digestion, renal function, and increased blood pressure. Acupuncture and infrared therapies have been widely known as cheap and safe for musculoskeletal pain. However, their relative effectiveness are not yet clear. This study aimed to determine the effectiveness of acupuncture and infrared therapies for reducing musculoskeletal pain in the elderly.

Subjects and Method: This was an experiment study with randomized controlled trials design. The study was conducted at the elderly integrated health post Klodran, Karanganyar, Central Java, in May, 2016. A total sample of 60 elders was selected for this study using random sampling technique. This sample was randomized into 4 groups, each consisting of 15 study subjects: (1) acupressure; (2) acupuncture; (3) infrared; (4) acupuncture and infrared. The dependent variable was musculoskeletal pain. The independent variable was type of pain relief therapy. The data was analyzed by Kruskall Wallis Test, and post-hoc test using Mann-Whitney.

Results: Kruskall Wallis Test showed mean differences in the reduction of musculoskeletal pain between the four groups, and they were statistically significant, as follows: acupressure (mean= 1.3; SD= 0.5), acupuncture (mean= 2.3; SD= 0.5), infrared (mean= 1.6; SD= 0.6), and acupuncture and infrared (mean= 3.9; SD= 0.4). Mann-Whitney test showed the most effective treatment for reducing musculoskeletal pain was acupunture and infrared combination therapy (mean difference= 2.53; p<0.001).

Conclusion: Acupuncture and infrared combination is the most effective treatment for reducing musculoskeletal pain in the elderly.

Keywords: musculoskeletal pain, acupressure, acupuncture, infrared, elderly

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BACKGROUND

The elderly population in the world was around 524 million in 2010. It is expected to increase further in 2050 with threefold increase by 1.5 billion. The increase of the elderly population will occur in developing countries such as Indonesia (WHO, 2011; Yasamy et al., 2012). Indonesia is an old-structured country. It can be seen from the percentage of the elderly population in 2008, 2009, and 2012 reaching more than 7% of the total population of Indonesia. The percentage of the increase of elderly population in Central Java Province by 10.34% ranks third after Yogyakarta by 13.04% and East Java by 10.40% (Ministry of Health, 2013). Gradually, with the increasing number of elderly population in the world, it is possible if the world is inhabited by elderly compared to children. It indicates
that health problems which related to elder-
ly will also increase every year (Barber and
Gibson, 2009).

An elderly will experience many
obstacles in her/his life when she/he gets
older. These obstacles can affect the health
of the elderly both physically and mentally.
The health problems can lead to a decrease
of quality of life of the elderly. Older age
causes an elderly has many limitations such
as limited movement, weak
physical and mental health problems in life. Therefore,
an elderly cannot live alone and needs good
health care for a long duration. The mental
and physical health of an elderly is closely
related. If physical health is disrupted, it
will affect mental health, and vice versa
(Park, 2012).

According to the WHO (World Health
Organization), health problems which are
experienced by the elderly is musculo-
skeletal pain. This is in line with the result
of a report from WHO’s Global Burden of
Disease Study and The Bone and the Joint
Monitoring Project in 2003 that the burden
of the disease caused by musculoskeletal
pain increases with age. Musculoskeletal
pain that is experienced by many elderly
includes osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthri-
tis, osteoporosis, and lower back pain (Fejer
and Ruhe, 2012).

The common treatment for musculo-
skeletal pain is NSAIDs (Non-Steroidal
Anti-Inflammatory Drugs). Long-term
therapy of non-steroidal drugs, especially in
the elderly, can give undesirable side effects
such as disorders in digestion, renal func-
tion, and increased blood pressure. Other
musculoskeletal pain treatments are infra-
red light and acupuncture therapies. Acu-
uncture is an inexpensive therapy (White
et al., 2012) and safe without causing
harmful side effects (Kimet al., 2013).

A study of acupuncture treatment for
musculoskeletal pain has been carried out
abroad and in Indonesia (Vickers and
Foster, 2013). Several journals of study state that acupuncture therapy give a good
effect for musculoskeletal pain (Madsen et
al., 2009). This is in line with the result of a
study conducted in Germany and the
Netherlands, that by doing acupuncture
therapy routinely, musculoskeletal pain can
be handled properly, so that the quality of
life of patients will also increase (Berg et al.,
2010).

Pain management using infrared
therapy has been carried out since decades
ago. It is evidenced by several studies con-
ducted by Stelican et al., (1992) and Branco
et al., (1999) about the effectiveness of
using infrared therapy for pain treatment
especially musculoskeletal pain. Another
study conducted by Pallotta et al. (2012)
show that infrared therapy is also effective
in reducing pain in knee inflammation in
mice.

The use of acupuncture and infrared
therapy is equally effective in treating mus-
culoskeletal pain. However, studies which
have used combination of both therapies
for treating musculoskeletal pain have
never been carried out. Therefore, this
study needs to be carried out to determine
the effectiveness of acupuncture, infrared,
and combination of both therapies for
reducing musculoskeletal pain in the
elderly.

Colomadu II community health center
in Karanganyar has working areas in five
villages. One of the villages that have
integrated health post for elderly is Klodran
village. Elderly participants in this village
are regularly participate in activities in the
integrated health post every month. Based
on the previous studies that have been
carried out, 84% of the 89 participants in
Klodran community health center com-
plained musculoskeletal pain. It encou-
raged the researchers to conduct study on
the provision of acupuncture and infrared therapies for reducing musculoskeletal pain in the elderly in Klodran Colomadu Village, Karanganyar.

This study aimed to analyze the effects of acupuncture and infrared therapies in reducing musculoskeletal pain in the elderly.

**SUBJECTS AND METHOD**

1. **Study Design**
This study was an experiment study using randomized controlled trials design.

2. **Population and Samples**
The target population was elderly patients who experienced musculoskeletal pain. The accessible population in this study was 75 elderly in integrated health post for elderly in Klomran Colomadu, Karanganyar, who experienced musculoskeletal pain. There were 60 elderly as the samples of the study which were collected by simple random sampling. There were 60 people as the subjects of the study which were divided into 4 treatment groups. Each group consisted of 15 people.

The dependent variable was musculoskeletal pain. The independent variables were pain relief therapies such as acupuncture, infrared, acupressure, and combination of acupuncture and infrared therapies.

3. **Operational Definition of Variables**
Musculoskeletal pain came from the musculoskeletal system, which consisted of bones, joints, and soft tissues such as muscles, ligaments, tendons, and bursae.

Pain relief therapy was a therapy which its ability would be examined and compared in reducing musculoskeletal pain through 4 types of treatment. The first treatment was acupuncture therapy. It was a treatment by inserting needles at acupuncture points that have been mapped on the human body. It was carried out using filiform needles until the subjects of the study felt the De Qi sensation (heavy sensation, numbness, and pain) at the injected point areas.

The second treatment was infrared therapy. It was a therapy in the field of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation that used infrared electromagnetic waves with the characteristics of wavelengths by 770 nm-106 nm. This therapy used infrared light after doing acupuncture therapy. The fourth treatment was acupressure therapy, which was a treatment therapy with massage/press on acupuncture points that have been mapped on the human body. The massage/press was carried out using the fingers.

4. **Data Collection**
The type of data of this study was primary data taken directly by the researcher on the subjects of the study before and after the study. Data taken were in the form of the characteristics of the subjects of the study and the decrease of VAS value at the time, before, and after treatment. Data collection was carried out through 3 stages, as follows:

a. Managing Licensing
Managing licensing was carried out after the proposal of the study has been approved by the examiner. The researcher would submit permission to the ethical committee regarding ethical clearance. After that, the researchers would manage letter for permission to conduct a study from Public Health Study Program which was used for permission to conduct a study at Colomadu II community health center.
b. Preparation Phase
The subjects of the study who would be given therapy treatment were required to sign an informed consent after receiving an explanation from the researcher. The therapy treatment would be done 12 times which were divided into 3 times per week. The subjects of the study would be divided into 4 treatment groups. The first group would be given acupuncture therapy, the second group would be given infrared therapy, the third group would be given acupuncture therapy with infrared therapy, and the fourth group was the control group that would be given acupressure therapy. The pain scale of the subjects of the study would be measured using VAS (Visual Analog Scale) before treatment and after 12 treatments. The results of the pain scale measurement would be recorded and analyzed.

c. Implementation Phase
The acupuncture therapy was given to the first group, the infrared therapy was given to the second group, the combination of acupuncture and infrared therapies were given to the third group, the acupressure therapy was given to the fourth group.

5. Data Analysis
The characteristics of the continuous data samples were presented in the mean, median, standard deviation (SD), minimum value, and maximum value. The characteristics of categorical data were presented or described in frequency (n) and percentage (%).

Bivariate analysis was carried out to analyze:
1) The difference in the effect of intervention on musculoskeletal pain was tested statistically by parametric test namely One Way ANOVA if the data distribution on the frequency of musculoskeletal pain were normal and homogeneous. If the distribution of the frequency data were not normal and not homogeneous, it would be tested by a non-parametric test namely Kruskal Wallis.
2) The homogeneity of the frequency of musculoskeletal pain was tested using Levene test. The result of the test was homogeneous or the data variance was the same if p value was > 0.05.
3) The statistical significance of the difference in the effect of intervention on musculoskeletal pain was determined by the p value.
4) If the distribution of data frequency of musculoskeletal pain was normal and homogeneous, the difference in the effect of intervention on musculoskeletal pain between the pairs of groups was tested by the Post Hoc test. It was the test conducted after One Way ANOVA using LSD (Least Significant Difference) test.
5) If the distribution of data frequency of musculoskeletal pain was not normal and not homogeneous, the pairs of groups was tested by Dunnet C. test.

6. Ethical Approval
This study has obtained permission from the ethics commission of Dr. Moewardi Hospital/Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Sebelas Maret, Surakarta, Number: 401/-V/HREC/2016, on May 3, 2016.

Data related to the subjects of the study were only used for study purposes. The subjects of the study signed an informed consent before treatment.

RESULT
There were 60 elders as the subjects of the study who suffered from musculoskeletal pain complaints. There were 45 elders as the subjects of the study in the treatment group. There were 15 subjects of the study who received acupuncture therapy, 15 subjects of the study who
received infrared therapy, 15 subjects of the study who received a combination of acupuncture and infrared therapies. In addition, there were 15 elderlies with musculoskeletal pain in the control group who were given acupressure therapy.

1. Sample Characteristics
Table 1 shows the characteristics of the subjects of the study based on gender dominated by 39 females (65%) and 21 males (35%). Based on characteristics of age, the highest frequency aged 60-74 years by 45 people (75%). Based on the type of pain felt by the subjects of the study, the most types of pain was shoulder pain by 17 people (28.3%), knee pain by 13 people (13%), and lower back pain (LBP) by 12 people (12%).

Table 1. The description of the characteristics of the study subjects on gender, age, and types of pain as the categorical variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-59 years</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-74 years</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥75 years</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Types of pain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoulder</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>28.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The waist that spreads to the thigh</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower waist</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knee</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angle</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrist</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hand</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nape</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 shows the oldest age of the subjects of the study was 88 years old, while the youngest age was 50 years old with an average age of 68.7 years old. Based on the result of the decrease of pain score (VAS), the decrease in the maximum VAS value was in the acupuncture and infrared groups by 4. The minimum decrease in this group was also the biggest of the other groups which was 3.

Table 2. The description of the characteristics of the study subjects on continuous variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>68.65</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The decrease of VAS</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acupuncture</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrared</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acupuncture dan infrared</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acupressure</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Bivariate Analysis
The difference in the effect of intervention on musculoskeletal pain was tested statistically by parametric test, namely One Way ANOVA. The requirements in the One Way ANOVA test were the data must be
normally distributed and homogeneous. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test in Table 3 shows p value by <0.05, so that the data were not normally distributed. Meanwhile, the homogeneity test with the Levene test obtained p value by <0.05, so that it could be concluded that the data were not normally distributed and not homogeneous. Therefore, the next analysis test used Kruskall Wallis Test.

Table 3. The test of data normality of the distribution of pain score

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>p</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pain before treatment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accupresure groups</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acupuncture groups</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrared groups</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>0.091</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrared and acupuncture groups</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pain after treatment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accupresure groups</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acupuncture groups</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrared groups</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrared and acupuncture groups</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>0.070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The decrease of pain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accupresure groups</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acupuncture groups</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrared groups</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrared and acupuncture groups</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4. The result of Kruskall Wallis test

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>p</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The decrease of pain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accupresure groups</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acupuncture groups</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>33.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrared groups</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrared and acupuncture groups</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>52.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the result of Kruskall-Wallis test, p value was <0.05. It can be concluded that there were differences in the effect of intervention between acupuncture therapy, infrared therapy, the combination of acupuncture and infrared therapies, and acupressure therapy to reduce musculoskeletal pain in the elderly. Table 4 shows that the highest mean rank value was in the acupuncture and infrared groups by 52.6. It can be concluded that the decrease of VAS in the combination of acupuncture and infrared therapies was the most effective therapy compared to acupuncture therapy, infrared therapy, and acupressure therapy.

Table 5. The result of Mann-Whitney test

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>Mean Difference</th>
<th>p</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acupuncture</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>0.006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acupuncture</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>-1.53</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acupuncture</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrared</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>-2.27</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrared</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acupuncture and infrared</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2.53</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Mann-Whitney test was used to determine differences in pain reduction of intergroups. Table 5 shows that there was a significant difference in the decrease in musculoskeletal pain between the acupuncture group and the infrared group, the acupuncture group and the combination of acupuncture and infrared groups, the acupuncture group and the acupressure group, the infrared group and the combination of acupuncture and infrared groups, the combination of acupuncture and infrared groups, the combination of acupuncture and infrared groups and the acupressure group. However, there was no significant difference in the infrared group and the acupressure group for decreasing musculoskeletal pain.

**DISCUSSION**

1. The effects of acupuncture therapy on the decrease of musculoskeletal pain compared to acupressure therapy

Acupuncture therapy is a therapeutic treatment by inserting needles at acupuncture points (acupoint) which is an electric active cell that has low electrical resistance and high electrical conductivity, so that the acupuncture points will deliver electricity faster than other cells (Saputra and Sudirman, 2009).

Based on the result of the study, the decrease of musculoskeletal pain with acupuncture therapy was more effective than acupressure therapy. This is in line with a study conducted by Molsberger et al., (2010) and Itoh et al. (2014), that acupuncture therapy can reduce VAS values better than the provision of orthopedic therapy for reducing shoulder pain. It is also supported by Coeytaux and Garland (2013) that acupuncture therapy is a great way for dealing with various types of pain, especially chronic pain. Based on a study conducted by Mori et al. (2013) in Japan, acupuncture therapy can also increase the number of lymphocytes and granulocytes in patients with shoulder, lower back pain, and knee pains. It is caused by the stabbing of acupuncture points can affect nociceptive, proprioceptive, and autonomic nerve pathways. Acupuncture therapy can increase enkephalin and dinorphine in the spine and midbrain, thus increasing endorphin in the hypothalamic pituitary complex. Enkephalin flow in the midbrain can also stimulate the release of monoamine, serotonin, and norepinephrine in the spine, thus inhibiting pain, including musculoskeletal pain (Audette and Ryan, 2004).

A study on acupressure therapy for reducing pain has been carried out and proven. This is in line with a study conducted by (Levett et al., 2014) that acupressure therapy is very useful for reducing pain during labor. In addition, acupressure therapy can also cure lower back pain of office workers (Purepong et al., 2015). However, in this study, the effects of acupressure therapy are still not as good as acupuncture therapy. The decrease of pain in VAS values with acupressure therapy has the same mechanism as acupuncture therapy, but the media used is different. Acupressure therapy uses the therapist’s fingers while acupuncture therapy uses needles. Stimulation uses the therapist’s fingers only on the superficial surface while needles stimulation directly penetrates the skin and give direct effects on the immunological, neurochemical, and neurbiological systems (Bell and Preston, 2006; Nani, et al., 2015; Wong, 2010).

2. The effects of infrared therapy compared to acupuncture therapy on the decrease of musculoskeletal pain

Infrared therapy is a therapy that uses infrared electromagnetic waves which can directly affect capillary blood vessels,
lymph vessels, nerve endings, and other tissues under the skin (Porter, 2008).

Based on the result of the study, the decrease of musculoskeletal pain with infrared therapy was not better compared to acupressure therapy. This is in line with a study conducted by Nitz and Nitz (2014) that heating techniques using infrared can be carried out for reducing pain. The results of this study are also in accordance with Rayegani et al., (2012) that heating techniques can reduce the VAS values in patients with osteoarthritis. This decrease in VAS values which is caused by infrared can give the effect of reducing muscle tension, reducing joint stiffness, increasing blood flow, and relaxing the nervous system. The reduction in pain using infrared is also affected by the effects of endorphin which comes out, increased serotonin and anti-inflammatory effects (Hawkins and Abrahamse, 2007).

In this study, the best therapy between the provision of infrared and acupressure therapy can not be distinguished significantly. It is because heating using infrared therapy is carried out for 10 minutes. A study conducted by Haryanto (2003) shows that giving infrared therapy for 15 minutes can increase the pain threshold in healthy subjects. The conclusion of this study is giving infrared therapy which was only carried out for 10 minutes did not give maximum analgesic effect. In addition, the stimulation of acupressure therapy is carried out superficially, so that the effects of reducing pain produced is not as good as acupuncture therapy and is not better than infrared therapy (Bell and Preston, 2006).

3. The effects of the combination of acupuncture therapy and infrared therapy on the decrease of musculoskeletal pain compared to acupuncture therapy, infrared therapy, and acupressure therapy

Based on the result of the study, the combination of acupuncture and infrared therapies could reduce musculoskeletal pain effectively compared to acupuncture therapy, infrared therapy, and acupressure therapy. Acupuncture therapy which was combined with infrared therapy had a dual effect in reducing musculoskeletal pain.

Acupuncture therapy works through four domains: 1) local inflammatory reaction, 2) intercellular meridian transduction, 3) cutaneousomatosiviscera reflex, and 4) neural to brain transmission (neuro acupuncture). Local inflammatory reactions are characterized by vasodilation. Intercellular meridian transduction is characterized by electric ion exchange in the meridian pathway. Cutaneousomatosiviscera reflexes are characterized by activating the pain modulation system by suppressing transmission and perception of pain stimuli at different levels of the central nervous system (Gellman, 2006; Saputra and Sudirman, 2009 and Yun et al., 2005). Meanwhile, the infrared mechanism in reducing pain can occur through mild heating which causes a sedative effect on sensory superficial nerve endings while strong heating can cause counter irritation, so that pain can reduce (Vincket al., 2006). Therefore, the combination of acupuncture and infrared therapies is effective in reducing musculoskeletal pain. Study which is related to the use of combination of acupuncture and infrared therapies for the reducing musculoskeletal pain has never been carried out. However, there are studies in China which state that acupuncture and infrared therapies are the two most preferred thera-
py options for patients with low back pain (Chen et al., 2015). Therefore, this combination of therapies is very good in reducing musculoskeletal pain.

**REFERENCE**


Molsberger AF, Schneider T, Gotthardt, H,


