

Management of Tietze syndrome pain with Hilterapia® – a case report

V. Rivetti

Centro Virola, Piazza Libertà 13/b 25028 Verolanuova (BS) – Italy

INTRODUCTION

Tietze syndrome is a rare disease of unknown aetiology characterized by painful nonsuppurative swelling over costal cartilages [1]. This condition is differentiated from costochondritis with the presence of tender swelling at the costal cartilaginous area. The name of the condition is derived by the doctor who first described it in 1921 [2,3].

The signs and symptoms of Tietze syndrome usually develop before age 40 and the condition affects both sexes equally [4].

The most common affected joints are 2nd and 3rd costochondral junctions and the pain ranges from mild to severe. More than 70% of lesions are unilateral and affect one joint. Multiple lesions affect same-side neighbouring joints. Chest pain is the main complaint, which can be increased by coughing, deep breathing, and lying prone. If left untreated, Tietze syndrome can become chronic, deeply affecting the quality of life of patients. The exact cause of Tietze syndrome is still unknown; however, some researchers have speculated that multiple microtrauma to the anterior chest wall may lead to the development of Tietze's syndrome [5,6].

Treatment strategies are usually conservative and comprise manual therapy and administration of anti-inflammatory agents and analgesics either orally, topically, or by

injection. Focal local anaesthetic injection alone may also be a useful therapeutic and diagnostic tool [7].

Physical therapies have also been used to treating the inflammation and pain of Tietze syndrome. In this light, Hilterapia® was considered a new therapeutic approach who can be beneficial for the treatment of patients affected by this pathology.

Hilterapia® peculiarity is its ability to transfer highly energetic photonic packages in deep tissues in a non-invasive way. Studies proved the efficacy of Nd:YAG laser in inducing

photomechanical and photothermal effects in deep structures [8]. The application of Hilterapia® has showed good results in osteoarticular and neuromuscular diseases [9-11] with consequent improvement of patient quality of life [12,13]. This case report describes the application of Hilterapia® in the treatment of a young patient affected by Tietze syndrome that did not respond to pharmacological and physical therapy with the aim of controlling pain and recovering quality of life.

CASE DESCRIPTION

A 17 years old female patient presented with pain at the level of the left sternum region lasting for 5 months, which had not been resolved by pharmacological anti-inflammatory therapy and that was severely impairing her every day life.

Thoracic and complete spine (in load) RX revealed swelling of the sternoclavicular joint and of the third chondrosternal joint.

The patient received Hilterapia® treatment with SH1 device (ASA Srl, Arcugnano, Italy). SH1 is a Nd:YAG laser, Class IV, with wavelength 1064 nm. Hilterapia® treatment involved 9 daily sessions focused on sternum, clavicle and up to the fourth left ribs. The treatment modality was scanning. The treatment parameters are reported in Table 1:

	Frequency (HZ)	Dose (mJ/cm ²)	Total dose for each session (J)
Sessions 1, 2, 8, 9 (2 steps in each session):	15	610	1000
	10	760	
Sessions from 3 to 7 included (4 steps in each session):	35	660	1600
	30	710	
	15	610	
	10	760	

Table 1 – parameter used in the treatment cycle.

Pain evaluation was performed using a Visual Analogue Scale (VAS). It is a scale comprising 10 grades, with 10 representing 'unbearable pain' and 0 representing 'no pain'. It is a pain scale commonly used in the medical field, and it was shown to be a reliable and valid measure of pain [14,15]. Before starting the Hilterapia® sessions, patient had severe pain (VAS=10), after 2 treatment sessions the pain has been reduced to VAS=5.

Forty days after the last Hilterapia® session the patient remains asymptomatic (VAS=0) and has resumed her life activities without limitations. Specifically, the patient has been able to proceed to postural exercise without any problem.

DISCUSSION

This young patient presented severe pain due to Tietze syndrome which was not responding to the drug anti-inflammatory treatment administered. She had already tried physical therapy which produced no beneficial effects. The pain resulted in a heavy impact on her life and her goal was to find a treatment able to reduce the pain level to an acceptable degree. Given that the Tietze syndrome is not very well known and the pathological mechanism is still not understood, the treatment approach was not focused on illness resolution but on pain and edema reduction to avoid chronicization of the condition in such a young patient.

Hilterapia® was selected due to anti-edema properties and because of its well-known fast action on osteoarticular pain, even in severe acute pain. [11, 16-18]

The result obtained in 9 sessions was a complete elimination of pain, which persisted at 40 days follow up. This therapeutic effect allowed the patient to return to her daily activities, including physical exercise for postural recovery, without impairment, inducing a very valuable improvement in her quality of life.

Based on the reported case, Hilterapia® could be a suitable tool to manage Tietze pain even in patients which received no

benefits by pharmacological therapy. Larger studies are needed to confirm this preliminary assessment.

REFERENCES

1. Kumar VA, Babu JN. Refractory Tietze's Syndrome Occurring after Lumbar Spine Surgery in Prone Position. *Indian J Orthop.* 2019;53(4):574–577.
2. Wolf E, Stern S. Costosternal syndrome: Its frequency and importance in differential diagnosis of coronary heart disease. *Arch Intern Med* 1976) 136:189–91.
3. Tietze A. Über eine eigenartige Häufung von Fällen mit Dystrophie der Rippenknorpel. [About a peculiar accumulation of cases with dystrophy of costal cartilage] *Berliner klinische Wochenschrift.* 1921;v. 58(2):829–31.
4. Jelenko C., 3rd Tietze's syndrome at the xiphisternal joint. *South Med J.* 1974;67:818–20.
5. Stochkendahl MJ, Christensen HW. Chest pain in focal musculoskeletal disorders. *Med Clin North Am.* 2010;94:259–73.
6. Volterrani L, Mazzei MA, Giordano N, Nuti R, Galeazzi M, Fioravanti A, et al. Magnetic resonance imaging in Tietze's syndrome. *Clin Exp Rheumatol.* 2008;26:848–53.
7. Sawada K, Ihoriya H, Yamada T, Yumoto T, Tsukahara K, Osako T, Naito H, Nakao A. A patient presenting painful chest wall swelling: Tietze syndrome. *World J Emerg Med.* 2019; 10(2): 122–124.
8. Monici M, Cialdai F, Fusi F, Romano G, Pratesi R (2008) Effects of pulsed Nd: YAG laser at molecular and cellular level. A study on the basis of Hilterapia. *Energy Health* 3:27–33.
9. Alayat MSM, Alshehri MA, Shousha TM, Abdelgalil AA, Al-Attar WS, Alhasan H, Khayyat OK (2019) The effectiveness of high intensity laser therapy in the management of spinal disorders: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *J Back Musculoskelet Rehabil.* 2019 Mar 21.
10. Elsodany AM, Alayat MSMA, Ali MME, Khaprani HM (2018) Long-term effect of pulsed Nd:YAG laser in the treatment of patients with rotator cuff tendinopathy: a randomized controlled trial *Photomed Laser Surg.* 36 (9):506-513.
11. Song HJ, Seo HJ, Lee Y, Kim SK. (2018) Effectiveness of high-intensity laser therapy in the treatment of musculoskeletal disorders: A systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *Medicine (Baltimore).* Dec;97(51):e13126.
12. Vilianni T, Martini C, Mangone G, Pasquetti P. High intensity laser therapy in knee osteoarthritis: comparison between two different pulsed-laser treatment protocols. *Energy for Health,* 2010, 5: 26-29.
13. Vilianni T, Ricci E, Mangone G, Graziani C, Pasquetti P. Effects of Hilterapia® vs. Viscosupplementation in knee osteoarthritis patients a randomized controlled clinical trial. *Energy for Health,* 2009, 3: 14-17.
14. Revill SI, Robinson JO, Rosen M, Hogg MI. The reliability of a linear analogue for evaluating pain. *Anaesthesia* 1976; 31:1191–1198.
15. Ohta K, Bousquet PJ, Akiyama K, Adachi M, Ichinose M, Ebisawa M, et al. Visual analogue scale as a predictor of GINA-defined asthma control. The SACRA study in Japan. *J Asthma* 2013;50(5):514-21.
16. Kheshie AR, Alayat MSM, Ali MME (2014) High-intensity versus low-level laser therapy in the treatment of patients with knee osteoarthritis: a randomized controlled trial *Lasers Med Sci;* DOI 10.1007/s10103-014-1529-0.
17. Demartis F, De Cristofaro R, Fasulo MR, Boccalandro E, Cobianco A, Santagostino E. (2013) Analgesic effects of high intensity laser therapy (hilt) for chronic hemophilic arthropathy: a pilot study on safety, tolerability and clinical outcomes. *Energy For Health;* 11:4-8.
18. Fiore P, Panza F, Cassatella G, Russo A, Frisardi V, Solfrizzi V, Ranieri M, Di Teo L, Santamato A (2011) Short-term effect of high Intensity Laser Therapy versus ultrasound therapy in the treatment of low back pain: a randomized controlled trial. *Eur J Phys Rehabil. Med;* 47(3):367-73.