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Peer-reviewed author version

VAN ZWIETEN, Koos Jaap; SCHMIDT, Klaus; BEX, Geert Jan; LIPPENS, Peter; Zinkovsky, A. V.; Sholukha, V. A.; Piskun, O. E.; Varzin, S. A. & ZOUBOVA, Irina (2009) Hand positions in scrolling, as related to PC-workers' dystonia, and treatment of dystonia by means of vibrostimulation and external shock waves therapy. In: Varzin, S. A. & Taraskovskaya, O. Y. (Ed.) Materials of Fourth All Russian Scientific-Practical Conference with International Participants "Health - the base of human potential: problems and ways to their solution". p. 430-433..

Handle: <http://hdl.handle.net/1942/10335>

Hand positions in scrolling, as related to PC-workers' dystonia, and treatment of dystonia by means of vibrostimulation and external shock waves therapy

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Recently, an interesting study was brought forward, concerning the distinguishing of our body from not-body devices¹. In using the computer, the computer mouse may be regarded as such a device that is experienced as part of our body sometimes, especially in relation to hand and fingers. In handling the computer mouse however, hand and finger will always try to follow their own characteristic kinematics. It is not surprising therefore, that various upper extremity dysfunctions emerged, together with the increasing popularity of the PC. This coincidence may become even more relevant, also in view of the still growing computer use by e.g. the elderly².

In the next survey, some frequent hand and finger dysfunctions related to mouse scrolling will be dealt with, mainly based on our specific knowledge of finger anatomy and kinematics.

Nowadays it is generally accepted that, preceding peripheral dystonia of hand and fingers, complaints of peripheral neuropathy may be experienced too³. Such dystonia includes disturbed muscle tension balances, leading to painful, impaired and often aberrant motions⁴. Dystonia associated with PC work is a relatively unknown disorder for most occupational health staffs however, as a consequence of which these complaints are treated as a cervicobrachial disorder⁵.

Various studies stressed the vulnerability of the elbow region during PC work, by which the ulnar nerve passing this region may eventually be compressed, thus leading to a peripheral ulnar neuropathy⁶. Several authors even do regard this as the pathogenesis of peripheral dystonias⁷. In order to avoid such a sombre scenario, it may be useful to analyse the kinematical sequels of this ulnar neuropathy - in other words: what happens if the ulnar nerve loses part of its motor function? To understand this, one should keep in mind that most of our small muscles moving the fingers are provided by the so-called deep branch of the ulnar nerve. Especially these muscles may be affected, in ulnar neuropathy. Eventually, the so-called ulnar-minus position of fingers may be the result, characterised by abundant flexion of the two distal joints of the finger, simultaneously with an over-extension of its main knuckle-joint. A thorough static analysis of such a claw-finger was already published many decades ago, long before PC's came into view⁸. But surprisingly, this ominous position has now also been presented in a recent ergonomic study on mouse scrolling⁹. A kinematical analysis of this situation - in ulnar-minus fingers, flexion of the distal joints is ahead of flexion of the proximal joints - has been published that same year¹⁰.

Some words on prevention and therapy should necessarily conclude this short survey. In fact, it looks as though repetitive motions of our hand, when handling the computer mouse by moving the wrist sideward, gradually leads to some hypertrophy of wrist flexor muscles at the elbow, which in some cases may cause ulnar nerve compression neuropathy in this region¹¹. Temporarily stopping such movements would be helpful in preventing the deterioration of this neuropathy into a peripheral upper limb dystonia¹².

Finally, in cases of small hand and finger muscle dystonia, positive therapeutic results were quite recently obtained by the application of local vibration therapy¹³. Comparable results had already been registered before, in our research group, with regard to pain and muscle weakness, in occupational upper limb repetitive strain injuries by vibrostimulation therapy¹⁴.

Remarkably, a much comparable secondary hand dystonia, closely related to the well-known so-called writer's cramp was recently successfully treated with the help of external shock waves therapy. The same mechanisms as by application of local vibration therapy appear to be effective. The authors, performing a study in 6 patients, suggest direct effects of safe low energy shock waves applied to the affected extrinsic and intrinsic hand muscles, to be responsible for decreasing dystonic movements and diminishing pain - all this without any muscle weakness¹⁵.

Acknowledgements

Lauren Segers and Tim Tzirtziganis, BSc students Biomedical Sciences, and Sophie Smolders, BSc Biomedical Sciences, are thanked for their interest and help during the preparation of this survey.

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