Abstract: Change in active range of motion (AROM) Flexion and Abduction of the gleno-humeral joint measured by a goniometer; changes in pain as evaluated by the patients on a linear Visual Analogue Scale (VAS). Analysis was based on the intention-to-treat principle. Multivariate repeated measures analysis of covariance indicated that there was a significant improvement in AROM abduction and flexion across time, with no interaction between time and phase of illness (acute/stiff/resolving). The improvement in range of motion was significantly more pronounced in patients from Israel compared to the UK and US. Similarly, among patients from Israel, large and statistically significant reduction in the VAS pain score between baseline and post-treatment assessments was observed. All patients demonstrated a significant improvement in AROM for both flexion and abduction. The data supports the notion that NAT is autonomously reproducible. NAT demonstrated significant improvement in AROM for both flexion and abduction.

Biography: The Israeli Frozen Shoulder Centre, 5 Akhi Dakar, Ra’anana, Israel. Email: simeon_asher@hotmail.com

Publications:
2. Genetic Diversity Using Random Amplified Polymorphic DNA (RAPD) Analysis for Aspergillus niger isolates
3. Au–Ag–Cu nanoparticles alloys showed antifungal activity against the antibiotics-resistant Candida albicans
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